

# Overseas Merchandise Trade: October 2014

Embargoed until 10:45am – 27 November 2014

## Key facts

For October 2014 compared with October 2013:

- Exports fell \$215 million (5.1 percent) to \$4.0 billion.
- Milk powder, butter, and cheese led the fall.
- Exports to China fell \$433 million (40 percent) to \$638 million.
- Imports were up \$525 million (12 percent) to \$4.9 billion.
- All main imports categories rose.
- There was a trade deficit of \$908 million (23 percent of exports).
- The trend for exports has been falling since January 2014.



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ISSN 1178-0320  
27 November 2014

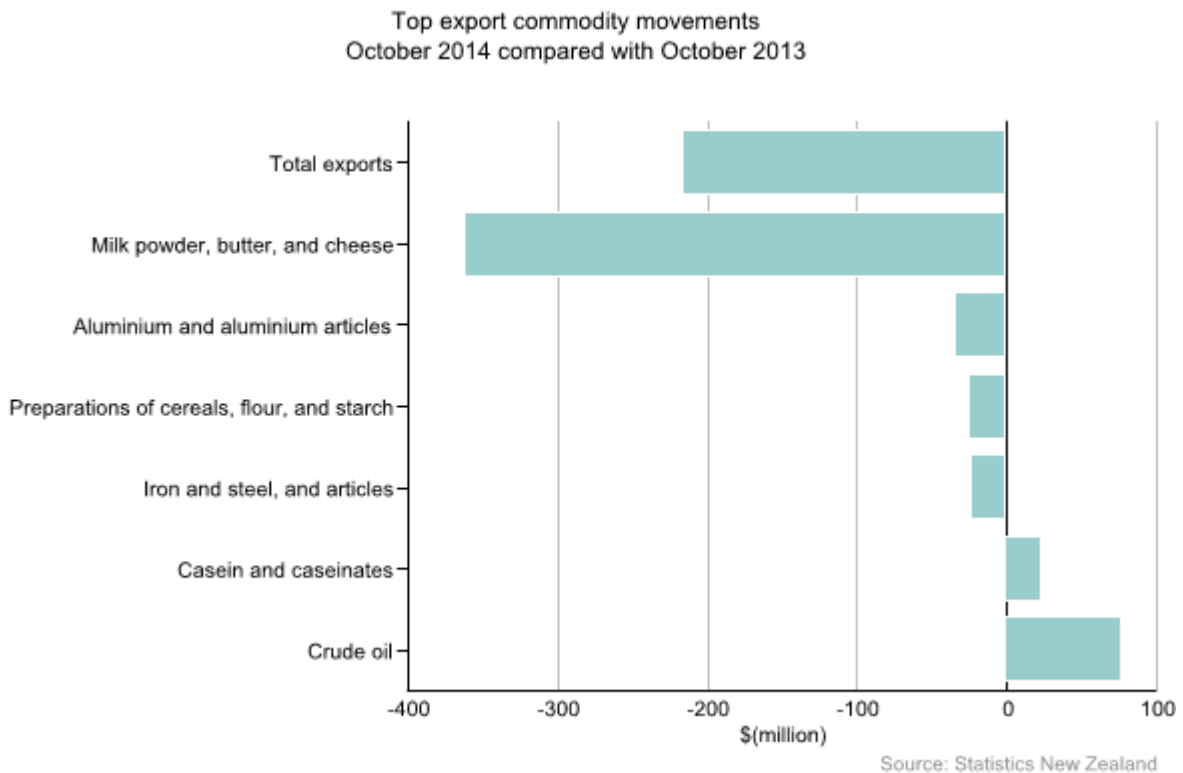
## Commentary

- [Exports fall 5.1 percent](#)
- [Imports rise 12 percent](#)
- [Trade deficit in October 2014](#)
- [Seasonally adjusted exports rise 3.8 percent](#)
- [Seasonally adjusted imports fall 4.0 percent](#)
- [Exchange rate movements](#)

All comparisons are between October 2014 and October 2013, unless otherwise stated.

### Exports fall 5.1 percent

In October 2014, goods exports were valued at \$4.0 billion, down 5.1 percent from October 2013. This follows a 22 percent increase in October 2013.



