

EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly, the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1984-85, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 35.0 per cent of imports and 24.9 per cent of exports. Major imports were road vehicles, textile yarns, and industrial machinery, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, dairy products, textile fibres, and petroleum products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and Singapore.

Constitutional provisions and legislation

Constitutional provisions

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, section 51 (1), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Parliament of the Commonwealth. 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 1 January 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution.

Commonwealth Government legislation

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the *Customs Act 1901*, the *Customs Tariff Act 1982*, and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*. The *Customs Tariff Act 1982* provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

Customs Tariff

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia.

The Commonwealth Customs Tariff was developed in a period when government industry policy was influenced by a desire to protect Australian industries from import competition. More recently, however, governments have held the view that for Australia to maximise its national income, it must encourage industries which are capable of operating under lower levels of protection. While customs collections are still a major source of revenue, the reliance on tariffs as an industry assistance measure is diminishing, with more emphasis being placed on measures which actively assist industry to improve its efficiency.

The tariff has recently been simplified and it is anticipated that on 1 January 1988 Australia will introduce a new tariff based on the Customs Co-operation Council Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the principles of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This system is given effect by section 154 and section 161(D) of the Customs Act. The system provides several methods of valuing goods for customs purposes as provided in sections 157(1) – (8).

The customs value of imported goods will be based as far as possible on the transaction value method. This method provides for the acceptance of the price actually paid or payable to the vendor, provided sufficient and reliable information is available for this purpose. This price may be subject to adjustments—*vide* section 154(2) and section 159(3). If there is no price paid or payable or the price is unacceptable, the other valuation methods must be attempted sequentially.

The *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 provides for three distinct types of rates:

General rates. These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods from all countries that do not qualify for either special rates of duty or concessional rates of duty for a particular tariff classification.

Special rates. These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods the produce or manufacture of specified countries being:

(1) *Forum island countries.* These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Customs Tariff Act and preference is given to goods the subject of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA).

(2) *Declared preference countries.* These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1.

(3) *Developing countries.* These countries are set out in Part III of Schedule 1.

(4) *Papua New Guinea.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Papua New Guinea/Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA). Wherever PNG is not mentioned in Schedule 3, goods take a *free* rate of duty.

(5) *New Zealand.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 5 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Australia/New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement (CER). Wherever a tariff classification does not appear in relation to goods in Schedule 5 a *free* rate of duty shall apply.

(6) *Canada.* The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Canada/Australia Trade Agreement (CANATA).

Concessional rates. The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 4 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1982. Part I applies to special concessional rates of duty and is applicable to imports from all sources complying with particular ownership or other provisions. Part II applies to substituted concessional rates of duty and is applicable to goods subject to tariff quotas.

Tariff Concession System

The Tariff Concession System is the machinery whereby importers may obtain relief from protective rates of duty where goods serving similar functions to the imported goods are not produced in Australia or are not capable of being produced in Australia in the normal course of business and where no substantially adverse effect would be caused to the market for any goods produced in Australia.

The system provides for the publication of applications for concession in special weekly editions of the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette (available for perusal at Customs Houses and major Post Offices). Anyone opposing an intended concession has twenty-eight days to inform the Australian Customs Service of objections.

Concessions finally approved are published in schedule form called 'Schedule of Commercial Tariff Concessions' and are available to any person importing the goods described therein.

Inquiries in respect of any aspect of the system should be directed either to the Tariff Concession Branch of the Australian Customs Service, Canberra or to the Tariff Concession Liaison Officer, Customs Houses in the capital cities. An explanatory booklet, which is regarded as the primary guide on the system, is also available from these locations.

Anti-dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 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 Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods in the country of export, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping or countervailing duties see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 and the publication *Facts about the Australian Dumping Law* which is available from the Australian Customs Service, Canberra.

Import controls

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission. At present, the textile, footwear, and clothing industries are assisted by tariff quotas, while the motor vehicle industry had, until 31 December 1984, been assisted by import licensing. From 1 January 1985, the control of the motor vehicle industry was altered to tariff quotas. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action, and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 58 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Import prohibitions may also be imposed under the Quarantine Act, the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act, and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Quota Control Branch of the Australian Customs Service, Canberra.

