

## CHAPTER VII.

## TRADE.

## § 1. Introductory.

**Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in Sub-section 51 (i) and sections 86 to 95 of the Act.

## § 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue.

2. **Customs Tariff 1921-1931 and Tariff Proposals, 1932-1933.**—The Tariff Schedule now in operation incorporates Customs Tariff 1921 (Act No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (Act No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (Act No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (Act No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (Act No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (Act No. 26 of 1926), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (Act No. 45 of 1926), Customs Tariff 1928 (Act No. 2 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1928 (Act No. 35 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1928 (Act No. 36 of 1928), Customs Tariff 1930 (Act No. 3 of 1930), Customs Tariff Validation (Act No. 53 of 1931), Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Validation (Act No. 55 of 1931), Customs Tariff (Special Duties) Validation (Act No. 56 of 1931), and Tariff Proposals hereinafter referred to.

The Customs Tariff 1921-31 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The rates of duty set out in the Schedule in the column headed "British Preferential Tariff" applied to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the condition that the goods had been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and had not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it were proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia (Section 8 of Act No. 25 of 1921).

The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions, and the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions or to any foreign country by negotiation.

The rates of duty set out in the column headed "General Tariff" applied to all goods to which the rates set out in either of the columns headed "British Preferential Tariff" or "Intermediate Tariff" did not apply (Act No. 25 of 1921, Section 10). The General Tariff applied to all importations, excepting importations the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and excepting also goods covered by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Acts No. 3 of 1922, No. 36 of 1922, No. 38 of 1926, and No. 25 of 1928, the Proclamation relating to Canadian Preference, and the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act No. 6 of 1926.

The Customs Tariff proposals which came into operation on 14th October, 1932, provided duties of customs under two headings—"British Preferential Tariff" and "General Tariff". No provision was made for an "Intermediate Tariff". The rates of duty set out in the column of the schedule headed "British Preferential Tariff" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. Provision is made that

on and after a date specified in a proclamation issued by the Governor-General goods the produce or manufacture of the British Non-Self-Governing Colonies and Protectorates, Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, and so much of the Cameroons and Togoland as is governed under British Mandate will be admitted under the "British Preferential Tariff." Excepting by mutual agreement, or until after six months' notice has been given to the Government of New Zealand, nothing in the resolution shall affect any goods or manufacture of New Zealand entering the Commonwealth. The "General Tariff" applies to all goods other than goods to which, in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, the rates specified in the "British Preferential Tariff" column apply.

On the 24th November, 1927, an amending Tariff Schedule was introduced into the House of Representatives. This Schedule embodied a reduction or abolition of some revenue producing items; a further measure of protection to some Australian industries; and an expansion and extension of preference to British trade. The principal items affected were textiles and metals and machinery. These amendments were ratified by the Customs Tariff Act, 1928 (No. 2 of 1928), and did not affect the operations of the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act of 1922-1926, or the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act of 1926.

The Customs Tariff 1921-1928 was amended as from the 23rd August, 1929, by increasing the customs duties payable on ale, spirits, and beverages; tobacco; silk and artificial silk; petroleum; and motor chassis. Certain excise duties were also increased.

On the 22nd November, 1929, another amending schedule to the Customs Tariff 1921-1928 and the Excise Tariff 1921-1928 came into operation. This extensive schedule provided for an increase of import duties under many items, the principal items affected being ale, spirits and beverages; tobacco; agricultural products and groceries; textiles and attire; metals and machinery; petroleum; motor bodies and motor chassis.

On the 11th December, 1929, a further amending schedule came into operation.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1930 amended the schedule so far as the imports of dressed timber n.e.i. are concerned.

Further amending schedules were introduced into the House of Representatives on the following dates, viz.:—19th June, 1930, 9th July, 1930, 25th July, 1930, 5th November, 1930, 3rd December, 1930, 26th March, 1931, and the 29th July, 1931, providing for increased duties on numerous items. Particulars relating to the Acts providing for the validation of collections of Customs duties under these proposals are given on page 228. On the 25th February, 1932, proposals were introduced providing for increased Customs duties on seven items and decreased Customs duties on fifty-six items; also for increased Excise duties on tobacco and decreased Excise duties on certain spirituous liquors. Further amending proposals were introduced on the 17th March, 1932, 3rd May, 1932, 24th May, 1932, 1st September, 1932, 13th October, 1932 (Ottawa proposals), 8th March, 1933, and 28th April, 1933.

A special customs duty of 50 per cent. of the amount of duty already imposed on certain items was introduced as from the 3rd April, 1930. An Act, No. 56 of 1931, to provide for the validation of collections of special duties of customs under Customs Tariff proposals of the 3rd April, 1930, the 19th June, 1930, and the 23rd July, 1931, was assented to on the 26th November, 1931. This special duty was removed in regard to twelve items on the 24th May, 1932. Further items were removed from the list of goods subject to this special duty by resolutions which came into operation on 2nd September, 1932, and on the 14th October, 1932. On and after the 9th March, 1933, the goods subject to special duty were—perfumery, fancy goods, sporting requisites and toys, jewellery and imitation jewellery, rubber, gum and wading boots, and cameras and magic lanterns.

By proclamation of the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited; the principal items affected being confectionery, jams and jellies, agricultural implements, platedware, matches, spirits, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, batteries, and wireless receiving sets. This prohibition of importation was repealed in respect of 43 items on the 24th February, 1932, and in

respect of 11 items on the 18th May, 1932. The proclamation of the 18th May which prohibited the importation of the remaining 24 items was revoked on the 31st August, 1932.

3. **Primage Duty.**—From the 10th July, 1930, a primage duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all goods, whether dutiable or not dutiable, in addition to the duties collected in accordance with the Customs Tariff 1921-1930, excepting bullion, specie, radium and certain special governmental and other imports.

The rate of primage duty was subsequently increased to 4 per cent. as from the 6th November, 1930.

On the 11th July, 1931, a further amendment came into operation (a) exempting certain aids to primary production and minor imports from primage duty, (b) providing for a rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on a few other items, mainly aids to production, and (c) increasing the *ad valorem* rate of primage duty to 10 per cent. on all other articles imported.

On the 26th February, 1932, and the 14th October, 1932, further amendments of the lists of imports exempted from primage duty, or subject to duty at the rate of 4 per cent. came into operation.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—(i) *British Preference.* The Commonwealth Tariff 1908 (Act No. 7, 1908) provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. The favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921-1930 further concessions were granted.

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture should have been performed in the United Kingdom and that the expenditure on material of British production and/or British labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in their finished state. These conditions were superseded during the year 1925.

Important alterations in the conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff were made during 1925. The amended conditions applied to goods invoiced to Australia after the 1st April, 1925.

Under the new conditions preference was granted in the Commonwealth as follows:—

(a) To goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

As to manufactured goods, these will be considered "wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom" only if in the raw materials used and in the finished goods no manufacturing process has been performed outside the United Kingdom which is being commercially performed in the United Kingdom.

The Minister shall determine what are to be regarded as raw materials, and in such determination may include partially manufactured Australian materials.

(b) To goods, not wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the terms of paragraph (a), provided they contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.

(c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding paragraphs, to goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia provided they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.

- (d) It is essential in every case that the final process or processes of manufacture shall take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods shall be consigned therefrom direct to Australia.

It was also provided that the conditions of preference set out above should apply (in addition to goods from the United Kingdom) to goods, claiming preference, shipped from any country to which the Commonwealth of Australia had extended tariff preference, whether the rates granted were those of the "British Preferential Tariff," the "Intermediate Tariff," or special rates.

At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, during July and August, 1932, a trade agreement providing increased preference was made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. Tariff proposals embodying the terms of the trade agreement came into operation on the 14th October, 1932. An Act entitled the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act*, No. 57 of 1932, assented to on the 2nd December, 1932, approved the provisions of the trade agreement arising out of the Conference at Ottawa. Further reference to this trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-11 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the basis of the imports during 1931-32, the Tariff of 1921-32, extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time increased the margin of preference to 15.6 per cent. *ad valorem*. These percentages relate to all imports on which preference was granted, whether dutiable or free under the preferential provisions. With regard to imports on which preference was granted, and which were dutiable under both the Preferential and General Tariffs, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty paid in 1931-32, under the Tariff of 1921-32, on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 25 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 42 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-32 to the total imports of £17,824,850 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1931-32 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £16,089,471, upon which, duty to the amount of £2,354,104 was collected. Under the General Tariff, the same goods would have been required to pay £4,867,178 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods, £2,513,074 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 15.6 per cent. on the value of the goods subject to preference. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during the year 1931-32 were textiles, £1,104,821; metals and metal manufactures, £377,968; machines and machinery, £153,697; paper, £262,279; drugs, chemicals, etc., £140,758; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £73,494; spirituous and alcoholic liquors, £67,688; and earthenware, glass, etc., £55,720.

From the preceding paragraph it appears that, if there had been no preference, and the General Tariff had been operating on the goods actually imported under the preferential provisions, there would have been £2,513,074 more collected in Customs duties in Australia. The consumer in Australia has, therefore, benefited approximately to this amount by preference at the expense of the Treasury, which has had, of course, to make up the loss in other ways. It is improper, however, to speak of this sum as the "value" of preference to the United Kingdom. Some of the preferential goods would have come from the United Kingdom in any case without preference. For the rest, it is not possible to assess in money the value to the United Kingdom of £1,000,000 of additional export trade.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £10,508,422, and the duty collected thereon was £3,381,396, or £1,570,627 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

(ii) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.* Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Preference 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921-1932 be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green ginger, coconuts, Rangoon beans and kapok and sesame seeds. Total imports from Papua during 1931-32 amounted to £154,223, imports of goods entitled to preference to £126,043, and duties remitted to £72,509. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1931-32 amounted to £419,175, imports of goods entitled to preference to £41,884, and the duties remitted to £22,080.

5. *Reciprocal Tariffs.*—(i) *General.* The Tariff Act of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. In submitting the Schedule to Parliament, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff:—“ . . . the Minister is empowered under the Bill to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other Dominions of the British Crown. The Minister will be able, if we can arrange a satisfactory reciprocal agreement, to extend to other Dominions in individual items the British preference rate, or the intermediate rate, or, it may be, the general rate. Such agreements will be subject to the ratification of Parliament. The provision simply means that if any of our sister self-governing Dominions desires to enter into reciprocal trade relationships with us, the Minister, with the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff before him, may bargain with the sister Dominion and come to an agreement which, as I say, must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. . . There is a provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff.”

The trade agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, held at Ottawa, Canada, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia materially alters the existing conditions of preference. The agreement provides special preferential trade conditions between the Commonwealth of Australia and the United Kingdom and certain of its dependencies. The Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the 13th October, 1932, embodied the main provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, and imposed duties of customs under two headings, viz. :—British Preferential Tariff; and General Tariff. No provision was made for an Intermediate Tariff. A review of the trade agreement signed at Ottawa will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act (No. 17 of 1906) and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods “ when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union.”

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, since when South African goods imported have had no special tariff treatment.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it is provided that “ all other goods being the produce or manufacture of

Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922, and by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) No. 38 of 1926, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 25 of 1928.

Of the total imports of £988,719 from New Zealand during 1931-32 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable and amounting in value to £291,588 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £194,625. In addition, goods valued at £43,341, which were dutiable under both general and preferential tariffs, were admitted under the preferential agreement, the duty remitted on such goods being £18,832. The total of the duties remitted on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £213,457, representing a margin of preference of 63.7 per cent. on the value of the goods entitled to preference. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £232,714; fish, £41,618; and onions, £11,430; the amounts of duty remitted being £178,706, £11,330, and £9,218 respectively.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* The negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia reached finality during September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries is now in operation. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are:—Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh, and pulped), fruits in cans, glue, honey, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports:—Cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), typewriters, and vehicles, viz., motor chassis (unassembled and assembled), and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels and bodies. The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act (No. 13 of 1931), which commenced on 3rd August, 1931, ratified a further trade agreement entered into by Canada and Australia, such agreement affirming the principle of granting tariff preferences for their mutual advantage and extending preference mainly as follows, viz.:—Australian goods imported into Canada—hops, sugar, butter, wines and fruit: Canadian goods imported into Australia—fish, timber, and motor chassis.

During 1931-32 the imports from Canada amounted to £1,392,271 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £1,131,112, the principal items being paper, £450,813; fish, £269,673; and timber, £238,461. During 1931-32, £424,873 duty would have been payable under the General Tariff of which the duty remitted under the preferential agreement amounted to £298,666, being equivalent to 26.4 per cent. on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £800,000, the principal items being dried fruits, £416,805; fruits, preserved, £147,120; meats, £28,536; sugar, £137,427; and butter, £12,446.

6. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that such goods have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless 25 per cent. of their value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under the Tariff of the United Kingdom are:—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy.

In the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted.

The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925. On the basis of the quantities of dried fruits, spirits, wine, sugar, canned fruits and jams and jellies imported into the United Kingdom from Australia during the year 1931, valued at £4,500,311, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £1,435,300 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been dutiable under the rates applicable to imports from foreign countries. The main items receiving preference and the amount of rebate were sugar, £817,872; wine, £453,940; and dried fruits, £155,272.

Revised conditions of preference to goods of Australian origin exported to the United Kingdom were brought into operation by the trade agreement signed at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. Increased preference was granted and the list of commodities entitled to preference was extended. Further reference to the trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

**7. Tariff Board Act.**—This Act (No. 21 of 1921), as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), 1924 (No. 29 of 1924) and 1929 (No. 5 of 1929), provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member may be appointed Chairman of the Board. Members of the Board are appointed for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, and two members may be appointed as a Committee for making special inquiries. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for inquiry and report include the classification of goods for duty; the determination of the value of goods for duty; any disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bonuses; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth, the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

Inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, shall be held in public, and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–22 shall be taken in public on oath.

The latest Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921–29, reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1932. During the year the Board furnished 103 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and of these reports 55 related to matters on which public inquiries had been held. The subjects dealt with comprised:—Tariff revision and requests for bounty, 53; gazettal of goods under Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1; deferred duties, 1. The reports on matters which did not call for public inquiry were:—Questions arising out of existing bounties, 2; admission of goods under by-law, 1; deferred duties, 45.

The Board recommended in the majority of cases against the retention of the increased duties that have been imposed by Tariff Resolutions since November, 1929. The reasons which guided the Board to these recommendations are exemplified in the Report by a

review of the facts surrounding four typical cases, viz.—tobacco; iron and steel pipes and tubes; trochus and pearl buttons, and locomotives. Comments by the Board on the following matters are included in the Report:—the high cost of essential plant and raw material in Australia; the demand for security of markets; the high cost of landing imported goods under existing conditions; deferred duties; violent tariff changes, and the effects of tariff reductions on employment.

**8. Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act.**—This Act (No. 28 of 1921), provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental to an Australian industry:—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also imposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated. Provision is also made for the protection of the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currency.

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected.

Since the Act came into operation approximately 300 notices have been gazetted, including about 130 which revoked previous gazettals, the majority of the notices being made under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act and relating to commodities from countries with depreciated currency to the detriment of Australian or British industries. Over 50 per cent. of the gazettals relate to goods imported from Germany. Three gazettals affect certain goods imported from all countries, while two affect goods from all countries excepting United Kingdom. Separate notices have been issued relating to goods from 17 different countries. The commodities brought under the various sections of the Act exceed 150, and cover a very wide range of goods.

Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922.

**9. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act.**—This Act (No. 16 of 1905), gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. An amending Act passed in 1926 added brushware to the original list. The goods to which a trade description must be applied are:—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; (c) manures; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured; (e) jewellery; (f) agricultural seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

**10. Acts Passed in 1931.**—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1931:—

*Wine Export Bounty Act (No. 2 of 1931).* An Act amending the *Wine Export Bounty Act 1930*.

*Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act (No. 13 of 1931).* An Act ratifying the agreement with the Dominion of Canada providing for the application of Preferential Duties of Customs on goods the produce or manufacture of Canada.

*Gold Bounty Act (No. 15 of 1931).* An Act amending the *Gold Bounty Act 1930*.

*Flax and Linseed Bounties Act (No. 43 of 1931).* An Act amending the *Flax and Linseed Bounties Act 1930*.

*Wheat Bounty Act (No. 48 of 1931).* An Act providing for the payment of a bounty on the production of Wheat.

*Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 53 of 1931).* An Act providing for the validation of collection of Customs duties under Customs Tariff proposals introduced on the 21st November, 1929, 11th December, 1929, 19th June, 1930, 9th July, 1930, 25th July, 1930, 5th November, 1930, 3rd December, 1930, 26th March, 1931, and the 29th July, 1931.

*Excise Tariff Validation Act (No. 54 of 1931).* An Act providing for the validation of collection of Excise duties under Excise Tariff proposals introduced on the 21st November, 1929, 12th March, 1930, 19th June, 1930, 9th July, 1930, 5th November, 1930, 3rd December, 1930, 26th March, 1931, and 29th July, 1931.

*Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Validation Act (No. 55 of 1931).* An Act providing for the validation of collections of Primage duties under Customs Tariff proposals introduced on the 9th July, 1930, 5th November, 1930, 10th July, 1931, and 14th October, 1931.

*Customs Tariff (Special Duties) Validation Act (No. 56 of 1931).* An Act providing for the validation of collections of special duties under Customs Tariff proposals introduced on the 3rd April, 1930, 19th June, 1930, and 23rd July, 1931.

11. **Acts Passed in 1932.**—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1932 :—

*Spirits Act (No. 12 of 1932).* An Act amending the *Spirits Act 1906–1923*.

*Cotton Industries Bounty Act (No. 17 of 1932).* An Act to amend the *Cotton Industries Bounty Act 1930*.

*United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act (No. 57 of 1932).* An Act to approve the provisions of an agreement made between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and arising out of the Conference of Representatives of the Governments of the British Dominions held at Ottawa in July and August, 1932.

*Wheat Bounty (Claims) Act (No. 71 of 1932).* An Act relating to the making of claims under the *Wheat Bounty Act 1931*.

*Sugar Agreement Act (No. 74 of 1932).* An Act to approve an agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and His Majesty's Government of the State of Queensland, and for other purposes.

### § 3. Trade Representatives.

1. **Oversea.**—The Commonwealth of Australia is represented in the United Kingdom by the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C., M.P., Minister without Portfolio, with headquarters at Australia House, London. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with headquarters at Paris. This official is attached to Australia House, London.

The first appointment of a representative for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. The office of the Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States is vacant at present date. The Official Secretary, with headquarters at New York, attends to Australian affairs, including oversea trade matters.

In April, 1929, a Commercial Representative for Australia was appointed in the Dominion of Canada. The functions of this officer are to develop the sales of Australian products in Canada and generally to represent Australia in a commercial capacity. The present occupant of the office was appointed on 1st March, 1930, under the designation of Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, with headquarters at Toronto.

Early in 1921 a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner was appointed in China, with offices at Shanghai and Hong Kong. This office was terminated in 1923. In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with headquarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.

2. *In Australia.*—Trade Commissioners representing the undermentioned countries are located in Australia, viz. :—The United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America, and France. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom has his headquarters in Sydney, and a Trade Commissioner is located at Melbourne, where the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and the American Trade Commissioner have their headquarters. The New Zealand Tourist and Trade Commissioner and the Trade Commissioner for France are located in Sydney. Trade matters affecting other oversea countries are generally attended to by their Consular representatives.

#### § 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. *Value of 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*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901-1931 now 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 ;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export ; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

"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."

Imports are recorded in British currency values, and Section 157 of the Customs Act provides that when the invoice value of imported goods is shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency shall be ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange to be declared in case of doubt by the Minister. Under this section it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. Since the date mentioned, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions have been based on the commercial rates of exchange.

The term "British currency values" is not exactly synonymous with "English sterling", since imports already expressed in terms of £. s. d. are regarded for duty purposes as being expressed in British currency values. This exception to the general rule is chiefly important in the case of imports from New Zealand and South Africa, when their currencies are not at par with English currency. In all the tables in this volume no correction has been made on this account, even when for the sake of brevity the term "sterling" has been used as a contraction for "British currency values".

2. *Value of Exports.*—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from

the 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for—(a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers, or an f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment; (b) *Butter*—the current market value less the amount paid as export bonus; (c) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate.

From the 1st July, 1930, the basis adopted for the value of exports of wool provides that the export value of wool sold in Australia for export will be the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and for wool shipped on consignment the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices is to be adopted.

During the year 1930–31 exports of merchandise generally were recorded in Australian currency and exports of bullion and specie in British currency, but from the 1st July, 1931, exports of bullion and specie are recorded in Australian currency also. The exports of bullion and specie during 1930–31 have been re-valued and are shown in the following tables in Australian currency. The comparison of export values for 1930–31 and 1931–32, with those for previous years is complicated by the varying value of the Australian £ in relation to sterling. In all export tables a footnote has been inserted showing the estimated British currency value, and in the summary tables the total oversea trade is shown in British currency.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all oversea trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory (contiguous territory). Other (non-contiguous) territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries, and trade transactions between the Commonwealth and these non-contiguous territories are part of the oversea trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e., the trade of the Commonwealth with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 29 for the year 1931–32, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to imports and exports the statistical classification was revised and considerably extended during the early part of 1922. The new classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,660 separate import items and 523 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From the 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year. A table is given in § 14 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

6. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation, each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As 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, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. The figures in the following table for years prior to federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the oversea trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1906 is given later in this Chapter.

### § 5. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *Including Gold.* The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1920-21 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. (*See note to table below.*)

#### TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA. (INCLUDING GOLD.)

Period. (a)	Recorded Value. (c)			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826 to 30	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831 „ 35	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836 „ 40	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841 „ 45	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846 „ 50	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851 „ 55	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856 „ 60	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861 „ 65	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866 „ 70	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871 „ 75	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876 „ 80	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881 „ 85	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886 „ 90	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891 „ 95	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896 „ 1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901 „ 05	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906 „ 10	51,508	69,336	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 1	23 4 1	41 18 2	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 4	44 6 0	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 1	20 15 8	45 4 9	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	161,311	318,454	26 15 1	27 9 3	54 4 4	102.7
1925-26 ..	151,638	146,209	297,847	25 6 2	24 8 0	49 14 2	96.4
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,084	308,801	26 19 2	23 11 7	50 10 9	87.5
1927-28 ..	147,945	141,206	289,151	23 14 7	22 12 11	46 7 6	95.4
1928-29 ..	143,648	141,633	285,281	22 13 4	22 7 0	45 0 4	98.6
1929-30 ..	131,081	125,127	256,208	20 8 8	19 10 2	39 18 10	95.5
1930-31(d)	60,960	104,355	..	9 8 3	16 2 3	..	..
(e)	60,960	88,904	149,864	9 8 3	13 14 7	23 2 10	145.8
1931-32(d)	44,713	107,967	..	6 17 0	16 10 10	..	..
(e)	44,713	85,003	129,716	6 17 0	13 0 6	19 17 6	190.1

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920-21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 21 and earlier issues. From 1914-15 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (b) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table, § 9.

(c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see § 8, 5 and 6. (d) Recorded values. Imports, British currency; Exports, Australian currency. (e) British currency values.

The graphs which accompany this Chapter show the movement of Australian oversea trade from 1855 onwards. In previous issues of the Year Book the fluctuations in this trade have been considered in some detail up to the high imports during the year 1920-21. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years, these factors should be taken into consideration.

In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place and both imports and exports declined. The following year 1922-23, showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24, imports had advanced, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. The heavy importation of goods continued during 1924-25 and the value of the oversea trade amounted to £318,454,736, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £161,311,440 exports. These figures, so far as total trade and exports are concerned, are the highest recorded, while the figure of imports has been exceeded on two occasions only. Imports, however, included an exceptionally large quantity of bullion and specie valued at £10,542,807.

During 1925-26 both imports and exports declined, the total oversea trade showing a decrease of £20 millions compared with the previous year. Exports declined over fifteen millions, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. In 1926-27 imports were greater than in any previous year, and exceeded those in 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef, and zinc.

In 1927-28 the total trade was £19,650,280 less than in 1926-27 and was less also than in the two years preceding 1926-27, due to a decline of £16,771,624 in imports and of £2,878,656 in exports when compared with the corresponding figures for 1926-27. Imports of merchandise showed a large decrease of £17,191,219, owing to reduced imports of motor cars; cotton, linen and silk piece goods; petroleum and rubber. A noticeable feature was the increase in exports of merchandise, which was attributable to increased exports of wool, butter, sugar, apples, beef, hides and zinc. The value of imports per head was less than that in any year since 1922-23.

During 1928-29 the total value of oversea trade was £3,870,441 less than that for the previous year, and was responsible for the lowest rate per head of population experienced during the last five years. Imports declined by £4,297,089, but exports increased by £426,648. Substantial reductions were experienced in imports of textiles, machinery, rubber, leather, timber and apparel. There was a large decrease in exports of wool and apples, but exports of wheat, sugar, flour, butter, and beef were in excess of those for the previous year.

