

CHAPTER XIV

OVERSEA TRADE

NOTE.—Because of the limitations of space, the statistics in this chapter are in the main restricted to summarized form. For details of imports and exports, reference should be made to the annual bulletins on *Oversea Trade* (preliminary and final), *Australian Exports*, and *Imports Cleared for Home Consumption*. Current information on oversea trade is contained in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics*, the *Monthly Bulletin of Oversea Trade Statistics*, and a preliminary monthly statement on *Australian Oversea Trade—Merchandise*. The *Australian Balance of Payments* (mimeographed statement) contains detailed information on this subject, and there are also the following additional mimeographed statements:—*Exports of Wool* (monthly), *Oversea Trade with Major Groups of Countries* (quarterly), *Trade of Australia with the United Kingdom* (half-yearly) and *Trade of Australia with Eastern Countries* (annually).

§ 1. Legislation affecting Oversea Trade

1. **Constitutional Powers.**—By the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*, section 51 (i), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament. Under section 86 of the Constitution, the collection and control of duties of customs and excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution (*see pp. 18–19*).

2. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—The principal Commonwealth Acts affecting oversea trade at present in force are: the *Customs Act 1901–1963*; *Customs Tariff 1933–1963*; *Customs Tariff (Canada Preference) 1960–1963*; *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933–1963*; *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1936–1959*; *Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference) 1960–1963*; *Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) 1934–1958*; *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961*; *Trading with the Enemy Act 1939–1957*.

The Customs Act is the administrative Act under which the Department of Customs and Excise operates, while the Customs Tariffs provide the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time.

3. **The Customs Tariff.**—(i) *General.* The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8th October, 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The tariff has since been extensively amended. The Act at present in operation is the *Customs Tariff 1933–1963*.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from certain countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

Australia has three classes of tariff—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

(ii) *British Preference.* British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations in force at the time affecting the grant of preference,

and that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia. For the purpose of the preferential tariff, the following goods are deemed by section 151A of the *Customs Act* 1901–1963 to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in that country.

- (a) Goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom from materials in one or more of the following classes:—
- (i) materials wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom or in Australia;
 - (ii) imported unmanufactured raw materials;
 - (iii) imported manufactured raw materials as determined by the Minister.
- (b) Goods of the factory or works cost of which not less than 75 per cent. is represented—
- (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.
- (c) Goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in Australia and of the factory or works cost of which not less than 25 per cent. (or 50 per cent. if the Minister so determines) is represented—
- (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.

The British Preferential Tariff also applies to the Republic of Ireland and, with the exception of a relatively small number of commodities which carry special rates of duty, to Canada, New Zealand (except Cook Islands) and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and the abovementioned preference conditions apply *mutatis mutandis* to each of those countries, except that in respect of New Zealand the percentage content of goods under clause (b) of the said conditions is 50 per cent. of New Zealand and Australian labour and materials or 75 per cent. of New Zealand and United Kingdom or of New Zealand, Australian and United Kingdom labour and materials. In relation to certain goods, the British Preferential Tariff also applies to specified countries of the Commonwealth of Nations and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and trust territories.

(iii) *Intermediate Tariff.* The Intermediate Tariff has been a feature of the Australian Tariff for a considerable number of years, although its effective application dates only from 1st January, 1937, consequent upon the conclusion of trade agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France in 1936. The countries to which the Intermediate Tariff applies include those countries with which Australia has concluded trade agreements (including tariff negotiations pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom. The Intermediate Tariff has also been extended to some countries to which Australia has no formal obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment. The countries and the particular tariff items to which the Intermediate Tariff applies are specified by order made in pursuance of section 9A of the *Customs Tariff* 1933–1963.

(iv) *General Tariff.* The General Tariff applies to goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff or special rates under trade agreements apply.

4. *Primage Duties.*—In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and origin thereof under the *Customs Tariff (Primage Duties)* 1934–1958. Other goods are exempt from primage duty. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

5. **Tariff Board.**—The *Tariff Board Act 1921–1962* provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of eight members. Of these, two must, and three may, be members of the Commonwealth Public Service at the time of their appointment (or first appointments in the case of re-appointments). Members of the Board are appointed for terms of not less than one year and not more than five years. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to advise the Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industry.

The Minister of State for Trade and Industry is required to refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bounties and the effect of existing bounties; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff or by the restriction of the importation of any goods by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. In addition, the Minister may refer the following matters to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws on the Commonwealth; the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the Tariff. The Minister of State for Customs and Excise may refer to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the classification of goods in the Customs Tariff or Excise Tariff and matters in connexion with the interpretation of these Tariffs; the question of the value for duty of goods; whether goods not prescribed in departmental by-laws should be so prescribed; and any matters in respect of which action may be taken under the *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961*.

Where a matter of the necessity for new or increased duties on any goods has been referred to the Board for inquiry and report, the Board may, in its report, recommend the restriction of the importation of those goods for such period as is specified in the report.

Inquiries conducted by the Board relating to a revision of the Tariff, a proposal for a bounty, a question under the *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act*, or any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff or by the restriction of the importation of any goods, are held in public, and evidence in such inquiries is taken in public on oath, unless the Board accepts evidence as confidential or in the form of a written statement by a witness on oath. The Board is required to make available to the public the contents of any such written statement except any matter which it accepts as confidential.

6. **Special Advisory Authority.**—The Minister for Trade and Industry may also request a Special Advisory Authority to inquire into cases where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending receipt and consideration of a full report by the Tariff Board. The Special Advisory Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within thirty days of the making of the request. Temporary protection recommended by a Special Advisory Authority may be imposed, but may only operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Tariff Board on the goods concerned.

7. **Anti-dumping Legislation.**—The *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

“ Normal value ” under the Act means:—

- (a) fair market value in the country of export;
- (b) price in the country of export to a third country;
- (c) fair market value in a third country; or
- (d) cost of production, plus f.o.b. charges, plus selling costs and profit.

Countervailing duty may be levied on goods in respect of which any subsidy, bounty, reduction, or remission of freight or other financial assistance has been, or is being, paid or granted directly or indirectly upon the production, manufacture, carriage or export of those goods. The amount of the countervailing duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount of the subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance

Special duties may be collected also if dumped or subsidized goods are imported to the detriment of the trade of a third country in the Australian market.

Dumping and countervailing duties may be imposed to protect an Australian industry only after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board.

For information concerning the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1957* reference should be made to Official Year Book No. 47, page 483.

8. Trade Descriptions.—The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1950* gives power to require the application of a proper trade description on certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Act and relating to specified export commodities.

9. Import Controls.—*Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.* A comprehensive system of import licensing was introduced in Australia at the beginning of the second World War under the authority of the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.

With the end of the War, it was possible to relax the restrictions progressively. However, because of a serious deterioration in Australia's external financial position, import licensing controls were reimposed on 8th March, 1952, on imports from all sources except for goods originating in Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

The object of import licensing was to limit the value of imports to an annual rate determined by the government in order that payments for imports would not involve an excessive drawing on Australia's oversea exchange reserves. Imports were divided into a number of categories to which different licensing treatment was accorded (largely by the establishment of quotas for individual importers within each category). In general, the nature of goods and their relative importance to the Australian economy were taken into account in determining the licensing rate for particular goods.

Between March, 1952, and February, 1960, import restrictions were relaxed and intensified broadly in line with changes in Australia's balance of payments position.

The import controls were administered without discrimination as to country of origin, with the exception of those relating to imports from Japan and the dollar area. The special restrictions against Japanese imports were removed in July, 1957, and from October, 1955, Australia progressively removed discrimination against imports from the dollar area.

In accordance with the principle of relaxing and removing controls in the light of developments in Australia's balance of payments position, large-scale licensing changes involving the almost complete abolition of controls were made as from 23rd February, 1960. As a result of these changes, some 90 per cent. of total imports were exempted from control. The remaining import licensing controls were removed on 18th October, 1962, with the exception of some goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of the Australian industries concerned. The goods falling within this latter category at 31st December, 1963, are broadly described as:—aluminium and aluminium alloy, ingot and preliminary shapes, and waste and scrap; ball bearings; timber; and used, secondhand or disposal earthmoving and construction equipment.

The administration of the import controls is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Industry, although the issue of import licences is a function of the Department of Customs and Excise at the various ports of the Commonwealth.

10. Export Controls.—(i) *Commodity Control.* Section 112 of the *Customs Act* provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia, and that this power may be exercised by—(a) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (b) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (c) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

(ii) *Exchange Control—Banking Act 1959.* As an integral part of the framework of exchange control, a control over goods exported from Australia is maintained under the provisions of Part III. of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, to ensure that the full proceeds of such goods are received into the Australian banking system and that these proceeds are received in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of

Australia. This action is complementary to that taken under other parts of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations and under Part IV. of the *Banking Act 1959* to control the movement out of Australia of capital in the form of securities, currency and gold.

Export licences are issued subject to terms and conditions specified in the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, and may be subject to such further terms and conditions as are determined, or may be free from terms and conditions. On the receipt in Australia by the Reserve Bank, or by a bank acting as agent for that Bank, of advice that the foreign currency has been paid to the Reserve Bank or to an agent of the Bank in payment for goods exported in accordance with a licence granted under the regulations, the Bank, or an agent of the Bank, pays the licensee, or such other person as is entitled to receive it, an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the foreign currency received. In addition to commercial transactions involving exports, movements of personal effects are also controlled. Persons leaving Australia for overseas are required to obtain licences to cover their bona fide baggage, personal effects and household effects in any individual case where the gold content thereof exceeds £A.125, or where jewellery and other articles of high intrinsic worth either exceed £A.1,000 in value or have not been the personal property of the passenger for at least twelve months.

11. Trade Agreements.—(i) *The United Kingdom*. The original United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement (Ottawa Agreement) was signed on 20th August, 1932. Under this agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian export commodities, and in return assumed obligations in respect of tariff levels and the grant of preference to United Kingdom goods.

A new Trade Agreement, designed to replace the original agreement and correct the unbalance in benefits which had emerged in the 25 years of its operation, came into effect on 9th November, 1956. Briefly, this agreement preserves security for Australian exports in the United Kingdom market, but lowers the obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom (*see also* pp. 515–6).

(ii) *Canada*. The existing agreement between Australia and Canada came into force on 30th June, 1960, replacing an agreement signed on 3rd August, 1931. The agreement provides for Australian goods to receive British Preferential Tariff rates, or better, upon entry into Canada, and for Canada to maintain margins of preference in favour of Australia on a range of commodities. The agreement specifies that Canadian goods, with some exceptions, shall receive the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff upon importation into Australia and that Australia shall maintain margins of preference in favour of Canada on a range of commodities. The agreement continues subject to six months notice.

(iii) *New Zealand*. The existing trade agreement between Australia and New Zealand came into force on 1st December, 1933. The basis of the agreement is, generally, the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. The exceptions to this general rule are listed in the schedules to the agreement.

(iv) *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*. A trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation in June, 1955. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco—a concession formerly accorded Southern Rhodesia only, under a previous agreement. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian export products. Following the dissolution of the Federation in December, 1963, the agreement has been applied on a provisional basis to each of the three constituent territories—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

(v) *Malaysia*. A trade agreement was signed with the former Federation of Malaya on 26th August, 1958. By common consent, the agreement continues in force, applying only to that part of Malaysia which formerly comprised the Federation of Malaya. (For administrative purposes this area is now known as the States of Malaya.) The trade agreement provides for concessional rates of duty on a limited number of items on both sides, and includes anti-dumping clauses to protect Malayan rubber and tin and Australian wheat and flour. The Agreement continues in force indefinitely, subject to six months notice of termination by either party. A review of the operation of the agreement is due every two years.

(vi) *Japan*. An Agreement on Commerce between the Commonwealth of Australia and Japan was signed on 6th July, 1957, and formally ratified on 4th December, 1957. It was provided that the Agreement would remain in force until 5th July, 1960, and thereafter

unless prior notice of termination should be given by either government. The agreement provides that each country shall extend most-favoured-nation treatment to the other in respect of customs duties and similar charges and import and export licensing. Japan is not entitled to claim the benefit of preferences accorded by Australia to Commonwealth countries and dependent territories. Japan also gave certain specific commitments on some important Australian export commodities.

Following a review of the agreement, a Protocol of Amendment was signed on 5th August, 1963. Under the Protocol, Australia agreed to withdraw action against Japan under Article XXXV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and thus a full G.A.T.T. relationship is to be established between the two countries. This arrangement will take effect when the Protocol has been ratified by both Governments. Pending this action, both countries agreed to apply the new agreement provisionally.

The specific undertakings agreed in 1957, have now lapsed and the following commitments entered into.

Japan has—

- (a) undertaken not to accord less favourable import treatment (apart from tariff) for raw wool than for raw cotton,
- (b) stated that it has no present intention of imposing a duty on wool,
- (c) undertaken to continue imports of Australian soft wheat at a stabilized level, and to purchase Australian hard wheat when requirements are met,
- (d) stated that it will endeavour to expand opportunities for imports into Japan of Australian sugar, canned meat, leather, motor vehicles, butter and cheese.

Australia has—

- (a) undertaken to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products (in such consultations Japan will consider whether the need for temporary protection can be obviated by measures taken in Japan),
- (b) stated that equal opportunities of fair and equal competition are accorded to Japanese products in Australian Government purchases overseas.

The new agreement will be effective for three years from the date of ratification and thereafter subject to three months' notice of termination by either Government. There is provision for consultations to take place at least annually.

(vii) *Federal Republic of Germany.* An agreement signed in October, 1959, provided for annual import quotas for Australian wheat, coarse grains, frozen mutton and lamb, canned meat, fruits preserved in sugar, canned tropical fruit and wine. The agreement also provided for Australia to be included in all global tenders for whole and skim milk powder, butter, cheese, frozen beef, apples, pears, canned fruits, jam and casein.

The Agreed Minute on the export of flour from the Federal Republic of Germany to certain traditional Australian flour markets was also signed in October, 1959.

(viii) *Indonesia.* This agreement came into operation on 1st July, 1959. It records the desirability of expanding trade between Australia and Indonesia. It also gives special recognition to the importance of the flour trade from Australia to Indonesia. Australia recognizes the importance to Indonesia of its traditional export items to Australia. The agreement is subject to review and renewal annually.

(ix) *Other Countries.* Australia has entered into bilateral agreements with South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Switzerland. Summaries of the texts of these agreements were given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. In 1951, Australia entered into a trade agreement with Israel under which each country undertook to accord most-favoured-nation treatment to imports from the other. A similar agreement with Iceland was concluded in 1952.

(x) *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.).* The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, of which Australia is an original member, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1st January, 1948. Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955.

