

Prepared by the Economic Division in Wellington

Key Points

- Auckland contributes 38% of New Zealand's total GDP, employing about 36% of all New Zealand filled jobs.
- In 2019, \$46.2 billion (37%) of New Zealand's total goods trade was via the Ports of Auckland and Auckland Airport.
- Private services, retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing and construction contribute the most to the region's GDP.
- Auckland also has the highest number of export-oriented jobs, but as a proportion of its entire labour composition, Auckland's jobs are within the lower quartile for export jobs as a proportion of its labour force.
- Auckland exported \$32.2 billion (17%) of its total gross output and imported \$14.5 billion (15%) worth of intermediate inputs; the manufacturing sector is the highest consumer of overseas intermediate goods.
- The countries that are key import sources for intermediate inputs, given Auckland's industry composition, are Europe, Australia, China, USA, and Singapore.

Insights

Auckland is New Zealand's largest source of economic activity, contributing \$93.6 billion in GDP and making up 38% of total GDP. Within the region, private services contribute the most to regional GDP (about 40%), followed by retail and wholesale trade (10%), manufacturing (8%), and then construction (7%).

In 2019, \$46.2 billion (37%) of New Zealand's total goods trade was via the Ports of Auckland and Auckland Airport. \$4 billion (7%) of New Zealand's goods exports departed via the Ports of Auckland, while \$24 billion (38%) of goods imports arrived. Key imports via the Ports of Auckland include vehicles (\$6.6 billion) and mechanical and electrical machinery (\$4.5 billion). Auckland airport is similarly important, with a further \$5 billion (8%) of exports departing and \$13 billion (20%) of imports arriving. 80% of imports arriving in Auckland are in industries in which Auckland is a net distributor to the rest of the country.

As New Zealand's major hub both as a source of international connectivity and domestic activity, Auckland has the highest number of employed, around 750,000 – making up 36% of New Zealand's jobs. Unsurprisingly, employment by industry is almost identical to industry GDP contribution. Private services makes up 40% of jobs, followed by retail and wholesale, manufacturing, and construction.

We estimate that \$32.2 billion (17%) of regional gross output is exported. On a proportional basis, comparing against other regions in New Zealand, Auckland falls in the lower half of the group, above Wellington but below Bay of Plenty. This is largely due to Auckland's largest industry, private services, which is less export-oriented than most other industries.

