



STATISTICAL RELEASE

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EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDICES FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 2024

Background notes

Definition

The Export and Import Price Indices (XMPI) are average measures of price changes of goods exported outside or imported into the country. The XMPI are used in various areas to do analysis such as Terms of Trade (ToT) which is the ratio of Export Price Index (XPI) to the Import Price Index (MPI).

The Export and Import Price Indices, which are compiled on a quarterly basis, cover both exports and imports of merchandise trade. These quarterly specifications based on XMPI have been compiled and disseminated since the first quarter of 2013 up to the last quarter of 2022 with reference base period being the quarter ending December 2017. The updated XMPI has the first quarter of 2023 as the reference base period. The updated weights and the product sample for the XMPI used customs data for the years 2019 to 2021. Price collection for the updated XMPI was carried out during the period November -December 2023. This allowed for the compilation of the XMPI for the first quarter of 2023 using the new product and enterprise samples.

Weights and a reference period

The XMPI weights are based on values of imported and exported commodities for the period 2019 to 2021. A top-down approach was taken in the determination of the index structure, composition and the allocation of the weights. The aim was to maximise the indirect representation of un-priced commodities in the index, through a chain of representation. The price reference period is the quarter ending March 2023.

Product Classification

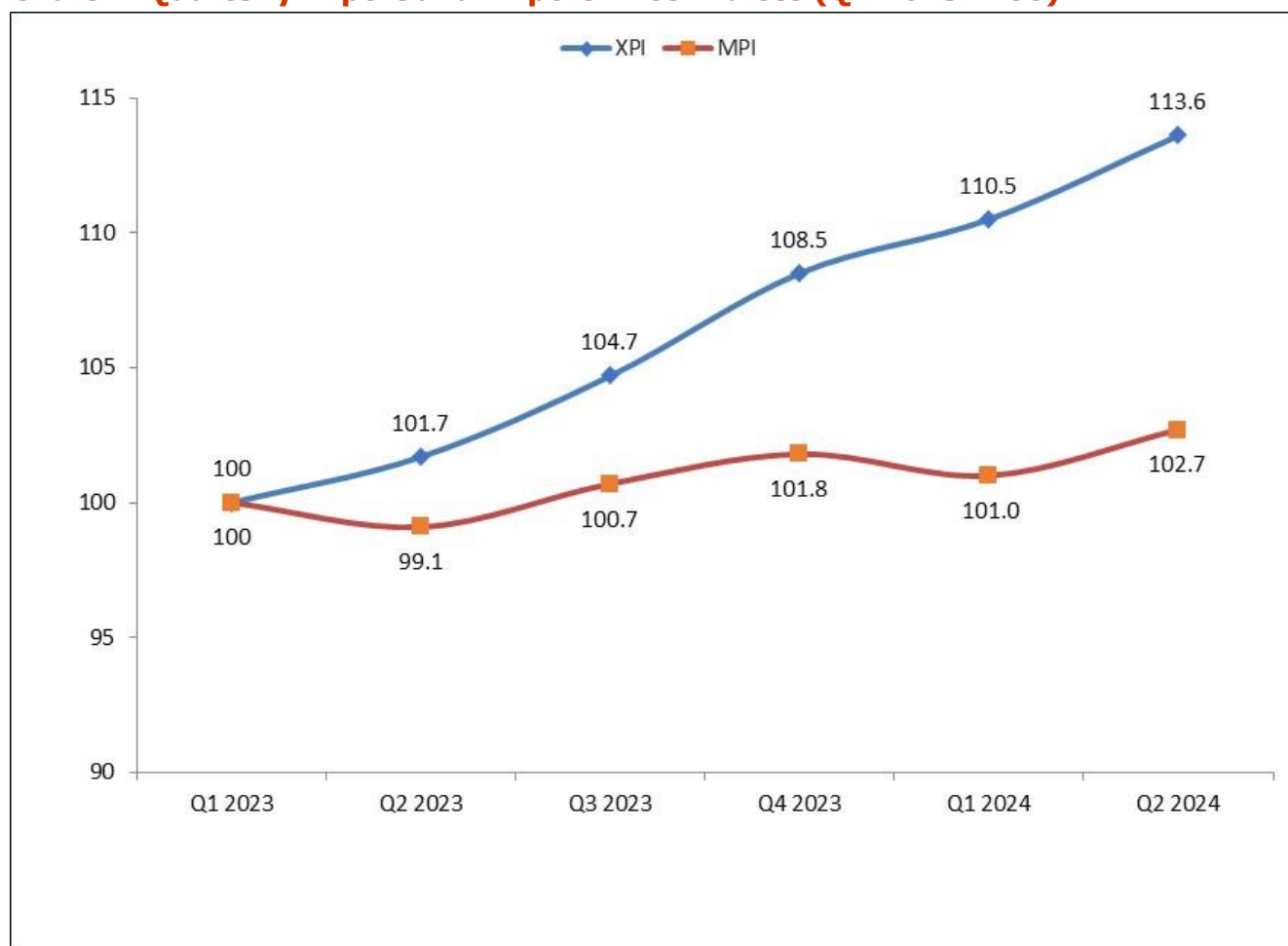
The products are classified according to the United Nations Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). The HS is an international nomenclature for the classification of products.

