

Embargoed until 10:45am – 27 November 2009

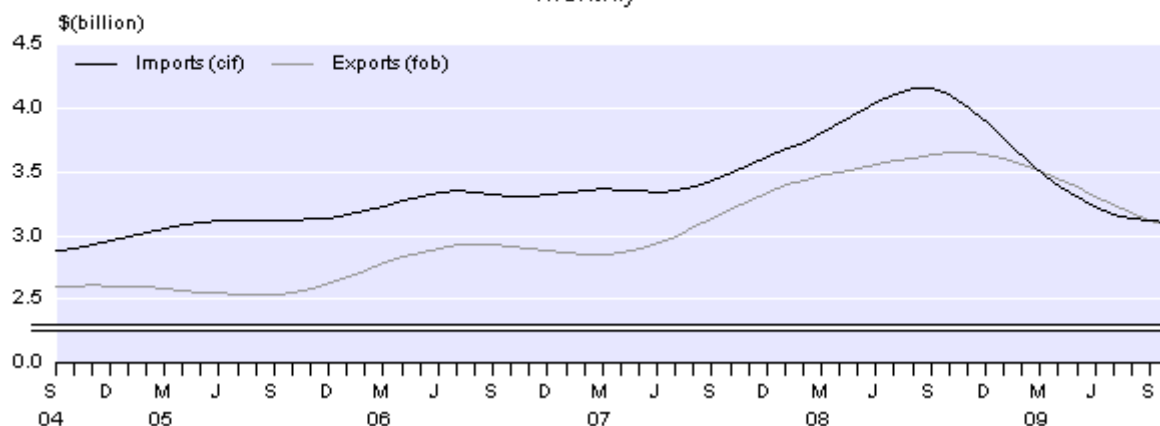
Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2009

Highlights

For the month of October 2009 compared with October 2008 unless otherwise stated:

- Merchandise exports were valued at \$3.0 billion, down \$859 million (22.4 percent).
- The fall in exports was widespread with milk powder, butter, and cheese; crude oil; and casein and caseinates being the most significant contributors.
- The exports trend has been falling since November 2008, and is down 15.4 percent since then.
- Merchandise imports were valued at \$3.5 billion, down \$1.4 billion (28.3 percent).
- The fall in imports was also widespread with petroleum and products; and mechanical machinery and equipment being the most significant contributors.
- The imports trend has declined 25.3 percent since August 2008, the longest and largest period of decline since the series began in 1988.
- The trade balance was a deficit of \$487 million, or 16.4 percent of exports; compared with an average October deficit of 30.0 percent of exports for the previous five years.

Merchandise Trend Values
Monthly



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Commentary

Information in this release is for the month of October 2009 compared with October 2008 unless otherwise stated.

Exports

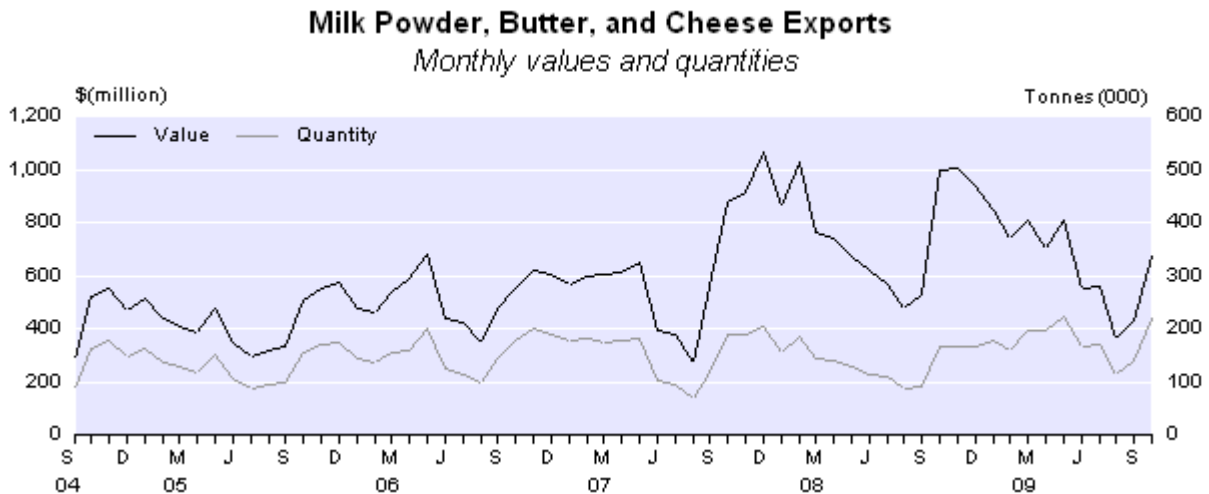
The value of merchandise exports for the month of October 2009 was \$3.0 billion, down \$859 million (22.4 percent) from October 2008.

After rising steadily from mid-2007, the trend for total merchandise exports has been declining and is down 15.4 percent since its peak in November 2008. The level of the trend is now comparable to what it was in August 2007. This is the sharpest fall seen in the trend since the series began in 1988, and is smaller only than the fall of 16.5 percent that occurred in the trend over 25 months between mid-2001 to mid-2003.

Key decreases and increases in exports by commodity and by country of destination were as follows:

By commodity:

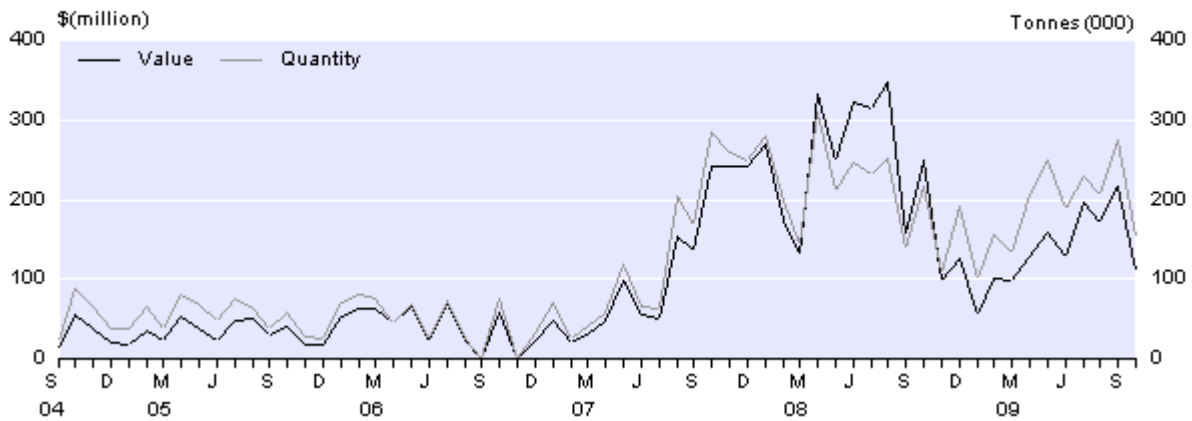
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese showed the largest decrease in October 2009, down \$318 million (32.0 percent). This decline was led by whole milk powder, down \$126 million (35.1 percent), due to lower prices, with quantities exported up 36.4 percent. Large decreases were recorded for several other commodities, including cheese, down \$92 million (led by cheddar cheese); and anhydrous milk fat, down \$37 million.



