

Embargoed until 10:45am – 29 October 2009

## Overseas Merchandise Trade: September 2009

### Highlights

#### September 2009 quarter:

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

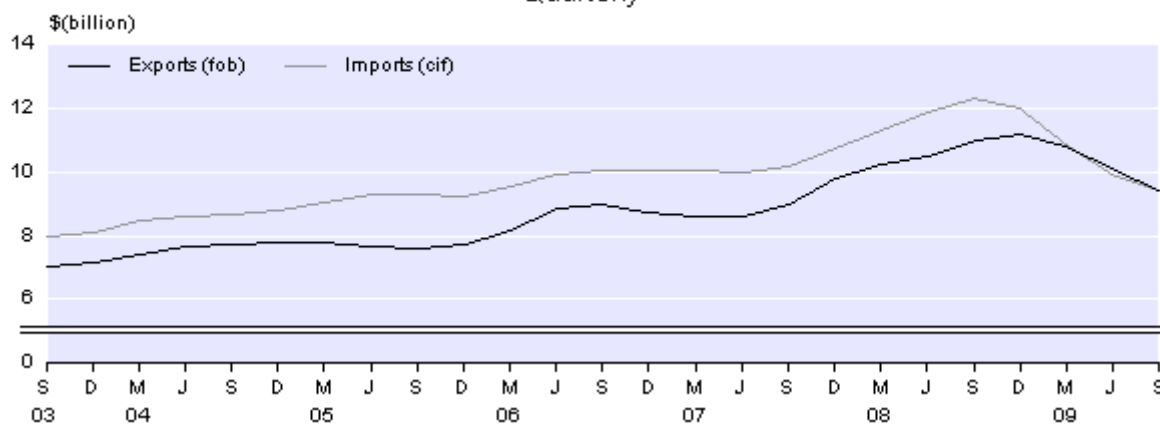
- Imports declined to December 2005 levels to \$9.5 billion.
- Imports of capital goods made the largest contribution to the decrease, followed by consumption goods.
- Exports decreased 6.8 percent to \$9.4 billion, the third consecutive quarterly decrease.
- Meat and edible offal showed the largest decrease, followed by milk powder, butter, and cheese.
- The trade balance was a deficit of \$104 million (1.1 percent of exports).

#### September 2009 month:

Values are actual and compared with the September 2008 month unless otherwise stated.

- Imports were valued at \$3.2 billion, down \$1.2 billion or 26.6 percent.
- Crude oil imports showed the largest decrease, with prices nearly half what they were in September 2008.
- Exports were valued at \$2.8 billion, down \$347 million or 10.9 percent.
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese showed the largest decrease.
- The trade balance was a deficit of \$424 million (15.0 percent of exports). Less than half the average of the preceding five September months.

Merchandise Trend Values  
Quarterly



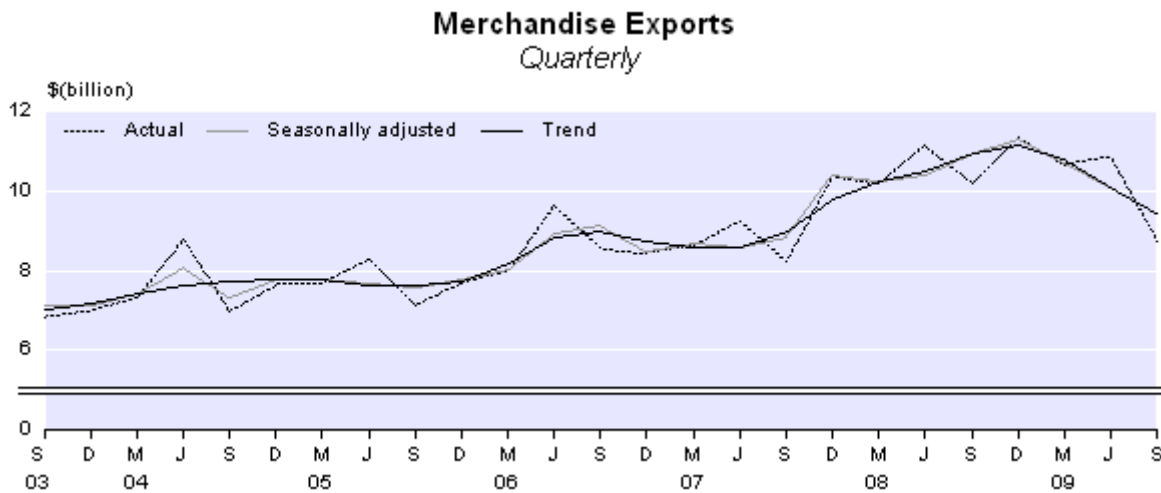
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Acting Government Statistician

