



## AIDE MEMOIRE

### Critical goods supply chains: dashboard updates and regulatory flexibility – 11 May 2026

|                                 |             |                         |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------|
| <b>Date:</b>                    | 11 May 2026 | <b>Priority:</b>        | High    |
| <b>Security classification:</b> | Restricted  | <b>Tracking number:</b> | 0031610 |

|                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Information for Minister(s)</b>                                                     |
| <b>Ministerial Economic Security and Supply Chains Group</b>                           |
| Hon Nicola Wills<br><b>Minister of Finance</b>                                         |
| Hon Chris Bishop<br><b>Associate Minister of Finance</b>                               |
| Hon Simeon Brown<br><b>Minister for Energy</b>                                         |
| Hon David Seymour<br><b>Associate Minister of Finance</b>                              |
| Hon Shane Jones<br><b>Associate Minister of Finance, Associate Minister for Energy</b> |

|                                                       |                                                       |                            |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Contact for telephone discussion (if required)</b> |                                                       |                            |                    |
| <b>Name</b>                                           | <b>Position</b>                                       | <b>Telephone</b>           | <b>1st contact</b> |
| Terry Genet                                           | Manager, Infrastructure and Environment               | Privacy of natural persons | ✓                  |
| Katrina Lynn                                          | Principal Policy Advisor, Supply Chains Response Team |                            |                    |

|                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>The following departments/agencies have been consulted</b>                                                                            |
| The Treasury, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Customs |

Minister's office to complete:

☐ Noted

☐ Overtaken by Events

☐ Approved

☐ Needs change

☐ See Minister's Notes

☐ Declined

☐ Seen

☐ Withdrawn

**Comments**



# AIDE MEMOIRE

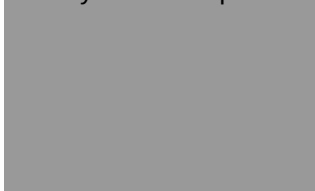
## Critical goods supply chains: dashboard updates and regulatory flexibility – 11 May 2026

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### Purpose

To provide you with an update on material changes to supply chain risks for critical sectors and key goods (excluding fuel), and more information on the policy approach of using regulatory levers to manage emerging supply concerns arising from the ongoing Middle East conflict.

Privacy of natural persons



Terry Genet

**Manager, Infrastructure and Environment**

Communications, Infrastructure and Trade, MBIE

11 / 05 / 2026

### Key messages

#### The overall risk status for non-fuel supply chains is unchanged

1. Across the products we are monitoring, we consider there is limited risk of shortage in the short term, with our assessment of risks remaining unchanged since our last report on 30 April 2026 [REQ-0031835 refers].
2. Free and frank opinions  
[Redacted], reflecting MBIE's industry engagement at an aggregate level. Plastic products are diverse, highly specialised, and vital to the economy, playing an essential role in manufacturing, construction, and infrastructure.
3. Recent industry feedback suggests that while short-term stock levels remain sufficient to sustain production, this position is being maintained through intensive procurement, proactive stock management, short-notice product substitutions, and the absorption of commercial pressures by manufacturers and suppliers. We will continue to monitor plastics closely, incorporating any data that becomes available from MPI's tracking of plastics in the primary sector.

4. Petroleum resins and solvents are **Free and frank**. Pricing and supply are stable, although stakeholders are raising concern about the long-term ability to secure stock. Petroleum-based lubricants are **Free and frank opinions** as stock levels are sufficient, but we are following up on a report that a global supplier is implementing measures to manage demand.
5. **Commercial Information**
6. All information presented in this update is based on data and feedback as of 10am, 11 May 2026. Please see **Annexes One** and **Two** for further detail.

#### *Other updates*

7. Fuel costs are increasingly affecting New Zealand supply chains. The Interislander has increased its fuel adjustment factor to over 54 per cent for commercial vehicles and trucks, and Maersk (the world's second largest container shipping firm) has announced a 27 per cent increase to some of its New Zealand freight charges.
8. Internationally, Australia has recently announced a AU\$10 billion Fuel Security and Resilience Package, including AU\$7.5 billion to establish a Fuel and Fertiliser Security Facility. **International relations**
9. With our response now embedded and expectations stabilising, we are adjusting the frequency of our industry engagements for some sectors. This is largely a reflection that for some industries the frequency of new stakeholder insights has slowed, and immediate product supply issues are not being identified.