*Export controls**Export restrictions*

Section 112 of the *Customs Act* 1901 provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia and that this power may be exercised by: (1) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (2) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (3) 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. Export prohibitions may also be imposed under the Export Control Act administered by the Department of Primary Industry; the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act administered by the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment; the Quarantine Act administered by the Department of Health; and sundry other Commonwealth and State legislation.

Trade descriptions

The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act* 1905, administered by the Australian Customs Service of the Department of Industry and Commerce, gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to 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 Commerce (Trade Description) Act or the Export Control Act and in relation to specified export commodities.

Trade promotion and incentives

Each year the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Trade undertakes an extensive overseas trade promotion and publicity programme.

Trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade displays, fairs, and exhibitions throughout the world.

Major emphasis is placed on participation in specialised trade displays directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Suva, Bangkok, Wellington, and Auckland. Limited display space is also available in Tokyo.

Trade missions

At present, the following types of trade missions are in use:

Survey missions. These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

Specialised and general trade missions. Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and negotiates sales.

Publications and advertising

The Department of Trade produces a range of English and multi-lingual publications for

distribution overseas through its Trade Commissioner posts. Special publications are produced for major Australian promotional activities overseas. The promotional activities are also supported by appropriate editorial publicity and advertising in foreign media publications.

Market advisory services

The Commonwealth Government has established a Market Advisory Section in the Department of Trade to advise and assist developing countries, and countries with centrally planned economies, in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two Australian Trade Commissioners – one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne – to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

Export awards

The Department of Trade in conjunction with the Confederation of Australian Industry runs an annual programme of Export Awards for Outstanding Export Achievement. In addition, various other awards are also given from time to time.

Export incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides export incentives through the Export Market Development Grants (EMDG) scheme. The scheme is designed to encourage Australian exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for goods, specified services, industrial property rights, and know-how, which are substantially Australian in origin.

Promotion of high technology products and services

The Department of Trade is continuing the special promotion of exports of high technology products and services. Audio-visual displays and prestige publications, as well as a catalogue of Australian technology, have been produced.

Australian Trade Commission

The Minister for Trade has announced that the functions of the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, the Australian Overseas Projects Corporation, and the Export Market Development Grants Board, together with the marketing functions of the Trade Commissioner Service and a large element of the existing Department of Trade have been amalgamated into a new Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE). The new Commission commenced operations on 6 January 1986.

Trade relations

Trade policy

Australia is reliant on international trade for its economic well-being. A substantial proportion of Australia's agricultural and mineral production is exported. Australia is a major world exporter of a range of commodities including coal, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, manganese, mineral sands, wool, meat, wheat, and sugar. Imports, particularly capital equipment, play a vital role in the country's economic development. Consequently, Australia is dependent on a stable international trade and payments system to secure its general trading objectives.

Australia's fundamental trade policy objectives include:

- (1) the maintenance of an open international trade and payments system;
- (2) the maintenance of an equitable framework of rates based on the principles of multilateralism, non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, and which provides for progressive trade liberalisation;
- (3) in relation to agricultural trade, fair and predictable access to major markets, restraints on subsidised competition in third markets, and stability in commodity markets;
- (4) the maintenance of secure and stable markets for minerals and assistance in obtaining stable and remunerative prices for mineral exports; and
- (5) the promotion of employment through increased exports, and in particular, increased exports of manufactures.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty which provides the main framework of rules for the conduct of world trade. It also provides a forum in which countries can discuss and seek to overcome their trade problems as well as negotiate to enlarge world trade and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development.

GATT entered into force in January 1948 with Australia being an original signatory.

A number of rounds of negotiation have taken place within the GATT framework, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1973-1979). Along with commitment not to increase tariffs on

specific products above specified levels, the Tokyo Round also resulted in agreements on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, and trade in civil aircraft. There are also arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

An important aspect of GATT's work is to oversee the application of the trade rules established under its auspices. The main features of the General Agreement are:

- (1) trade without discrimination: the guarantee of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to all contracting parties;
- (2) agreement on commercial policy rules for international trade, including restrictions on the use of subsidies and quantitative restrictions;
- (3) provision of mechanisms for consultations and dispute settlement;
- (4) safeguard, or emergency protection provisions, enabling countries to apply temporary measures to industries seriously threatened by imports; and
- (5) special recognition of the needs and capabilities of developing countries.