29 October 2009  
ISSN 1178-0320

## Commentary

### Seasonally adjusted exports – September 2009 quarter

The seasonally adjusted value of merchandise exports fell 6.8 percent in the September 2009 quarter to \$9.4 billion. This is the third consecutive quarterly decrease, and follows a 5.5 percent decrease in the June quarter.

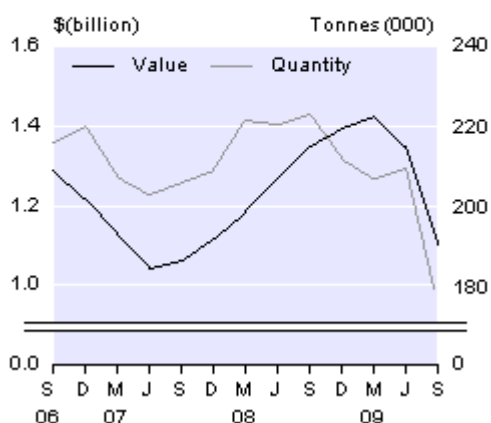


Since reaching its highest point in the December 2008 quarter, the trend for total merchandise exports has fallen 15.5 percent, the sharpest fall in the trend series since the series began in 1988. This fall is slightly larger than the 14.9 percent fall that occurred over eight quarters starting in the December 2001 quarter.

Nine of the top 10 commodity groupings in table 12 (top 10 Harmonised System categories) recorded decreases this quarter. Meat and edible offal recorded the largest decrease, down 18.3 percent (\$246 million) with a 16.0 percent decrease in the quantities exported. Milk powder, butter, and cheese also recorded a decrease, down 5.6 percent (\$119 million), despite a slight (2.0 percent) increase in quantities. Mechanical machinery and equipment also recorded a large decrease this quarter, down 14.1 percent (\$61 million).

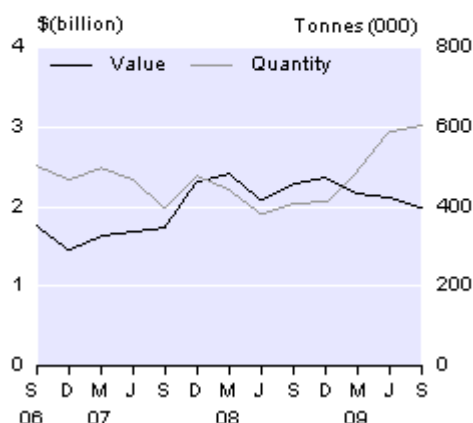
### Meat and Edible Offal Exports

Quarterly values and quantities  
Seasonally adjusted



### Milk Powder, Butter, and Cheese Exports

Quarterly values and quantities  
Seasonally adjusted



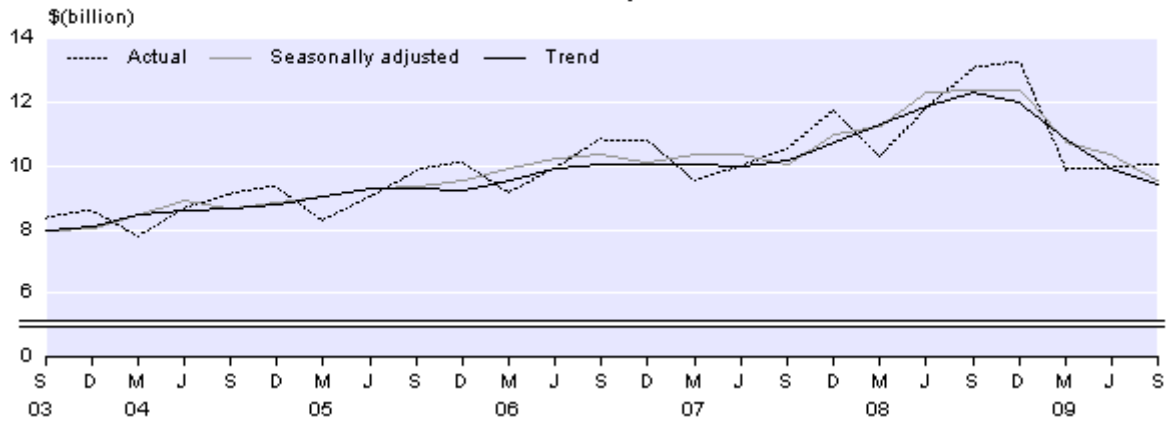
Crude oil, which is not seasonally adjusted, was the commodity with the largest rise in the September 2009 quarter, up 40.2 percent (\$167 million). This rise was price driven, with a 10.4 percent increase in quantities. This rise in crude oil exports follows an increase of 63.7 percent in the June quarter, which coincided with the commencement of oil exports from the Maari oil field in April 2009.

