1968 CONSULTATION UNDER ARTICLE XII: 4(B) WITH NEW ZEALAND

Basic Document for the Consultation

1. Legal and administrative basis of the restrictions

Section 48 of the Customs Act 1966, and the Import Control Regulations 1964, provide the legal basis for import control in New Zealand. The 1966 Act replaced the 1913 Customs Act.

The control of imports was imposed, and has been maintained, for balance-of-payments reasons.

Under the Import Control Regulations, the importation of all goods, other than those exempted by the Minister of Customs by notice appearing in the New Zealand Gazette, is prohibited except pursuant to a licence, or permit.

The Regulations prevail notwithstanding any authority for the importation of goods granted in accordance with any other provision of the law, nor does the granting of a licence with respect to any goods absolve an importer from compliance with any other provision of law relating to importation of such goods.

The power to grant, revoke or modify licences or permits and to create exemptions is vested in the Minister of Customs, Minister of Industries and Commerce or Minister of the Overseas Trade. Regulations are administered by the Customs Department. Other Government Departments, such as the Department of Industries and Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture, function in a consultative capacity as regards various aspects of the control, and the Treasury and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand also advise the Government on policy issues involved. Trade associations may also be consulted on occasions. The Tariff and Development Board may upon request of the Minister of Customs make recommendation on any matter relating to the licensing of imports.

Licences are issued on an annual basis and are available for the importation of the specified goods at any time during the twelve months from 1 July to 30 June in the following year.
2. Methods used in restricting imports

The 1968/69 Import Licensing Schedule sets out the provision made for imports into New Zealand during the year 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969. Included in the Schedule is an information section for the guidance of importers. This section embodies all the information of importance for the guidance of importers, giving details of the categories of items, licensing and of the various licensing schemes.

Import licensing categories for 1968/69 are:

"E" or "Exempt" items

An import licence is not required for importation of goods under these items.

"Basic" items

Licences for these items are granted according to the percentage allocation indicated in the Schedule, based upon either the amount of a previous period's licences or upon the value of imports during a previous period. The provision of a basic allocation for goods does not preclude the granting of licences above the basic allocation or the granting of licences to importers not qualifying for basic licences, if circumstances warrant this course. In general, the licences for basic allocations are granted automatically without prior application by the importer.

"C" items

Applications for licences to import goods classed under these items are considered individually on such criteria as essentiality, availability, delivery, price, etc.

"C" plus "Basic" items

These items have an initial basic allocation based upon a previous period and applications for further licences are considered individually as "C" items.

Administrative basic licences

These licences are issued to provide for importation of particular or specified goods that are contained in an item code which has, say, a "C" allocation. The administrative basic allocation covers only part of the item code. The licences are issued automatically and ensure continuity of importation of goods regularly required.

"D" items

No basic allocation is made for these items and licences may be granted in exceptional circumstances.
"Token" licences

These are granted to regular importers to the extent of 115 per cent of previous licences for the same goods and provide for the importation of commercial quantities of certain classes of goods, imports of which are not generally permitted under the Schedule.

No-remittance licences

Private

Approved monies or securities held overseas by New Zealand residents qualify for licences to import goods for which licences are normally given and also for goods of minor value in "D" categories, provided that the goods are for the personal use of the importer and are not for purposes of business or trade. The importer is also required, from 1 July 1968, to remit to New Zealand out of the qualifying funds an amount equal to 30 per cent of the value of the licence.

Commercial

Import licences are granted to the extent of 76.9 per cent of eligible "free funds" held overseas and which are approved by the Reserve Bank, the remaining 23.1 per cent is to be returned to New Zealand through normal banking channels. (The amount to be returned is 30 per cent of the licence value granted).

3. Treatment of imports from different sources

There is no discrimination in the treatment of imports from different sources, all licences being issued on a "global" basis and are therefore available for imports from any country. However, under the New Zealand - Australia Free Trade Agreement, certain commodities listed in Appendix VIII to the Import Licensing Schedule and being the produce or manufacture of Australia, have been exempted when imported from Australia.