In the year 1929-30 the decline in trade continued, the total being £29,072,002 less than the previous year. Imports decreased by £12,566,561, and exports by £16,505,441. The value of trade per head of population was the lowest experienced since the war year of 1917-18. There was a heavy fall in imports of textiles, apparel, yarns, metal manufactures, machines and machinery, the result of increased Customs duties and the efforts to improve the national balance of payments overseas. Exports of wool declined by £25,000,000, mainly due to a fall in prices, and wheat by £10,000,000, but these decreases were partly offset by shipments overseas of gold specie amounting to £27,000,000, the excess of imports for the year being £5,954,172.

In 1930-31 the total trade further declined to £149,863,775 (British currency values), a reduction of 42 per cent. on the previous year, and the rate per head of population recorded was the lowest since the year 1903. Imports were £70,121,687 less in value than

in 1929-30, a fall of 54 per cent. The heavy decrease in value of imports was common to all classes of goods as the result of increased Customs Duties, prohibition of imports of certain items, and the prevailing financial depression. The heaviest decline occurred in the timber, metals, apparel, spirituous liquors and mineral groups. The recorded value of exports in Australian currency was £104,354,638 and the estimated British currency value £88,904,142. The decrease in the exports valued in British currency amounted to £36,223,006, or 29 per cent. less than in 1929-30, due mainly to a further fall in the prices of wool and metals, and decreased, though still large, exports of gold. Exports of wheat and butter, however, were in excess of the previous year.

A further decline in oversea trade was recorded in 1931-32, the total trade showing a decrease of £20,148,276 (British currency values) on the figures for the previous year. Imports declined £16,246,765, and exports £3,901,511, the latter mainly on account of lower exports of gold. Per head of population imports and total trade showed the lowest figures since federation, while exports per head of population were the lowest since the year 1903, with the exception of the year 1914-15. The economic and tariff conditions affecting importation continued during 1931-32, and the decrease in the value of imports was common to all classes of goods. Compared with the previous year a marked decline in imports of the following goods was recorded:—spirituous liquors; unmanufactured tobacco; petroleum spirit; machinery and manufactures of metal; stationery; jewellery and fancy goods. In quantity and value exports of wool (including scoured and tops); wheat; butter; frozen lamb and mutton; wine; sugar and flour were greater than during the previous year. Frozen beef was exported in greater quantity with lower value. Dried fruits declined in quantity and value.

(ii) *Excluding Gold.*—In recent years there have been large gold movements of an exceptional nature, which have been included in the previous table. The fluctuations in merchandise trade (including silver as merchandise) are shown more clearly in the following table, from which all gold movements have been excluded.

## OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

*British Currency Values.*

Period.	Imports excluding Gold.	Exports excluding Gold.	Total Trade excluding Gold.	Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1927-28	146,934	138,397	285,331	23 11 4	22 3 11	45 15 3	94.2
1928-29	143,300	138,648	281,948	22 12 3	21 17 7	44 9 10	96.8
1929-30	130,788	98,259	229,047	20 7 10	15 6 4	35 14 2	75.1
1930-31	60,586	76,631	137,217	9 7 1	11 16 8	21 3 9	126.5
1931-32	44,059	75,472	119,531	6 15 0	11 11 4	18 6 4	171.3

2. *Balance of Trade.*—The foregoing tables show the percentage of exports on imports for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21. Prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. During the subsequent decennial period to 1929-30, there was an excess of imports, though exports were in excess in the years 1921-22 and 1924-25. In 1930-31 and 1931-32, however, exports were again largely in excess of imports.

In recent years imports and exports of gold for monetary purposes have made the interpretation of the foregoing tables more difficult. In the following table, the balance of commodity trade, including the value of gold currently produced in Australia, has been separated from the monetary movement of gold.

With the exception of reductions in the export totals for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29, in accordance with the amended basis adopted for the valuation of exports of sugar and butter, the total balance of trade is the same as that previously published as being the recorded excess of exports in each year.

### COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

*British Currency Values.*

Year.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
	Total Imports other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte).	Total Exports, other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte).	Gold produced in Australia.	Total of Merchandise exports and Gold. Production.	Commodity Balance of Trade.	Net Exports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production.	Total Balance.
				B+C	D-A	F	E+F
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	76.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	9.4	84.5	6.1	- 7.3	- 1.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	36.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	- 3.7	- 1.8
1914-15 ..	64.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	2.5	- 6.3	- 3.8
1915-16 ..	77.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	- 5.3	2.3	- 3.0
1916-17 ..	76.0	86.3	6.6	92.9	16.9	4.8	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.8	75.0	5.8	80.8	20.0	- 0.9	19.1
1918-19 ..	95.0	106.8	5.4	112.2	17.2	- 5.6	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	50.8	0.1	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.8	4.7	131.5	-32.3	0.6	-31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	124.3	3.8	128.1	25.1	- 0.3	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	115.6	3.3	118.9	-12.8	- 1.1	-13.9
1923-24 ..	140.6	116.7	3.2	119.9	-20.7	- 0.4	-21.1
1924-25 ..	146.7	160.4	2.8	163.2	16.5	-12.3	4.2
1925-26 ..	151.3	141.9	2.3	144.2	- 7.1	1.7	- 5.4
1926-27 ..	164.1	132.7	2.2	134.9	-29.2	8.6	-20.6
1927-28 ..	146.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	- 6.4	- 0.3	- 6.7
1928-29 ..	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	- 2.8	0.8	- 2.0
1929-30 ..	130.8	98.2	1.9	100.1	-30.7	24.7	- 6.0
1930-31 ..	60.6	76.6	2.2	78.8	18.2	9.7	27.9
1931-32 ..	44.1	75.5	3.6	79.1	35.0	5.3	40.3

(a) First six months only.

3. **Balance of Payments.**—The balance of visible trade, including the net movement of precious metals, does not present a complete picture of Australia's international transactions during each year. Allowance must also be made for unrecorded imports and exports, for services rendered and received, and for international capital and interest transactions. The values of some of these items are known, and some of those remaining can be estimated with a sufficient measure of accuracy. For many items, however, it is difficult to make even a rough guess. An investigation is at present being conducted into the values of these "invisible" items in the balance of payments, the results of which will be published in detail at a later date. Meanwhile tentative estimates of the balance of payments for the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 inclusive will be found in the Appendix.

### § 6. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value (in British currency) of the imports into Australia of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries during the past five years :—

#### AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

*British Currency Values.*

Country of Origin.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	62,694,584	57,022,757	54,248,339	23,283,784	17,408,811
<b>British Possessions—</b>					
Canada .. ..	3,278,095	4,871,529	3,502,421	1,377,217	1,392,271
Ceylon .. ..	1,931,770	1,966,171	2,125,141	1,061,478	598,177
India .. ..	5,559,036	6,052,506	5,021,449	3,778,492	2,775,356
Malaya (British) .. ..	1,804,602	1,133,963	812,513	274,894	276,654
New Zealand .. ..	2,951,259	2,067,143	1,512,774	774,970	702,686
<b>Pacific Islands—</b>					
Nauru .. ..	342,169	516,544	442,516	229,316	217,512
Papua .. ..	131,195	117,894	105,098	134,145	138,072
Territory of New Guinea ..	310,088	320,134	223,412	55,714	68,483
Other Islands .. ..	845,198	848,640	719,391	288,756	228,768
South African Union .. ..	652,283	585,879	302,879	89,823	56,598
Other British Possessions ..	904,745	639,831	867,623	424,887	352,196
<b>Total, British Possessions</b>	<b>18,710,440</b>	<b>19,121,234</b>	<b>15,635,217</b>	<b>8,489,692</b>	<b>6,807,673</b>
<b>Total, British Countries ..</b>	<b>81,405,024</b>	<b>76,143,991</b>	<b>69,883,556</b>	<b>31,773,476</b>	<b>24,216,484</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>					
Belgium .. ..	936,804	910,797	985,005	312, 23	282,131
China .. ..	685,518	633,217	568,664	347,641	314,778
France .. ..	3,876,942	3,700,279	3,070,645	1,498,306	1,145,829
Germany .. ..	4,621,469	4,545,501	4,341,678	1,997,056	1,427,079
Italy .. ..	1,362,061	1,449,629	1,350,849	658,308	453,891
Japan .. ..	4,282,614	4,707,299	4,181,643	2,379,558	2,396,734
Netherlands .. ..	972,633	1,145,378	1,134,921	631,634	361,405
Netherlands East Indies ..	5,703,345	7,091,619	6,282,653	4,011,194	2,648,948
Norway .. ..	925,867	890,414	655,523	214,440	188,300
Pacific Islands .. ..	173,802	220,174	268,409	148,271	73,942
Philippine Islands .. ..	208,547	163,030	174,518	39,957	35,947
Sweden .. ..	1,873,877	1,480,808	1,671,786	822,563	693,433
Switzerland .. ..	2,117,676	1,969,079	1,566,721	926,144	471,054
United States of America ..	35,005,215	35,307,343	39,313,535	11,399,005	7,037,417
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,782,535	2,941,046	2,802,069	1,631,293	1,098,211
<b>Total, Foreign Countries ..</b>	<b>65,528,905</b>	<b>67,155,613</b>	<b>59,368,619</b>	<b>27,017,393</b>	<b>18,629,099</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>146,933,929</b>	<b>143,299,604</b>	<b>129,252,175</b> (a)	<b>58,790,869</b> (a)	<b>42,845,583</b> (a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages 1929-30, £1,535,385, 1930-31, £1,794,965, and 1931-32, £1,213,561.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—In view of the fluctuations in the total values of imports, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia in successive years. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages :—

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.**  
(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country of Origin.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	per cent.				
United Kingdom .. ..	42.67	39.80	41.97	39.60	40.63
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	2.23	3.40	2.72	2.34	3.25
Ceylon .. ..	1.31	1.37	1.64	1.81	1.38
India .. ..	3.78	4.22	3.88	6.43	6.48
Malaya (British) .. ..	1.23	0.79	0.63	0.47	0.65
New Zealand .. ..	2.01	1.44	1.17	1.32	1.64
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru .. ..	0.23	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.52
Papua .. ..	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.32
Territory of New Guinea .. ..	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.16
Other Islands .. ..	0.58	0.59	0.56	0.49	0.53
South African Union .. ..	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.15	0.13
Other British Possessions .. ..	0.62	0.45	0.67	0.72	0.83
Total, British Possessions ..	12.73	13.34	12.10	14.44	15.89
Total, British Countries ..	55.40	53.14	54.07	54.04	56.52
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	0.64	0.64	0.76	0.53	0.66
China .. ..	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.59	0.73
France .. ..	2.64	2.59	2.38	2.55	2.67
Germany .. ..	3.15	3.17	3.36	3.40	3.33
Italy .. ..	0.93	1.01	1.05	1.12	1.06
Japan .. ..	2.92	3.28	3.24	4.05	5.59
Netherlands .. ..	0.66	0.80	0.88	1.07	0.84
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	3.88	4.96	4.85	6.83	6.18
Norway .. ..	0.63	0.62	0.51	0.36	0.44
Pacific Islands .. ..	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.17
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.08
Sweden .. ..	1.27	1.03	1.29	1.40	1.62
Switzerland .. ..	1.44	1.37	1.21	1.58	1.10
United States of America .. ..	23.82	24.64	23.45	19.39	16.43
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1.89	2.05	2.17	2.77	2.58
Total, Foreign Countries ..	44.60	46.86	45.93	45.96	43.48
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the period above showed alternate decreases and increases in successive years, with a gradual downward tendency, the percentage for 1931-32 marking an improvement compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied 40.63 per cent. of the imports during 1931-32, compared with 42.67 per cent. in 1927-28, a decline of 2.04 per cent. On the other hand, the proportion of imports from British Possessions increased from 12.73 per cent. in 1927-28 to 15.89 per cent. in 1931-32, owing to the fact that the imports of bags and sacks from India were sustained at a higher level than imports in the aggregate. There were, in addition, small increases in the imports from Canada, Malaya (British) Papua and New Guinea. The proportion of imports supplied by foreign countries declined from 46.86 per cent. in 1928-29 to 43.48 per cent. in 1931-32, a decrease of 3.38 per cent. During the last two years some marked changes occurred in the proportion

of imports from foreign countries, e.g., Japan supplied 5.59 per cent. during 1931-32, as compared with 3.24 per cent. during 1929-30; the proportion of imports from Netherlands East Indies was 4.85 per cent. in 1929-30 and rose, owing to a greater share in the tea trade, to 6.83 per cent. in the following year, but declined to 6.18 per cent. in 1931-32. The share of imports supplied by the United States of America declined from 23.45 per cent. in 1929-30 to 19.39 per cent. in 1930-31 with a further decline in the following year to 16.43 per cent.

For 1931-32 the percentage of imports from the United States declined 2.06 per cent. compared with the previous year, while Japan's share increased by 1.54 per cent., and represented an actual increase in value.