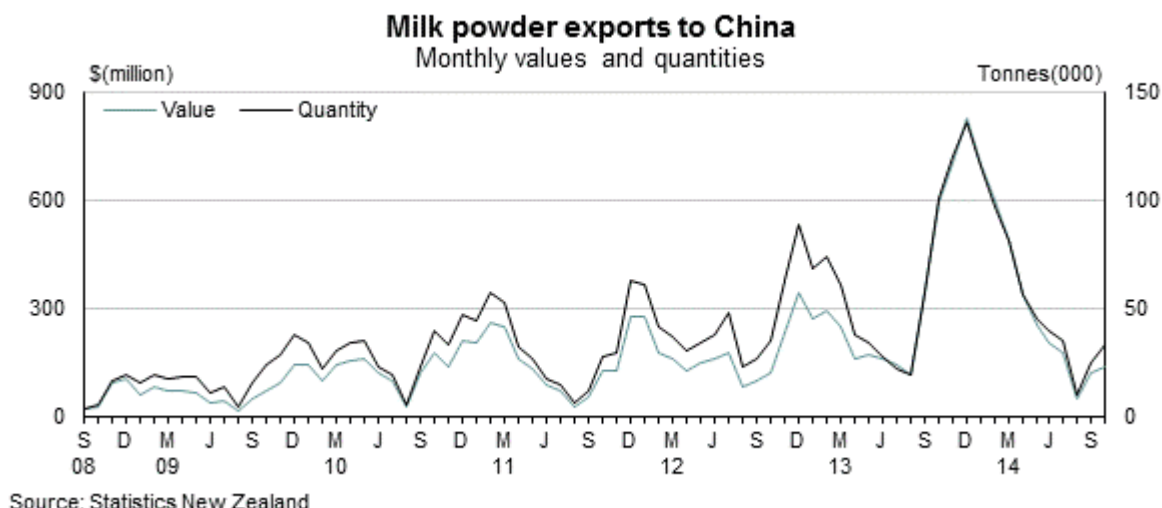
### Fall in exports led by milk powder

**Milk powder, butter, and cheese** (New Zealand's largest export commodity group) fell 24 percent to \$1.1 billion. The fall was driven by lower prices, with the quantity down only 4.6 percent.

Milk powder was the main driver, down \$414 million (38 percent). Milk powder quantity was down 16 percent.

Butter, up \$24 million (20 percent), partly offset the fall in total milk powder, butter, and cheese.

By destination, milk powder exports to China fell \$459 million (77 percent). This fall was partly offset by an increase to Algeria, up \$37 million.



Other key changes in commodity group export values, for October 2014:

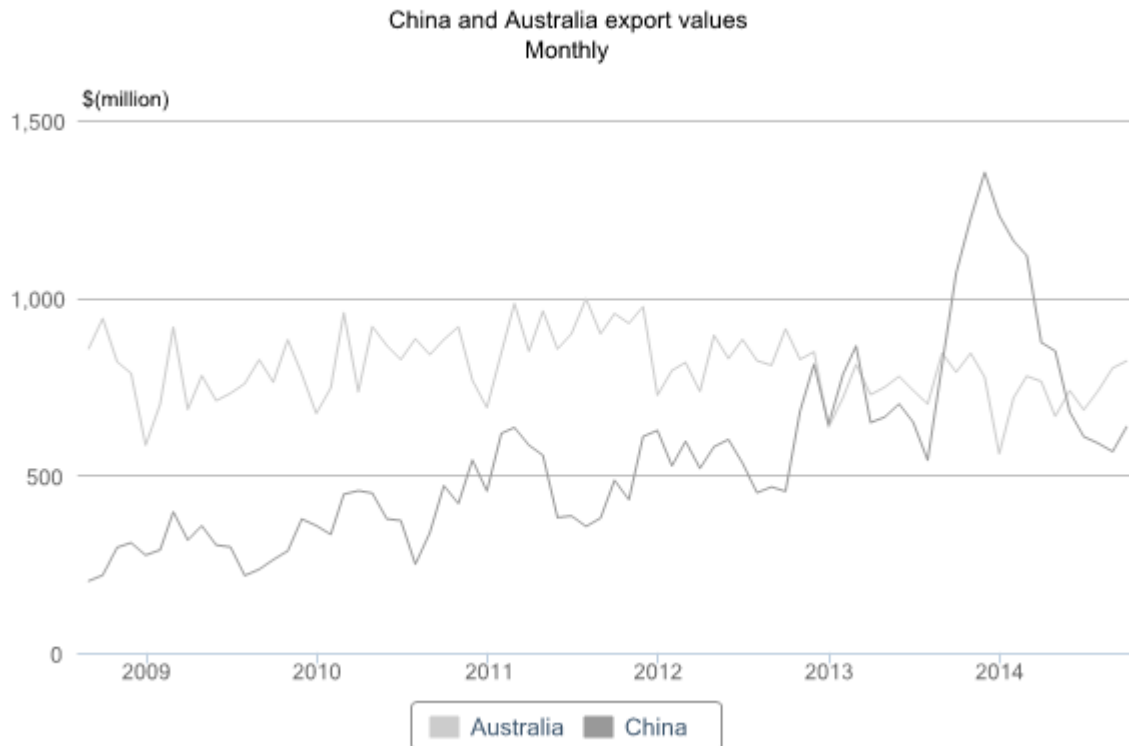
- **aluminium and aluminium articles** fell \$32 million (27 percent)
- **crude oil** exports rose \$78 million
- **casein and caseinates** rose \$25 million (26 percent).

