

# Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2013

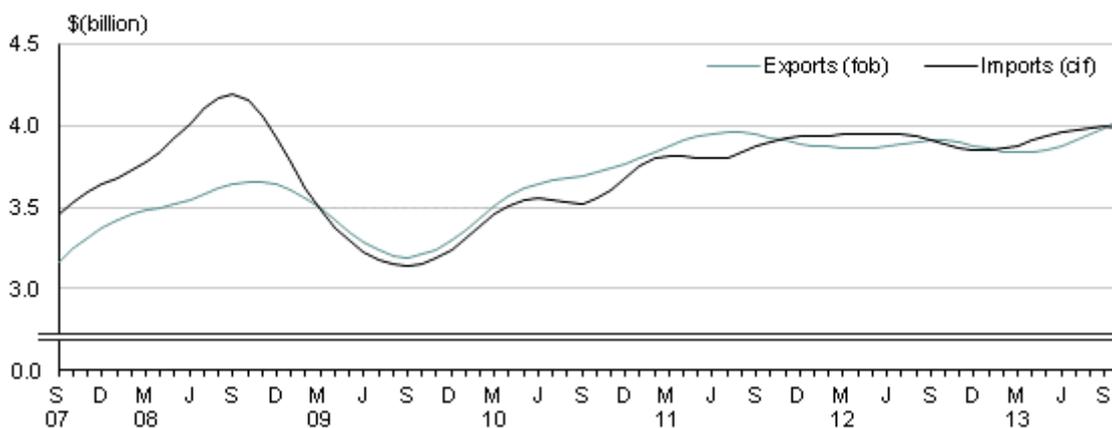
Embargoed until 10:45am – 27 November 2013

## Key facts

For October 2013 compared with October 2012:

- Exports rose \$783 million (23 percent) to \$4.2 billion.
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese led the increase in exports, up \$690 million.
- Imports rose \$237 million (5.7 percent) to \$4.4 billion.
- Vehicles, parts, and accessories led the increase in imports, up \$86 million.
- There was a trade deficit of \$168 million (4.0 percent of exports).
- The trend value for merchandise exports is 5.2 percent above the recent low point in March 2013.
- The trend for import values has been increasing in recent months, but appears to be flattening.

**Merchandise trend values**  
Monthly



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Liz MacPherson  
Government Statistician

27 November 2013  
ISSN 1178-0320

## Commentary

- Exports rise 23 percent
- Imports rise 5.7 percent
- Trade deficit in October 2013
- Seasonally adjusted exports fall 8.2 percent
- Seasonally adjusted imports rise 0.1 percent
- Exchange rate movements

All comparisons are between October 2013 and October 2012, unless otherwise stated.

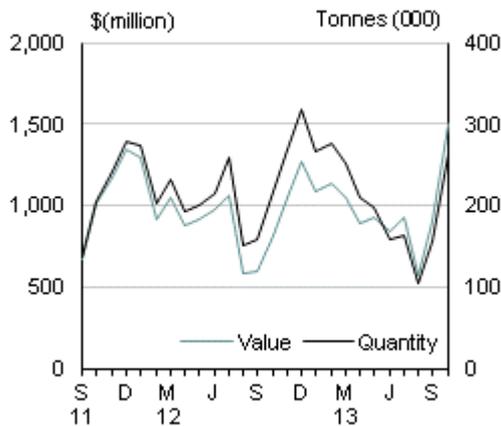
### Exports rise 23 percent

In October 2013, the value of goods exported was \$4.2 billion, up \$783 million (23 percent) from October 2012. This is the highest value of goods exported for any October month, and coincides with the highest-ever level of exports to China for any month.