### Seasonally adjusted imports – September 2009 quarter

The seasonally adjusted value of merchandise imports decreased 8.1 percent to \$9.5 billion in the September 2009 quarter. This follows falls of 13.2 percent and 3.4 percent in the March and June 2009 quarters respectively. Seasonally adjusted imports have now declined to a similar level to what they were in the December 2005 quarter. The June 2009 quarter includes the one-off import of several large aircraft valued at \$571 million, which affects comparisons with adjacent quarters. The seasonally adjusted value of imports would have decreased only 2.8 percent in the September 2009 quarter if the one-off import of aircraft was excluded from the June 2009 quarter import value.

Since reaching its highest level ever in the September 2008 quarter, the trend for total merchandise imports has fallen 23.6 percent, the largest fall in the trend series since it began in 1988. Large one-off imports over \$100 million are excluded from the trend series calculation.

## Merchandise Imports Quarterly

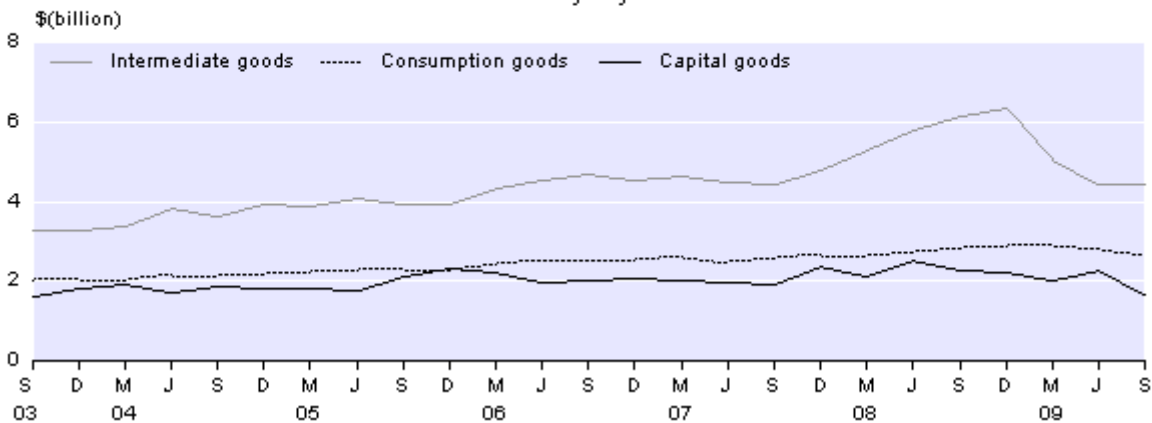


Of the broad economic groups, capital goods showed the largest decline in the September 2009 quarter, followed by consumption goods, and petrol and avgas. These decreases were partly offset by increases in, passenger cars, military, and other goods and intermediate goods.

Capital goods imports fell 27.2 percent (\$621 million) in the September 2009 quarter, mainly because of a 70.1 percent (\$543 million) fall in transport equipment, and are now at their lowest level since the September 2003 quarter. This fall was from a high level in the June 2009 quarter, which included the one-off importation of large aircraft mentioned above. Machinery and plant declined 5.2 percent (\$78 million) in the September 2009 quarter, following a decline of 14.4 percent in the June 2009 quarter.