4. Commodities or groups of commodities affected by the various forms of restriction

This information is set out in the 1968/69 Import Licensing Schedule covering the importation of goods during the period from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969. Copies of the Schedule have been distributed. In the Schedule the various items of the Customs Tariff are grouped together under item codes according to their allocation.

The Schedule has approximately 827 exempt or controlled items and these are summarized below. (This number excludes the various group allocations which are mentioned later in this section.)
Exempt items

It is estimated that in the 1968/69 licensing period approximately 50 per cent by value of all private imports will be free of licensing. The range is extensive and includes tea in bulk, many drugs, heavy duty trucks, agricultural aircraft, motor spirits, fuel and lubricating oils, printed books, edible nuts, crystal glassware, binoculars, cameras, watches and clocks, sporting arms, vacuum flasks, and whisky, brandy and rum imported in bulk. Manufacturers' raw materials and other requirements are given prominence and exemptions embrace unrefined sugar, tobacco leaf, raw coffee beans, artificial and jute fibres, explosives, certain metals and an extensive range of chemicals. Other notable exemptions relate to laboratory and pharmaceutical glassware, certain earth moving machinery, harvesters, chainsaws, many office machines, and unassembled commercial vehicles of other than two wheel drive.

Token licences

The items (in total 169) for which token licences are granted have not been specified in the Schedule. Token licences have been issued automatically to the extent of 115 per cent of the licences issued in the previous year.

The token allocations cover such goods as preserves, cigarettes, tobacco, clothing, toilet preparations, domestic electrical appliances, knitting machines, and aluminium hollow-ware.

Administrative basic licences

There are thirty-nine item codes with administrative basic licence allocations. These include components parts for the manufacture of machinery, spare parts and miscellaneous items of machinery, parts of footwear and several forms of wire.

Industry, interchangeability and other groups

These groups which have been designed to give greater flexibility to importers in the use of licences have the following allocations:

**Industry groups** cover raw material and components used in the manufacture of particular classes of goods such as biscuits and confectionery: paints, varnishes and printing inks; electrical domestic appliances; footwear; and clothing. Sixteen of these have a basic allocation of 115 per cent of imports under 1967 licences while two groups have a "C" allocation.

**Interchangeability groups** combine items of like goods and the importer may use the one licence for any of the goods within the group. The interchangeability groups are composed of consumer items such as foodstuffs, plants and various seeds, sporting equipment, pharmaceuticals, cutlery, saddlery and harness. Eight have a basic allocation of 115 per cent of imports under 1967 licences while three groups have a basic of 115 per cent of 1967 licences.
Aggregation groups

The aggregation scheme introduced in the 1965/66 licensing period to afford flexibility in the use of licences has been discontinued in 1968/69 because its scope has been materially affected by exemptions and because its continuance would have led to administrative difficulties. Flexibility is, however, being maintained by a liberal transfer policy by allowing importers to nominate the item codes in which they wish to receive entitlement.

In the 1964/65 and subsequent licensing periods, aggregate group licences were issued to manufacturers covering raw materials and components for use in the manufacture of a particular class of goods. This was in the case where industries groups or the provisions of the aggregation scheme, did not meet a particular need. Provision has been made for this type of group licence to be continued. The allocation provided for these is 115 per cent of imports for the same goods under 1967 licences, but in any case where an entitlement is unaffected by the exemptions effective from 1 July 1968 the basis used is 115 per cent of 1967 licences.

Other groups are those for articles and materials used by religious organizations, materials and apparatus for educational purposes and spare parts of motor vehicles which have basic allocations of 115 per cent of 1967 licences, while groups for spare parts of flying machines have basic allocations of 115 per cent of imports under 1967 licences.

5. Use of State trading or Government monopoly in restricting imports

Wheat is imported by the Wheat Board, a Statutory Board appointed by the Government to represent all aspects of production, processing, distribution and consumption of wheat and flour. The functions of the Board include the obligation to ensure orderly production, processing and distribution of wheat and flour, and that adequate supplies are available throughout New Zealand at all times.