### Rise in exports due to milk powder

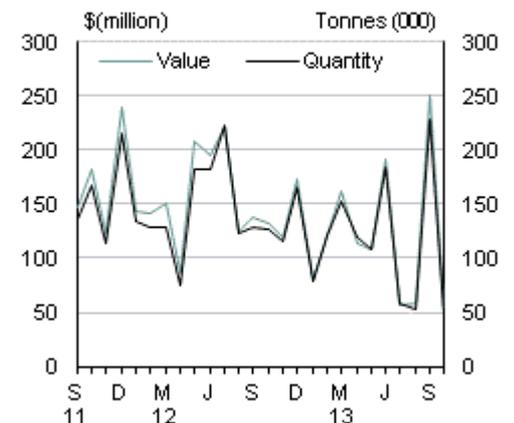
**Milk powder, butter, and cheese** exports increased \$690 million (85 percent) to \$1.5 billion in October 2013, while quantities increased 22 percent. The average value of milk powder, butter, and cheese exports over the previous five October months was \$529 million. The rise was due to milk powder export values increasing \$626 million (133 percent), while quantities increased 42 percent.

**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

Other key changes in commodity group export values, for October 2013:

- **logs, wood, and wood articles** rose \$77 million (26 percent), due to pine logs
- **aluminium and aluminium articles** rose \$76 million (180 percent), due to unwrought aluminium
- **casein and caseinates** rose \$27 million (39 percent), due to casein.

**Crude oil** had the largest offsetting decrease, down \$82 million (62 percent).

### **Australia our top export destination for October 2013 year**

Exports to China exceeded exports to Australia for the first month since March 2013, and only the fourth month ever. However, Australia remains our top export destination for the year ended October 2013.

The movements for our top five export destinations (ranked by total annual exports) were:

- **Australia** – down \$118 million (13 percent) to \$794 million, led by crude oil
- **China** – up \$604 million (133 percent) to \$1.1 billion, led by whole milk powder, and pine logs
- **United States** – up \$33 million (12 percent) to \$311 million, across a range of commodities
- **Japan** – up \$68 million (34 percent) to \$269 million, due to unwrought aluminium
- **Korea** – up \$17 million (15 percent) to \$127 million, across a range of commodities.

In the 12 months ended October 2013, our top five export partners accounted for \$26.7 billion (57 percent) of total goods exported. This is up \$1.2 billion (4.7 percent) from the October 2012 year.

Other significant export movements in the October 2013 month were seen for:

- **Philippines** – up \$42 million (85 percent) led by skimmed milk powder
- **United Arab Emirates** – up \$35 million (78 percent) led by whole milk powder
- **Venezuela** – up \$34 million (400 percent), due to whole milk powder.

### **Imports rise 5.7 percent**

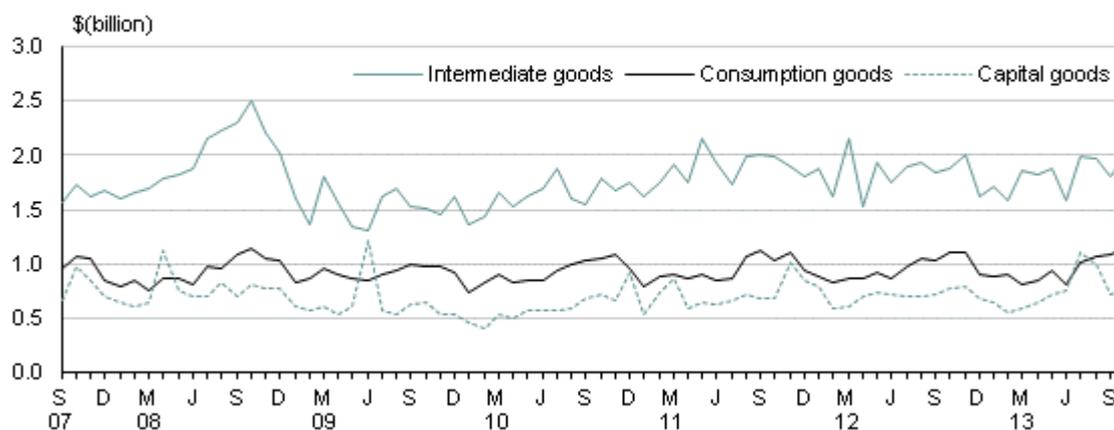
In October 2013, imported goods were valued at \$4.4 billion, up \$237 million (5.7 percent) from October 2012. This is the highest value of goods imported for an October month since 2008.

