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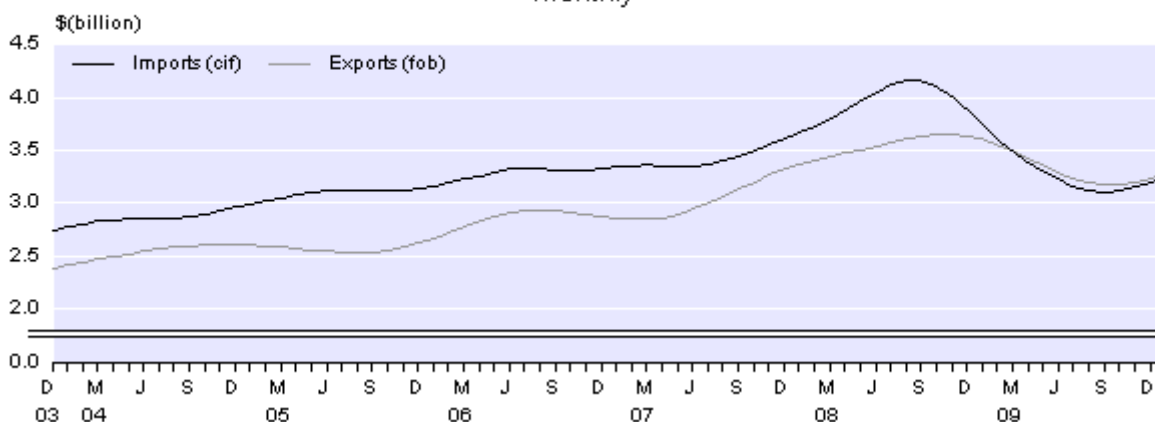
Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Highlights

For the month of January 2010 compared with January 2009 unless otherwise stated:

- The trade balance was a surplus of \$269 million (8.5 percent of exports), the highest January trade surplus recorded as a percentage of exports since 1989.
- Merchandise exports were valued at \$3.2 billion, down \$19 million (0.6 percent).
- Merchandise imports were valued at \$2.9 billion, down \$390 million (11.9 percent).
- Exports recorded mixed results, with casein and caseinates; cereals, flour, and starch; and meat and edible offal recording large declines. Crude oil and milk powder, butter, and cheese recorded large rises.
- Mechanical machinery and equipment, and electrical machinery and equipment led the imports decline.
- The trend indicates that total merchandise exports appear to have been rising in recent months, although more data points are required to confirm the direction.
- The imports trend has increased 4.4 percent since September 2009, but it is still 22.1 percent lower than its peak in August 2008.

Merchandise Trend Values
Monthly



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Commentary

Information in this release is for the month of January 2010 compared with January 2009 unless otherwise stated.

Exports

The value of merchandise exports for the month of January 2010 was \$3.2 billion, down \$19 million (0.6 percent) from January 2009. This is the eighth consecutive monthly fall in export values compared with the same month of the previous year.

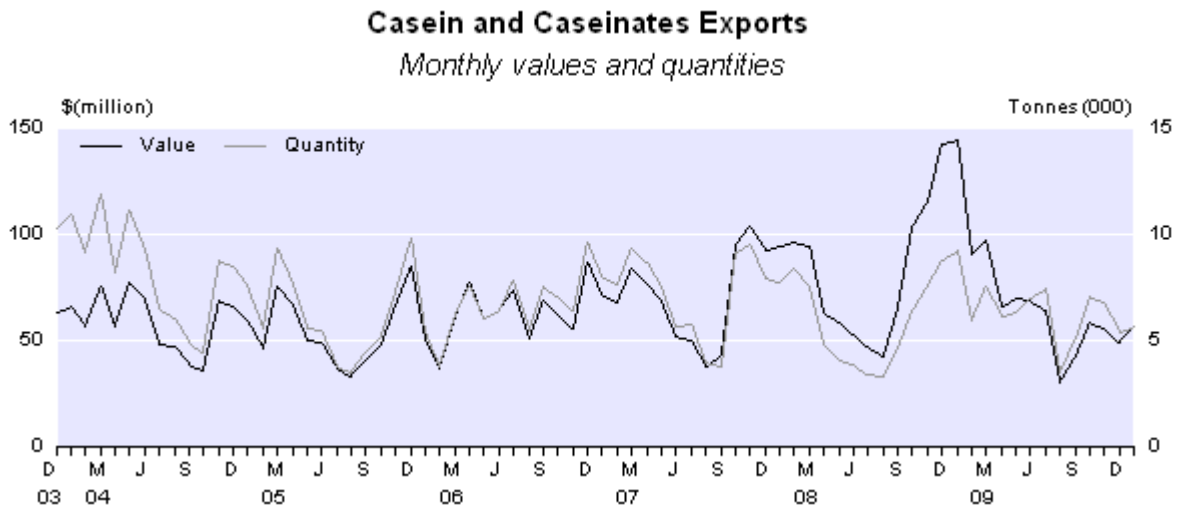
The trend indicates that total merchandise exports appear to have been rising in recent months, although more data points are required to confirm the direction.

Exports to Asia increased by \$263 million (24.0 percent) in January 2010 when compared with January 2009, while exports to the United States of America (down \$213 million or 48.3 percent) and Europe (down \$91 million or 19.2 percent) decreased.

Of the top 40 commodity categories, 24 recorded decreases in January 2010 compared with January 2009. Key decreases and increases in exports by commodity and by country of destination were as follows:

By commodity:

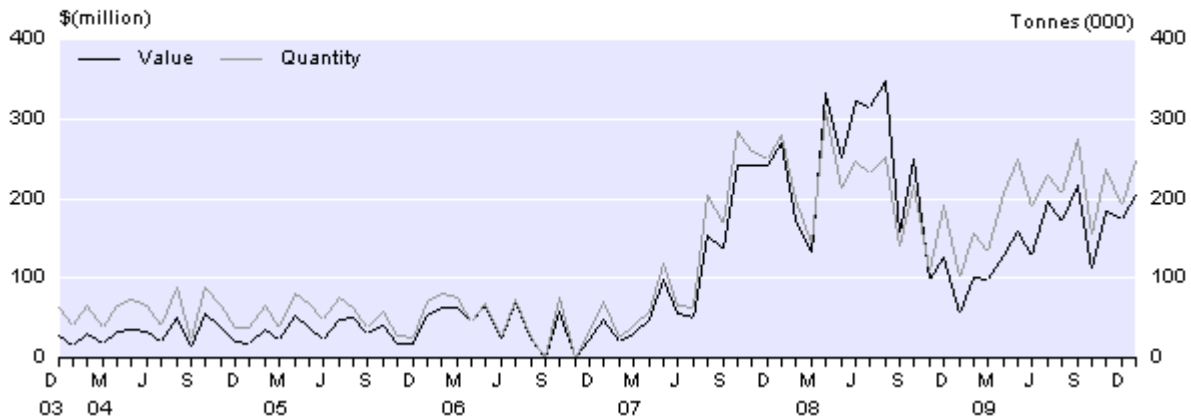
- Casein and caseinates was the commodity with the largest decrease in exports for January 2010, down \$88 million (60.9 percent).



- Other commodities to record decreases were preparations of cereals, flour, and starch, down \$52 million (52.1 percent); and meat and edible offal, down \$44 million (9.1 percent).
- Crude oil was the largest increase, up \$148 million (267 percent), with quantities more than double that of January 2009. Crude oil export shipments can be irregular, which gives rise to large fluctuations in quantities and values. Exports of crude oil extracted from the Kupe oilfield commenced in January 2010.

Crude Oil Exports

Monthly values and quantities



- Milk powder, butter, and cheese was the second largest increase in January 2010, up \$103 million (12.1 percent). This increase was led by unsweetened whole milk powder, up \$98 million (36.6 percent), due to a 54.0 percent increase in the quantity exported. The value and quantity of skimmed milk powder exported also increased.

Milk Powder, Butter, and Cheese Exports

Monthly values and quantities



- Logs, wood, and wood articles was the next largest increase, up \$39 million (29.6 percent). The quantity of rough pinus radiata logs exported in January 2010 was more than double that exported in January 2009.

By country of destination:

- The United States recorded the largest decrease in the value of exports, decreasing \$213 million (48.3 percent). The decrease was driven by falls in exports of casein and caseinates (down \$81 million) and natural milk constituents (down \$58 million).
- Algeria recorded the second largest decrease, down \$34 million (60.6 percent); solely driven by a decline in milk powder, butter, and cheese.
- South Africa and Japan recorded the next largest decreases, down \$33 million (73.4 percent) and \$31 million (11.6 percent), respectively.
- Australia showed the largest increase, up \$88 million (15.1 percent) to \$673 million. This increase was driven by a \$98 million increase in crude oil, with quantity and price both higher. Crude oil export shipments can be irregular, which gives rise to large fluctuations in quantities and values. Similarly, the increase in the value of exports to Singapore, up \$68 million (144 percent) was also mainly driven by crude oil.

- Exports to the People’s Republic of China increased by \$83 million (30.1 percent), driven by increases in exports of unsweetened whole milk powder and rough pinus radiata logs.

Imports

In the month of January 2010, merchandise imports were valued at \$2.9 billion, down \$390 million (11.9 percent) from January 2009.

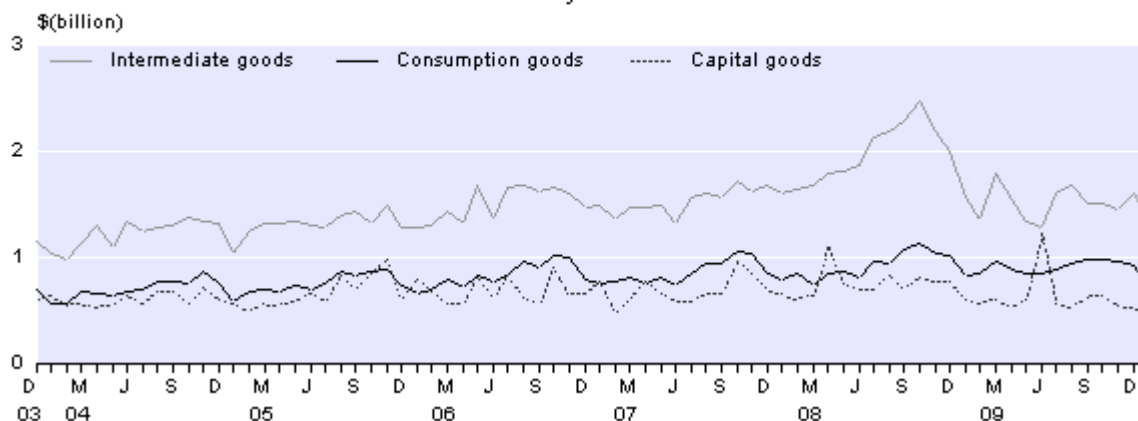
The trend for total merchandise imports reached a turning point in September 2009, and has increased 4.4 percent since then. The trend is still 22.1 percent lower than its peak in August 2008.

