

COLLABORATORS

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Chapter 1

174

1.1 174.guide

Texified version of data for New Zealand.

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New Zealand

1.2 174.guide/New Zealand

New Zealand

Geography (New Zealand)
 People (New Zealand)
 Government (New Zealand)
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 Economy (New Zealand)
 Economy (New Zealand 2. usage)
 Communications (New Zealand)
 Defense Forces (New Zealand)

1.3 174.guide/Geography (New Zealand)

Geography (New Zealand)

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Location:

Oceania, southeast of Australia in the South Pacific Ocean

Map references:

Oceania, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area: total area:

268,680 km²

land area:

268,670 km²

comparative area:

about the size of Colorado

note:

includes Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

15,134 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf:

200 nm or the edge of continental margin

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency)

Climate:

temperate with sharp regional contrasts

Terrain:

predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains

Natural resources:

natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone

Land use:

arable land:

2%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:
 53%
 forest and woodland:
 38%
 other:
 7%
 Irrigated land:
 2,800 km² (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 earthquakes are common, though usually not severe

1.4 174.guide/People (New Zealand)

People (New Zealand)

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Population:
 3,368,774 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 0.61% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 15.93 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 8.11 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 -1.69 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 9.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 76.11 years
 male:
 72.46 years
 female:
 79.95 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.07 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 New Zealander(s)
 adjective:
 New Zealand
 Ethnic divisions:
 European 88%, Maori 8.9%, Pacific Islander 2.9%, other 0.2%
 Religions:
 Anglican 24%, Presbyterian 18%, Roman Catholic 15%, Methodist 5%, Baptist
 2%, other Protestant 3%, unspecified or none 9% (1986)
 Languages:
 English (official), Maori
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1980)
 total population:
 99%

male:
 NA%
 female:
 NA%
 Labor force:
 1,603,500 (June 1991)
 by occupation:
 services 67.4%, manufacturing 19.8%, primary production 9.3% (1987)

1.5 174.guide/Government (New Zealand)

Government (New Zealand)

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Names:
 conventional long form:
 none
 conventional short form:
 New Zealand
 Abbreviation:
 NZ
 Digraph:
 NZ
 Type:
 parliamentary democracy
 Capital:
 Wellington
 Administrative divisions: 93 counties, 9 districts*, and 3 town districts ←
 **; Akaroa, Amuri,,
 Ashburton,
 Bay of Islands, Bruce, Buller, Chatham Islands, Cheviot, Clifton, Clutha,
 Cook, Dannevirke, Egmont, Eketahuna, Ellesmere, Eltham, Eyre, Featherston,
 Franklin, Golden Bay, Great Barrier Island, Grey, Hauraki Plains, Hawera*,,, ←
 Hawke's Bay,
 Heathcote, Hukurangi**, Hobson, Hokianga, Horowhenua, Hurunui,, Hutt, ←
 Inangahua, Inglewood,
 Kaikoura, Kairanga, Kiwitea, Lake, Mackenzie,
 Malvern, Manaia**, Manawatu, Mangonui, Maniototo, Marlborough, Masterton,, ←
 Matamata, Mount
 Herbert, Ohinemuri, Opotiki, Oroua, Otamatea, Otorohanga*,,, Oxford, ←
 Pahiatua, Papanui, Patea,
 Piako, Pohangina, Raglan, Rangiora*,,, Rangitikei, Rodney, Rotorua*, Runanga ←
 , Saint Kilda,,
 Silverpeaks, Southland,
 Stewart Island, Stratford, Strathallan, Taranaki, Taumarunui, Taupo,
 Tauranga, Thames-Coromandel*, Tuapeka, Vincent, Waiapu, Waiheke, Waihemo,, ←
 Waikato, Waikohu,
 Waimairi, Waimarino, Waimate, Waimate West, Waimea, Waipa,
 Waipawa*, Waipukurau*, Wairarapa South, Wairewa, Wairoa, Waitaki, Waitomo ←
 *,,, Waitotara, Wallace,
 Wanganui, Waverley**, Westland, Whakatane*, Whangarei,, Whangaroa, ←
 Woodville
 Dependent areas:

Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau
 Independence:
 26 September 1907 (from UK)
 Constitution:
 no formal, written constitution; consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; Constitution Act 1986 was to have come into force 1 January 1987, but has not been enacted
 Legal system:
 based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations
 National holiday:
 Waitangi Day, 6 February (1840) (Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty)
 Political parties and leaders:
 National Party (NP; government), James BOLGER; New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; opposition), Michael MOORE; New Labor Party (NLP), Jim ANDERTON; Democratic Party, Dick RYAN; New Zealand Liberal Party, Hanmish MACINTYRE and Gilbert MYLES; Green Party, no official leader; Mana Motuhake, Martin RATA; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), Kenneth DOUGLAS
 note:
 the New Labor, Democratic, and Mana Motuhake parties formed a coalition called the Alliance Party, Jim ANDERTON, president, in September 1991; the Green Party joined the coalition in May 1992
 Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal

1.6 174.guide/Government (New Zealand 2. usage)

Government (New Zealand 2. usage)