### **Intermediate goods show the largest increase**

The value of all three main economic categories – intermediate goods, consumption goods, and capital goods – rose.

## Imports by broad economic category

Monthly values



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Intermediate goods** rose \$93 million (4.9 percent), led by urea, steel tubing, and aluminium oxide.

**Consumption goods** rose \$37 million (3.4 percent), led by furniture.

**Capital goods** rose \$4.4 million (0.6 percent).

In other categories of goods:

- **passenger motor cars** rose \$73 million (25 percent), led by petrol motor cars with an engine capacity of 1500–3000cc
- **petrol and avgas** rose \$14 million (15 percent), due to premium motor spirit.

### Key movements in commodity import values

By commodity group, the value of imports rose for:

- **vehicles, parts, and accessories** – up \$86 million (19 percent), led by petrol motor cars with an engine capacity of 1500–3000cc
- **mechanical machinery and equipment** – up \$58 million (12 percent), led by parts for turbo jets and propellers, and pulp and paper machinery
- **petroleum and products** – up \$39 million (6.1 percent), led by diesel, and premium motor spirit
- **fertilisers** – up \$26 million (52 percent), led by urea.

**Electrical machinery and equipment** was the largest offsetting decrease, down \$33 million (8.0 percent), due to electrical convertors.

### China our top import partner for October 2013 year

The movements for our top five import partners (ranked by total annual imports) were:

1. **China** – up \$67 million (9.2 percent) to \$797 million, led by fertilisers
2. **Australia** – down \$12 million (1.9 percent) to \$613 million, across a range of commodities
3. **United States** – up \$41 million (11 percent) to \$408 million, over a range of commodities
4. **Japan** – up \$38 million (14 percent) to \$307 million, led by used petrol motor cars
5. **Malaysia** – up \$81 million (54 percent) to \$229 million, due to crude oil.

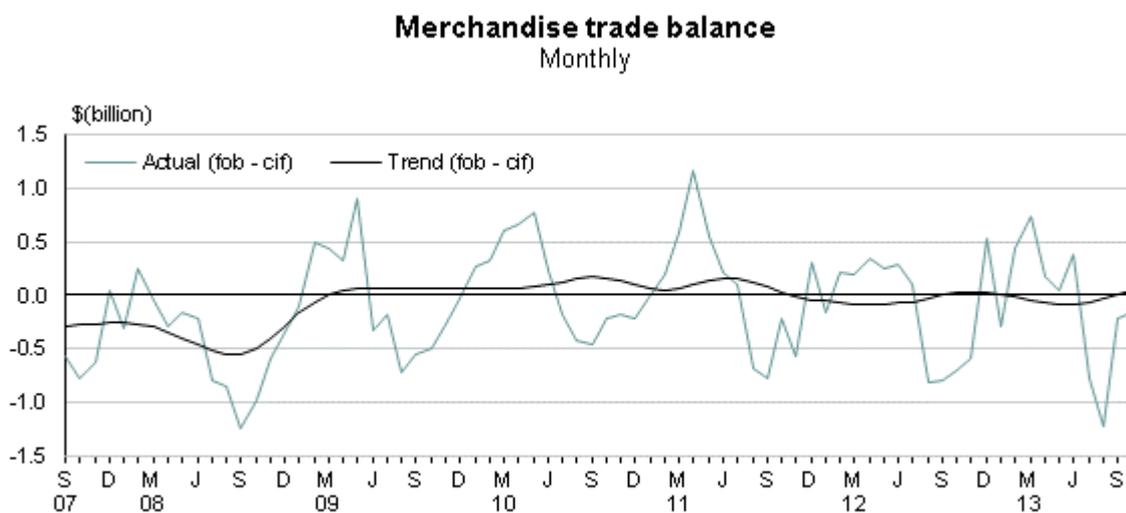
For the 12 months ended October 2013, our top five import partners accounted for \$24.5 billion (51 percent) of total goods imported. This is up \$158 million (0.6 percent) from the October 2012 year.