The three main broad economic categories were all down in January 2010 compared with January 2009, with small offsetting increases in the categories of passenger motor cars, petrol and avgas, and military and other goods.

- The intermediate goods category recorded the largest decrease, down \$217 million (13.8 percent), the tenth consecutive monthly fall when compared with the same month of the previous year. There were falls in a wide variety of commodities, with automotive diesel being the largest; however, this was offset by a similar rise in crude oil. Other commodities showing significant declines included mechanical machinery and equipment; electrical machinery and equipment; iron and steel, and articles; and fertilisers.
- Capital goods recorded the second largest decrease, down \$156 million (25.6 percent), following consistent falls throughout the 2009 year (with the exception of the June month) compared with the same month of the previous year. Mechanical machinery and equipment was the largest contributor to the decline, followed by falls in vehicles, parts, and accessories; and electrical machinery and equipment.
- Consumption goods also declined, down \$89 million (10.7 percent), the seventh consecutive monthly fall compared with the same month of the previous year. Textiles and textile articles was the largest contributor to the decline, followed by falls in pharmaceutical products; and electrical machinery and equipment.
- Passenger motor cars were the largest increase, up \$67 million (59.7 percent) compared with January 2009, when the lowest January value since 1998 was recorded. Imports of both petrol and diesel cars with a rating exceeding 1500cc increased, up \$63 million (66.3 percent) in total.

Imports by Broad Economic Category

Monthly values

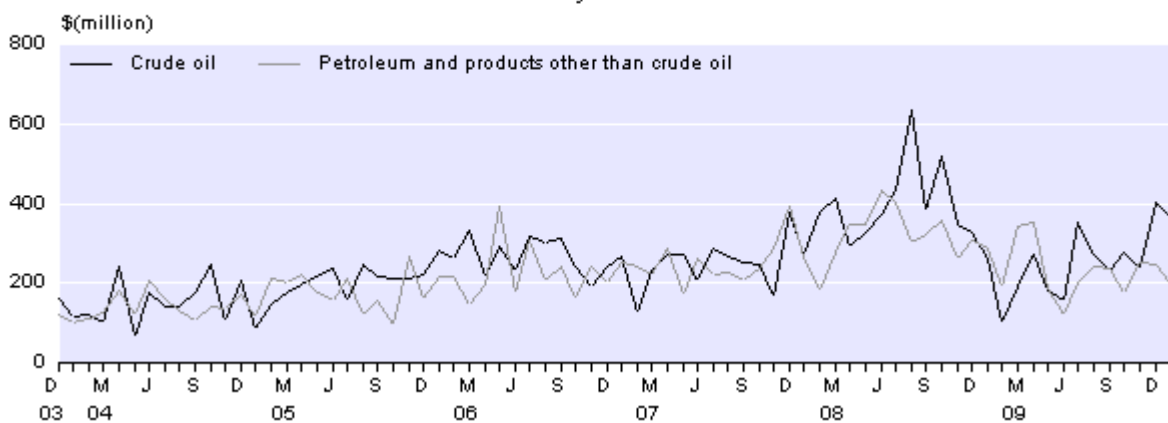


In January 2010 compared with January 2009, import values declined across most of the top 40 commodity categories and most of the top 25 countries by country of origin.

By commodity:

- Mechanical machinery and equipment was the largest fall, down \$102 million (22.7 percent). There were falls across a range of commodities, with parts for engines and motors, and straddle carrier cranes being notable contributors to the decline.
- Electrical machinery and equipment recorded the second largest fall, down \$79 million (27.6 percent), led by falls in parts for generators and generating sets, and in wind-powered electric generating sets.
- Iron and steel, and articles recorded the next largest decrease, down \$33 million (29.7 percent).
- Petroleum and products was the largest increase, up \$22 million (4.0 percent), led by a rise in crude oil, up \$106 million, and a rise in partly refined petrol, up \$18 million. However, this was offset by a fall in automotive diesel, down \$105 million. Imports of petroleum and products tend to be irregular, which can cause values to fluctuate from month to month, especially by country of origin.

Petroleum and Products Imports
Monthly values



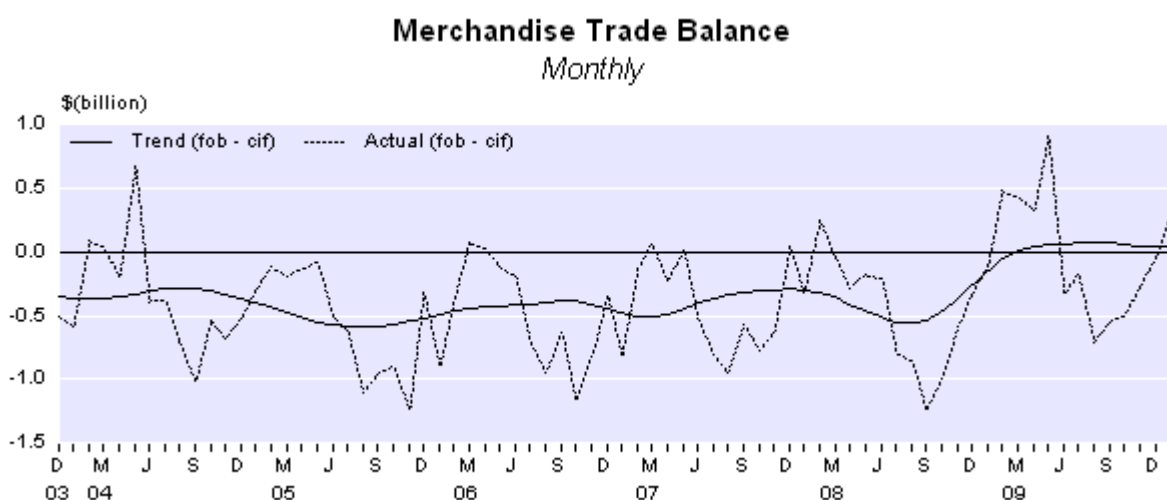
By country of origin:

- Japan recorded the largest decrease in imports, down \$135 million (43.4 percent), led by a fall in automotive diesel, down \$104 million.
- Singapore was the second largest fall, down \$103 million (64.6 percent), led by falls in motor spirit and automotive diesel.
- Denmark was the next largest decrease, down \$69 million (85.8 percent), with a \$45 million (98.6 percent) fall in electrical machinery and equipment, led by electric generating set parts and wind powered electric generating sets exceeding 10kw, and a \$21 million (90.3 percent) fall in mechanical machinery and equipment, led by blades for wind engines.
- Korea recorded the largest increase, up \$142 million (135 percent), driven by an increase in petroleum and products, up \$141 million. Crude oil, motor spirit, and automotive diesel imports were all up.
- Australia was the second largest increase, up \$44 million (9.6 percent), driven by an increase in petroleum and products, up \$75 million (184 percent), mainly due to an increase in crude oil.

- Taiwan and Qatar recorded the next largest increases, up \$32 million (61.7 percent) and \$30 million (28.8 percent), respectively, with Taiwan's increase driven by a rise in motor spirit, and Qatar's increase driven by a rise in crude oil.

Trade balance

In January 2010, the trade balance was a surplus of \$269 million or 8.5 percent of the value of exports. This compares with an average January deficit of 20.1 percent of exports for the previous five years. This is the highest January trade surplus in percentage terms since 1989.



The annual trade balance for the year ended January 2010 was a deficit of \$178 million (0.4 percent of exports). As a percentage of exports this is much lower than the average (15.7 percent) for the preceding five January years. This is the smallest annual deficit recorded as a percentage of exports, since the last annual trade surplus was recorded in July 2002.

Three months ended January 2010

Exports of merchandise goods for the three months ended January 2010 were valued at \$9.6 billion, a fall of \$1.1 billion (9.9 percent) from the same period of the previous year.

In the three months ended January 2010, key decreases and increases in exports compared with the three months ended January 2009 were as follows:

By commodity:

- Milk powder, butter, and cheese recorded the largest decrease, down \$308 million (11.0 percent), with declines across a wide range of commodities. The most significant declines came from natural milk constituents and cheddar cheese.
- Casein and caseinates was the next largest decrease, down \$241 million (59.9 percent), driven by lower prices and quantities.
- Meat and edible offal, down \$200 million (14.9 percent), was the next largest decrease. This was mainly driven by falls in both the price and quantity of frozen beef and, to a lesser extent, frozen lamb cuts.
- The commodity recording the largest increase in exports for the latest quarter was crude oil, with an increase of \$285 million, which is more than double the January 2009 quarter's value. This increase was driven by higher quantities and prices.

By country of destination:

- The United States was the destination with the largest decrease in exports, down \$637 million (44.7 percent). This decrease was driven by falls in milk powder, butter, and cheese, (led by natural milk constituents); casein and caseinates; and meat and edible offal (led by frozen beef).
- Japan, down \$264 million (29.2 percent), was the second largest fall, and was distributed over many commodities. Notable contributors to the decline included logs, wood, and wood articles; meat and edible offal; and milk powder, butter, and cheese.
- Singapore was the destination with the largest increase in exports, up \$286 million (157 percent). This rise was driven by an increase in crude oil exports; and an increase in ships, boats, and floating structures (due to the one-off export of an oil rig in December 2009).
- Australia showed the next largest increase, up \$156 million (7.1 percent), mainly due to an increase in crude oil exports.
- China showed the third highest increase, up \$140 million (15.9 percent), driven by increases in milk powder, butter, and cheese (led by unsweetened whole milk powder); and logs, wood, and wood articles (led by rough pinus radiata logs).

