

Embargoed until 10:45am – 29 April 2010

Overseas Merchandise Trade: March 2010

Highlights

March 2010 quarter:

Values are seasonally adjusted and compared with the December 2009 quarter unless otherwise stated.

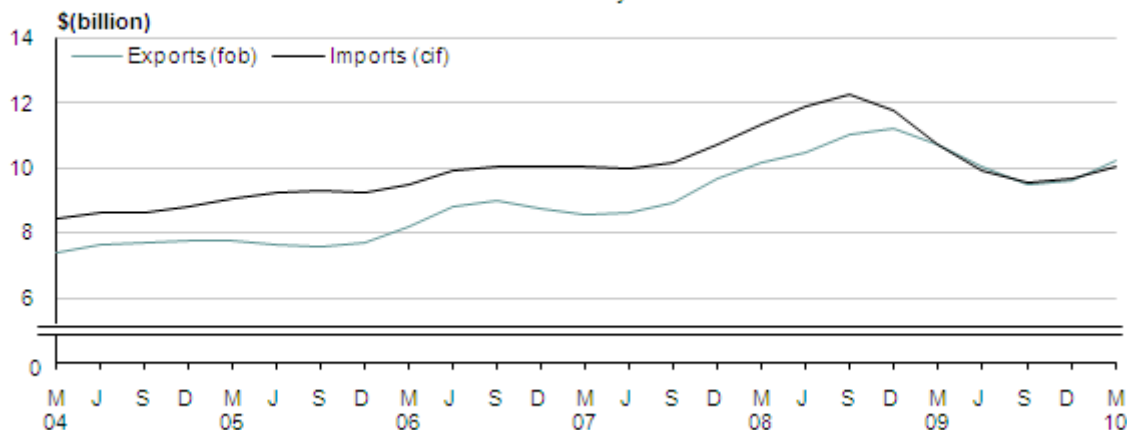
- Exports increased 10.4 percent to \$10.4 billion. This follows four quarterly decreases.
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese dominated the increases in exports.
- Imports increased 6.8 percent to \$10.2 billion, also following four quarterly decreases.
- The rise in imports was led by increases in intermediate goods and consumption goods.
- The trade balance was a surplus of \$233 million (2.2 percent of exports).

March 2010 month:

Values are actual and compared with the March 2009 month unless otherwise stated.

- Exports were up 0.1 percent (\$3 million) to \$4.1 billion.
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese showed the largest increase.
- Imports decreased 3.5 percent (\$126 million) to \$3.5 billion.
- Electrical machinery and equipment, and mechanical machinery and equipment led the fall in imports.
- The trade balance was a surplus of \$567 million (14.0 percent of exports).

Merchandise trend values
Quarterly



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Geoff Bascand
Government Statistician

29 April 2010
ISSN 1178-0320

Commentary

Seasonally adjusted exports – March 2010 quarter

The seasonally adjusted value of merchandise exports increased 10.4 percent to \$10.4 billion in the March 2010 quarter. This is the first quarterly increase for exports since the December 2008 quarter and follows falls of 6.6 percent and 0.2 percent in the September and December 2009 quarters respectively.

The trend for total exports is now 7.8 percent higher than the recent low level reached in the September 2009 quarter; but is still 8.5 percent lower than the record high level reached in the December 2008 quarter.