**Meat and edible offal** (New Zealand's second-largest export commodity group) rose \$13 million (4.2 percent), led by frozen beef, up \$22 million (30 percent). Sheepmeat fell \$9.1 million (5.4 percent).

### Exports to China fall

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

1. **China** – down \$433 million (40 percent) to \$638 million, led by milk powder. Exports to China have been lower than to Australia since June 2014. A larger proportion of exports to China are agricultural, so fall more in winter, compared with those to Australia.
2. **Australia** – up \$32 million (4.0 percent), due to crude oil, up \$78 million. Partly offsetting the rise was a fall in non-monetary gold, down \$15 million (27 percent).
3. **European Union (EU)** – up \$18 million (5.5 percent). Milk fats rose \$14 million and casein and caseinates rose \$9.5 million, while meat and edible offal fell \$14 million (14 percent).
4. **United States** – up \$75 million (24 percent), led by frozen beef, anhydrous milk fat, and casein and caseinates.
5. **Japan** – down \$1.7 million (0.6 percent). Unwrought aluminium fell \$34 million (43 percent), while the milk powder, butter, and cheese commodity group rose \$27 million.



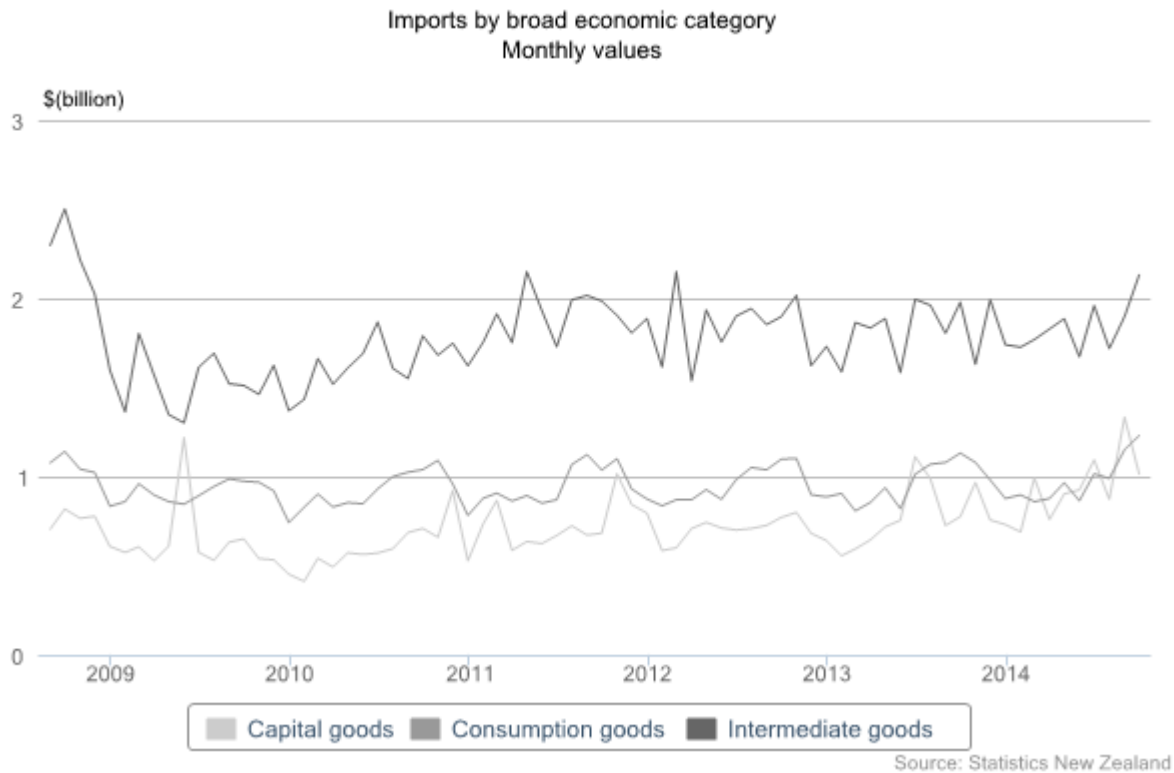
Exports to **Korea** (New Zealand's sixth-largest export partner) were valued at \$171 million. A free trade agreement between the two countries was announced on 15 November 2014.

