

1973/71



## THE WOOL PRICES STABILISATION REGULATIONS 1973

DENIS BLUNDELL, Governor-General  
ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 19th day of March 1973

Present:

THE HON. H. WATT PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Economic Stabilisation Act 1948, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

### REGULATIONS

**1. Title and commencement**—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Wool Prices Stabilisation Regulations 1973.

(2) These regulations shall come into force on the day after the date of their notification in the *Gazette*.

**2. Interpretation**—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Bareme price”, in relation to each type of wool, means the price of that type as fixed by the Minister pursuant to subclause (1) of regulation 6 of these regulations:

“Corporation” means the New Zealand Wool Marketing Corporation established under the Wool Marketing Corporation Act 1972:

“Equalisation payment” means a payment made under regulation 4 of these regulations:

“Intermediate woollen product” means a woollen product used in the manufacture of another woollen product:

“Minister” means the Minister of Trade and Industry:

“Payments claimable” means the stabilisation payments or equalisation payments, as the case may be, claimable per kilogram in New Zealand cents for each type of wool purchased during the month to which the schedule relates:

“Price”, for the purposes of regulations 3 to 7 of these regulations, means the price per kilogram in New Zealand cents for any type of wool sold on the auction floor, or, in the case of wool not sold on the auction floor, the price of wool of the same type sold on the auction floor as assessed by the Corporation, or, where no wool of the same type has been sold on the auction floor, a price assessed by the Corporation:

“Processed”, in relation to wool, means wool at any stage of its manufacture subsequent to scouring; and “unprocessed” has a corresponding meaning:

“Season” means a period commencing on the 1st day of July in any year and ending with the 30th day of June in the next succeeding year:

“Schedule” means the schedule of payments claimable or repayable calculated monthly by the Corporation pursuant to subclause (2) of regulation 6 of these regulations:

“Secretary” means the Secretary of Trade and Industry:

“Stabilisation payment” means a payment made under regulation 5 of these regulations:

“Tribunal” means the Price Tribunal established under the Control of Prices Act 1947:

“Type”, in relation to wool, means a type specified by the Corporation for the purposes of these regulations:

“Wool” means sheep’s wool or lamb’s wool; but does not include wool on the skin or dags or dag wool:

“Woollen product” means any product containing processed wool in respect of which any equalisation payment or stabilisation payment has been made under these regulations; but does not include scoured wool for resale as such.

(2) For the purposes of these regulations, wool shall be deemed to have been purchased—

- (a) In the case of wool purchased by the claimant or his commission agent at auction in New Zealand, on the date on which the auction takes place:
- (b) In any other case, on the date on which delivery of the wool is taken at the mill door.

**3. Application**—(1) These regulations shall apply with respect to the price of the following categories of wool purchased for use in the manufacture of woollen products in New Zealand and to the selling prices of all such products manufactured from any such category, namely:

- (a) Greasy wool of New Zealand origin purchased in New Zealand:
- (b) Scoured wool of New Zealand origin purchased in New Zealand:
- (c) Slipe wool of New Zealand origin purchased in New Zealand:
- (d) Greasy wool imported into New Zealand:
- (e) Scoured wool imported into New Zealand for the manufacture of carpet or carpet yarns only.

(2) Subject to subclause (3) of this regulation, imported wool, other than that specified in paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of subclause (1) of this regulation, noils, and wool waste are not eligible for the stabilisation or equalisation payment.

(3) The Minister may from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, amend the provisions of subclause (1) of this regulation—

- (a) By adding a description of any additional category of wool, and prescribing any conditions on which these regulations shall apply to that category; or
- (b) By amending any description of a category of wool specified in that subclause; or
- (c) By revoking any paragraph of that subclause.

*Equalisation Payments and Stabilisation  
Payments*

**4. Equalisation payments in respect of wool used in the manufacture of carpets or carpet yarns—**(1) The equalisation payments made under this regulation shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Account from money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

(2) The Secretary shall cause separate accounts to be kept recording equalisation payments made to each claimant indicating the amount subsequently repayable by the claimant.

