

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON
TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

BOP/66

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1967 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 replaces 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. The 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 occasion. 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 1967/68 Import Licensing Schedule sets out the provision made for imports into New Zealand during the year 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968. 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 allocations and of the various licensing schemes.

A. Import licensing categories for 1967/68 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, where 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 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 but licences may be granted in exceptional circumstances.

"Token" licences

These are granted to regular importers to the extent of 100 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. Money 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 to remit to New Zealand out of the qualifying funds an amount equal to 15 per cent of the value of the licence.
- Commercial. Import licences are granted to the extent of 80 per cent of eligible "free funds" held overseas and which are approved by the Reserve Bank, the remaining 20 per cent to be returned to New Zealand through normal banking channels.

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 XI 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 1967/68 Import Licensing Schedule covering the importation of goods during the period from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968. 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 allocations. Because of the impending change to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature the item codes are rearranged in the present Schedule which contains a transposition "key" from the previous items codes. In most cases the items are in the same categories in the new Schedule.

The Schedule has approximately 907 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

Items codes for which no import licence is required total fifty-eight and range from essential consumer goods including iodized salt, tea in bulk, certain drugs, heavy duty trucks, agricultural aircraft, motor spirits, fuel and lubricating oils, printed books and a wide range of textiles, to manufacturers' raw materials such as unrefined sugar, tobacco leaf, raw coffee beans, artificial and jute fibres, explosives and certain metals in primary forms. Imports under exempt items represent about one third of total imports.

Basic items

The 520 basic items cover a wide range of goods, examples of which are - foodstuffs, some textile fabrics, animal and vegetable oils and fats, chemicals, plastic moulding powders, machinery, motor cycles and scooters, some clothing, watches and clocks, and sporting goods.

"C" items

There are 180 items in the "C" category the principal of which are road motor vehicles (excluding heavy duty trucks which are exempt), aircraft, cycles, newsprint and various items of machinery.

"C" plus basic items

Included in the thirty-three "C plus basic" items are certain types of yarns and fabrics, some metal products, machinery parts and marine engines.

"D" items

In the "D" category there are 116 items covering goods of a kind made in New Zealand. These items include footwear, travel goods, domestic electric appliances, tobacco manufactures, beer, some spirits, ceramic products and articles of paper and paperboard. However for most of the "D" items token licence allocations have been provided.

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 100 per cent of the licences issued in the previous year.

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

Administrative basic licences

There are forty item codes with administrative basic licence allocations. These include component 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 are designed to give greater flexibility to importers in the use of licences have the following allocations.

Industry groups cover raw materials and components associated with 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 80 per cent 1966 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 seeds, sporting equipment, pharmaceuticals, and wines and spirits. The thirteen groups each have a basic allocation of 80 per cent of 1966 licences.

Aggregation groups

A special aggregation group, first introduced in 1965/66 provides for one licence which may be used for the importation of any of the item codes for which the licence is issued. These item codes cover a wide variety of goods varying from basic foodstuffs to materials and components for use in manufacture but which do not fit into an existing industry group. The 1967/68 allocation for this group is 80 per cent of 1966 licences.

This grouping widened a similar scheme first introduced in 1964 in relation to individual manufacturers' requirements. A further group having a "C" allocation provides for manufacturers' samples.

Other groups are those for articles and materials used by religious organizations, materials and apparatus for educational purposes which have allocations of 80 per cent of 1966 licences, while those for spare parts of motor vehicles and spare parts of flying machines, have basic allocations of 100 per cent of 1966 licences.

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

The only commodity imported under a State-trading enterprise is wheat. Citrus fruit, bananas, pineapples and grapes are imported by a co-operative organization of merchants having, by agreement with the Government, the exclusive rights 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

There has been an overall reduction in import licence allocations for the 1967/68 import licensing year, but, however, the exempt items in the 1966/67 Schedule are being continued for 1967/68.

Allocations for consumer goods have been reduced in the main by 20 per cent, as have allocations for 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. Licences for industrial plant and machinery will be issued only for urgent replacements, for manufacturing for export or for important public amenities. However, existing machinery will be maintained and to this end spare parts have been provided for in most instances at 100 per cent of 1966/67. To assist small licence-holders licences of a value of £100 (\$200) or less will not be reduced and in addition the token licence scheme will be maintained at its current level.