Other significant import movements for the October month were seen for:

- **Kuwait** up \$101 million, and **Russia** up \$46 million, due to crude oil
- **Oman** down \$105 million, **Saudi Arabia** down \$92 million, and **Brunei** down \$58 million, due to crude oil
- **Singapore** up \$71 million, led by premium motor spirit, and diesel
- **Israel**, down \$44 million (82 percent), due to electric convertors.

## Trade deficit in October 2013

In October 2013, there was a trade deficit of \$168 million (4.0 percent of exports), the lowest since 1996. This compares with an average deficit of \$531 million (15 percent of exports) over the previous five October months. Over the last 50 years October months have always been a trade deficit.



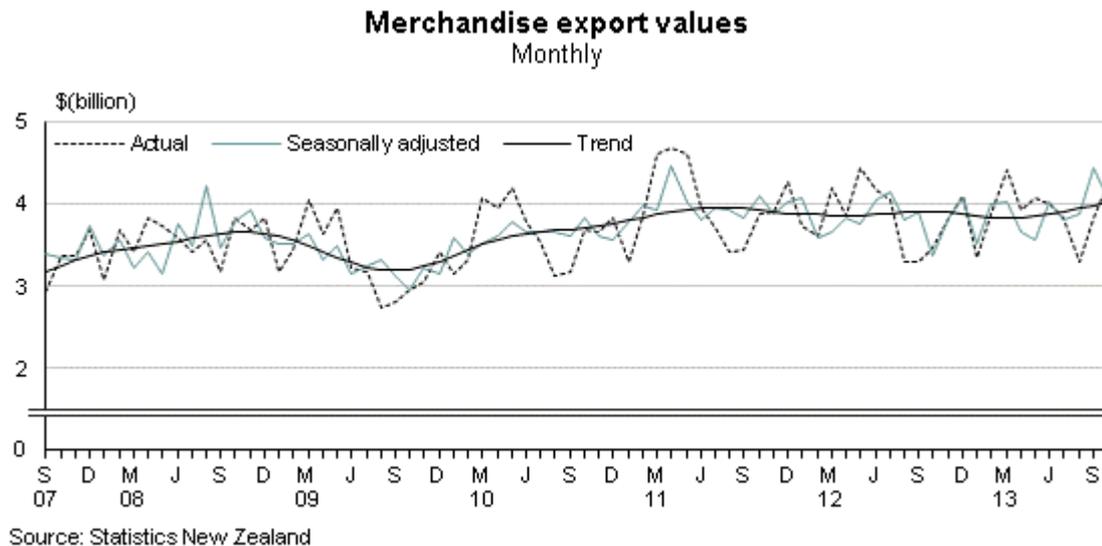
For the October 2013 year, there was an annual trade deficit of \$1.0 billion (2.1 percent of exports). Eight of the last 10 October years were trade deficits. The surpluses were in the October 2010 and October 2011 years.

## Seasonally adjusted exports fall 8.2 percent

After adjusting for seasonal effects, the value of exported goods fell 8.2 percent (\$362 million) in October 2013, compared with September 2013. This follows a 14 percent increase in September

2013. The fall in October was led by crude oil exports (which does not have a seasonal pattern) as quantities fell 79 percent to 48,000 tonnes. This followed a high in September, when crude oil exports rose to 228,000 tonnes, the highest level since March 2010. The average quantity of crude oil exports over the preceding five months was 126,000 tonnes.

The trend value for merchandise exports continues to rise, and is now 5.2 percent above the most recent low point in March 2013.