The objectives of the G.A.T.T. include the expansion of world trade and the raising of living standards throughout the world. Its members work towards these objectives by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade, and by reduction of discrimination between countries through negotiations on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. The essential features of the G.A.T.T. are the schedules of tariff concessions which its members have agreed to apply consequent to tariff negotiations with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation treatment among its members, the avoidance of trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for fair international trading.

Five series of tariff negotiations have been completed under the provisions of the General Agreement. As a result of these negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of products of which it is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were a result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiations by other countries—in the latter case, benefits occur through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle.

In 1958, a Committee was set up to examine problems of expansion of trade in agricultural products and obstacles to the expansion of trade of under-developed countries, and in 1962, groups were set up to study the problems of trade in cereals and meat. Little progress has been made, however, in resolving the problems of expanding trade in agricultural products.

In May, 1963, a Ministerial meeting of Contracting Parties was convened principally to make arrangements for a new round of trade negotiations commencing in 1964—the “Kennedy Round”. The chief characteristics of the present proposals for Kennedy Round negotiations is that they contemplate a linear or “across the board” cut in tariffs of a suggested depth of 50 per cent. (whereas previous rounds were confined to negotiation of tariff cuts on an item-by-item basis) and are expected to embrace non-tariff barriers on agricultural and other products.

There are at present (January, 1964) 60 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's larger trading nations, and further countries are seeking accession or have some provisional association with the G.A.T.T. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with the questions arising out of the administration of the Agreement. The 20th Session was held in October/November, 1962, and the 21st Session was scheduled to be held in February/March, 1964. A permanent Council has been set up to deal with urgent business arising between sessions and gives preliminary consideration to work arising at the sessions.

§ 2. Imperial Preference in the United Kingdom

1. **Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.**—A brief summary of the preferential tariff of the United Kingdom in the years prior to 1931 was published in Official Year Book No. 43, page 328. Further details were published in Official Year Book No. 48, page 474.

Since 30th October, 1947, Canada and the United Kingdom have, by an exchange of letters, recognized the rights of their respective Governments to reduce or eliminate the preferences they accord one another without prior consultation or consent.

In 1947, the United Kingdom and Australia adhered to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which prohibits increases in tariff preferences by either country. This rule, as is the case with the other provisions of the General Agreement, may be waived by a two-thirds majority of the signatories to the agreement.

2. **The Australia-United Kingdom Trade Agreement.**—The provisions and history of the original Australia-United Kingdom Agreement (Ottawa Agreement) were published in Official Year Book No. 43, page 329.

The major provisions of the current agreement (operative since 9th November, 1956) which affect Australia's position in the United Kingdom market are as follows.

- (a) Continued free entry for those Australian goods in which Australia has an active trade interest, and which were accorded free entry immediately prior to the new agreement.

- (b) A guaranteed minimum margin of preference in the United Kingdom Tariff on all items so treated in the previous agreement plus an extension of this guarantee to several items on which the margin of preference, although in force, was not bound to Australia. This latter group comprised currants, egg powder and egg pulp, jam, rice, tomato juice, pineapple juice and coconut oil. A selection of the items on which Australia receives a bound margin of preference and the extent of that preference is as follows (all values in sterling):—cheese (15 per cent. *ad val.*); canned peaches, pears and apricots (12 per cent. *ad val.*); raisins (8s. 6d. a cwt.); eggs in shells (1s. to 1s. 9d. a great hundred (10 dozen)); milk powder 6s. a cwt.; sweetened condensed milk (5s. a cwt.); apples (4s. 6d. a cwt. in season); honey (5s. a cwt.); flour (10 per cent. *ad val.*); light wine (2s. a gallon); heavy wine (10s. a gallon at present duty rate).
- (c) All rights under the Ottawa Agreement in respect of meat are maintained.
- (d) Australia receives an assured wheat market of at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. wheat or flour equivalent annually. Any Australian high-protein wheat sold to the United Kingdom is not counted against this obligation.
- (e) There is provision for full consultation between the two Governments on such matters as agricultural production and marketing, transport and communication, the disposal of surpluses and restrictive business practices.
- (f) The agreement shall be the subject of re-negotiation between the two Governments during the fifth year of its operation. (By agreement between the two governments this re-negotiation has been postponed.)

§ 3. Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. The origin of official Australian trade representation abroad dates back to 1921, when the first Trade Commissioner was appointed to Shanghai. In the following year, a second Commissioner was appointed to Singapore. These appointments, however, were terminated shortly afterwards.

In 1929, a Trade Commissioner post was opened at Toronto. Wellington was opened five years later. The *Trade Commissioners Act 1933* provided for the establishment of an Australian Government Trade Commissioner Service. In 1935, official trade representation was established at Batavia (now Djakarta), Shanghai and Tokyo. Cairo, New York and Calcutta posts were opened between 1937 and 1939 and the Singapore post was established in 1941.

After the War, the service increased steadily to take care of Australia's expanding export interests and the growing diversity of our export commodities. By December, 1963, there were 38 Trade Commissioner posts in 29 countries, new posts having been opened in Beirut, Lebanon, August, 1961; Lima, Peru, October, 1961; Caracas, Venezuela, March, 1962; Athens, Greece, July, 1962; and Bahrein, November, 1963.

In 1957, Australia's official commercial representation overseas was extended by the introduction of a system of government Trade Correspondents. These men, who as a rule already reside in particular centres overseas, are engaged on a part-time basis to carry out market research, arrange introductions between buyer and seller, and generally promote Australia's trade interests in the same way as Trade Commissioners. Each Trade Correspondent operates under the general direction of the nearest Trade Commissioner.

The first two Australian Trade Correspondents were appointed in 1957 at Montevideo, Uruguay and Nairobi, Kenya (since replaced by a Trade Commissioner). In 1958, four more were appointed at Suva, Honolulu (discontinued in 1963), Mauritius and Mexico City. Appointments have since been made at Taiwan, Malta, Istanbul and Madrid. In addition, Marketing Officers have been appointed at Los Angeles and Rangoon.

Trade Commissioners and, to a lesser extent, Trade Correspondents, are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organizations include—

- (a) surveys of market prospects;
- (b) advice on selling and advertising methods;
- (c) arranging introductions with buyers and agents;
- (d) providing reports on the standing of oversea firms;
- (e) advice and assistance to business visitors;
- (f) helping to organize and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements and other promotion and publicity media;
- (g) providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods;
- (h) helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries, Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the economic and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission he is called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners usually enter the Service from either private enterprise or the public service, and applications for entry into the Service are called for periodically by public advertisement. In the more important posts, the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner, who normally qualifies at a later stage for appointment as a Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of External Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to the mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank (Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary or Commercial Attaché).

The oversea trade representation is shown in Chapter XXIX. International Relations.

§ 4. Australian Trade Missions

Over the last decade, Trade Missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Government's campaign to develop and expand Australia's export trade.

They have proved successful in creating an awareness, especially in new markets, of Australia as a producer of quality primary and secondary products, in establishing Australia as a source of supply, and in establishing a basis for long-term business, as well as producing valuable export business from "on the spot" trading.

Trade Missions are of three different types: (i) the Trade Survey Mission, designed to investigate a particular area, assess its potentialities for Australian exports, and recommend a programme of trade publicity and promotion; (ii) the major Trade Mission, comprising representatives of private enterprise and of the Department of Trade and Industry, its function being firstly to sell, and secondly to publicize and promote Australia as an exporting nation; and (iii) the specialized trade mission, which is smaller than (ii) and confined to one industry at a time.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas fourteen major Trade Missions, three Trade Ships, five Trade Survey Missions and two Specialized Selling Missions. Africa, Asia, the Pacific, America and the Mediterranean and Arabian Gulf littorals are represented in the countries visited. Some of the countries have been visited more than once.

Further details on Trade Missions are included in Official Year Book No. 49, page 544.

§ 5. Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act* No. 32 of 1956 established the Corporation with the objective of protecting Australian exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of their overseas accounts.

The Corporation is charged to be self-supporting and operates on principles similar to those of any other form of insurance. There is no overlap with normal insurance facilities, since the Corporation does not cover risks which can normally be insured with commercial insurers.

The main risks of loss against which the Corporation insures are the "commercial" risks of the insolvency or protracted default of the buyer, and "political" risks. The cover for "commercial" risks is a maximum of 85 per cent., and the cover on "political" risks a maximum of 90 per cent. for the amount of loss in the pre-shipment period and a maximum of 95 per cent. in the post-shipment period.

The initial capital of the Corporation was £500,000 and the maximum liability limit of the Corporation was £25,000,000. In April, 1959, these limits were doubled to enable the Corporation to meet fully demands of the Australian exporters for this facility.

Further information on the Corporation is contained in Official Year Book No. 49, page 544.

§ 6. European Economic Integration

Official Year Book No. 49, pages 545-6, contained a short description of the following European economic organizations: the European Economic Community (E.E.C.), the European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.), the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), and the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.), but information has not been repeated in this issue because of consideration of space. Details of Australia's trade and balance of payments with E.E.C. and E.F.T.A. countries are shown on pages 530-1 and 551-2 of this issue.

§ 7. Method of Recording Imports and Exports

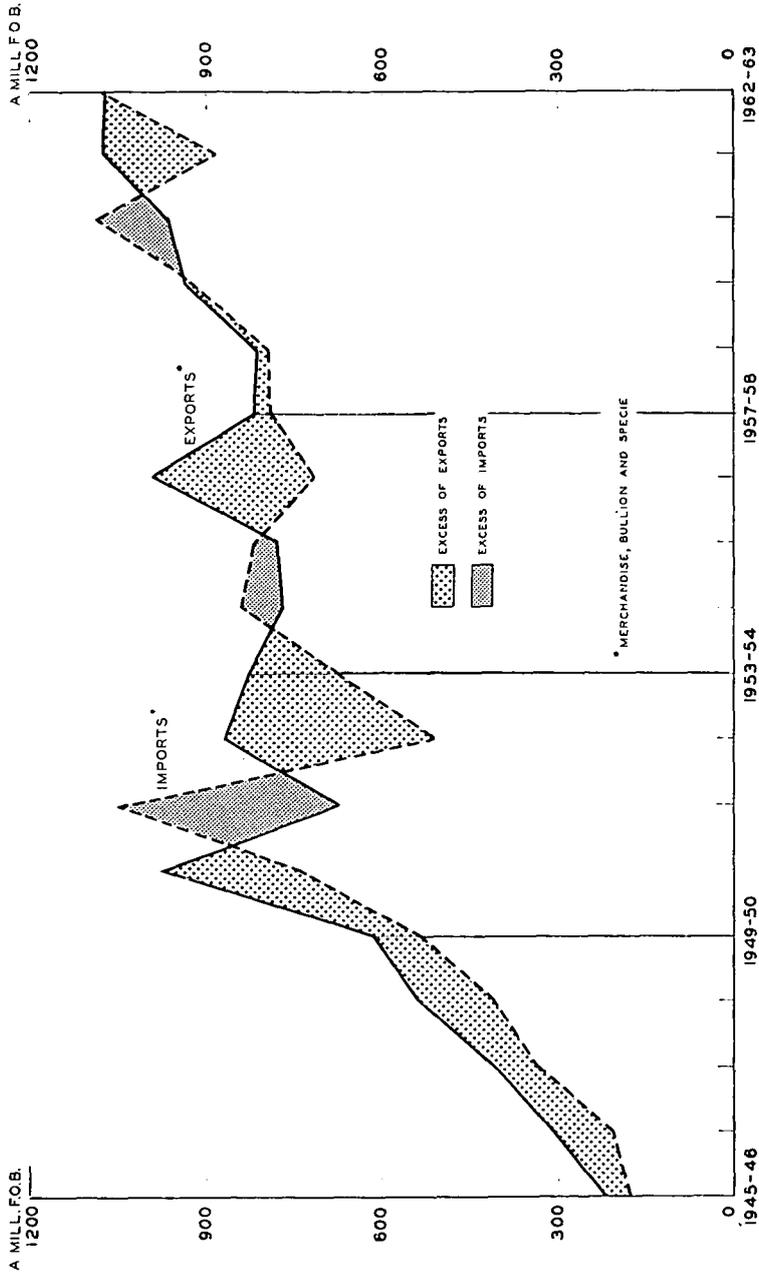
1. **Source of Statistics.**—Overseas trade statistics are compiled from documents obtained under the *Customs Act* 1901-1963 and supplied to the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Department of Customs and Excise. Certain items are excluded for which customs entries are not required. See sub-para. (viii) Balance of Payments, page 526.

2. **Customs Area.**—The area to which all overseas trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia. Non-contiguous territories are treated as outside countries, and trade transactions between Australia and these non-contiguous territories are part of the overseas trade of Australia. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e. the trade of Australia with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

3. **The Trade System.**—There are two generally accepted systems of recording overseas trade statistics, namely (a) special trade and (b) general trade. Statistics of both are published by the Bureau, although greater emphasis is placed on general trade. The Statistical Office of the United Nations defines the two systems as follows.

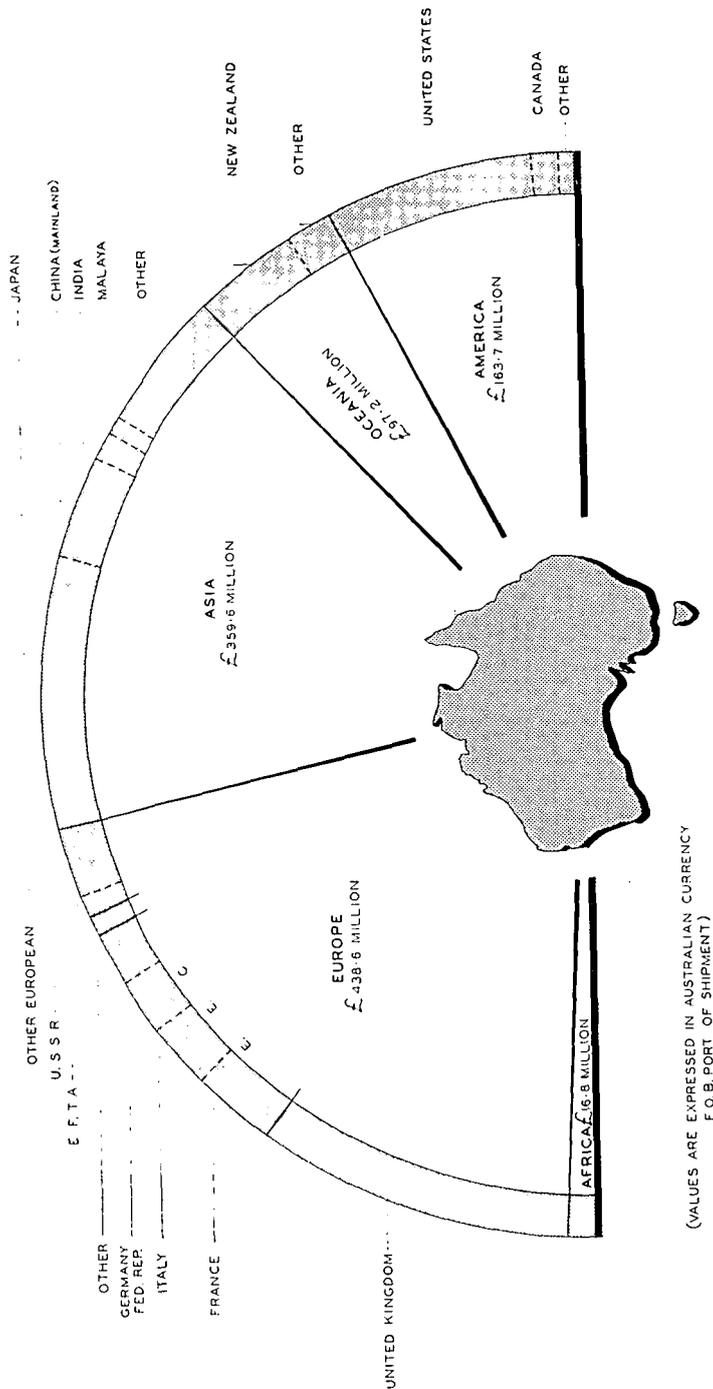
"*System of Trade.* Two systems of recording trade are in common use, differing mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are recorded.

OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA, 1945-46 TO 1962-63



EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

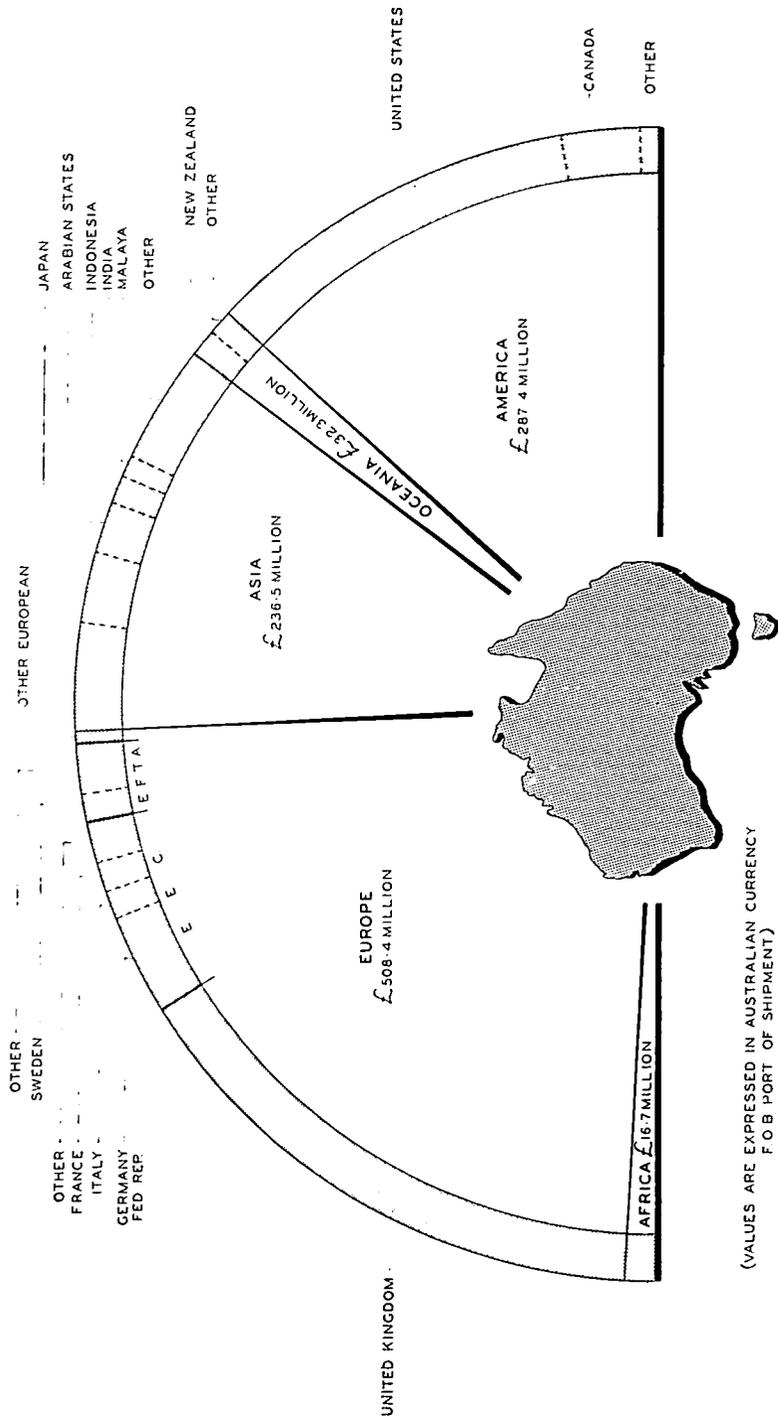
TOTAL EXPORTS - £1,075.9 MILLION



(VALUES ARE EXPRESSED IN AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT)

IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

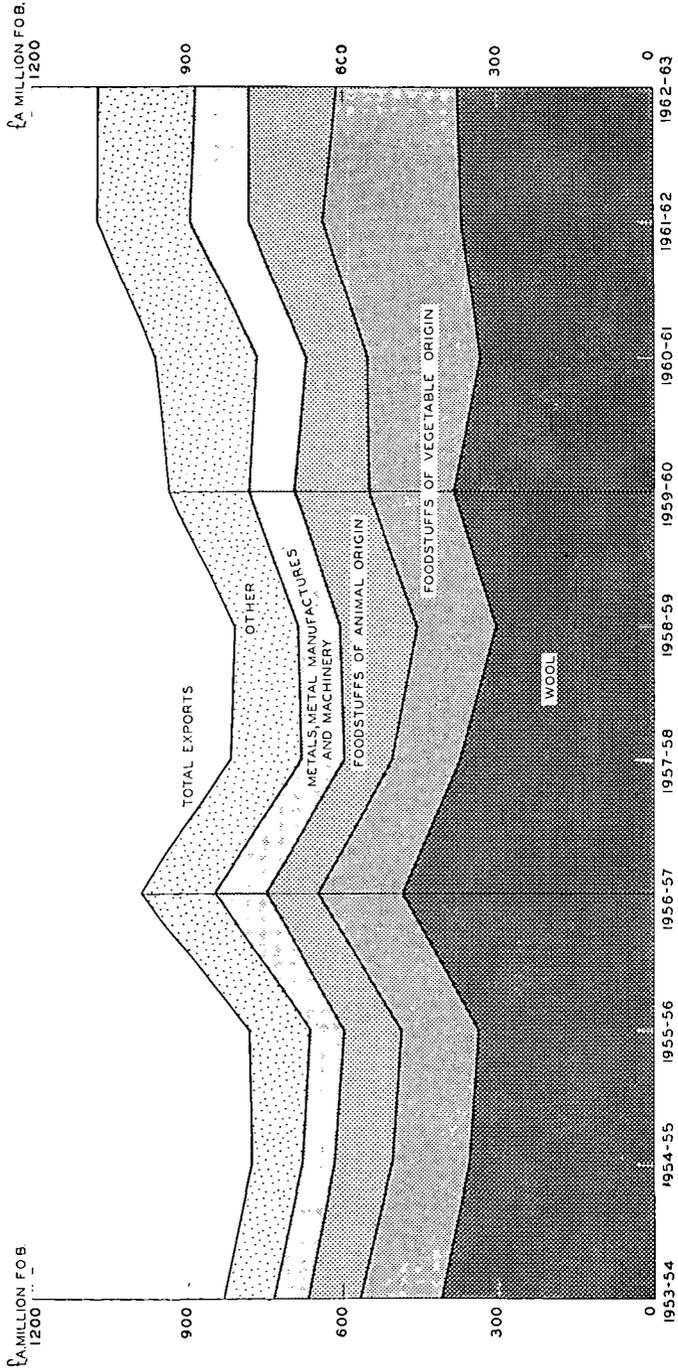
TOTAL IMPORTS - £1,081.3 MILLION



(VALUES ARE EXPRESSED IN AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY
F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT)

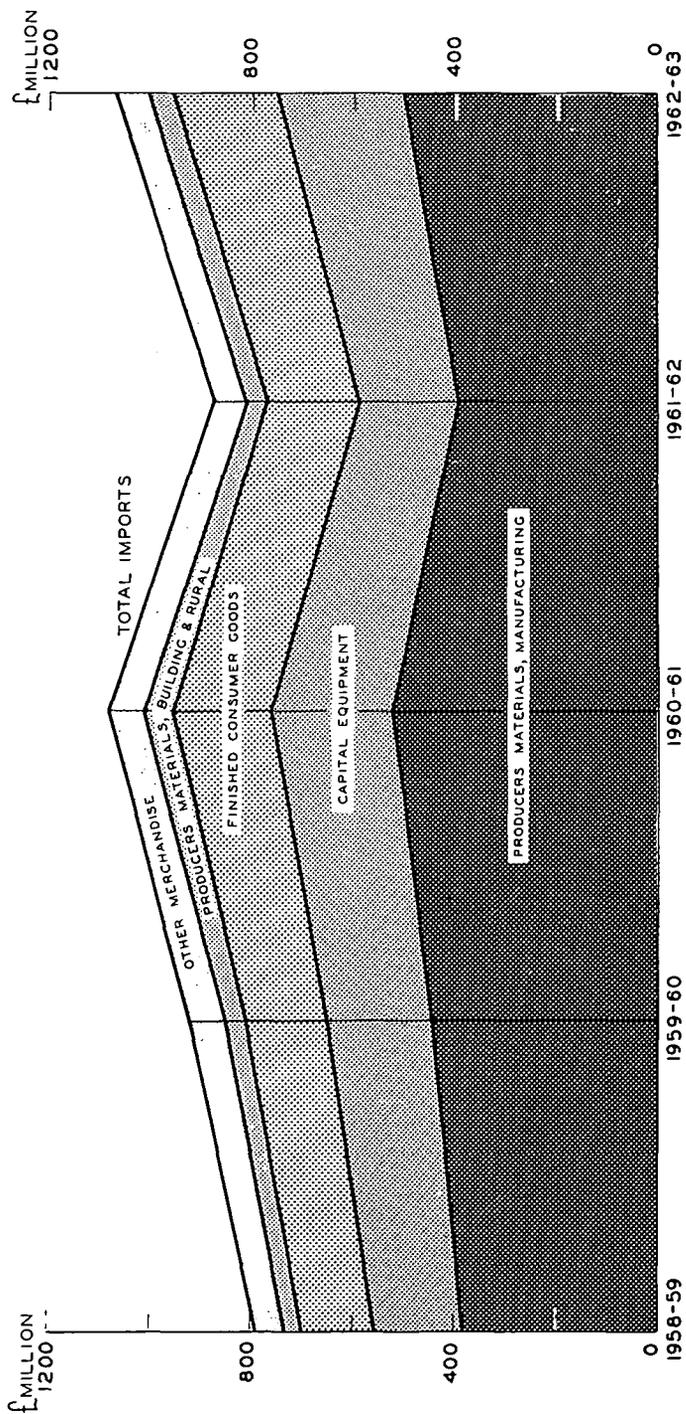
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

AUSTRALIA, 1953-54 TO 1962-63

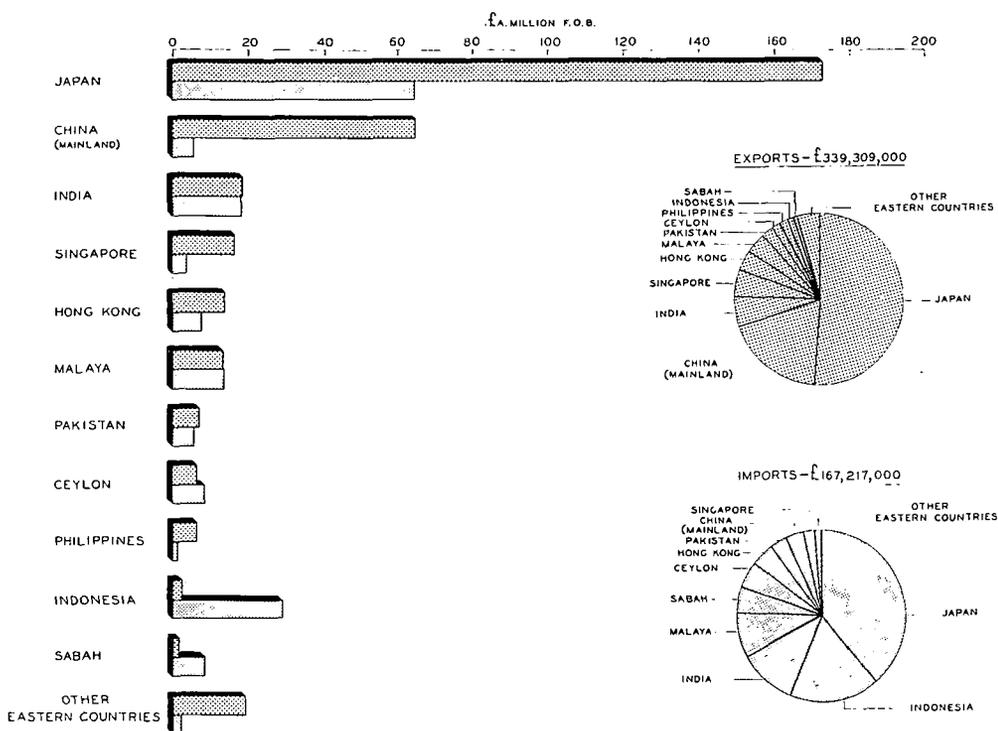


IMPORTS BY ECONOMIC CLASS: AUSTRALIA

1958-59 TO 1962-63



AUSTRALIA TRADE WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1962-63



- (a) *Special Trade.* Special imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption (including transformation and repair) and withdrawals from bonded warehouses or free zones for domestic consumption. Special exports comprise exports of national merchandise, namely, goods wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the country, together with exports of nationalized goods. (Nationalized goods are goods which, having been included in special imports, are then exported without transformation.)
- (b) *General Trade.* General imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouse or free zone. General exports are the combined total of national exports and re-exports. Re-exports, in the general trade system, consist of the outward movement of nationalized goods plus goods which, after importation, move outward from bonded warehouse or free zone without having been transformed.

Direct transit trade, i.e., goods merely being transhipped or moving through the country for purposes of transport only, is excluded from the statistics of both special and general trade."