No further licences are being granted under the Aggregation Scheme but existing aggregation licences will qualify for licences in the 1967/68 licensing year at 80 per cent of the 1966/67 licences.

Some of the factors taken into account when determining the percentage allocations were the extent to which reductions had been made in previous years and the savings in overseas exchange which could be achieved when domestic manufacture is able to make up any deficiency in the supply of goods.

The reduction in the import provision made in the Schedule complements other measures taken by the Government to check the rate of growth in national expenditure.

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

(a) Overseas exchange transactions

The overall balance of overseas exchange transactions for the year ended March 1967 showed a surplus of £NZ 2.6 million compared with a deficit of £NZ 23.6 million in 1965/66. This improvement was almost wholly due to a marked rise in Government overseas borrowing. However, there was also an improvement in the trade balance which was offset to some extent by the continuing rise of the deficit in invisibles. The increase in export income was the result of a greater volume of exports which in general offset the falling trend in export prices. The sharp fall in wool prices and the consequent purchases by the Wool Commission under the floor price scheme had not affected the receipts for wool exports to any large extent up to the end of March on account of the rather long time lag between the selling of the wool and receipt of the overseas exchange involved. From now on it is expected that receipts from wool exports will fall very sharply and that for the year ended June such receipts will be about £NZ 34 million below the June year 1966.

The rise in private imports in 1966/67 was much lower than in the previous year as a result of the measures taken by the Government in 1966 to reduce demand. A provisional return of overseas exchange transactions for the year ended March 1967 is shown in Appendix I, attached. For comparison the figures from the previous year are shown and the yearly difference for each component is also given.

Appendix II, attached, shows how the current account deficit of £NZ 53.3 million was financed.

(b) General policy

In view of the continuing pressure on the balance of payments because of high internal demand, measures were introduced during the year ended March 1967 to:

- (i) reduce the demand for overseas exchange;
- (ii) increase export earnings;
- (iii) reduce internal liquidity and demand.

(i) Reduce the demand for overseas exchange

There was a 15 per cent reduction, with some exceptions, in those industrial raw materials and components still subject to licensing in the 1966/67 Import Licensing Schedule. Reductions of 20 per cent were made for consumer goods, machinery and motor vehicles. Existing exemptions from import licensing were continued with some minor exceptions. Exempt items amount to about one third of all private imports.

Complementary to reduced allowances for imports was a suspension of investment allowances for the installation of new plant and equipment. Building programming also helped to restrain the growth of demands for imported items which in New Zealand account for about one quarter of construction costs.

All companies incorporated in New Zealand with a 25 per cent or more shareholding held overseas, or subsidiaries of overseas companies in which 51 per cent of the shares in the subsidiary are held by the parent company now require prior consent before funds can be raised on the capital market. This has had the effect of reducing the demand for exchange and for investment funds within New Zealand. Measures were also introduced which aimed at making better use of overseas resources by ensuring that the proceeds from the sale of currency were remitted through the New Zealand banking system.

(ii) Increased export earnings

During the year the Government maintained and extended taxation incentives for farmers and introduced a taxation incentive designed to encourage increases in livestock numbers. In addition to these incentives a taxation incentive was introduced to manufacturing concerns for increases in manufacturing exports.

To assist market and tourist promotion the Government continued a deduction for tax purposes at the rate of 150 per cent of the cost of export and tourist promotion expenditure.

(iii) Reduction of internal demand

A number of measures were introduced during the year which indirectly affected the balance of payments. They were largely directed at curbing excessive demand. The measures included increased interest rates on saving bank investment accounts and on Government loans and conversion offers. Liquidity in the economy was lessened by the continuation of the measures introduced in September 1965 which required lending institutions to invest in, or increase their investment in Government securities.

The expansion of credit was adjusted so that there were sufficient advances to finance exports and related activities. However, advances to other sectors remained tight.

