

# New Zealand



## 1. General Information

Population <sup>*1</sup>	3,864,129 (July 2001)
Population Density [/km <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>*1</sup>	14 (July 2001)
Languages <sup>*1</sup>	English (official), Maori (official)
Ethnic Groups <sup>*1</sup>	New Zealand European 74.5%, Maori 9.7%, other European 4.6%, Pacific Islander 3.8%, Asian and others 7.4%
Climate <sup>*1</sup>	Temperate with sharp regional contrasts
Land Area [km <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>*1</sup>	268,680

### Comments for General Information <sup>\*1</sup>

The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the UK militarily in both World Wars. New Zealand withdrew from a number of defense alliances during the 1970s and 1980s. In recent years the government has sought to address longstanding native Maori grievances. The government type of New Zealand is parliamentary democracy. Antipodes Islands, Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands, Campbell Island, Chatham Islands, and Kermadec Islands are the main islands in New Zealand. Food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transportation equipment, banking and insurance, tourism, and mining are the main industries of New Zealand.

## 2. Economy

GDP [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	67.6 billion (2000)	
GDP-per capita [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	17,700 (2000)	
Imports [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	14.3 billion (2000)	
	Machinery and equipment, vehicles and aircraft, petroleum, consumer goods, plastics	
Exports [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	14.6 billion (2000)	
	Dairy products, meat, fish, wool, forestry products, manufactures	
Composition of Sector (Ratio to GDP) <sup>*1</sup>	Agriculture & Fishery [%]	8% (1999)
	Industry [%]	23% (1999)
	Service [%]	69% (1999)

### Comments for Economy <sup>\*1</sup>

Since 1984 the government has accomplished major economic restructuring, moving an agrarian economy dependent on concessionary British market access toward a more industrialized, free market economy that can compete globally. This dynamic growth has boosted real incomes, broadened and deepened the technological capabilities of the industrial sector, and contained inflationary pressures. Inflation remains among the lowest in the industrial world. Per capita GDP has been moving up toward the levels of the big West European economies. New Zealand's heavy dependence on trade leaves its growth prospects vulnerable to economic performance in Asia, Europe, and the US. With the FY00/01 budget pushing up pension and other public outlays, the government's ability to meet fiscal targets will depend on sustained economic growth.

## 3. Energy

Electricity	Electricity production [kWh] <sup>*2</sup>	37.952 billion (1999)	
	Electricity consumption [kWh] <sup>*2</sup>	35.295 billion (1999)	
	Electricity <sup>*2</sup> - production by source	Fossil fuel:100% ; hydro: 0%; nuclear: 0%; other: 0% (1995)	
Energy Resources	Production <sup>*2</sup>	Oil	46 (thousand barrels per day)
		Coal	3.97 (million tons)
		Gas	0.19 (trillion cube feet)
	Consumption <sup>*2</sup>	Oil	146 (thousand barrels per day)
		Coal	2.26 (million tons)
		Gas	204 (billion cubic feet)

Comments for Energy <sup>\*5</sup>

70% of total energy is supplied by using a domestic resource in New Zealand. On the other hand, the remainder depends on the import of the crude oil and oil. The inquiry and the development of domestic oil and the natural gas resource are very important to decrease dependence on the import.

4. Water

Precipitation <sup>*3</sup>		1,731.5 mm (Average from 1961 to 1990)	
Internal Renewable Water Resources <sup>*3</sup>		3327cubic kilometers	
Population with Access to Improved Water Supply <sup>*3</sup>		NA	
Total Water Withdrawl <sup>*3</sup>	2 km <sup>3</sup>	Industry [%]	10
		Domestic [%]	46
		Agriculture [%]	44

Comments for Water <sup>\*5</sup>

- Water pollution with industrial waste and drainage is serious environmental problems in New Zealand.

5. Environment and Pollution

CO <sub>2</sub> Emission <sup>*4</sup>	Total metric tons	29,752 (1996)
	Metric tons per capita	8.01 (1996)

Comments for Environment <sup>\*1</sup>

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Native flora and fauna hard-hit by species introduced from outside
- Air pollution from vehicle emissions
- Water pollution from industrial emissions

References

\*1 <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>

\*2 <http://www.eia.doe.gov>

\*3 <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>

\*4 <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov>

\*5 Encyclopedia of World Geography

Information

<http://www.nzherald.co.nz>