(3) Every manufacturer of carpets or carpet yarns shall be entitled to claim, in respect of each type of wool produced in New Zealand and purchased by him in New Zealand during the period that commenced on the 1st day of December 1972 and ended with the 20th day of December 1972 for use in his manufacture in New Zealand of carpets or carpet yarns, payment of an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the bareme price for that type is less than the price paid for that wool on a greasy at auction basis.

(4) Every manufacturer of carpets or carpet yarns shall be entitled to claim, in respect of each type of wool produced in New Zealand and purchased by him in New Zealand during the period that commenced on the 21st day of December 1972 and ended with the 31st day of January 1973 or during any month after that 31st day of January, for use in his manufacture in New Zealand of carpets or carpet yarns, a payment equal to the amount by which the bareme price for that type of wool was less than the average price for that type of wool sold at auction—

(a) In the case of wool purchased in the period that commenced on the 21st day of December 1972 and ended with the 31st day of January 1973, as shown in the schedule for January 1973:

(b) In the case of wool purchased in any month commencing after the 31st day of January 1973, as shown in the schedule for the month in which the wool was purchased.

(5) In the case of greasy or scoured wool imported into New Zealand for use in the manufacture of carpets or carpet yarns—

(a) The Minister shall fix a bareme price, for the purposes of this regulation, having regard to prices in the country of origin and to the basis on which the bareme price is fixed by him pursuant to subclause (1) of regulation 6 of these regulations; and

(b) Equalisation payments may be claimed in respect of such wool under the foregoing provisions of this regulation as if it had been produced and purchased in New Zealand, and those payments shall be equal to the amount by which the bareme price fixed under this subclause is less than the average realisation, as determined by the Corporation, in the country of origin of the wool in the month immediately preceding the month in which delivery of the wool was taken at the mill door.

(6) Where in any month the average price for any type of wool is below the bareme price for that type, the schedule for the following month shall indicate the amount of equalisation payment to be repaid to the Secretary in respect of that type. In every such case, every person who has received an equalisation payment shall, not later than

the end of the month following the month in which the schedule indicates that an equalisation payment is to be repaid, make such repayments in respect of wool purchased by him in that last-mentioned month until the amount outstanding referred to in subclause (2) of this regulation is fully repaid.

(7) Equalisation payments may be claimed under this regulation in respect of wool used in the manufacture of carpets or carpet yarns for export. Not later than the 30th day of April 1973 and not later than the end of each period of 3 months thereafter, every manufacturer who has received any equalisation payment shall furnish to the Secretary a return, in a form provided by the Secretary, showing the total amount of equalisation payments received by that manufacturer in respect of wool used in the manufacture of carpets or carpet yarns for export in the period to which the return relates, and shall at the same time repay to the Secretary any part of those payments that has not been used in the pricing of the exported products, on account of the amount outstanding referred to in subclause (2) of this regulation, until that amount is fully repaid.

(8) Every manufacturer of intermediate woollen products which could be used in the manufacture of goods to which subclause (7) of this regulation applies shall supply to every purchaser of those intermediate woollen products a certificate, in a form provided for the purpose by the Secretary and verified by statutory declaration, specifying the value of equalisation payments received by that manufacturer in respect of each unit of product supplied to the purchaser. Where all or any part of those products are incorporated into carpets or carpet yarns for export, returns specified in subclause (7) of this regulation shall be made by the exporter, and any amounts repaid shall be credited to the equalisation account of the manufacturer of the intermediate products who was the recipient of the equalisation payment.

(9) Every person who resells in an unprocessed state or exports in an unprocessed state any wool in respect of which he has received an equalisation payment shall, within 7 days after the making of the agreement for resale or, as the case may be, after the date of delivery of the wool for shipment, refund the amount of that payment to the Secretary. Every such refund shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) In the case of wool, other than offsorts, resold in New Zealand or exported, the amount of the refund shall be the amount of the actual equalisation payment received in respect of that wool:
- (b) In the case of wool sold as offsorts, the amount of the refund shall be assessed by the Corporation after an inspection of the wool has been made by it.