In February 1967, following the decline of wool prices, further measures were introduced in order to dampen internal demand and reduce pressure on the balance of payments. Among the measures directly influencing the balance of payments were:

- (i) a reduction in the amounts which may be allocated for private travel;
- (ii) a closer scrutiny of all invisible payments;
- (iii) the elimination over a period, of the no-remittance import scheme in order to lessen the incentive to hold assets abroad.

Among the measures announced to check the growth of national expenditure were:

- (i) the restriction of Government expenditure for 1967/68 to an increase of 4 per cent on the 1966/67 appropriation;
- (ii) the removal of subsidies on wheat, flour and butter;
- (iii) increased charges for postal, telephone and telegraph services;
- (iv) an annual lending limit of £NZ 20 million by the State Advances Corporation;
- (v) the tightening of hire purchase regulations;
- (vi) the extension of capital issues control to finance companies.

The recently announced 1967/68 Import Licensing Schedule included a 20 per cent reduction in industrial raw materials, machinery and components. Reductions of 20 per cent were also made for consumer goods and motor vehicles. There was no reduction in the number of exempt items.

Export receipts are not expected to increase sufficiently to build up reserves to meet the seasonal run on reserves from July to December. Present indications are for a large and persisting current account deficit in the year ending March 1968.

Appendix I

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS
PROVISIONAL RETURN OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

(NZ million)

	<u>Years ended March</u>		
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Differences</u>
<u>RECEIPTS:</u>			
1. <u>Exports:</u>			
(a) Butter	53.9	58.8	+ 4.9
(b) Cheese	22.6	27.5	+ 4.9
(c) Other dairy products	22.8	26.5	+ 3.7
(d) Meat	107.4	103.9	- 3.5
(e) Wool	115.4	108.3	- 7.1
(f) Other animal products	31.5	34.6	+ 3.1
(g) Forest products	12.8	14.0	+ 1.2
(h) Other primary products	13.9	15.9	+ 2.0
(i) Miscellaneous	6.9	8.5	+ 1.6
<u>Total exports:</u>	<u>387.1</u>	<u>397.9</u>	<u>+10.8</u>
2. <u>Other current receipts:</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>46.1</u>	<u>+ 3.9</u>
<u>Total current receipts:</u>	<u>429.2</u>	<u>444.0</u>	<u>+14.8</u>
3. <u>Capital receipts:</u>			
(a) Government sale of investments	25.4	28.5	+ 3.1
(b) Government borrowing	27.9	39.8	+11.9
(c) IMF drawings	25.2	-	-25.2
(d) Loans to Reserve Bank	-	22.8	+22.8
(e) Private	11.3	12.0	+ 0.7
<u>Total capital receipts:</u>	<u>89.8</u>	<u>103.1</u>	<u>+13.3</u>
<u>Total receipts:</u>	<u>519.0</u>	<u>547.1</u>	<u>+28.1</u>
<u>PAYMENTS:</u>			
1. <u>Imports:</u>			
(a) Government	36.3	37.1	+ 0.8
(b) Private	334.9	324.0	-10.9
<u>Total imports:</u>	<u>371.2</u>	<u>361.2</u>	<u>-10.0</u>
2. <u>Other current payments:</u>			
(a) Government	22.8	28.0	+ 5.2
(b) Private	94.0	108.1	+14.1
<u>Total other current payments:</u>	<u>116.8</u>	<u>136.1</u>	<u>+19.3</u>
<u>Total current payments:</u>	<u>488.0</u>	<u>497.3</u>	<u>+ 9.3</u>

	<u>Years ended March</u>		
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>Differences</u>
3. <u>Capital payments:</u>			
(a) Government investment	23.1	25.9	+ 2.8
(b) Government debt repayment	19.0	8.7	-10.3
(c) Private	<u>12.5</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>+ 0.1</u>
<u>Total capital payments:</u>	<u>54.6</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>- 7.4</u>
<u>Total payments:</u>	<u>542.6</u>	<u>544.5</u>	<u>+ 1.9</u>
Balance on trade transactions:	+15.9	+36.7	20.8 surplus
Balance on invisible transactions:	<u>-74.6</u>	<u>-90.0</u>	<u>15.4 deficit</u>
Current account balance:	-58.8	-53.3	+ 5.5
Capital account balance:	<u>+35.2</u>	<u>+55.9</u>	<u>+20.7</u>
Overall balance:	<u>-23.6</u>	<u>+ 2.6</u>	<u>+26.2</u>

Net overseas assets:

Total as at last Wednesday in March 1967	£58.2 million
Increase since last Wednesday in March 1966	£ 0.1 million

Figures may not add because of rounding.

Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Appendix II

FINANCING OF THE CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT

		<u>£NZ million</u>
<u>Borrowing:</u>		
Government	39.8	
Reserve Bank	22.8	
	<u>62.6</u>	
Drawing from IMF	<u>Nil</u>	62.6
Less official debt repayment		<u>8.7</u>
		53.9
Reduction in Government held overseas assets		<u>2.6</u>
		56.5
Net private capital outflow	0.6	
Errors, omissions and exchange valuation differences	<u>2.5</u>	<u>- 3.2</u>
		<u>53.3</u>

Figures may not add because of rounding.

Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand

Annex INEW ZEALAND IMPORTS BY DIVISIONS FOR THE
PERIOD 1 JULY 1963 TO 31 DECEMBER 1966

(Valuation basis c.i.f. ENZ'000)

Division	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
00 Live animals	257	242	309	173
01 Meat and meat preparations	13	35	53	26
02 Dairy products and eggs	2	13	77	54
03 Fish and fish preparations	1,047	956	1,039	620
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	5,176	4,964	4,188	1,792
05 Fruit and vegetables	5,945	5,747	7,051	2,862
06 Sugar and sugar preparations	10,517	4,394	3,561	1,545
07 Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	5,373	5,108	6,325	2,530
08 Feeding stuff for animals	83	54	62	44
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	136	121	184	95
11 Beverages	2,546	2,603	2,610	1,539
12 Tobacco	1,430	1,779	1,992	1,262
21 Hides, skins, furs, undressed	79	95	145	146
22 Oilseeds, oilnuts, kernels	512	589	631	389
23 Crude rubber	2,399	2,705	2,419	1,375
24 Wood and cork	2,538	3,336	3,728	2,048
25 Pulp and waste paper	1,031	946	1,185	514
26 Textile fibres	2,813	3,482	3,830	1,592
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal	8,869	9,994	11,214	7,511
28 Metalliferous ores and scrap	80	39	56	22
29 Animal and vegetable crude materials n.e.i.	1,286	1,199	1,345	700
32 Coal, coke and briquettes	10	4	104	240
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	28,900	32,172	25,667	14,003
34 Gas, natural and manufactured	26	34	37	16
41 Animal oils and fats	22	24	43	12
42 Vegetable oils and fats, unprocessed	520	523	582	324
43 Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	67	73	100	33
51 Chemical elements and compounds	7,739	9,332	9,955	5,171
52 Mineral tar and chemicals from coal etc.	189	175	197	60
53 Dyeing, tanning etc. materials	1,161	1,592	2,468	1,462

Division	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
54 Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,302	5,911	7,568	3,525
55 Essential oils and perfumes etc.	867	960	1,251	625
56 Manufactured fertilizers	2,423	3,392	3,991	2,055
57 Explosives etc.	802	832	938	546
58 Plastic materials etc.	6,568	7,754	9,800	4,497
59 Miscellaneous chemicals	4,084	4,249	5,496	3,269
61 Leather manufactures, n.e.i., etc.	641	659	721	291
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.i.	2,399	2,433	2,730	1,333
63 Wood and cork manufactures excluding furniture	806	993	938	529
64 Paper manufactures and paperboard	5,789	5,089	5,063	2,497
65 Textile yarns, fabric etc.	37,152	37,295	40,007	19,215
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	6,049	5,535	5,668	2,790
67 Iron and steel	27,148	29,365	33,658	16,882
68 Non-ferrous metals	3,470	10,753	12,735	6,424
69 Manufactures of metal	11,524	11,340	13,166	6,880
71 Machinery, non-electric	41,571	44,301	59,655	27,040
72 Electric machinery etc.	27,890	29,246	25,726	14,578
73 Transport equipment	44,178	47,193	51,787	25,251
81 Sanitary, etc. fixtures and fittings	498	581	594	270
82 Furniture and fixtures	113	30	96	40
83 Travel goods, handbags etc.	49	38	50	35
84 Clothing	1,736	1,766	1,636	637
85 Footwear	623	620	695	286
86 Precision instruments	6,336	6,771	7,651	4,047
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.i.	11,927	11,796	13,144	6,767
Commodities not classified ¹	1,299	949	648	402
	<u>347,009</u>	<u>362,230</u>	<u>396,616</u>	<u>198,873</u>