## Imports by Broad Economic Category

Quarterly  
Seasonally adjusted

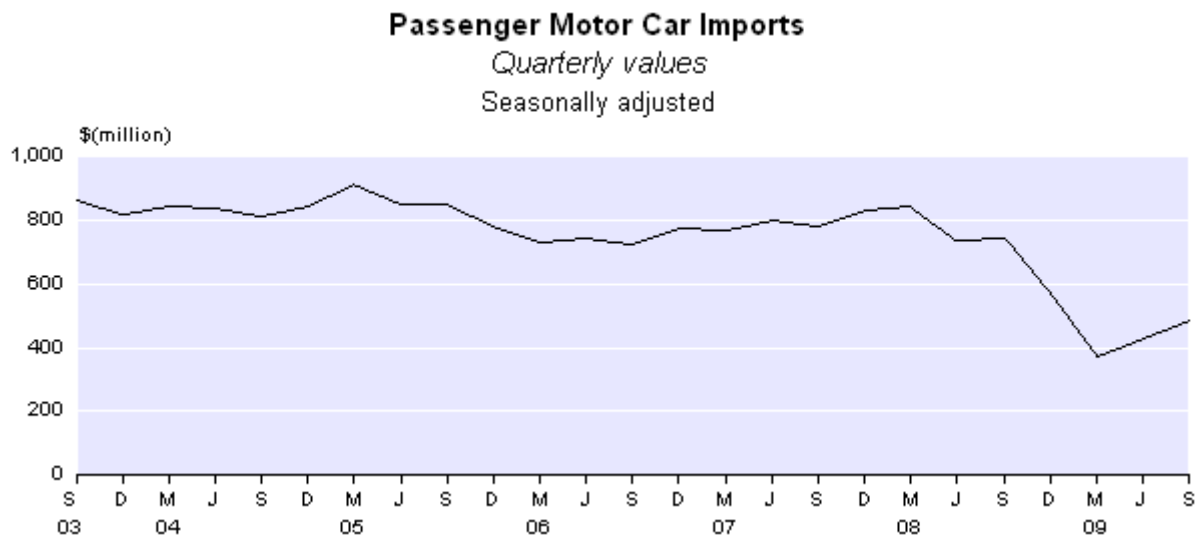


Consumption goods declined 5.7 percent (\$162 million) in the September 2009 quarter, following a 3.3 percent decline in the June 2009 quarter. The main contributors to this decline were: durable consumer goods; processed food and beverages, mainly for household consumption; and semi durable goods (includes items such as glassware, cutlery, and apparel).

Petrol and avgas fell 6.9 percent (\$19 million) in the September 2009 quarter.

Intermediate goods were virtually unchanged this quarter, rising 0.1 percent (\$5 million), following a 12.2 percent fall in the June 2009 quarter. There were significant rises in parts and accessories of transport equipment, up 40.3 percent (\$156 million) and processed fuels and lubricants (other than motor spirit), up 16.7 percent (\$59 million). These increases were mostly offset by a fall in processed industrial supplies, down 9.2 percent (\$192 million). Crude oil, which is not seasonally adjusted, rose 37.5 percent (\$229 million). Crude oil is imported in large, irregular shipments, which can give rise to large fluctuations in quantities and values.

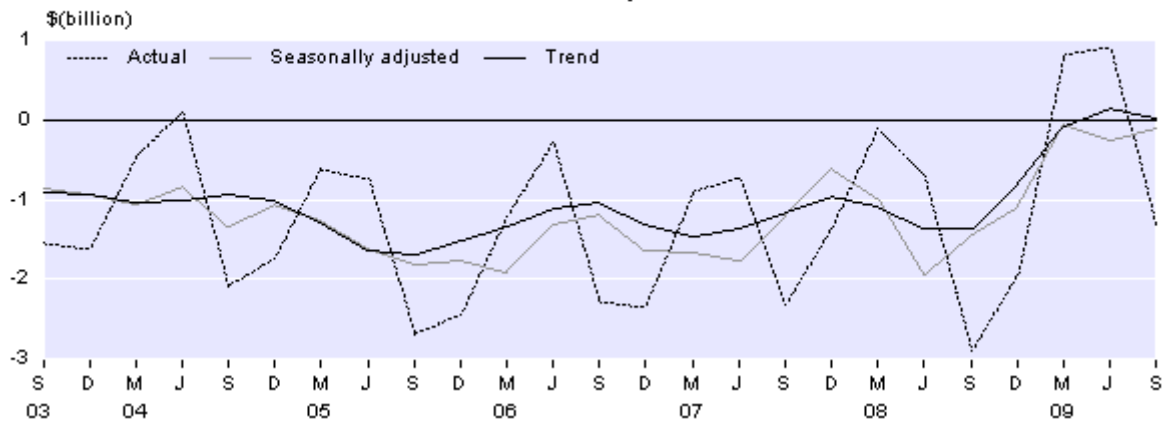
Passenger cars rose 13.4 percent (\$57 million) in the September 2009 quarter, following a 14.4 percent rise in the June 2009 quarter. The last two quarterly increases are from a low level, with the March 2009 quarter value being the lowest since the September 1997 quarter.



