B.—16.

Although the statistics quoted below may have been influenced to some extent by the fluctuations in prices which occurred during the year, there can be little doubt that, taken collectively, they indicate a considerable increase in business activity.

5

	Year ended 31st March, 1935.	Year ended 31st March, 1936.	Percentage Increase.	
	(000 on			
Exports (excluding specie)	 £(N.Z.) 44,918	£(N.Z.) 49,676	$10 \cdot 6$	
Imports (excluding specie)	 £(N.Z.) $32,568$	£(N.Z.) 37,440	$15 \cdot 0$	
Sales tax	 £(N.Z.) 2,171	£(N.Z.) 2,468	$13 \cdot 7$	
Bank debits (excluding Government)	 £(N.Z.) 665,322	£(N.Z.) 712,809	$7 \cdot 1$	
Building permits (main towns)	 £(N.Z.) 3,093	£(N.Z.) 4,988	$61 \cdot 3$	
Railway revenue	 £(N.Z.) 5,908	£(N.Z.) 6,244	$5 \cdot 7$	
Number of passengers—		, , ,		
Road motor services	 3,011	3,240	$7 \cdot 6$	
Railway	 19,654	20,359	$3 \cdot 6$	
Railway tonnage	 6,024 tons	6,189 tons	$2 \cdot 7$	
Coastal shipping	 1,530 tons	1,611 tons	$5 \cdot 3$	
Motor-vehicles (licensed)	 209	228	9.0	
	Calendar Year, 1934.	Calendar Year, 1935.		
Retail trade*	 £1,425	£1,494	$4 \cdot 9$	

^{*} Based on total sales of sixteen departmental drapery stores.

Despite the increase in business activity, easy money conditions prevailed in the Dominion during the whole of the year.

The State accounts were always in funds, and there was therefore no need for the Treasury or any other public Department to borrow from the Reserve Bank.

The trading banks likewise maintained balances at above the levels required by statute, and they also were not obliged to ask for accommodation.

In addition to their balances at the Reserve Bank, the trading banks held Reserve Bank notes and silver coin, these three holdings combined forming their cash reserves in New Zealand currency. Over and above these cash holdings, they held substantial amounts of London funds in respect of their New Zealand business; and, in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act, 1933, such balances, to the extent to which they were held in liquid form, were available for immediate conversion into New Zealand currency at any time.

The position of the banks as disclosed by their statutory monthly returns was as follows:—

NEW ZEALAND TRADING BANKS.

Monthly Return under Section 46, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act, 1933.

(000 omitted.)

			Baukers' Cash.			m	London	Combined	Liabilities in New Zealand.		Ratio of "F"	
Manuel,			Balances at Reserve Bank.	Holdings of		Total Cash in	Funds (expressed in	Totals of '' D''		Total	To	To Demand
				Reserve Bank Notes.	Silver Coin.	New Zealand.	New Zealand Currency).	and "E."	Demand,	(Demand and Time).	Demand Liabilities.	and Time Liabilities,
			" A."	" в."	" C."	" D."	" E."	" F."	" G."	" H."	" F "	"F"
7.00	.~		Æ		£	£	£	£	£	£	" to " G."	" to " H."
April 193	55. 29		3,825	£ 3,854	778	8,457	18,266	26,723	27,095	62,850	98.6	42.5
May	$\frac{2\sigma}{27}$		$\frac{3,825}{4,195}$	3,879	794	8,868	18,746	27,614	$\frac{21,095}{26,375}$	62,260	104.7	44.4
June	$\frac{24}{24}$		3,877	$\frac{3,313}{3,714}$	798	8,389	18,683	27,072	25,922	61,748	104.4	43.8
July	29		4,258	3,437	676	8,371	18,034	26,405	25,196	61,187	104.8	$43 \cdot 2$
August	26		4,453	3,158	816	8,427	17,174	25,601	24,779	61,161	103.3	41.9
September			4,633	3,034	816	8,483	16,206	24,689	24,635	61,386	100.2	$40 \cdot 2$
October	28		4,495	3,052	760	8,307	12,293*	20,600	24,922	61,115	82.7	$33 \cdot 7$
November	25		5,234	3,245	804	9,283	12,065	21,348	25,836	62,059	82.6	$34 \cdot 4$
${\bf December}$	30		9,676	3,691	744	14,111	9,755	23,866	27,168	64,303	87.8	$37 \cdot 1$
193	36.											
January	27		10,247	3,788	812	14,847	11,150	25,997	28,828	65,862	$90 \cdot 2$	$39 \cdot 5$
February	24		10,663	3,497	761	14,921	12,726	27,647	30,469	67,630	90.7	$40 \cdot 9$
March	30		8,938	3,593	754	13,285	14,143	27,428	31,946	68,476	85.9	$40 \cdot 1$

^{*} Decrease due partly to alteration in basis of apportionment.

Since the passing of the Banking Amendment Act, 1935, the totals of the trading banks' holdings of New Zealand Government securities in the Dominion have been added to their monthly returns. As these securities, which amounted to over £5,000,000 at the end of March, could in case of need be pledged as collateral for advances from the Reserve Bank, their existence has a bearing upon the financial situation.

The figures given above indicate a state of liquidity of the banking system of the Dominion throughout the year. The fact that the total of the trading banks' advances at the end of March was only very slightly in excess of the corresponding figure a year before may therefore be taken as indicating the absence of demand for additional accommodation on the part of satisfactory borrowers. This position is further evidenced by the fact that the overdraft rate has never been lower during the present century.