- Crude oil was the next largest fall, down \$138 million (55.2 percent), with overall quantities exported down 29.4 percent.

Crude Oil Exports

Monthly values and quantities



- Casein and caseinates recorded the third largest decrease, down \$45 million (43.3 percent).
- Aluminium and aluminium articles fell \$42 million (33.7 percent), the next largest decrease. This fall was led by unwrought aluminium, down \$41 million (39.1 percent) with quantities down 6.3 percent.
- By comparison (in the few instances where a commodity category showed an increase) increases were of a much lesser magnitude compared with the declines. Petroleum and products other than crude oil showed the largest increase, up \$22 million (from a low level), led by bituminous mixtures, up \$13 million. The next largest increases were exports of beverages, spirits, and vinegar, up \$4 million (27.5 percent), and wine, up \$4 million (3.5 percent).

By country of destination:

- Exports to Australia showed the largest decrease, down \$180 million (19.1 percent), led by crude oil exports, down \$160 million.
- The second largest decrease was in exports to Japan, down \$146 million (41.3 percent). Two significant contributors to this fall were milk powder, butter, and cheese, down \$35 million (led by cheese); and aluminium exports, down \$27 million (led by unwrought aluminium).
- The third largest decrease was in exports to the United States of America, down \$82 million (24.2 percent), with casein and caseinates down \$26 million (50.8 percent), and milk powder, butter, and cheese down \$26 million (40.2 percent), led by anhydrous milk fat, down \$12 million (63.5 percent).
- The largest increase was in exports to the People's Republic of China, up \$45 million (20.5 percent). Monthly exports to the People's Republic of China (versus the same month of the previous year) have increased for the past 19 months in a row. This month's increase in exports was driven by milk powder, butter, and cheese, up \$40 million (96.8 percent), led by whole milk powder (up \$33 million or 181 percent) with quantities up fivefold.

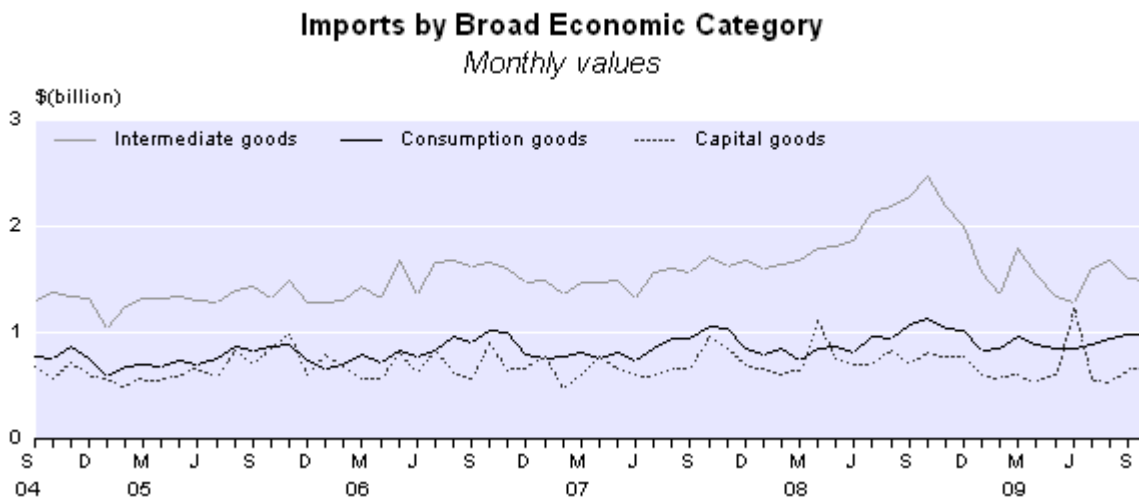
Imports

In the month of October 2009, merchandise imports were valued at \$3.5 billion, down \$1.4 billion (28.3 percent) from October 2008. Excluding one-off imports, import values have now fallen by 19 percent or more for each of the last seven months, when compared with the same month of the previous year.

The trend for merchandise imports has been decreasing since peaking in August 2008, and is down 25.3 percent since then. This is the longest period of decline and the largest fall in the imports trend since the series began in 1988.

All of the main broad economic categories were down in October 2009 compared with October 2008.

- The intermediate goods category recorded the largest decrease, down \$982 million (39.7 percent). Falls were widespread in this category, with crude oil, down \$251 million (48.5 percent), being the largest, mainly due to lower prices. Other commodities showing significant declines included oil cake for animal food, partly refined crude oil, jet fuel, urea, and gas turbine parts and accessories.
- Consumption goods were down \$166 million (14.5 percent), with falls across most commodities. Some of the more notable decreases included pest and plant sprays, wine, and pleasure boats.
- Capital goods declined \$164 million (20.0 percent). Again, there were falls across most commodities with goods transport vehicles, tractors, and earth moving machinery being leading contributors.
- Petrol and avgas was the next largest decrease, down \$33 million (27.8 percent).
- Passenger motor cars were virtually unchanged, up \$1 million (0.6 percent), the first rise following 12 months of falls compared with the same month previous year. Petrol cars exceeding 3000cc increased \$24 million, while petrol cars with a 1000-3000cc rating were down \$22 million.



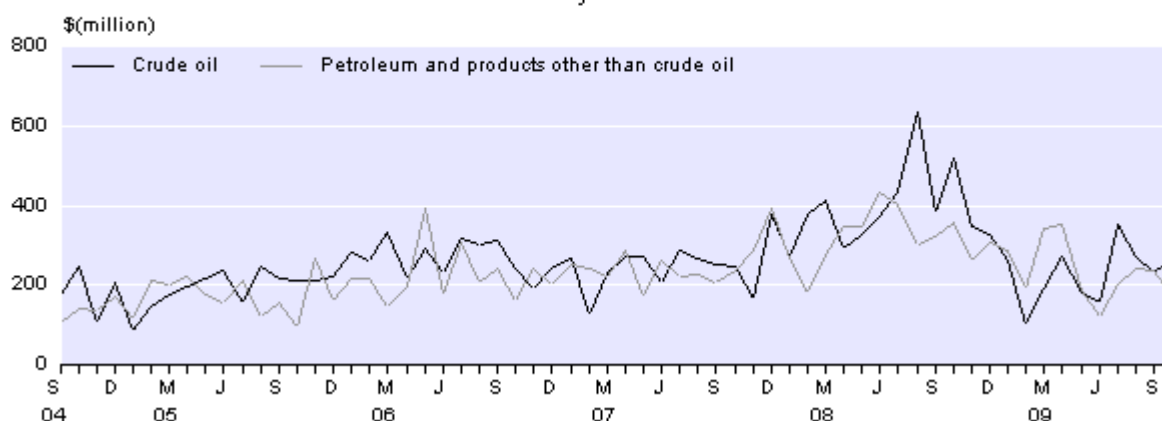
In October 2009 compared with October 2008, import values declined across most of the top 40 commodity categories and most of the top 25 countries by country of origin.

