The table which follows classifies the values of importations into New Zealand during the past four years according to the countries of origin.

Value of New Zealand's Imports according to Country of Origin, 1928-31.

				1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
British Possessions, Protectorates, &c.—				£	£	£	£
United Kingdom				21,289,275	22,565,436	20,333,986	12,192,649
India				782,144	766,756	637,832	392,088
Ceylon				860,886	923,748	704,759	617,042
South African Un	ion			104,043	100,988	92,006	69,978
Canada				3,258,828	4,792,820	3,802,925	1,224,569
Australia				3,499,151	3,258,727	3,308,915	2,437,955
Fiji				571,728	174,894	200,877	102,979
All other British	countries			444,134	511,600	510,637	394,479
Totals, British counties			30,810,189	33,094,969	29,591,937	17,431,739	
Foreign Countries a	nd Possess	ions					
United States				8,204,197	9,319,926	7,573,053	3,885,073
France				820,592	727,388	608,076	327,646
Germany				898,901	940,863	975,460	574,500
Belgium				498,162	587,463	448,762	289,478
Japan				576,495	625,714	565,264	304,532
Dutch East Indie	s			999,524	1,152,705	811,372	848,216
All other foreign	countries			2,078,206	2,348,949	2,451,990	1,151,774
Totals, all foreign countries			14,076,077	15,703,008	13,433,977	7,381,219	
Totals, all	countries			44,886,266	48,797,977	43,025,914	24,812,958

Imports from British countries during 1931 declined by £12,160,198, whereas imports from foreign countries receded by £6,052,758. Imports from British countries in 1931 represented 70·3 per cent. of total imports, as compared with 68·8 per cent. in 1930, while imports from foreign sources represented 29·7 per cent. and 31·2 per cent. in 1931 and 1930 respectively.

In the table given below the percentages of total imports claimed by each of the principal countries trading with New Zealand are shown for the same four years.

					1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
					Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent
United Kin	ngdom		* *		$47 \cdot 43$	$46 \cdot 25$	$47 \cdot 27$	$49 \cdot 17$
India	••				$1\!\cdot\!74$	$1 \cdot 57$	$1 \cdot 48$	1.58
Ceylon					$1 \cdot 92$	1.88	$1 \cdot 64$	$2 \cdot 49$
South Afric	can Unic	on			$0 \cdot 23$	$0 \cdot 21$	$0 \cdot 21$	0.28
Canada					$7 \cdot 26$	$9 \cdot 81$	$8 \cdot 84$	$4 \cdot 94$
Australia					$7 \cdot 79$	$6 \cdot 68$	$7 \cdot 69$	9.80
Fiji					$1 \cdot 27$	0.36	0.47	0.42
United Sta	tes				$18 \cdot 28$	$19 \cdot 10$	$17 \cdot 60$	15.65
France				.,	$1 \cdot 83$	$1 \cdot 49$	$1 \cdot 41$	$1 \cdot 32$
Germany					$2 \cdot 00$	$1 \cdot 93$	$2 \cdot 27$	$2 \cdot 32$
Belgium					$1 \cdot 11$	$1 \cdot 16$	1.04	$1 \cdot 17$
Japan					$1 \cdot 28$	$1 \cdot 28$	$1 \cdot 31$	$1 \cdot 23$
Dutch Eas	t Indies				$2 \cdot 23$	$2 \cdot 36$	1.88	$3 \cdot 42$

The most noteworthy features in connection with the above table are increases in the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom and Australia, and decreases in the proportion obtained both from the United States and Canada.

BANKING RETURNS.

Although the returns of the six trading banks in New Zealand for the quarter ended 31st March, 1932, reflect in some directions the effects of the adverse economic conditions which prevailed throughout the whole of the year under review in this report, they nevertheless show a financial position that is sound and satisfactory. Indeed, in some respects there are noticeable improvements upon the position for the corresponding quarter of 1931.