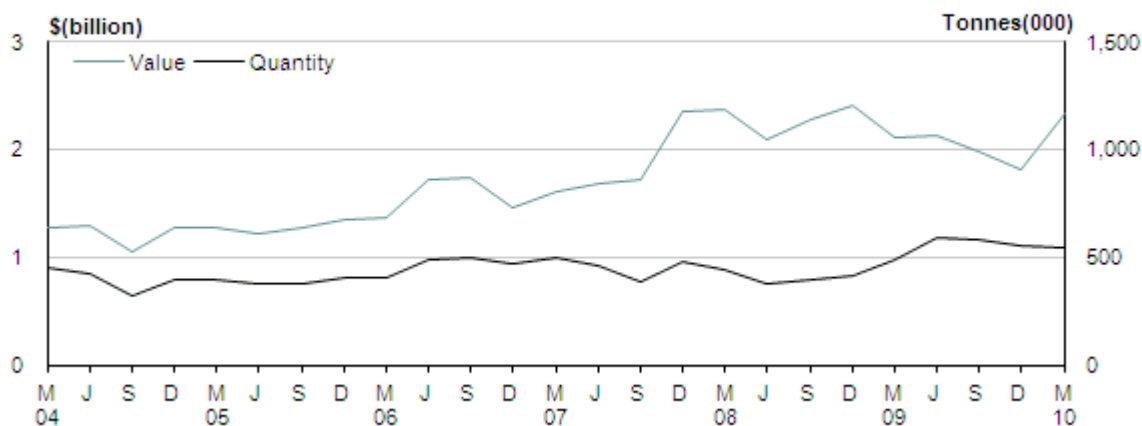


The seasonally adjusted increase in exports for the March 2010 quarter was dominated by a rise in milk powder, butter, and cheese, with increases recorded in almost all of the other main commodities series.

- Milk powder, butter, and cheese recorded the largest increase, up 29.2 percent (\$529 million), the largest increase seen in this series since the December 2007 quarter. The value in the March 2010 quarter is the highest since the record high in the December 2008 quarter. Quantities were 1.7 percent lower in March 2010 than the December 2009 quarter.

Milk powder, butter, and cheese exports

Quarterly values and quantities
Seasonally adjusted



Source: Statistics New Zealand

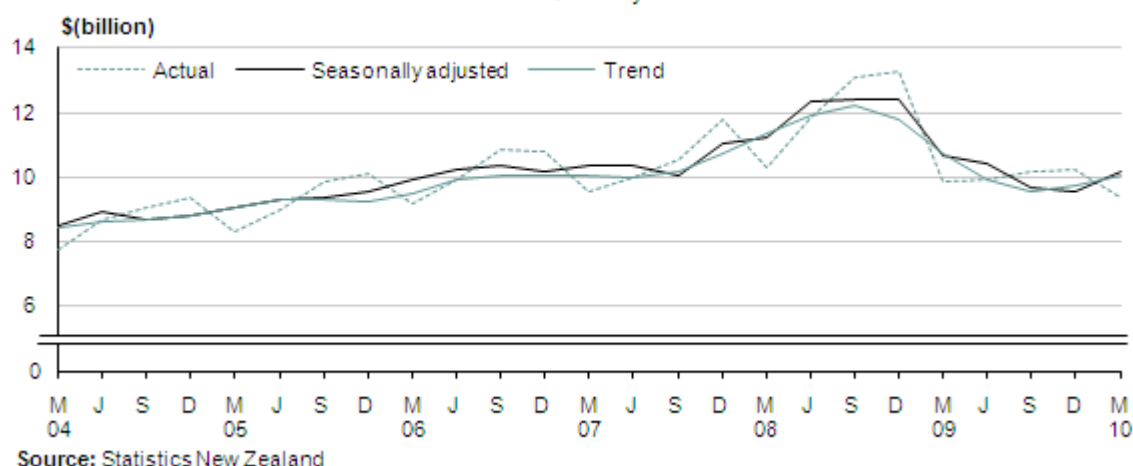
- Meat and edible offal recorded the second largest increase, up 8.4 percent (\$99 million), with quantity up 3.8 percent.
- Logs, wood, and wood articles recorded the third largest increase, up 16.2 percent (\$96 million), with quantity up 16.1 percent. This is the highest seasonally adjusted value and quantity recorded since the series began in 1988.
- Crude oil, which is not seasonally adjusted, recorded the next largest increase, up 9.7 percent (\$46 million), with quantity up 10.3 percent.
- Additionally, wine, with quantity up 9.8 percent in the March 2010 quarter and value up 4.6 percent (\$12 million), recorded the highest seasonally adjusted value and quantity of exports since the series began.
- Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs recorded the largest decrease, down 3.2 percent (\$9 million), with quantity down 14.7 percent.
- Casein and caseinates also recorded a decrease, down 0.4 percent (down less than \$1 million), with quantity down 14.8 percent.

Seasonally adjusted imports – March 2010 quarter

The seasonally adjusted value of merchandise imports increased 6.8 percent (to \$10.2 billion) in the March 2010 quarter. This increase follows four consecutive quarterly decreases although the level is below what it was during the same quarter last year.