Citrus fruit, bananas, pineapples and grapes are imported by a co-operative organization of merchants having, by agreement with the Government, the exclusive right of importation; the agreement providing that the profits of the organization are limited to a nominal amount. This procedure was introduced to ensure the orderly supply and marketing of these perishable fruits.

6. Measures taken since the last consultation in relaxing or otherwise modifying import restrictions

The 1968/69 Import Licensing Schedule exempted an extensive range of goods involving (in whole or in part) 122 item codes which were subject to licence in the preceding period. This followed upon, and was complementary to, fiscal policies aimed at reducing internal demand and stabilizing the economy.
In addition, a further twenty-two item codes were included in an appendix to the Schedule which related to goods which it was proposed to exempt subject to opportunity being given to New Zealand manufacturers to seek a possible variation in the Tariff. These involved goods which, when imported, competed with locally made alternatives.

Apart from these exemptions, the 1968/69 Import Licensing Schedule provides for licensed imports at a monetary level 15 per cent greater than in the 1968/69 period. Taking into account the effect of devaluation, however, it is expected that this provision will enable commercial activity to be maintained at the same level of demand as in the 1967/68 licensing period.

An allocation of 115 per cent of 1967/68 licences or imports mainly applies to consumer goods, industrial raw materials and components for manufacture, although in these latter fields there is limited provision for special consideration to be given to further imports where warranted. Import licences for industrial plant and machinery will be issued on the basis of priority being given to urgent replacements, for manufacturing, for export, or for important public amenities. However, existing machinery will be maintained and to this end licences for spare parts have been provided for in most instances at 115 per cent of 1967/68 and, in addition, some spare parts items are now exempt.

To assist small licence holders, licences of a value of $200 or less will not be reduced, the minimum licence value has been increased from $40 to $50.

7. Effects of the import restrictions on trade and general policy in the use of restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons

A. Introduction

The most pressing problem facing New Zealand throughout 1966 and 1967 was the serious deterioration which occurred in overseas exchange transactions. For the March year 1967 the deficit on current account was $106.6 million. This was offset by a net official capital inflow of $112.9 million, whilst there was a net private capital outflow of $1.2 million.

During the previous March year there was a current account deficit of $117.6 million, which, if added to the 1966/67 deficit made a total deficit over the two year period of $224.1 million. This deficit was financed by a net capital inflow of $182.0 million (of which the private sector contributed a net $3.5 million) and a drawing down of reserves by $42.1 million.
B. Government policy

The seriousness of the balance-of-payments situation was intensified by the sudden and severe collapse of wool prices in December 1966. A series of special measures was introduced by the Government in February and May 1967 aimed at reducing the level of domestic expenditure and at restoring better balance in the external accounts. The main measures taken were:

(a) To reduce internal demand:

- higher charges for power, rail transport, postal services, State house rentals and motor vehicle registration;
- higher internal charges were levied on motor vehicles, marine engines, and higher duties imposed on motor spirits, cigarettes, tobacco and alcohol;
- abolition of butter and flour subsidies and the milk in schools scheme;
- capital issues control was extended to all finance companies and hire purchase regulations tightened.

(b) To increase exports:

- the 150 per cent tax deduction on export market development expenditure was extended until 31 March 1969;
- tax concessions were made to the fishing industry and special depreciation allowances introduced on buildings for processing fish exports;
- the tax deduction for increases in exports sales was raised from 15 per cent to 20 per cent and extended until 31 March 1969.

(c) To directly reduce overseas expenditure:

- overseas travel allowances were reduced;
- the no-remittance import scheme was to be eliminated over a period with increasing proportions of the licence value to be remitted through the banking system.

