

Condensed milk

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The next issue of the *ANZ Commodity Price Index* is scheduled for release on: 2 October 2008 at 3pm.

Has the tide turned? The ANZ Commodity Price Index slumped 3.3 percent in August – the largest monthly decline in the index in seven years. Only four commodities recorded higher prices in August, seven recorded a reduction and two were unchanged.

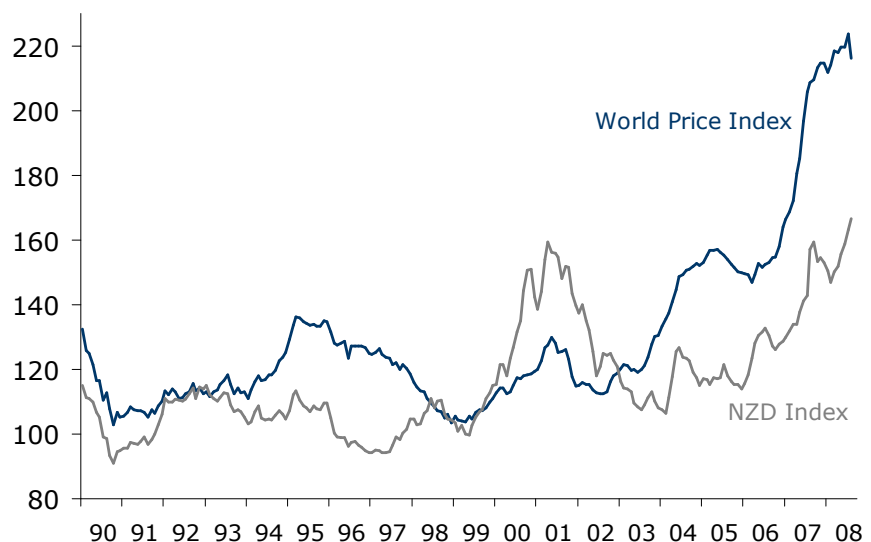
Dairy prices take a dive. A 7.5 percent fall in international dairy prices was the main catalyst of the fall in commodity prices in August. International dairy prices have dropped 18 percent from the peak recorded in November last year. But dairy prices weren't the only commodity to record a fall in prices. The price of aluminium recorded the largest fall in the commodity basket, dropping 10.1 percent from a month earlier. Skin prices recorded the third largest reduction, down 5.2 percent in the month. Falls were also recorded for sawn timber, wool, kiwifruit and beef – with price declines ranging between 0.8 and 1.1 percent.

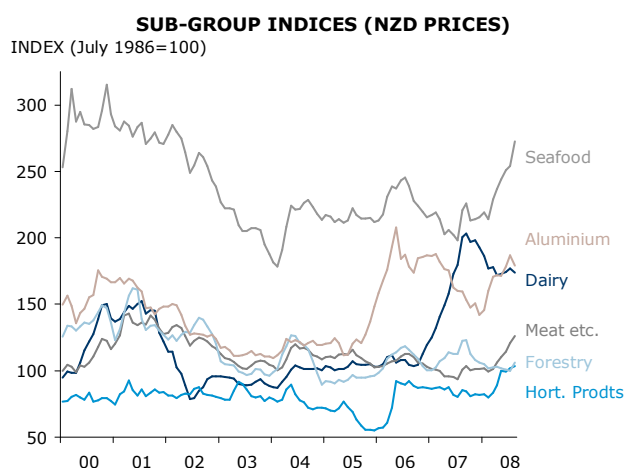
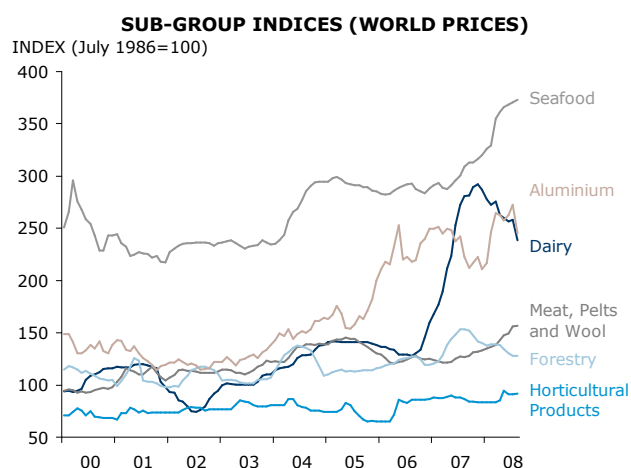
Apple prices hit a 14-year high. Four commodities recorded price rises in August. Apples recorded the largest monthly rise, increasing 2.2 percent in August and pushing the series to a 14-year high (*refer to the featured commodity on page three*). Lamb prices recorded a 1.6 percent rise in August, log prices rose 1.3 percent and seafood prices increased 0.8 percent.