Methodology

Selection of items: In the selection of items, a top - down procedure was applied in three steps. First, the major 2-digit HS chapters contributing to the total value of imports in terms of the sum of values for the year 2019 to 2021 were selected for direct inclusion in the indices. As a result, 16 chapters (2-digit HS codes) were selected for imports and 12 chapters for exports out of 99 chapters representing 80 percent or more depending on the degree of concentration. Secondly, the process was repeated at 4-digit level of HS; 76 items were selected for imports and 19 items were selected for exports. Finally, the procedure was repeated at the 8-digit level of the HS by selecting 165 items for imports and 25 items for exports. The result of these procedures was the derivation of the structure and composition of the indices.

The XMPI has incorporated a number of methodological improvements including the use of geometric means for compiling elementary index aggregates, the use of an improved index compilation system, and improved procedures for collecting and processing prices data. The Laspeyres index formula was used to compute higher level aggregates for the XMPI. **Chart 1** depicts trends of XPI and MPI in the selected quarters.

Chart 1: Quarterly Export and Import Price Indices (Q1 2023=100)



Note: Q1=January-March, Q2=April-June, Q3=July-September, Q4=October-December

Export Price Index

Structure of the XPI

The XPI covers 12 chapters out of 99 chapters, namely; (i) Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, (ii) Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers, (iii) Edible fruits and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons, (iv) Coffee, tea, mate and spices, (v) Cereals, (vi) Oil seed, oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder, (vii) Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes, (viii) Ores, slag and ash, (ix) Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials; lime and cement, (x) Cotton, (xi) Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc and (xii) Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals, coin, etc. The sample of twelve chapters constitutes 80 percent of the total value of exports, aggregated from 2019 to 2021.

Quarterly Export Price Index

The overall Export Price Index during the quarter ending June 2024 increased by 2.8 percent to 113.6 from 110.5 recorded in the previous quarter. This development was largely attributed

to the increase in prices of gold, fish, tobacco and sisal. Likewise, when compared to the similar quarter in 2023, the index increased by 11.6 percent (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Quarterly Export Price Indices by Chapter (Q1 2023= 100)

HS Code	Description	Weight	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	% Change Previous Quarter	% Change same quarter last year
		Overall							
		100.0	101.7	104.7	108.5	110.5	113.6	2.8	11.6
03	Fish & crustacean, mollusk & other	3.4	101.9	110.6	120.8	124.1	129.8	4.6	27.3
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and	4.8	113.0	109.6	112.5	119.2	121.3	1.8	7.4
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or	6.6	98.4	101.7	106.1	102.5	105.9	3.4	7.7
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	4.8	97.9	96.9	111.3	112.0	113.3	1.2	15.7
10	Cereals	4.7	101.2	102.5	105.8	107.7	110.8	2.8	9.5
12	Oil seed, oleagi fruits; miscell grain, seed,	4.7	102.2	103.9	106.5	108.4	111.7	3.0	9.3
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco	3.5	107.1	111.8	118.3	113.7	117.9	3.8	10.1
25	Salt; sulphur; earth & ston; plastering mat;	2.2	102.4	103.8	112.8	115.0	116.2	1.1	13.6
26	Ores, slag and ash	3.6	99.7	103.8	107.2	109.1	111.0	1.7	11.3
52	Cotton	2.0	99.1	104.4	88.7	90.5	88.9	-1.7	-10.3
56	Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine,	0.6	92.8	102.7	106.0	107.8	111.9	3.8	20.6
71	Natural/cultured pearls, prec stones &	59.0	105.2	104.5	105.9	116.0	123.8	6.7	17.7