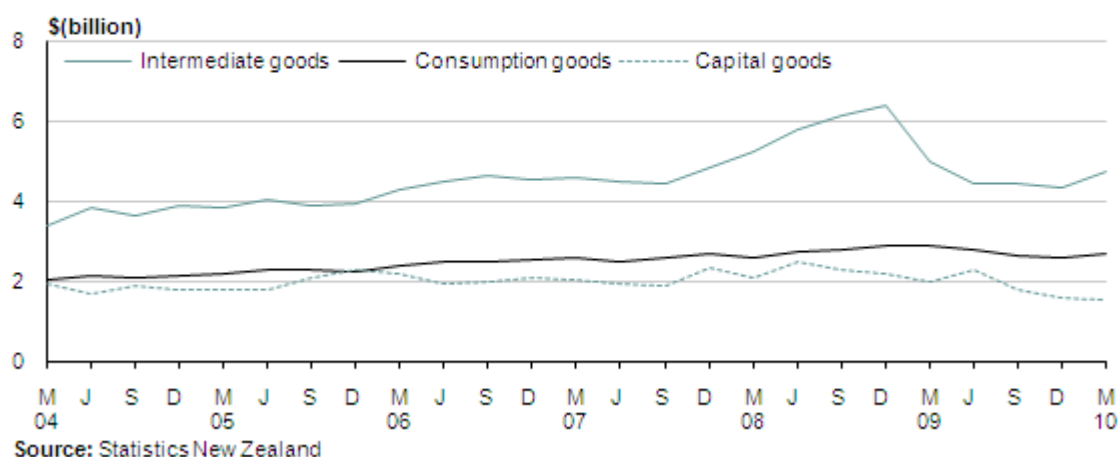
The quarterly imports trend has risen over the last two quarters, following falls since the September 2008 quarter. The current trend value is still 17.9 percent below the September 2008 peak.

Merchandise imports Quarterly



With the exception of capital goods (which decreased 2.1 percent or \$34 million), all of the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) recorded increases. Intermediate goods led this quarter's increases, up 8.3 percent (\$365 million), contributing just over half of the total increase in imports.

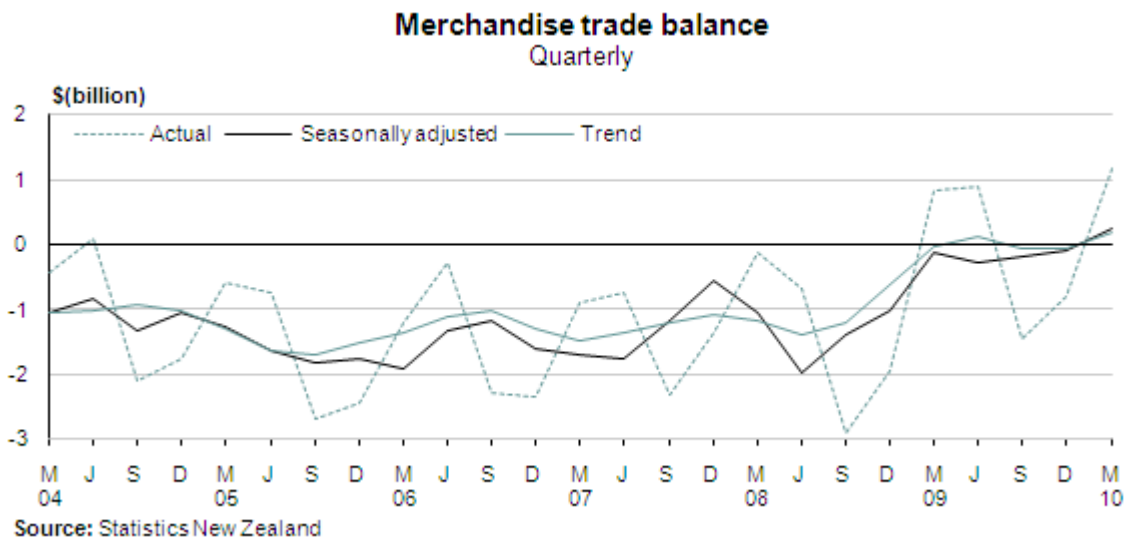
Imports by broad economic category Quarterly values Seasonally adjusted



- Within the intermediate goods category, crude oil increased 16.4 percent (\$150 million), mainly through increased quantity although price also increased. Crude oil is imported in large, irregular shipments, which can cause large percentage fluctuations in the series. Intermediate goods other than crude oil increased 6.1 percent (\$209 million), following an 8.9 percent decrease in the December 2009 quarter. The crude oil series is not seasonally adjusted.
- Consumption goods rose 4.8 percent (\$123 million) in the March 2010 quarter, following decreases in the previous three quarters.
- Passenger motor cars recorded a 10.9 percent (\$69 million) increase in the March 2010 quarter, continuing the trend of large percentage increases in recent quarters. The level of passenger motor car imports is still below the level seen during the early part of 2008.
- Capital goods decreased 2.1 percent (\$34 million) in the current quarter, the result of a decline in the value of aircraft being imported in the current quarter. Plant and machinery partly offset this movement, with a 4.3 percent (\$57 million) increase.