The tables which follow refer to general trade, except for those appearing in § 17, para. 2, which refer to imports cleared for home consumption.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—Statistics of overseas imports and exports from which the summary tables in this issue of the Official Year Book have been extracted were compiled according to the revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1945. This classification is designed to allow for the inclusion of items which become significant with varying trade conditions, and in 1962–63 provided for over 3,700 import items and over 1,300 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to overseas trade have been shown according to the financial year (July to June). Prior to that date, the figures related to the calendar year. A table is included in § 18 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1958 to 1963 inclusive.

6. **Valuation.**—(i) *Imports.* The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*.

Section 154 (1) of the *Customs Act* 1901–1963 provides that "when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; and
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export."

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country". *The recorded values of Australia's imports, as shown throughout this and other chapters of this issue of the Official Year Book, are therefore "transaction value (f.o.b.)" or "domestic value (f.o.b.)", whichever is the higher. These values are f.o.b. port of shipment Australian currency.*

(ii) *Exports.* Since 1st July, 1937, the following revised definitions of f.o.b. values have been adopted for exports generally.

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold (e.g. as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).

- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were dispatched for sale (as regards wool, the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation to the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price ultimately received).

Exporters are required to show all values in terms of Australian currency and to include the cost of containers.

An account of the bases of valuation in operation prior to 1st July, 1937, was given on page 469 of Official Year Book No. 39.

7. **Inclusions and Exclusions.**—(i) *Stores.* Prior to 1906, goods shipped in Australian ports on oversea vessels as ships' stores were included as exports. From 1906, ships' and subsequently aircraft stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the tabulation of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1958–59 is shown on page 542.

(ii) *Outside Packages.* Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) have always been included as a separate item in the tabulation of imports, but, except for those received from the United Kingdom, a classification according to country of origin has been available only since 1950–51. For exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package.

(iii) *Trade on Government Account.* Imports and exports on Government account are treated as normal transactions and are an integral part of oversea trade transactions.

(iv) *Currency.* Notes and coins are included in the oversea trade statistics at their commodity value only.

(v) *Gold Content of Ores and Concentrates.* The value of ores and concentrates imported and exported includes the value of the gold content. The latter is not recorded separately for purposes of inclusion in imports and exports of gold.

(vi) *Migrants' Effects.* Migrants' effects are included in imports and exports.

(vii) *Direct Transit Trade.* Particulars of direct transit trade through Australia are not recorded.

(viii) *Balance of Payments.* Statistics relating to oversea trade do not measure Australia's total balance of payments during the period shown. Particulars of other transactions entering into the balance of payments, for example, freight charges and oversea travel, payment of dividends, profits and interest and government expenditure overseas are provided in the statistical bulletin *Balance of Payments: Quarterly Summary* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician (see also § 20, p. 547). For items such as naval ships, merchant vessels trading overseas, aircraft for use on oversea routes, uranium and certain materials for inter-governmental defence projects, no customs entries are recorded, but these items are taken into account in estimates of the balance of payments.

8. **Countries.**—(i) *Imports.* From 1st January, 1905, in addition to the record of the countries whence goods arrived directly in Australia, a record of the countries of their origin was kept, as it was considered that classification of imports according to country of origin was of greater interest and value than classification according to country of shipment. Up to and including the year 1920–21, imports continued to be classified both according to country of shipment and according to country of origin, but the former tabulation was discontinued as from the year 1921–22. "Country of origin" referred to in import tables should be taken to mean the country of production.

(ii) *Exports.* In the export sections of tables in this chapter, "country" refers to the country to which the goods were consigned so far as this can be determined at the time of export.

9. Quantities.—Where quantities are shown, they are generally, but not invariably, expressed in terms of the normal trade unit. Where "cental" is used, the unit is equivalent to 100 lb. avoirdupois. Quantities are not tabulated in respect of items for which there is no appropriate unit of quantity (e.g. an item which covers a number of commodities and cannot be recorded under a uniform unit of quantity).

10. Pre-federation Records.—In the years preceding Federation each State recorded its trade independently, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. The aggregation of the records of the several States is necessarily the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, but the results obtained may be subject to error, since past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. Imports and exports for years prior to Federation may be found in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 41. On the introduction of the *Customs Act* 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States.

§ 8. Total Oversea Trade

1. Including Gold.—The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of Australia with oversea countries from 1901 to 1962-63. The period 1901 to 1955-56 has been divided into five-year periods, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the periods specified. Figures for the individual years were published in earlier issues, but figures for imports in issues prior to No. 37 were expressed in British currency.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA
(INCLUDING GOLD)
(£A. f.o.b.)

Period	Imports	Exports	Total	Excess of exports(+) or imports(-)	Value per head of population		
					Imports	Exports	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£	£
Annual Average—							
1901 to 1905 ..	35,689	51,237	86,926	+ 15,548	9.1	13.1	22.2
1906 to 1910 ..	46,825	a 69,336	116,161	+ 22,511	11.0	16.3	27.3
1911 to 1915-16 ..	66,737	74,504	141,241	+ 7,767	13.8	15.4	29.2
1916-17 to 1920-21	91,577	115,066	206,643	+ 23,489	17.4	21.9	39.3
1921-22 to 1925-26	124,404	134,545	258,949	+ 10,141	21.1	22.9	44.0
1926-27 to 1930-31	119,337	131,382	250,719	+ 12,045	18.6	20.5	39.1
1931-32 to 1935-36	73,798	120,958	194,756	+ 47,160	11.1	18.1	29.2
1936-37 to 1940-41	123,553	157,610	281,163	+ 34,057	17.8	22.7	40.5
1941-42 to 1945-46	211,514	163,955	375,469	- 47,559	29.1	22.4	51.5
1946-47 to 1950-51	449,273	571,430	1,020,703	+ 122,157	57.2	72.7	129.9
1951-52 to 1955-56	782,794	786,128	1,568,922	+ 3,334	87.8	88.2	176.0
Year—							
1953-54.. ..	681,609	828,332	1,509,941	+ 146,723	76.6	93.0	169.6
1954-55.. ..	843,742	774,164	1,617,906	- 69,578	92.8	85.2	178.0
1955-56.. ..	821,088	781,864	1,602,952	- 39,224	88.1	83.9	172.0
1956-57.. ..	718,991	992,906	1,711,897	+ 273,915	75.4	104.2	179.6
1957-58.. ..	791,940	817,946	1,609,886	+ 26,006	81.3	83.9	165.2
1958-59.. ..	796,599	811,463	1,608,062	+ 14,864	80.0	81.5	161.5
1959-60.. ..	927,091	937,682	1,864,773	+ 10,591	91.1	92.2	183.3
1960-61.. ..	1,087,577	968,843	2,056,420	- 118,734	104.6	93.2	197.8
1961-62.. ..	884,746	1,077,284	1,962,030	+ 192,538	83.4	101.6	185.0
1962-63.. ..	1,081,335	1,075,906	2,157,241	- 5,429	100.0	99.5	199.5

(a) Prior to 1906, ship's stores were included in exports. For the value of such goods shipped on oversea vessels and aircraft during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, see table in § 14 on p. 542.

A graph showing the oversea trade of Australia from 1945-46 to 1962-63 appears on page 519.

2. **Excluding Gold.**—The fluctuations in recent years in merchandise trade (including silver and bronze as merchandise) are shown more clearly in the following table, from which all gold movements have been excluded.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING GOLD)
(£A. f.o.b.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Value per head of population		
				Imports	Exports	Total
				£	£	£
1958-59 ..	794,422	808,184	1,602,606	79.9	81.2	161.1
1959-60 ..	924,568	927,471	1,852,039	91.0	91.2	182.2
1960-61 ..	1,085,374	928,884	2,014,258	104.5	89.4	193.9
1961-62 ..	882,598	1,068,307	1,950,905	83.2	100.7	183.9
1962-63 ..	1,078,860	1,069,436	2,148,296	99.8	98.9	198.7

§ 9. Direction of Oversea Trade

1. **According to Countries.**—(i) *Values.* The following table shows the value of Australian imports and exports during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 according to country of origin and consignment respectively.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT
(EXCLUDING GOLD)
(£A. '000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Commonwealth countries—						
United Kingdom ..	340,531	265,917	329,192	200,063	205,876	200,777
Australian Territories ..	11,217	10,912	10,988	19,848	19,487	22,065
Canada ..	45,664	34,158	45,911	17,027	17,524	19,051
Ceylon ..	10,166	9,821	8,534	7,180	8,947	6,455
India ..	22,707	16,070	18,073	13,884	25,222	18,610
Malaya ..	15,195	11,098	13,638	11,993	11,560	13,262
New Zealand ..	16,965	13,237	17,474	61,890	58,648	65,566
Singapore ..	1,856	2,489	3,418	12,185	15,987	16,847
Other Commonwealth countries	40,348	38,441	38,018	42,481	43,924	49,477
<i>Total, Commonwealth Countries</i>	<i>504,649</i>	<i>402,143</i>	<i>485,246</i>	<i>386,551</i>	<i>407,175</i>	<i>412,110</i>
Foreign countries—						
Arabian States ..	35,517	29,272	43,806	3,762	3,527	5,709
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	11,176	6,810	6,998	22,761	22,981	23,186
China (Mainland) ..	3,974	3,811	5,628	39,857	65,956	64,644
France ..	16,722	11,085	17,778	51,072	50,485	52,985
Germany, Federal Republic of	66,176	51,832	58,660	26,755	40,834	34,184
Indonesia ..	28,105	26,510	29,013	5,133	3,548	2,616
Italy ..	15,779	14,028	19,532	47,725	52,180	44,028
Japan ..	65,445	49,495	64,689	161,488	186,905	173,083
Netherlands ..	17,010	13,142	13,736	6,258	9,652	7,170
Sweden ..	17,930	16,655	17,912	2,255	2,124	3,267
United States of America	217,041	174,080	230,046	72,471	108,991	132,898
Other foreign countries ..	84,976	82,830	84,753	94,215	107,207	105,860
<i>Total, Foreign Countries</i>	<i>579,851</i>	<i>479,550</i>	<i>592,551</i>	<i>533,752</i>	<i>654,390</i>	<i>649,630</i>
Country unknown ..	874	905	1,063	8,581	6,742	7,696
Total ..	1,085,374	882,598	1,078,860	928,884	1,068,307	1,069,436

(ii) *Proportions.* The following table expresses the values shown in the preceding tables as percentages of total imports or exports.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT

(EXCLUDING GOLD)

(Per Cent. of Total)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Commonwealth countries—						
United Kingdom	31.38	30.13	30.51	21.54	19.27	18.77
Australian Territories ..	1.03	1.24	1.02	2.14	1.82	2.06
Canada	4.21	3.87	4.26	1.83	1.64	1.78
Ceylon	0.94	1.11	0.79	0.77	0.84	0.60
India	2.09	1.82	1.68	1.50	2.36	1.74
Malaya	1.40	1.36	1.26	1.29	1.08	1.24
New Zealand	1.56	1.49	1.62	6.66	5.49	6.13
Singapore	0.17	0.28	0.32	1.31	1.50	1.58
Other Commonwealth countries	3.72	4.26	3.52	4.57	4.12	4.63
<i>Total, Commonwealth Countries</i>	<i>46.50</i>	<i>45.56</i>	<i>44.98</i>	<i>41.61</i>	<i>38.12</i>	<i>38.53</i>
Foreign countries—						
Arabian States	3.27	3.32	4.06	0.41	0.33	0.53
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	1.03	0.77	0.65	2.45	2.15	2.17
China (Mainland)	0.36	0.43	0.52	4.29	6.17	6.04
France	1.54	1.26	1.65	5.50	4.73	4.95
Germany, Federal Republic of	6.10	5.87	5.44	2.88	3.82	3.20
Indonesia	2.59	3.00	2.69	0.55	0.33	0.24
Italy	1.45	1.59	1.81	5.14	4.88	4.12
Japan	6.03	5.61	6.00	17.39	17.50	16.18
Netherlands	1.57	1.49	1.27	0.67	0.90	0.67
Sweden	1.65	1.89	1.66	0.24	0.20	0.31
United States of America ..	20.00	19.72	21.32	7.80	10.20	12.43
Other foreign countries ..	7.83	9.39	7.85	10.15	10.04	9.91
<i>Total, Foreign Countries</i>	<i>53.42</i>	<i>54.34</i>	<i>54.92</i>	<i>57.47</i>	<i>61.25</i>	<i>60.75</i>
Country unknown	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.92	0.63	0.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2. According to Major Groups of Countries.—(i) *Countries included in Major Groups.* The following table shows the major groups of countries referred to in the tables on pages 530-1 and 551-2.

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN MAJOR GROUPS

Sterling area	Non-sterling countries	
United Kingdom	North America—	Soviet Area— <i>continued.</i>
British East Africa, British Pacific Islands, British West Africa, West Indies Federation, Hong Kong and other British colonies and dependencies (excluding New Hebrides)	Canada	Romania
Australia and Territories (including Papua and New Guinea)	United States of America and dependencies	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ceylon	European Economic Community ^(a) —	China (Mainland)
Ghana	Belgium-Luxembourg	Korea (North)
India	France	Vietnam (North)
Malaysia, Federation of (Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore)	Germany, Federal Republic of	Principal other countries—
New Zealand and dependencies	Greece	Argentina
Pakistan	Italy	Brazil
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Netherlands (excluding dependencies)	China, Republic of
Other Commonwealth countries	European Free Trade Association (other than the United Kingdom) ^(a) —	Indonesia
Arabian States of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Muscat, Oman and Trucial States	Austria	Iran
Burma	Denmark	Iraq
Iceland	Finland	Japan
Ireland, Republic of	Norway	Korea, Republic of
Jordan	Portugal	Mexico
Libya	Sweden	Netherlands dependencies
South Africa	Switzerland	Peru
	Soviet Area—	Philippines
	Albania	Spain
	Bulgaria	Saudi Arabia
	Czechoslovakia	Thailand
	Germany, Eastern	Turkey
	Hungary	United Arab Republic
	Poland	Venezuela
		Yugoslavia

(a) Includes dependent territories, associated communities, etc., unless otherwise stated.

(ii) *Trade with Major Groups.* The following table shows the trade of Australia with the major groups of countries shown above during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. Particulars of Australia's balance of payments with countries in these groups are shown on pages 551-2.