Note: Q1=January-March, Q2=April-June, Q3=July-September, Q4=October-December

Sub-indices by Chapter

This section gives detailed analysis on the movements of export price indices by chapter:

Chapter 03: Fish and crustacean, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrate

The index for "Fish and crustacean, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates" which accounts for 3.4 percent of the total weight, increased by 4.6 percent to 129.8 in the second quarter of 2024 from 124.1 recorded in the first quarter of 2024. The performance was largely attributed to the increase in the prices of commercial-sized tilapia in the world market, as the supply failed to meet the demand. Similarly, when compared to the corresponding quarter in 2023, the index increased by 27.3 percent.

Chapter 07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tuber

This chapter contributed 4.8 percent of the total weight of exported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 1.8 percent to 121.3 from 119.2 that was recorded in the previous quarter. The performance was mainly due to the increase in world market prices of pigeon peas, on account of the bullish market in India. Likewise, when compared to the similar quarter of 2023, the index has increased by 7.4 percent.

Chapter 08: Edible fruits and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons

During the second quarter of 2024, the export price index for “Edible fruits and nuts”, which accounts for 6.6 percent of the total weight, increased by 3.4 percent to 105.9 from 102.5 recorded in the previous quarter. This was largely associated with the increase in prices of cashew nuts in the world market, driven primarily by high demand from major importing markets of China and India. Likewise, when compared to the similar quarter in the previous year, the index has increased by 7.7 percent.

Chapter 09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices

This chapter contributed 4.8 percent of the total weight of exported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index for “coffee, tea, mate and spices” increased by 2.8 percent to 110.8 from 107.7 recorded in the previous quarter. The performance was attributed to the increase in coffee prices in the world market owing to production and supply constraints, especially in Brazil and Vietnam— largest coffee producers globally. Likewise, when compared with the similar index in 2023, the index has increased by 15.7 percent.

Chapter 10: Cereals

The export price index for “cereal” accounts for 4.7 percent of the total weight of exports. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 2.8 percent to 110.8 from 107.7 recorded in the preceding quarter. The performance was largely attributed to the increase in the price of rice in the world market resulting from the seasonal upward pressure, which was associated with high prices of agricultural inputs and transport costs. Likewise, when compared to a similar quarter in 2023, the index increased by 9.5 percent.

Chapter 12: Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder

This chapter accounts for 4.7 percent of the total weight. During the second quarter of 2024, the index for “Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder” increased by 3.0 percent to 111.7 from 108.4 recorded in the previous quarter. The performance was mainly explained by the increase in prices of sesame seeds in the world market, as a result of supply constraints in the major global supplier, Sudan. Similarly, when compared with the correspondent quarter in the previous year, the index has increased by 9.3 percent.

Chapter 24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes

This chapter accounts for 3.5 percent of the total weight. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 3.8 percent to 117.9 from 113.7 recorded in the previous quarter. The performance was associated with the increase in the prices of the tobacco in the world market, driven by adverse weather conditions in major producers (Brazil & Zimbabwe) as well as strong demand from major importers (China). Nonetheless, when compared to the index in the similar quarter in 2023, the index has increased by 10.1 percent.

Chapter 25: Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering material; lime and cement

The export price index for "Salt; sulphur; earth and stone; plastering material; lime and cement", accounting for 2.2 percent of the total weight, increased by 1.1 percent to 116.2 in the second quarter of 2024 from 115.0 recorded in the previous quarter. The performance was largely driven by the increase in overall prices of cement and limestone, associated with increased input costs, as well as fluctuations in the foreign exchange markets particularly in Nigeria. Likewise, when compared with the index in the similar quarter of 2023, the index has increased by 13.6 percent.