In the 1967 budget presented on 20 June, the Government also announced tight control over the level of Government expenditures. Actual figures for the 1967/68 March year show that Government expenditure rose by about 1.3 per cent during the year compared with an annual average increase of about 9 per cent in the previous three years.
On 21 November 1967 the New Zealand dollar was devalued by 19.45 per cent following the devaluation of the pound sterling. Devaluation should improve New Zealand's international competitiveness and make it easier to achieve both balance-of-payments equilibrium and a satisfactory rate of economic growth.

C. The current situation

The overseas exchange transaction situation continued to deteriorate throughout 1967 and by the end of October the current account deficit for the twelve month period had risen to $135.8 million. From November onwards, however, the cumulative effect of the measures taken began to be reflected in a very rapid improvement in the current account. By the March year 1968 the current account deficit had fallen to $17.4 million. For the twelve months ended 30 April 1968 a small current account surplus had been achieved. (See Annex I)

By far the most important factor in the recovery in the overseas exchange transactions was the decline in imports. During the March year 1968 import payments were $90.5 million lower than in the March year 1967. This decline can be attributed to the fall in farm incomes and to the lower level of internal activity resulting from the 1967 measures. Payments for invisible items rose by only $3.9 million compared with a rise of $38.8 million during the previous year.

Export receipts during the 1967/68 March year were $8 million lower than during 1966/67. The major decline was in wool receipts which were $65.6 million lower. Butter and cheese receipts were also down on the previous year. These were offset to a large extent by substantial rises in receipts for meat, dairy produce (other than butter and cheese) and forest products. After taking into account a rise of $10.6 million in invisible receipts, total current account receipts for the year rose by $2.7 million.

The marked improvement in the external accounts over recent months has enabled the Government to make substantial repayments of short-term debt. Between January-May this year $62.5 million of International Monetary Fund drawings have been repurchased and $25.8 million repaid to the Bank for International Settlements.

D. Balance-of-payments prospects

It is unlikely that the very rapid rate of improvement in the external accounts which has been achieved over the last six months can be sustained in 1968/69.

The decline in imports which occurred in 1967/68 is not expected to continue and a moderate increase in payments is estimated in 1968/69. There is already evidence of a rise in import prices as a result of devaluation and, in addition, some growth in the volume of imports is also forecast.
The situation regarding export receipts remains uncertain, in particular the outlook for dairy products is not good. Over the last few years world production of dairy products has exceeded demand and large surpluses have arisen with the result that New Zealand is now facing intense world-wide competition from European and other suppliers at heavily subsidized prices.

The immediate prospects for meat, especially beef, looks good and some increases in exports receipts are expected in 1968/69.

The market for crossbred wool is undergoing a period of readjustment, with little indication of any recovery in wool prices which have continued at a low level since the sudden collapse in December 1966. No substantial improvement in wool prices or receipts is forecast for the 1968/69 June year.

In view of the tightness of the London and American loan markets and the need to repay $296 million of short-term debt before 31 March 1972 restraint will have to be maintained over the growth in domestic expenditure. This is in line with the Government's announced intention of achieving a current account surplus in overseas exchange transactions during calendar year 1969.
# Annex I

## NEW ZEALAND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### Table 1

**OVERSEAS EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS**

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<td>3. Capital payments:</td>
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<td>912.3</td>
<td>1085.2</td>
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### Balance on trade transactions

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<tr>
<td>Balance on trade transactions</td>
<td>+129.2</td>
<td>+102.8</td>
<td>+111.6</td>
<td>+31.7</td>
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<td>Invisible balance</td>
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<td>-118.5</td>
<td>-136.0</td>
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<td>Current account balance</td>
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<td>-12.3</td>
<td>-47.2</td>
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### Table 2

**OVERSEAS EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS - PERCENTAGE CHANGE**

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<tr>
<td>(a) Butter</td>
<td>+20.9</td>
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<td>+1.5</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
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<td>(b) Cheese</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
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<td>+3.2</td>
<td>+1.3</td>
<td>+21.7</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
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<td>(c) Meat</td>
<td>+12.1</td>
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<td>-0.5</td>
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<td>(d) Wool</td>
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<td>-10.6</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
<td>-30.3</td>
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<td>(e) Other</td>
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<td>+21.8</td>
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<td>-40.7</td>
<td>-12.3</td>
<td>-13.7</td>
<td>+238.9</td>
<td>+14.8</td>
<td>+30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL RECEIPTS:</strong></td>
<td>+0.1</td>
<td>+10.7</td>
<td>+4.5</td>
<td>+15.3</td>
<td>+5.4</td>
<td>+5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Payments:**