Imports of merchandise goods for the three months ended January 2010 were valued at \$9.7 billion, a fall of \$2.1 billion (17.5 percent) from the same period of the previous year.

In the three months ended January 2010, key increases and decreases in the value of imports compared with the three months ended January 2009 were as follows:

By commodity:

- Mechanical machinery and equipment recorded the largest decrease, down \$411 million (26.7 percent), with falls across a wide range of commodities. Notable contributors to the decrease included computer parts and accessories, and spray equipment parts.
- Electrical machinery and equipment was the second largest decrease, down \$247 million (22.5 percent), and was spread across several commodities. Parts for electric generating sets, wind powered electric generating sets, and telecommunications base stations were leading contributors.
- Salt, earths, stone, lime, and cement recorded the next largest decrease, down \$204 million (83.5 percent), mainly due to a decline in natural calcium phosphate imports.
- Sugars and sugar confectionery recorded the largest increase, up \$19 million (31.2 percent).
- Live animals, and cocoa and cocoa preparations were the next largest increases, both up \$9 million (57.6 percent and 17.6 percent respectively).

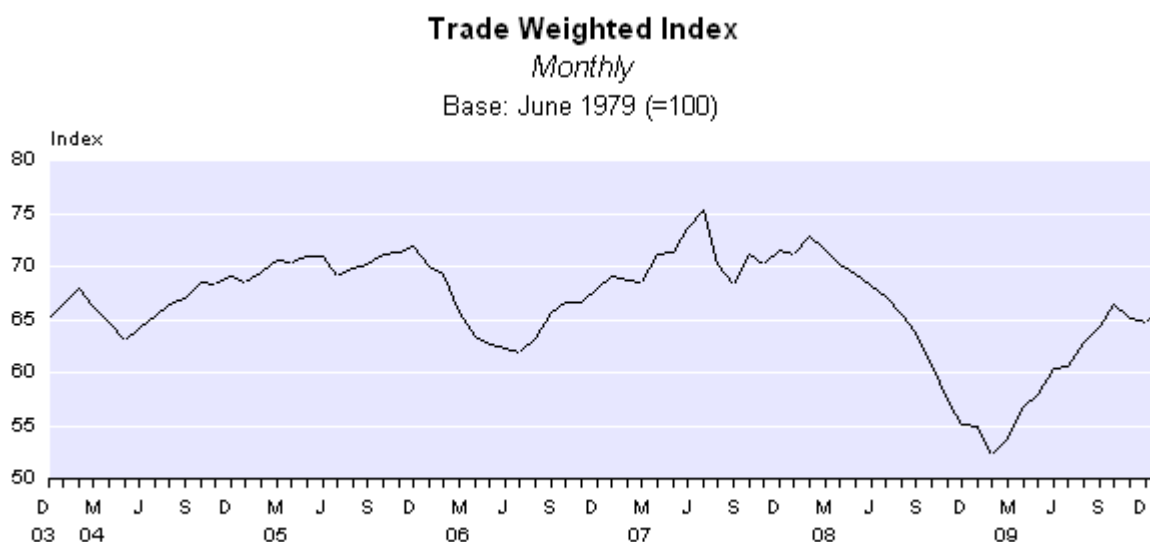
By country of origin:

- China showed the largest decrease, down \$288 million (16.1 percent), with falls across a range of commodities. Notable contributors to the decrease included textiles and textile articles, refrigerated vessels, and natural calcium phosphates.
- The United States was the second largest decrease, down \$270 million (23.2 percent), with mechanical machinery and equipment, down \$118 million, the leading contributor to the decline.
- Japan was the next largest decrease, down \$237 million (26.0 percent), led by a decline in automotive diesel, down \$157 million.
- Morocco was down \$181 million (86.5 percent), driven by decreases in natural calcium phosphates, down \$156 million, and fertilisers, down \$25 million.

- The United Arab Emirates was the largest increase, up \$155 million (275 percent), driven by crude oil, up \$160 million.
- Nigeria recorded the second largest increase, up \$79 million, solely driven by crude oil.
- Korea recorded the next largest increase, up \$51 million (13.0 percent), driven by petroleum and products, up \$136 million, with increased imports of both crude oil and automotive diesel.

Exchange rate movements

According to the Reserve Bank's Trade Weighted Index (TWI), the New Zealand dollar was 2.2 percent higher in January 2010 compared with December 2009, and 20.4 percent higher compared with January 2009.



Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Updates to previous statistics

Provisional values published on 29 January 2010 have been updated. Merchandise trade statistics for the latest three months are provisional to allow for the inclusion of late data and amendments.

	Published on 29 January 2010			Published on 26 February 2010			Change		
	\$ (million) ⁽¹⁾			\$ (million) ⁽¹⁾			\$ (million) ⁽¹⁾		
	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Balance (fob-cif)	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Balance (fob-cif)	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Balance (fob-cif)
Month of:									
Oct 2009	P 2,956	3,457	-502	2,955	3,457	-501	0	-1	0
Nov 2009	P 3,067	3,343	-276	3,067	3,343	-275	0	-1	1
Dec 2009	P 3,406	3,404	2	3,412	3,444	-32	6	40	-34
Year ended:									
Oct 2009	P 40,718	41,895	-1,177	40,718	41,894	-1,176	0	-1	0
Nov 2009	P 40,105	40,964	-860	40,104	40,963	-858	0	-1	1
Dec 2009	P 39,671	40,188	-517	39,678	40,227	-549	6	39	-33

(1) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

Symbol:

P provisional

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Next release...

Overseas Merchandise Trade: February 2010 will be released on 26 March 2010.

Technical notes

Definitions

billion	1,000 million.
capital goods	Produced assets used repeatedly or continuously, for longer than one year, in industrial production processes. Examples are machinery, trucks and aircraft.
cif	Cost of goods, including insurance and freight to New Zealand.
consumption goods	Goods used (without further transformation in industrial production processes) by households, government or non-profit institutions serving households.
fob	Free on board (the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export).
Infoshare	Free-of-charge online tool that gives you access to a range of time-series data.
intermediate goods	Goods used up or transformed in industrial production processes.
merchandise trade	Exports or imports of goods that alter the nation's stock of material resources. Includes goods leased for a year or more. Excludes goods for repair.
provisional	Statistics for the latest three months are provisional, to allow for the inclusion of late data and amendments.
re-exports	Merchandise exports that were earlier imported into New Zealand and comprise less than 50 percent New Zealand content by value.
vfd	Value for duty (the value of imports before insurance and freight costs are added).

Data source

Data is obtained from export and import entry documents lodged with the New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS). The data is processed and passed to Statistics NZ for further editing and compilation.

Valuations

Exports (including re-exports) are valued fob (free on board) and are shown in New Zealand dollars. Estimated values are used for goods that are not already sold at the time of export entry lodgement.

Imports are valued at cif (cost including insurance and freight) and are shown in New Zealand dollars.

Trade balance values are calculated by deducting imports (cif) from exports (fob). These two valuations are not entirely comparable, because the cif valuation includes insurance and freight to New Zealand while the fob valuation excludes insurance and freight from New Zealand. However, imports in tables 1 and 2 are also shown at the vfd (value for duty) level, which excludes the insurance and freight component.

Exchange rates

Export values given in foreign currencies are converted by Statistics NZ into New Zealand dollars, using weekly exchange rates when the statistics are compiled. For exports, a rise in the New Zealand dollar has a downward influence on prices, quantities, and values.

Import values are converted from foreign currencies when import documents are processed by NZCS. The exchange rates used are set by NZCS each fortnight. These rates are prepared 11 days prior to the start of the fortnight, so have a lag of 11 to 25 days compared with the daily rates published by the Reserve Bank. For imports, a rise in the New Zealand dollar has a downward influence on prices and an upward influence on quantities. The combined influence on values can be either positive or negative.

Time of recording

Exports

From the August 1997 reference month, exports are compiled by date of export. Previously, exports were generally compiled according to date of clearance by NZCS. This meant that some goods were allocated to the month following their actual month of export. Exports up to July 1997 that were not processed until August 1997 were assigned to the month of August 1997.

From 1 March 2004, NZCS do not allow goods to be loaded for export until an export entry has been lodged and cleared. A study undertaken in 2001/02 indicated that export entries not being lodged might account for between 1 and 3 percent of exports at that time. There is a possibility that the change in NZCS processes may have reduced this undercoverage, although this has not been quantified.

Imports

Imports are generally compiled by date of entry clearance by NZCS. NZCS entries are required from up to five days before, to 20 working days after, arrival of goods into New Zealand. The exception to this rule is for crude oil imports, which can have entries lodged later than 20 working days after entry into New Zealand.

Crude oil values for the latest month are estimated using actual quantities and country of origin data (provided by NZCS, based on information from the refinery at Marsden Point), together with estimated prices. These estimates for crude oil are replaced once actual entries are lodged with NZCS.

While all entries are provisional for the latest three months, and have the potential to be changed by the importer/exporter within this period, changes are not common, and generally do not have a material impact on the results. However, New Zealand has only a few ships carrying crude oil arriving each month, and each ship represents a high proportion of the monthly total of imported crude oil. Any variation in the data for crude oil resulting from a later lodgement date can result in a significant revision to the value. Once actual lodgements are received by Statistics NZ from NZCS, the value for crude oil can be regarded as robust.

There were 19 working days in January 2010, compared with 20 in January 2009.

Commodity classification

Commodities are classified according to the New Zealand Harmonised System Classification (NZHSC).

The NZHSC was revised from the January 2007 reference month, to incorporate changes promulgated by the World Customs Organization. Details can be found in the *Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2007* Hot Off the Press released on 26 February 2007.

Standard International Trade Classification

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is an output classification (using Harmonised System (HS) codes at the 6-digit level as building blocks), designed by the United Nations as an analytical tool for economic analysis, which includes some simple implications regarding level of processing. Published figures are at a high level of aggregation; more disaggregated information is available on [Infoshare](#). For customised jobs using the SITC Rev 4 classification, contact customer services at: info@stats.govt.nz.