### Seasonally adjusted trade balance – September 2009 quarter

The seasonally adjusted merchandise trade balance for the September 2009 quarter was a deficit of \$104 million (1.1 percent of exports), following deficits of 0.4 percent and 2.6 percent of exports in the March and June 2009 quarters respectively. Prior to the March 2009 quarter, trade deficits of less than 5 percent of exports had not been seen since the first half of 2002. The most recent quarterly seasonally adjusted trade surplus was in the December 2001 quarter.

## Merchandise Trade Balance Quarterly



### September 2009 month – actual values

In the month of September 2009, merchandise exports were valued at \$2.8 billion, down \$347 million (10.9 percent) from September 2008. This is the fourth consecutive monthly fall in exports compared with the same month of the previous year.

The trend for merchandise exports has decreased 13.1 percent since peaking in October 2008.

In September 2009, key increases and decreases in exports by commodity and by country of destination compared with September 2008 were as follows:

By commodity:

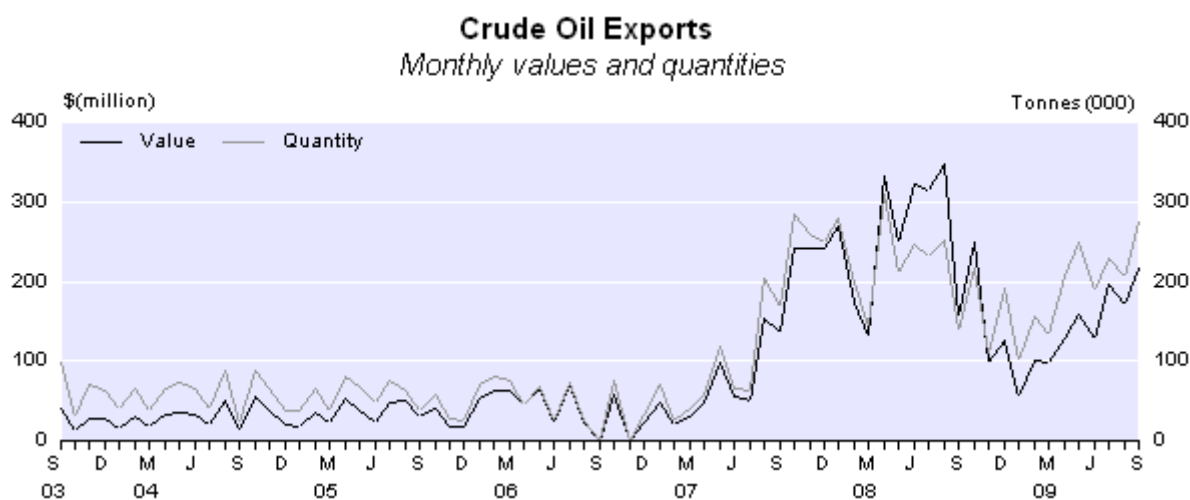
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese decreased \$95 million (18.0 percent), despite overall quantities being up 55.5 percent. There were declines over several commodities, with large decreases in cheddar cheese and anhydrous milk fat. Whole milk powder export values were virtually unchanged, while quantities doubled.
- The second largest decrease for the month was aluminium and aluminium articles down \$46 million (34.3 percent), led by unwrought aluminium, down \$41 million (37.2 percent) and was largely price driven, with quantity down 7.0 percent.
- The next largest decrease for the month was mechanical machinery and equipment, down \$43 million (24.9 percent).
- Crude oil showed the largest increase, up \$60 million (38.4 percent), with the quantity exported being twice that of September 2008.
- The next largest increases were in logs, wood and wood articles, up \$22 million (11.4 percent), led by pinus radiata logs, up \$35 million (61.3 percent), and wood pulp and waste paper, up \$12 million (24.1 percent).