### Change in seasonally adjusted exports values

Compared with September 2013, **crude oil** (not seasonally adjusted) fell 80 percent (\$200 million), with quantities down 79 percent.

**Fruit** exports fell 22 percent (\$29 million) compared with a 17 percent increase September 2013.

**Electrical machinery and equipment** fell 9.0 percent (\$7.8 million), compared with a 7.5 percent fall in September.

**Meat and edible offal** increased the most of all seasonally adjusted exports, up 5.5 percent (\$25 million), compared with the 6.4 percent rise in September.

**Milk powder, butter, and cheese** increased 3.9 percent (\$51 million), compared with a 29 percent increase in the September.

**Aluminium and aluminium articles** (not seasonally adjusted), increased 236 percent (\$83 million).

### Trend for exports of logs, wood, and wood articles continues to rise

**Logs, wood, and wood articles** are at record levels, 45 percent higher than its most recent low point in February 2012.

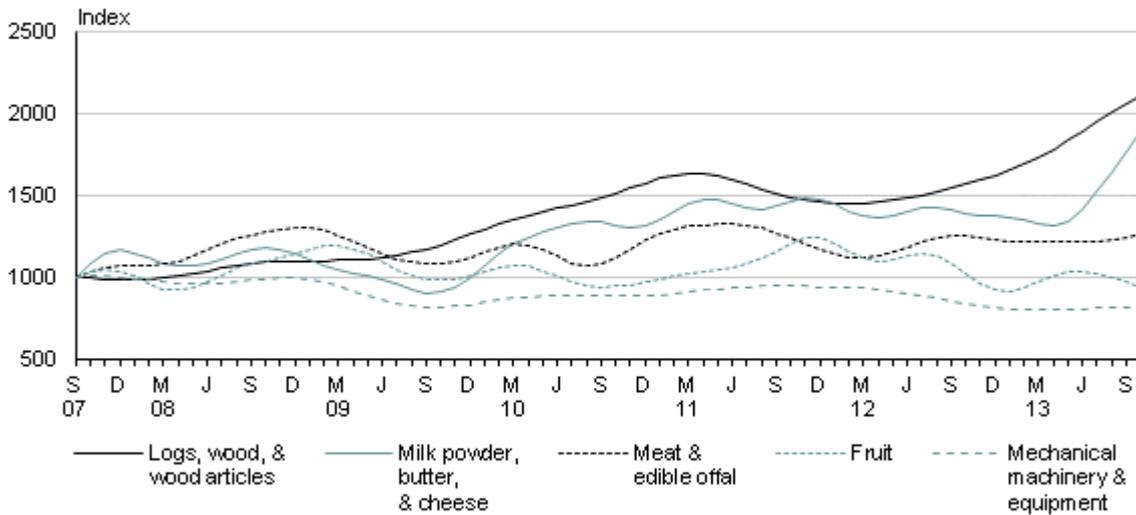
Recent trends for the values of other leading commodity groups show that:

- **milk powder, butter, and cheese** is 32 percent higher than its previous high in August 2012
- **meat and edible offal** is 0.7 percent higher than its most recent high point in September 2012
- **fruit** is 2.8 percent higher than the most recent low in January 2013.

### Indexed export trend values by leading commodity groupings

Monthly

Base: September 2007 (=1000)