The kiwi dollar loses steam. The value of the New Zealand dollar eased relative to our major trading partners. The largest fall was compared to the US dollar, against which the kiwi dollar slipped 6.1 percent in value. The one notable exception was with regard to the Australian dollar, against which the kiwi dollar appreciated from a seven year low in July. Nevertheless, on a trade weighted basis the value of kiwi dollar was 2.6 percent lower. Accordingly, the ANZ NZ Dollar Commodity Price Index posted a rise in August, lifting 2.0 percent from a month earlier.

ANZ COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

INDEX (July 1986=100)





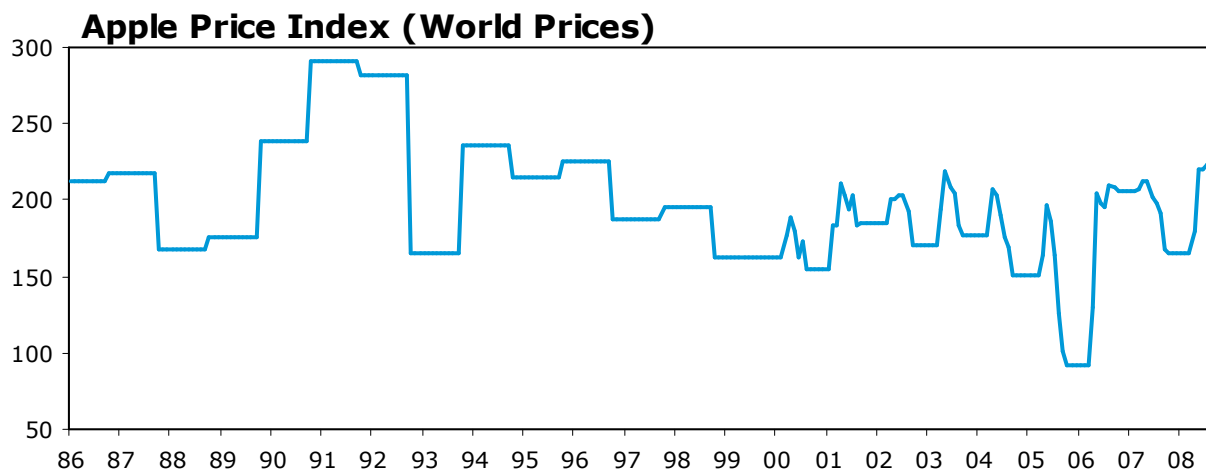
	World Price Index	Monthly % Change	Annual % Change	NZ\$ Index	Monthly % Change	Annual % Change
Aug-03	121.2	1.0	7.8	108.9	1.3	-12.8
Aug-04	150.7	0.9	24.3	123.3	-0.3	13.2
Aug-05	153.9	-0.9	2.1	118.0	-2.7	-4.3
Aug-06	153.0	0.5	-0.6	130.4	-1.7	10.5
Aug-07	208.6	1.4	36.3	156.9	10.0	20.3
Feb-08	214.0	1.1	26.9	147.0	-2.2	11.4
Mar-08	218.3	2.0	26.9	150.1	2.1	12.0
Apr-08	217.7	-0.3	20.7	151.8	1.1	13.4
May-08	219.7	0.9	18.7	155.6	2.5	13.2
Jun-08	219.6	0.0	11.6	158.8	2.1	12.5
Jul-08	223.5	1.8	8.7	163.2	2.8	14.4
Aug-08	216.2	-3.3	3.6	166.5	2.0	6.1

Commodity Price Index weights are based on contributions to merchandise exports. Weights for the 2008 year are: Wool 0.043; Beef 0.086; Lamb 0.130; Venison 0.012; Skins 0.025; Dairy 0.382; Apples 0.020; Kiwifruit 0.043; Logs 0.034; Sawn Timber 0.050; Wood Pulp 0.034; Seafood 0.060; Aluminium 0.083

Featured Commodity: APPLES

New Zealand has been served up with a generous sized portion of the global trade in apples. However, over the current season, local growers have had mixed fortunes – as export apple prices have recently reached a new high, but began with poor growing conditions in some districts.

Apples were introduced into New Zealand when the Rev Samuel Marsden planted the first apple trees in Kerikeri in 1819. After another eighty years, the first trial shipment of apples was successfully exported to the United Kingdom in 1899. As offshore demand grew over the next fifty years, so did the number of apple orchards in New Zealand. A growing pipfruit industry prompted the government in 1948 to give statutory powers to the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board (NZAPMB) to control the purchase and marketing of export apples and pears. In the early 1990s, the NZAPMB introduced the "ENZA" brand to distinguish New Zealand pipfruit in the world marketplace. ENZA Limited became the marketing arm of the NZAPMB and continued to be responsible for the sales of all export-grade apples and pears from New Zealand. The NZAPMB was corporatised in 2000, with shares issued to all ENZA suppliers. Three years later the operations of ENZA were acquired by Turners & Growers, pushing up the number of export destinations to over fifty countries.