Imports from British countries fell from £31,773,476 in 1930-31 to £24,216,484 in 1931-32, a drop of 24 per cent., whereas the imports from foreign countries declined from £27,017,393 to £18,629,099, a decrease of 31 per cent.

3. **Direction of Exports.**—The following table shows the value, in Australian currency, of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32 inclusive :—

### EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

*Australian Currency Values.*

Country.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	52,433,168	50,046,841	43,357,463	39,600,153	47,823,652
<b>British Possessions—</b>					
Canada .. ..	708,010	737,710	743,742	958,730	1,033,782
Ceylon .. ..	495,525	458,919	507,191	373,736	313,243
Fiji .. ..	482,382	478,211	456,733	363,988	268,704
Hong Kong .. ..	481,212	597,666	336,315	379,880	737,280
India .. ..	1,879,296	8,112,847	3,233,919	2,227,457	748,835
Malaya (British) .. ..	2,004,724	1,968,084	1,389,321	818,917	916,462
Mauritius .. ..	87,086	129,752	72,178	52,572	102,752
New Zealand .. ..	3,854,635	3,729,147	3,624,395	2,975,848	2,603,716
Papua .. ..	203,618	173,042	170,692	136,245	128,351
South African Union .. ..	2,847,194	1,953,313	1,050,107	496,455	370,211
Other British Possessions .. ..	1,231,174	1,524,921	1,222,534	1,189,650	1,667,990
<b>Total, British Possessions .. ..</b>	<b>14,274,856</b>	<b>19,863,612</b>	<b>12,807,127</b>	<b>9,973,578</b>	<b>8,891,331</b>
<b>Total, British Countries .. ..</b>	<b>66,708,024</b>	<b>69,910,453</b>	<b>56,164,590</b>	<b>49,573,731</b>	<b>56,714,983</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>					
Belgium .. ..	9,320,508	9,044,614	5,536,231	4,195,186	3,579,143
Chile and Peru .. ..	356,013	428,431	207,014	115,253	208,238
China .. ..	308,429	1,113,854	295,157	3,348,518	4,942,859
Egypt .. ..	3,044,753	3,912,074	1,792,223	1,470,555	1,049,466
France .. ..	15,166,747	15,141,155	10,134,578	6,747,944	4,636,602
Germany .. ..	12,026,949	9,730,330	6,246,960	5,310,575	3,922,479
Italy .. ..	5,138,034	5,169,404	2,761,293	3,494,885	3,631,915
Japan .. ..	12,571,282	11,518,986	6,555,003	9,500,499	11,659,012
Netherlands .. ..	492,466	653,535	451,603	387,611	509,712
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	1,932,194	2,030,023	2,080,722	1,412,525	1,333,959
Norway .. ..	13,646	5,026	21,891	48,076	54,240
Pacific Islands .. ..	448,218	506,367	358,955	243,213	244,262
Philippine Islands .. ..	456,989	430,993	390,750	329,239	315,366
Russia .. ..	2,204,469	1,574,603	343,023	4,141	190,143
Spain .. ..	3,573	22,395	82,899	115,276	360,119
Sweden .. ..	430,266	413,938	135,405	145,523	252,488
United States of America .. ..	6,953,566	5,831,794	4,233,772	2,930,407	1,990,262
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	820,566	1,210,459	466,540	590,069	479,223
<b>Total, Foreign Countries .. ..</b>	<b>71,688,668</b>	<b>68,737,981</b>	<b>42,094,019</b>	<b>40,389,495</b>	<b>39,359,488</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>138,396,692</b>	<b>138,648,434</b>	<b>98,258,609</b>	<b>89,963,226</b>	<b>96,074,471</b>

There was an increase in the value of Australian exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1927-28, a slight decrease in 1928-29, heavy declines in 1929-30 and 1930-31, and a substantial increase in 1931-32. Reference to the percentage table hereunder will show, that the proportion of Australian exports shipped to the United Kingdom increased from 36.10 per cent. in 1928-29 to 44.13 in 1929-30, remained practically stationary in 1930-31, and increased to 49.79 per cent. in 1931-32, a rise of 5.8 per cent. over the proportion in the previous year. Although the value of exports to British countries declined from £66,708,024 in 1927-28 to £56,714,983 in 1931-32, the proportion of total exports shipped to British countries in the latter year was actually over 10 per cent. greater than in the former year. The increase in the percentage of exports to British countries was due to the higher proportion taken by the United Kingdom, the share of exports to British Possessions showing a steady decline during the period under review. The proportion of exports to Canada remained constant during the past two years, but the proportion taken by New Zealand declined from 3.31 per cent. to 2.70 per cent. Exports to foreign countries declined from £71,688,668 in 1927-28, or 51.80 per cent. of the total exports, to £39,359,488, or 40.97 per cent. of the total. On a percentage basis an increased proportion of exports is shown for China and Japan. There has been a steady decline in the proportions taken by Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany and the United States of America, mainly due to reduced exports of and lower prices for wheat and wool.

In these comparisons, however, the value of merchandise exports is in Australian currency, so that the 1931-32 merchandise values are inflated by approximately 27 per cent. in terms of sterling, as compared with the values for the year 1929-30. The estimated value in sterling of exports of merchandise, excluding all bullion and specie, shows that exports to British countries declined from £56,164,590 in 1929-30 to £44,657,000 in 1931-32, and exports to foreign countries decreased from £42,094,019 in 1929-30 to £33,992,000 in 1931-32.

4. **Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.**—In consequence of the fluctuations in the total values of exports, the relative importance of various countries as markets for Australian produce is shown more clearly by the following table of percentages:—

#### EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	per cent.				
United Kingdom .. ..	37.89	36.10	44.13	44.02	49.79
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	0.51	0.53	0.76	1.07	1.07
Ceylon .. ..	0.36	0.33	0.52	0.42	0.33
Fiji .. ..	0.35	0.34	0.46	0.40	0.28
Hong Kong .. ..	0.35	0.43	0.34	0.42	0.77
India .. ..	1.35	5.85	3.29	2.48	0.78
Malaya (British) .. ..	1.45	1.42	1.42	0.90	0.95
Mauritius .. ..	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.10
New Zealand .. ..	2.78	2.69	3.69	3.31	2.70
Papua .. ..	0.15	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.13
South African Union .. ..	2.06	1.42	1.07	0.55	0.39
Other British Possessions .. ..	0.89	1.10	1.24	1.32	1.74
Total, British Possessions .. ..	10.31	14.32	13.03	11.08	9.24
Total, British Countries .. ..	48.20	50.42	57.16	55.10	59.03

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS  
COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	per cent.				
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. .. .	6.73	6.52	5.63	4.66	3.72
Chile and Peru .. .. .	0.26	0.31	0.21	0.13	0.23
China .. .. .	0.22	0.80	0.30	3.72	5.14
Egypt .. .. .	2.20	2.82	1.82	1.63	1.09
France .. .. .	10.97	10.92	10.31	7.50	4.83
Germany .. .. .	8.69	7.02	6.36	5.90	4.08
Italy .. .. .	3.72	3.73	2.82	3.88	3.78
Japan .. .. .	9.08	8.31	6.67	10.56	12.13
Netherlands .. .. .	0.36	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.53
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1.40	1.46	2.12	1.57	1.39
Norway .. .. .	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.06
Pacific Islands .. .. .	0.32	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.25
Philippine Islands .. .. .	0.33	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.33
Russia .. .. .	1.59	1.14	0.35	0.05	0.20
Spain .. .. .	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.37
Sweden .. .. .	0.31	0.30	0.14	0.16	0.26
United States of America .. .. .	5.02	4.21	4.31	3.25	2.07
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	0.59	0.87	0.47	0.65	0.51
Total, Foreign Countries .. .. .	51.80	49.58	42.84	44.90	40.97
Total .. .. .	100	100	100	100	100

5. *Balance of Trade with Principal Countries.*—In the following table a comparison is made in British currency values of the total Australian trade in merchandise (excluding bullion and specie) with principal countries during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 :—

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.  
(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

*British Currency Values.*

Country.	Imports from—		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000	£1,000.	£1,000	£1,000.
United Kingdom .. .. .	23,276	17,405	33,490	37,155	10,214	19,750
Canada .. .. .	1,377	1,392	817	814	— 560	— 578
India .. .. .	3,788	2,775	1,412	359	— 2,376	— 2,416
New Zealand .. .. .	775	702	2,532	2,050	1,757	1,348
Other British Countries .. .. .	3,020	1,926	3,238	3,536	218	1,610
Total, British Countries .. .. .	32,236	24,200	41,489	43,914	9,253	19,714
Belgium .. .. .	312	282	3,573	2,818	3,261	2,536
China .. .. .	348	315	2,819	3,858	2,471	3,543
France .. .. .	1,498	1,146	5,748	3,650	4,250	2,504
Germany .. .. .	1,997	1,427	4,522	3,088	2,525	1,661
Italy .. .. .	658	454	2,977	2,859	2,319	2,405
Japan .. .. .	2,380	2,397	8,093	9,179	5,713	6,782
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	4,011	2,649	1,203	1,050	— 2,808	— 1,599
United States of America .. .. .	11,398	7,037	2,496	1,538	— 8,902	— 5,499
Other Foreign Countries .. .. .	4,414	2,922	2,937	2,885	— 1,477	— 37
Total, Foreign Countries .. .. .	27,016	18,629	34,368	30,925	7,352	12,296

The balance of trade (British currency values) in merchandise with British countries changed from an adverse figure of £14,573,000 in 1929-30 to a favourable one of £9,253,000 in 1930-31 mainly owing to an increase of approximately £21 millions in the balance with the United Kingdom. Trade with foreign countries showed a net improvement of £24 millions on the figures for 1929-30 consequent on a decline of £17 millions in the previous year's unfavourable balance with the United States of America coupled with an increase of £3 millions in the excess of exports to Japan and China. The trade position continued favourable during 1931-32, exports of merchandise being in excess of imports. A favourable balance of £20 millions with British countries was recorded, as compared with £9 millions during the previous year. The excess of exports to foreign countries was £12 millions in 1931-32 as against £7 millions in 1930-31. The increase in exports to and the decline in imports from the United Kingdom were responsible for the improved position with British countries. In 1931-32 there were unfavourable balances with Canada, of £578,000; India, £2,416,000; Netherlands East Indies, £1,599,000; United States of America, £5,499,000, and other foreign countries, £37,000. The figures quoted exclude exports of bullion and specie amounting to £10,164,000 in 1931-32 as compared with £13,047,000 in 1930-31. Exports of bullion and specie to United Kingdom in 1931-32 were £7,986,000 (£11,565,000 in the previous year); to India, £396,000 (£1,275,000); other British countries, £61,000 (£171,000), and to foreign countries, £1,722,000 (£36,000).

The balance of trade with single countries is of little significance, since in the first place, there is still a fair proportion of Australian produce distributed through the United Kingdom either immediately, by transhipment or re-sale, or ultimately, by incorporation in manufactures. Further, in very many cases international balances are equated directly by services or indirectly by exchange of goods between several countries.

**6. Principal Imports and Exports.—Countries.**—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1931-32, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. The values of imports are shown, as recorded, in British currency, and exports which are recorded in Australian currency are shown in that currency value. Should further details be required, reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 29," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 23 of the principal countries of the world during the past five years. This publication furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country, and the value of each item imported into each of the States. The publication referred to also gives information as to the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

**United Kingdom.** *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin*, £17,409,556. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery, and manufactures of metal, £4,206,065; and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £7,359,720. Imports of the following goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; whisky; rubber and rubber manufactures; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments; chinaware and earthenware; glass and glassware; ammunition and explosives; paints and varnishes; and fancy goods.

*Total Exports to United Kingdom*, £57,335,857. Of this total, £56,369,689 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Gold specie, £2,440,686; gold bar, dust, etc., £7,071,519; wool, £11,841,995; butter, £8,960,851; wheat, £7,328,610; and sugar, £2,360,970. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Pig lead; frozen meats; hides and skins; dried and fresh fruits; flour; wine; copper; and zinc.

**United States of America.** *Total Imports of United States Origin*, £7,037,751. The following were the more important items of import:—Petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £1,700,942; metal manufactures and machinery, £1,294,220; unmanufactured tobacco,

£561,512; lubricating (mineral) oil, £487,952; apparel and textiles, £430,851; films, £320,759; kerosene; paper and stationery; sulphur; sausage casings; and undressed timber.

*Total Exports to United States*, £4,096,410. Of this total, £3,883,069 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Gold specie, £2,103,017; hides and skins, £655,710; wool, £542,242; sausage casings; pearlshell; and ores. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 88 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

**France.** *Total Imports of French Origin*, £1,145,829. Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £316,823; argol, £160,847; velvets, velveteens, plushes, etc., £79,219; trimmings for attire, £52,505; machinery; paper and stationery; perfumery and toilet preparations; gums and resins; lace for attire; gloves; jewellery and fancy goods; fertilizers; and olive oil.