By country of destination:

- Exports to the United States of America had the largest decrease in September 2009, down \$103 million (34.6 percent), with casein and caseinates down \$28 million (238 percent); and meat and edible offal down \$23 million (40.2 percent),

led by frozen bovine cuts and sheep meat. The largest increase in exports to the United States was kiwifruit, up almost 200 percent or \$3 million.

- The next largest decrease was in exports to Japan, down \$47 million (18.4 percent). Aluminium and aluminium articles were the largest decline, down \$38 million (50.1 percent), and was almost entirely accounted for by declines in unwrought aluminium. Milk powder, butter, and cheese exports were down \$15 million (57.2 percent), led by cheddar, down \$8 million (81.5 percent). Casein and caseinates were down \$10 million (58.8 percent). Wood pulp and waste paper were up \$12 million.
- Singapore was the destination with the largest increase in exports, up \$35 million (76.6 percent), led by crude oil, up \$38 million.
- The second largest increase was to the People's Republic of China, up \$33 million (16.1 percent). Logs, wood and wood articles increased by \$31 million (86.4 percent), led by pinus radiata logs. Milk powder, butter, and cheese increased \$27 million (94.6 percent), led by concentrated unsweetened whole milk powder. These increases were partly offset by a decrease in infant formula, down \$23 million (94.9 percent).



In September 2009, merchandise imports were valued at \$3.2 billion, down \$1.2 billion (26.6 percent) from September 2008. Excluding one-off imports, import values have now fallen by 19 percent or more for each of the last six months, when compared with the same month of the previous year.

The trend for merchandise imports has been decreasing since August 2008, and is down 25.4 percent since then.

In September 2009 compared with September 2008, import values declined across almost all of the top 40 commodity categories and the top 25 countries by country of origin. Key decreases and increases in imports by commodity and by country of origin were as follows:

By commodity:

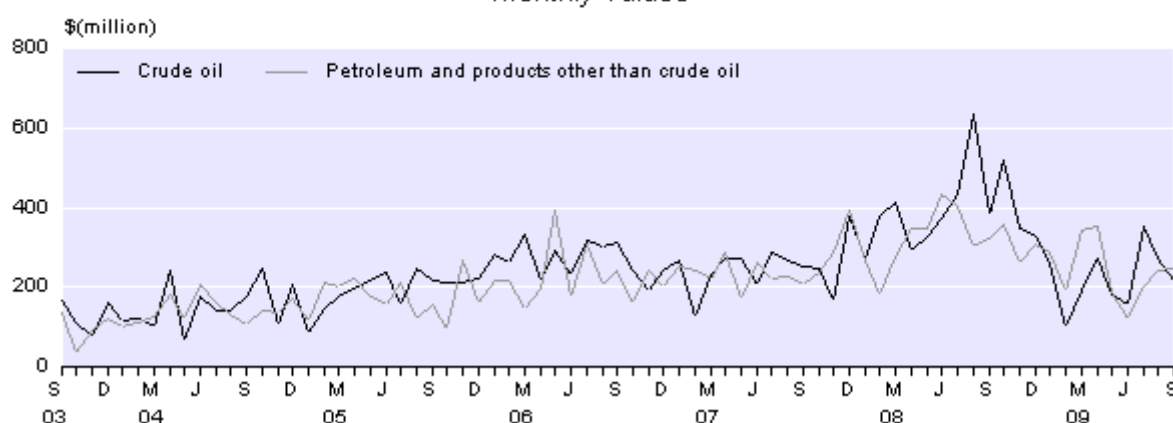
- Petroleum and products recorded the largest decrease, down \$242 million (34.3 percent). Crude oil led this decrease due to lower prices, with prices nearly half what they were in September 2008.

- Vehicles, parts and accessories was the next largest decrease, down \$172 million (42.5 percent), as imports of passenger motor cars fell by \$76 million (33.0 percent), goods transport vehicles fell by \$55 million (75.0 percent), and tractors fell \$17 million (64.3 percent).
- Mechanical machinery and equipment decreased \$136 million (26.9 percent), across a wide range of products.
- Fertilisers decreased \$122 million (70.0 percent), led by a fall in urea due to greatly reduced quantities and prices. Salt, earths, stone, lime, and cement decreased \$97 million (84.3 percent), led by a fall in natural calcium phosphates, again with greatly reduced quantities and prices for this commodity.
- By comparison, increases in imports were fewer and smaller, the largest being sugars and sugar confectionery, up \$7 million (31.8 percent), and essential oils, perfumes, and toiletries, up \$4 million (8.9 percent).