By commodity:

- Petroleum and products recorded the largest decrease, down \$432 million (49.3 percent). This fall was led by crude oil and partly refined petroleum. The fall in crude oil was mainly due to lower prices, as mentioned above, while the fall in partly refined petroleum was mainly due to lower quantities, although prices were lower as well.

Petroleum and Products Imports

Monthly values



- Mechanical machinery and equipment was the next largest fall, down \$178 million (30.7 percent). There were falls across most commodities, with gas turbine parts and accessories, harvesting machinery, and earth moving machinery being significant contributors.
- Iron and steel and articles, down \$113 million (57.0 percent), and vehicles, parts, and accessories, down \$106 million (24.6 percent), were the next largest decreases.
- By comparison, increases in imports were fewer and smaller, the largest being aircraft and parts, up \$33 million (31.8 percent), and ships, boats, and floating structures, up \$22 million (126 percent).

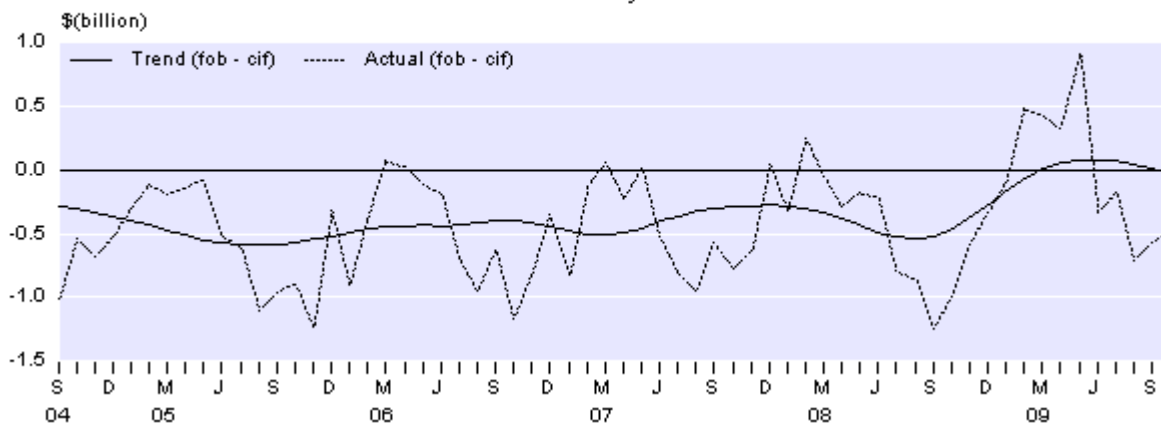
By country of origin:

- Australia recorded the largest decrease in imports, down \$249 million (27.9 percent), led by falls in crude oil, cereals, and iron and steel.
- The next largest fall was for imports from Singapore, down \$179 million (61.2 percent), mainly due to a fall in petroleum products such as automotive diesel, jet fuel, and partly refined petroleum.
- Imports of crude oil tend to be irregular, especially by country of origin. In October 2009, Qatar was down \$92 million (67.7 percent), and Brunei Darussalam was down \$59 million (100 percent), while Russia was up \$67 million from \$1 million in October 2008. All these movements were mainly due to changes in crude oil imports.

Trade balance

In October 2009, the trade balance was a deficit of \$487 million or 16.4 percent of the value of exports. This compares with an average October deficit of 30.0 percent of exports for the previous five years.

Merchandise Trade Balance Monthly



The annual trade balance for the year ended October 2009 was a deficit of \$1.2 billion (2.9 percent of exports). As a percentage of exports, this is approximately one-fifth of the average (of 16.2 percent) for the preceding five October years.

Three months ended October 2009

Exports of merchandise goods for the three months ended October 2009 were valued at \$8.5 billion, a fall of \$2.0 billion (19.2 percent) from the same period of the previous year.

In the three months ended October 2009, key increases and decreases in exports compared with the three months ended October 2008 were as follows:

By commodity:

- Milk powder, butter, and cheese recorded the largest decrease, down \$530 million (26.5 percent), with declines across a wide range of commodities. The most significant declines came from whole milk powder (down \$148 million), cheddar cheese (down \$84 million), and anhydrous milk fat (down \$68 million).
- The second largest decrease was for crude oil, down \$254 million (33.7 percent), which was driven by decreased prices as quantity was up 4.7 percent.
- The next largest decrease was for meat and edible offal, down \$177 million (18.8 percent), with sheep meat down \$89 million and frozen bovine cuts down \$74 million.
- In comparison, the increases in exports for the latest three months were far fewer in number and much smaller. The largest offsetting increases were beverages, spirits, and vinegar, up \$9 million (18.2 percent); preparations of vegetables, fruits, and nuts, up \$8 million (13.6 percent); and precious metals, jewellery, and coins, up \$7 million (3.9 percent).

By country of destination:

- Exports to Australia showed the largest fall, down \$502 million (17.6 percent), led by crude oil, down \$317 million (45.8 percent).
- The second largest fall was in exports to the United States of America, down \$306 million (32.8 percent). Meat and edible offal declined \$79 million (with bovine cuts and sheep meat both down); casein and caseinates declined \$67 million; milk powder, butter, and cheese declined \$38 million; and mechanical machinery and equipment declined \$33 million.

- The next largest fall was in exports to Japan, down \$286 million (30.4 percent). Aluminium and aluminium articles declined \$96 million (led by unwrought aluminium); milk powder, butter, and cheese, declined \$58 million (led by cheese); and crude oil declined \$46 million (with no exports of crude oil to Japan since July 2009).
- Exports to China showed the largest increase, up \$112 million (18.5 percent). Milk powder, butter, and cheese increased \$78 million (led by whole milk powder); and logs, wood, and wood articles increased \$62 million (led by pinus radiata logs).
- Exports to Singapore were the next largest increase, up \$58 million (31.9 percent), with petroleum and products up \$88 million (led by crude oil).

Imports of merchandise goods for the three months ended October 2009 were valued at \$10.3 billion, down 24.6 percent from the same period of the previous year.