Chapter 26: Ores, slag and ash

The export price index for "Ores, slag and ash", which accounts for 3.6 percent of the total weight, increased by 1.7 percent to 111.0 in the second quarter of 2024 from 109.1 recorded in the preceding quarter. The performance was largely attributed to the increase in prices of silver ores and concentrates in the world market, as a result of increased industrial demand for silver for solar panel productions. Likewise, when compared to the similar quarter in the previous quarter, the index has increased by 11.3 percent.

Chapter 52: Cotton

During the second quarter of 2024, the export price index for "Cotton", which accounts for 2.0 percent of the total weight, decreased by 1.7 percent to 88.9 compared to 90.5 recorded in the first quarter of 2024. The performance was mainly explained by the decrease in the world market price of cotton due to oversupply in the major cotton markets, as well as weakening demand from textile mills. Likewise, when compared to the index in the similar quarter in 2023, the index decreased by 10.3 percent.

Chapter 56: Wadding, felt & nonwoven; yarns; twine, cordage, etc.

The chapter contributes 0.6 percent of the total weight of exported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 3.8 percent to 111.9 from 107.8 recorded in the previous quarter. The performance resulted from the increase in prices of sisal rope attributed to rising demand for sustainable products especially in regions such as Asia Pacific and North America. Likewise, when compared to the similar quarter in 2023, the index has increased by 20.6 percent.

Chapter 71: Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals, coin etc.

The export price index for "Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals, coin etc", which accounts for 59.0 percent of the total weight of exported commodities, increased by 6.7 percent to 123.8 in the second quarter of 2024 from 116.0 recorded in the preceding quarter. The performance was largely associated with the increase in the global prices of gold, mostly driven by interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserves, weakening the dollar and increasing bullion demand as a safe-haven. Correspondingly when compared to the similar quarter in 2023, the index has increased by 17.7 percent.

Import Price Index

Structure of the MPI

The MPI covers 16 chapters out of 99 chapters, namely; (i) Cereals, (ii) Animal fats and oil & their cleavage product, (iii) Sugars and sugar confectionery, (iv) Mineral fuels, oils and product of their distillation, (v) Pharmaceutical products, (vi) Fertilisers, (vii) Miscellaneous chemical products, (viii) Plastics and articles thereof, (ix) Rubber and articles thereof, (x) Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc, (xi) Iron and steel, (xii) Articles of iron and steel, (xiii) Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and machinery appliance, parts, (xiv) Electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; sound recorder etc, (xv) Vehicles other than railway or transport way roll-stock, parts and accessories and (xvi) Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, etc. The sampled sixteen chapters constitute 80 percent of total value of imports aggregated from 2019 to 2022.

Quarterly Import Price Index

The overall Import Price Index for the quarter ending June 2024 increased by 1.6 percent to 102.7 from 101.0 recorded in the previous quarter. The increase was mainly driven by an increase in the global market prices of mineral fuels, vegetable oils, vehicles, machinery and appliances. Similarly, when compared to the same quarter last year the index increased by 3.6 percent. (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Quarterly Import Price Indices by Chapter (Q1 2023= 100)

HS Code	Description	Weight	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	% Change Previous Quarter	% Change same quarter last year
		Overall							
		100.0	99.1	100.7	101.8	101.0	102.7	1.6	3.6
10	Cereals	3.2	94.0	90.6	95.6	91.0	91.4	0.5	-2.8
15	Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	2.7	100.2	104.4	107.8	109.8	112.7	2.6	12.5
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1.6	101.1	111.3	109.6	118.2	120.3	1.8	19.0
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	23.8	89.7	99.4	95.3	85.4	89.7	5.1	0.1
30	Pharmaceutical products	5.3	100.9	106.4	109.8	111.8	113.4	1.4	12.4
31	Fertilisers	2.4	95.8	96.4	99.1	82.2	81.7	-0.5	-14.7
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	3.3	96.3	82.7	86.8	84.4	86.0	1.9	-10.7
39	Plastics and articles thereof	7.1	100.2	100.6	80.7	87.9	89.0	1.2	-11.2
40	Rubber and articles thereof	2.5	97.1	96.8	98.9	100.6	102.2	1.5	5.3
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing etc	1.9	106.6	103.9	106.9	107.2	109.3	2.0	2.5
72	Iron and steel	7.0	101.6	102.2	113.6	105.9	106.4	0.4	4.8
73	Articles of iron and steel	4.4	97.2	102.3	105.7	106.0	106.1	0.0	9.1
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts	13.6	103.5	107.0	107.2	108.5	112.8	4.0	9.0
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	8.3	107.0	104.5	105.2	106.4	105.6	-0.7	-1.3
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	10.8	95.5	101.2	103.7	106.5	109.5	2.8	14.7
90	Optical, photo, cine, meas, checking, precision, etc	2.1	98.5	101.3	103.0	104.9	106.7	1.7	8.4