¹Gold excluded

Annex IIIMPORTS BY COUNTRIES DURING THE PERIOD
1 JULY 1963 TO 31 DECEMBER 1966

(Valuation basis c.i.f. in £NZ'000)

Country	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
Aden Colony and Protectorate	52	206	222	45
Australia	68,255	64,328	67,181	39,387
Bahamas	--	--	--	--
Bahrein	888	558	165	204
Barbados	1	4	1	1
Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland*	23	46	29	10
Bermuda	-	4	1	1
Guyana	17	20	27	14
British Honduras	-	1	-	-
British Solomon Islands	--	--	13	-
Brunei	-	244	1,271	-
Ceylon	3,225	2,956	3,341	1,441
Cyprus	196	90	144	2
Fiji	3,028	600	819	111
Gambia	-	--	-	-
Ghana	757	699	1,239	232
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-
Gilbert and Ellice	379	455	625	314
Hong Kong	4,105	4,654	5,037	2,545
India, including Sikkim, etc.	6,347	4,661	6,303	2,676
Ireland, Republic of	59	83	86	26
Jamaica	270	244	243	46
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	--	-
Kenya	361	384	447	307
Kuwait	1,166	8,246	8,773	4,607
Leeward and Windwards	6	4	3	3
Malaysia	5,111	5,653	3,530	1,850
Malawi	(1)	44	48	28
Malta including Gozo, etc.	35	39	29	5
Mauritius and Dependencies	52	72	52	13
Nauru	2,486	2,839	2,747	2,101
New Hebrides Cond.	--	--	-	-

¹Zambia, Malawi and Southern Rhodesia were Rhodesia and Nyasaland until 1964.

Country	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
New Zealand re-imports	219	453	210	136
Nigeria	65	47	96	64
Norfolk Island	-	--	-	-
Pakistan	386	209	328	727
Papua, etc.	29	51	113	53
Pitcairn Island	-	-	-	-
Qatar and Trucial Sheikdoms	-	963	296	634
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	302	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seychelles	30	-	--	-
Sierra Leone	1	-	--	-
Singapore	(2)	(2)	733	787
South Africa and South-West Africa	1,139	1,095	1,423	763
Southern Rhodesia	(1)	337	593	-
Tanzania	(3)	832	729	267
Tanganyika	756	(3)	(3)	(3)
Tonga	225	298	749	232
Trinidad and Tobago	34	90	34	21
Uganda	316	385	419	270
United Kingdom	130,891	128,421	146,874	67,260
Western Samoa	1,478	1,337	1,025	181
Zambia	(1)	--	3	2
Zanzibar and Pemba	5	(3)	(3)	(3)
Austria	534	513	521	216
Denmark	560	870	1,077	564
Norway	754	664	688	369
Portugal	324	347	294	134
Sweden	6,984	5,660	3,553	1,447
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	2,991	3,319	3,815	1,694
Belgium and Luxemburg	3,038	2,314	1,989	967
France	3,334	2,490	2,878	1,514
Germany, West	9,493	10,472	12,353	6,817
Italy	3,103	3,389	4,278	2,649
Netherlands	3,971	4,732	5,000	2,435
Alaska	-	-	(4)	(4)

¹ Zambia, Malawi and Southern Rhodesia were Rhodesia and Nyasaland until 1964.

² See under Malaysia for 1964 and 1965.

³ Tanzania from 1965, previously Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba.

⁴ United States of America includes Alaska and Hawaii from 1966.