Broad economic category groups

Broad economic category (BEC) groups are arranged, as far as practicable, to align with the System of National Accounts' three basic classes: capital goods, intermediate goods, and consumption goods. Commodities in BEC groups are categorised on the basis of their main end use. This means, for example, that all video recorders are treated as consumption goods even though some are used in business. Similarly, all helicopters are treated as transport equipment even though some are military goods (and are treated as such in the National Accounts).

Trend series

Time series can be split into trend, seasonal, and irregular components. Seasonal adjustment removes the seasonal component, while trend estimation removes the seasonal and irregular components. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series and are used to identify turning points.

The trend series are calculated using X-12-ARIMA, which adjusts for outlying values and uses a centred moving average. The length of the centred moving average is selected automatically and can be 9, 13, or 23 months, depending on the relative variability of the irregular component compared with the trend. A long moving average has the effect of smoothing the trend series but slowing the response to underlying changes in growth rates, while a short moving average produces a trend series that is less smooth but quicker to identify turning points.

To improve estimation of the underlying movement, the imports trend is calculated after removal of individual import items that have cif values of \$100 million or more, such as large aircraft and ships. The trade balance trend is calculated by subtracting the imports trend from the exports trend.

Trend figures are recalculated each month. The use of new monthly data means that previously published trend estimates are subject to revision. These revisions mainly affect the latest months, and can be large if a trade value is initially treated as an outlier but is later found to be part of the underlying trend.

Seasonally adjusted series

These are calculated for calendar quarters, using X-12-ARIMA, and published in the March, June, September, and December releases.

Seasonal adjustment removes the estimated impact of regular seasonal events, such as pre-Christmas purchasing, from time series. This makes the figures for adjacent periods more comparable. Seasonally adjusted figures are estimates and are subject to revision each quarter, with the largest changes generally occurring in the latest quarters.

Further information is on the [Statistics NZ website](#).

Confidential items

Under Section 37A (d) of the Statistics Act, the Government Statistician may disclose details of external trade, movement of ships, and cargo handled at ports. However, Statistics New Zealand understands that the release of merchandise trade commodity information can, in some cases, place commercially sensitive information in the public domain. Statistics New Zealand is able to provide a limited form of confidential status for commodity items (at the discretion of the Government Statistician), upon application by a company or business.

In practice, all confidential HS codes are aggregated into the code 9809.00.00.00 in order to protect their confidentiality and to maintain total export and import values. Any aggregations of HS codes below this level, which encompass confidential 10-digit codes, exclude the confidential value(s) for these codes.

The only aggregates that include the confidential codes are total exports, total imports, and the total exports and imports by country.

Concepts

Overseas Merchandise Trade (OMT) statistics are compiled in close accordance with the United Nations' International Merchandise Trade Statistics Concepts and Definitions. OMT data, after adjustment, is used in the Balance of Payments and National Accounts. The adjustments are for coverage, timing, valuation, and classification, and are explained in the Balance of Payments – Sources and Methods 2004 publication.

Additional information

Other information on overseas trade is available from:

- Statistics NZ website: www.stats.govt.nz
- Infoshare
- *Key Statistics* – the quarterly statistical publication
- *The New Zealand Official Yearbook*.

Related Hot Off the Press releases are:

- *Overseas Cargo Statistics*: ISSN 1178-2838
- *Overseas Trade Indexes – Prices*: ISSN 1178-0339
- *Overseas Trade Indexes – Volumes*: ISSN 1178-0347
- *Balance of Payments (quarterly)*: ISSN 1178-0215
- *Balance of Payments (annual)*: ISSN 1178-0223
- *Economic Survey of Manufacturing*: ISSN 1178-024X.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the Technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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Timing

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Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

1. Overseas merchandise trade, actual values
2. Overseas merchandise trade, trend values – monthly
3. Exports by destination
4. Imports by country of origin
5. Exports of main commodities
6. Imports of main commodities
7. Imports by broad economic category (BEC) group
8. Exchange rates
9. Related series, livestock, cars, and crude oil
10. Exports and imports by standard international trade classification (SITC)

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 1

Overseas Merchandise Trade

Actual values⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

		Exports (including re-exports) (fob)	Change from same period of previous year	Imports (cif)	Change from same period of previous year	Trade balance (exports minus imports) (fob-cif)	Re-exports (fob)	Large import items ⁽³⁾ (cif)	Imports (vfd)
<i>Infoshare series</i>		<i>EXPM.SCT99F</i>		<i>IMPM.SCT99C</i>			<i>EXPM.SRF</i>	<i>IMPM.SIC</i>	<i>IMPM.SCT99V</i>
		\$(million)	%	\$(million)	%	\$(million)			
Year ended									
January	2000	23,821	6.7	27,093	14.9	-3,272	1,024	916	25,426
January	2001	29,817	25.2	31,185	15.1	-1,369	1,138	560	29,262
January	2002	32,595	9.3	31,985	2.6	610	1,121	0	29,900
January	2003	30,812	-5.5	32,206	0.7	-1,394	1,175	0	30,207
January	2004	28,391	-7.9	32,002	-0.6	-3,611	1,098	0	30,041
January	2005	30,932	8.9	34,858	8.9	-3,926	1,202	101	32,624
January	2006	30,764	-0.5	37,817	8.5	-7,053	1,362	628	35,378
January	2007	34,918	13.5	40,932	8.2	-6,013	1,913	1,138	38,380
January	2008	37,156	6.4	41,954	2.5	-4,798	1,532	553	39,486
January	2009	42,989	15.7	48,394	15.4	-5,405	1,756	580	45,509
January	2010 P	39,659	-7.7	39,837	-17.7	-178	1,888	571	37,739
Three months ended									
January	2009	10,692	5.5	11,728	6.3	-1,037	533	0	10,987
April	2009	11,136	1.6	9,893	-10.5	1,242	586	0	9,321
July	2009	10,368	-3.7	9,971	-16.6	397	471	571	9,493
October	2009	8,522	-19.4	10,302	-24.6	-1,780	347	0	9,783
January	2010 P	9,632	-9.9	9,671	-17.5	-38	484	0	9,142
Month									
2008	Jan	3,083	24.1	3,394	2.6	-311	85	0	3,189
	Feb	3,699	29.9	3,456	16.2	243	110	0	3,245
	Mar	3,431	3.5	3,474	6.7	-43	128	0	3,277
	Apr	3,826	20.7	4,119	21.7	-293	125	477	3,891
	May	3,741	11.7	3,911	17.0	-169	178	0	3,687
	Jun	3,594	31.2	3,809	16.9	-215	125	0	3,600
	Jul	3,432	30.0	4,229	22.6	-797	121	0	3,987
	Aug	3,575	34.3	4,423	22.6	-848	176	102	4,177
	Sep	3,173	8.2	4,425	26.2	-1,252	125	0	4,138
	Oct	3,826	13.6	4,820	16.4	-994	134	0	4,520
	Nov	3,681	9.3	4,274	7.0	-594	134	0	3,999
	Dec	3,839	4.3	4,180	14.7	-341	289	0	3,919
2009	Jan	3,172	2.9	3,274	-3.5	-102	109	0	3,069
	Feb	3,442	-7.0	2,959	-14.4	483	138	0	2,788
	Mar	4,053	18.1	3,615	4.0	438	290	0	3,402
	Apr	3,641	-4.8	3,319	-19.4	322	159	0	3,131
	May	3,962	5.9	3,056	-21.8	906	166	0	2,891
	Jun	3,233	-10.0	3,564	-6.4	-331	175	571	3,417
	Jul	3,173	-7.6	3,350	-20.8	-178	130	0	3,185
	Aug	2,745	-23.2	3,461	-21.7	-717	110	0	3,285
	Sep	2,822	-11.1	3,384	-23.5	-561	126	0	3,213
	Oct	2,955	-22.8	3,457	-28.3	-501	111	0	3,285
	Nov P	3,067	-16.7	3,343	-21.8	-275	128	0	3,155
	Dec P	3,412	-11.1	3,444	-17.6	-32	260	0	3,256
2010	Jan P	3,153	-0.6	2,884	-11.9	269	95	0	2,731

(1) Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports. Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand) or vfd (value for duty – the value of imports before insurance and freight costs are added).

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) Individual import items with cif values of \$100 million or more (such as large aircraft and ships).

Symbol:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 2

Overseas Merchandise Trade

Trend values – monthly⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾

	Exports (including re-exports) (fob)	Change from previous month	Imports (cif) ⁽⁵⁾	Change from previous month	Trade balance (exports minus imports) (fob-cif) ⁽⁵⁾	Imports (vfd) ⁽⁵⁾
<i>Infoshare series</i>	<i>OTTM.STEF</i>		<i>OTTM.STIC</i>		<i>OTTM.STMC</i>	<i>OTTM.STIV</i>
	\$(million)	%	\$(million)	%	\$(million)	
Month						
2007 Jan	2,860	-0.7	3,340	0.4	-480	3,138
Feb	2,849	-0.4	3,354	0.4	-505	3,155
Mar	2,849	0.0	3,359	0.1	-510	3,159
Apr	2,864	0.5	3,354	-0.1	-490	3,152
May	2,895	1.1	3,346	-0.2	-452	3,141
Jun	2,941	1.6	3,344	-0.1	-404	3,137
Jul	2,999	2.0	3,361	0.5	-362	3,153
Aug	3,065	2.2	3,396	1.0	-331	3,188
Sep	3,134	2.3	3,446	1.5	-312	3,240
Oct	3,204	2.2	3,506	1.8	-303	3,302
Nov	3,269	2.1	3,566	1.7	-297	3,363
Dec	3,327	1.8	3,618	1.4	-291	3,414
2008 Jan	3,374	1.4	3,672	1.5	-298	3,465
Feb	3,412	1.1	3,730	1.6	-317	3,518
Mar	3,445	1.0	3,799	1.9	-354	3,582
Apr	3,475	0.9	3,880	2.1	-405	3,656
May	3,505	0.9	3,965	2.2	-460	3,734
Jun	3,538	0.9	4,050	2.1	-512	3,811
Jul	3,573	1.0	4,124	1.8	-551	3,876
Aug	3,606	0.9	4,168	1.1	-562	3,914
Sep	3,633	0.7	4,168	0.0	-535	3,910
Oct	3,647	0.4	4,114	-1.3	-467	3,859
Nov	3,649	0.0	4,017	-2.4	-369	3,769
Dec	3,635	-0.4	3,895	-3.0	-260	3,656
2009 Jan	3,605	-0.8	3,756	-3.6	-151	3,529
Feb	3,559	-1.3	3,615	-3.7	-56	3,401
Mar	3,500	-1.7	3,491	-3.4	9	3,289
Apr	3,433	-1.9	3,386	-3.0	46	3,195
May	3,363	-2.0	3,302	-2.5	61	3,121
Jun	3,298	-2.0	3,230	-2.2	67	3,058
Jul	3,241	-1.7	3,168	-1.9	73	3,003
Aug	3,200	-1.3	3,125	-1.4	75	2,965
Sep	3,179	-0.7	3,109	-0.5	69	2,951
Oct	3,177	0.0	3,119	0.3	59	2,960
Nov	3,195	0.6	3,150	1.0	46	2,989
Dec	3,232	1.1	3,195	1.4	37	3,030
2010 Jan	3,283	1.6	3,245	1.6	38	3,077

(1) Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports. Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand) or vfd (value for duty – the value of imports before insurance and freight costs are added).