In the three months ended October 2009, key increases and decreases in the value of imports compared with the three months ended October 2008 were as follows:

By commodity:

- The petroleum and products category had the largest decrease, down \$1.1 billion (43.5 percent), led by a decrease in crude oil, down \$767 million, mainly due to lower prices. Crude oil import prices have fallen from a high level in 2008, peaking in August 2008. Jet fuel was the next largest decrease, down \$75 million.
- Vehicles, parts, and accessories decreased \$429 million (33.7 percent) – the second largest decrease, led by goods transport vehicles, down \$163 million; passenger motor vehicles, down \$145 million; and tractors, down \$49 million.
- Mechanical machinery and equipment decreased \$354 million (22.3 percent), spread across several commodities, with earth moving machinery, computers, and harvesting machinery being leading contributors.
- Aircraft and parts recorded the largest increase, up \$122 million (35.7 percent), due to an increase in aircraft parts.

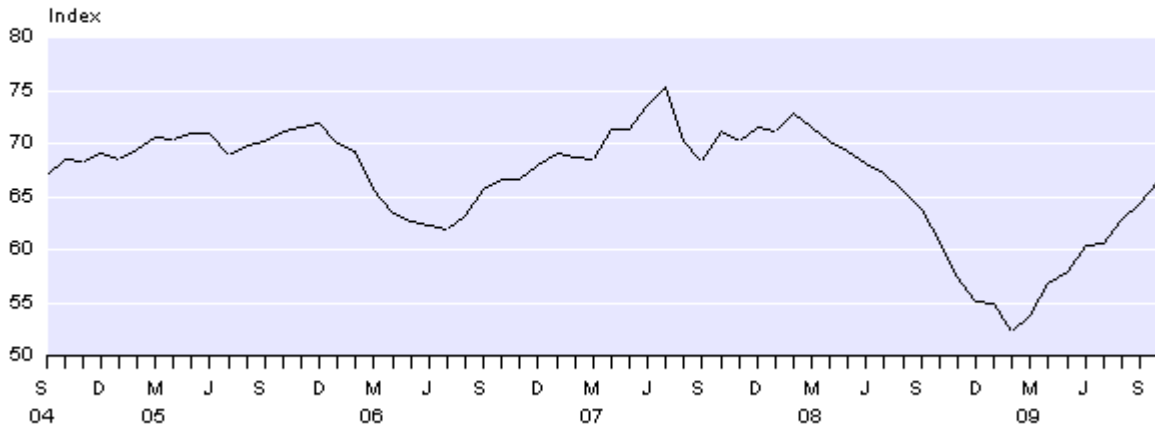
By country of origin:

- Imports from Australia showed the largest decrease, down \$613 million (23.8 percent), with significant decreases in crude oil; iron and steel; cereals; and vehicles, parts, and accessories.
- Imports from Japan were the next largest decrease, down \$350 million (34.5 percent), including passenger motor vehicles (down \$90 million), goods transport vehicles (down \$46 million), mechanical and electrical machinery and equipment (each down \$51 million), and automotive diesel (down \$50 million).
- Imports from Qatar were down \$260 million (53.1 percent) led by falls in crude oil (down \$187 million) and fertiliser (down \$79 million).
- The largest increase was from Russia, up \$94 million from \$2 million recorded in the three months ended October 2008. This was almost entirely due to imports of crude oil with no corresponding imports in the same period of the previous year.

Exchange rate movements

According to the Reserve Bank's Trade Weighted Index (TWI), the New Zealand dollar was 3.4 percent higher in October 2009 compared with September 2009, and 9.4 percent higher compared with October 2008.

Trade Weighted Index
Monthly
 Base: June 1979 (=100)



Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Updates to previous statistics

Provisional values published on 29 October 2009 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 October 2009			Published on 27 November 2009			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:										
Jul 2009	P	3,174	3,351	-176	3,173	3,350	-178	-2	0	-1
Aug 2009	P	2,743	3,463	-719	2,744	3,462	-717	1	-1	2
Sep 2009	P	2,826	3,250	-424	2,827	3,390	-563	1	140	-139
Year ended:										
Jul 2009	P	42,771	45,260	-2,490	42,769	45,260	-2,491	-2	0	-1
Aug 2009	P	41,939	44,300	-2,361	41,939	44,299	-2,360	0	-1	1
Sep 2009	P	41,592	43,125	-1,533	41,593	43,264	-1,671	1	139	-138

(1) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

Symbol:

P provisional

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Next release...

Overseas Merchandise Trade: November 2009 will be released on 7 January 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 New Zealand 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 21 working days in October 2009, compared with 22 in October 2008.

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 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 affect mainly 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 Harmonised System (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 Home page: 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: October 2009

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									
October	1999	23,187	4.2	25,442	11.7	-2,255	914	661	23,790
October	2000	27,981	20.7	30,820	21.1	-2,839	1,182	1,068	28,980
October	2001	32,889	17.5	31,997	3.8	892	1,071	124	29,917
October	2002	31,424	-4.5	32,323	1.0	-899	1,224	0	30,312
October	2003	28,551	-9.1	31,786	-1.7	-3,234	1,115	0	29,801
October	2004	30,247	5.9	34,141	7.4	-3,895	1,168	101	32,033
October	2005	30,736	1.6	36,865	8.0	-6,128	1,352	206	34,450
October	2006	34,129	11.0	40,590	10.1	-6,461	1,808	1,340	38,045
October	2007	35,242	3.3	41,130	1.3	-5,888	1,587	773	38,669
October	2008	42,431	20.4	47,700	16.0	-5,269	1,544	580	44,915
October	2009 P	40,734	-4.0	41,898	-12.2	-1,164	1,939	571	39,588
Three months ended									
October	2008	10,574	18.0	13,667	21.4	-3,094	436	102	12,835
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 P	8,538	-19.2	10,306	-24.6	-1,768	349	0	9,786
Month									
2007	Oct	3,368	24.0	4,142	6.5	-774	208	154	3,905
	Nov	3,368	20.8	3,996	10.7	-628	127	0	3,762
	Dec	3,682	25.0	3,644	10.7	39	108	0	3,441
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 P	2,744	-23.2	3,462	-21.7	-717	110	0	3,285
	Sep P	2,827	-10.9	3,390	-23.4	-563	126	0	3,220
	Oct P	2,967	-22.4	3,454	-28.3	-487	113	0	3,282