## **Engagement updates on exploring regulatory flexibility as a potential lever to address supply chain shortages**

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10. Officials have previously provided a proposed approach to guide government decision-making should supply risks materialise [REQ-0031835 refers]. The approach is intended to support a consistent and proportionate way of assessing when action may be warranted, what form it could take and how trade-offs should be managed across affected sectors and goods.

### **Short-term regulatory flexibility to enable industry to respond to shortages**

11. Short-term regulatory flexibility could enable industry to more efficiently respond to supply shortages. Officials have engaged with the following regulators and key agencies to understand where regulatory flexibility can be employed: Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Health, MBIE's Building System and Performance (BSP) branch, Civil Aviation Authority, Environmental Protection Authority and New Zealand Transport Agency. Product-specific examples of regulatory flexibility discussed are noted in **Annex 3**.
12. Current regulatory settings are operating as intended in two broad areas. These are:
  - **Flexible regulation** where recent updates have enabled more permissive regulatory settings. Some of these are in place permanently such as Building Product Specifications

which makes it easier to substitute products that meet recognised New Zealand or international standards. Some flexible settings are employed as the need arises (eg MPI biosecurity for ships carrying critical goods into New Zealand).

- **High risk regulation** which refers to products where flexible regulation is considered by the regulatory authority to carry increased risk to safety which are not outweighed by the benefits that flexibility would enable. This includes packing for hazardous goods.

13. We are continuing to look into regulations that do not fit in the above categories, including regulations that currently align with international standards meaning increased regulatory flexibility could affect New Zealand firms' access to export markets.

## **Officials to engage with industry to identify any specific regulatory barriers**

14. Officials will continue to work with regulators and industry to identify if there are any specific regulatory settings that may be constraining firms' ability to respond to emerging supply chain disruptions. This engagement will focus on understanding where existing regulatory requirements, standards or processes may be limiting flexibility and adaptability or the use of substitutes during periods of constrained supply.
15. As part of this work, officials are organising a sector-specific workshop with Plastics New Zealand to gather direct input from plastics manufacturers, importers and downstream users. We aim to better understand current supply concerns, operational pressures and any regulatory barriers affecting the sector's ability to manage disruptions, including access to alternative inputs, substitution and inventory management.

## **Next steps**

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16. We do not recommend taking any decisions in response to this update. We will continue to work with relevant government and private sector stakeholders to monitor the situation and identify key risks and any anticipated shifts in supply chains over the coming months. We will provide regular updates to Ministers on any risks identified.
17. We will also continue to engage with industry to understand any specific barriers from regulatory compliance.
18. We will provide the next dashboard update on Monday 25 Monday 2026.

## **Annexes**

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**Annex One:** Dashboard Overview Table

**Annex Two:** Dashboards

**Annex Three:** Examples of product-specific regulatory flexibility based on recent engagements with government agencies

**Annex One: Dashboard Overview Table**

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| Sector/ Goods              | Product (HS-4/6)           | Rationale for risk rating change | 30/04                   | 11/05 |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Critical Chemicals & Gases | Aluminium Sulphate         |                                  | Free and frank opinions |       |
|                            | Acetic Acid                |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Sodium Hypochlorite        |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Carbon Dioxide             |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Caustic Soda               |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Chlorine Gas               |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Petroleum-based lubricants |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Helium                     |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Liquified Petroleum Gas    |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Polyethylene               |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Polypropylene              |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Polyvinyl Chloride         |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Styrene                    |                                  |                         |       |
| Fertiliser                 | Urea                       |                                  |                         |       |
| Health                     | Medicines                  |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Medical Devices            |                                  |                         |       |
| Construction Materials     | Adhesives                  |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Petroleum Resins           |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Toluene                    |                                  |                         |       |
|                            | Bitumen                    |                                  |                         |       |

**Annex Two: Dashboards**

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## Annex Three: Examples of product-specific regulatory flexibility based on recent engagements with government agencies