(2) Trend values exclude estimated seasonal fluctuations and short-term irregular movements.

(3) Trend values, particularly for the latest periods, are subject to revision each month.

(4) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(5) Excludes individual import items with cif values of \$100 million or more (such as large aircraft and ships).

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 3

Exports by Destination⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Destination			Month of January			Three months ended January			12 months ended January		
Rank	Code ⁽³⁾	Name	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%
			\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
Country groups											
96		Asia	1,097	1,361	24.0	3,700	3,872	4.6	14,799	14,751	-0.3
95		Europe	475	384	-19.2	1,311	1,055	-19.5	6,285	5,724	-8.9
06		OECD	1,883	1,665	-11.6	6,233	5,267	-15.5	26,401	23,466	-11.1
01		APEC	2,149	2,250	4.7	7,327	7,021	-4.2	29,515	27,858	-5.6
05		EU	444	361	-18.7	1,234	990	-19.8	5,857	5,404	-7.7
02		ASEAN	268	430	60.4	1,033	1,289	24.8	4,544	4,290	-5.6
Top 20 countries											
1	AU	Australia	585	673	15.1	2,193	2,349	7.1	9,928	9,226	-7.1
2	US	United States of America	442	228	-48.3	1,424	788	-44.7	4,549	3,740	-17.8
3	CN	People's Republic of China	276	359	30.1	884	1,024	15.9	2,686	3,711	38.2
4	JP	Japan	268	237	-11.6	902	638	-29.2	3,663	2,790	-23.8
5	GB	United Kingdom	149	133	-10.7	398	363	-8.7	1,699	1,682	-1.0
6	KR	Republic of Korea	83	98	18.6	264	289	9.6	1,294	1,256	-2.9
7	SG	Singapore	47	115	144.3	181	467	157.6	825	1,168	41.5
8	ID	Indonesia	65	92	41.4	222	224	0.7	999	990	-0.9
9	HK	Hong Kong (SAR)	70	65	-6.3	190	177	-6.8	720	790	9.7
10	TW	Taiwan	56	70	25.3	155	191	22.9	752	770	2.3
11	DE	Germany	70	52	-25.7	186	136	-26.9	885	748	-15.5
12	MY	Malaysia	60	73	21.7	211	187	-11.3	945	718	-24.0
13	IN	India	21	50	139.3	115	134	16.4	540	659	22.0
14	PH	Philippines	52	76	47.6	184	183	-0.8	710	594	-16.3
15	FR	France	43	37	-14.8	128	103	-19.8	505	501	-0.8
16	CA	Canada	34	30	-13.6	125	87	-30.7	504	496	-1.5
17	NL	Netherlands	23	29	26.9	92	87	-5.0	510	486	-4.7
18	SA	Saudi Arabia	46	45	-2.2	171	123	-27.9	710	474	-33.3
19	TH	Thailand	28	41	49.3	161	126	-21.4	771	467	-39.4
20	BE	Belgium	58	28	-51.5	150	81	-46.0	516	460	-11.0
Summary											
-		Top 20 countries	2,475	2,532	2.3	8,336	7,757	-7.0	33,712	31,725	-5.9
-		Destination unknown – EU	0	0	...	0	0	...	348	350	0.6
-		Other countries	666	592	-11.2	2,264	1,785	-21.2	8,524	7,217	-15.3
-		ALL COUNTRIES	3,141	3,124	-0.6	10,601	9,542	-10.0	42,584	39,292	-7.7
-		Bunkering, passengers' baggage and ships' stores	31	29	-5.5	91	91	-0.2	405	366	-9.5
99		All merchandise exports	3,172	3,153	-0.6	10,692	9,632	-9.9	42,989	39,659	-7.7

(1) Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports.

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) These codes are used in Infoshare series EXPM.SCT&&F (at position '&&').

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (includes one new member country from 1 January 2010).

APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation countries.

EU – European Union.

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

SAR – Special Administrative Region.

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

- no code available

... not applicable

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 4

Imports by Country of Origin⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Origin			Month of January			Three months ended January			12 months ended January		
Rank	Code ⁽³⁾	Name	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%
			\$(million)			\$(million)			\$(million)		
			change			change			change		
Country groups											
96		Asia	1,475	1,339	-9.2	4,934	4,212	-14.6	20,840	16,806	-19.4
95		Europe	683	449	-34.3	2,340	1,607	-31.3	8,269	7,308	-11.6
06		OECD	1,953	1,747	-10.6	6,765	5,571	-17.6	27,742	24,231	-12.7
01		APEC	2,298	2,174	-5.4	8,305	7,067	-14.9	35,111	29,244	-16.7
05		EU	652	424	-34.9	2,044	1,430	-30.0	7,649	6,720	-12.1
02		ASEAN	457	311	-32.0	1,464	1,222	-16.5	7,535	5,143	-31.7
Top 25 countries											
1	AU	Australia	458	502	9.6	1,842	1,818	-1.3	8,663	7,442	-14.1
2	CN	People's Republic of China	500	473	-5.3	1,797	1,508	-16.1	6,457	6,039	-6.5
3	US	United States of America	320	298	-6.8	1,163	893	-23.2	4,629	4,308	-6.9
4	JP	Japan	312	176	-43.4	913	676	-26.0	3,927	2,846	-27.5
5	DE	Germany	175	128	-27.1	557	413	-25.9	2,069	1,637	-20.9
6	SG	Singapore	159	56	-64.6	486	380	-21.9	2,224	1,522	-31.6
7	KR	Republic of Korea	105	247	134.9	394	445	13.0	1,351	1,498	10.9
8	FR	France	86	39	-55.2	245	144	-41.4	837	1,284	53.4
9	MY	Malaysia	68	57	-17.2	273	227	-16.8	1,981	1,073	-45.8
10	TH	Thailand	76	86	12.4	284	280	-1.4	1,297	1,071	-17.4
11	QA	Qatar	103	133	28.8	383	248	-35.3	1,626	974	-40.1
12	GB	United Kingdom	71	70	-1.2	263	235	-10.7	1,077	937	-13.0
13	IT	Italy	67	48	-28.2	247	176	-28.7	971	709	-27.0
14	ID	Indonesia	46	33	-27.4	181	121	-33.4	1,171	707	-39.6
15	TW	Taiwan	52	83	61.7	186	181	-2.8	914	639	-30.1
16	CA	Canada	40	39	-2.5	185	100	-45.8	717	537	-25.1
17	BN	Brunei Darussalam	86	58	-32.2	140	133	-4.5	514	474	-7.8
18	AE	United Arab Emirates	9	8	-12.3	57	212	274.5	648	465	-28.4
19	IN	India	22	27	22.2	92	116	25.6	329	360	9.3
20	CH	Switzerland	26	20	-22.4	87	82	-6.0	321	354	10.1
21	NL	Netherlands	31	24	-21.3	102	70	-31.9	396	330	-16.6
22	DK	Denmark	81	11	-85.8	157	39	-75.4	326	323	-0.8
23	BE	Belgium	26	21	-18.3	88	63	-28.1	335	257	-23.3
24	SA	Saudi Arabia	26	6	-78.1	145	116	-19.9	533	252	-52.7
25	IE	Ireland	25	15	-40.3	69	52	-23.5	242	246	1.8
Summary											
-		Top 25 countries	2,971	2,660	-10.5	10,336	8,727	-15.6	43,555	36,284	-16.7
-		Other countries	304	224	-26.2	1,393	944	-32.2	4,839	3,552	-26.6
99		All merchandise imports	3,274	2,884	-11.9	11,728	9,671	-17.5	48,394	39,837	-17.7

(1) Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand).

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) These codes are used in Infoshare series IMPM.SCT&&C (at position '&&').

OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (includes one new member country from 1 January 2010).

APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation countries.

EU – European Union.