Seasonally adjusted trade balance – March 2010 quarter

The seasonally adjusted trade balance for the March 2010 quarter was a surplus of \$233 million, equivalent to 2.2 percent of exports. This surplus follows deficits of 1.1 and 2.0 percent of exports for the December 2009 and September 2009 quarters respectively. The December 2001 quarter was the last time the seasonally adjusted trade balance was in surplus.



March 2010 month – actual values

In the month of March 2010, merchandise exports were valued at \$4.1 billion, up \$3 million (0.1 percent) from March 2009. This is the first monthly rise in exports compared with the same month of the previous year since May 2009. This is only the second time that merchandise exports have exceeded \$4 billion in any calendar month with March 2009 being the previous occurrence. Excluding the one-off export of large aircraft in March 2009, merchandise exports would have risen \$132 million (3.4 percent) in March 2010.

After falling for 11 months the trend for merchandise exports appears to have reached a low point in October 2009, and has increased 7.5 percent since then, although more data points are required to confirm this direction. The level of the trend is 6.7 percent lower than its peak in November 2008.

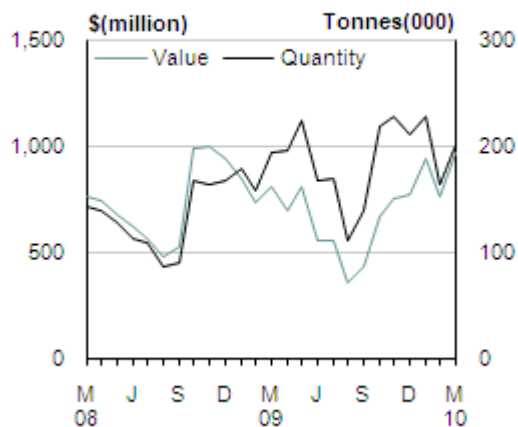
In the month of March 2010 compared with March 2009, key increases and decreases in exports by commodity and by country of destination were as follows:

By commodity:

- Milk powder, butter, and cheese recorded the largest increase, up \$157 million (19.3 percent), driven by an increase in unsweetened whole milk powder, mainly due to higher quantity. Elevated prices for salted butter (which also had greatly increased quantities) and anhydrous milk fat were other notable contributors to the increase.
- Crude oil recorded the second largest increase, up \$119 million (122 percent), mainly due to the quantity exported more than doubling.

Milk powder, butter, and cheese exports

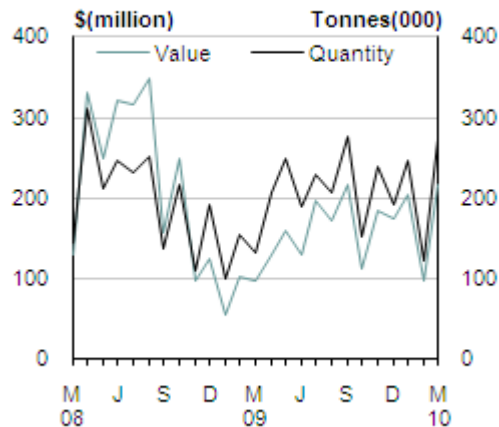
Monthly values and quantities



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Crude oil exports

Monthly values and quantities



Source: Statistics New Zealand

- Logs, wood, and wood articles recorded the next largest increase, up \$58 million (28.5 percent), led by an increase in exports of pinus radiata logs.
- Aircraft and parts recorded the largest decrease, down \$133 million (92.8 percent) largely due to the one-off export of large aircraft in March 2009.
- Preparations of cereals, flour, and starch and casein and caseinates recorded the second and third largest decreases, both down \$37 million (31.8 percent and 37.4 percent respectively). The fall in preparations of cereals, flour, and starch was driven by a quantity-led fall in dairy-based nutritional formula exports.
- Meat and edible offal was the next largest decrease, down \$28 million (4.7 percent), led by falls in frozen beef.