VALUE OF TRADE OF AUSTRALIA: MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES
(INCLUDING GOLD)
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Major groups of countries	1961-62	1962-63
STERLING AREA		
Imports—		
From—United Kingdom	265,917	329,231
Other countries	129,283	144,517
Total	395,200	473,748
Exports—		
To—United Kingdom	206,374	200,814
Other countries	204,108	214,080
Total	410,482	414,894
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	+15,282	—58,854

VALUE OF TRADE OF AUSTRALIA: MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES—*continued*

(INCLUDING GOLD)

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Major groups of countries	1961-62	1962-63
NON-STERLING COUNTRIES—NORTH AMERICA		
Imports—		
From—United States of America(a)	174,090	230,086
Canada	34,158	45,916
Total	208,248	276,002
Exports—		
To—United States of America(a)	109,940	134,391
Canada	17,524	19,051
Total	127,464	153,442
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	—80,784	—122,560
OTHER NON-STERLING COUNTRIES		
Imports—		
From—European Economic Community	98,288	118,643
European Free Trade Association(b)	46,252	49,663
Other countries	136,758	163,279
Total	281,298	331,585
Exports—		
To—European Economic Community	183,621	166,879
European Free Trade Association(b)	10,918	11,638
Other countries	344,799	329,053
Total	539,338	507,570
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	+258,040	+175,985
ALL GROUPS		
Total Imports	884,746	1,081,335
Total Exports	1,077,284	1,075,906
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	+192,538	—5,429

(a) Includes Alaska and Hawaiian Islands.

(b) Other than United Kingdom.

§ 10. Trade with the United Kingdom

1. *Statistical Classes.*—The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of imports into Australia of United Kingdom origin and of exports from Australia to the United Kingdom during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

VALUE OF TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH UNITED KINGDOM: CLASSES
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Class	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	1,989	1,932	2,188	48,304	50,413	44,443
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	1,226	1,164	859	62,504	68,100	60,618
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	3,334	4,017	3,222	764	850	811
IV. Tobacco, etc.	405	395	490	1	..	..
V. Live animals and birds	176	110	174	..	..	..
VI. Animal substances, etc.	1,258	755	1,107	58,302	55,628	59,381
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,463	2,510	2,470	81	441	508
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	39,483	28,043	28,944	187	247	257
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	2,187	2,388	2,484	1,504	1,610	1,980
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	3,617	2,903	3,713	13	..	..
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	758	759	800	4,843	5,298	5,739
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	194,719	139,822	190,286	15,857	13,227	17,828
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	4,616	4,368	5,341	2,269	2,709	2,486
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	489	305	372	949	1,081	896
XV. Earthenware, etc.	9,397	7,708	8,938	11	..	..
XVI. Paper and stationery	20,574	17,832	20,137	305	410	317
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	3,321	3,135	3,405	450	..	..
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	5,741	5,731	6,094	820	782	890
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	21,867	21,003	21,599	624	589	688
XX. Miscellaneous	(a)23,910	(a)21,036	(a)26,568	2,188	4,324	3,800
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	1	1	40	31,598	665	172
Total	340,531	265,917	329,231	231,591	206,374	200,814

(a) Includes outside packages.

2. Imports of Principal Articles.—The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported into Australia from the United Kingdom during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN: AUSTRALIA
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Article	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Article	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Aircraft and parts	2,807	3,199	3,224	Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	4,203	4,177	4,444
Arms and ammunition, military, naval and air force stores	3,702	3,621	2,410	Paper, printing	3,466	2,120	2,491
Aluminium—				Paper, wrapping	2,534	2,118	1,997
Plates, sheets, strips	1,490	559	922	Piece-goods—			
Leaf and foil	1,480	649	1,000	Cotton and linen	6,338	3,907	4,328
Apparel	4,933	2,684	2,852	Silk and rayon(a)	1,577	824	814
Books, magazines, etc.	8,234	8,250	9,333	All other piece-goods	5,450	3,845	3,527
Carpets	6,026	3,367	3,615	Plastics materials	3,556	3,210	7,152
Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils and fertilizers	21,867	21,003	21,599	Rubber and rubber manufactures	3,542	3,417	4,466
Crockery	2,168	1,850	1,906	Sewing and other cottons, threads, etc.	2,939	1,968	2,053
Dyes	1,777	1,353	1,871	Stationery and paper manufactures	10,810	10,931	12,186
Electrical machinery and appliances	24,450	23,861	27,936	Tools of trade	2,481	1,869	2,043
Glass and glassware	4,255	2,952	3,975	Vehicles, parts and accessories	49,997	29,851	56,738
Iron and steel—				Vessels (ships) including parts	467	215	854
Plate and sheet	7,066	3,093	3,491	Whisky	3,086	3,761	2,992
Other	11,739	5,691	5,858	Yarns—			
Linoleums	2,320	2,274	1,894	Cotton	2,919	1,568	1,491
Machines and machinery (except dynamo, electrical)—				Rayon	4,015	3,743	4,243
Agricultural	1,527	1,081	928	Other	828	651	748
Metal-working	7,793	4,586	6,190	All other articles(b)	53,531	47,530	51,971
Motive-power	22,001	16,690	25,202				
Other	43,157	33,449	40,487	Total Imports	340,531	265,917	329,231

(a) Includes tyre cord fabric.

(b) Includes outside packages.

3. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to the United Kingdom during each of the years 1960–61 to 1962–63.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: AUSTRALIA
(Australian Produce)

Article	Quantity			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
Butter tons	50,795	68,031	65,094	15,611	19,950	19,326
Cheese "	13,073	17,427	13,632	2,580	3,427	2,683
Eggs .. .. . "	..	..	..	3,048	3,253	1,536
Fruit, dried tons	28,964	34,542	29,943	4,685	5,251	4,398
" fresh '000 bus.	4,303	5,411	4,407	5,820	7,517	7,048
" preserved in airtight containers tons	60,991	77,384	65,834	8,748	10,723	9,043
Gold .. .. . "	..	..	..	31,528	498	37
Grains and cereals—						
Barley tons	194,425	213,685	66,232	3,438	4,636	1,463
Flour (wheaten), plain white tons(a)	56,135	66,560	66,641	1,459	1,943	1,470
Wheat tons	734,205	623,622	437,073	18,472	16,438	11,803
Other .. .. . "	..	..	..	1,451	1,986	2,212
Hides and skins .. .. . "	..	..	..	2,349	2,009	2,031
Lead bullion tons	53,741	37,861	59,645	5,330	3,527	4,979
" pig "	66,790	65,897	80,228	5,271	4,615	5,092
Leather .. .. . "	..	..	..	2,240	2,643	2,328
Meats preserved by cold process—						
Beef and veal tons	40,631	35,528	27,813	9,622	7,765	6,142
Lamb "	19,894	11,414	16,655	3,637	1,614	2,965
Mutton "	7,947	7,074	6,852	1,509	920	1,238
Rabbit and hare .. .. . "	..	..	..	2,339	1,985	1,558
Meats, tinned tons	19,883	22,753	10,461	5,981	6,859	3,069
Milk and cream '000 lb.	2,927	5,583	6,640	103	305	422
Silver bullion '000 fine oz.	168	375	231	68	161	128
Sugar (cane) tons	329,251	375,538	437,769	17,676	18,599	22,103
Tallow, inedible "	2,289	19,409	10,006	132	597	512
Timber, undressed(b) '000 super. ft.	6,351	2,910	1,912	445	217	137
Wine, fermented '000 gals.	1,362	1,161	1,104	736	823	781
Wool '000 lb.	237,851	223,577	222,585	55,559	53,291	57,002
Zinc bars, etc. tons	3,243	15,574	22,269	339	1,424	1,736
All other articles .. .. . "	..	..	..	17,255	18,568	24,156
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	..	..	..	227,431	201,544	197,398

(a) 2,000 lb.

(b) Excludes railway sleepers.

4. Imports from the United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—Since 1908, permanent resident Commissioners appointed by the British Board of Trade have been located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of customs duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market in relation to other countries. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on previous pages in this chapter.

In an investigation into the relative position occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Imports into Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber, etc., which the United Kingdom cannot supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have therefore been omitted from the following table.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the United States of America. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors in normal times with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for each of the years 1960–61 to 1962–63 are shown in the following table.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN
COMPETITORS: AUSTRALIA**

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Nature of imports	Year	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	All countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1960-61	1,989	10	285	2,320	1,514	13,116
	1961-62	1,932	11	315	2,504	1,037	11,271
	1962-63	2,188	12	294	2,187	908	12,341
Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles and apparel	1960-61	39,483	2,992	4,836	25,933	12,205	132,476
	1961-62	28,043	2,192	2,927	24,322	9,417	104,204
	1962-63	28,944	2,239	2,973	28,119	12,347	116,650
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1960-61	194,719	8,830	38,164	21,983	113,282	435,908
	1961-62	139,822	4,071	29,631	7,599	84,612	315,338
	1962-63	190,286	9,458	33,494	14,929	119,636	425,203
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1960-61	4,616	493	518	255	6,895	25,541
	1961-62	4,368	394	378	502	4,520	19,450
	1962-63	5,341	552	525	931	4,960	23,335
Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stoneware	1960-61	9,397	690	1,034	2,861	2,432	20,798
	1961-62	7,708	684	1,078	2,372	1,596	17,957
	1962-63	8,938	789	933	3,247	2,498	20,219
Pulp, paper and board; paper manufactures and stationery	1960-61	20,574	309	1,838	1,560	10,323	70,132
	1961-62	17,832	333	1,123	1,506	10,039	57,850
	1962-63	20,137	461	1,313	1,757	13,356	69,810
Sporting material, toys, fancy goods, jewellery and time-pieces	1960-61	3,321	169	1,647	2,460	961	13,019
	1961-62	3,135	191	1,351	2,122	978	12,515
	1962-63	3,405	240	1,394	2,301	948	14,154
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; photographic goods, n.e.i.	1960-61	5,741	104	3,067	1,729	5,011	17,499
	1961-62	5,731	139	2,415	1,749	4,885	16,860
	1962-63	6,094	188	2,801	2,049	5,377	18,713
Chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, essential oils and fertilizers	1960-61	21,867	1,341	7,122	1,433	11,496	56,817
	1961-62	21,003	1,467	6,455	1,547	13,474	58,156
	1962-63	21,599	1,816	7,292	242	20,617	69,519
Total, competitive imports	1960-61	301,707	14,938	58,511	60,534	164,119	785,306
	1961-62	229,574	9,482	45,673	44,223	130,558	613,601
	1962-63	286,932	15,755	51,019	55,762	180,647	769,944
Total imports (less bullion and specie) (a)	1960-61	340,530	16,722	66,176	65,445	217,041	1,085,331
	1961-62	265,917	11,085	51,832	49,495	174,080	882,546
	1962-63	329,192	17,778	58,660	64,689	230,046	1,078,778

(a) Includes outside packages.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN
COMPETITORS: AUSTRALIA—*continued*.
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Nature of imports	Year	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	All countries
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION							
Total, competitive imports	1960-61	38.4	1.9	7.4	7.7	20.9	100.0
	1961-62	37.4	1.5	7.4	7.2	21.3	100.0
	1962-63	37.3	2.0	6.6	7.2	23.5	100.0
Total imports (less bullion and specie) (a)	1960-61	31.3	1.5	6.1	6.0	20.0	100.0
	1961-62	30.1	1.3	5.9	5.6	19.7	100.0
	1962-63	30.5	1.6	5.4	6.0	21.3	100.0

(a) Includes outside packages.

§ 11. Trade with Eastern Countries

1. Merchandise Trade According to Countries.—The values of imports from, and exports to, eastern countries during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES:
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports(a)			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Commonwealth countries—						
Ceylon	10,166	9,821	8,534	7,180	8,947	6,455
Hong Kong	6,243	6,418	7,627	10,511	14,015	13,957
India	22,707	16,083	18,073	13,884	25,296	18,610
Malaya	15,195	11,098	13,638	11,993	11,560	13,262
Pakistan	5,501	5,663	5,714	4,921	3,329	7,058
Sabah	12,329	12,883	8,766	1,359	1,463	1,688
Singapore	1,856	2,489	3,418	12,185	15,987	16,847
Foreign countries—						
Burma	17	11	64	1,701	2,782	3,235
Cambodia	4	4	3	93	108	57
China, Republic of (Mainland)	224	388	574	2,008	1,976	2,028
Indonesia	3,974	3,811	5,628	39,857	65,956	64,644
Japan	28,105	26,510	29,013	5,133	3,548	2,616
Korea, Republic of	65,445	49,495	64,689	161,488	186,905	173,083
Korea (North)	75	115	206	1,721	1,684	3,182
Laos	1	1	7	1,909	854	1,190
Nepal .. .. .	..	..	..	46	28	17
Philippines .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..
Portuguese Dependencies—	406	510	759	3,696	4,669	6,243
Macao	3	20	16	4	2	8
Timor .. .. .	..	1	20	90	98	56
Other .. .. .	..	13	..	158	74	(b)
Thailand (North)	443	334	434	1,887	3,311	3,704
Vietnam, Republic of	16	7	17	216	522	1,205
Vietnam (North)	1	..	..	6	22	164
Total	172,711	145,675	167,217	282,048	353,136	339,309

(a) Includes outside packages.

(b) Not recorded separately.

Graphs showing trade between Australia and eastern countries during 1961-62 are shown on page 524.

2. Merchandise Trade—Principal Articles.—(i) *Totals*, 1960-61 to 1962-63. The following table shows the value of merchandise trade between Australia and eastern countries for each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The countries concerned in this trade are listed in the previous table.

**VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES:
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES**

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Article	Imports			Article	Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Apparel and attire ..	3,526	2,777	3,070	Animal (except marine) oils and fats ..	2,389	2,925	3,155
Bags and sacks ..	13,319	10,330	8,493	Army stores ..	599	1,267	1,563
Crude and crepe rubber and latex ..	9,227	6,223	8,068	Butter ..	2,570	1,782	2,022
Fibres, vegetable origin ..	2,886	1,597	2,549	Cheese ..	899	766	1,065
Hair and bristles ..	1,156	642	965	Fodders ..	1,231	1,380	1,294
Nuts, edible ..	1,145	1,026	1,457	Fruit, fresh or preserved ..	1,303	1,706	1,828
Outside packages ..	2,025	1,865	2,119	Grains and cereals—			
Petroleum oils—				Wheat ..	44,782	78,616	75,514
Kerosene ..	2,594	2,377	2,806	Flour (wheaten), plain white ..	13,137	11,312	9,402
Petroleum, crude ..	25,662	29,846	28,886	Other ..	8,787	7,906	5,126
Petroleum, spirit ..	5,222	3,665	3,035	Infants' and invalids' foods ..	2,478	2,638	2,703
Other ..	609	866	855	Leather ..	782	750	653
Piece-goods—				Machines and machinery ..	3,650	4,213	6,433
Cotton and linen ..	24,257	20,857	24,125	Meats, all kinds ..	4,431	4,017	4,470
Hessian and other jute ..	3,280	3,210	3,765	Metals and metal manufactures except zinc bars, etc.	19,758	31,141	16,664
Pulp, paper and board ..	1,130	994	1,359	Milk and cream ..	6,294	5,661	7,186
Tea ..	12,740	12,718	12,178	Petroleum oils ..	4,206	6,733	7,647
Timber ..	6,602	3,870	4,530	Sugar—from cane (raw) ..	5,472	4,076	9,255
Vegetable oils and fats, n.e.i.	993	878	1,993	Wool ..	120,385	137,139	134,383
All other articles ..	56,338	41,934	56,964	Zinc bars, blocks, etc. ..	3,092	3,428	3,708
				All other articles ..	35,803	45,680	45,238
Total ..	172,711	145,675	167,217	Total ..	282,048	353,136	339,309

(ii) *Individual Countries, 1961-63.* The following tables show the imports and exports of principal articles from and to individual countries in this trade.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE FROM
INDIVIDUAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1962-63**
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Article	Ceylon	Hong Kong	India	Malaya	Pakistan	Sabah	China (Mainland)	Indonesia	Japan
Apparel and attire ..	..	1,413	9	3	1	..	223	17	1,348
Bags and sacks ..	..	25	4,416	..	3,804	57	175	..	16
Crude and crepe rubber and latex ..	38	..	..	8,013	..	..	..	3	..
Fibres, vegetable origin ..	201	5	300	1	961	34	48	149	666
Nuts, edible ..	298	1	764	3	..	..	70	..	..
Outside packages ..	202	137	264	44	38	9	112	132	1,139
Petroleum oils—									
Kerosene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,031	1
Petroleum, crude ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,543	..	22,192	..
Petroleum spirit ..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	1,877	161
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	642	99
Piece-goods—									
Cotton and linen ..	..	2,227	3,161	..	15	..	1,350	..	17,032
Hessian and other jute ..	..	..	3,627	..	134	1	..	..	3
Pulp, paper and board ..	..	2	72	..	4	..	108	..	1,165
Tea ..	7,614	3	2,130	23	1	..	159	2,225	15
Timber ..	..	45	..	2,285	1	1,838	..	5	43
Vegetable oils and fats, n.e.i.	7	5	1,120	240	..	1	20	297	303
All other articles ..	174	3,764	2,047	3,026	755	278	3,363	443	42,698
Total ..	8,534	7,627	18,073	13,638	5,714	8,766	5,628	29,013	64,689

(a) Includes metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £14,928,000; textiles other than piece goods shown above, £3,600,000; tinned fish, £1,913,000; earthenware, chinaware, etc., £3,247,000; sporting material, toys, jewellery, etc., £2,301,000; chemical and medical supplies, etc., £2,171,000; optical, surgical, etc., supplies, £2,049,000.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE TO
INDIVIDUAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1962-63
(£A'000 f.o.b.)

Article	Ceylon	Hong Kong	India	Malaya	Paki- stan	Singa- pore	China (Main- land)	Indo- nesia	Japan
Animal (except marine)									
oils and fats ..	122	55	128	319	309	260	371	10	1,052
Army stores ..		5	448	548	110	436		5	
Butter ..	397	420	4	341		452	1	10	19
Cheese ..	32	48	29	38	1	87		30	555
Fodders ..	24	574		117		340	2		176
Fruit, fresh or preserved	2	485	2	214		951		1	1
Grains and cereals—									
Wheat ..	9	1,817	5,285	455	4,107	26	52,340		9,131
Flour (wheaten), plain									
white ..	3,064	185		2,709	1	1,625		184	
Other ..	34	286	18	825		478	620	19	1,574
Infants' and invalids'									
foods ..	139	331	31	411	131	398		2	2
Leather ..	29	440	19	51		86	2		10
Machines and machinery	110	250	1,008	1,165	427	696	3	130	417
Meats, all kinds ..	128	522	10	366	1	1,313	5	1	1,441
Metals and metal manu- factures except zinc									
bars, etc. ..	138	1,232	1,210	1,285	201	1,234	144	737	8,004
Milk and cream ..	1,479	168	730	2,268	36	518	39	46	21
Petroleum oils ..	333		359			3,869		1	3,084
Sugar—from cane (raw)		229							8,416
Wool ..	14	3,925	5,411	13	670		10,378		111,137
Zinc bars, blocks, etc. ..	3	266	1,377	71	113	105	133	6	246
All other articles ..	398	2,719	2,541	2,066	951	3,969	606	1,434	27,797
Total ..	6,455	13,957	18,610	13,262	7,058	16,847	64,644	2,616	173,083

(a) Includes coal, £9,928,000; copper ores and concentrates, £2,708,000; other ores and concentrates, £4,203,000.

§ 12. Oversea Trade at Principal Ports

The following table shows the value of oversea imports and exports at the principal ports of Australia during the year 1962-63, and the totals for each State and Territory.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1962-63
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Port	Imports	Exports	Port	Imports	Exports
NEW SOUTH WALES			SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Sydney, including Botany			Port Adelaide, including Adelaide and Port Stan- vac ..	67,577	68,691
Bay ..	458,609	247,549	Port Pirie ..	237	20,576
Newcastle, including Port			Port Lincoln ..	342	4,470
Stephens ..	9,939	45,862	Wallaroo ..	296	4,932
Port Kembla ..	8,395	17,201	Other ..	1,461	7,803
Other ..		216	Total ..	69,913	106,472
Total ..	476,943	310,828	WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
VICTORIA			Fremantle, including Perth and Kwinana ..	54,446	95,534
Melbourne ..	359,944	254,512	Geraldton ..	343	8,205
Geelong ..	29,097	35,464	Bunbury ..	928	7,390
Portland ..	989	8,464	Albany ..	493	9,153
Total ..	390,030	298,440	Other ..	110	3,437
QUEENSLAND			Total ..	56,320	123,719
Brisbane ..	61,902	123,831	TASMANIA		
Townsville ..	1,298	23,815	Hobart ..	7,606	18,833
Mackay ..	380	20,870	Launceston ..	6,375	8,272
Cairns ..	1,870	9,547	Burnie ..	2,969	4,677
Bowen ..	1	1,646	Devonport ..	1,232	1,614
Rockhampton ..	188	4,458	Total ..	18,182	33,396
Gladstone ..	1,312	6,011	NORTHERN TERRITORY		
Maryborough ..	69	6	Darwin ..	1,192	545
Other ..	96	12,316	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY		
Total ..	67,116	202,500	Canberra ..	1,639	6
			Grand Total ..	1,081,335	1,075,906

§ 13. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade

1. *Statistical Classes.*—(i) *Imports and Exports.* The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of Australian imports and exports during each of the years 1960–61 to 1962–63.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE OF AUSTRALIA: CLASSES
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Class	Imports			Exports		
	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	13,116	11,271	12,341	117,620	142,488	168,262
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	30,233	28,111	27,752	219,889	266,977	234,429
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	3,878	4,528	3,799	2,247	2,369	2,540
IV. Tobacco, etc.	13,362	9,743	12,136	415	564	802
V. Live animals and birds	715	576	667	1,453	1,470	1,653
VI. Animal substances, etc.	6,725	4,349	6,227	362,963	405,886	417,548
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	21,316	19,718	24,490	922	1,761	1,958
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	132,476	104,204	116,650	3,650	3,763	4,590
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	111,638	109,913	123,141	26,832	29,552	31,720
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	6,803	5,456	7,241	1,233	1,232	1,419
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	8,680	7,539	9,601	37,641	40,350	35,253
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	435,908	315,338	425,203	94,489	110,961	103,943
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	25,541	19,450	23,335	4,500	4,855	4,709
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	22,718	15,260	17,262	3,533	3,621	3,067
XV. Earthenware, etc.	20,798	17,957	20,219	1,268	984	1,128
XVI. Paper and stationery	70,132	57,850	69,810	3,930	3,869	4,482
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	13,019	12,515	14,154	2,143	2,839	4,184
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	17,499	16,860	18,713	3,159	3,031	3,136
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	56,817	58,156	69,519	9,000	8,931	10,592
XX. Miscellaneous	(a)73,957	(a)63,752	(a)76,518	31,153	32,382	33,611
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	2,246	2,200	2,557	40,803	9,399	6,880
Total	1,087,577	884,746	1,081,335	968,843	1,077,284	1,075,906

(a) Includes outside packages.

(ii) *Exports—Australian Produce and Re-exports.* In the following table, the exports from Australia of (a) Australian produce and (b) re-exports are shown according to statistical classes for each of the years 1960–61 to 1962–63.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA: AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Class	Australian produce			Re-exports		
	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	117,582	142,322	168,211	38	166	51
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	219,450	266,470	233,967	439	507	462
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	2,234	2,350	2,523	13	19	17
IV. Tobacco, etc.	351	520	609	64	44	193
V. Live animals and birds	1,295	1,377	1,552	158	93	101
VI. Animal substances, etc.	362,819	405,750	417,401	144	136	147
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	869	1,684	1,894	53	77	64
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	3,158	3,239	4,111	492	524	479
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	24,932	28,712	30,785	1,900	840	935
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	1,172	1,151	1,340	61	81	79
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	37,526	40,145	35,112	115	205	141
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	89,040	104,264	98,277	5,449	6,697	5,666
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	4,443	4,787	4,601	57	68	108
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	3,394	3,525	2,948	139	96	119
XV. Earthenware, etc.	1,222	917	1,040	46	67	88
XVI. Paper and stationery	3,663	3,619	4,127	267	250	355
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	1,842	2,482	3,823	301	357	361
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	2,438	2,424	2,523	721	607	613
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	8,457	8,501	9,801	543	430	791
XX. Miscellaneous	15,921	17,099	21,409	15,232	15,283	12,202
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	40,798	9,386	6,855	5	13	25
Total	942,606	1,050,724	1,052,909	26,237	26,560	22,997

2. Imports of Principal Articles.—The next table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES: AUSTRALIA

Article	Quantity			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Aircraft and parts				13,806	12,174	13,488
Aluminium manufacture .. . cwt.	635,091	408,335	683,765	8,224	5,348	8,627
Leaf and foil '000 lb.	8,021	5,960	6,299	2,415	1,730	1,929
Apparel—						
Blouses, skirts, costumes, etc.				1,690	1,204	1,463
Gloves doz. prs.	554,373	390,282	456,462	1,509	1,098	1,222
Headwear				1,278	1,237	1,108
Men's and boys' outer clothing .. .				805	480	460
Socks and stockings				767	523	551
Trimmings and ornaments				6,300	1,337	1,271
Other apparel and attire				2,902	2,908	3,539
Arms, explosives, military stores, etc.				6,916	6,140	6,846
Bags and sacks				13,383	10,380	8,691
Carpets and carpeting				7,640	4,532	5,301
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers .. .				56,817	58,156	69,519
Cocoa and chocolate '000 lb.	37,432	32,465	31,488	4,916	3,758	3,491
Cotton, raw "	41,842	37,735	42,543	5,477	5,272	5,786
Crockery, etc.				4,007	3,295	3,704
Electrical machinery and appliances				47,534	47,862	59,270
Fibres (excl. Cotton, raw)				7,995	7,106	10,281
Fish—						
Fresh or preserved by cold process '000 lb.	34,594	32,290	33,630	3,424	3,561	3,822
Preserved in airtight containers .. . "	27,493	22,021	21,529	5,308	4,086	4,039
Glass and glassware				9,832	7,928	9,543
Iron and steel—						
Pipes, tubes and fittings .. . cwt.	698,028	428,223	659,296	3,814	3,527	4,066
Plate and sheet "	7,770,918	1,179,620	1,585,840	28,063	6,710	7,746
Other				26,558	10,166	11,348
Machines and machinery (except dynamo, electrical)—						
Agricultural				3,522	2,463	3,757
Metal-working				17,146	11,678	18,676
Mining and metallurgical				4,469	7,685	7,669
Motive power—						
Diesel engines				3,323	3,011	4,382
Steam engines, turbines and parts .. .				3,004	2,389	3,200
Tractors and parts				24,072	15,494	22,430
Other				17,156	16,684	17,120
Office and accounting				13,445	11,712	14,817
Textile working				6,873	7,015	7,888
Other				74,040	59,707	69,436
Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies and parts				74,238	47,202	98,106
Musical instruments				1,277	996	1,247
Oils—						
Linseed '000 gals.	789	1,903	872	433	1,108	431
Olive "	1,147	1,466	1,206	1,099	1,461	1,573
Petroleum and shale—						
Crude(a) mill. gals.	3,108	2,871	3,237	76,354	65,302	71,861
Kerosene '000 gals.	117,531	97,413	97,974	6,022	5,020	5,242
Lubricating (mineral)	52,159	46,179	59,104	7,438	6,453	8,113
Petroleum and shale spirit	222,215	182,389	246,626	11,848	9,941	14,901
Residual and solar "	22,703	67,828	88,694	979	2,757	2,918
Paper, printing				23,666	16,818	19,874
wrapping '000 cwt.	606	592	365	6,213	5,937	5,519
Piece-goods—						
Canvas and duck '000 sq. yds.	6,795	(b)	(b)	902	(b)	(b)
Cotton and linen				45,209	35,518	37,923
Silk and man-made fibre-yarn .. .				8,623	7,239	9,468
Woolen and containing wool .. .				2,133	1,455	1,926
All other piece-goods				12,699	10,304	11,979
Plastics materials				14,974	13,451	18,610
Rubber and rubber manufactures .. .				23,645	17,772	21,330
Stationery and paper manufactures ..				17,515	19,382	22,785
Tea '000 lb.	61,701	63,866	64,369	12,824	12,914	12,529
Timber, undressed, including logs(c)						
.. .. . '000 sup. ft.	397,293	264,171	320,148	19,348	12,238	14,059
Tobacco '000 lb.	36,322	24,510	28,513	12,059	8,483	10,346
Yarns—						
Cotton	9,067	5,410	4,771	3,901	2,198	1,906
Man-made fibres	21,352	13,817	21,322	9,553	7,290	11,605
Woolen	841	982	1,094	640	600	734
Other	2,356	2,036	3,046	604	327	547
All other articles				254,951	222,224	259,317
Total Imports				1,087,577	884,746	1,081,335

(a) Includes once-run distillate. (b) Not recorded separately. (c) Excludes dunnage and undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

3. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE

Article	Quantity			Value (£A.'000. f.o.b.)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Butter tons	61,137	78,005	77,413	19,651	23,537	23,594
Cheese "	18,037	22,378	25,939	4,608	5,203	6,095
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers .. .. . "	..	..	..	9,000	8,931	10,592
Coal tons	1,888,415	3,469,552	2,676,522	7,692	13,611	11,171
Copper "	35,909	31,075	38,843	10,003	8,254	10,423
Fruit—						
Dried "	60,320	67,394	63,856	9,097	10,357	9,552
Fresh, including frozen '000 bus.	7,354	9,515	9,224	10,369	13,363	14,985
Preserved in airtight containers tons	67,850	84,261	76,848	9,773	11,919	10,636
Gold .. .. . "	..	..	..	39,959	8,977	6,470
Grains and cereals—						
Barley tons	756,704	701,681	230,411	14,329	14,954	5,229
Flour (wheaten), plain white tons(a)	658,029	579,274	523,862	18,979	17,397	15,695
Wheat tons	4,098,081	5,441,667	4,070,653	102,426	142,446	108,452
Other .. .. . "	..	..	..	14,423	16,777	17,622
Hides and skins .. .. . "	..	..	..	27,194	32,147	36,851
Iron and steel .. .. . "	..	..	..	27,511	43,152	25,849
Lead, bullion tons	53,741	46,461	78,076	5,330	4,183	6,197
Lead, pig "	128,106	195,430	169,264	10,541	14,253	11,097
Machines and machinery (except dynamo, electrical) .. .. . "	..	..	..	12,968	13,140	15,955
Meats preserved by cold process—						
Beef and veal tons	134,014	201,173	260,771	40,110	58,843	79,265
Lamb "	28,778	16,696	25,274	5,793	2,624	5,181
Mutton "	37,087	48,711	61,045	7,437	8,156	11,652
Other .. .. . "	..	..	..	7,074	6,760	6,954
Meats, tinned tons	30,357	33,394	22,221	9,374	10,519	6,518
Milk and cream '000 lb.	108,554	103,337	142,288	9,152	8,307	10,237
Ores and concentrates tons	1,051,181	1,114,875	1,088,039	27,943	24,665	22,476
Petroleum and shale oils '000 gals.	463,073	(b)	612,431	21,693	22,363	24,344
Sugar (cane) tons	796,531	843,539	1,145,967	35,074	33,895	45,521
Wool '000 lb.	1,382,979	1,459,589	1,413,619	334,442	372,531	379,356
All other articles .. .. . "	..	..	..	90,671	99,460	114,940
Total Exports (Australian Produce) ..	..	..	..	942,606	1,050,724	1,052,909

(a) 2,000 lb.