### **Imports rise 12 percent**

In October 2014, goods imports were valued at \$4.9 billion, up \$525 million (12 percent) from October 2013.

### **Capital goods lead the rise in imports**

All three main broad economic categories (intermediate, capital, and consumption goods) increased in value compared with October 2013.



**Capital goods** rose \$239 million (31 percent). Transport equipment rose \$190 million due to aircraft, helicopters, and goods vehicles. Machinery and plant rose \$49 million (7.3 percent), led by tractors.

**Intermediate goods** rose \$153 million (7.7 percent), led by automotive diesel (up \$76 million) and jet fuel (up \$42 million). Processed industrial supplies (including fertilisers), up \$102 million, also contributed to the rise in intermediate goods. Crude oil partly offset the rise, down \$120 million.

**Consumption goods** rose \$99 million (8.7 percent), led by semi-durable consumer goods (such as video games) and processed food and beverages (such as meat products).

In **other categories** of goods:

- **passenger motor cars** fell \$8.6 million (2.3 percent)
- **petrol and avgas** rose \$52 million (47 percent).

#### **Four of our top import partners show increases**

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

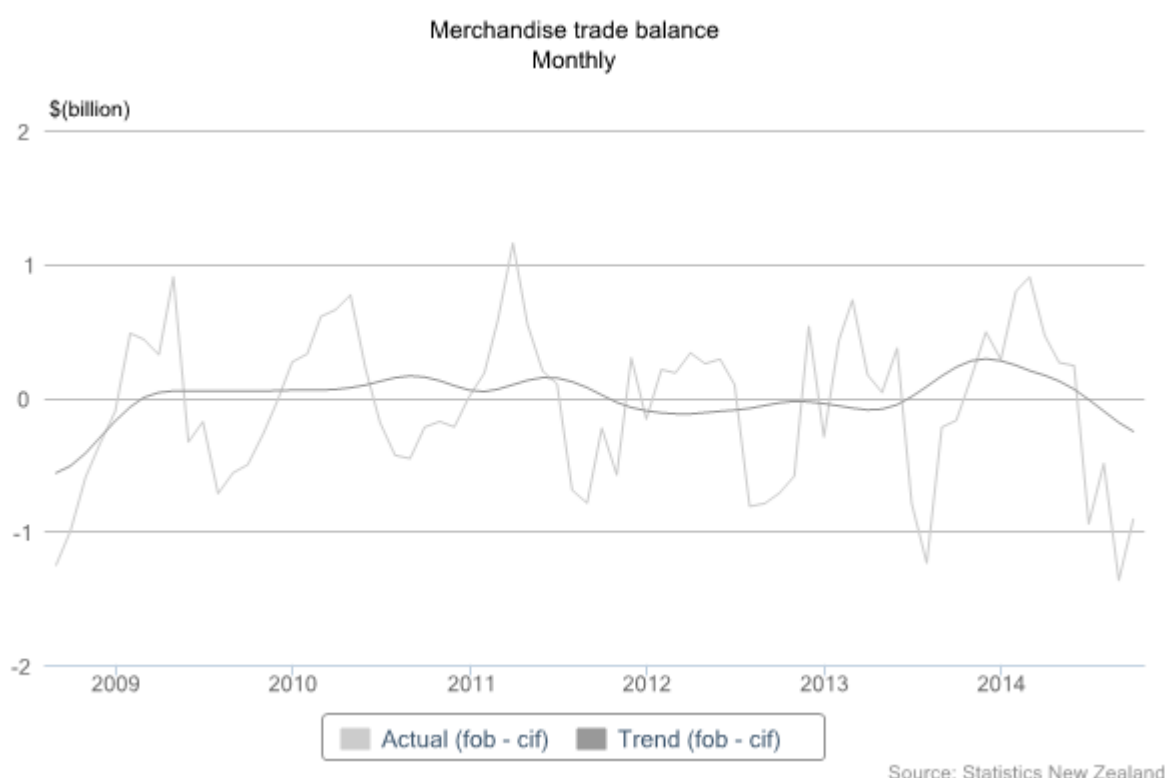
1. **EU** – up \$175 million (26 percent), led by aircraft and helicopter imports from France (up \$89 million). Spain (up \$23 million), Germany (up \$21 million), and the United Kingdom (up \$15 million) also contributed to the rise, led by cars.
2. **China** – up \$144 million (18 percent), led by fertilisers and mobile phones.
3. **Australia** – down \$29 million (4.8 percent), due to cars. The fall was partly offset by a rise in iron and steel.
4. **United States** – up \$75 million (18 percent), due to cars and aircraft.