By country of destination:

- Japan recorded the largest increase, up \$56 million (21.5 percent), led by increases in aluminium and aluminium articles, and petroleum and petroleum products other than crude oil.
- China recorded the second largest increase, up \$43 million (10.9 percent). This increase was driven by a rise in milk powder, butter, and cheese exports, (up \$76 million), but was partially offset by a fall in preparations of cereals, flour, and starch.
- Australia recorded the next largest increase, up \$28 million (3.0 percent) despite a \$128 million decrease in aircraft and parts (due to the one-off export of large aircraft in March 2009). The increase was driven by a rise in crude oil, and smaller rises in a range of commodities.
- The United States recorded the largest decrease, down \$80 million (17.5 percent) with falls across a range of commodities, led by miscellaneous edible preparations. Other notable contributors to the decline included casein and caseinates; iron and steel, and articles; albuminoidal substances and glues; and meat and edible offal.
- The United Kingdom recorded the second largest decrease, down \$39 million (19.0 percent), led by a decline in lamb.

In the month of March 2010, merchandise imports were valued at \$3.5 billion, down \$126 million (3.5 percent) from March 2009.

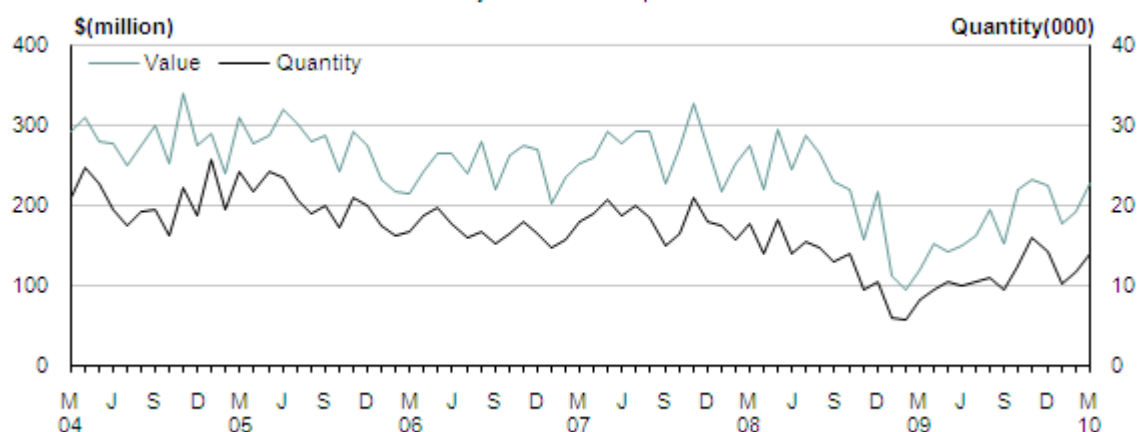
The trend for merchandise imports increased for the sixth month in a row, although the rate of increase appears to have eased slightly compared with recent months. The trend value peaked in September 2008, and the current value is 17.8 percent below that level.

In March 2010 compared with March 2009, key decreases and increases in imports by commodity and by country of origin were as follows:

By commodity:

- Electrical machinery and equipment recorded the largest decrease, down \$108 million (28.8 percent), due to decreases in a variety of commodities, including cellular network equipment, electric generating sets, and electric motors and generators.
- Mechanical machinery and equipment recorded the next largest decrease, a fall of \$102 million (19.0 percent). Leading contributors to this decrease were wind turbines, wind turbine parts, and printing machinery.
- Vehicles, parts, and accessories recorded the largest offsetting increase, up \$102 million (41.4 percent), mostly due to an increase in the import of passenger motor vehicles – although values in March 2009 were very low for this commodity.

Passenger motor vehicles imports
Monthly values and quantities



Source: Statistics New Zealand

By country of origin:

Petroleum and petroleum product imports into New Zealand generally come from a small pool of sources, and the irregular nature of these imports had a significant impact on the leading country movements for the March 2010 month.