The highest body of GATT is the Session of Contracting Parties which usually meets annually. GATT decisions are generally arrived at by consensus rather than vote, although two-thirds majority votes are required for the granting of 'waivers' (authorisations for members to depart from specific GATT obligations). Between Sessions of the contracting parties the Council of Representatives is authorised to act on both routine and urgent matters. The Council meets about six times a year.

In 1975, a Consultative Group of 18, comprising high level officials from key member countries, was established to operate essentially as an executive steering group to assist GATT members carry out some of their major responsibilities more effectively.

A number of committees and ad hoc groups have been established to supervise implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements.

The developed country contracting parties to GATT have introduced tariff preferences for developing country products under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and has since been substantially revised and expanded through reviews in 1974, 1976, and 1979. On 1 January 1981, the system was further extended to include most textile, clothing, and footwear products. Most dutiable manufactured and substantially processed primary products are now covered by the system. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per cent below the General Tariff rate.

The system is designed to assist developing countries to overcome their disadvantages in competing with other countries in the Australian market, providing always that such imports do not cause or threaten injury to Australian industry. A range of products where developing countries generally are already competitive on the Australian market are excluded from the system and preferences on a number of additional products have been withdrawn because of disruption to local industry. In some cases specific beneficiaries have been excluded from a preference.

Bilateral arrangements with Western Europe

Although the European Economic Community (EEC) has formal trading arrangements with a large number of countries providing either free trade or preferential treatment, no such arrangement has been concluded with Australia.

In recent years Australia has experienced a large and growing trade-deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. In the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, finalised in 1979, Australia was able to negotiate with the EEC improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. However the benefits Australia expected to receive from these arrangements have not been fully realised due to EEC policies.

Proposals for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are being considered by the EEC. Australia has presented a submission on CAP reform to the Community as part of the review.

While the bilateral relationship has been overshadowed by the operations of CAP and agricultural issues, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as supplier of minerals and energy to the EEC and in attracting increased European investment to resource-based development projects in Australia.

Trade services

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. There were 161 Trade

Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia at 54 posts in 43 countries in mid-1985.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial information in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy, and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services; and helping to attract desirable investment.

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

The Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the Public Service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement.

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

The Minister for Trade has announced the establishment of the Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE). Along with functions from other areas of the administration, the marketing functions of the Trade Commissioner Service are to be absorbed into the new Commission. The Department of Trade in the continuing administration of trade policy and overseas trade relations will administer a modified form of the *Trade Commissioners Act 1933*.

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are (except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only): Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver); China, People's Republic of (Beijing, Shanghai); Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; Germany, Federal Republic of; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Milan, Rome); Japan (Osaka, Tokyo); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Auckland, Wellington); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Riyadh); Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Washington DC); USSR; Venezuela; and Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade, Canberra.

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose territory they are located. Correspondents are situated in various locations throughout the world.

Victoria's business representation overseas

Victoria is represented overseas by the Agent-General's Office in London and other representative offices in Frankfurt, Los Angeles, and Tokyo. These offices come under the responsibility of the Department of Industry, Technology and Resources. In addition, new positions covering the Western Pacific region (including Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, and the Philippines), the Pacific North-West region of North America (chiefly Washington and Oregon in the USA, and British Columbia in Canada), Japan (particularly Aichi prefecture), and China have been established. Consultants are appointed to act on behalf of Victoria in these areas, and regular visits are made to the areas.

In various ways, these offices seek to promote investment in Victoria and trade with other countries. Direct liaison with a number of government departments and other organisations is maintained. Job creation through the attraction of overseas investment into industries identified as priority industries, which can cover manufacturing, financial services, tourism, and construction

projects, is emphasised. Topics discussed with overseas inquirers include the extent of investment opportunities in Victoria, economic analyses of industrial and commercial proposals, industrial locations, and the utilisation of Victorian expertise and skills.

In order to maintain and promote an awareness of the export potential of the State, Victorian Government officers organise and conduct overseas promotional projects and displays in important overseas markets. Assistance is also provided to co-ordinate and service incoming and outgoing overseas trade missions and group visits. Overseas offices are placing more emphasis than in the past on identifying export opportunities for Victorian goods and services and providing support to develop these opportunities into sales. As well as promoting Victorian technology overseas, they also seek out advanced technology to introduce into Victorian industry to improve its efficiency.