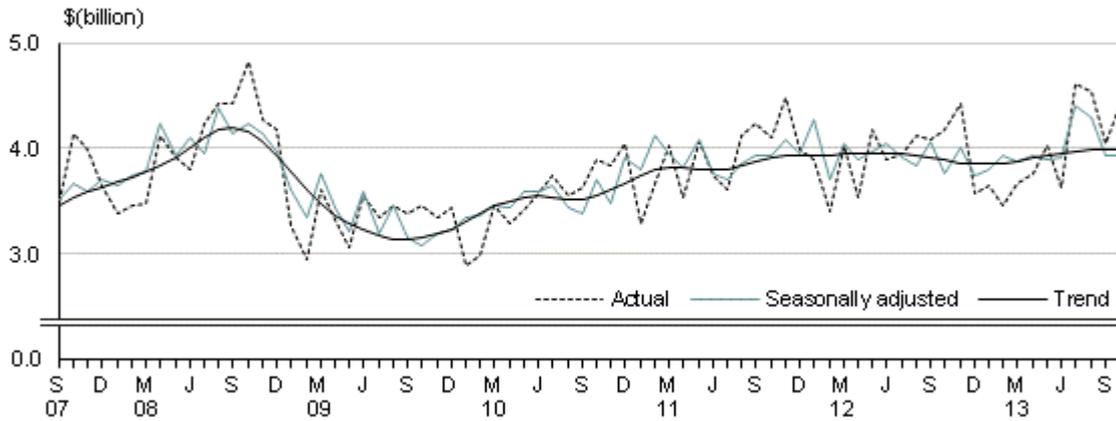
Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Seasonally adjusted imports rise 0.1 percent

Seasonally adjusted imports rose 0.1 percent (\$2.8 million) to \$3.9 billion in October 2013, compared with September 2013. This follows an 8.5 percent (\$365 million) decrease in September 2013. Excluding petroleum and products, seasonally adjusted imports fell 2.2 percent in October 2013.

The trend for import values has been increasing in recent months, but appears to be flattening.

### Merchandise import values Monthly



Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Exchange rate movements

According to the Reserve Bank’s trade weighted index, the New Zealand dollar was 1.3 percent higher in October 2013 than in September 2013, and 5.6 percent higher than in October 2012.

### Trade weighted index Monthly Base: June 1979 (=100)



Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand

For more detailed data, see the Excel tables in the ‘Downloads’ box.

## Definitions

### About the overseas merchandise trade statistics

Overseas merchandise trade statistics provide statistical information on the importing and exporting of merchandise goods between New Zealand and other countries.

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

### More definitions

**Billion:** is 1,000 million.

**Capital goods:** are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously, for longer than one year, in industrial production processes. Examples are machinery, trucks, and aircraft.

**cif:** is the cost of goods, including insurance and freight to New Zealand.

**Consumption goods:** are goods used (without further transformation in industrial production processes) by households, government, or non-profit institutions serving households.

**Exports (including re-exports):** are goods of domestic origin exported from New Zealand to another country. Exports in this release are valued fob and are shown in New Zealand dollars. Estimated values may be used for goods that are not already sold at the time of export entry lodgement.

**fob:** is free on board (the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export).

**Imports:** are goods imported into New Zealand. Imports in this release are valued at cif and are shown in New Zealand dollars. However, imports in table 1 are also shown at the vfd level, which excludes the insurance and freight component.

**Infoshare:** is Statistics NZ's free online tool that gives you access to a range of time-series data.

**Intermediate goods:** are goods used up, or transformed in, industrial production processes.

**Merchandise trade:** covers exports or imports of goods that alter the nation's stock of material resources. It includes goods leased for a year or more and excludes goods for repair.

**Provisional:** statistics for the latest three months are provisional, to allow late data and amendments to be included.

**Re-exports:** are merchandise exports that were earlier imported into New Zealand and have less than 50 percent New Zealand content by value.

**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.

**Trade balance:** is 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.

**Trade deficit:** occurs when the value of imports is more than the value of exports.

**Trade surplus:** occurs when the value of exports is more than the value of imports.

**Trend:** estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series and are used to identify turning points.

**vfd:** is value for duty (the value of imports before insurance and freight costs are added).

## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

*Overseas Merchandise Trade: November 2013* will be released on 7 January 2014.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

[The release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

### **Past releases**

[Overseas Merchandise Trade](#) has links to past releases.

### **Related information**

[Global New Zealand](#) contains comprehensive annual trade statistics.

[Overseas Trade Indexes](#) measure the change in the level of prices and volumes of New Zealand's imports and exports.