5. **Japan** – up \$21 million (6.8 percent), due to automotive diesel. The rise was partly offset by a fall in cars.

Import shipments of petroleum tend to fluctuate depending on where they come from, which causes large changes in quantities and values. In October 2014, petroleum influenced other significant movements. **Kuwait, Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia** showed decreases; **Korea, Qatar,** and the **United Arab Emirates** showed increases.

## Trade deficit in October 2014

In October 2014, there was a trade deficit of \$908 million (23 percent of exports). This is the largest October deficit since 2008, and compares with an average deficit of 11 percent of exports over the previous five October months. Over the last 50 years, October months have always had a trade deficit.



For the year ended October 2014, there was an annual trade deficit of \$107 million (0.2 percent of exports). A recent trade surplus peak was \$1.8 billion for the year ended August 2014. However, because September and October exports were down and imports were up compared with the previous year, the surplus has now changed to a deficit.

## Seasonally adjusted exports rise 3.8 percent

The seasonally adjusted value of exported goods in October 2014 was up 3.8 percent (\$147 million) from September 2014. This follows an 8.6 percent decrease in August 2014.

The trend for exports has fallen 8.4 percent since the recent peak in January 2014, and is at a similar level to July 2013.



### Change in seasonally adjusted export values

**Logs, wood, and wood articles** exports showed the largest rise, up 33 percent (\$84 million), following a 6.6 percent fall in September 2014. The seasonally adjusted quantity rose 51 percent, following a 21 percent fall.

**Casein and caseinates** exports rose 79 percent (\$53 million). The casein and caseinates series is not seasonally adjusted because the seasonality is not stable. However, exports during September tend to be low and often rise in October.

**Milk powder, butter, and cheese** exports fell 8.8 percent (\$101 million), following a 1.6 percent fall in September 2014. The seasonally adjusted quantity fell 4.6 percent.