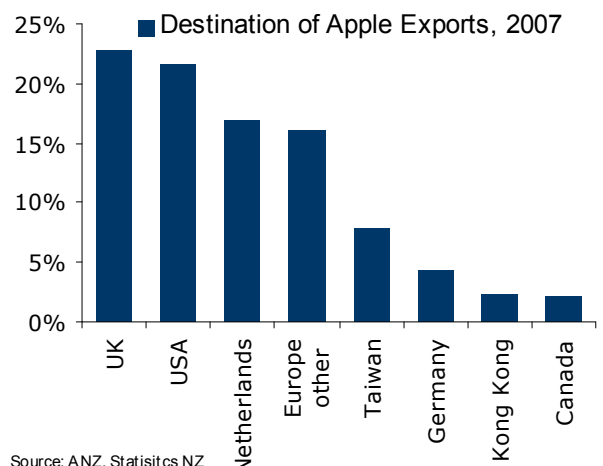
Sources: ANZ, Zentrale Markt- und Preisberichtsstelle

The international trade in apples is a hard-fought marketplace, with NZ competing with several other southern hemisphere apple producers, as well as all other alternative fruits. In addition, over the past decade China has become the world’s leading producer of apples, with a global export market share of about 20 percent. NZ accounts for less than 1 percent of world-wide apple production, but our share of global apple trade rises to 6½ percent (16 percent of southern hemisphere production). International prices for apples hit a low in 2005, caused by an oversupply of product combined with a declining trend in global apple consumption. But prices have recovered, with last month’s prices hitting a 14-year high. Whether these elevated prices remain, given increased competition from other southern hemisphere producers (Argentina, South Africa and Chile), remains to be seen. One reason for the higher prices of late has been a reduction in NZ’s apple production in the current 2008/09 season, due to major frost damage in the Hawke’s Bay last spring.

Depending on growing conditions, New Zealand’s annual apple production is in the vicinity of 500,000 tonnes; of which 65 percent are exported as fresh fruit, 25 percent tonnes are processed into juice and other products, and the remaining 10 percent are consumed domestically.

The total value of apple exports last year was \$370 million, representing just over 1 percent of the total value of our merchandise trade. The largest single market for our apple exports is the United Kingdom, which takes nearly a quarter of our apple exports, by value. Next is the USA with 22 percent of our apples exports, followed by Netherlands, with 17 percent.

A widely heralded omission from the adjacent chart is Australia. In 1921, Australia imposed a ban on the importation of NZ apples to keep out fireblight – a bacterial infection that causes shoots and twigs to wither and die. Despite the risk of infection through NZ fruit being very low, Australia has maintained its ‘biological’ ban. In 2006 the ban was formally lifted, but Australia imposed very stiff conditions, which are still proving to be a stumbling block before trans-Tasman trade can resume.



Source: ANZ, Statistics NZ

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

The Bank (in respect of itself and its principal officers) makes the following investment adviser disclosure to you pursuant to section 41A of the Securities Markets Act 1988.

The Bank (in respect of itself and its principal officers) makes the following investment broker disclosure to you pursuant to section 41G of the Securities Markets Act 1988.

Qualifications, experience and professional standing

Experience

The Bank is a registered bank and, through its staff, is experienced in providing investment advice about its own securities and, where applicable, the securities of other issuers. The Bank has been selling securities, and providing investment advice on those securities, to customers as a core part of its business for many years, drawing on the extensive research undertaken by the Bank and its related companies and the skills of specialised staff employed by the Bank. The Bank is represented on many bank, finance and investment related organisations and keeps abreast of relevant issues by running seminars and workshops for relevant staff and having its investment adviser staff attend external seminars where appropriate. The Bank subscribes to relevant industry publications and, where appropriate, its investment advisers will monitor the financial markets.

Relevant professional body

The Bank is a member of the following professional bodies relevant to the provision of investment advice:

- New Zealand Bankers Association;
- Associate Member of Investment Savings & Insurance Association of NZ;
- Financial Markets Operations Association; and
- Institute of Finance Professionals.

Professional indemnity insurance

The Bank (and its subsidiaries), through its ultimate parent company Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, has professional indemnity insurance which covers its activities including those of investment advisers it employs.

This insurance covers issues (including 'prior acts') arising from staff fraud, electronic crime, documentary fraud and physical loss of property. The scope of the insurance also extends to third party civil claims, including those for negligence. The level of cover is of an amount commensurate with the size and scale of the Bank.

The insurer is ANZcover Insurance Pty Limited.

Dispute resolution facilities

The Bank has a process in place for resolving disputes. Should a problem arise, you can contact any branch of the Bank for more information on the Bank's procedures or refer to any of the Bank's websites.