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

- no code available

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 5

Exports of Main Commodities⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

HS code (3)	Commodity	Month of January			Three months ended January			12 months ended January		
		2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%
		\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
0401-0406	Milk powder, butter, and cheese	848	951	12.1	2,791	2,484	-11.0	9,196	8,119	-11.7
02	Meat and edible offal	480	437	-9.1	1,340	1,140	-14.9	5,189	5,098	-1.8
44	Logs, wood, and wood articles	132	172	29.6	535	561	4.9	2,193	2,358	7.5
2709	Crude oil	55	204	267.5	278	563	102.4	2,555	1,875	-26.6
84	Mechanical machinery and equipment	95	87	-8.1	445	369	-17.1	1,876	1,651	-12.0
0803-0814	Fruit	33	37	12.8	96	94	-1.9	1,447	1,604	10.8
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	106	73	-31.0	325	261	-19.8	1,251	1,229	-1.8
2204	Wine	57	61	8.2	222	234	5.3	912	1,019	11.6
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	60	64	7.3	253	240	-5.1	1,068	987	-7.6
76	Aluminium and aluminium articles	59	95	61.6	275	257	-6.5	1,392	919	-34.0
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, and starch	100	48	-52.1	266	192	-27.9	854	908	6.3
72-73	Iron and steel, and articles ⁽⁴⁾	65	46	-29.8	213	167	-21.8	1,046	808	-22.8
71	Precious metals, jewellery, and coins	64	58	-9.7	191	225	17.8	671	793	18.2
3501	Casein and caseinates	145	57	-60.9	403	162	-59.9	1,027	751	-26.9
90	Optical, medical, and measuring equipment	40	38	-4.4	161	148	-8.2	616	687	11.6
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	52	39	-25.9	157	145	-7.7	608	636	4.6
47	Wood pulp and waste paper	50	43	-14.9	148	162	8.9	652	603	-7.5
50-63 ⁽⁵⁾	Textiles and textile articles ⁽⁴⁾	39	35	-9.0	135	134	-0.6	663	581	-12.3
48	Paper and paperboard, and articles ⁽⁴⁾	33	44	31.0	129	134	4.1	546	545	-0.2
5101	Wool	53	44	-18.2	151	132	-12.0	588	521	-11.4
39	Plastic and plastic articles	28	29	2.4	112	103	-7.6	463	435	-6.1
07	Vegetables ⁽⁴⁾	46	36	-22.7	94	78	-17.6	421	395	-6.2
41	Raw hides, skins, and leather ⁽⁴⁾	30	25	-16.1	98	84	-13.9	501	370	-26.2
05	Other animal originated products	37	26	-29.2	100	76	-24.5	342	336	-1.9
89	Ships, boats, and floating structures	6	13	108.7	81	170	109.0	357	326	-8.7
88	Aircraft and parts	8	5	-30.4	177	26	-85.5	356	314	-11.6
23	Food residues, wastes, and fodder	27	21	-21.6	78	58	-25.4	289	298	3.1
87	Vehicles, parts, and accessories	27	20	-26.3	79	59	-25.4	309	283	-8.6
30	Pharmaceutical products	21	17	-19.0	77	66	-14.2	292	272	-6.9
16	Meat and fish preparations	14	19	36.1	58	74	26.6	216	263	21.5
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, and nuts	14	16	11.3	55	51	-6.7	233	249	6.9
3502-3507	Albumins, gelatin, glues, and enzymes	30	23	-23.7	85	63	-26.4	226	231	2.2
22 ⁽⁶⁾	Beverages, spirits, and vinegar ⁽⁴⁾	10	12	23.3	44	47	8.2	171	186	8.7
94	Furniture, furnishings, and light fittings	12	8	-28.9	46	38	-19.0	190	180	-5.3
2710-2715	Petroleum and products other than crude oil	2	16	599.0	36	27	-25.0	175	180	2.7
01	Live animals	21	16	-23.8	41	45	9.2	200	175	-12.7
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils ⁽⁴⁾	7	13	79.4	32	39	21.6	198	162	-18.3
12	Seeds, raw peanuts, and soya flour ⁽⁴⁾	5	5	6.3	22	19	-14.2	142	150	5.7
38	Other chemical products ⁽⁴⁾	8	7	-21.0	40	35	-12.9	151	143	-5.4
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	12	8	-38.2	40	31	-22.3	154	141	-8.3
-	Other commodities ⁽⁴⁾	126	110	-12.7	484	440	-9.2	2,181	1,911	-12.4
9809	Confidential data ⁽⁷⁾	114	78	...	297	203	...	1,069	969	...
01-98	All merchandise exports	3,172	3,153	-0.6	10,692	9,632	-9.9	42,989	39,659	-7.7

(1) Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports.

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) These codes are used in Infoshare series EXPM.S2T&&F (at position '&&'). Exceptions are:

0401-0406=EXPM.S2U04AF, 0803-0814=EXPM.S2U08AF, 22⁽⁶⁾=EXPM.S2U22BF, 2204=EXPM.S2U22AF, 2709=EXPM.S2U27CF, 2710-2715=EXPM.S2U27DF, 3501=EXPM.S2U35AF, 3502-3507=EXPM.S2U35BF, 5101=EXPM.S2U51AF, 50-63⁽⁵⁾=EXPM.S2O50TO63F, 72-73=EXPM.S2O72TO73F, 9809=EXPM.S2U98CF and 01-98=EXPM.S2TZZF.

(4) Export values exclude confidential data. (This may affect percentage changes.)

(5) Excludes wool (HS code 5101).

(6) Excludes wine (HS code 2204).

(7) Data that is no longer confidential is assigned to specific commodities.

HS – New Zealand Harmonised System Classification. (HS2007 applies to January 2007 and later data. HS2002 is used for earlier data.)

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

... not applicable

- not available

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 6

Imports of Main Commodities⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

HS code (3)	Commodity	Month of January			Three months ended January			12 months ended January		
		2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%
		\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
2709-2715	Petroleum and products ⁽⁴⁾	551	573	4.0	1,801	1,709	-5.1	8,525	5,798	-32.0
84	Mechanical machinery and equipment	449	347	-22.7	1,539	1,129	-26.7	6,164	4,922	-20.1
85	Electrical machinery and equipment ⁽⁵⁾	287	208	-27.6	1,097	850	-22.5	4,022	3,889	-3.3
87	Vehicles, parts, and accessories	274	264	-3.9	1,024	932	-8.9	4,943	3,215	-35.0
50-63	Textiles and textile articles	180	152	-15.5	514	444	-13.5	1,973	1,908	-3.2
88	Aircraft and parts	42	43	3.1	135	92	-31.7	877	1,523	73.7
39	Plastic and plastic articles	120	113	-5.9	431	377	-12.5	1,714	1,482	-13.6
90	Optical, medical, and measuring equipment	99	79	-20.7	342	292	-14.7	1,314	1,350	2.8
30	Pharmaceutical products	90	76	-15.1	279	254	-8.9	1,115	1,158	3.9
72-73	Iron and steel, and articles ⁽⁵⁾	109	77	-29.7	430	243	-43.5	1,699	1,085	-36.2
48	Paper and paperboard, and articles	77	82	6.2	262	248	-5.6	1,037	959	-7.4
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	40	38	-5.0	125	127	2.1	513	539	5.1
94	Furniture, furnishings, and light fittings	49	38	-21.8	170	137	-19.1	637	532	-16.5
40	Rubber and rubber articles	44	36	-16.5	143	127	-11.3	543	502	-7.5
38	Other chemical products	37	53	43.2	135	133	-1.6	526	489	-7.0
95	Toys, games, and sports requisites	29	24	-16.9	125	106	-15.5	476	448	-5.8
33	Essential oils, perfumes, and toiletries	34	26	-23.9	110	108	-2.2	421	442	5.0
31	Fertilizers	33	8	-76.4	246	85	-65.5	879	442	-49.7
22	Beverages, spirits, and vinegar	32	29	-11.0	126	124	-2.1	475	419	-11.7
49	Books, newspapers, and printed matter	32	27	-16.4	109	100	-7.6	438	414	-5.5
28	Inorganic chemicals ⁽⁵⁾	29	28	-4.7	155	107	-30.8	616	405	-34.2
23	Food residues, wastes, and fodder	30	28	-6.7	89	88	-0.9	651	375	-42.3
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, and starch	22	25	9.7	81	86	6.1	332	367	10.4
70	Glass and glassware	26	22	-13.4	81	70	-13.7	327	323	-1.2
08	Fruit and nuts	26	24	-5.2	96	83	-13.8	317	322	1.6
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, and nuts	25	23	-9.3	80	78	-2.5	310	305	-1.7
71	Precious metals, jewellery, and coins	17	19	11.7	82	83	1.8	273	303	10.8
64	Footwear	31	26	-16.0	87	69	-21.0	300	301	0.2
29	Organic chemicals ⁽⁵⁾	31	26	-16.2	104	69	-33.5	409	296	-27.6
32	Tanning extracts, dyes, paints, and putty	25	21	-18.1	85	75	-11.5	308	287	-6.8
76	Aluminium and aluminium articles ⁽⁵⁾	22	20	-8.1	79	68	-14.3	352	263	-25.2
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery ⁽⁵⁾	23	13	-42.0	61	81	31.2	230	260	12.7
15	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	13	19	45.9	75	55	-26.1	313	251	-19.6
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	15	13	-13.4	51	60	17.6	207	244	17.8
34	Soap and organic surface-active agents ⁽⁵⁾	17	17	2.5	61	56	-7.7	238	236	-1.0
10	Cereals	21	16	-27.2	81	46	-42.8	331	223	-32.6
02	Meat and edible offal	12	10	-23.7	43	35	-17.6	166	181	9.1
82	Metal tools, implements, and cutlery	13	13	-3.6	52	45	-13.5	207	180	-13.3
25	Salt, earths, stone, lime, and cement	9	4	-52.4	244	40	-83.5	722	178	-75.3
44	Logs, wood, and wood articles	17	11	-33.9	48	38	-21.9	199	178	-10.6
-	Other commodities ⁽⁵⁾	209	199	-4.8	742	659	-11.2	2,980	2,603	-12.7
9809	Confidential data ⁽⁶⁾	32	16	...	111	65	...	316	237	...
01-98	All merchandise imports	3,274	2,884	-11.9	11,728	9,671	-17.5	48,394	39,837	-17.7

(1) Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand).

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) These codes are used in Infoshare series IMPM.S2T&&C (at position '&&'). Exceptions are:

2709-2715=IMPM.S2U27BC, 50-63=IMPM.S2O50TO63C, 72-73=IMPM.S2O72TO73F, 9809=IMPM.S2U98CC and 01-98=IMPM.S2TZZC.

(4) For the latest month, values for crude oil and some other petroleum products are calculated from estimated prices.

(5) Import values exclude confidential data. (This may affect percentage changes.)

(6) Data that is no longer confidential is assigned to specific commodities.

HS – New Zealand Harmonised System Classification. (HS2007 applies to January 2007 and later data. HS2002 is used for earlier data.)