Note: Q1=January-March, Q2=April-June, Q3=July-September, Q4=October-December

Sub-indices by Chapter

This section analyses movements of import price indices for each chapter.

Chapter 10: Cereals

This chapter accounts for 3.2 percent of the total weight. During the Second quarter of 2024, the import price index for “Cereals” increased marginally by 0.5 percent to 91.4 from 91.0 recorded in the first quarter in 2024. However, when compared to the corresponding quarter last year, the index decreased by 2.8 percent.

Chapter 15: Animal fats and oil and their cleavage product

This chapter contributes 2.7 percent of the total weight of the imported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 2.6 percent to 112.7 from 109.8 that was recorded in the previous quarter. Price increase was due to a surge in demand from the biofuel sector that has significantly driven up the prices of oils like soybean & palm oil. Additionally, global supply disruptions, particularly in key producing regions like Indonesia for palm oil &

the Black Sea region for sunflower oil, further contributed to the price increase. Likewise, compared to the similar quarter in 2023, the index increased by 12.5 percent.

Chapter 17: Sugars and sugar confectionery

This chapter contributes 1.6 percent of the total weight of the imported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 1.8 percent to 120.3 from 118.2 that was recorded in the previous quarter. The rise in sugar prices is attributed to the global sugar deficit, driven by a combination of reduced production in key markets like India and Mexico, amid rising consumption globally. Similarly, compared to the corresponding quarter of 2023, index has increased by 19.0 percent.

Chapter 27: Mineral fuels, oils and product of their distillation

During the second quarter of 2024, import price index for "Mineral fuels, oils and product of their distillation" which contributes 23.8 percent to the total weight of the imported commodities, increased by 5.1 percent to 89.7 from 85.4 recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023. This development was attributed to the decision by OPEC+ to maintain production that has reduced global oil output and created tighter supply conditions. Additionally, geopolitical uncertainties and disruptions in major oil-producing regions added to supply constraints. Nonetheless, when compared with the same quarter last year, the index decreased slightly by 0.1 percent.

Chapter 30: Pharmaceutical products

The index for "Pharmaceutical products", which constitutes approximately 5.3 percent of the total weight, increased by 1.4 percent to 113.4 in the second quarter of 2024, up from 111.8 in the previous quarter. The growth was driven by more patients getting treated with better medicines, especially in immunology, endocrinology, and oncology. Similarly, when compared to the similar quarter in 2023, the index increased by 12.4 percent.

Chapter 31: Fertilisers

The "Fertilisers" index, accounting for 2.4 percent of the total weight, slightly declined by 0.5 percent to 81.7 in the second quarter of 2024, down from 82.2 in the previous quarter. Correspondingly, when compared with the same quarter last year, the index decreased by 14.7 percent.

Chapter 38: Miscellaneous chemical products

The index for “Miscellaneous chemical products” which accounts for 3.3 percent of the total weight, increased by 1.9 percent to 86.0, up from 84.4 in the second quarter of 2024. This rise can be attributed to a rebound in production costs, driven by slightly higher energy prices and raw material costs. Similarly, when compared to the similar quarter of 2023, the index still reflects a 10.7 percent decline.

Chapter 39: Plastics and articles thereof

In the second quarter of 2024, the index for “Plastic and articles thereof” which contributes 7.1 percent to the total weight of imported commodities increased by 1.2 percent to 89.0, up from 87.9 in the previous quarter. The rise was attributed by continued upward pressure on global polyethylene prices due to supply constraints and increased demand in the packaging industry. Nonetheless, when compared to the similar quarter last year, the index decreased by 11.2 percent.