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1. MPI (as the regulator for Food safety, Food packaging and Biosecurity) notes they have reviewed opportunities for further regulatory flexibility, specifically:
  - a. Food safety regulations are aligned with international regulations and so any regulatory changes in this area would make us inconsistent with international regulatory approaches.
  - b. Biosecurity regulatory settings are already relatively permissive and are being employed as needed.
2. Overall, no significant additional regulatory flexibility has been identified at this stage, as existing settings are either already sufficiently permissive, constrained by overseas market access requirements, or operating flexibly where needed.
3. We have investigated the United Nations model regulations around dangerous goods, which have mandatory requirements for testing and packaging. Our investigation concluded that there is very limited scope to provide regulatory flexibility for substituting source materials in packaging used to transport dangerous goods. The safety risks involved, particularly for air transport, mean that any change in source materials would require retesting to demonstrate that the vessel continues to meet the required performance standards. The availability of certified imported packaging products ensures that there is limited risk if domestic production was to reduce/cease as a result of supply shortages.
4. In the building regulatory space, MBIE's Building System Performance branch has already completed a substantial programme of legislative and regulatory reform in the building and construction portfolio. As a result, no additional regulatory levers have been identified that could address potential building and construction product shortages in New Zealand.
5. In the health regulatory context, medicines are regulated under the *Medicines Act 1981* and are approved by Medsafe. Medsafe provides regulatory oversight and approval, while Pharmac works within these settings to manage funding, prescribing, and dispensing arrangements. Together, these frameworks provide levers to manage and respond to medicine supply disruptions, including during periods of shortage. As noted previously, medical devices are currently unregulated with no approval needed for new products.

# **Product dashboards non-fuel critical sectors and goods**

11 May 2026

# Dashboard methodology

Free and frank opinions

## Information on data

- This is based on data available on 10 April 2026.
- All datasets are indicative estimates, based on information provided to MBIE by industry, other government agencies, and publicly available information at the time of consolidation.
- Given the current global environment, data is subject to sudden change.
- Descriptions for each product are included in the glossary.

## Why data is aggregated

- Data is recorded inconsistently across countries and is often not available at a reliable product level.
- Where appropriate, goods have been aggregated into classes or sectors to provide an indicative view of overall supply chain conditions.
- MBIE is engaging with relevant stakeholders to improve visibility and will flag additional relevant goods over time where appropriate.

## Financial indicators

- Due to the high level of product aggregation, some pricing and detailed insights are not yet available.

## Price changes

- Price movements within 5% are considered normal price variation.
- Expected movements within this range (typical market fluctuations) are marked with a '-' symbol to indicate stability.



# Critical Chemicals - water treatment (1 of 2)

## Sector commentary

- **Risk ratings unchanged.**
- Drinking water and wastewater treatment rely heavily on imported chemical availability.
- Commercial Information
- Most prices are stable, albeit higher than before the crisis.

## Product commentary

## Aluminium Sulphate

- Manufactured domestically, but supply relies on imported inputs.

## Acetic Acid

- New Zealand is fully import dependent,

## Sodium Hypochlorite

- Commercial Information
- Hazardous, difficult to transport and store. Its degradation over time limits the ability to hold large inventories.

## Aluminium Sulphate

## Free and frank opinions



**+2.4%**

Price change since February  
**\$346**

Market price USD/MT as at  
Q1 2026

### Key supply partners:

- China (61.7%)
- Indonesia (31.2%)
- Australia (5.9%)



Commercial Information

Estimated supply

# Acetic Acid

## Free and frank opinions



**+6.5%**

Price change since February  
**\$0.49**

Market price USD/KG as at  
April 2026

**Key supply partners:**

- Singapore (60.8%)
- South Korea (26.9%)



**TBC**

Estimated supply

# Sodium Hypochlorite

## Free and frank opinions



0%

Price change since February  
**\$0.44**

Market price USD/KG as at  
April 2026

### Key supply partners:

- Australia (55.8%)
- China (24%)
- Japan (10%)



**TBC**

Estimated supply

# Critical Chemicals - water treatment (2 of 2)

## Product commentary

### Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

- Majority of CO<sub>2</sub> in New Zealand is produced domestically and supplemented with imports.
- Domestic production of CO<sub>2</sub> provides resilience, and new production plants in Australia provide further security.

[Redacted]

### Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide)

- Commercial Information [Redacted]
- Caustic soda production is integrated with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) production. There are signs of reduced international PVC production, potentially limiting the related production of liquid caustic soda.
- Commercial Information [Redacted]

### Chlorine Gas

- Commercial Information [Redacted]  
majority of imports sourced from Australia.