**5. Stabilisation payments in respect of wool used in the manufacture of products other than carpets or carpet yarns—**(1) All payments under this regulation shall be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Account from money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

(2) Every manufacturer of woollen products (other than carpets or carpet yarns) shall be entitled to claim, in respect of each type of wool produced in New Zealand and purchased by him in New Zealand during the period that commenced on the 3rd day of August 1972 and

ended with the 20th day of December 1972 for use in his manufacture in New Zealand of such woollen products for domestic sale and consumption only, payment of an amount equal to the amount by which the bareme price for that type is less than the price paid for that wool on a greasy at auction basis.

(3) Every manufacturer of woollen products (other than carpets or carpet yarns) shall be entitled to claim, in respect of each type of wool produced in New Zealand and purchased by him in New Zealand during the period that commenced on the 21st day of December 1972 and ended with the 31st day of January 1973 or during any month after that 31st day of January for use in his manufacture in New Zealand of such woollen products for domestic sale and consumption only, payment of an amount equal to the amount by which the bareme price for that type was less than the average price for that type sold at auction—

- (a) In the case of wool purchased in the period that commenced on the 21st day of December 1972 and ended with the 31st day of January 1973, as shown in the schedule for January 1973:
- (b) In the case of wool purchased in any month commencing after the 31st day of January 1973, as shown in the schedule for the month in which the wool was purchased.

(4) In the case of greasy wool imported for use in the manufacture of woollen products (other than carpets or carpet yarns),—

(a) The Minister shall fix a bareme price for the purposes of this regulation, having regard to prices in the country of origin and to the basis on which the bareme price is fixed by him pursuant to subclause (1) of regulation 6 of these regulations; and

(b) Stabilisation payments may be claimed in respect of such wool under the foregoing provisions of this regulation as if it had been produced and purchased in New Zealand, and those payments shall be equal to the amount by which the bareme price fixed under this subclause is less than the average realisation, as determined by the Corporation, in the country of origin of the wool in the month immediately preceding the month in which delivery was taken at the mill door.

(5) Every person who resells in an unprocessed state or exports in an unprocessed state any wool in respect of which he has received a stabilisation payment shall, within 7 days after the making of the agreement for resale or, as the case may be, after the date of delivery of the wool for shipment, refund the amount of that payment to the Secretary. Every such refund shall be calculated as follows:

(a) In the case of wool, other than offsorts, resold in New Zealand or exported, the amount of the refund shall be the amount of the actual stabilisation payment received in respect of that wool:

(b) In the case of wool sold as offsorts, the amount of the refund shall be assessed by the Corporation after an inspection of the wool has been made by it.

(6) Every exporter of woollen products (other than carpets or carpet yarns) shall at the time of making entry for export in accordance with section 63 of the Customs Act 1966 declare to the Collector of Customs at the port or place of export the amount of any stabilisation payment received in respect of those products, and pay that amount to the Collector before the goods are exported.

(7) Every manufacturer of intermediate woollen products used in the manufacture of any woollen products to which subclause (6) of this regulation applies shall, on the request of a purchaser who intends to incorporate all or any part of the intermediate woollen products into woollen products for export, supply to the purchaser a certificate, in a form provided for the purpose by the Secretary and verified by statutory declaration, specifying the amount of any stabilisation payment made in respect of each unit of the products supplied to the purchaser.

(8) Every manufacturer of intermediate woollen products to which subclause (7) of this regulation applies, every manufacturer of woollen products for export (other than carpets or carpet yarns), and every exporter of woollen products (other than carpets or carpet yarns) shall keep proper books, accounts, and costing records showing the stabilisation payments received in respect of those products, and shall make those books, accounts, and records available at all reasonable times for inspection on request by officers of the Customs Department authorised by the Comptroller of Customs or of the Department of Trade and Industry authorised by the Secretary.

(9) Notwithstanding anything in subclauses (6) and (7) of this regulation, the following kinds of woollen products exported shall be exempt from the requirements of those subclauses to make refunds of stabilisation payments, namely:

- (a) Products exported by CORSO, or any other charitable organisation approved by the Minister, for relief or any other purpose other than sale:
- (b) Bona fide gifts to private individuals where the value of the products, as determined by the Collector of Customs at the port or place of export, does not exceed \$50:
- (c) Woollen products where, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs at the port or place of export, the origin of the yarn is uncertain:
- (d) Woollen products where the amount of the refund that would be payable in respect of the whole shipment by one exporter is less than \$5:
- (e) Any other woollen products in respect of which the Minister, in his discretion, waives the requirements for refund.