[Balance of Payments and International Investment Position](#) measures the value of New Zealand's transactions with the rest of the world, and provides a snapshot of the country's international financial assets and liabilities.

[National Accounts](#) measure the values of a range of economic aggregates such as gross domestic product, capital formation, and government and private consumption.

[Economic Survey of Manufacturing](#) provides an economic indicator of how the manufacturing sector is performing.

[New Zealand Customs Service](#) is the government agency that ensures the security of our borders.

[Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade](#) is the Government's principal adviser and negotiator on foreign and trade policy issues.

## Data quality

### Period-specific information

This section contains data information that has changed since the last release.

- [Time of recording – number of working days](#)
- [Foreign currency conversions](#)

### General information

This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- [Merchandise trade – data source](#)
- [Crude oil imports – effects of timing of recording](#)
- [Exports – timing of recording and undercoverage](#)
- [Seasonally adjusted series](#)
- [Trend series](#)
- [Broad economic category groups](#)
- [New Zealand Harmonised System Classification](#)
- [Standard International Trade Classification](#)
- [Confidential items](#)
- [More information](#)

## Period-specific information

### Time of recording – number of working days

There were 22 working days each in October 2013 and October 2012.

### Foreign currency conversions October 2013

Import values are converted from foreign currencies when import documents are processed by New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS).

Export values given in foreign currencies are converted by Statistics NZ into New Zealand dollars, using weekly exchange rates when the statistics are compiled.

<b>Currency conversions</b>				
Foreign currencies to New Zealand dollars				
Currency	Number of exports	Value in foreign currency \$(million)	Value in NZD \$(million)	Average exchange rate
USD	36,393	2,119	2,543	0.8333
AUD	57,675	290	328	0.8827
EUR	4,540	101	165	0.6140
GBP	2,719	40	77	0.5201
JPY	1,055	3,635	44	81.79
Other currencies	1,622	...	36	...
<b>Total in foreign currency</b>	104,004	...	3,194	...
NZD	86,947	...	1053	...
<b>Total</b>	190,951	...	4,247	...

Symbol: ... not applicable

In October 2013, 104,004 export line entries worth \$3.2 billion were converted into New Zealand dollars.

For more information on the use of exchange rates, see the [Merchandise trade – data source](#) section.

## General information

### Merchandise trade – data source

Data is obtained from export and import entry documents lodged with NZCS. The data is processed and passed to Statistics NZ for further editing and compilation.

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 and, as a consequence, quantities and values reduce.

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 before 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.

### Crude oil imports – effects of timing of recording

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.

### **Exports – timing of recording and undercoverage**

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.

### **Seasonally adjusted series**

Seasonally adjusted series are calculated monthly and for calendar quarters using X-12-ARIMA, which adjusts for outlying values and uses a centred moving average.

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 period, with the largest changes generally occurring in the latest periods.

[Seasonal adjustment in Statistics New Zealand](#) has more information.

### **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. 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. 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. Using new monthly data means that previously published trend estimates are revised. 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.

### **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).

### **New Zealand Harmonised System Classification**

From January 2012, overseas merchandise trade data is compiled using the Harmonised System classification (HS2012). Before January 2012, HS2007 applies.

See the Excel supplementary table in the 'Downloads' box for a summary of the impact of this change on the overseas merchandise trade data.

The classification change means data users need to take care when analysing time-series data, although changes from this review are not as significant as when HS2007 was introduced. The supplementary table uses the HS2012 classification to estimate January 2011 values for comparison. Some assumptions had to be made to do this, so the results are not perfect, but the process removes most of the effect of the classification change from the data.

We will use HS2012 within overseas merchandise trade statistics until the next five-yearly review in 2017. Minor amendments may still occur on a quarterly basis.

Although the classification change potentially affects the published seasonally adjusted and trend series, our investigations so far show a negligible effect. We will communicate any effects we find when conducting our normal seasonal adjustment or trend series review processes.