Unresolved complaints may ultimately be referred to the Banking Ombudsman, whose contact address is PO Box 10-573, Wellington.

Criminal convictions

In the five years before the relevant investment advice is given none of the Bank (in its capacity as an investment adviser and where applicable an investment broker) or any principal officer of the Bank has been:

- Convicted of an offence under the Securities Markets Act 1988, or the Securities Act 1978 or of a crime involving dishonesty (as defined in section 2(1) of the Crimes Act 1961);
- A principal officer of a body corporate when that body corporate committed any of the offences or crimes involving dishonesty as described above;
- Adjudicated bankrupt;
- Prohibited by an Act or by a court from taking part in the management of a company or a business;
- Subject of an adverse finding by a court in any proceeding that has been taken against them in their professional capacity;

- Expelled from or has been prohibited from being a member of a professional body; or
- Placed in statutory management or receivership.

Fees

At the time of providing this disclosure statement it is not practicable to provide accurate disclosure of the fees payable for all securities that may be advised on. However, this information will be disclosed to you should you seek advice from one of the Bank's investment advisers on a specific investment.

Other interests and relationships

When a security is sold by the Bank, the Bank may receive a commission, either from the issuer of a security or from an associated person of the Bank. Whether that commission is received and, if received, its value depends on the security sold. At the time of providing this disclosure statement it is not practicable to provide a detailed list of each security that may be advised on, the name of the issuer of that security and the rate of the commission received by the Bank. However, this information will be disclosed to you should you seek advice from one of the Bank's investment advisers on a specific investment.

In addition to the interest that the Bank has in products of which it is the issuer, the Bank, or an associated person of the Bank, has the following interests or relationships that a reasonable person would find reasonably likely to influence the Bank in providing the investment advice on the securities listed below:

- ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited (ANZIS), as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, is an associated person of the Bank. ANZIS may receive remuneration from a third party relating to a security sold by the Investment Adviser.
- UDC Finance Limited (UDC), as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, is an associated person of the Bank. UDC may receive remuneration from a third party relating to a security sold by the Investment Adviser.
- The Bank has a joint venture relationship with ING (NZ) Holdings Limited (ING). ING and its related companies may receive remuneration from a third party relating to a security sold by the Investment Adviser.

Securities about which investment advice is given

The Bank provides investment advice on the following types of securities:

- Debt securities including term and call deposits, government stock, local authority stock, State-Owned Enterprise bonds, Kiwi bonds and corporate bonds and notes;
- Equity securities such as listed and unlisted shares;
- New Zealand and overseas unit trusts;
- Share in a limited partnership;
- Superannuation schemes and bonds;
- Group investment funds;
- Life insurance products;
- Derivative products including interest rate and currency forward rate contracts and options; and
- Other forms of security, such as participatory securities.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH INVESTMENT MONEY OR INVESTMENT PROPERTY

If you wish to pay investment money to the Bank you can do this in several ways such as by:

- Providing cash;
- Providing a cheque payable to the relevant product or service provider and crossed 'not transferable'; or
- Making an automatic payment or payment through another electronic delivery mechanism operated by the Bank.

Investment property (other than money) may be delivered to the Bank by lodging the relevant property (for example, share certificates) with any branch of the Bank offering a safe custody service, or by posting (using registered post) the documents or other property to a branch of the Bank, identifying your name, account number and investment purpose.

Any investment money lodged with the Bank for the purchase of securities offered by the Bank, its subsidiaries or any third parties will be deposited in accordance with your instructions, to your nominated account or investment. Such money will be held by the Bank according to usual banking terms and conditions applying to that account or the particular terms and conditions relating to the investment and will not be held by the Bank on trust unless explicitly accepted by the Bank on those terms. Any investment money or property accepted by the Bank on trust will be so held until disbursed in accordance with your instructions. Any investment property lodged with the Bank will be held by the Bank as bailee according to the Bank's standard terms and conditions for holding your property.

Record Keeping

The Bank will keep adequate records of the deposit of investment moneys or property and all withdrawals and dealings with such money or property, using the account/investment number allocated to your investment. You may have access to those records upon request.

Auditing

The Bank's systems and operations are internally audited on a regular basis. The financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries are audited annually by KPMG. However, this does not involve an external audit of the receipt, holding and disbursement of the money and other property.

Use of Money and Property

Money or property held by the Bank for a specific purpose communicated to the Bank (e.g. the purchase of an interest in a security) may not be used by the Bank for its own purposes and will be applied for your stated purpose. No member of the Bank's staff may use any money or property deposited with the Bank, for their own purposes or for the benefit of any other person. In the absence of such instructions, money deposited with the Bank may be used by the Bank for its own purposes, provided it repays the money to you upon demand (or where applicable, on maturity), together with interest, where payable.

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