**6. Bareme of prices—**(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of these regulations, the Minister shall determine the price in New Zealand cents per kilogram for a range of types of wool, calculated as far as possible to produce a weighted average price of 90 cents per kilogram for the greasy wool sold at auction in New Zealand in the season that commenced on the 1st day of July 1971.

(2) As soon as practicable after the first day of each month, the Corporation shall prepare a schedule showing the equalisation payments and stabilisation payments claimable, or, as the case may be, the equalisation payments repayable, in New Zealand cents per kilogram, for each type of wool in that month. That schedule shall specify the difference between the bareme price and the assessed average price on the auction floor for each type of wool in the month immediately preceding the month to which the schedule relates.

(3) The Secretary shall provide to each claimant a copy of the schedule prepared under subclause (2) of this regulation.

**7. Administration of equalisation and stabilisation payments—**(1) The Corporation shall be the agent of the Minister for the purpose of receiving and certifying claims for equalisation or stabilisation payments.

(2) Every claimant for any equalisation or stabilisation payment shall for the purposes of these regulations keep and preserve proper books, accounts, and costing records relating to all transactions with respect to the wool and the processing of the wool in respect of which the claim has been made, including any books, accounts, and costing records specifically required from time to time by the Secretary, by notice in writing to the claimant.

(3) Every claimant for any equalisation or stabilisation payment shall keep and make available to the Corporation such samples of the wool in respect of which the claim has been made as are required from time to time by the Secretary, by notice in writing to the claimant.

(4) The Corporation may inspect—

- (a) All stocks of unprocessed wool held by any manufacturer at the commencement of these regulations:
- (b) The bulk of any wool purchased by any manufacturer before the commencement of its processing, if a claim for any equalisation payment or stabilisation payment in respect of that wool has been made or the Corporation has reason to believe that such a claim will be made.

**8. Members and officers to maintain secrecy—**Every employee of the Public Service and every member, officer, or employee of the Corporation shall—

- (a) Maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of all matters which come to his knowledge when carrying out any functions or duties under or for the purposes of these regulations, and shall not communicate any such matters to any person, except for carrying into effect these regulations; and
- (b) Before he begins to perform any official duty under or for the purposes of these regulations, take and subscribe such oath of fidelity or secrecy as the Minister prescribes, which oath may be administered by any member of the Tribunal or by any person authorised to take a statutory declaration.

**9. Recovery of amounts repayable—**Every amount that under any provision of these regulations is repayable to the Secretary shall constitute a debt owing to the Crown, and may be recovered accordingly in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

**10. Statutory declarations—**Where under any provision of these regulations a certificate supplied by a manufacturer of any woollen products is required to be verified by statutory declaration, that declaration shall, in any case where the manufacturer is a company, be made by the secretary or general manager or other principal officer of the company.

*Pricing Provisions*

**11. Maximum prices for woollen products**—(1) The maximum price that may be charged by any manufacturer for any woollen product containing wool in respect of which he has received a stabilisation payment or an equalisation payment or has made a repayment under subclause (6) of regulation 4 of these regulations shall be the price approved by the Tribunal.

(2) In approving any such price, the Tribunal shall have due regard to all the provisions of the Stabilisation of Prices Regulations 1972\* which relate to Category A goods. In the case of wool to which these regulations apply, the Tribunal shall ensure that the cost of that wool incorporated in the price shall be calculated at an amount not exceeding the bareme price for that type of wool, or such lower price as may have been paid for the wool before the commencement of these regulations, increased in each case by the cost of conveying the wool from the place of purchase to the mill door.