Country	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
American Samoa	-	--	-	--
Bolivia	--	15	2	-
Canada	11,461	13,539	16,167	8,238
Colombia	25	17	36	4
Costa Rica	14	15	17	-
Cuba	2	-	--	--
Dominican Republic	1,786	446	203	1
Ecuador	1	3	353	406
El Salvador	-	--	--	--
Guam	-	--	-	-
Guatemala	2	2	7	6
Haiti	-	-	--	--
Hawaii	24	6	(1)	(1)
Honduras	1	1	2	--
Liberia	-	-	-	-
Mexico	515	473	646	431
Nicaragua	--	-	1	-
Panama Canal Zone	--	-	-	-
Panama Republic	-	--	-	125
Philippines	127	124	207	70
Puerto Rico, etc.	4	23	10	4
Ryukyus Islands, etc.	-	-	-	-
United States Trust Territories in Pacific	-	-	-	--
United States of America	32,353 ¹	41,901 ¹	46,305 ¹	24,445
Venezuela	2,395	1,392	205	607
Afghanistan	--	--	1	--
Algeria	-	--	-	-
Angda including Cabinda	3	4	14	2
Argentina	14	9	13	3
Brazil	261	229	286	99
Bulgaria	--	1	4	5
Burma	4	2	4	1
Cambodia	1	-	1	--
Cameroon	-	--	1	-
Canary Islands	--	-	-	--
Chile	92	213	122	38
China	800	1,059	1,499	806
Comero Islands	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	25	14	24	-

¹United States of America includes Alaska and Hawaii from 1966.

Country	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
Congo (Leopoldville)	18	48	23	-
Czechoslovakia	651	667	700	378
Egypt (United Arab Republic)	4	4	259	--
Ethiopia and Eritrea	42	9	19	26
Finland	813	684	594	267
Formosa	65	1,020	1,025	44
French Polynesia	1,046	962	987	304
French Somaliland	-	--	-	-
Gabon	-	3	2	1
Germany, East	182	202	225	88
Greece	9	8	11	3
Greenland	-	-	-	-
Hungary	31	31	38	32
Iceland	--	--	-	--
Indonesia	3,238	391	1,257	235
Iran	1,497	7,816	4,452	2,113
Iraq	27	63	11	--
Israel	24	19	31	28
Ivory Coast	17	35	80	68
Japan	17,115	20,319	24,945	12,175
Jordan	--	--	-	--
Korea, Republic of	2	1	6	5
Lebanon	1	2	-	1
Macao	1	2	2	--
Madagascar	1	1	6	1
Mauritania	-	-	-	-
Mongolian Peoples' Republic	-	-	-	--
Morocco	3	5	3	3
Mozambique	1	6	29	46
Netherlands Antilles	1,575	1,020	18	49
New Caledonia	--	--	--	--
Niger	-	--	-	-
North Korea	-	6	--	-
North Viet-Nam	-	--	--	-
Paraguay	--	--	--	--
Peru	216	545	21	3
Poland	16	48	53	47
Portuguese Guinea	1	-	-	-
Reunion	703	-	523	-
Rwanda	-	1	16	-
Rumania	-	2	1	3
Saudi Arabia	630	1,383	2,020	1,185
Senegal	40	41	-	-

Country	Year ending 30.6.1964	Year ending 30.6.1965	Year ended 30.6.1966	Six months ended 31.12.1966
Society Islands	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Somalia	--	--	--	-
South Viet-Nam	1	--	--	-
Spain	176	272	300	116
Sudan	26	20	39	15
Surinam	-	-	--	-
Syria	5	10	9	1
Thailand	170	186	157	69
Togo	151	-	-	11
Tunisia	-	40	-	-
Turkey	73	55	41	26
USSR	490	155	188	55
Uruguay	--	--	--	--
Yemen	--	1	1	-
Yugoslavia	254	11	9	4
Total ¹	347,009	362,230	396,616	198,873

¹Totals exclude gold.

²French Polynesia from 1964, previously French Oceania and Society Islands.

Symbols - Nil
 -- Too small

The figures for the year ending 30 June 1966 and for the six months to 31 December 1966 are provisional and subject to amendment.