(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: October 2009

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						
2006 Oct	2,918	-0.4	3,311	-0.4	-393	3,096
Nov	2,900	-0.6	3,311	0.0	-412	3,102
Dec	2,879	-0.7	3,325	0.4	-446	3,120
2007 Jan	2,861	-0.6	3,342	0.5	-481	3,140
Feb	2,851	-0.4	3,359	0.5	-508	3,158
Mar	2,851	0.0	3,364	0.1	-513	3,163
Apr	2,865	0.5	3,358	-0.2	-493	3,156
May	2,895	1.0	3,348	-0.3	-453	3,144
Jun	2,940	1.6	3,343	-0.1	-403	3,138
Jul	2,998	2.0	3,357	0.4	-360	3,151
Aug	3,064	2.2	3,390	1.0	-326	3,184
Sep	3,135	2.3	3,439	1.5	-304	3,234
Oct	3,208	2.3	3,502	1.8	-293	3,297
Nov	3,280	2.2	3,566	1.8	-286	3,360
Dec	3,343	1.9	3,622	1.6	-278	3,415
2008 Jan	3,397	1.6	3,679	1.6	-282	3,470
Feb	3,440	1.3	3,739	1.6	-299	3,526
Mar	3,475	1.0	3,807	1.8	-332	3,590
Apr	3,504	0.8	3,886	2.1	-381	3,662
May	3,531	0.8	3,967	2.1	-436	3,738
Jun	3,559	0.8	4,048	2.0	-489	3,811
Jul	3,588	0.8	4,118	1.7	-530	3,872
Aug	3,615	0.8	4,158	1.0	-543	3,905
Sep	3,636	0.6	4,156	0.0	-520	3,900
Oct	3,647	0.3	4,106	-1.2	-459	3,850
Nov	3,647	0.0	4,016	-2.2	-369	3,766
Dec	3,634	-0.4	3,903	-2.8	-269	3,662
2009 Jan	3,607	-0.7	3,771	-3.4	-164	3,542
Feb	3,567	-1.1	3,634	-3.6	-67	3,418
Mar	3,514	-1.5	3,508	-3.5	6	3,304
Apr	3,453	-1.7	3,399	-3.1	54	3,207
May	3,385	-2.0	3,307	-2.7	78	3,127
Jun	3,313	-2.1	3,230	-2.3	83	3,061
Jul	3,243	-2.1	3,170	-1.9	72	3,010
Aug	3,179	-2.0	3,131	-1.2	48	2,976
Sep	3,125	-1.7	3,112	-0.6	13	2,960
Oct	3,084	-1.3	3,108	-0.1	-23	2,956

(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: October 2009

Table 3

Exports by Destination⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Destination			Month of October			Three months ended October			12 months ended October		
Rank	Code ⁽³⁾	Name	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%
			\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
Country groups											
96		Asia	1,404	1,079	-23.2	3,690	3,098	-16.0	14,647	14,580	-0.5
95		Europe	449	393	-12.4	1,444	1,148	-20.5	6,304	5,981	-5.1
06		OECD	2,250	1,769	-21.4	6,593	5,228	-20.7	26,073	24,384	-6.5
01		APEC	2,658	2,121	-20.2	7,392	6,104	-17.4	29,177	28,172	-3.4
05		EU	411	372	-9.5	1,315	1,088	-17.3	5,851	5,650	-3.4
02		ASEAN	437	329	-24.6	1,049	858	-18.1	4,837	4,033	-16.6
Top 20 countries											
1	AU	Australia	942	763	-19.1	2,854	2,352	-17.6	9,984	9,075	-9.1
2	US	United States of America	338	256	-24.2	934	628	-32.8	4,078	4,380	7.4
3	CN	People's Republic of China	219	264	20.5	607	719	18.5	2,312	3,571	54.5
4	JP	Japan	355	208	-41.3	942	656	-30.4	3,505	3,054	-12.9
5	GB	United Kingdom	113	105	-7.7	351	314	-10.6	1,629	1,716	5.4
6	KR	Republic of Korea	137	98	-29.0	331	300	-9.2	1,430	1,231	-14.0
7	ID	Indonesia	87	58	-33.5	227	157	-30.7	1,035	989	-4.5
8	SG	Singapore	80	98	21.9	181	239	31.9	947	883	-6.8
9	HK	Hong Kong (SAR)	65	53	-19.0	201	176	-12.2	683	802	17.5
10	DE	Germany	71	63	-10.8	202	161	-20.3	908	798	-12.1
11	MY	Malaysia	88	48	-45.8	207	163	-21.1	939	741	-21.0
12	TW	Taiwan	55	53	-3.4	177	149	-15.7	765	734	-4.0
13	IN	India	77	36	-52.7	234	133	-43.2	514	640	24.6
14	PH	Philippines	77	49	-36.3	187	121	-35.5	743	596	-19.7
15	CA	Canada	32	36	11.1	99	112	12.6	511	535	4.7
16	BE	Belgium	43	65	50.4	100	121	21.4	538	530	-1.4
17	FR	France	46	29	-37.5	117	90	-22.8	489	527	7.8
18	SA	Saudi Arabia	55	26	-51.9	132	77	-41.8	729	521	-28.4
19	TH	Thailand	72	38	-46.6	161	100	-37.9	829	501	-39.5
20	NL	Netherlands	30	32	8.6	105	78	-26.1	503	491	-2.5
Summary											
-		Top 20 countries	2,983	2,378	-20.3	8,348	6,845	-18.0	33,069	32,314	-2.3
-		Destination unknown – EU	11	11	5.1	106	97	-8.9	348	350	0.6
-		Other countries	800	542	-32.2	2,014	1,500	-25.5	8,598	7,697	-10.5
-		ALL COUNTRIES	3,794	2,931	-22.7	10,468	8,443	-19.4	42,015	40,362	-3.9
-		Bunkering, passengers' baggage and ships' stores	32	36	13.1	105	96	-9.0	417	372	-10.7
99		All merchandise exports	3,826	2,967	-22.4	10,574	8,538	-19.2	42,431	40,734	-4.0

(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.

APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation countries.

EU – European Union (includes two new member countries from 1 January 2007).

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

SAR – Special Administrative Region.

Symbols:

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

- no code available

Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2009

Table 4

Imports by Country of Origin⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Origin			Month of October			Three months ended October			12 months ended October		
Rank	Code ⁽³⁾	Name	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%
			\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
Country groups											
96		Asia	2,169	1,451	-33.1	5,713	4,273	-25.2	20,865	17,523	-16.0
95		Europe	709	598	-15.6	2,092	1,682	-19.6	7,897	8,036	1.8
06		OECD	2,706	2,059	-23.9	7,780	6,164	-20.8	27,526	25,391	-7.8
01		APEC	3,629	2,630	-27.5	9,906	7,834	-20.9	34,911	30,491	-12.7
05		EU	674	491	-27.2	1,998	1,477	-26.0	7,448	7,331	-1.6
02		ASEAN	841	422	-49.8	1,986	1,383	-30.4	7,690	5,377	-30.1
Top 25 countries											
1	AU	Australia	893	644	-27.9	2,571	1,958	-23.8	8,848	7,464	-15.6
2	CN	People's Republic of China	648	566	-12.7	1,854	1,603	-13.5	6,170	6,328	2.6
3	US	United States of America	485	431	-11.1	1,373	1,380	0.5	4,448	4,588	3.1
4	JP	Japan	363	264	-27.1	1,015	665	-34.5	4,094	3,085	-24.6
5	DE	Germany	204	142	-30.4	577	407	-29.5	2,041	1,778	-12.9
6	SG	Singapore	292	113	-61.2	556	430	-22.5	2,355	1,629	-30.9
7	KR	Republic of Korea	132	93	-28.9	427	316	-26.1	1,255	1,446	15.2
8	FR	France	69	50	-27.4	208	149	-28.5	766	1,384	80.7
9	MY	Malaysia	229	143	-37.8	533	319	-40.1	2,036	1,111	-45.4
10	QA	Qatar	137	44	-67.7	491	230	-53.1	1,296	1,110	-14.3
11	TH	Thailand	132	102	-22.7	359	292	-18.9	1,298	1,076	-17.1
12	GB	United Kingdom	104	82	-21.7	295	243	-17.5	1,076	965	-10.3
13	IT	Italy	69	46	-32.5	240	165	-31.4	999	780	-22.0
14	ID	Indonesia	98	38	-61.7	400	195	-51.3	1,177	768	-34.8
15	TW	Taiwan	121	52	-57.1	244	149	-38.9	1,031	644	-37.5
16	CA	Canada	91	30	-66.9	204	120	-41.2	679	622	-8.3
17	BN	Brunei Darussalam	59	0	-100.0	59	69	17.7	454	480	5.8
18	DK	Denmark	22	14	-36.3	66	46	-30.2	242	442	82.3
19	NL	Netherlands	36	29	-19.4	110	92	-16.6	384	363	-5.6
20	CH	Switzerland	28	35	27.8	73	93	27.1	341	359	5.4
21	IN	India	35	31	-10.7	95	87	-8.9	307	336	9.7
22	AE	United Arab Emirates	97	84	-13.4	300	144	-52.2	958	308	-67.8
23	RU	Russia	1	68	...	2	96	...	8	295	...
24	BE	Belgium	35	21	-38.3	97	70	-27.3	329	282	-14.3
25	SA	Saudi Arabia	16	20	24.0	176	44	-75.1	544	281	-48.4
Summary											
-		Top 25 countries	4,396	3,144	-28.5	12,326	9,363	-24.0	43,135	37,923	-12.1
-		Other countries	424	310	-27.0	1,342	943	-29.7	4,565	3,975	-12.9
99		All merchandise imports	4,820	3,454	-28.3	13,667	10,306	-24.6	47,700	41,898	-12.2

(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.

APEC – Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation countries.

EU – European Union (includes two new member countries from 1 January 2007).

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Symbols:

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

- no code available

... not applicable

Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2009

Table 5

Exports of Main Commodities⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

HS code (3)	Commodity	Month of October			Three months ended October			12 months ended October		
		2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%
		\$ (million)		change	\$ (million)		change	\$ (million)		change
0401-0406	Milk powder, butter and cheese	995	677	-32.0	2,001	1,471	-26.5	9,245	8,429	-8.8
02	Meat and edible offal	283	260	-8.4	944	767	-18.8	4,982	5,298	6.3
44	Logs, wood and wood articles	240	209	-12.9	643	634	-1.5	2,115	2,334	10.4
84	Mechanical machinery and equipment	170	149	-12.2	513	406	-20.9	1,880	1,727	-8.2
0803-0814	Fruit	82	78	-4.7	352	340	-3.2	1,445	1,606	11.2
2709	Crude oil	250	112	-55.2	754	500	-33.7	3,030	1,590	-47.5
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	109	101	-7.3	326	311	-4.6	1,178	1,293	9.8
2204	Wine	107	111	3.5	299	296	-0.9	867	1,007	16.1
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	97	80	-17.0	296	240	-19.0	1,060	1,001	-5.6
3501	Casein and caseinates	103	58	-43.3	211	132	-37.7	916	992	8.3
19	Preparations of cereals, flour and starch	79	75	-5.4	239	203	-15.0	774	982	26.9
76	Aluminium and aluminium articles	126	84	-33.7	390	253	-35.1	1,455	937	-35.6
72-73	Iron and steel and articles ⁽⁴⁾	91	62	-32.4	274	188	-31.5	1,043	854	-18.1
71	Precious metals, jewellery and coins	65	60	-8.0	175	182	3.9	617	759	23.0
90	Optical, medical and measuring equipment	56	53	-4.4	165	167	1.0	574	701	22.1
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	51	52	2.0	138	132	-4.7	606	648	7.1
47	Wood pulp and waste paper	63	40	-36.5	175	160	-8.1	673	589	-12.4
50-63 ⁽⁵⁾	Textiles and textile articles ⁽⁴⁾	53	50	-5.7	178	155	-12.7	680	583	-14.4
48	Paper and paperboard and articles ⁽⁴⁾	52	40	-23.3	153	129	-15.6	546	539	-1.3
5101	Wool	57	46	-20.0	146	119	-18.8	610	539	-11.7
88	Aircraft and parts	11	12	12.6	38	27	-29.7	204	469	129.6
39	Plastic and plastic articles	43	40	-6.2	120	113	-6.3	454	443	-2.4
07	Vegetables ⁽⁴⁾	20	16	-20.5	55	50	-9.2	421	411	-2.2
41	Raw hides, skins and leather ⁽⁴⁾	33	20	-40.2	132	68	-48.7	519	383	-26.1
05	Other animal originated products	21	16	-24.0	62	47	-24.5	306	360	17.9
23	Food residues, wastes and fodder	21	19	-10.2	62	59	-4.0	266	317	19.1
87	Vehicles, parts and accessories	27	18	-32.4	79	63	-21.1	290	303	4.5
30	Pharmaceutical products	27	24	-11.4	83	75	-9.8	282	283	0.6
3502-3507	Albumins, gelatin, glues and enzymes	17	18	3.4	39	42	5.8	215	253	17.9
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit and nuts	21	22	5.3	62	71	13.6	219	253	15.6
16	Meat and fish preparations	25	21	-19.1	64	62	-3.1	225	247	9.8
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	11	11	1.0	104	50	-51.8	307	237	-22.6
2710-2715	Petroleum and products other than crude oil	5	27	418.5	63	60	-5.7	167	189	13.3
94	Furniture, furnishings and light fittings	17	13	-23.8	47	41	-11.2	186	188	1.2
22 ⁽⁶⁾	Beverages, spirits and vinegar ⁽⁴⁾	16	21	27.5	49	58	18.2	175	183	4.7
01	Live animals	10	12	27.4	32	31	-3.9	189	171	-9.4
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils ⁽⁴⁾	8	9	9.8	39	26	-33.7	209	155	-25.6
12	Seeds, raw peanuts and soya flour ⁽⁴⁾	7	6	-12.3	25	21	-17.9	139	153	9.9
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	16	13	-16.5	40	38	-3.6	155	150	-3.4
38	Other chemical products ⁽⁴⁾	10	12	10.6	36	39	6.1	142	148	4.2
-	Other commodities ⁽⁴⁾	191	161	-15.6	570	497	-12.9	2,185	1,963	-10.2
9809	Confidential data ⁽⁷⁾	135	58	...	398	217	...	883	1,064	...
01-98	All merchandise exports	3,826	2,967	-22.4	10,574	8,538	-19.2	42,431	40,734	-4.0