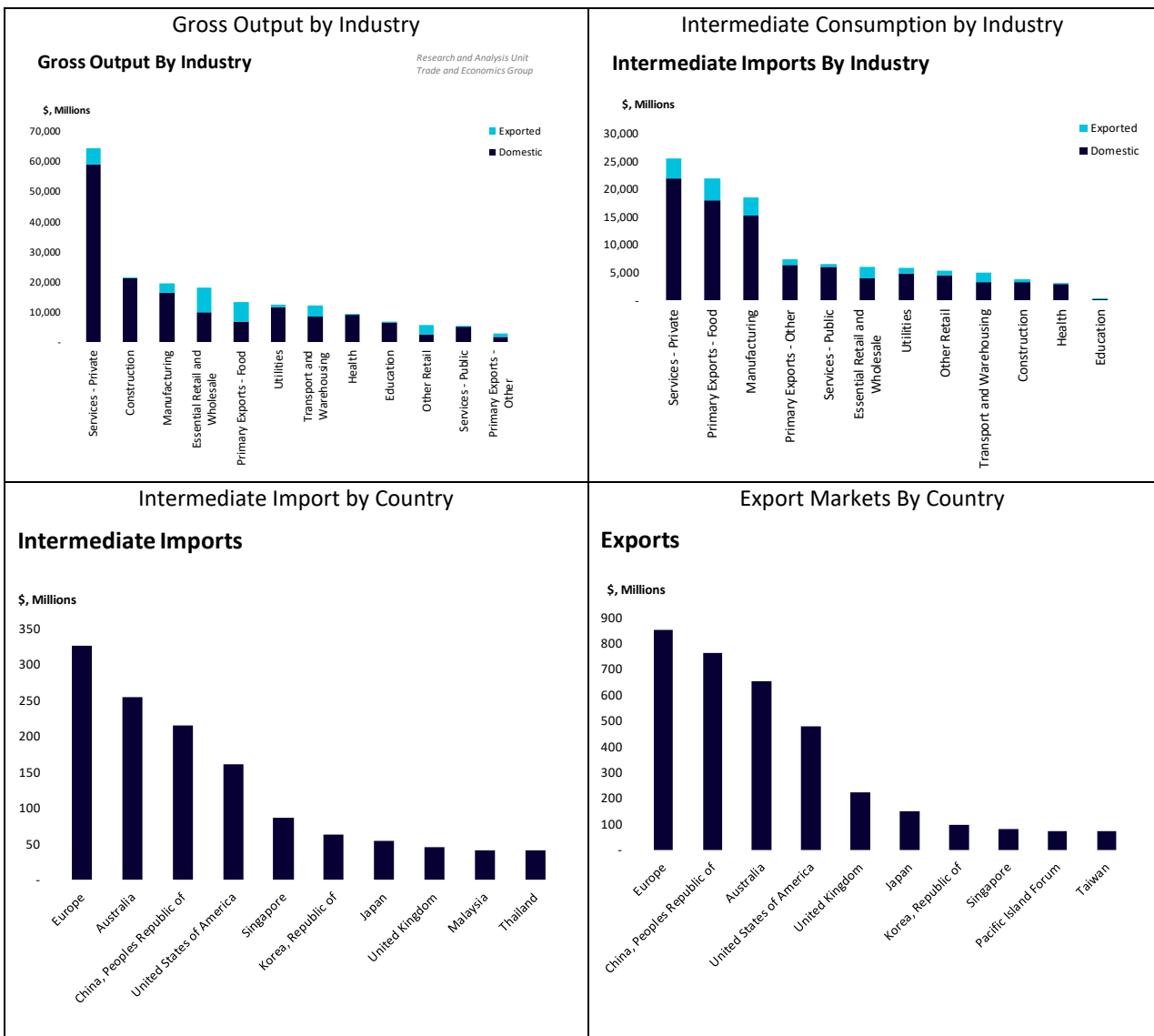
In terms of intermediate inputs into Auckland's industries, about \$14.5 billion (15%) is imported, the remaining coming from domestic sources. In comparison to other regions, Auckland is within the upper half of regions with high imported intermediate consumption. Auckland is above Christchurch for imported intermediate consumption, below Wellington.

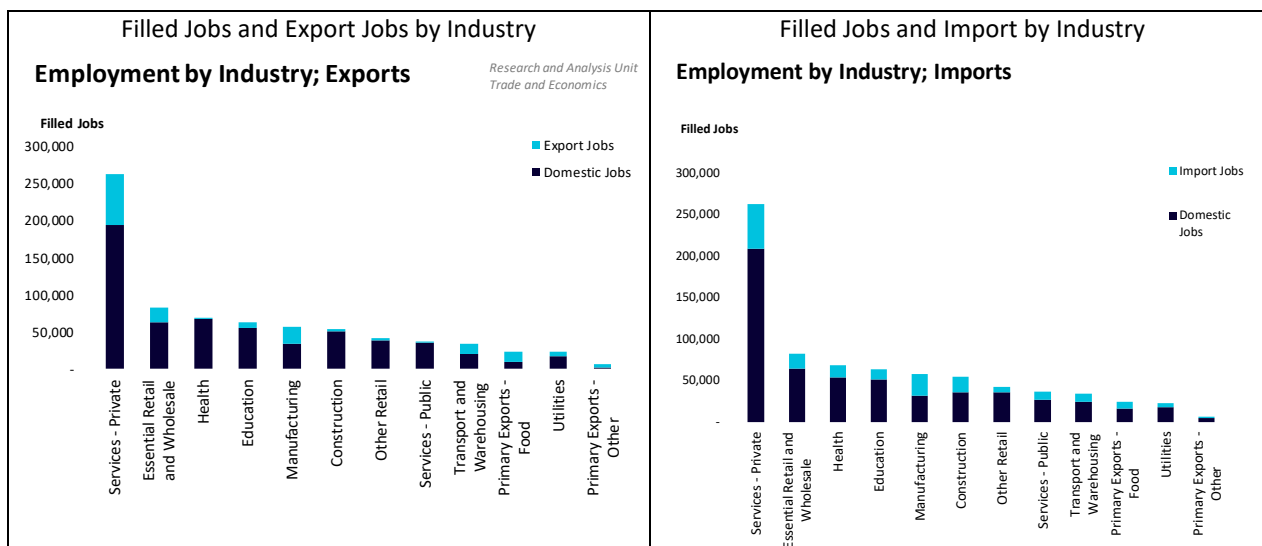
Within Auckland, the manufacturing industry has the highest proportion of imported intermediate consumption of \$4.5 billion (36%). This is predominantly comprised of petroleum products, steel products, other metals, plastics and basic chemicals. After the manufacturing industry, transport and warehousing imports 22% of its intermediate consumption, followed by utilities, 'other' primary exports, and health which each import about 15% of their intermediate consumption.