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

... not applicable

- not available

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 7

Imports by Broad Economic Category (BEC) Group⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

	Capital goods ⁽⁴⁾		Intermediate goods ⁽⁵⁾			Consumption goods ⁽⁷⁾	Other categories			All merchandise imports ⁽¹⁰⁾	
	Machinery and plant	Transport equipment	Crude oil ⁽⁶⁾	Other	Total		Passenger motor cars	Petrol and avgas ⁽⁶⁾	Military and other goods ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾		
<i>BEC codes</i>	41	521	313	111, 121, 2, 311, 312, 314, 322, 42,	111, 121, 2, 31, 322, 42, 53	112, 122, 522, 6	51	321	7	1-7	
<i>Infoshare series BECM.</i>	<i>SIA410</i>	<i>SIA521</i>	<i>SID313</i>	<i>SIG990</i>	<i>SIG999</i>	<i>SIK999</i>	<i>SIL510</i>	<i>SIM321</i>	<i>SIN700</i>	<i>SIT999</i>	
	\$(million)										
Year ended											
January 2006	5,652	2,553	2,511	13,569	16,080	9,157	3,344	878	152	37,817	
January 2007	5,808	2,456	3,210	15,089	18,299	10,066	2,957	1,138	207	40,931	
January 2008	6,521	1,662	2,976	15,564	18,540	10,403	3,216	1,245	363	41,949	
January 2009	7,277	1,793	4,689	19,004	23,693	11,158	2,775	1,321	370	48,387	
January 2010 P	5,835	1,638	3,044 E	15,002	18,046	10,865	2,023	1,137	286	39,830	
Latest annual change ⁽⁹⁾	-19.8%	-8.6%	-35.1%	-21.1%	-23.8%	-2.6%	-27.1%	-14.0%	-22.8%	-17.7%	
Three months ended											
January 2009	1,847	309	942	4,824	5,766	2,902	488	299	117	11,728	
April 2009	1,507	206	571	4,129	4,700	2,719	368	329	60	9,889	
July 2009	1,562	849	687	3,550	4,237	2,599	453	208	62	9,970	
October 2009	1,419	400	781	3,913	4,694	2,908	567	244	69	10,301	
January 2010 P	1,347	183	1,005 E	3,410	4,415	2,639	635	355	94	9,670	
Latest annual change ⁽⁹⁾	-27.1%	-40.7%	6.7%	-29.3%	-23.4%	-9.1%	30.3%	18.8%	-19.6%	-17.6%	
Month											
2008	Jan	524	129	273	1,333	1,606	788	218	119	10	3,394
	Feb	469	143	378	1,274	1,651	843	253	73	23	3,456
	Mar	516	130	412	1,280	1,692	747	274	102	12	3,474
	Apr	1,013	110	291	1,498	1,789	858	219	112	16	4,118
	May	507	258	328	1,496	1,824	864	295	147	15	3,909
	Jun	533	172	372	1,506	1,878	807	245	153	20	3,808
	Jul	583	126	431	1,706	2,137	968	286	97	31	4,229
	Aug	567	258	636	1,566	2,202	949	265	122	59	4,422
	Sep	590	117	383	1,896	2,279	1,078	229	100	32	4,425
	Oct	651	169	518	1,958	2,476	1,142	220	118	43	4,819
	Nov	653	115	349	1,835	2,184	1,044	158	74	47	4,274
	Dec	669	110	330	1,677	2,007	1,024	218	114	37	4,180
2009	Jan	526	85	263	1,312	1,574	834	112	111	33	3,274
	Feb	469	107	103	1,252	1,354	861	95	56	17	2,959
	Mar	555	53	194	1,595	1,789	961	121	111	23	3,612
	Apr	483	46	275	1,282	1,556	898	152	162	21	3,318
	May	531	82	179	1,161	1,340	860	141	82	20	3,056
	Jun	574	646	157	1,137	1,294	846	149	36	18	3,564
	Jul	456	120	351	1,252	1,603	893	162	91	24	3,350
	Aug	458	75	271	1,409	1,680	945	195	83	26	3,461
	Sep	463	170	231	1,277	1,509	988	153	77	23	3,384
	Oct	498	155	278	1,227	1,505	975	220	84	19	3,456
	Nov P	491	51	235	1,216	1,451	970	232	129	19	3,343
	Dec P	473	63	402	1,205	1,607	924	225	111	41	3,443
2010	Jan P	384	69	369 E	989	1,357	745	178	115	34	2,884
Latest annual change ⁽¹¹⁾		-26.9%	-17.9%	40.4%	-24.6%	-13.8%	-10.7%	59.7%	3.8%	4.6%	-11.9%

(1) Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand).

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) Some section values exclude confidential data. (This may affect percentage changes.)

(4) Excludes passenger motor cars. (There is a separate series for these because industry and household purchases cannot be split.)

(5) Excludes petrol and avgas. (There is a separate series for these because industry and household purchases cannot be split.)

(6) For the latest month, values for crude oil and some other petroleum products are calculated from estimated prices.

(7) Excludes passenger motor cars, petrol and avgas, and military equipment.

(8) Military equipment (including frigates), confidential, miscellaneous and unclassified goods. Military helicopters are in capital transport equipment.

(9) Data that is no longer confidential is assigned to specific BEC groups.

(10) Totals may not match merchandise trade totals as some commodities (eg monetary gold) are excluded from BEC.

(11) The change from the same period of the previous year.

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

E estimated

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 8

Exchange Rates

		Reserve Bank exchange rates						NZCS exchange rates				
		Mid-rates for NZ\$1.00					Trade Weighted Index ⁽¹⁾	Change from		Trade Weighted Index ⁽³⁾	Change from	
		USA NZ\$:US\$	UK NZ\$:£	Australia NZ\$:A\$	Japan NZ\$:yen	Europe NZ\$:euro		preceding	same period		preceding	same period
								period	of previous		period	of previous
						year ⁽²⁾		year ⁽²⁾				
						%	%	%	%			
Three months ended												
2007	Jan	0.6853	0.3525	0.8783	81.08	0.5262	67.9	4.2	-4.6	977	4.1	-6.5
	Apr	0.7542	0.3840	0.8785	84.08	0.5316	69.6	2.4	5.2	997	2.1	1.5
	Jul	0.7815	0.3892	0.8905	89.77	0.5513	73.4	5.6	17.8	1048	5.1	14.9
	Oct	0.7354	0.3633	0.8574	85.27	0.5286	69.9	-4.8	7.3	1018	-2.8	8.5
2008	Jan	0.7676	0.3801	0.8689	84.71	0.5239	71.0	1.6	4.6	1019	0.1	4.3
	Apr	0.7965	0.4018	0.8634	82.48	0.5197	71.6	0.8	3.0	1035	1.6	3.8
	Jul	0.7643	0.3873	0.8011	80.99	0.4890	68.2	-4.8	-7.1	994	-4.0	-5.1
	Oct	0.6662	0.3702	0.8355	70.53	0.4672	63.4	-7.1	-9.4	933	-6.2	-8.4
2009	Jan	0.5582	0.3745	0.8358	51.87	0.4249	55.8	-11.9	-21.4	845	-9.3	-17.0
	Apr	0.5389	0.3732	0.7974	51.97	0.4137	54.3	-2.6	-24.1	797	-5.7	-23.0
	Jul	0.6267	0.3906	0.7940	60.12	0.4506	59.6	9.7	-12.6	856	7.4	-13.9
	Oct	0.7054	0.4317	0.8137	65.00	0.4850	64.6	8.3	1.9	930	8.6	-0.3
2010	Jan	0.7249	0.4436	0.7944	65.26	0.4964	65.3	1.2	17.1	957	2.9	13.3
Month												
2008	Jan	0.7718	0.3921	0.8758	83.17	0.5244	71.2	-0.5	3.1	1020	0.1	3.0
	Feb	0.7968	0.4057	0.8733	85.43	0.5402	73.0	2.4	6.0	1030	1.0	3.9
	Mar	0.8027	0.4007	0.8669	81.06	0.5176	71.6	-1.9	4.4	1047	1.6	5.2
	Apr	0.7900	0.3989	0.8500	80.94	0.5012	70.3	-1.8	-1.3	1029	-1.7	2.4
	May	0.7769	0.3951	0.8188	81.00	0.4992	69.3	-1.4	-2.7	1014	-1.5	-2.0
	Jun	0.7607	0.3870	0.7997	81.32	0.4888	68.1	-1.7	-7.5	995	-1.9	-3.6
	Jul	0.7553	0.3798	0.7848	80.66	0.4791	67.2	-1.4	-10.9	973	-2.2	-9.7
	Aug	0.7102	0.3753	0.8031	77.62	0.4739	65.5	-2.5	-6.6	954	-1.9	-9.8
	Sep	0.6748	0.3749	0.8224	71.99	0.4689	63.8	-2.6	-6.6	934	-2.0	-5.4
	Oct	0.6137	0.3604	0.8809	61.99	0.4587	60.7	-4.8	-14.7	909	-2.7	-9.9
	Nov	0.5651	0.3686	0.8600	54.80	0.4442	57.4	-5.5	-18.3	882	-3.0	-13.3
	Dec	0.5569	0.3735	0.8320	50.85	0.4146	55.1	-4.0	-23.0	820	-7.1	-19.5
2009	Jan	0.5526	0.3815	0.8154	49.96	0.4160	54.9	-0.4	-22.9	834	1.7	-18.2
	Feb	0.5151	0.3576	0.7938	47.64	0.4022	52.3	-4.7	-28.3	792	-5.1	-23.2
	Mar	0.5308	0.3739	0.7979	51.85	0.4067	53.8	2.9	-24.8	775	-2.1	-26.0
	Apr	0.5709	0.3882	0.8006	56.42	0.4323	56.9	5.6	-19.1	824	6.3	-19.9
	May	0.5989	0.3891	0.7855	57.92	0.4394	58.0	1.9	-16.4	828	0.5	-18.3
	Jun	0.6374	0.3894	0.7953	61.63	0.4550	60.3	4.1	-11.4	857	3.4	-13.9
	Jul	0.6437	0.3932	0.8011	60.82	0.4573	60.6	0.5	-9.8	883	3.1	-9.2
	Aug	0.6754	0.4082	0.8089	64.14	0.4736	62.9	3.7	-4.1	904	2.4	-5.2
	Sep	0.7024	0.4304	0.8166	64.29	0.4827	64.3	2.3	0.8	928	2.6	-0.7
	Oct	0.7383	0.4566	0.8157	66.58	0.4986	66.5	3.4	9.5	958	3.3	5.4
	Nov	0.7309	0.4400	0.7943	65.26	0.4900	65.2	-2.0	13.6	969	1.1	9.8
	Dec	0.7162	0.4407	0.7929	64.15	0.4901	64.7	-0.8	17.4	952	-1.7	16.1
2010	Jan	0.7277	0.4500	0.7959	66.38	0.5092	66.1	2.2	20.4	952	-0.1	14.1

(1) Base: June 1979 (=100). For further information, refer: <http://www.rbnz.govt.nz/news/1999/0085359.html>.