By country of origin:

- The largest decrease in imports by country of origin came from Japan, down \$212 million (54.5 percent), led by decreases in automotive diesel, with none imported from there this September, and lower vehicle imports (mainly passenger cars).
- The next largest decrease by country of origin was from Indonesia, down \$211 million (82.4 percent), mostly due to a decrease in crude oil, with none imported from there in September 2009.
- The largest increases in imports by country of origin came from Brunei Darussalam, up \$33 million, and United Arab Emirates, up \$16 million (48.2 percent). The increase for Brunei was mainly due to crude oil, while the increase for United Arab Emirates was mainly due to partly refined crude.

**Petroleum and Products Imports**  
*Monthly values*



### Trade balance – September 2009 actual values

The merchandise trade balance for the September 2009 month was a deficit of \$424 million (15.0 percent of exports). As a percentage of exports, the September trade deficit is less than half the average of the preceding five September months (33.8 percent of exports).

The trade balance for the September 2009 year was a deficit of \$1.5 billion (3.7 percent of exports), compared with an average deficit of 10.5 percent of exports over the last 10 September years.

## **Year ended September 2009 – actual values**

The value of merchandise exports for the year ended September 2009 was \$41.6 billion, down 0.9 percent (\$381 million) from the year ended September 2008. In the year ended September 2009, key increases and decreases in exports compared with the year ended September 2008 were as follows:

By commodity:

- Crude oil recorded the largest decrease, down \$1.3 billion (42.9 percent), as both prices and quantities fell.
- Aluminium and aluminium articles recorded the next largest decrease, down \$469 million (32.4 percent), led by unwrought aluminium.
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese declined \$382 million (4.2 percent), led by whole milk powder.
- Meat and edible offal recorded the largest increase, up \$408 million (8.3 percent), led by sheep meat.
- Logs, wood and wood articles exports rose \$316 million (15.4 percent) – the next largest increase, led by pinus radiata logs.
- Preparations of cereals, flour, and starch was the next largest increase, up \$227 million (29.9 percent).

By country of destination:

- Australia had the largest decrease of any country, down \$635 million (6.4 percent), led by crude oil.
- Thailand had the next largest decrease, down \$276 million (34.0 percent), also led by crude oil, with no crude oil exports to Thailand in the last twelve months.
- China had the largest increase of any country, up \$1.3 billion (57.7 percent), led by milk powder, butter, and cheese; logs, wood and wood articles (mainly pinus radiata logs); and by preparations of cereals, flour, and starch.
- The next largest increase by country was to the United States of America, up \$353 million (8.6 percent), led by milk powder, butter, and cheese; albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues, and enzymes (largely casein and caseinates); and meat and edible offal.

The value of merchandise imports in the year ended September 2009 was \$43.1 billion, down 8.3 percent on the previous September year. Key increases and decreases in imports by commodity and by country of origin were as follows:

By commodity:

- Vehicles, parts and accessories had the largest decrease, down 1.9 billion (35.7 percent). This decrease was led by a \$1.3 billion decrease in passenger cars. Petrol cars with a 1500-3000cc rating decreased \$521 million, and those with a cc

rating exceeding 3000 decreased \$461 million. In addition, imports of goods vehicles decreased \$552 million.

- Petroleum and products had the next largest decrease, down \$1.8 billion (22.1 percent).
- Mechanical machinery and equipment decreased \$517 million (8.6 percent), led by a decrease in well sinking and boring machinery, down \$306 million. This was mainly due to an oil platform that was imported in the previous September year in April 2008.
- The largest offsetting increase was aircraft and parts, up \$414 million (42.0 percent), mainly due to an increase in aircraft parts and the importation of large aircraft, the latter being associated with the one-off importation of large aircraft in June 2009.
- Electrical machinery and equipment was the next largest increase, up \$343 million (8.9 percent), led by electricity generators and mobile phones.

