

## NEW ZEALAND

Economic classification:	Industrial Market economy	
Oil exporter or importer (net):	Importer	
Annual per capita income:	US\$5,300	1985
Annual per capita GNP	US\$5,724	1985
Average annual growth	1.2%	1975-85
Annual inflation rate	13.5%	1975-85
Annual inflation rate	10.4%	1986
Volume of imports	6.05 billion US\$	1986
Of which food	4.5%	1986
Of which fuels	10.8%	1986
Principal foreign exchange earning export:	Agricultural products	
Debt service as % of GNP	14.1%	1985
Debt service as % of exports	42.5%/31.5%	Mar 1985/Mar 86
Population	3.3 million	1986
Annual population growth	0%	
Annual Consumption:		
Flour	221,000 tonnes or 67 kg/capita	

### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 1. Foreign Exchange Situation

The export of agricultural products remains the primary source of foreign reserves. New Zealand will not be an international aid recipient.

#### 2. Fertilizer Situation

Because the subsidies on the production of agricultural commodities has generally been reduced, the New Zealand farmers have dramatically reduced the manufacture and spreading of fertilizers, thus reducing the imports of sulphur and potash. Subsidies on the transportation of fertilizers continue.

#### 3. Import Mechanism

The New Zealand Wheat Board is the sole authority for wheat and flour imports. Closer Economic Relations (CER) with Australia will see a gradual (10% per annum) increase in flour import quotas until 1995 when such flour imports will enter tariff free with no quotas.

#### 4. Grain Industry Infrastructure

New Zealand Wheat Board is the sole purchaser and distributor of New Zealand grown milling grade wheat and the Board controls the importation of all wheat. (Reference Wheat Board Act 1965 and Wheat Board Regulations 1965).