1. Imports:
   (a) Government | +3.4  | +11.4 | +19.4 | +11.3 | +2.2 | -18.3 |
   (b) Private   | -4.7  | +21.2 | +3.3 | +13.2 | -3.3 | -11.9 |
   Total imports | -4.0  | +20.3 | +4.7 | +13.0 | -2.7 | +12.5 |

2. Other current payments:
   (a) Government | +3.6  | +10.3 | +1.6 | +16.3 | +22.8 | +2.1 |
   (b) Private   | +6.2  | +8.7 | +17.0 | +7.3 | +15.0 | +1.2 |
   Total current payments | -1.8  | +17.5 | +6.8 | +12.0 | +1.9 | +1.4 |

3. Capital payments:
   (a) Government | -70.5 | +176.9 | -63.4 | +432.9 | -17.8 | +121.6 |
   (b) Private   | -13.6 | +29.4 | +32.4 | -1.6 | +0.8 | +17.9 |
   Total capital payments | -60.1 | +118.6 | -27.3 | +166.3 | -13.6 | +94.0 |

**TOTAL PAYMENTS:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-6.6</th>
<th>+21.1</th>
<th>+4.6</th>
<th>+19.0</th>
<th>+0.4</th>
<th>+0.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on trade transactions</td>
<td>+132.4</td>
<td>-20.4</td>
<td>+8.6</td>
<td>-71.5</td>
<td>+130.8</td>
<td>+112.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invisible balance</td>
<td>+11.7</td>
<td>+3.1</td>
<td>+14.9</td>
<td>+9.7</td>
<td>+20.6</td>
<td>-3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current account balance</td>
<td>-130.5</td>
<td>-209.7</td>
<td>+54.4</td>
<td>+382.0</td>
<td>-9.4</td>
<td>-83.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital account balance</td>
<td>-17.5</td>
<td>-88.7</td>
<td>+144.0</td>
<td>+477.0</td>
<td>+58.8</td>
<td>-23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall balance</td>
<td>+841.9</td>
<td>-118.5</td>
<td>+13.0</td>
<td>+286.9</td>
<td>-111.0</td>
<td>-4227.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Annex II

**NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS**

### Table 1

**NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS BY DIVISIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 1964 TO 30 JUNE 1967**