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Collection and presentation of statistics

Source of data

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Scope of the statistics

The statistics presented in the following tables are recorded on a *general trade basis*, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses.

Exports of Australian produce are goods, materials, or articles which have been produced, manufactured, or partly manufactured in Australia.

Re-exports are goods, materials, or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

Total exports are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on government account, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. Since 1 July 1976, the recorded value of imports also includes the value of the outside package.

State statistics

From 1 July 1978, State statistics for exports comprise State of origin and State of final shipment. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously, State was defined as the State in which the export document was lodged with the Australian Customs Service (then known as the Bureau of Customs). Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports, the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

Statistical period

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation, and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

Valuation

Exports

Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

Imports

The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a f.o.b. basis, i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia are excluded. The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other.

Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Country

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. For exports, *country* refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported *For orders* and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as *Destination unknown*. For imports, *country* refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the Standard International Trade Classification.

Overseas trade statistics

**OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO,
AND EXPORTS FROM, VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$m)**

Year	Imports	Exports		Excess of imports
		Victorian origin (a)	Total (b)	
1979-80	5,506	3,570	3,783	1,724
1980-81	5,929	3,787	3,989	1,940
1981-82	7,176	3,982	4,177	2,999
1982-83	6,988	3,991	4,363	2,625
1983-84	8,186	4,708	5,060	3,126
1984-85	10,502	6,452	7,578	2,924

(a) Exports for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in Victoria.

(b) Includes re-exports.

**VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND PROPORTION
HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS**

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	per cent	per cent	per cent
1979-80	16,218	18,870	35,088	34.0	20.0	26.5
1980-81	18,964	19,169	38,134	31.3	20.8	26.0
1981-82	23,005	19,575	42,580	31.2	21.3	26.7
1982-83	21,810	22,122	43,932	32.1	19.7	25.8
1983-84	24,061	24,766	48,827	34.0	20.4	37.1
1984-85	30,026	30,406	60,432	35.0	24.9	28.7

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to AICC and AECC classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85:

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports (a)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
00	Live animals chiefly for food	8	13	10	44	59	58
01	Meat and meat preparations	3	3	4	411	221	232
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	28	30	31	275	311	363
03	Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	61	70	78	29	30	29
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	14	16	20	239	412	830
05	Vegetables and fruit	55	84	102	133	121	139
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	6	7	8	4	4	5
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	73	85	109	30	31	31
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	16	8	12	24	26	38
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	10	14	16	3	4	5
11	Beverages	28	27	36	6	4	4
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	21	28	28	2	1	1
21	Hides, skins, and fur skins, raw	2	3	3	100	99	133
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	6	4	8	1	1	6
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	30	41	44	1	1	2
24	Cork and wood	47	70	104	1	1	2
25	Pulp and waste paper	29	28	27	1	1	5
26	Textile fibres and their wastes	43	60	67	589	655	837
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	48	41	47	2	1	1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2	2	1	16	12	15
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	17	19	21	13	10	15
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	—	1	4	7	8	10
33	Petroleum, petroleum products, and related materials	392	269	314	477	726	1,704
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	(b)	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	—	—	—	22	23	23
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	24	34	24	1	3	6
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	14	20	23	3	3	4
51	Organic chemicals	154	184	198	25	2	4
52	Inorganic chemicals	34	40	45	13	17	22
53	Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	38	54	60	6	8	9
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	48	48	66	32	34	32
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	24	33	47	5	6	8
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	17	22	28	—	—	—
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3	5	6	—	—	—
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	178	228	251	19	21	22
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	88	100	131	36	33	28
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	27	50	67	10	10	13
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	72	96	115	4	4	6

CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, VICTORIA — *continued*
 (\$m)