Implementing HS2012 will also affect the overseas trade indexes (OTI). However, due to the way the OTI is calculated, the full effect of the change will not be seen until the September 2013 quarter.

For more information on how HS2012 has affected overseas merchandise trade data, see [Harmonised System 2012 and trade statistics](#).

For information about the HS2012 classification, see [Harmonised System 2012](#).

### **Standard International Trade Classification**

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is an output classification, which uses Harmonised System (HS) codes at the six-digit level as building blocks. It was 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).

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 [Balance of Payments – Sources and Methods 2004](#).

## 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.

## More information

[See more information about Overseas Merchandise Trade](#)

## Liability

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information in this publication, Statistics NZ gives no warranty it is error-free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

## Timing

Our information releases are delivered electronically by third parties. Delivery may be delayed by circumstances outside our control. Statistics NZ does not accept responsibility for any such delay.

## Crown copyright©



This work is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand](#) licence. You are free to copy, distribute, and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to Statistics NZ and abide by the other licence terms. Please note you may not use any departmental or governmental emblem, logo, or coat of arms in any way that infringes any provision of the [Flags](#).

Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981. Use the wording 'Statistics New Zealand' in your attribution, not the Statistics NZ logo.

## Revisions

Provisional values published on 24 October 2013 were updated. Merchandise trade statistics for the latest three months are provisional to allow for the inclusion of late data and amendments.

Trade data can be revised for many reasons. For more information see:

[Why overseas merchandise trade data can change](#)

[Investigating how overseas merchandise trade data can change after publication](#)

### Updates to overseas merchandise trade statistics

	Published on 24 October 2013			Published on 27 November 2013			Change		
	\$(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:									
Jul 2013	3,828 P	4,617 P	-789 P	3,828 F	4,616 F	-788 F	0	-1	1
Aug 2013	3,298 P	4,532 P	-1,234 P	3,299 P	4,532 P	-1,232 P	2	0	1
Sep 2013	3,831 P	4,030 P	-199 P	3,823 P	4,039 P	-216 P	-8	9	-16
Year ended:									
Jul 2013	45,488 P	47,194 P	-1,706 P	45,488 F	47,193 F	-1,705 F	0	-1	1
Aug 2013	45,476 P	47,604 P	-2,128 P	45,478 P	47,604 P	-2,126 P	2	0	2
Sep 2013	46,019 P	47,556 P	-1,536 P	46,014 P	47,564 P	-1,550 P	-6	8	-14
1. Figures are calculated on unrounded data.									
<b>Symbols:</b>									
F final									
P provisional									
<b>Source:</b> Statistics New Zealand									

## Contacts

**For media enquiries contact:**

Stuart Jones

Christchurch 03 964 8700

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

**For technical information contact:**

Peter Michie or Dave Adair

Christchurch 03 964 8700

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

**For general enquiries contact our Information Centre:**

Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll-free in New Zealand)

+64 4 931 4600 (outside New Zealand)

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

**Subscription service:**

Subscribe to information releases, including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

**Correction notifications:**

Subscribe to receive an email if a correction notice is published for Overseas Merchandise Trade.

Unsubscribe to correction notifications for Overseas Merchandise Trade.

Subscribe to all to receive an email if a correction notice is published for any of our information releases.

Unsubscribe to all if you change your mind.

## Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Overseas merchandise trade, actual values
2. Overseas merchandise trade, seasonally adjusted and 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. Exports by top 10 HS categories, values – seasonally adjusted
12. Exports by top 10 HS categories, quantities – seasonally adjusted
13. Imports by selected HS categories, values – seasonally adjusted
14. Exports by top 10 HS categories, values – trend
15. Exports by top 10 HS categories, quantities – trend
16. Imports by selected HS categories, values – trend

## Access more data on Infoshare

Infoshare allows you to organise data in the way that best meets your needs. You can view the resulting tables onscreen or download them.

### Use Infoshare

For this release, select the following categories from the Infoshare homepage:

Subject category: **Imports and Exports**