(3) The maximum price that may be charged by any manufacturer of woollen products (being a manufacturer to whom subclause (1) of this regulation does not apply) for any woollen product to which these regulations apply shall be—

(a) In the case of goods classified under the Stabilisation of Prices Regulations 1972\* as Category A, the price approved by the Tribunal:

(b) In the case of goods classified under those regulations as Category C, the price as determined under those regulations for Category C goods:

Provided that in every case to which paragraph (b) of this subclause applies the manufacturer, before selling the woollen product, shall notify the Tribunal, in a form provided for the purpose by the Tribunal, of his proposed selling price for the product, together with details of the computation of that selling price.

(4) For the purposes of subclauses (2) and (3) of this regulation, a manufacturer when incorporating into his prices the cost of any wool or intermediate woollen product to which these regulations apply, shall take into account only the net cost of that wool or intermediate woollen product after allowing for any rebates or downward adjustments in the purchase price made under these regulations at the time of or after the purchase of that wool or intermediate woollen product.

**12. Fixing of prices retrospectively**—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, the Tribunal may, for the purposes of regulation 11 of these regulations, fix the selling prices for any woollen products having effect from a date earlier than the date of the determination of the Tribunal, being a date not earlier than—

(a) In the case of carpets or carpet yarns, the 1st day of December 1972:

(b) In the case of other woollen products, the 3rd day of August 1972.

(2) Where pursuant to subclause (1) of this regulation the Tribunal fixes the price of any woollen products from a date earlier than the date of the determination of the Tribunal, every manufacturer who has

\*S.R. 1972/60

Amendment No. 1: S.R. 1973/70



sold any such products on or after that date shall refund to the purchaser the amount by which the price charged exceeded that fixed by the Tribunal, provided the products have not been sold to the final user (being a person who has purchased the goods otherwise than for processing or resale).

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2) of this regulation, every manufacturer of woollen products to whom that subclause applies shall require every person who has purchased from him any such products on or after the date fixed by the Tribunal to submit to the manufacturer a detailed return of such of those products as are held by that purchaser or by any of his resellers.

(4) Where a manufacturer of Category C goods has received under these regulations a rebate or price reduction in respect of an intermediate woollen product used in the manufacture of those goods, he shall reduce his selling prices as from the date on which that intermediate woollen product was used in the manufacture of those Category C goods in order to give full effect to that rebate or reduction, and shall refund to every purchaser the amount by which the price charged exceeded the reduced selling price, provided the Category C goods have not been sold to the final user (being a person who has purchased the goods otherwise than for processing or resale).

(5) For the purposes of subclause (4) of this regulation, every manufacturer of Category C goods to whom that subclause applies shall require every person who has purchased from him any such goods on or after the date on which the intermediate woollen product was used in the manufacture of Category C goods to submit to the manufacturer a detailed return of such of those goods as are held by that purchaser or by any of his resellers.

(6) Every purchaser who under subclause (2) or subclause (4) of this regulation has received a refund from a manufacturer in respect of any woollen products shall transmit the amount of that refund to any reseller to whom he has resold those products to the extent that the refund relates to stocks held by that reseller.

### **13. Maximum selling prices by traders other than manufacturers—**

(1) No trader, not being a manufacturer, shall sell any woollen products to which these regulations apply at a price exceeding the net into-store cost to him of the products, increased by the gross margin that he is permitted to apply in accordance with the Stabilisation of Prices Regulations 1972\* or such other margin as may be approved by the Price Tribunal.

(2) If after calculating the selling price of any such goods a trader receives any rebate or downward adjustment in the purchase price paid by him for the woollen products, he shall recalculate his selling price in accordance with his reduced into-store cost.

### *Miscellaneous Provisions*

#### **14. Prohibited transactions—**No person shall—

(a) Enter into any transaction or make any contract or arrangement, purporting to do, whether presently or at some future time or upon the happening of any event or contingency, anything that contravenes or will contravene the provisions of these regulations; or

\*S.R. 1972/60  
Amendment No. 1: S.R. 1973/70

- (b) Enter into any transaction, or make any contract or arrangement, whether orally or in writing, or do anything, for the purpose of or having the effect of, in any way, whether directly or indirectly, defeating, evading, avoiding, or preventing the operation of these regulations in any respect.