## Carbon Dioxide

Free and frank opinions [Redacted]

Key supply partners:

- Australia (73.3%)
- Singapore (8.3%)



+16.88%

Price change since February  
\$0.9  
Market price USD/KG as at April 2026



TBC

Estimated months of supply

## Caustic Soda

Free and frank opinions [Redacted]

Key supply partners:

- China (55%)
- Korea (16.6%)
- Taiwan (10.7%)



-4.89%

Price change since February  
\$93.3  
Market price USD/T as at 7 May 2026



Commercial Information [Redacted]

Estimated months of supply

## Chlorine Gas

Free and frank opinions [Redacted]

Key supply partners:

- Australia (89.5%)
- China (5.2%)



-30%

Price change since February  
\$0.56  
Market price USD/KG as at April 2026



Commercial Information [Redacted]

Estimated months of supply

# Critical Chemicals and Gases

## Sector commentary

- Risk ratings remain unchanged.
- Goods under this grouping are likely to have significant cross-sector impacts if supply chains are disrupted due to their widespread use as inputs across multiple manufactured products.

## Product commentary

### Petroleum based lubricant (engine oils, hydraulic oils, and industrial greases)

- New Zealand relies on imported base products and has limited domestic blending capability.
  - Commercial Information
- 
- 
- 
- 
- Officials are monitoring this situation and have asked MFAT to acquire further insights from key supply countries. Officials will re-consider the stability level if additional concerns are reported.

### Helium

- International relations
- 
- 
- 

### Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

- The South Island is entirely reliant on LPG as it has no natural gas reserves. At least a third of LPG is imported, primarily from Australia.
  - Commercial Information, with
- winter demand further increasing imports.
- Officials are monitoring LPG’s key inputs, propane and butane, to manage upstream supply risks.

## Petroleum based lubricants

Free and frank opinions



**+111.39%**  
Price change since February  
**\$1615/MT**  
Market price USD/MT as at April 2026

### Key supply partners:

- South Korea (46%)
- Singapore (34.3%)
- Japan (4.8%)
- China (4.7%)



Commercial Information  
Estimated supply

## Helium

Free and frank opinions



**+30.2%**  
Price change since February  
**\$163.7**  
Market price USD/cubic metre as at April 2026

### Key supply partners:

- Australia (48.4%)
- China (34%)
- United Kingdom (8.2%)



Commercial Information  
Estimated supply for compressed helium, not including liquid helium.

## Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Free and frank opinions



**+35.94%**  
Price change since February  
**\$783.4**  
Market price USD/T as at April 2026

### Key supply partners:

- Australia (94.0%)
- Algeria (2.9%)
- South Korea (2.5%)



**TBC**  
Estimated supply

## Sector commentary

- ## Australia situation – Plastics

- Officials met with the Australian Office for Supply Chain Resilience (OSCR) on 1 May. 

| Bar Index | Relative Length (approximate) |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1         | 0.85                          |
| 2         | 1.00                          |
| 3         | 0.60                          |
| 4         | 0.80                          |
| 5         | 1.00                          |
| 6         | 0.70                          |
- MBIE officials are working closely with Australian counterparts to share insights and help manage mutual supply-chain issues.

## Product commentary

- Major Asian suppliers to New Zealand have declared force majeure. Domestic supply continues, but significant price increases are occurring.

## Polyethylene (PE)



**+24.48%**

Price change since March  
**\$1241**

Market price USD/T as at  
7 May 2026

### Key supply partners:

- Thailand (22%)
- Singapore (20.5%)
- UAE (13.2%)
- United States (11.4%)
- Qatar (10.4%)



Commercial Information

Estimated supply

# Plastics (2 of 2)

## Product commentary

### Polypropylene

- No product-specific update.

### Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

- New Zealand's PVC supply is exposed due to its ethylene input and Middle-East linked trade flows.
- Commercial Information

### Styrene

- Commercial Information

## Polypropylene (PP)

Free and frank opinions



+31.98%

Price change since March  
\$1307

Market price USD/T as at  
7 May 2026

### Key supply partners:

- South Korea (56.8%)
- Australia (10.3%)
- Singapore (6.1%)



Commercial Information

Estimated supply

## Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

Free and frank opinions



+8.4%

Price change since March 2026  
\$779

Market price USD/T as at  
7 May 2026

### Key supply partners:

- China (54.7%)
- Germany (7.3%)
- Australia (5.5%)



Commercial Information

Estimated supply

## Styrene

Free and frank opinions



+30.97%

Price change over March 2026  
\$1499

Market price USD/T as at 7  
May 2026

### Key supply partners:

- South Korea (41.8%)
- Taiwan (33.5%)
- China (6.0%)