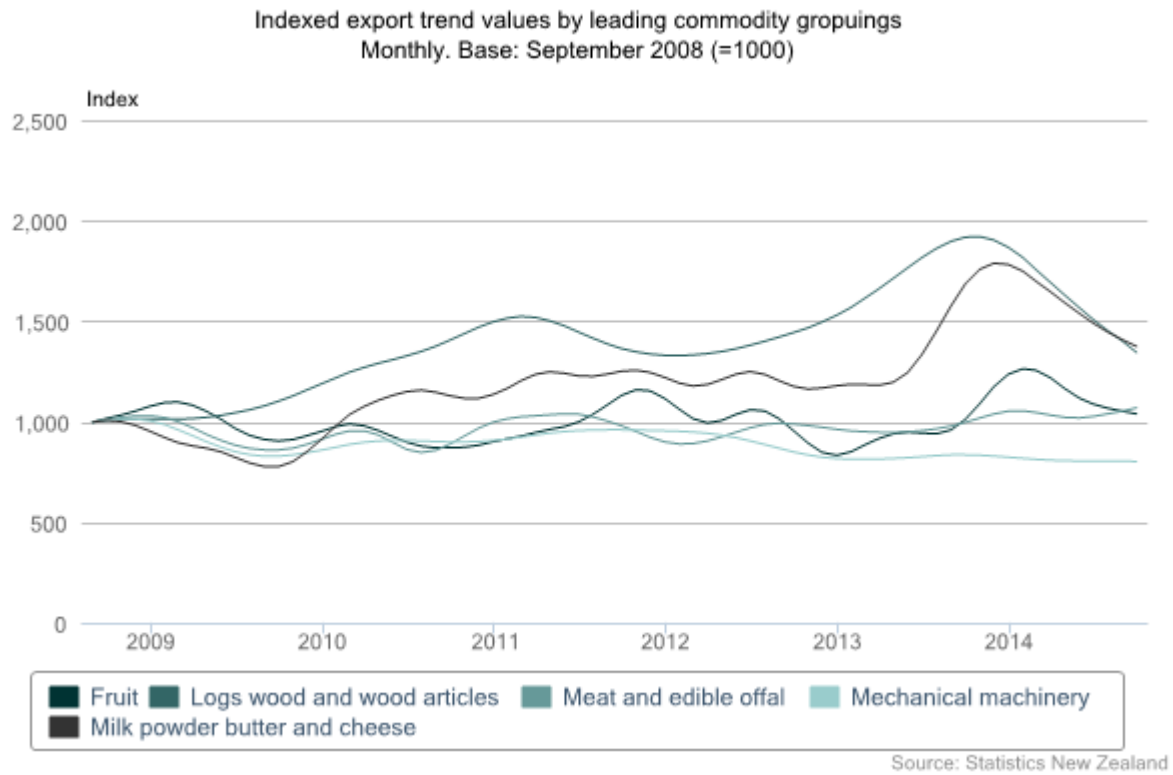
**Crude oil** exports fell 21 percent (\$33 million), with the quantity down 19 percent. Crude oil is not seasonally adjusted; exports vary and are affected by the timing of shipments.

### Trend for milk powder, butter, and cheese continues to fall

The trend for **milk powder, butter, and cheese** exports has been falling for 10 consecutive months. It is now 23 percent lower than the recent peak in December 2013.

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

- **meat and edible offal** appears to have been increasing since June 2014, but we need more data points to confirm this
- **logs, wood, and wood articles** has fallen for 11 consecutive months, by a total of 30 percent
- **fruit** is 18 percent lower than the recent high point in February 2014.