*(Valuation basis c.i.f. $NZ '000)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>30.6.65</th>
<th>30.6.66</th>
<th>30.6.67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00 Live animals</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Meat and meat preparations</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Dairy products and eggs</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Fish and fish preparations</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Cereals and cereal preparations</td>
<td>9,927</td>
<td>8,377</td>
<td>6,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Fruit and vegetables</td>
<td>11,495</td>
<td>14,103</td>
<td>12,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Sugar and sugar preparations</td>
<td>8,788</td>
<td>7,122</td>
<td>6,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof</td>
<td>10,216</td>
<td>12,650</td>
<td>11,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Miscellaneous food preparations</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Beverages</td>
<td>5,206</td>
<td>5,222</td>
<td>6,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures</td>
<td>3,559</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>4,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels</td>
<td>1,177</td>
<td>1,261</td>
<td>1,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Crude rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>4,838</td>
<td>5,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Wood and cork</td>
<td>6,672</td>
<td>7,446</td>
<td>6,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Pulp and waste paper</td>
<td>1,891</td>
<td>2,370</td>
<td>2,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Textile fibres</td>
<td>6,963</td>
<td>7,666</td>
<td>6,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones</td>
<td>19,987</td>
<td>22,429</td>
<td>26,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.s.</td>
<td>2,398</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>2,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Coal, coke and briquettes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Petroleum and petroleum products</td>
<td>64,344</td>
<td>51,254</td>
<td>56,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Gas</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Animal oils and fats</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity</td>
<td>Year ended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.6.65</td>
<td>30.6.66</td>
<td>30.6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oils and fats unprocessed</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>1,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetable origin</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical elements and compounds</td>
<td>18,664</td>
<td>19,883</td>
<td>19,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials</td>
<td>3,185</td>
<td>4,941</td>
<td>5,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal and pharmaceutical products</td>
<td>11,822</td>
<td>15,136</td>
<td>14,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential oils and perfume materials</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>2,507</td>
<td>2,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers, manufactured</td>
<td>6,783</td>
<td>7,976</td>
<td>6,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosives</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, artificial resins</td>
<td>15,509</td>
<td>19,624</td>
<td>17,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous chemical materials and products</td>
<td>8,499</td>
<td>11,032</td>
<td>11,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather, leather manufactures n.e.s. and dressed furs</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>1,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubber manufactures n.e.s.</td>
<td>4,867</td>
<td>5,461</td>
<td>5,396</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>1,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof</td>
<td>10,178</td>
<td>10,119</td>
<td>9,089</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products</td>
<td>74,590</td>
<td>79,987</td>
<td>78,390</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.</td>
<td>11,070</td>
<td>11,333</td>
<td>10,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron and steel</td>
<td>58,730</td>
<td>67,275</td>
<td>62,295</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-ferrous metals</td>
<td>21,505</td>
<td>25,475</td>
<td>26,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures of metals</td>
<td>22,860</td>
<td>26,336</td>
<td>27,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery other than electric</td>
<td>88,602</td>
<td>119,138</td>
<td>111,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances</td>
<td>58,491</td>
<td>51,444</td>
<td>60,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>94,386</td>
<td>103,418</td>
<td>97,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings</td>
<td>1,161</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel goods, handbags and similar articles</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td>3,277</td>
<td>2,861</td>
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<tr>
<td>Footwear</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>1,388</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 1 (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Year ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30.6.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86  Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks</td>
<td>13,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89  Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.</td>
<td>23,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93  Human remains</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94  Live animals n.e.s. including zoo animals and animals of a kind commonly kept as pets</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95  Arms of war and ammunition therefor</td>
<td>1,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96  Coin (except gold coin) not being legal tender</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand totals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>724,460</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 2

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country of origin</th>
<th>Year ended</th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valuation</td>
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<td>30.6.66</td>
<td>30.6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>324</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>128,657</td>
<td>134,341</td>
<td>143,169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>1,046</td>
<td>903</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>1,233</td>
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<td>Barbados</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basutoland, Bechuanaland</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium and Luxemburg</td>
<td>4,629</td>
<td>3,964</td>
<td>4,202</td>
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<td>Bermuda</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>581</td>
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<td>Botswana (1)</td>
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<td>British Honduras</td>
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<td>British Solomon Islands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>2,542</td>
<td>458</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burma</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>27,079</td>
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<td>32,052</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canary Islands</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>5,913</td>
<td>6,681</td>
<td>6,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Mainland)</td>
<td>2,118</td>
<td>2,991</td>
<td>3,368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo - Brazzaville</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo - Leopoldville</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>284</td>
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Table 2 (cont'd)

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<tr>
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<th>Valuation 30.6.65</th>
<th>C.I.F. 30.6.66</th>
<th>$NZ 2,000 30.6.67</th>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>2,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>2,036</td>
<td>1,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>1,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia and Eritrea</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>1,199</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>1,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,368</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>1,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formosa (Taiwan)</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>2,055</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France and Monaco</td>
<td>4,980</td>
<td>5,755</td>
<td>6,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Polynesia</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>1,974</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, East</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, West</td>
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<td>28,255</td>
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<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1,405</td>
<td>2,479</td>
<td>1,638</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert and Ellice Islands</td>
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<td>1,251</td>
<td>1,301</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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