*Total Exports to France*, £4,636,602. Of this total, £4,620,622 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £4,004,983; sheep skins, £537,995; wheat; barley; horns; and frozen mutton.

**Japan.** *Total Imports of Japanese Origin*, £2,396,734. Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £1,179,757; raw silk, £301,408; cotton and linen piece goods, £302,232; apparel and attire; crockery and other household ware; glass and glassware; oils; and fancy goods.

*Total Exports to Japan*, £11,659,012. Of this total, £11,651,966 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £7,513,760; wheat, £3,383,868; tallow; zinc; pig lead; trochus shell; beef; milk and cream; and infants' and invalids' food.

**Germany.** *Total Imports of German Origin*, £1,427,079. Principal imports—Machinery and metal manufactures, £362,035; apparel and textiles, £331,373; drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, £254,998; paper and stationery, £108,434; jewellery and fancy goods, £66,216; rubber and manufactures; earthenware; china; glass; bags and baskets.

*Total Exports to Germany*, £3,922,479. Of this total, £3,882,575 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £3,223,083; pig lead, £210,392; hides and skins, £127,880; apples, £112,313; sausage casings; wheat; tallow; and eucalyptus oil.

**Belgium.** *Total Imports of Belgium Origin*, £282,131. Principal imports were—Apparel and textiles, £127,579; glass and glassware, £39,996; machinery and metals, £37,303; paper and stationery, £36,048; arms; jewellery; and drugs and chemicals.

*Total Exports to Belgium*, £3,579,143. Of this total, £3,576,441 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £2,284,555; barley, £316,819; wheat, £295,184; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £208,690; beef, £192,834; pig lead, £126,027; fodders; tallow; and concentrates.

**India.** *Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India*, £2,775,356. Bags and sacks valued at £1,928,627 represent 69 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £323,446; linseed, £114,561; hides and skins, £88,259; and tea, £85,345; gums and resins; coffee and chicory; rice; mats, matting of coir; paraffin wax; spices; and jute.

*Total Exports to India*, £959,497. Of this total, £945,486 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Gold specie, £210,662; silver, £283,471; horses, £30,237; tallow, £76,719; wool, £64,638; milk and cream, £50,332; zinc bars, blocks, etc.; jams and jellies; fruits preserved in liquid; machines and machinery; and coal.

**Netherlands East Indies.** *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £2,648,948. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £850,160; tea, £755,561; residual oil, £311,349; crude petroleum, £283,861; kapok, £89,764; kerosene, £88,226; flax and hemp; coffee and chicory; and crude rubber.

*Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies*, £1,333,959. Of this total, £1,316,251 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £529,294; butter, £418,976; preserved milk and cream, £101,757; bacon and hams, £36,195; leather, £34,168; fresh fruits, £29,905; coal, £27,607; biscuits, £26,398; fruit juices and syrups; metal manufactures and machinery; and drugs.

**New Zealand.** *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £988,719. The principal items were—Gold bar, dust, £286,007; timber, £232,811; hides and skins, £109,340; wool, £77,908; fish, £41,566; flax and hemp, £24,858; horses; linseed and other seeds; and grain and pulse.

*Total Exports to New Zealand*, £2,603,848. Of this total, £2,225,083 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £388,500; fruits dried or fresh, £327,674; drugs, etc., £244,809; apparel and attire, £231,521; optical and scientific instruments, £165,050; tobacco, etc., £156,968; coal, £119,995; timber, £109,391; paper and stationery, £103,808; grain and pulse, prepared; confectionery; fruits preserved in liquid; wine; horses; seeds; bark, tanning; paints; rubber and leather; and arms.

**Italy.** *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £453,891. Chief imports were—Silk piece goods, £105,155; apparel, £76,713; flax and hemp, £36,781; drugs and chemicals, £36,626; metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £21,846; paper and stationery, £28,944; essential oils; edible nuts; and olive oil.

*Total Exports to Italy*, £3,631,915. Of this total, £3,631,915 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wheat, £1,312,689; wool, £2,174,633; hides and skins, £58,401; tallow, £47,476; and beef, £13,466.

**Canada.** *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £1,392,271. The principal imports were—Printing paper, £444,432; timber, £303,295; fish, preserved in tins, £282,221; machinery and metal manufactures, £94,945; surgical, optical, and scientific instruments, £89,596; apparel and textiles, £58,416; and drugs and chemicals, £19,247.

*Total Exports to Canada*, £1,033,782. Of this total, £1,028,620 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Fruits, dried, £416,805; wool, £179,151; fruits, preserved or pulped, £147,120; sugar (cane), £137,427; gelatine and glue, £14,628; fruits, fresh, £22,194; mutton and lamb, £13,217; and wine, £21,248.

**Malaya (British).** *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £276,654. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £163,347; spices, £56,984; sago and tapioca, £30,989; tin, ingots, £7,788; vegetable substances and fibres; and bamboo and cane.

*Total Exports to Malaya (British)*, £916,462. Of this total, £882,774 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £277,781; milk and cream, £260,280; butter, £74,436; frozen meats, £67,411; metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £33,535; fruits, fresh and preserved, £27,130; soap; bacon and hams; leather; sheep; coal; and lard and refined animal fats.

**Pacific Islands (British and Foreign).** *Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands*, £1,093,620. Chief items were—Gold bullion, £365,943; rock phosphates, £363,789; copra, £136,657; edible nuts, £121,931; wood and wicker; hides and skins; timber; fruits, fresh; molasses; and cocoa beans.

*Total Exports to Pacific Islands*, £1,314,010. Of this amount, £972,354 was the produce of Australia. The exports to these islands cover a very wide range of commodities. The outstanding groups were—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £296,181; machines, machinery and metal manufactures, £203,899; foodstuffs of animal origin, £139,026; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £131,651; apparel, textiles, etc., £79,646; and coal and coke, £71,116. The chief individual items were—Flour; tobacco; coal; biscuits; meats, preserved in tins; timber; bran, pollard and sharps; tea; oils; stationery; soap; rice; and ale, beer, etc.

**South African Union.** *Total Imports of Produce of South African Union*, £56,598. Principal items were—Jewellery and fancy goods, £26,155; fish, £18,255; feathers, £3,952; tobacco; and vegetable substances.

*Total Exports to South African Union*, £370,211. Of this total, £358,979 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Timber, £83,187; wheat, £72,858; tallow, £50,716; metals and machinery, £40,787; apparel and textiles, £18,356; glue and gelatine, £15,599; and soap, £8,370.

**Egypt.** *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £15,751. Chief items were—Gums and resins, £5,935; asphalt, bitumen and natural pitch, £4,029; and paper manufactures, £4,103.

*Total Exports to Egypt*, £1,049,466. Principal items were—Flour, £632,278; wheat, £263,791; frozen meat, £68,665; and butter, £68,389.

**Ceylon.** *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £598,177. The chief items were—Tea, £505,490; rubber, £58,506; nuts, £2,397; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

*Total Exports to Ceylon*, £376,768. Of this total £375,854 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £127,137; undressed timber, £65,952; gold specie, £63,525; frozen meats; milk and cream; butter; and fresh fruits.

**Sweden.** *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £693,433. Chief items were—Paper, £282,478; wood pulp, £176,646; dairy implements and machinery, £99,228; other machines and machinery, £23,808; vacuum cleaners, £18,220; and timber, £15,093.

*Total Exports to Sweden*, £252,488. Chief items were—Wheat, £102,531; wool, greasy, £88,382; hides and skins, cattle, £20,429; and fruits, fresh, £27,763.

**Russia.** *Total Imports of Russian Origin*, £53,600. Chief items were—Fish, preserved in tins; dressed furs; bristles, horsehair drafts; and hides and skins.

*Total Exports to Russia*, £190,143. Chief items—Wheat, £158,222; and flour, £31,827.

**Switzerland.** *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £471,054. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £111,430; metal manufactures and machinery, £38,687; apparel and attire, £103,134; clocks and watches, £33,860; handkerchiefs; manufactured fibres and yarns; and drugs and chemicals.

*Total Exports to Switzerland*, £13,293. Chief items were—Butter, £5,993; timepieces and parts, £3,263; and apparel and textiles, £2,700.

**Netherlands.** *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £361,405. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £108,366; paper, £14,779; drugs and chemicals, £21,835; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc., £6,128; piece goods; and glass and glassware.

*Total Exports to Netherlands*, £509,712. Chief exports were—Wheat, £337,432; apples, fresh, £40,821; wool, £36,651; and flour, £7,879.

**China.** *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £314,778. The principal items were—Apparel and textiles, £135,852; nuts, edible, £32,505; tea, £17,656; ginger, £16,819; tung oil, £16,176; rice, £13,790; bristles, £10,558; and vegetable substances, £8,599.

*Total Exports to China*, £4,942,859. Of this total, £4,924,014 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wheat, £4,506,287; milk and cream, £88,084; butter, £65,349; flour, £49,207; silver, bar, etc., £42,289; tallow, £38,560; leather, £25,822; timber, £23,723; and infants' and invalids' food, £14,349.

**Norway.** *Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £188,300. Principal items were—Paper, £102,357; preserved fish, £51,651; metal manufactures, £14,816; timber, £12,642.

*Total Exports to Norway*, £54,240. Chief items were—Wheat, £48,996; and cattle hides, £2,814.

**Philippine Islands.**—*Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £35,947. Chief items were—Hemp, £33,857; tobacco and cigars; and timber.

*Total Exports to Philippine Islands*, £315,366. Principal items were—Flour, £95,488; coal, £65,970; frozen meats, £62,038; butter, £49,765; milk and cream, £16,433; and bacon and ham, £12,240.

**Hong Kong.** *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £6,156. Chief items were—Ginger, £2,266; wicker, bamboo and cane, £2,000.

*Total Exports to Hong Kong*, £737,280. Chief items were—Flour, £382,168; leather, £97,162; sandalwood, £38,068; meats, £37,697; butter, £33,552; bêche-de-mer, £26,920; pig lead, £20,530; coal; tallow; and fruits, fresh and dried.

**Spain.** *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £99,560. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £35,085; edible nuts, £27,697; chemicals, etc., £11,179; liquorice; wine; and paints and varnishes.

*Total Exports to Spain*, £360,119. Chief items were—Wheat, £262,140; wool, greasy, £89,868; and hides and skins, £6,224.

7. **Imports—States.**—For statistical purposes, imports into Australia are recorded, for the most part, at the port of discharge from the oversea ship, and are credited to the State in which that port is situated, although in some cases the goods are transhipped on a through bill of lading and are then recorded at the port to which they are consigned. The figures given in the following table, therefore, do not represent the value of the imported goods which are ultimately consumed in the several States. Large amounts of imported goods recorded in New South Wales and Victoria are distributed thence by direct re-sale and otherwise to the other States, but the extent of this distributed trade cannot be ascertained. The total imports for the last five years are given hereunder.

#### IMPORTS.(a)—STATES.

State.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	65,081,801	63,491,751	57,127,427	26,311,411	18,797,584
Victoria ..	47,911,131	46,005,650	42,301,093	20,305,201	16,043,817
Queensland ..	11,760,214	11,594,348	11,540,083	5,556,434	3,746,131
South Australia ..	12,509,300	11,305,866	9,360,275	3,916,258	2,821,538
Western Australia ..	9,011,294	9,453,169	8,879,010	4,060,261	2,728,963
Tasmania ..	1,640,817	1,765,052	1,834,530	790,817	564,951
Northern Territory ..	30,413	32,045	38,902	19,251	9,884
Total ..	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633 (a)	44,712,868 (a)

(a) British currency value.

8. **Exports—States.**—The following table gives the value of exports shipped from each State during the last five years. It must be noted that the value of goods transferred from one State to another for shipment to oversea countries is shown as an export from the State from which the goods were finally dispatched.

#### EXPORTS(a).—STATES.

State.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
New South Wales ..	51,882,915	49,288,900	35,761,807	31,624,592	34,608,871
Victoria ..	31,728,558	39,437,225	36,499,943	26,569,700	27,587,320
Queensland ..	21,855,054	23,251,716	18,821,824	16,922,406	16,106,067
South Australia ..	18,030,143	14,811,542	15,009,496	10,253,176	12,247,406
Western Australia ..	16,252,679	15,301,307	16,004,694	16,629,725	14,816,420
Tasmania ..	3,434,456	2,706,042	2,970,913	2,340,083	2,580,435
Northern Territory ..	29,265	53,720	58,471	14,956	20,624
Total ..	143,213,070	144,850,452	125,127,148	104,354,638 (a)	107,967,143 (a)

(a) Recorded values. Australian currency. The estimated value of exports in British currency is as follows, viz.:—1930-31, £88,904,000; 1931-32, New South Wales, £27,248,000; Victoria, £21,720,000; Queensland, £12,680,000; South Australia, £9,642,000; Western Australia, £11,665,000; Tasmania, £2,032,000; Northern Territory, £16,000; Total, £85,003,000.

9. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports dispatched from, the principal ports of Australia for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

## OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	1930-31.			1931-32.		
	Imports (British Currency Values.)	Exports (Australian Currency Values.)	Total (British Currency Values.) (a)	Imports (British Currency Values.)	Exports (Australian Currency Values.)	Total (British Currency Values.) (a)
<i>New South Wales.</i>	£ (Stg.)	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)	£ (Stg.)	£ (Aust.)	£ (Stg.)
Sydney ..	25,596,681	30,546,889	51,647,520	18,447,287	33,353,627	44,706,629
Newcastle ..	665,028	980,417	1,501,144	325,026	1,117,218	1,204,613
Other Ports ..	49,702	97,286	132,669	25,271	138,026	133,938
Total ..	26,311,411	31,624,592	53,281,333	18,797,584	34,608,871	46,045,180
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	19,841,286	23,830,177	40,070,585	15,711,978	24,088,784	34,677,100
Geelong ..	380,414	1,915,937	2,006,842	237,555	2,832,767	2,467,795
Other Ports ..	83,501	822,586	782,638	94,284	665,769	618,445
Total ..	20,305,201	26,569,700	42,860,065	16,043,817	27,587,320	37,763,340
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	4,650,181	12,878,057	15,729,802	3,097,351	11,102,844	11,838,631
Rockhampton ..	139,757	518,006	585,426	93,490	531,075	511,516
Townsville ..	481,978	1,301,913	1,602,086	325,048	1,810,557	1,750,501
Other Ports ..	284,518	2,224,430	2,198,320	230,332	2,661,591	2,325,804
Total ..	5,556,434	16,922,406	20,115,724	3,746,131	16,106,067	16,426,452
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide (in- cluding Adelaide)	3,571,621	6,202,428	8,855,096	2,472,241	7,499,627	8,376,704
Port Pirie ..	301,190	2,630,265	2,541,754	310,035	1,603,771	1,572,685
Wallaroo ..	24,618	750,302	663,755	24,067	1,390,829	1,119,068
Other Ports ..	18,829	670,181	589,716	15,195	1,753,179	1,395,475
Total ..	3,916,258	10,253,176	12,650,321	2,821,538	12,247,406	12,463,932
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth)	3,322,887	13,918,727	15,659,670	2,602,843	11,997,070	12,018,147
Bunbury ..	35,309	959,668	853,500	38,959	923,096	765,713
Other Ports ..	202,065	1,751,330	1,695,208	87,161	1,896,254	1,530,084
Total ..	4,060,261	16,629,725	18,238,378	2,728,963	14,816,420	14,393,944
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Hobart ..	486,775	1,908,485	2,031,673	308,035	2,192,220	2,033,972
Launceston ..	268,610	341,631	545,157	241,268	338,278	507,594
Other Ports ..	35,432	89,967	108,259	15,648	49,937	54,964
Total ..	790,817	2,340,083	2,685,089	564,951	2,580,435	2,596,530
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Darwin ..	19,251	14,956	32,865	9,884	20,624	26,121
Grand Total	60,959,633	104,354,638	149,863,775	44,712,868	107,967,143	129,715,499

(a) For the purposes of calculating this column, the exports have first been converted to British currency values.

### § 7. Trade with Eastern Countries.

1. **Principal Articles Exported.**—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), Hong Kong, British Borneo, Korea, French Indo-China, and Siam. During the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 the export trade with Eastern countries showed an improvement in value over the year 1929-30 owing to increased shipments of wheat to China and of wheat and wool to Japan. Other commodities showing increased trade during 1931-32 were coal, leather and scrap iron and steel. Exports of butter and flour declined during 1930-31, but improved in the following year. Increased trade in milk and cream was recorded in 1931-32 with Malaya (British), but exports of this commodity to Japan and Netherlands East Indies declined.

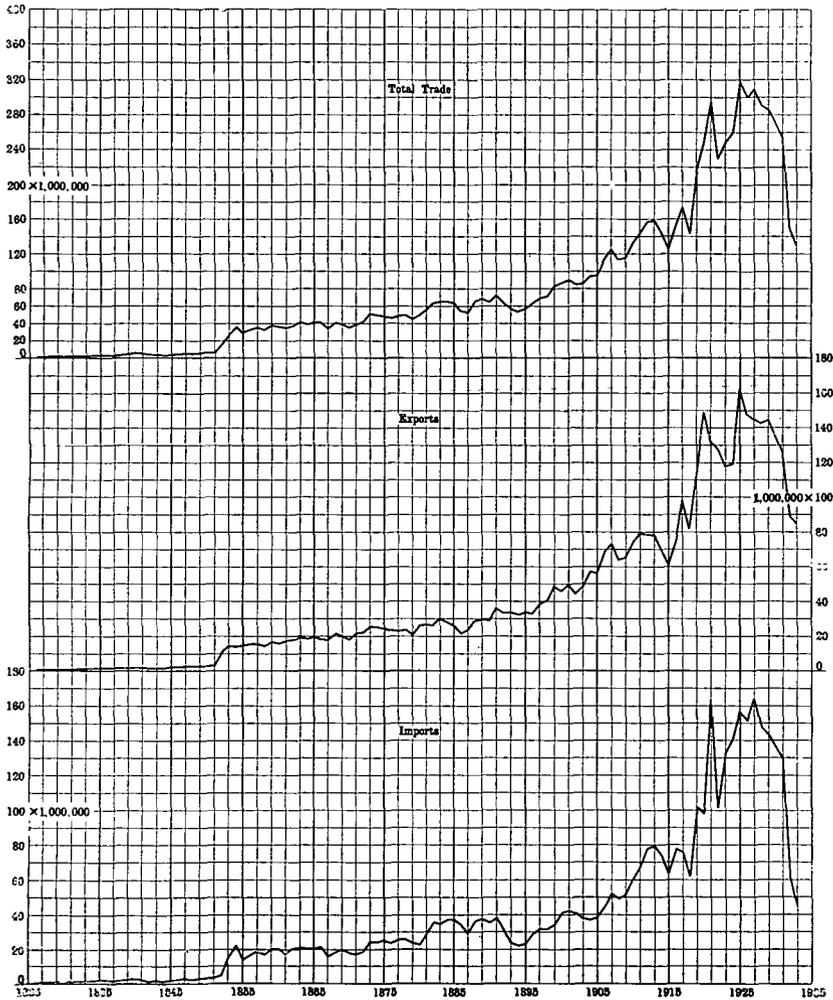
#### TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£(A)	£(A)	£(A)	£(A)	£(A)
Biscuits .. .. .	88,138	79,107	60,411	41,253	32,587
Butter .. .. .	845,177	883,372	836,253	609,734	679,977
Cheese .. .. .	10,708	10,629	12,163	9,963	13,295
Coal .. .. .	180,628	67,006	27,089	82,540	148,086
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat .. .. .	1,415,714	8,756,564	2,645,318	6,540,867	7,929,220
Flour .. .. .	1,832,721	1,978,031	1,969,516	1,193,999	1,534,452
Other (prepared and unprepared) .. .	21,054	56,385	77,226	33,913	18,839
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder .. .	18,797	16,131	20,362	11,648	13,618
Horses .. .. .	111,698	118,296	124,522	95,857	93,089
Iron Ore .. .. .			92,831	27,492	8,347
Iron and steel (scrap) .. .. .	12,004	18,307	26,597	1,879	35,579
Jams and Jellies .. .. .	55,914	46,493	33,296	29,306	33,648
Lead, Pig .. .. .	112,963	123,953	92,323	70,180	51,745
Leather .. .. .	300,983	327,355	166,551	124,168	182,788
Meats .. .. .	486,228	568,795	560,698	418,749	336,913
Milk and cream .. .. .	1,131,146	1,283,929	920,558	567,170	569,011
Pearl shell and trochus shell .. .. .	95,950	93,327	66,612	45,925	32,544
Sandalwood .. .. .	194,616	278,238	89,427	72,969	62,914
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow .. .. .	547,190	578,041	540,389	430,935	435,220
Sulphate of ammonia .. .. .	3,105				
Timber (undressed) .. .. .	239,806	151,712	139,116	165,488	95,210
Wool .. .. .	10,371,126	8,806,489	4,512,341	6,528,817	7,590,943
Other merchandise .. .. .	1,348,213	1,338,164	1,046,900	769,058	829,226
Total merchandise .. .. .	19,423,879	25,582,324	14,060,499	17,871,910	20,727,251
Specie, and gold and silver bullion .. .	1,669,388	1,845,964	3,516,873	1,477,543	600,501
Total Exports .. .. .	21,093,267	27,428,288	17,577,372	19,349,453	21,327,752

(a) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency value is, 1930-31, £16,485,000; 1931-32, £16,791,000.

2. **Destination of Exports of Merchandise.**—The next table shows the destination of the merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the last five years.

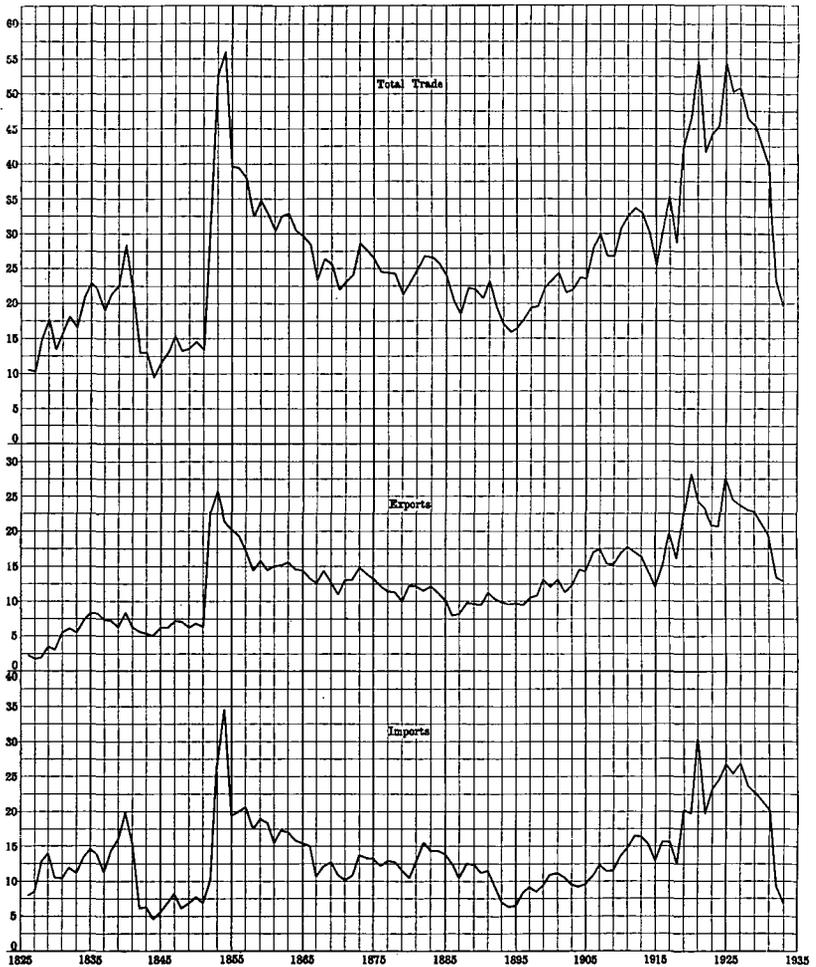
## VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA 1826 TO 1931-32.



(See page 231.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height ten million pounds sterling for imports and exports, and twenty million pounds sterling for total trade.