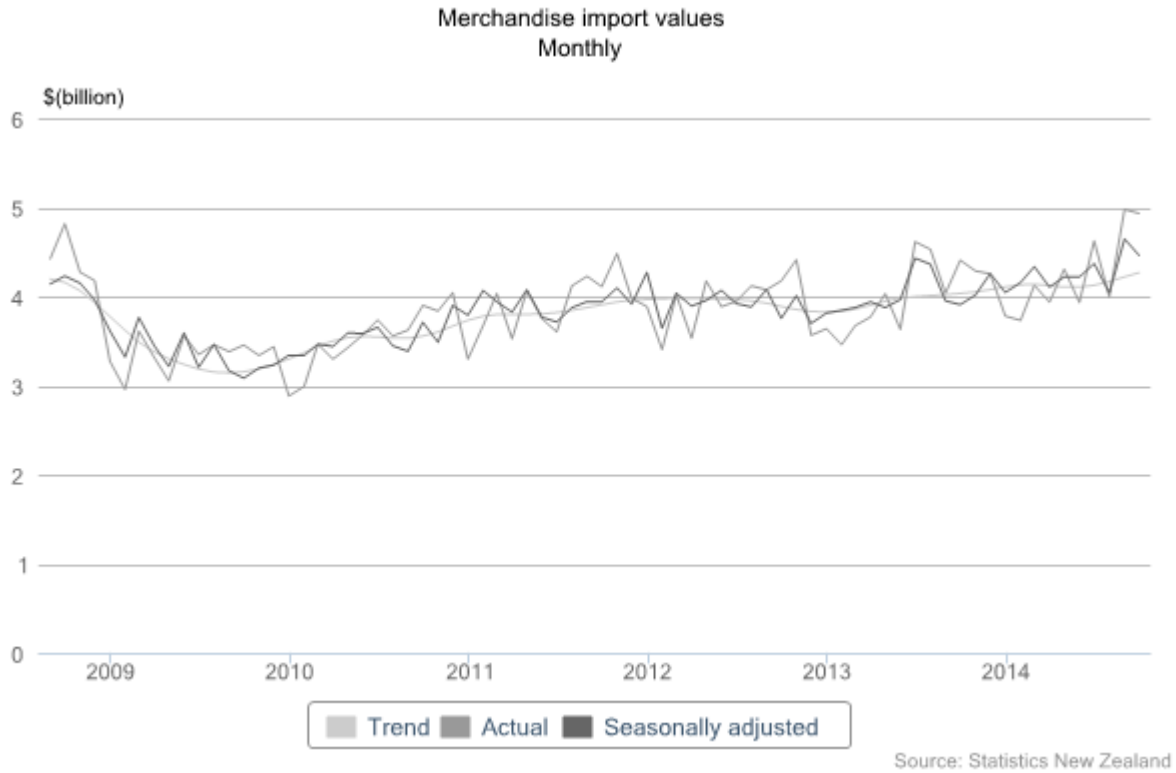


## Seasonally adjusted imports fall 4.0 percent

Seasonally adjusted imports fell 4.0 percent (\$185 million) compared with September 2014, to \$4.5 billion. This follows a 15 percent increase in September 2014, influenced by aircraft imports. Excluding petroleum and products, seasonally adjusted imports fell 7.6 percent in October 2014.

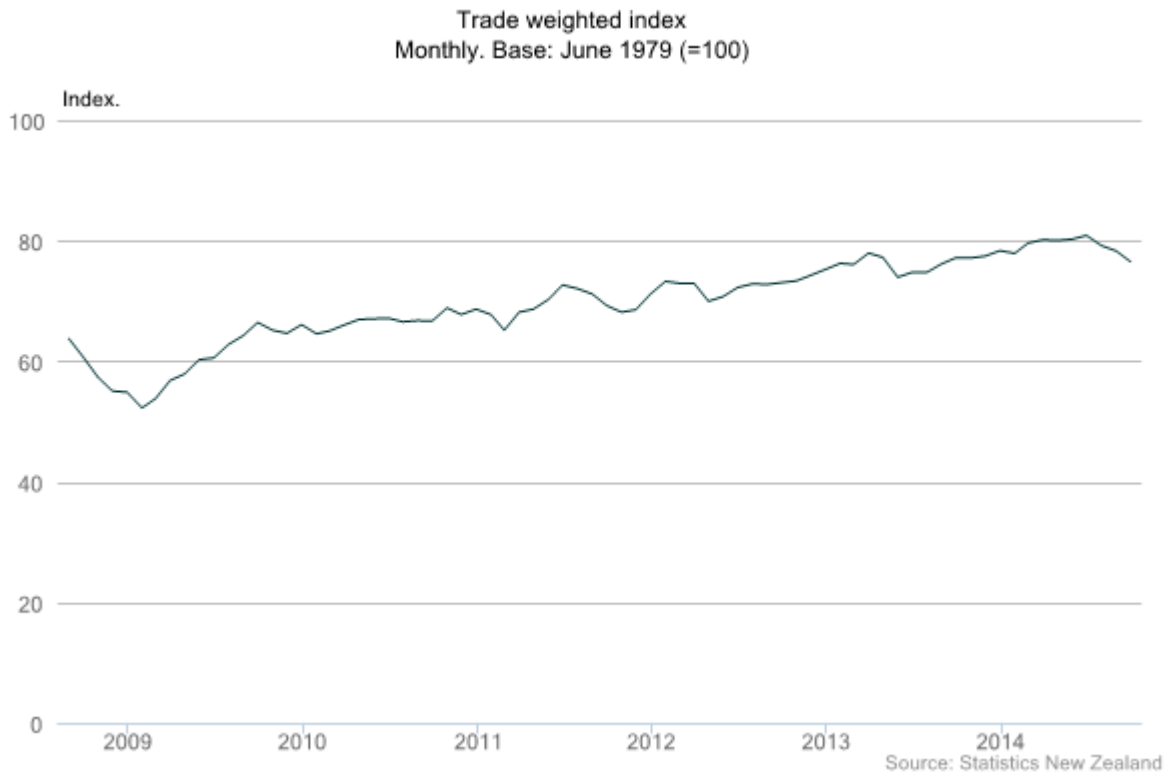
The trend for import values appears to have been rising in recent months.