- Japan had the largest decrease in imports, down \$162 million (40.4 percent). The main contributors to this decrease were petroleum and petroleum products (other than crude oil), down \$108 million to \$86,043; and mechanical machinery and equipment (down \$54 million or 58.1 percent).
- Brunei Darussalam (down \$95 million) and Singapore (down \$81 million or 42.9 percent) were the second and third largest decreases respectively. Brunei Darussalam was down due to crude oil, with a total value of only \$11,319 imported from all commodities this month, and Singapore was down due to petroleum and petroleum products (other than crude oil).
- Denmark had the next largest decrease in imports, down \$75 million or 81.0 percent, due to the importation of electrical and mechanical wind turbine equipment in the previous year.
- Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, and Qatar were the top three increases. These movements are all related to the imports of crude oil. The value of the respective increases was \$135 million, \$123 million, and \$72 million.

Trade balance March 2010 – actual values

The trade balance for the March 2010 month was a surplus of \$567 million (14.0 percent of exports). As a percentage of exports, this is the largest trade surplus for a March month since 2002, when the surplus was 16.7 percent of exports.

The annual trade balance for the March 2010 year was a deficit of \$194 million (0.5 percent of exports) compared with an average deficit of 15.2 percent of exports over the preceding five March years.

Year ended March 2010 – actual values

The value of merchandise exports in the year ended March 2010 was \$39.5 billion, down \$3.8 billion (8.8 percent) from the previous March year. In the year ended March 2010, key increases and decreases in exports compared with the year ended March 2009 were as follows:

By commodity:

- Milk powder, butter, and cheese recorded the largest decrease, down \$656 million (7.3 percent), led by declines in natural milk constituents and cheese.
- Crude oil recorded the second largest decrease, down \$462 million (18.8 percent), due to lower prices.
- Meat and edible offal recorded the third largest decrease, down \$434 million (8.0 percent), with falls in beef, venison, and lamb.
- Casein and caseinates, and aluminium and aluminium articles recorded the next largest decreases, down \$346 million (33.8 percent) and \$324 million (25.0 percent) respectively, with both falls due to lower prices.
- Logs, wood, and wood articles recorded the largest increase, up \$243 million (11.0 percent), driven by a quantity-led increase in pinus radiata logs (up \$329 million or 47.7 percent).

By country of destination:

- The United States recorded the largest decrease, down \$1.2 billion (26.0 percent), led by declines in milk powder, butter, and cheese (driven by natural milk constituents); casein and caseinates (due to lower quantities and prices); and meat and edible offal (driven by beef).
- Japan recorded the second largest decrease, down \$790 million (21.8 percent), led by declines in aluminium and aluminium articles; milk powder, butter, and cheese; and logs, wood, and wood articles.
- Australia recorded the next largest decrease, down \$760 million (7.6 percent), largely driven by a price-led decline in crude oil.
- China recorded the largest increase, up \$841 million (28.4 percent), driven by increases in milk powder, butter, and cheese (led by unsweetened whole milk powder); and in logs, wood, and wood articles (largely due to double the quantity and value of pinus radiata logs being exported).
- Singapore recorded the second largest increase, up \$400 million (50.4 percent), driven by a quantity-led increase in crude oil and the one-off export of an oil rig in December 2009.

The value of merchandise imports in the year ended March 2010 was \$39.7 billion, down \$8.3 billion (17.3 percent) from the previous March year. This is the first year ended March decrease since 1997, and the largest percentage decrease for a March year since March 1975.

Key increases and decreases in imports by commodity and by country of origin were as follows:

By commodity:

- Petroleum and products had the largest decrease, down \$2.1 billion (25.7 percent), led by price driven decreases in the import of crude oil and automotive diesel.
- Mechanical machinery and equipment had the second largest decrease, down \$1.5 billion (23.4 percent). This decrease was caused by a variety of items, including an oil platform imported in April 2008, earth moving machinery, and computers.
- Vehicles, parts, and accessories reported the next largest decrease, down \$1.1 billion (25.2 percent), due to a decline in the import of transport vehicles and passenger motor cars.
- The largest offsetting increase was aircraft and parts, up \$528 million (57.2 percent), mainly due to an increase in the importing of large aircraft.