Chapter 40: Rubber and articles thereof

This chapter contributes 2.5 percent to the total weight of imported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 1.5 percent to 102.2 from 100.6 recorded in the first quarter of 2024. The surge in prices was attributed to a combination of factors, including adverse weather conditions in key production areas of Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, as well as, increased global demand for natural rubber, especially in China. Similarly, when compared to the same quarter in the preceding year, the index increased by 5.3 percent.

Chapter 63: Other made-up Textile Articles; Sets; worn Clothing etc

In the second quarter of 2024, the index for “Other made-up Textile Articles; Sets; worn Clothing etc” which contributes 1.9 percent to the total weight of imported commodities, had increased by 2 percent to 109.3 from 107.2 recorded in the preceding quarter. This increase was mainly due to increase in labour costs especially in the textile industries. Similarly, when compared to the same quarter of 2023, the index increased by 2.5 percent.

Chapter 72: Iron and steel

During the second quarter of 2024, the index for “Iron and steel”, which accounts for 7.0 percent of the total weight, marginally increased by 0.4 percent to 106.4 from 105.9 recorded in the first quarter of 2024. Likewise, when compared to the same quarter last year the index increased by 4.5 percent.

Chapter 73: Articles of iron and steel

This chapter contributes 4.4 percent of the total weight. In the second quarter of 2024, the index for “Articles of iron and steel” increased slightly to 106.1 from 106.0 recorded in the preceding quarter. Similarly, when compared to the corresponding quarter last year the index increased by 9.1 percent.

Chapter 84: Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance and parts

The chapter accounts for 13.6 percent of the total weight of imported commodities. During the second quarter of 2024, the index for this chapter increased by 4.0 percent to 112.8 from 108.5 recorded in the preceding quarter. This performance was attributed to the cost of production due to the high cost of raw material and supply chain disruptions. Similarly, when compared with the corresponding quarter of 2023 the index increased by 9.0 percent.

Chapter 85: Electrical machinery equipment and parts thereof

The index for “Electrical machinery equipment and parts thereof”, which accounts for 8.3 percent of the total weight, marginally decreased by 0.7 percent to 105.6 in the second quarter of 2024 from 106.4 recorded in the previous quarter. Likewise, when compared with the same quarter in 2023, the index decreased by 1.7 percent.

Chapter 87: Vehicles other than railway/transport ways roll-stock

The index for “Vehicles other than railway/transport ways roll-stock” which accounts for 10.8 percent of total weight increased by 2.8 percent to 109.5 in the second quarter of 2024 from 106.5 recorded in the previous quarter. The performance was largely explained by the increase in prices of private vehicles and trucks amid high freight costs. Similarly, when compared to the same quarter in the previous year the index increased by 14.7 percent.

Chapter 90: Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, etc.

This chapter accounts for 2.1 percent of the total weight. During the second quarter of 2024, the index increased by 1.7 percent to 106.7 from 104.9 recorded in the first quarter of 2023, largely on account of increase in prices of medical equipment. Correspondingly, when compared to the similar quarter in 2023, the index has increased by 8.4 percent.

Terms of Trade

The Terms of Trade Index is the ratio of Export Price Index to Import Price Index. The Exports Price Index was mostly influenced by prices of gold, fish, tobacco & sisal, while the Imports Price Index was driven by prices of mineral fuels, vegetable oils, vehicles, machinery and appliances. Overall, during the second quarter of 2024, Terms of Trade remained favourable, increasing by 1.2 points to 110.6 from 109.4 recorded in the first quarter of 2024 (**Table 3**). This implies that for every unit of goods exported, the country can obtain more units of imports.

Table 3: Quarterly Terms of Trade (Q1 2023 = 100)

Indices	2023				2024	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
EXPI	100.0	101.7	104.7	108.5	110.5	113.6
MPI	100.0	99.1	100.7	101.8	101.0	102.7
TOT	100.0	102.6	104.0	106.6	109.4	110.6

Q1=January-March, Q2=April-June, Q3=July-September, Q4=October-December

XPI = Export Price Index

MPI = Import Price Index

ToT = Terms of Trade

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