## Exchange rate movements

According to the Reserve Bank's trade weighted index, the New Zealand dollar was 2.3 percent lower in October 2014 than in September 2014, and 0.9 percent lower than in October 2013.



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

We are trialling overseas merchandise trade by country QuickStats pages using August 2014 data. See [Overseas merchandise trade by country](#).

## 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.

**Two-way trade:** is the sum of goods exported from New Zealand and goods imported into New Zealand (exports + imports).

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

## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

*Overseas Merchandise Trade: November 2014* will be released on 23 December 2014.

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### **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.

- [Number of working days](#)
- [Foreign currency conversions](#)

### General information

This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- [Data influencers](#)
- [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

### Number of working days

There were 22 working days in both October 2014 and October 2013.

### Foreign currency conversions October 2014

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

We convert values given in foreign currencies into New Zealand dollars, using weekly exchange rates, when we compile the statistics.

<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	34,988	1,889	2,399	0.7872
AUD	59,322	290	322	0.8997
EUR	4,475	110	178	0.6205
GBP	2,935	36	75	0.4882
JPY	919	4,087	48	84.85
Other currencies	1,677	...	47	...
<b>Total in foreign currency</b>	104,316	...	3,069	...
NZD	79,324	...	958	...
<b>Total</b>	183,640	...	4,026	...

Symbol: ... not applicable

In October 2014, we converted 183,640 export line entries worth \$4.0 billion into New Zealand dollars.

See the [Merchandise trade – data source](#) for more information on the use of exchange rates.

## General information

### Data influencers

We imputed the value for some commercially sensitive aircraft imports in July and September 2014. Two of these aircraft were Dreamliner passenger aircraft, and their imputed value was based on that of other twin-aisle aircraft imports.

The change in approach does not affect either the balance of payments and international investment position release on 17 December 2014 or the quarterly GDP release on 18 December 2014.

### Merchandise trade – data source

We obtain data from export and import entry documents lodged with NZCS. Once processed by NZCS, we receive this data.

We convert export values given in foreign currencies 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. NZCS set the exchange rates 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.

We estimate crude oil values for the latest month 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 we receive actual lodgements from NZCS, the value for crude oil can be regarded as robust.

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

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**

We calculate seasonally adjusted series 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.

We calculate the trend series 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, we calculate the imports trend after removing 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.

We recalculate trend figures 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. We categorise commodities in BEC groups 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, we compile overseas merchandise trade data 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 effect 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. We made some assumptions 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.

HS2012 changes have been implemented in overseas trade indexes (OTI).

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

See [Harmonised System 2012](#) for information about the HS2012 classification.

### **Standard International Trade Classification**

The Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is an output classification that 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, and includes some simple

implications regarding level of processing. Published figures are at a high level of aggregation; more disaggregated information is available on [Infoshare](#).

Contact customer services at: [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz) for customised jobs using the SITC Rev 4 classification.

We compile overseas merchandise trade (OMT) statistics 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.

See [Balance of Payments – Sources and Methods 2004](#) for more explanation.

## **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, we understand that the release of merchandise trade commodity information can, in some cases, place commercially sensitive information in the public domain. We can provide a limited form of confidential status for commodity items (at the discretion of the Government Statistician), on 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](#)

Statistics in this release have been produced in accordance with the [Official Statistics System principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics](#) for quality. They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality.

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## Revisions

Provisional values published on 24 October 2014 were updated. Merchandise trade statistics for the latest three months are provisional so we can include 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 2014			Published on 27 November 2014			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 2014	3,681 P	4,626 P	-946 P	3,684 F	4,627 F	-943 F	3	0	3
Aug 2014	3,510 P	4,000 P	-489 P	3,507 P	3,998 P	-491 P	-3	-2	-2
Sep 2014	3,614 P	4,965 P	-1,350 P	3,611 P	4,979 P	-1,367 P	-3	14	-17
Year ended:									
Jul 2014	51,014 P	49,983 P	1,031 P	51,018 F	49,983 F	1,034 F	3	0	3
Aug 2014	51,228 P	49,450 P	1,778 P	51,228 P	49,449 P	1,779 P	0	-1	2
Sep 2014	51,025 P	50,377 P	648 P	51,022 P	50,389 P	633 P	-3	12	-15
1. Figures are calculated on unrounded data.									
<b>Symbols:</b>									
F final									
P provisional									
<b>Source:</b> Statistics New Zealand									

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## 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**