(b) Not available.

A graph showing exports in principal commodity groups in each of the years 1953-54 to 1962-63 will be found on page 522.

4. Imports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.—The table hereunder shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Bullion and specie. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of "free" and "dutiable" goods.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, AND BULLION AND SPECIE:
AUSTRALIA
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)**

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and specie	Total imports
	Free goods	Dutiable goods	Total		
1958-59.. ..	464,274	330,114	794,388	2,211	796,599
1959-60.. ..	509,824	414,704	924,528	2,563	927,091
1960-61.. ..	576,277	509,054	1,085,331	2,246	1,087,577
1961-62.. ..	496,798	385,748	882,546	2,200	884,746
1962-63.. ..	583,424	495,353	1,078,777	2,558	1,081,335

5. Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.—The next table shows the value of exports from Australia during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Bullion and specie. The exports of Australian produce and re-exports are shown separately.

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, AND BULLION AND SPECIE:
AUSTRALIA
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)**

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and specie			Total exports
	Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1958-59 ..	790,165	16,540	806,705	4,744	14	4,758	811,463
1959-60 ..	907,971	17,988	925,959	11,716	7	11,723	937,682
1960-61 ..	901,809	26,232	928,041	40,797	5	40,802	968,843
1961-62 ..	1,041,339	26,546	1,067,885	9,385	14	9,399	1,077,284
1962-63 ..	1,046,054	22,972	1,069,026	6,855	25	6,880	1,075,906

6. Ratios of Net Customs Revenue to Values of Merchandise Imported.—The following table shows the ratios of net customs revenue collected, including and excluding net primage, to values of merchandise imported during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63. The calculations are based on Australian currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports during the same period. For particulars of customs revenue collections see Chapter XXII, Public Finance.

**RATIOS OF NET CUSTOMS REVENUE COLLECTED TO VALUES OF
MERCHANDISE IMPORTED: AUSTRALIA**

(Per cent.)

Ratio of—	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Net customs revenue collected (excluding net primage) to value of all merchandise imported	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.5
Net customs revenue collected plus net primage to value of all merchandise imported	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.7
Net customs revenue collected (excluding net primage) to value of dutiable goods only	21.0	19.9	19.5	21.5	20.8

§ 14. Ships' and Aircraft Stores

The value of ships' and aircraft stores, which are excluded from the export figures, is shown in the following table for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, with separate figures for oils.

VALUE OF STORES LOADED ON OVERSEA SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT:
AUSTRALIA
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Oils	6,704	7,817	8,937	7,819	6,869
All stores (including oils) ..	10,876	12,413	14,205	13,324	12,937

In addition to oils, the principal items supplied to overseas ships and aircraft in 1962-63 were:—meats, £1,578,334; fruit and vegetables, £377,023; eggs, £164,356; butter, £99,873; sea food, £167,177; flour, £53,642; rice, £31,387; milk and cream, £28,946; ale, beer, wine, spirits, etc., £545,411; tobacco and cigarettes, £224,104.

§ 15. Movement of Bullion and Specie

1. Imports and Exports.—The following table shows the values of gold and silver bullion and specie, and of bronze specie, imported into, and exported from, Australia during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE OF AUSTRALIA IN BULLION AND SPECIE.
(£A. f.o.b.)

Item	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Gold—Bullion ..	2,201,903	2,148,395	2,430,793	39,959,140	8,976,094	6,432,988
Specie ..	1,182	..	43,771	280	732	37,125
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>2,203,085</i>	<i>2,148,395</i>	<i>2,474,564</i>	<i>39,959,420</i>	<i>8,976,826</i>	<i>6,470,113</i>
Silver—Bullion ..	31,101	41,663	60,057	748,156	313,159	134,742
Specie ..	11,303	9,518	22,456	94,028	108,150	253,687
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>42,404</i>	<i>51,181</i>	<i>82,513</i>	<i>842,184</i>	<i>421,309</i>	<i>388,429</i>
Bronze—Specie ..	518	6	272	859	854	21,853
Total— Australian pro- duce ..	..	..	..	40,797,511	9,385,581	6,855,460
Re-exports ..	..	..	..	4,952	13,408	24,935
Grand Total ..	2,246,007	2,199,582	2,557,349	40,802,463	9,398,989	6,880,395

2. Imports and Exports, by Country.—The next table shows the imports and exports of bullion and specie from and to various countries during the year 1962-63.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT, 1962-63
(£A. f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	Bullion	Specie	Total	Bullion	Specie	Total
Commonwealth countries—						
Australia (re-imported)	..	14,172	14,172	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	608	39,251	39,859	127,979	43,806	171,785
Australian Territories—						
Nauru .. ..	..	..	..	..	21,800	21,800
New Guinea ..	661,779	..	661,779	..	201,830	201,830
Norfolk Is. ..	..	..	..	..	600	600
Papua .. ..	..	..	..	..	24,140	24,140
Canada	5,831	1	5,832	..	10	10
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	6,277,403	..	6,277,403
New Zealand ..	279,537	4,357	283,894	151,053	1,443	152,496
Pacific Islands (British)—						
Fiji	1,513,360	1	1,513,361	3,370	331	3,701
Gilbert and Ellice Is. ..	..	..	..	..	1,270	1,270
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500
Tonga .. ..	..	109	109	..	..	..
Solomon Is. ..	7,965	..	7,965	..	15,925	15,925
Total, Commonwealth Countries ..	2,469,080	57,891	2,526,971	6,559,805	312,655	6,872,460
Foreign countries—						
Austria .. ..	..	1,382	1,382	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia ..	..	52	52	..	..	..
France	25	437	462	..	..	..
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	2,364	1,197	3,561	..	..	..
Poland .. ..	..	18	18	..	..	..
Switzerland ..	..	5,465	5,465	..	..	..
United States of America	19,381	57	19,438	7,925	10	7,935
Total, Foreign Countries	21,770	8,608	30,378	7,925	10	7,935
Grand Total ..	2,490,850	66,499	2,557,349	6,567,730	312,665	6,880,395

§ 16. Exports According to Industries

1. Classification.—The following table provides an analysis of the total recorded value of Australian exports for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63. This analysis is designed to show fluctuations in the value of exports of Australian produce dissected according to the main industry of their origin, although any such classification is necessarily arbitrary in some respects.

VALUES OF EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)			Proportion of value of exports of Australian produce (excluding gold) (Per cent.)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Agriculture, horticulture and viticulture—						
Unprocessed	139,227	184,576	143,780	15.4	17.8	13.7
Processed	81,258	83,579	91,879	9.0	8.0	8.8
Total	220,485	268,155	235,659	24.4	25.8	22.5
Pastoral—						
Unprocessed	384,686	439,971	476,853	42.6	42.2	45.6
Processed	57,170	65,520	64,926	6.4	6.3	6.2
Total	441,856	505,491	541,779	49.0	48.5	51.8
Dairy and farmyard—						
Unprocessed	2,083	2,605	2,471	0.2	0.2	0.2
Processed	38,055	41,688	43,535	4.2	4.0	4.2
Total	40,138	44,293	46,006	4.4	4.2	4.4
Mines and quarries (other than gold)—						
Unprocessed	34,327	36,882	31,935	3.8	3.6	3.1
Processed	35,546	39,460	41,039	3.9	3.8	3.9
Total (a)	69,873	76,342	72,974	7.7	7.4	7.0
Fisheries—						
Unprocessed	5,026	6,858	6,629	0.6	0.6	0.6
Processed	946	761	359	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	5,972	7,619	6,988	0.7	0.7	0.7
Forestry—						
Unprocessed	586	607	427	0.1	0.1	0.1
Processed	3,925	3,296	2,863	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total	4,511	3,903	3,290	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total, Primary Produce—						
Unprocessed	565,935	671,499	662,095	62.7	64.5	63.3
Processed	216,900	234,304	244,601	24.0	22.5	23.4
Total	782,835	905,803	906,696	86.7	87.0	86.7
Manufactures	88,237	102,052	102,088	9.8	9.8	9.8
Refined petroleum oils	19,811	21,537	23,391	2.2	2.0	2.2
Unclassified	11,764	12,356	14,282	1.3	1.2	1.3
Total, Australian Produce (excluding Gold)	902,647	1,041,748	1,046,457	100.0	100.0	100.0
Re-exports (excluding Gold)	26,236	26,559	22,979	..	..	..
Gold exports (a)	39,960	8,977	6,470	..	..	..
Total Recorded Value of Exports	968,843	1,077,284	1,075,906	..	..	..

(a) The value of refined newly-won gold was £16,203,000 in 1960-61, £16,205,000 in 1961-62, and £15,735,000 in 1962-63.

2. **Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.**—In the year 1962–63, Australian produce (other than gold) exported amounted to approximately £1,046 million. Of this, £907 million or 87 per cent. was mainly produce of primary industries, comprising £662 million of unprocessed produce and £245 million of goods which had been processed in some degree before export. The values of the principal individual items of processed Australian primary produce exported were:—raw sugar, £45,521,000; flour, etc., £15,695,000; canned fruit, £10,636,000; dried fruit, £9,552,000; wool (scoured, tops, etc.), £43,703,000; canned meats, £6,518,000; butter, £23,594,000; milk (condensed, dried, etc.), £10,237,000; pig lead, £11,097,000; lead bullion, £6,197,000; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £8,073,000; copper ingots, £6,802,000; and undressed timber, £2,305,000.

The value of manufactures exported as classified on page 544 was £102 million, approximately 10 per cent. of Australian produce (other than gold) exported in 1962–63. The values of principal individual items here included were:—manufactures of metal, £45,301,000; implements and machinery, £13,560,000; drugs and chemicals, £8,029,000; and paper and stationery, £4,127,000.

The items enumerated indicate the arbitrariness of the line necessarily drawn between primary produce and manufactures in any classification of this kind. The value of processed primary products exported includes some element of value added by the simpler processes of manufacture, while the value shown for manufactures exported necessarily includes the value of raw materials (primary produce) used in those manufactures.

Refined petroleum oils exported are shown separately, as they consist of imported crude oils refined in Australia and re-exported in the refined form. The values of principal individual items shown as “unclassified” in 1962–63 were:—individual consignments of less than £50 in value, £5,196,000; and military equipment and stores and supplies for Australian projects overseas, £2,547,000.

§ 17. External Trade of Australia and other Countries

1. **Essentials of Comparison.**—Direct comparison of the external trade of any two countries is possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in one may be declared by merchants, whereas in another they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would result from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, i.e. from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. This class of trade represents a much greater proportion of the trade of Switzerland and Belgium-Luxembourg than that of other countries. France and the United Kingdom also re-export largely, whereas in Canada, Australia and New Zealand the same class of trade represents a comparatively small proportion of the total.

2. **“Special Trade” of Various Countries.**—In the following table, the figures, which are expressed in Australian currency, relate as nearly as possible to imports cleared for home consumption in the various countries specified and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The countries listed below are not necessarily all the important trading countries of the world, but those important countries for which comparable statistics are available. Information for countries other than Australia has been extracted from publications of the United Nations.

VALUES OF IMPORTS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (MERCHANDISE ONLY (a)): VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1962

Country	Imports cleared c.i.f.	Exports f.o.b.	Total	Trade per head of population		
				Imports cleared	Exports	Total
				£A.	£A.	£A.
United States of America	(b)7,290.0	9,542.0	16,832.0	39.1	51.1	90.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,481.7	5,921.4	11,403.1	100.1	108.1	208.2
United Kingdom	(c)5,417.9	4,739.7	10,157.6	101.4	88.7	190.1
France	3,533.5	3,285.7	6,819.2	75.2	69.9	145.1
Canada	(b)2,609.8	2,645.5	5,255.3	140.3	142.2	282.5
Italy	2,703.6	2,083.0	4,786.6	53.9	41.5	95.4
Japan	(d)2,516.5	2,194.6	4,711.1	26.5	23.1	49.6
Netherlands	2,387.5	2,046.9	4,434.4	202.4	173.5	375.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,033.5	1,930.4	3,963.9	213.1	202.3	415.4
Sweden	(d)1,390.2	1,304.5	2,694.7	183.8	172.5	356.3
Switzerland	1,348.2	989.3	2,337.5	238.2	174.8	413.0
Australia (e)	(b)1,058.4	1,046.4	2,104.8	97.9	96.8	194.7
Denmark	(d)950.9	740.6	1,691.5	204.3	159.1	363.4
Austria	692.9	563.8	1,256.7	97.2	79.1	176.3
Norway	738.4	434.4	1,172.8	202.9	119.4	322.3
Spain	700.0	322.3	1,022.3	22.7	10.5	33.2
Indonesia	288.8	300.9	589.7	3.0	3.1	6.1
Chile	231.2	237.5	468.7	28.9	29.7	58.6
Turkey	277.7	170.1	447.8	9.6	5.9	15.5
Portugal	261.2	165.2	426.4	29.3	18.5	47.8
Greece	312.9	111.2	424.1	37.0	13.2	50.2

(a) Includes silver. (b) f.o.b. (c) Covers goods imported less goods re-exported.
 (d) Covers goods imported as distinct from goods cleared for home consumption. (e) Year ended June, 1962.