(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 '&F'). 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: October 2009

Table 6

Imports of Main Commodities⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

HS code (3)	Commodity	Month of October			Three months ended October			12 months ended October		
		2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%
		\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
2709-2715	Petroleum and products ⁽⁴⁾	875	444	-49.3	2,520	1,423	-43.5	8,489	5,879	-30.7
84	Mechanical machinery and equipment	581	403	-30.7	1,585	1,231	-22.3	6,104	5,334	-12.6
85	Electrical machinery and equipment ⁽⁵⁾	424	344	-18.8	1,098	979	-10.9	3,919	4,136	5.5
87	Vehicles, parts and accessories	432	326	-24.6	1,276	846	-33.7	5,292	3,309	-37.5
50-63	Textiles and textile articles	171	149	-13.0	528	475	-10.0	1,921	1,978	3.0
88	Aircraft and parts	103	136	31.8	341	463	35.7	911	1,574	72.7
39	Plastic and plastic articles	181	136	-25.2	506	401	-20.6	1,687	1,535	-9.0
90	Optical, medical and measuring equipment	120	100	-16.1	347	338	-2.8	1,255	1,401	11.6
72-73	Iron and steel and articles ⁽⁵⁾	198	85	-57.0	532	256	-51.8	1,666	1,272	-23.7
30	Pharmaceutical products	87	94	7.6	277	286	3.2	1,088	1,183	8.7
48	Paper and paperboard and articles	106	81	-23.7	281	236	-16.1	1,037	974	-6.0
31	Fertilizers	112	72	-35.6	375	151	-59.9	712	603	-15.3
94	Furniture, furnishings and light fittings	66	47	-29.0	192	154	-20.0	631	564	-10.5
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	53	50	-6.9	141	135	-4.6	505	536	6.2
40	Rubber and rubber articles	51	42	-18.7	142	120	-15.7	524	519	-1.0
38	Other chemical products	67	43	-36.4	173	133	-22.9	494	491	-0.5
95	Toys, games and sports requisites	70	56	-20.1	167	149	-10.5	464	468	0.8
28	Inorganic chemicals ⁽⁵⁾	44	27	-39.0	174	103	-41.1	583	451	-22.6
33	Essential oils, perfumes and toiletries	45	45	-1.3	119	128	7.1	418	445	6.5
49	Books, newspapers and printed matter	44	40	-9.5	119	112	-5.6	440	422	-4.0
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	60	43	-28.2	139	108	-21.8	470	422	-10.2
25	Salt, earths, stone, lime and cement	31	5	-83.5	204	43	-78.8	551	383	-30.6
23	Food residues, wastes and fodder	115	28	-75.8	232	92	-60.1	662	376	-43.2
19	Preparations of cereals, flour and starch	34	29	-12.8	92	94	2.7	323	362	11.9
08	Fruit and nuts	30	29	-1.9	85	87	2.0	296	336	13.3
70	Glass and glassware	28	29	3.0	93	82	-11.2	320	334	4.2
29	Organic chemicals ⁽⁵⁾	44	26	-42.2	112	80	-28.7	385	330	-14.3
64	Footwear	25	22	-11.9	82	79	-3.9	282	319	13.1
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit and nuts	27	29	6.9	76	77	1.7	303	307	1.2
71	Precious metals, jewellery and coins	29	30	1.6	74	77	4.6	260	301	15.8
32	Tanning extracts, dyes, paints and putty	27	26	-3.6	78	72	-7.6	304	297	-2.4
76	Aluminium and aluminium articles ⁽⁵⁾	33	27	-20.5	88	69	-21.8	365	275	-24.7
15	Animal and vegetable fats and oils	39	28	-29.0	83	66	-20.5	296	271	-8.4
10	Cereals	36	9	-75.5	100	48	-51.9	318	257	-19.0
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery ⁽⁵⁾	21	14	-34.7	54	58	6.7	239	240	0.6
34	Soap and organic surface-active agents ⁽⁵⁾	23	19	-17.0	67	59	-11.8	230	239	4.1
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	25	20	-17.7	70	71	0.7	197	235	19.8
44	Logs, wood and wood articles	15	14	-6.4	44	37	-16.2	197	189	-4.1
02	Meat and edible offal	17	14	-21.1	49	41	-16.6	159	188	18.7
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	18	40	126.3	40	78	95.1	447	187	-58.2
-	Other commodities ⁽⁵⁾	272	240	-11.7	803	702	-12.6	2,721	2,687	-1.3
9809	Confidential data ⁽⁶⁾	41	18	...	111	68	...	236	288	...
01-98	All merchandise imports	4,820	3,454	-28.3	13,667	10,306	-24.6	47,700	41,898	-12.2

(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.S2TZCC.

(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: October 2009

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											
October 2005	5,616	2,130	2,198	13,538	15,736	9,059	3,449	733	141	36,865	
October 2006	5,699	2,859	3,224	14,579	17,803	9,833	3,008	1,188	201	40,590	
October 2007	6,369	1,692	2,858	15,331	18,189	10,261	3,148	1,111	356	41,126	
October 2008	7,121	1,988	4,564	18,278	22,842	10,941	3,103	1,393	304	47,692	
October 2009 P	6,336	1,772	2,969 E	16,414	19,383	11,129	1,878	1,082	313	41,892	
Latest annual change ⁽⁹⁾	-11.0%	-10.9%	-35.0%	-10.2%	-15.1%	1.7%	-39.5%	-22.4%	3.0%	-12.2%	
Three months ended											
October 2008	1,808	544	1,536	5,420	6,957	3,169	715	339	135	13,667	
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 P	1,420	407	769 E	3,911	4,680	2,910	569	245	74	10,305	
Latest annual change ⁽⁹⁾	-21.5%	-25.1%	-49.9%	-27.8%	-32.7%	-8.2%	-20.3%	-27.8%	-45.1%	-24.6%	
Month											
2007	Oct	719	253	248	1,475	1,724	1,064	272	90	20	4,142
	Nov	620	229	166	1,459	1,625	1,042	328	119	32	3,996
	Dec	547	146	377	1,305	1,683	855	271	132	9	3,643
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 P	458	75	271	1,407	1,678	945	195	83	29	3,462
	Sep P	463	176	231	1,277	1,508	988	153	77	25	3,390
	Oct P	499	157	267 E	1,227	1,494	976	222	85	21	3,453
Latest annual change ⁽¹¹⁾		-23.2%	-7.5%	-48.5%	-37.3%	-39.7%	-14.5%	0.6%	-27.8%	-52.4%	-28.3%