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) Base: June 1997 (=1000). Calculated by Statistics New Zealand from exchange rates published by the NZCS.

NZCS – New Zealand Customs Service

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 9

Related Series
Livestock, cars, and crude oil

	Exports-related series			Imports-related series				
	Livestock slaughtered for export ⁽¹⁾			Number of cars and station wagons newly registered ⁽²⁾		Crude oil (HS code 2709)		
	Cattle	Lambs	Sheep			Quantity tonnes (000)	Price (cif) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ \$/tonne	Change from preceding period ⁽⁵⁾
	Number (000)			Total	Used			
<i>Infoshare series</i>	<i>LSSM. SAZNEC9</i>	<i>LSSM. SAZNES7</i>	<i>LSSM. SAZNES9</i>	<i>TPTM. S22IZ</i>	<i>TPTM. S22JZ</i>	<i>IMP. SH1CW</i>	<i>BECM. SIX313</i>	%
Three months ended								
2007 Jan	610	8,281	9,972	47,624	29,078	1,073	651.40	-24.0
Apr	700	9,773	11,502	46,318	28,848	911	690.95	6.1
Jul	787	5,632	6,615	51,222	32,097	1,055	724.77	4.9
Oct	1,388	2,997	3,378	52,090	30,309	986	775.98	7.1
2008 Jan	603	8,394	10,454	48,492	28,663	898	909.18	17.2
Apr	738	10,034	12,237	44,176	26,086	1,144	944.85	3.9
Jul	858	5,400	7,058	40,303	22,494	882	1,282.01	35.7
Oct	1,569	3,125	3,550	40,514	20,681	1,125	1,365.58	6.5
2009 Jan	599 P	7,507 P	9,759 P	33,089	17,671	1,221	771.56	-43.5
Apr	800 P	7,941 P	8,953 P	26,720	14,519	845	676.05	-12.4
Jul	817 P	4,015 P	4,452 P	29,535	16,777	940	730.59	8.1
Oct	1,550 P	2,672 P	2,940 P	33,527	17,837	1,015	769.13	5.3
2010 Jan	544 P	6,452 P	8,404 P	35,087	21,027	1,210 P	830.89 E	8.0
Month								
2008 Jan	230	3,550	4,359	16,877	9,334	297	920.76	-1.6
Feb	248	3,535	4,361	15,201	9,026	408	926.07	0.6
Mar	207	3,051	3,758	14,932	8,568	449	918.17	-0.9
Apr	282	3,449	4,119	14,043	8,492	287	1,013.29	10.4
May	302	2,718	3,493	13,783	8,156	294	1,114.44	10.0
Jun	241	1,591	2,106	13,802	7,049	289	1,286.47	15.4
Jul	315	1,090	1,460	12,718	7,289	299	1,442.51	12.1
Aug	783	716	872	12,594	6,910	436	1,458.26	1.1
Sep	519	861	958	13,829	7,157	263	1,453.78	-0.3
Oct	267	1,548	1,720	14,091	6,614	426	1,216.12	-16.3
Nov	211	2,030	2,643	10,821	5,923	319	1,095.40	-9.9
Dec	191	2,604	3,327	11,547	6,323	453	728.65	-33.5
2009 Jan	198 P	2,873 P	3,789 P	10,721	5,425	449	585.10	-19.7
Feb	240 P	2,878 P	3,430 P	8,421	4,626	144	711.88	21.7
Mar	254 P	2,301 P	2,599 P	10,015	5,134	284	683.26	-4.0
Apr	306 P	2,762 P	2,925 P	8,284	4,759	417	658.77	-3.6
May	315 P	2,072 P	2,187 P	9,190	5,211	284	630.84	-4.2
Jun	221 P	1,204 P	1,341 P	9,712	5,406	232	675.38	7.1
Jul	280 P	739 P	925 P	10,633	6,160	424	827.77	22.6
Aug	755 P	621 P	698 P	10,291	5,874	350	774.54	-6.4
Sep	532 P	841 P	910 P	11,512	5,919	294	788.30	1.8
Oct	263 P	1,210 P	1,332 P	11,724	6,044	372	748.91	-5.0
Nov	157 P	1,663 P	2,173 P	11,081	6,595	292 P	804.91 P	7.5
Dec	170 P	2,249 P	2,942 P	11,577	7,604	472 P	850.78 P	5.7
2010 Jan	217 P	2,541 P	3,289 P	12,429	6,828	446 P	826.84 E	-2.8

(1) Sourced from Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

(2) Sourced from New Zealand Transport Agency.

(3) This price may fluctuate with changes in sources of supply and types of crude oil being imported. Prices are estimated for the latest month.

(4) Imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand).

(5) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

HS – New Zealand Harmonised System Classification. (HS2007 applies to January 2007 and later data. HS2002 is used for earlier data.)

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

E estimated

... not applicable

Overseas Merchandise Trade: January 2010

Table 10

Exports and Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

SITC code (4)	Section	Month of January			Three months ended January			12 months ended January		
		2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%	2009	2010 P	%
		\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
Exports (fob)										
0	Food and live animals	1,767	1,709	-3.3	5,403	4,699	-13.0	20,316	19,347	-4.8
1	Beverages and tobacco	67	74	10.6	270	286	6.0	1,102	1,224	11.1
2	Crude materials, (inedible, except fuels)	277	293	5.5	940	982	4.6	4,165	4,094	-1.7
3	Mineral fuels, (lubricants and related materials) ⁽⁵⁾	58	220	280.3	315	590	87.5	2,731	2,055	-24.7
4	Animal and vegetable oils, (fats and waxes)	6	12	95.6	29	36	24.4	186	149	-20.1
5	Chemicals and related products	248	138	-44.4	769	462	-39.8	2,371	1,978	-16.5
6	Manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material)	241	271	12.1	955	885	-7.2	4,343	3,569	-17.8
7	Machinery and transport equipment	193	186	-3.4	1,029	861	-16.4	3,939	3,546	-10.0
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	110	105	-4.5	424	387	-8.8	1,783	1,757	-1.5
9	Other ⁽⁶⁾	200	145	-27.7	555	442	-20.5	2,048	1,935	-5.5
T	Total: sections 0–9 ⁽⁷⁾	3,169	3,153	-0.5	10,688	9,631	-9.9	42,982	39,655	-7.7
M	Total manufactures: sections 5–8 ⁽⁸⁾	792	700	-11.7	3,176	2,595	-18.3	12,435	10,850	-12.7
Imports (cif)										
0	Food and live animals	276	237	-14.2	881	844	-4.2	3,701	3,505	-5.3
1	Beverages and tobacco	35	30	-16.3	146	142	-3.1	542	498	-8.2
2	Crude materials, (inedible, except fuels)	50	37	-26.6	418	167	-60.1	1,408	676	-52.0
3	Mineral fuels, (lubricants and related materials) ⁽⁵⁾	557	576	3.4	1,820	1,731	-4.9	8,586	5,874	-31.6
4	Animal and vegetable oils, (fats and waxes)	10	15	51.0	67	45	-31.8	278	215	-22.7
5	Chemicals and related products	374	329	-11.9	1,425	1,116	-21.7	5,512	4,674	-15.2
6	Manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material)	398	348	-12.6	1,427	1,139	-20.2	5,740	4,708	-18.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,064	883	-17.0	3,828	3,010	-21.4	16,230	13,542	-16.6
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	473	410	-13.3	1,581	1,393	-11.9	6,017	5,832	-3.1
9	Other ⁽⁶⁾	35	19	-47.0	135	82	-39.0	374	308	-17.7
T	Total: sections 0–9 ⁽⁷⁾	3,274	2,884	-11.9	11,728	9,670	-17.6	48,387	39,830	-17.7
M	Total manufactures: sections 5–8 ⁽⁸⁾	2,310	1,971	-14.7	8,260	6,658	-19.4	33,498	28,755	-14.2
Balance (fob minus cif)										
0	Food and live animals	1,491	1,472	...	4,522	3,856	...	16,614	15,842	...
1	Beverages and tobacco	32	45	...	124	144	...	560	726	...
2	Crude materials, (inedible, except fuels)	227	256	...	521	815	...	2,756	3,418	...
3	Mineral fuels, (lubricants and related materials) ⁽⁵⁾	-499	-356	...	-1,506	-1,140	...	-5,855	-3,819	...
4	Animal and vegetable oils, (fats and waxes)	-4	-3	...	-37	-9	...	-92	-66	...
5	Chemicals and related products	-126	-191	...	-656	-654	...	-3,141	-2,696	...
6	Manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material)	-157	-78	...	-473	-254	...	-1,397	-1,139	...
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-872	-697	...	-2,798	-2,149	...	-12,291	-9,995	...
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-363	-305	...	-1,157	-1,007	...	-4,234	-4,075	...
9	Other ⁽⁶⁾	165	126	...	420	359	...	1,674	1,628	...
T	Total: sections 0–9 ⁽⁷⁾	-105	269	...	-1,040	-39	...	-5,405	-174	...
M	Total manufactures: sections 5–8 ⁽⁸⁾	-1,517	-1,271	...	-5,084	-4,063	...	-21,064	-17,904	...

(1) Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports, while imports are valued cif (cost, including insurance and freight to New Zealand).

(2) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

(3) Some section values exclude confidential data. All excluded confidential data is included in section 9 (other).

(4) These codes are used in Infoshare series EXPM.SITC1& and IMPM.SITC1& (at position '&') for exports and imports data. No series for balance data.

(5) For the latest month, values for crude oil and some other petroleum products are calculated from estimated prices.

(6) Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC.

(7) Totals may not match merchandise trade totals as some commodities (eg monetary gold) are excluded from SITC.

(8) Excluding food and fuel manufactures.

Symbols:

P provisional (Statistics for the latest three months are provisional.)

... not applicable