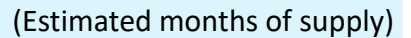
Commercial Information

Estimated supply

## Commercial Information

| Category               | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------|
| Commercial Information | 100%       |
| Personal Information   | 100%       |
| Financial Information  | 100%       |
| Health Information     | 100%       |
| Other Information      | 100%       |

## Free and frank opinions



- Saudi Arabia (54.2%)
- China (26.6%)
- Malaysia (16.2%)
- Netherlands (1.0%)

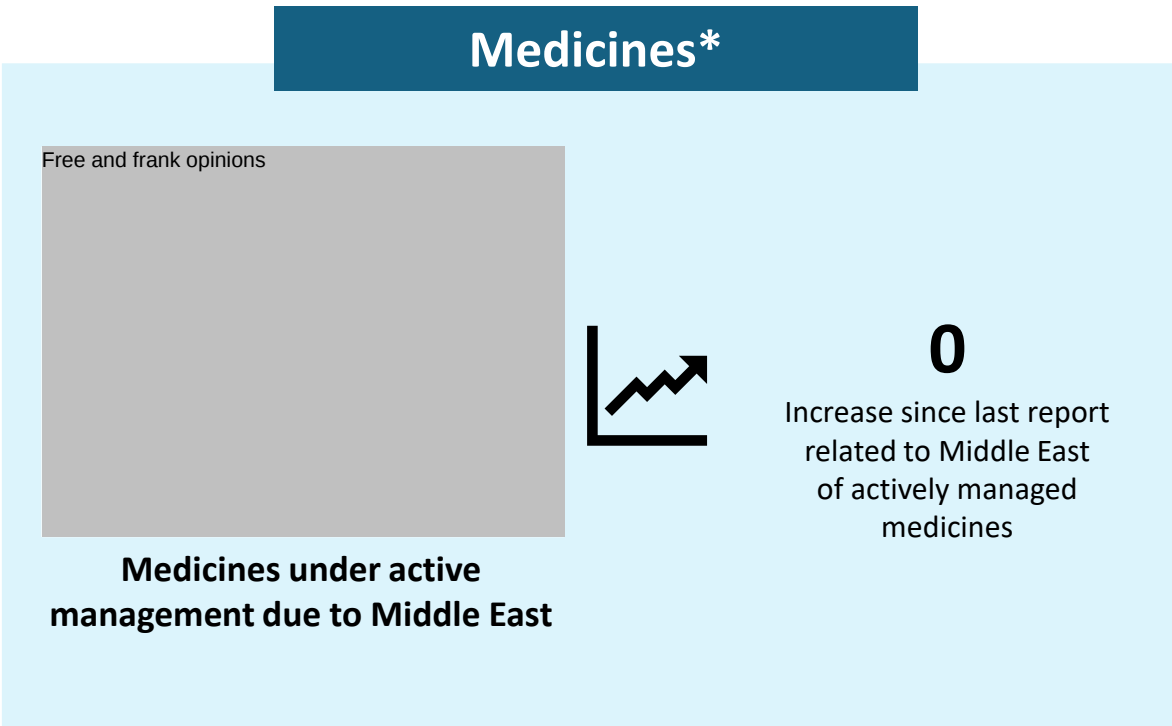
- Commercial Information
- International relations



# Medicines (health products 1 of 2)

## Sector commentary

- Overall assessment**
- **Risk rating unchanged.**
  - Pharmac is managing a small number of supply issues related to the events in the Middle East, but advises there are minimal impacts to New Zealanders at this time.
- Wider observations**
- Shipping lines are applying increased distribution costs, fuel surcharges, and war-risk surcharges.
  - Medical-device and pharmaceutical companies, including wholesalers, have indicated that there may be delays in shipping product to New Zealand.



\*Due to contractual obligations, the price of medicines is unlikely to change and suppliers are responsible for delivering two months' supply.  
\*Pharmac regularly manages between 60-80 medicine supply issues at any one time, the majority of these avoid patient impacts.

## Product commentary

- There are two supply issues currently being managed by Pharmac relating to the Middle East conflict. One product, melatonin tablets, is delayed, but there is no patient impact at this time. The other holds a risk to New Zealanders which is being mitigated, specifically:
  - Imiquimod is used for warts, superficial skin cancer and actinic keratosis. The product is manufactured in Israel and shipping has been impacted due to the conflict. An alternative product has been sourced, and supporting information will be published on Pharmac website.