(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: October 2009

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	
					(2)	year ⁽²⁾	(2)	year ⁽²⁾				
							%	%			%	%
Three months ended												
2006	Oct	0.6493	0.3446	0.8576	76.12	0.5106	65.1	4.5	-7.5	938	2.9	-8.8
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	64.5	8.3	1.9	930	8.6	-0.3
Month												
2007	Oct	0.7606	0.3722	0.8464	88.17	0.5348	71.2	4.2	6.9	1009	2.1	5.2
	Nov	0.7624	0.3681	0.8499	84.69	0.5197	70.3	-1.4	5.5	1018	0.9	5.0
	Dec	0.7686	0.3801	0.8811	86.26	0.5276	71.6	1.9	5.2	1019	0.1	5.0
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	9.4	958	3.3	5.4

(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: October 2009

Table 9

Related Series
Livestock, cars and crude oil

Infoshare series	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			
	LSSM. SAZNEC9	LSSM. SAZNES7	LSSM. SAZNES9	TPTM. S22IZ	TPTM. S22JZ	IMPM. SH1CW	BECM. SIX313	%
Three months ended								
2006 Oct	1,465	3,216	3,677	49,497	27,551	999	856.56	2.0
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 P	3,125 P	3,550 P	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	1,484 P	2,568 P	2,828 P	33,527	17,837	1,015 P	757.41 E	3.7
Month								
2007 Oct	222	1,424	1,567	17,583	9,679	305	814.76	14.8
Nov	190	2,363	2,942	16,491	9,768	198	837.15	2.7
Dec	183	2,481	3,152	15,124	9,561	403	936.08	11.8
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 P	1,548 P	1,720 P	14,091	6,614	426	1,216.12	-16.3
Nov	211 P	2,030 P	2,643 P	10,821	5,923	319	1,095.40	-9.9
Dec	191 P	2,604 P	3,327 P	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 P	774.54 P	-6.4
Sep	481 P	791 P	855 P	11,512	5,919	294 P	788.30 P	1.8
Oct	248 P	1,156 P	1,275 P	11,724	6,044	372 P	716.91 E	-9.1

(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: October 2009

Table 10

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

SITC code (4)	Section	Month of October			Three months ended October			12 months ended October		
		2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%	2008	2009 P	%
		\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change	\$(million)		change
Exports (fob)										
0	Food and live animals	1,739	1,365	-21.5	4,376	3,592	-17.9	19,955	20,052	0.5
1	Beverages and tobacco	125	134	7.2	353	360	2.0	1,060	1,209	14.1
2	Crude materials, (inedible, except fuels)	397	316	-20.3	1,106	1,010	-8.7	4,165	4,054	-2.7
3	Mineral fuels, (lubricants and related materials) ⁽⁵⁾	255	139	-45.5	817	560	-31.5	3,198	1,780	-44.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, (fats and waxes)	7	8	4.5	36	23	-37.3	197	141	-28.2
5	Chemicals and related products	212	155	-26.6	520	420	-19.2	2,225	2,286	2.7
6	Manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material)	391	301	-23.2	1,204	927	-23.1	4,357	3,638	-16.5
7	Machinery and transport equipment	312	270	-13.6	1,025	782	-23.8	3,710	3,719	0.3
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	163	147	-9.9	481	446	-7.2	1,740	1,794	3.2
9	Other ⁽⁶⁾	222	132	-40.3	652	419	-35.7	1,821	2,055	12.8
T	Total: sections 0–9 ⁽⁷⁾	3,823	2,967	-22.4	10,571	8,538	-19.2	42,428	40,728	-4.0
M	Total manufactures: sections 5–8 ⁽⁸⁾	1,078	872	-19.1	3,231	2,575	-20.3	12,032	11,438	-4.9
Imports (cif)										
0	Food and live animals	419	278	-33.6	1,077	888	-17.5	3,603	3,542	-1.7
1	Beverages and tobacco	68	51	-25.1	158	130	-17.7	535	502	-6.0
2	Crude materials, (inedible, except fuels)	88	43	-50.8	399	175	-56.3	1,206	928	-23.1
3	Mineral fuels, (lubricants and related materials) ⁽⁵⁾	884	451	-49.0	2,539	1,437	-43.4	8,537	5,953	-30.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils, (fats and waxes)	36	24	-33.0	74	55	-25.2	261	236	-9.8
5	Chemicals and related products	574	443	-22.8	1,678	1,261	-24.8	5,217	4,978	-4.6
6	Manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material)	577	402	-30.3	1,619	1,172	-27.6	5,704	4,997	-12.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,530	1,225	-19.9	4,300	3,546	-17.5	16,501	14,371	-12.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	597	511	-14.4	1,697	1,556	-8.3	5,853	6,021	2.9
9	Other ⁽⁶⁾	47	26	-43.9	126	85	-32.3	277	365	31.9
T	Total: sections 0–9 ⁽⁷⁾	4,819	3,453	-28.3	13,667	10,305	-24.6	47,692	41,892	-12.2
M	Total manufactures: sections 5–8 ⁽⁸⁾	3,278	2,580	-21.3	9,294	7,535	-18.9	33,274	30,367	-8.7
Balance (fob minus cif)										
0	Food and live animals	1,321	1,088	...	3,299	2,704	...	16,353	16,510	...
1	Beverages and tobacco	57	83	...	195	230	...	525	707	...
2	Crude materials, (inedible, except fuels)	309	273	...	707	835	...	2,959	3,126	...
3	Mineral fuels, (lubricants and related materials) ⁽⁵⁾	-629	-312	...	-1,721	-878	...	-5,339	-4,173	...
4	Animal and vegetable oils, (fats and waxes)	-29	-16	...	-38	-33	...	-64	-94	...
5	Chemicals and related products	-363	-288	...	-1,158	-841	...	-2,991	-2,692	...
6	Manufactured goods (classified chiefly by material)	-185	-101	...	-415	-245	...	-1,347	-1,359	...
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-1,218	-955	...	-3,274	-2,764	...	-12,790	-10,652	...
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-434	-364	...	-1,216	-1,109	...	-4,113	-4,226	...
9	Other ⁽⁶⁾	175	106	...	526	334	...	1,545	1,689	...
T	Total: sections 0–9 ⁽⁷⁾	-996	-487	...	-3,096	-1,767	...	-5,265	-1,164	...
M	Total manufactures: sections 5–8 ⁽⁸⁾	-2,200	-1,708	...	-6,063	-4,960	...	-21,242	-18,929	...

(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