Division number	Description	Imports			Exports (a)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	27	35	46	2	2	2
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper, or of paper-board	207	262	336	13	14	23
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	493	665	696	25	34	30
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	114	126	177	15	23	21
67	Iron and steel	154	154	186	74	94	77
68	Non-ferrous metals	35	40	55	22	26	30
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	212	234	304	68	82	70
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	232	214	291	94	143	149
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	335	416	584	32	38	33
73	Metalworking machinery	77	69	94	5	6	10
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	394	444	557	48	55	47
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	113	163	206	4	9	12
76	Telecommunications, and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	248	310	390	14	16	16
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	352	409	562	34	49	46
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	678	907	1,192	116	159	178
79	Other transport equipment	257	253	140	7	15	19
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	16	19	28	3	3	3
82	Furniture and parts thereof	41	56	71	6	7	7
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar containers	32	39	48	—	—	—
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	192	219	287	7	8	8
85	Footwear	74	80	88	2	2	2
87	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	162	172	228	29	38	49
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies, and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	154	159	221	92	100	128
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	355	407	486	49	49	59
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	197	392	656	(c)631	(c)783	(c)753
	Total merchandise	6,809	8,077	10,087	3,971	4,654	6,414
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	179	109	415	20	54	38
	Total	6,988	8,186	10,502	3,991	4,708	6,452

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics, see page 285.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

NOTE. n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 is shown in the following table:

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT, VICTORIA
(\$m)

Country	Imports			Exports (a)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Belgium-Luxembourg	46	64	89	29	17	12
Brazil	49	64	82	3	6	1
Canada	126	136	167	41	43	50
China—						
Excluding Taiwan Province	93	124	150	112	133	268
Taiwan Province only	285	384	447	128	146	163
Denmark	25	34	49	2	2	4
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	—	—	47	83	133
Fiji	3	6	9	94	94	84
Finland	48	67	86	3	2	1
France	191	220	283	84	82	114
Germany, Federal Republic of	609	676	932	86	125	143
Hong Kong	211	243	277	112	147	170
India	55	46	69	31	35	44
Indonesia	131	99	93	126	70	68
Iran	14	1	1	35	76	182
Italy	180	223	310	72	87	93
Japan	1,429	1,718	2,104	752	818	999
Korea, Republic of	123	164	191	126	135	132
Kuwait	115	109	131	32	47	35
Malaysia	70	95	123	86	104	114
Nauru, Republic of	21	15	17	9	10	8
Netherlands	95	109	128	31	20	39
New Zealand	261	343	411	339	446	498
Pakistan	11	15	14	5	17	47
Papua New Guinea	40	39	50	185	152	158
Philippines	33	34	44	67	54	67
Poland	4	4	5	16	29	26
Saudi Arabia	49	14	54	118	115	129
Singapore	77	92	138	153	344	428
South Africa	27	40	35	31	37	48
Spain	24	32	51	22	12	22
Sweden	115	140	204	7	6	11
Switzerland	69	72	174	9	5	10
Thailand	31	50	58	63	70	73
United Kingdom	516	598	748	136	155	193
United States of America	1,565	1,821	2,471	327	442	1,094
USSR	2	4	9	77	123	194
Yugoslavia	5	6	9	22	8	50
Other and unknown	240	285	289	373	413	541
Total	6,988	8,186	10,502	3,991	4,708	6,452

(a) State of origin. For further information dealing with State statistics see page 285.

Interstate trade statistics

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1984-85 totalled 5,172,000 tonnes. The principal commodities were miscellaneous manufactures, 924,474 tonnes; petroleum products, 811,866 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 328,121 tonnes; crude oil, 148,001 tonnes; fruit and

vegetables, 55,936 tonnes; machinery, 31,852 tonnes; paper and newsprint, 27,684 tonnes; and glass and glassware, 22,354 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,488,000 tonnes, the principal commodities being paper and newsprint, 324,524 tonnes; petroleum products, 280,461 tonnes; raw sugar, 236,306 tonnes; gypsum, 236,306 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 202,471 tonnes; timber, 178,234 tonnes; touring vehicles, 168,307 tonnes; and miscellaneous manufactures, 147,369 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1984 amounted to 1,333,276 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,332,543 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 467,326 tonnes, and consisted mainly of alumina, 324,247 tonnes; crude oil and petroleum products, 113,806 tonnes; and liquid bulk imports, 21,103 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Tasmania

For 1983-84 exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$907.3m. Petroleum products, \$251.9m; transport equipment, \$102.6m; clothing and accessories, \$21m; and machinery other than electric, \$57.9m were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1983-84 was approximately \$81m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$624.2m. Major items, for which no figures can be released, were confectionery, newsprint, printing and writing papers, textiles, and aluminium. Values for other main imports were timber, \$59.7m; preserved vegetables, \$33.8m; and refined zinc, \$31m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1983-84 was approximately \$79.1m.

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