§ 18. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record oversea trade in calendar years, the following table has been compiled to show Australian imports and exports for each of the calendar years 1959 to 1963.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS: AUSTRALIA (£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and specie		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1959	826,131	892,571	2,075	3,338	828,206	895,909
1960	1,056,842	874,585	2,389	40,577	1,059,231	915,162
1961	934,333	1,036,950	2,331	17,753	936,664	1,054,703
1962	1,009,594	1,046,550	2,224	5,367	1,011,818	1,051,917
1963 p	1,106,308	1,243,828	3,328	8,673	1,109,636	1,252,501

§ 19. Excise

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on oversea trade, the rate of excise duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover, as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Customs and Excise, it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of customs and excise revenue are shown in Chapter XXII. Public Finance. The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

QUANTITY OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., IN WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID: AUSTRALIA

Article	1961-62	1962-63	Article	1961-62	1962-63
	'000 gallons	'000 gallons	Cigarettes—machine-made	'000 lb. 42,322	'000 lb. 44,007
Beer	231,323	238,918		'000 gallons	'000 gallons
	'000 proof gallons	'000 proof gallons	Petrol—		
Spirits—			Aviation petrol (by-law)	6,886	6,311
Brandy	791	883	Aviation petrol (non by-law)	282	578
Gin	348	359	Petrol, n.e.i.	1,162,890	1,224,793
Whisky	399	324	Total Petrol	1,170,058	1,231,682
Rum	515	529	Aviation turbine fuel	34,354	30,963
Liqueurs	62	62	Diesel fuel	45,204	51,682
Other	44	65			
Total, Spirits (Potable)	2,159	2,222	Playing cards	doz. packs 105,344	doz. packs 98,094
Spirits for—				60 papers or tubes	60 papers or tubes
Fortifying wine	2,147	2,218	Cigarette papers and tubes	'000 87,820	'000 78,320
Industrial or scientific purposes	278	296		8,640 matches	8,640 matches
Manufacture of—			Matches	'000 3,370	'000 3,468
Essences	105	109		'000 tons 17,255	'000 tons 16,807
Scents and toilet preparations	83	95	Coal		
Vinegar	197	215	Cathode ray tubes	'000 343	'000 351
Tobacco	'000 lb. 12,981	'000 lb. 11,493			
Cigars	157	149			

§ 20. Balance of Payments

1. **Introduction.**—Estimates of a country's balance of payments are prepared for the purpose of providing a systematic record in money terms of the economic transactions which take place over a period between that country and all other countries. Such records are essential to the examination of influences which external factors have on the domestic economy. The Australian economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income, and it is also affected in important respects by variations in the level of foreign investment and the demand for imports. Consequently, these estimates have always assumed particular importance in this country.

Official estimates of Australia's balance of payments covering the period 1928-29 to 1930-31 were included in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 24, 1931. Except for the war years (1939 to 1945), estimates have since been published annually. Detailed estimates are currently provided twice yearly in the form of a mimeographed publication *Balance of Payments*. This publication brings the estimates forward to the end of the most recent financial year or half-year and, together with a printed volume *The Australian Balance of Payments, 1928-29 to 1950-51*, provides also a description of the various items included and the sources from which the information is obtained. A summarized statement of the principal current account items and some identified capital movements is prepared and issued on a quarterly basis in the *Balance of Payments—Quarterly Summary*.

The form in which the Australian estimates are presented follows the pattern originally adopted by the International Monetary Fund. In this presentation, a basic distinction is drawn between "current account" transactions and "capital account" transactions. Current account transactions are defined as those which involve changes in the ownership of goods or the rendering of services between residents of Australia and the rest of the world. They include such important items as exports, imports, shipping freights, dividends, profits and interest, travel and government expenditure. The current account also includes transfers in the form of personal gifts and government gifts of technical assistance, for which there is no consideration. Capital account transactions are defined

as those which involve claims to money and titles to investments between residents of one country and those of another country. Details are shown according to whether the items with which transactions are concerned are classified as assets or liabilities. For practical purposes, items are also broadly divisible into investment items (including overseas investment in companies in Australia and government loans), certain financing transactions, and monetary movements (including transactions with the International Monetary Fund and changes in the level of international reserves).

By definition, the balance of payments on current account is always equivalent to the balance on capital account. The net monetary movement is used as a control figure to which the net sum of all other figures must reconcile. However, errors and omissions occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items included in both current and capital accounts, and in addition there are timing differences between the statistical recording of trade transactions and certain invisible items, and the relevant foreign exchange transactions. Therefore, in order to preserve the identity between the total shown in the current account and the total shown in the capital account, it is necessary to introduce a "balancing item". The "balancing item" is included in the capital account, but, as mentioned above, it may include discrepancies in the current account, and it does not, as is frequently supposed, include only errors and timing differences related to investment and financing transactions.

Recent changes in the estimates include an adjustment for the estimated excess of the value of imports, as recorded in overseas trade statistics, over the actual selling price to the importer (see Appendix IV. *The Australian Balance of Payments 1957-58 to 1961-62*). Significant amendments to figures previously published for transportation items and changes in concept and presentation were made in the *Balance of Payments 1960-61, 1961-62 and First Half 1962-63*. Information on these changes is provided in "Notes to Tables" and Appendix II. of that publication.

Details of the estimates are assembled from a variety of sources of which the following are the more important:—(i) statistics of exports and imports obtained from Australian trade statistics; (ii) details of the import valuation adjustment obtained from a sample of the invoices submitted to the Department of Customs and Excise in respect of imports into Australia; (iii) information on particular invisible current account items and capital movements obtained by regular inquiry from private organizations and government departments; (iv) details of receipts and payments of foreign exchange provided by the banking system; (v) information on dividends remitted, undistributed income and private investment in companies provided by statistics of overseas investment collected by this Bureau; (vi) information on freight on imports and other items concerned with overseas shipping obtained from a sample of the invoices submitted to the Department of Customs and Excise in respect of imports into Australia and a survey of shipping operations conducted by this Bureau; and (vii) information on international reserves supplied by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

2. Current Account.—The balance of payments on current account is arranged to show a series of credit items and a corresponding series of debit items. In general, entries on the credit side include all current transactions which result in receipts of foreign exchange (for goods and services, investment income or donations), and on the debit side the similar transactions which result in payments of foreign exchange. The principal exceptions to this rule are the amounts shown for undistributed income. In respect of these amounts no movement of foreign exchange takes place, the amounts concerned being treated as credits or debits in the relevant sections of the current account, and as corresponding outflows or inflows in the relevant sections of the capital account. Exceptions also occur where debts incurred for current account items, principally goods, are subsequently capitalized.

The largest items shown in the current account are exports and imports, and the difference between them represents the balance of visible trade. This is the most important, and usually the most variable, relationship in the balance of payments. A full evaluation of the overall position on current account, however, occurs only after the invisible items have been taken into account. The most important of these are the transportation items. Entries appear on both the debit and credit sides, the principal component on the debit side being freight payable overseas on imports into Australia. The principal component on the credit side is expenditure by overseas carriers, which represents mainly overseas ships' expenditure for stevedoring, port charges, etc., incurred in loading and discharging goods at Australian ports, and stores purchased in Australia. The items next in importance are those concerning income from property. Debit entries under this heading include dividends, profits, interest and royalties, payable overseas, while the credit entries include similar details of amounts receivable by Australian residents. These items include undistributed income for which, as mentioned above, no monetary payments occur. The remaining items are smaller than those mentioned above, and include travel, government transactions, donations (including foreign aid made available by the Australian Government), and on the credit side the net value of Australian gold production.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63
1. Exports f.o.b.(a)	1,066.8	1,065.1
2. Imports f.o.b.(a)	856.7	1,031.8
<i>Balance of Trade</i>	<u>210.1</u>	<u>33.3</u>
Invisible Credits—		
3. Gold production	16.1	15.9
4. Transportation—		
Expenditure of oversea carriers	70.6	77.2
Australian carriers	10.5	11.9
	81.1	89.1
5. Travel	15.6	14.5
6. Property income—		
Undistributed income	4.4	4.6
Royalties and copyrights	0.9	1.0
Other	34.4	30.7
	39.7	36.3
7. Government—		
Australian Government receipts	11.8	11.9
Foreign government expenditure	10.5	11.7
	22.3	23.6
8. Miscellaneous	14.0	17.9
9. Donations, etc.—		
Immigrants' funds	25.1	27.8
Other	10.7	11.2
	35.8	39.0
<i>Total Invisible Credits</i>	<u>224.6</u>	<u>236.3</u>
Invisible Debits—		
10. Transportation(b)—		
Freight	102.0	117.0
Other	37.1	40.3
	139.1	157.3
11. Travel	40.8	45.0
12. Property income—		
Public authority interest	32.0	32.5
Direct investment	58.6	58.9
Undistributed income	29.8	51.7
Royalties and copyrights	15.2	16.2
Other	11.7	14.7
	147.3	174.0
13. Government—		
Defence	9.7	9.7
Other	17.5	18.0
	27.2	27.7
14. Miscellaneous	25.7	26.9
15. Donations, etc.—		
Government—		
Papua and New Guinea	22.0	25.3
Other foreign aid	4.2	6.8
Private	26.5	29.1
	52.7	61.2
<i>Total Invisible Debits</i>	<u>432.8</u>	<u>492.1</u>
Balance on Current Account	1.9	-222.5

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect both coverage and valuation. (b) Total freight and insurance on imports, whether payable overseas or in Australia, is estimated at £113 million in 1961-62 and £129 million in 1962-63.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes deficit.

3. Capital Account.—The capital account shows net movements in assets and liabilities.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63
CHANGES IN ASSETS		
1. International reserves	10.4	64.9
2. I.M.F. .. .. .	..	..
3. Other international financial agencies	1.7	1.7
4. Other government	-2.8	6.5
5. Marketing authorities	32.9	-4.8
6. Portfolio investment	-2.2	-2.6
7. Direct investment—		
Branches—		
Unremitted profits	0.5	0.4
Other	4.1	-2.6
Subsidiaries—		
Undistributed profits	3.9	4.2
Other	1.2	3.8
	9.7	5.8
8. Life insurance	-0.4	0.1
<i>Total</i>	49.3	71.6
CHANGES IN LIABILITIES		
9. Government loans—		
I.B.R.D.	-7.9	5.9
Other central government	14.9	43.4
Local and semi-governmental	-0.2	-1.2
Discounts, etc.	-0.4	-1.4
	6.4	46.7
10. I.M.F.	-78.8	-11.5
11. Other international financial agencies	-1.2	-2.3
12. Foreign banks	0.3	2.7
13. Portfolio investment—		
Government securities	-1.5	-4.8
Companies, etc.	37.1	42.3
	35.6	37.5
14. Direct investment—		
Branches—		
Unremitted profits	2.2	3.4
Other	25.5	8.7
Subsidiaries—		
Undistributed profits	27.6	48.3
Other	48.0	121.6
	103.3	182.0
15. Balancing item	-18.2	39.0
<i>Total</i>	47.4	294.1
Balance on Capital Account	-1.9	222.5

On the assets side, the most important item is Australia's holdings of monetary gold and foreign exchange, usually referred to as international reserves. On the liabilities side, the most important items are government loans, I.M.F. transactions and private investment in Australian companies.

Transactions with international monetary and finance agencies appear on both sides of the capital account. On the assets side, items 2 and 3 show increases in subscriptions to these institutions, and on the liabilities side, items 10 and 11 show corresponding increases in liabilities or changes in liabilities previously incurred. Liabilities comprise, on the one hand, bank balances and special non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities (payable in Australian currency but convertible by arrangement into foreign currency or gold) related to capital subscriptions to the various agencies and, on the other hand, drawings from the International Monetary Fund.

Changes in overseas investment in companies by Australian residents are shown on the assets side of the capital account (items 6 and 7), and changes in investment in Australian companies by overseas residents are shown on the liabilities side (items 13 (part) and 14). Figures shown for marketing authorities (item 5) represent changes in the estimated value of commodity stocks held overseas or in amounts owed by overseas debtors to the principal Australian marketing authorities.

The balancing item includes errors and omissions and timing differences, referred to on page 548.

4. Balance of Payments on Current Account, by Major Groups of Countries.—Estimates are also made of Australia's current account transactions with the following groups of countries (*see* p. 530 for countries included in the several groups).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES
(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63
EXPORTS f.o.b.(a)—		
Sterling—		
United Kingdom	216.3	209.5
Other	191.5	199.5
Non-sterling—		
North America	124.2	151.4
European Economic Community	181.0	166.5
European Free Trade Association(b)	10.9	11.5
Soviet Area	93.9	93.1
Other	249.0	233.6
Total	1,066.8	1,065.1
IMPORTS f.o.b.(a)—		
Sterling—		
United Kingdom	-249.1	-317.3
Other	-122.7	-136.5
Non-sterling—		
North America	-210.9	-257.1
European Economic Community	-93.2	-111.5
European Free Trade Association(b)	-45.0	-47.8
Soviet Area	-8.7	-10.8
Other	-127.1	-150.8
Total	-856.7	-1,031.8
INVISIBLES (NET)—		
Sterling—		
United Kingdom	-59.4	-80.8
Other	-39.9	-47.1
Non-sterling—		
North America	-81.7	-95.5
European Economic Community	-14.0	-16.7
European Free Trade Association(b)	2.7	3.3
Soviet Area	-1.1	-1.2
Other	-22.4	-26.7
International agencies	-8.5	-7.0
Gold production	16.1	15.9
Total	-208.2	-255.8

For footnotes, *see* next page.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES—*continued*

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT—		
Sterling—		
United Kingdom	-92.2	-188.6
Other	28.9	15.9
Non-sterling—		
North America	-168.4	-201.2
European Economic Community	73.8	38.3
European Free Trade Association(b)	-31.4	-33.0
Soviet Area	84.1	81.1
Other	99.5	56.1
International agencies	-8.5	-7.0
Gold production	16.1	15.9
Total	1.9	-222.5

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures as shown on page 530-1 adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect both coverage and valuation. (b) Other than the United Kingdom.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes deficit.

5. **International Reserves.**—The following table shows the net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63
Gold	79.2	89.3
Foreign exchange	482.0	536.8
Total at end of period	561.2	626.1
Change during period	+10.4	+64.9