By country of origin:

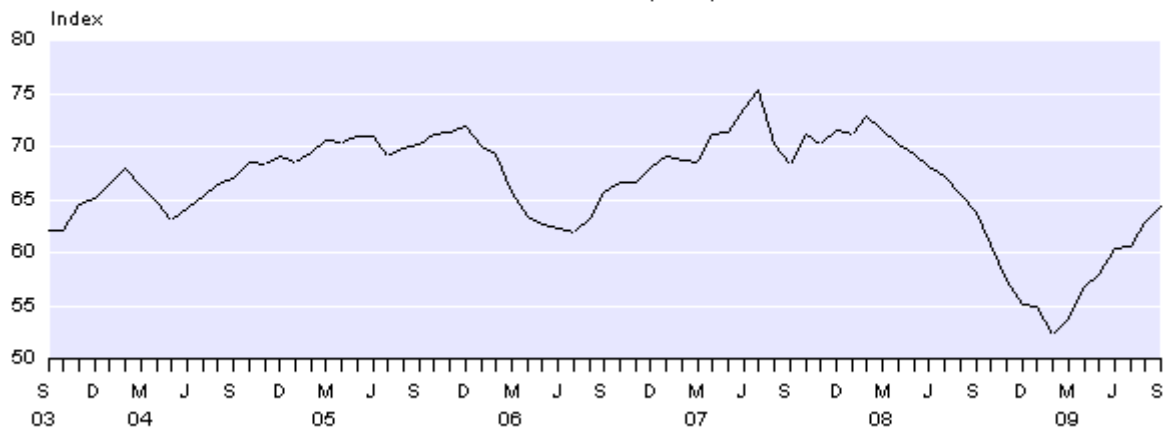
- Australia recorded the largest annual decrease, down \$1.1 billion (12.0 percent), led by vehicles parts and accessories, down \$339 million; petroleum products, down \$308 million; and iron and steel, down \$135 million.
- Imports from Japan showed the next largest decrease, down \$930 million (22.6 percent), led by vehicles parts and accessories, down \$756 million; and mechanical machinery and equipment, down \$154 million.
- Imports from Malaysia were down \$731 million (37.9 percent), led by mechanical machinery and equipment, down \$335 million, due mainly to the importation of an oil platform in the previous year, as mentioned above. Crude oil was also a large downward contributor.
- The largest increase by country of origin was France, up \$651 million (86.5 percent), mainly as a result of the one-off import of aircraft in June 2009.
- The next largest increase by country of origin was China, up \$316 million (5.2 percent). This was spread across a number of commodities, with electrical machinery and equipment, up \$147 million (including items such as mobile phones and televisions), being the leading contributor.

## **Exchange rate movements**

According to the Reserve Bank's Trade Weighted Index (TWI), the New Zealand dollar was 2.3 percent higher in September 2009 compared with August 2009, and 0.8 percent higher compared with September 2008. The TWI has now risen every month since February 2009, and is 22.9 percent higher since then.

The TWI rose 7.2 percent in the September 2009 quarter, compared with the June 2009 quarter, the second quarterly rise following four quarters of falls. The TWI is 4.5 percent lower in the September 2009 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 25 September 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 25 September 2009			Published on 29 October 2009			Change			
	\$ (million) <sup>(1)</sup>			\$ (million) <sup>(1)</sup>			\$ (million) <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Balance (fob-cif)	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Balance (fob-cif)	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)	Balance (fob-cif)	
Month of:										
Jun 2009	P	3,233	3,565	-331	3,233	3,564	-331	0	-1	0
Jul 2009	P	3,176	3,351	-175	3,174	3,351	-176	-2	-1	-2
Aug 2009	P	2,744	3,469	-725	2,743	3,463	-719	-1	-7	5
Year ended:										
Jun 2009	P	43,029	46,139	-3,111	43,028	46,139	-3,110	0	-1	0
Jul 2009	P	42,773	45,261	-2,488	42,771	45,260	-2,490	-2	-1	-1
Aug 2009	P	41,943	44,308	-2,365	41,939	44,300	-2,361	-4	-8	4

(1) Figures are calculated on unrounded data.

**Symbol:**

P provisional

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### Next release...

*Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2009* will be released on 27 November 2009.

## 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 22 working days in September 2009, compared with 22 in September 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 Organisation. 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](mailto: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: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/>
- [Infoshare](#)
- *Key Statistics* – the quarterly statistical publication
- *The New Zealand Official Yearbook*.

Related Hot Off The Press releases are:

- *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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## 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, crude oil and petroleum
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