**15. Offences and penalties**—Without limiting the provisions of section 18 of the Economic Stabilisation Act 1948, every person commits an offence who without lawful justification or excuse acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations, and is liable accordingly on summary conviction to the penalties specified in subsection (3) of the said section 18, namely:

- (a) In the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to a fine not exceeding \$400 and (if the offence is a continuing one) to a further fine not exceeding \$10 for every day during which the offence continues, or to both such imprisonment and such fines:
- (b) In the case of a company or other corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and (if the offence is a continuing one) to a further fine not exceeding \$40 for every day during which the offence continues.

P. G. MILLEN,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

*This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*

These regulations make provision for an equalisation scheme in respect of wool purchased for use in the manufacture of carpets and carpet yarns, and for a stabilisation scheme in respect of wool purchased for use in the manufacture of other woollen products. Provision is also made with respect to the pricing of woollen products containing wool in respect of which equalisation payments or stabilisation payments have been made.

The general effect of the equalisation scheme is as follows:

- (a) The Minister of Trade and Industry is to fix a bareme price for the various types of wool, calculated to produce a weighted average price of 90 cents per kilogram for the greasy wool sold at auction in New Zealand in the 1971/72 season.
- (b) A manufacturer who purchases wool for use in the manufacture of carpets or carpet yarns is entitled to receive an equalisation payment at the following rates:
- (i) In the case of wool purchased in the period 1 December 1972 to 20 December 1972, a payment equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the bareme price is less than the purchase price of the wool on a greasy at auction basis.
- (ii) In the case of wool purchased in the period 21 December 1972 to 31 January 1973 or in any month thereafter, a payment equal to the amount by which the bareme price is less than the average price for that type of wool sold at auction in the preceding month.
- Provision is made for the fixing of bareme prices for imported wool and the payment of equalisation payments in respect of imported wool.
- (c) Equalisation payments are repayable by the manufacturer when the auction price for wool falls below the bareme level, and are also repayable if the wool is resold in an unprocessed state or is exported in an unprocessed state.

The general effect of the stabilisation scheme is as follows:

(a) A manufacturer of woollen products (other than carpets or carpet yarns) who purchases wool for the manufacture of such products is entitled to receive a stabilisation payment at the following rates:

(i) In the case of wool purchased in the period 3 August 1972 to 20 December 1972, a payment equal to the amount by which the bareme price, fixed as above, is less than the purchase price of the wool on a greasy at auction basis.

(ii) In the case of wool purchased in the period 21 December 1972 to 31 January 1973 or in any month thereafter, a payment equal to the amount by which the bareme price is less than the average price for that wool sold at auction in the preceding month.

Provision is made for the fixing of bareme prices for imported wool and for payment of stabilisation payments in respect of imported wool.

(b) Stabilisation payments are not repayable unless the manufacturer resells the wool in an unprocessed state or exports the wool in an unprocessed state or exports woollen products made from the wool.

The pricing provisions are contained in regulations 11 to 13, the effect of which is as follows:

(a) The selling prices of products containing wool in respect of which an equalisation payment or a stabilisation payment has been made or an equalisation payment repaid are to be subject to the pricing provisions of the Stabilisation of Prices Regulations 1972 which relate to Category A goods or Category C goods, according to the category to which the products belong.

In the pricing of such products the Price Tribunal is to ensure that the cost of wool incorporated in the price does not exceed the bareme price for that type of wool.

(b) The Price Tribunal is empowered to fix selling prices for woollen products retrospectively to a date not earlier than 1 December 1972 in the case of carpets and carpet yarns, and not earlier than 3 August 1972 in the case of other woollen products.

(c) Where prices are fixed retrospectively, manufacturers are to reduce their selling prices retrospectively also, and their purchasers are to pass on these reductions to resellers unless the goods have been sold to the final user.

(d) A trader other than a manufacturer may not sell any woollen product to which the regulations apply at a price exceeding the net into-store cost of the goods increased by the gross margin that he is permitted to apply under the Stabilisation of Prices Regulations 1972. If he receives a rebate or downward adjustment after calculating his selling price, he must recalculate his selling price in accordance with his reduced into-store cost.

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Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 22 March 1973.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Trade and Industry.