By country of origin:

- Japan recorded the largest annual decrease, down \$1.2 billion (31.8 percent), driven by falls in petroleum and petroleum products; vehicles, parts, and accessories; mechanical machinery and equipment; and electrical machinery and equipment.
- Australia recorded the second largest decrease, down \$971 million (11.4 percent), led by falls in petroleum and petroleum products; vehicles, parts, and accessories; and mechanical machinery and equipment.
- Imports from Singapore were the next largest decrease, down \$967 million (40.6 percent), led by a decrease in petroleum and petroleum products (down 697 million or 42.8 percent).
- The largest increase by country of origin was France, up \$377 million (44.0 percent), driven by aircraft and parts.

Exchange rate movements

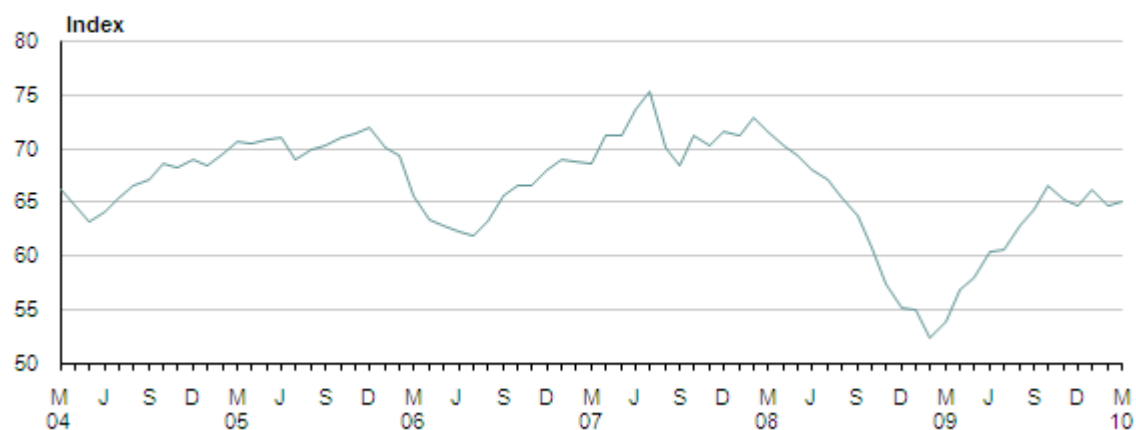
According to the Reserve Bank's Trade Weighted Index (TWI), the New Zealand dollar was 0.8 percent higher in March 2010 compared with February 2010, and 20.9 percent higher compared with March 2009.

The TWI fell 0.3 percent in the March 2010 quarter, compared with the December 2009 quarter, the first quarterly fall following three quarters of rises. The TWI was 21.6 percent higher in the March 2010 quarter than it was in the same period of the previous year.

Trade weighted index

Monthly

Base: June 1979 (=100)



Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Updates to previous statistics

Provisional values published on 26 March 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 26 March 2010			Published on 29 April 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:									
Dec 2009	P 3,412	3,441	-28	3,413	3,439	-26	1	-1	2
Jan 2010	P 3,149	2,886	263	3,158	2,887	271	9	1	8
Feb 2010	P 3,317	2,996	321	3,327	2,992	335	10	-4	14
Year ended:									
Dec 2009	P 39,671	40,222	-551	39,672	40,221	-549	1	-1	2
Jan 2010	P 39,648	39,834	-186	39,658	39,833	-176	9	-1	10
Feb 2010	P 39,524	39,871	-347	39,543	39,866	-324	19	-5	24

(1) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

Symbol:

P provisional

For technical information contact:

Sarah Ulrich or Scott Davis

Christchurch (03) 964 8700

Email: overseastrade@stats.govt.nz.

Next release...

Overseas Merchandise Trade: April 2010 will be released on 27 May 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 has not allowed 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 23 working days in March 2010, compared with 22 in March 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 NZ understands that the release of merchandise trade commodity information can, in some cases, place commercially sensitive information in the public domain. Statistics NZ 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.

Copyright

Information obtained from Statistics NZ may be freely used, reproduced, or quoted unless otherwise specified. In all cases Statistics NZ must be acknowledged as the source.

Liability

While care has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting information, Statistics NZ gives no warranty that the information supplied is free from error. Statistics NZ shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use, directly or indirectly, of any information, product, or service.

Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

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)
11. Overseas merchandise trade, seasonally adjusted and trend values – quarterly
12. Exports by top 10 HS categories, values – seasonally adjusted
13. Exports by top 10 HS categories, quantities – seasonally adjusted
14. Imports by broad economic category (BEC) group, values – seasonally adjusted