# Medical devices (health products 2 of 2)

## Sector commentary

### Overall assessment:

- Risk rating unchanged.
- Supply is stable with only one early-stage supply issue.
- Commercial Information [redacted]

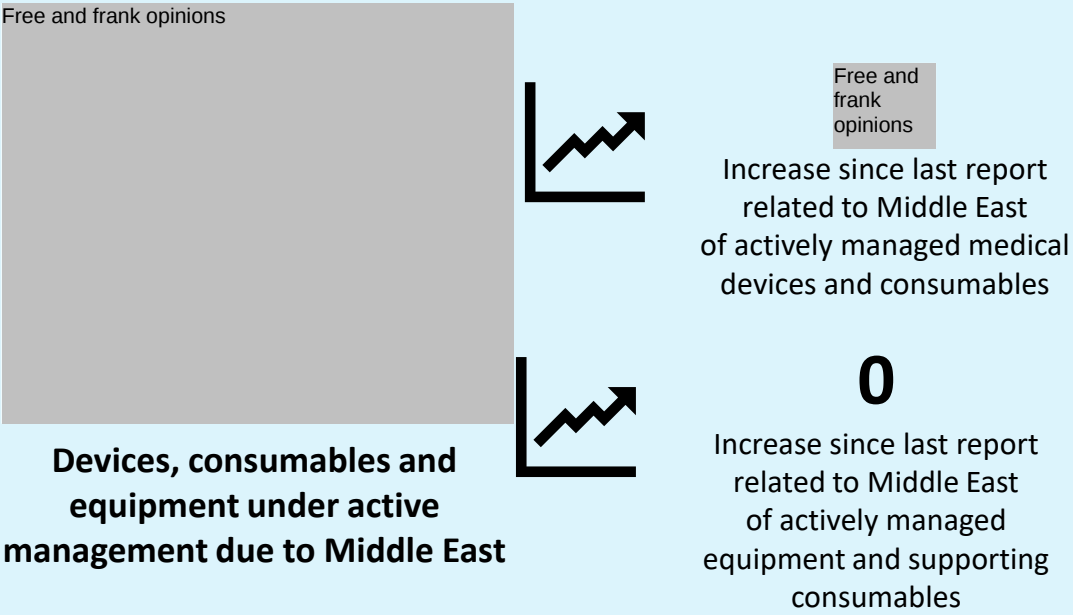
### Wider observations

- Freight delays and cost increases, including fuel-price and war levies, are likely to affect stock holdings.
- Commercial Information [redacted]
- Commercial Information [redacted]

While services remain unaffected, Health NZ is monitoring the following emerging risks:

- Potential global shipping delays and route instability.
- Fuel surcharges, freight costs, and general price shocks.
- Disruption to raw material supplies out of the Middle East.

## Medical devices, consumables & equipment



## Medical devices and consumables commentary

- Commercial Information [redacted]

## Equipment and supporting consumables commentary

- There is no disruption to the helium supply (required for MRIs to operate). Health NZ’s suppliers have contingency plans in place to ensure ongoing supply.



# Construction materials (1 of 2)

## Sector commentary

- Risk ratings unchanged.
- The construction sector is primarily concerned about increased costs across all key products (timber, PVC, PE). Stability depends on key inputs such as plastics and fuel.

Commercial Information

## Product commentary

### Adhesives

- Stakeholders have not identified any concerns securing supply of adhesives.

### Petroleum Resins

- Commercial Information

However, supply chains are stable

Commercial Information
- There is concern about the downstream impacts for the production of other construction materials such as PE pipes.

### Adhesives

Free and frank opinions



N/A

#### Key supply partners:

- Australia (35.1%)
- Germany (20.1%)
- USA (17.4%)
- Italy (8.2%)



TBC

Estimated supply

### Petroleum Resins

Free and frank opinions



+16.49%

Price change since February

\$1.13

Market price USD/KG as at April 2026

#### Key supply partners:

- China (79.4%)
- South Korea (14.2%)
- Singapore (4.1%)



Commercial Information

Estimated months of supply

Prices have been significantly impacted since the end of February for both adhesives and petroleum resins. It is difficult to provide a comprehensive pricing figure for each group as they contain a broad range of products. Proxies (eg precursor chemicals used in adhesives and common resin products) have been used to form an indicative price-change dataset and support internal decisions on overall risk ratings.