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Elections:
 House of Representatives:
 last held on 27 October 1990 (next to be held NA November 1993); results - NP 49%, NZLP 35%, Green Party 7%, NLP 5%; seats - (97 total) NP 67, NZLP ← 29, NLP 1
 Executive branch:
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister, Cabinet
 Legislative branch: unicameral House of Representatives (commonly called ← Parliament)
 Judicial branch:
 High Court, Court of Appeal
 Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dame Catherine TIZARD (since 12 December 1990)
 Head of Government:
 Prime Minister James BOLGER (since 29 October 1990); Deputy Prime Minister Donald McKINNON (since 2 November 1990)
 Member of:
 ANZUS (US suspended security obligations to NZ on 11 August 1986), APEC,

AsDB, Australia Group, C, CCC, CP, COCOM (cooperating country), EBRD, ESCAP ↔
 ,
 FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO,
 INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR,
 NAM (guest), OECD, PCA, SPARTECA, SPC, SPF, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO,
 UNIDO, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Denis Bazely Gordon McLEAN
 chancery:
 37 Observatory Circle NW, Washington, DC 20008
 telephone:
 (202) 328-4800
 consulates general:
 Los Angeles and New York

US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 (vacant)
 embassy:
 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, Thorndon, Wellington
 mailing address:
 P. O. Box 1190, Wellington; PSC 467, Box 1, FPO AP 96531-1001
 telephone:
 [64] (4) 722-068
 FAX:
 [64] (4) 723-537
 consulate general:
 Auckland

Flag:
 blue with the flag of the UK in the upper hoist-side quadrant with four red
 five-pointed stars edged in white centered in the outer half of the flag;
 the stars represent the Southern Cross constellation

1.7 174.guide/Economy (New Zealand)

Economy (New Zealand)

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Overview:

Since 1984 the government has been reorienting an agrarian economy ↔
 dependent

on a guaranteed British market to an open free market economy that can
 compete on the global scene. The government has hoped that dynamic growth
 would boost real incomes, broaden and deepen the technological capabilities
 of the industrial sector, reduce inflationary pressures, and permit the
 expansion of welfare benefits. The results have been mixed: inflation is
 down from double-digit levels, but growth was sluggish in 1988-91, and
 unemployment, always a highly sensitive issue, has exceeded 10% since May
 1991. In 1992, growth picked up to 3%, a sign that the new economic ↔
 approach

is beginning to pay off.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$49.8 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:
 3% (1992)

National product per capita:
 \$14,900 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 2.2% (1991)

Unemployment rate:
 10.1% (September 1992)

Budget:
 revenues \$14.0 billion; expenditures \$15.2 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:
 \$3.65 billion (f.o.b., FY92)
 commodities:
 wool, lamb, mutton, beef, fruit, fish, cheese, manufactures, chemicals, forestry products
 partners:
 EC 18.3%, Japan 17.9%, Australia 17.5%, US 13.5%, China 3.6%, South Korea 3.1%

Imports:
 \$3.99 billion (f.o.b., FY92)
 commodities:
 petroleum, consumer goods, motor vehicles, industrial equipment
 partners:
 Australia 19.7%, Japan 16.9%, EC 16.9%, US 15.3%, Taiwan 3.0%

External debt:
 \$38.5 billion (September 1992)

Industrial production:
 growth rate 1.9% (1990); accounts for about 20% of GDP

Electricity:
 8,000,000 kW capacity; 31,000 million kWh produced, 9,250 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:
 food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, mining

Agriculture:
 accounts for about 9% of GDP and about 10% of the work force; livestock predominates - wool, meat, dairy products all export earners; crops - wheat ←
 ,
 barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables; surplus producer of farm products; fish catch reached a record 503,000 metric tons in 1988

Economic aid:
 donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$526 million

Currency:
 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) = 100 cents

1.8 174.guide/Economy (New Zealand 2. usage)

Economy (New Zealand 2. usage)

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Exchange rates:
 New Zealand dollars (NZ\$) per US\$1 - 1.9486 (January 1993), 1.8584 (1992),

1.7265 (1991), 1.6750 (1990), 1.6711 (1989), 1.5244 (1988)
 Fiscal year:
 1 July - 30 June

1.9 174.guide/Communications (New Zealand)

Communications (New Zealand)

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Railroads:

4,716 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways:

92,648 km total; 49,547 km paved, 43,101 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways:

1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines:

natural gas 1,000 km; petroleum products 160 km; condensate (liquified petroleum gas - LPG) 150 km

Ports:

Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Tauranga

Merchant marine:

18 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 182,206 GRT/246,446 DWT; includes 2 cargo, 5 roll-on/roll-off, 1 railcar carrier, 4 oil tanker, 1 liquefied gas ↔

5 bulk

Airports:

total:

120

usable:

120

with permanent-surface runways:

33

with runways over 3,659 m:

1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

2

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

42

Telecommunications:

excellent international and domestic systems; 2,110,000 telephones; broadcast stations - 64 AM, 2 FM, 14 TV; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji; 2 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT earth stations

1.10 174.guide/Defense Forces (New Zealand)

Defense Forces (New Zealand)

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Branches:

New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Navy, Royal New Zealand Air Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 878,028; fit for military service 741,104; reach military age (20) annually 29,319 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$792 million, 2% of GDP (FY90/91)