The countries that are an important source for intermediate inputs into Auckland are the EU, Australia, China, USA, and Singapore, which together account for some 60% of Auckland’s imported intermediate consumption. The main export destinations that are important to Auckland are: the EU, Australia and China, which take over half of its exports.

Despite accounting for the greatest share of employment among the regions, export related jobs in Auckland are only about 22% of the total (168,000). As a proportion, Auckland sits within the lower quartile of all regions for total jobs that are export-related. The industries that have the highest proportion of export-related jobs are primary exports (60%), manufacturing (40%) and transport and warehousing (40%). However, the industries that employ the most in export jobs are private services, manufacturing, retail and wholesale.

Auckland is more reliant on goods import jobs of about 184,000 than its goods export jobs. The industries with the highest proportion of import-related jobs are manufacturing (45%), construction (34%), primary food exports (33%), and other primary exports (28%).





Source: Sense Partners, Stats NZ

Note: There is no official trade data by region. In this note we use a novel data set created by Sense Partners for MFAT to link regional gross domestic product by industry to exports. These are our best estimates of exports from the region. Due to data limitations the estimates refer to the year to June 2018. For a non-technical summary of the methodology see [MFAT Analytical Report Industry Exposure to Trade](#).

ANNEX: INDUSTRY AGGREGATIONS

Category	Industry Grouping	Industry	
Key Exporters	Primary Exports - Food	AA11. Horticulture and fruit growing	
		AA12. Sheep, beef cattle, and grain farming	
		AA13. Dairy cattle farming	
		AA14. Poultry, deer, and other livestock farming	
		AA31. Fishing and aquaculture	
		AA32. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing support services and hunting	
		CC11. Meat and meat product manufacturing	
		CC12. Seafood processing	
		CC13. Dairy product manufacturing	
		CC14. Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food product manufacturing	
		CC15. Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	
		Primary Exports - Other	AA21. Forestry and logging
			BB11. Mining
			CC31. Wood product manufacturing
			CC32. Pulp, paper, and converted paper product manufacturing
Essential Services	Health	QQ11. Health care and social assistance	
	Essential Retail and Wholesale	FF11. Wholesale trade	
		GH11. Motor-vehicle and motor-vehicle parts and fuel retailing	
		GH12. Supermarket, grocery stores, and specialised food retailing	
	Transport and Warehousing	II11. Road transport	
		II12. Rail, water, air, and other transport	
		II13. Postal, courier, transport support, and warehousing services	
	Utilities	DD11. Electricity and gas supply	
		DD12. Water, sewerage, drainage, and waste services	
		JJ11. Information media services	
		JJ12. Telecommunications, internet, and library services	
	Recovery Phase	Non-Primary Manufacturing	CC21. Textile, leather, clothing, and footwear manufacturing
CC41. Printing			
CC51. Petroleum and coal product manufacturing			
CC52. Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing			
CC53. Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing			
CC61. Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing			
CC71. Primary metal and metal product manufacturing			
CC72. Fabricated metal product manufacturing			

		CC81. Transport equipment manufacturing
		CC82. Machinery and other equipment manufacturing
		CC91. Furniture and other manufacturing
	Construction	EE11. Building construction
		EE12. Heavy and civil engineering construction
		EE13. Construction services
	Education	PP11. Education and training
	Other Retail	GH13. Other store-based retailing and non-store retailing
	Services - Private	GH21. Accommodation and food services
		KK11. Finance
		KK12. Insurance and superannuation funds
		KK13. Auxiliary finance and insurance services
		LL11. Rental and hiring services (except real estate)
		LL12. Property operators and real estate services
		MN11. Professional, scientific, and technical services
		MN21. Administrative and support services
		RS11. Arts and recreation services
		RS21. Other services
	Services - Public	OO11. Local government administration
		OO21. Central government administration, defence, and public safety

Note: The aggregation of industries into Industry Groupings is solely for analytical purposes.

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