# Construction materials (2 of 2)

## Product commentary

### Solvent (Toluene)

- Commercial Information

### Bitumen (Construction)

- Bitumen is a key input for road construction.
  - NZTA monitoring of bitumen importers notes that, while prices have changed substantially since before the conflict, there are no immediate supply concerns given onshore and in-transit supply.
  - International relations
- Commercial Information

### Solvent (Toluene)

Free and frank opinions

Key supply partners:

- South Korea (68%)
- Singapore (23.8%)
- Thailand (7.1%)



+28.57%

Price change since February  
\$1.08  
Market price USD/KG as at April 2026



TBC

Estimated months of supply

### Bitumen (Construction)

Free and frank opinions

Key supply partners:

- Malaysia (85%)
- China (8.7%)
- USA (6.1%)



+23.30%

Price change since March  
\$627  
Market price USD/T as at 7 May 2026



Commercial Information

Estimated supply



# Product Glossary

[RESTRICTED]

## Critical Chemicals & Gases

- **Petroleum based lubricant (engine oils, hydraulic oils, industrial grease)** – Fluids and greases refined from crude oil and formulated with performance additives to reduce friction, wear, and heat between moving surfaces.
- **Helium** – Helium supports essential services including medical imaging, AI datacenters and advanced manufacturing.
- **Aluminium Sulphate** – A low-cost, water-soluble aluminium salt commonly used as a coagulant to remove dirt and impurities from water and wastewater treatment.
- **Acetic Acid** – Used for pH adjustment and neutralisation which is essential to maintaining safe and compliant water services.
- **Sodium Hypochlorite** – Essential for water disinfection. Hazardous, difficult to transport and limited ability to hold large inventories due to degradation over time.
- **Carbon Dioxide** – Mainly captured as a by-product of ammonia and hydrogen production, this colourless, odourless, non-flammable gas is used widely across food, medical, industrial, water treatment, agricultural, and logistics sectors.
- **Caustic Soda** – Critical industrial chemical for cleaning, with demand concentrated in water utilities, councils, food and beverage processors, pulp and paper, mining/metals, and chemical manufacturing.
- **Chlorine** – Critical input for drinking water and wastewater treatment. Can be supplied as a compressed or liquefied gas, or converted into chlorine-based solutions for disinfection uses. Hazardous and difficult to transport and store.
- **Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)** – A portable fossil fuel, made mainly of propane and butane, which is stored as a liquid and vaporized when released for use. Mainly used for space and water heating, cooking, camping and in some industrial and vehicle fuel applications.

## Plastics

- **Polyethylene (PE)** – Polyethylene is the world’s most widely produced plastic. It is a lightweight, chemically resistant, and highly versatile material used in everything from packaging films to fuel tanks.
- **Polypropylene (PP)** – Polypropylene is a versatile, durable, and lightweight thermoplastic polymer. It has high heat resistance, chemical inertness, strength, and is widely used in packaging, automotive parts, medical devices and textiles.
- **Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)** – PVC is a synthetic thermoplastic polymer used in a wide range of finished products, such as pipes, profiles, sheets, and fittings.
- **Styrene** – Styrenic polymers are used in food packaging, seafood export systems, construction products, and a range of consumer and industrial applications.

## Fertilisers

- **Urea** – Urea is a critical chemical with limited domestic production 

Commercial Information

 and is essential for fertiliser use and diesel exhaust fluid (AdBlue), which most diesel vehicles rely on to operate in New Zealand.

## Medicines and Medical Devices (health products)

- Due to the widespread nature of these products, this information is highly aggregated and is an estimation of all pharmaceutical products and medical devices.

## Construction materials

- **Solvent (Toluene)** – By-product of oil refining. Widely used globally in paints and adhesives. Other petroleum solvents include xylene, naphtha, mineral spirits, etc.
- **Bitumen** – By-product of oil refining with viscosity and waterproof features ideal for road construction and maintenance, civil infrastructure and construction.
- **Adhesives** – Polymer-based blends formulated to bond surfaces. Has inputs derived from oil refining and key uses are for packaging, labelling, and wood products.
- **Petroleum Resins** – By-product of oil refining. Large number of uses including paint manufacture and primarily used as a binder for multiple applications.

[RESTRICTED]