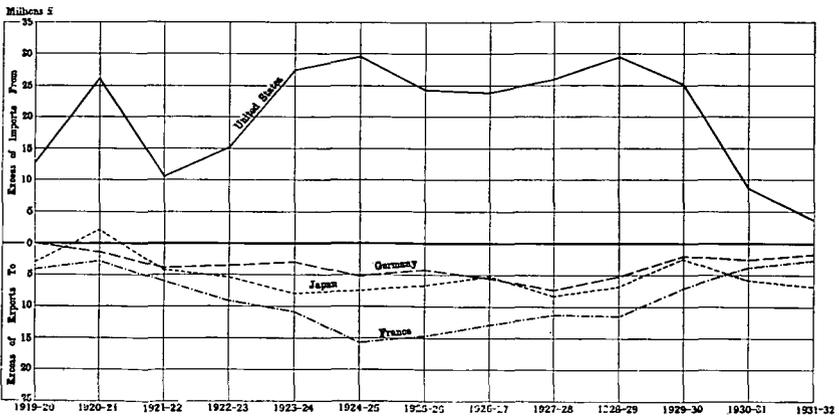
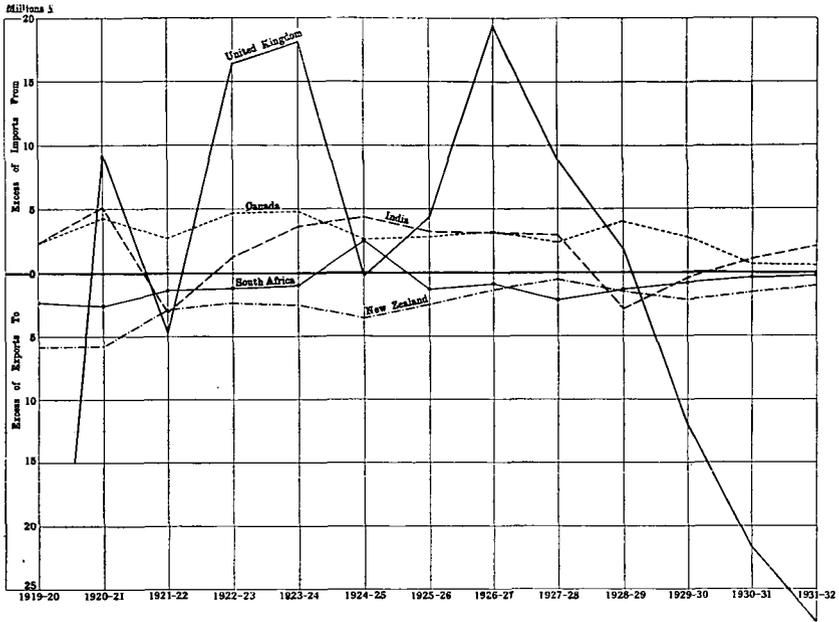
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS  
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1931-2.



(See page 231.)

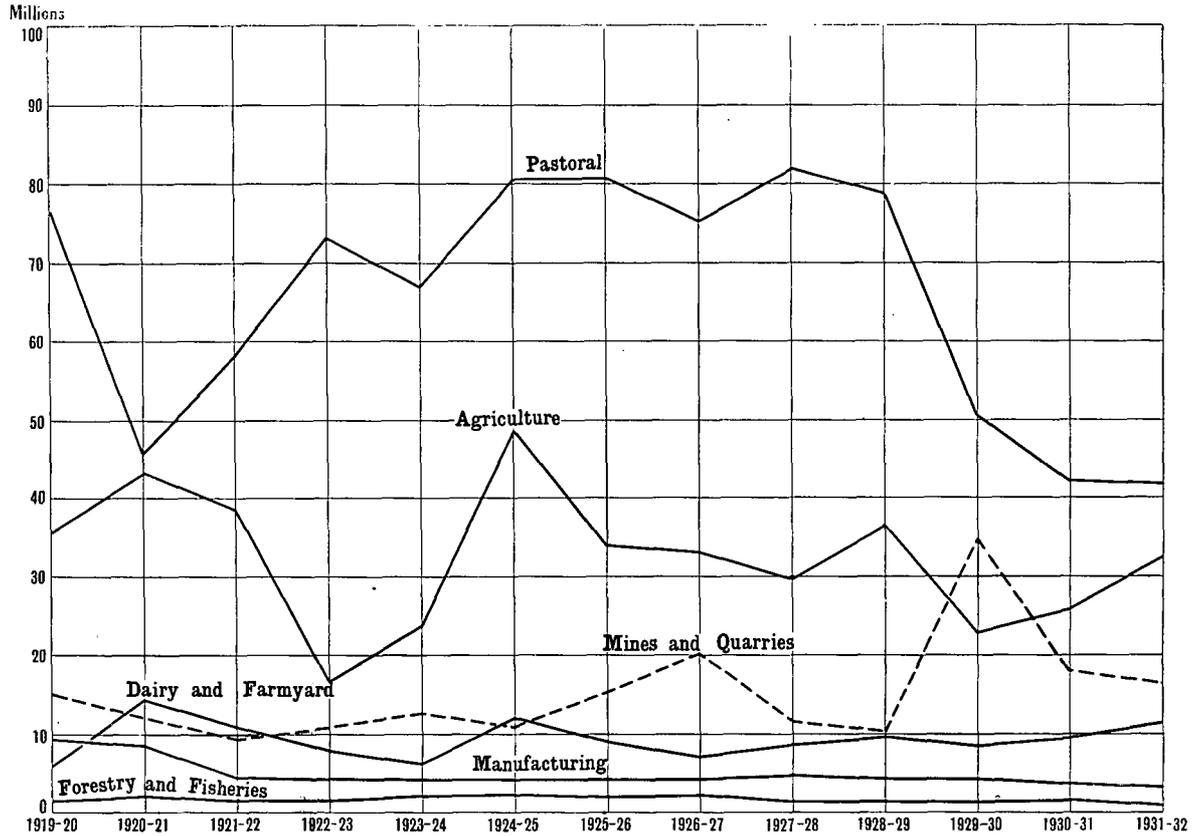
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 ros. od. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1931-32.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each square or rectangle represents one year, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1931-32.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each rectangle represents one year, and the vertical height ten million pounds Australian currency. (The Mines and Quarries Group includes exports of Bullion and Specie.)

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)
China .. .. .	310,482	1,075,718	273,507	3,310,048	4,900,020
Hong Kong .. .. .	482,359	600,889	336,315	379,880	737,280
India and Ceylon .. .. .	1,499,102	7,702,149	2,894,139	2,031,033	778,603
Japan .. .. .	12,571,282	11,518,986	6,555,003	9,500,499	11,659,012
Malaya (British) .. .. .	2,007,680	1,974,431	1,389,321	818,917	916,462
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	1,945,734	2,057,664	2,080,622	1,412,406	1,333,959
Philippine Islands .. .. .	456,989	430,993	390,750	329,239	315,366
Other Eastern Countries .. .. .	150,251	221,494	140,842	89,888	86,549
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,423,879</b>	<b>25,582,324</b>	<b>14,060,499</b>	<b>41,787,1910</b>	<b>420,727,251</b>

(a) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £15,225,839.; 1931-32, £16,318,584.

3. Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.—The value of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the last five years is shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported therefrom in 1931-32, and the countries of origin, were as follows:—Tea—India and Ceylon, £590,835, and Netherlands East Indies, £755,561; Petroleum—Netherlands East Indies, £1,134,021; Bags and Sacks—India, £1,928,404; Silk Piece Goods—Japan, £1,179,757.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

*British Currency Values.*

Country of Origin.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	685,518	633,217	568,013	347,432	314,778
Hong Kong .. .. .	14,421	13,273	17,420	14,436	6,156
India and Ceylon .. .. .	7,490,806	8,018,677	7,146,590	4,839,970	3,373,533
Japan .. .. .	4,282,614	4,707,299	4,181,643	2,379,558	2,396,734
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1,804,602	1,133,963	812,513	274,894	276,654
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	5,703,345	7,091,619	6,282,653	4,011,194	2,648,919
Philippine Islands .. .. .	208,547	163,030	174,518	39,957	35,947
Other Eastern Countries .. .. .	294,956	52,492	122,321	39,744	27,722
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,484,809</b>	<b>21,813,570</b>	<b>19,305,671</b>	<b>11,947,185</b>	<b>9,080,443</b>

By comparison with the previous table, the balance of trade with Eastern countries can be ascertained and shows an excess of imports into Australia in the years 1927-28 and 1929-30, and an excess of exports from Australia in the years 1928-29, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

## § 8. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

1. Imports.—The following table shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, arranged in classified order in accordance with the statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922:—

## IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIA—CLASSES.

*British Currency Values.*

Classes.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	2,866,708	2,367,393	2,182,397	911,076	747,110
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	6,605,536	6,246,824	6,037,798	3,372,099	2,387,434
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	1,767,497	1,876,944	1,583,368	530,166	231,938
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,048	1,565,636	614,193
V. Live animals . . .	120,007	159,325	213,229	67,628	34,432
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	2,182,966	1,972,615	1,953,561	914,821	783,160
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	3,242,367	3,009,229	2,879,321	1,405,258	1,306,047
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	38,488,491	36,710,916	32,546,428	15,898,259	13,831,502
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	9,872,014	11,106,944	11,566,261	6,927,042	4,833,654
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	778,663	784,594	680,195	263,079	249,964
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	1,060,830	1,010,951	1,668,078	401,293	234,595
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	42,801,886	42,987,433	36,323,308	12,338,793	6,559,798
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	4,157,292	2,943,661	2,070,294	769,959	668,101
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	5,818,341	4,880,755	4,629,167	1,113,854	906,943
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	2,422,822	2,455,467	2,251,940	818,987	518,637
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	7,873,998	7,778,529	7,912,167	4,565,813	3,861,802
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	2,621,411	2,658,148	2,144,442	895,532	486,432
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	1,464,794	1,443,356	1,414,638	1,067,162	941,454
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	4,811,212	5,213,338	5,082,161	3,066,287	2,670,688
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	4,979,163	4,979,198	5,189,196	3,664,865	2,174,493
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	1,048,152	367,715	325,723	399,024	670,491
Total . . . . .	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868

2. Exports.—In the following tables the exports from Australia are shown in classes according to the same classification as for imports, distinguishing (a) Australian Produce; (b) Other Produce (Re-exports); and (c) Total Exports.

## EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

*Australian Currency Values.*

Classes.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<b>A. AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.</b>					
	£ (A.)				
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	13,086,175	15,475,951	14,649,566	15,059,866	17,607,436
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	27,186,943	33,543,785	22,515,068	25,569,838	31,727,701
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	1,103,910	544,538	601,653	555,713	953,667
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	379,976	420,499	363,457	282,908	214,774
V. Live animals . . .	235,584	279,189	240,763	136,659	124,033
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	76,563,648	71,456,567	43,827,255	36,174,451	34,766,515
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	553,415	594,334	337,089	212,657	183,431
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	180,923	172,474	200,859	175,401	205,127
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	1,274,373	1,624,812	1,070,626	689,739	909,397
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	34,858	50,320	51,567	39,428	42,213
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	2,585,864	1,634,414	1,944,020	1,291,729	548,299
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	6,097,113	5,395,367	5,774,982	4,312,849	4,111,474
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	628,192	576,419	523,887	426,172	447,102
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,260,689	1,178,698	1,042,242	783,732	566,552
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	120,945	77,680	89,260	59,549	68,045
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	158,884	162,908	178,437	158,848	127,299
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	104,037	61,178	110,115	55,356	59,644
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	182,650	240,604	249,529	174,045	112,984
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	469,740	581,000	535,148	423,801	427,577
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	995,248	577,772	562,722	520,459	453,897
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	3,738,905	3,892,352	27,748,839	15,018,664	12,118,880
Total . . . . .	136,962,122	138,540,861	122,616,884	102,121,914	105,836,047
			(a)		(a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £86,988,142; 1931-32, £83,324,817.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES—continued.

Classes.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<b>B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.</b>					
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	21,655	22,379	15,858	15,877	17,023
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	263,571	225,239	215,301	100,862	51,098
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	40,525	29,873	83,304	40,276	22,141
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	103,393	108,099	97,191	80,459	76,353
V. Live animals . . .	27,010	25,196	63,403	36,638	25,343
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	38,627	40,878	34,665	10,759	2,058
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	502,739	409,300	313,210	16,181	5,093
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	368,666	358,381	334,686	298,373	171,747
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	86,180	89,620	78,826	42,519	51,863
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	8,418	10,530	7,981	6,129	9,953
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	2,980	1,589	1,587	2,153	274
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	718,443	742,469	636,016	677,535	634,339
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	67,857	61,404	78,645	65,120	13,902
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	57,129	61,677	57,310	39,233	26,783
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	13,828	16,201	15,345	12,580	7,020
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	91,405	82,647	83,463	65,981	57,470
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	53,049	166,093	69,590	63,331	39,853
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	91,405	106,092	108,785	166,334	160,155
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	47,986	65,962	47,468	40,351	44,419
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	1,626,303	433,871	167,608	172,439	137,493
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	10,650	34,168	10	279,594	575,906
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,243,819</b>	<b>3,091,728</b>	<b>2,510,264</b>	<b>2,232,724</b> (a)	<b>2,131,096</b> (a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £1,916,000; 1931-32, £1,677,814.

C. TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.

*Australian Currency Values.*

	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	13,107,830	15,498,330	14,665,424	15,075,743	17,624,459
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	27,450,523	33,769,024	22,730,369	25,670,750	31,778,799
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	1,144,435	574,411	684,957	595,989	975,808
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	483,369	528,598	460,648	363,367	291,127
V. Live animals . . .	262,594	304,385	304,166	173,297	149,376
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	76,602,275	71,497,445	43,861,200	36,185,210	34,768,573
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	1,056,145	1,003,694	650,305	228,838	189,334
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	549,589	530,855	535,545	473,774	436,874
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	1,360,553	1,714,432	1,149,452	732,258	961,260
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	43,276	60,850	59,548	45,557	52,166
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	2,588,844	1,636,003	1,945,607	1,293,882	548,573
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	6,815,556	6,137,836	6,410,998	4,990,384	4,745,813
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	696,049	637,823	602,532	491,292	461,004
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,317,818	1,240,375	1,099,358	822,965	593,335
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	134,773	93,881	104,605	72,129	75,065
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	250,289	245,555	261,000	224,829	184,769
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	157,136	227,271	179,705	118,687	99,497
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	274,055	346,696	358,314	340,379	273,139
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	537,726	646,962	582,516	464,152	471,996
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	2,623,551	1,011,643	730,330	692,898	591,390
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	3,749,555	3,926,520	27,748,849	15,298,258	12,694,786
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>141,205,941</b>	<b>141,632,589</b>	<b>125,127,148</b>	<b>104,354,638</b> (a)	<b>107,967,143</b> (a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £88,904,142; 1931-32, £85,002,631.

3. Imports of Principal Articles.—The next table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia during the last five years. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Article.		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Fish, preserved in tins	lb.	23,496,685	28,266,411	28,039,277	13,126,217	14,478,827
	£	1,141,493	1,265,510	1,342,016	501,080	442,510
Tea	lb.	45,378,944	50,038,049	50,799,402	46,433,350	44,140,136
	£	3,473,808	3,506,605	3,298,705	2,245,567	1,365,626
Whisky	gal.	1,031,212	1,024,807	946,523	385,896	150,191
	£	1,104,257	1,216,154	1,113,512	446,418	166,369
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636	614,193
Copra	cwt.	611,367	576,414	520,262	190,312	249,956
	£	701,156	651,683	497,320	97,999	136,657
Socks and stockings	£	1,348,950	1,148,409	792,456	67,297	3,516
Gloves	£	505,512	520,121	487,869	220,492	225,321
Hats and caps	£	952,126	983,059	683,501	121,386	94,514
Trimmings and ornaments	£	917,323	869,714	721,257	454,962	327,805
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,428,745	1,389,022	1,343,932	468,461	307,850
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	1,202,198	1,046,787	796,865	218,219	134,811
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	£	711,209	689,991	645,828	285,527	252,495
Cotton and linen	£	8,593,908	7,571,863	7,488,675	4,123,483	4,068,299
Silk or containing silk	£	5,963,339	6,532,742	5,500,268	3,017,936	2,471,972
Woolen or containing wool	£	2,525,179	1,490,957	1,201,018	185,235	51,451
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	916,949	789,032	873,335	468,591	466,120
Bags and sacks	£	3,640,348	4,098,972	2,906,817	2,753,911	1,931,355
Yarns—						
Cotton	£	672,496	858,986	939,609	454,050	470,801
Woolen	£	315,157	283,890	301,829	44,736	35,603
Kerosene	gal.	34,704,643	40,091,368	41,162,038	35,158,991	25,940,524
	£	1,036,323	1,159,438	1,089,938	707,806	434,589
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal.	12,232,088	16,861,428	13,532,413	10,957,159	7,783,073
	£	936,253	1,319,081	1,139,580	738,310	534,997
Petroleum	gal.	252,287,568	304,582,469	361,975,366	264,085,522	205,506,148
	£	6,878,983	7,674,965	8,547,817	4,877,840	3,071,065
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	5,405,227	4,809,652	4,583,660	2,334,260	927,242
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	331,348	283,484	306,163	127,568	43,441
	£	1,721,688	1,317,115	1,517,817	507,669	274,082
Agricultural machinery	£	601,343	611,875	443,707	174,942	47,690
Metal-working machinery	£	509,574	398,684	407,190	110,344	32,421
Traction engines and road rollers	£	1,196,060	1,239,124	1,059,300	313,589	24,825
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes	£	1,554,577	1,805,565	1,390,469	461,715	272,480
Plate and sheet	£	4,703,837	3,954,003	3,713,883	1,339,715	1,033,954
Cutlery and Platedware	£	819,994	812,659	673,658	324,308	195,502
Tools of trade	£	1,057,318	1,074,219	922,499	413,028	304,030
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	8,255,671	10,677,344	6,794,769	860,037	436,096
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	3,721,194	2,497,423	1,684,621	682,755	611,262
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	sp. ft.	431,852,406	323,088,698	338,462,347	116,452,047	121,600,530
	£	3,754,288	3,054,597	2,915,619	629,673	629,692
Crockery	£	748,167	741,481	604,740	391,531	260,305
Glass and glassware	£	1,120,591	1,124,100	1,046,109	280,532	176,634
Paper, printing	£	3,086,023	3,046,868	3,129,705	1,651,410	1,661,603
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,926,753	2,800,175	2,738,781	1,805,769	1,198,587
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	4,811,212	5,213,338	5,082,161	3,069,287	2,670,688
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	961,052	646,638	343,242	66,873	26,296
Outside Packages	£	..	..	1,535,385	1,794,965	1,213,561
All other articles	£	52,973,469	50,061,494	46,268,610	19,682,289	15,107,999
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>147,944,970</b>	<b>143,647,881</b>	<b>131,081,320</b>	<b>60,959,633</b>	<b>44,712,868</b>

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—(a) Quantities. The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the last five years. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
Butter .. .. .	991,649	1,024,428	1,073,661	1,631,807	2,016,394
Cheese .. .. .	69,267	83,310	30,894	85,947	72,677
Eggs in shell .. .. .	1,104,005	2,916,338	3,570,219	5,970,696	9,921,829
Milk and cream .. .. .	206,228	253,852	104,935	123,510	159,963
Fruits, dried .. .. .	631,851	1,071,543	1,144,081	1,233,706	909,076
Fruits, fresh .. .. .	1,865,851	826,523	1,959,418	1,680,254	2,254,665
Barley .. .. .	625,722	639,507	323,771	1,664,326	1,657,555
Wheat .. .. .	31,825,414	49,137,747	24,234,424	71,533,974	76,440,603
Flour .. .. .	8,675,900	11,276,066	9,314,664	10,484,864	12,217,163
Sugar (cane) .. .. .	3,051,227	3,988,837	3,634,216	3,383,096	5,758,158
Wine .. .. .	3,769,257	1,736,787	2,181,533	2,205,542	3,471,604
Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .	13,656	16,780	13,727	10,309	7,671
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) .. .. .	7,965,466	8,577,417	7,892,288	8,602,152	8,936,266
Pearlshell .. .. .	44,119	45,058	58,503	48,353	26,779
Sandalwood .. .. .	128,248	189,403	72,435	59,273	46,890
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	668,714	777,563	59,533	52,007	772,760
Coal .. .. .	555,617	346,658	294,503	387,851	344,015
Concentrates .. .. .	6,432,199	3,944,942	4,154,519	3,604,319	1,248,296
Copper .. .. .	146,473	131,991	219,582	241,121	249,471
Lead .. .. .	3,276,400	2,892,551	2,322,401	3,093,195	2,997,615
Zinc—bar, block, dust .. .. .	840,832	652,931	658,846	909,535	910,691
Tin—Ingots .. .. .	30,235	25,034	17,128	11,990	15,577
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) .. .. .	97,964,091	91,190,142	81,348,857	62,396,283	47,038,823
Soap .. .. .	174,307	168,393	159,822	137,699	108,955

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

(b) Values. The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the same period as in the preceding table are given in the table hereunder.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Article.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
Butter .. .. .	6,727,323	7,159,446	7,001,540	8,120,165	9,812,827
Cheese .. .. .	260,235	329,700	124,716	244,066	212,870
Eggs in shell .. .. .	85,844	218,929	255,571	321,627	494,032
Meats .. .. .	4,811,522	6,335,949	6,259,924	5,747,995	6,368,245
Milk and cream .. .. .	1,188,504	1,424,313	997,512	610,653	642,016
Fruits, dried .. .. .	1,600,093	2,299,330	2,169,832	2,248,791	1,965,310
Fruits, fresh .. .. .	1,818,624	941,880	1,861,428	1,588,027	2,085,595
Barley .. .. .	291,636	228,707	99,046	403,919	450,477
Wheat .. .. .	14,629,899	20,336,199	10,036,535	14,744,468	19,220,203
Flour .. .. .	5,229,463	5,998,600	4,948,927	3,513,573	3,833,237
Sugar (cane) .. .. .	2,161,916	2,390,810	2,216,468	1,805,777	2,514,502
Wine .. .. .	1,058,626	496,739	553,658	508,110	904,518
Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .	352,931	399,036	347,717	272,418	200,701
Hides and skins .. .. .	9,896,827	9,280,898	6,584,614	3,635,577	2,314,279
Wool .. .. .	66,095,901	61,612,995	36,596,600	32,001,760	32,102,246
Pearlshell .. .. .	337,469	339,016	450,615	354,992	194,351
Sandalwood .. .. .	193,222	278,238	89,427	72,969	62,914
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	1,080,308	1,384,191	991,592	643,405	831,415
Coal .. .. .	690,995	428,754	346,916	411,612	341,800
Concentrates .. .. .	1,689,520	994,821	1,036,377	744,098	141,633
Copper .. .. .	265,708	319,192	625,649	485,548	469,184
Lead .. .. .	3,516,236	3,233,390	3,431,939	2,418,974	2,267,924
Zinc—bar, block, dust .. .. .	1,231,752	913,191	810,457	723,894	697,236
Tin—Ingots .. .. .	389,388	282,636	167,863	81,660	121,963
Leather .. .. .	537,700	489,375	444,439	366,558	386,027
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) .. .. .	1,164,801	1,100,325	965,647	712,501	499,008
Soap .. .. .	310,695	297,937	292,469	258,591	194,673
Gold .. .. .	2,804,249	2,958,137	26,868,534	14,279,829	11,526,304
Silver .. .. .	934,623	934,198	880,249	733,471	592,576
All other articles .. .. .	5,606,112	5,133,929	5,160,623	4,066,886	4,384,981
Total Exports (Australian Produce) .. .. .	136,962,122	138,540,861	122,616,884	102,121,914	105,836,047

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

(b) Recorded value.

The estimated British currency value is: 1930-31, £86,988,142; 1931-32, £83,324,817.

5. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The table hereunder gives the value in British currency of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of “ free ” and “ dutiable ” goods.

### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

*British Currency Values.*

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28 ..	53,243,691	93,692,849	146,936,540	1,008,430	147,944,970
1928-29 ..	53,607,067	89,674,382	143,281,449	366,432	143,647,881
1929-30 ..	53,971,857	76,786,677	130,758,534	322,786	131,081,320
1930-31 ..	25,625,776	34,935,011	60,560,787	398,846	60,959,633
1931-32 ..	18,255,502	25,787,160	44,042,662	670,206	44,712,868

(a) The estimated Australian currency value was 1930-31, £68,808,280; 1931-32, £56,967,274.

6. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the recorded value of exports from Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion, giving the exports of Australian Produce and Other Produce separately.

### EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA.

*Australian Currency Values.*

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
1927-28..	133,232,024	4,233,169	137,465,193	3,730,098	10,650	3,740,748	141,205,941
1928-29..	134,648,509	3,057,560	137,706,069	3,892,352	34,168	3,926,520	141,632,589
1929-30..	94,868,045	2,510,254	97,378,299	27,748,839	10	27,748,839	125,127,148
1930-31	(b) 87,103,250	1,953,130	89,056,380	15,018,664	279,594	15,298,258	104,354,038
	(c) 74,171,063	1,686,123	75,857,186	12,817,079	229,877	13,046,956	88,904,142
1931-32	(b) 93,717,167	1,555,190	95,272,357	12,118,880	575,906	12,694,786	107,967,143
	(c) 73,614,468	1,223,917	74,838,385	9,710,349	453,897	10,164,246	85,002,631

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table. (b) Recorded values. (c) British currency values.

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff.

## IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA.

*British Currency Values.*

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages .. ..	2,043,132	2,157,814	1,823,775	619,909	272,661
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof .. ..	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636	614,193
III. Sugar .. ..	56,446	44,080	49,282	16,752	9,461
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries .. ..	11,401,193	10,732,856	10,156,619	6,824,198	3,752,673
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire .. ..	35,243,751	33,291,416	28,935,639	14,332,883	12,502,068
VI. Metals and Machinery .. ..	32,154,389	29,278,935	27,311,871	10,946,912	5,943,193
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes .. ..	10,694,945	11,939,811	12,330,568	7,233,924	5,208,357
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone .. ..	3,396,286	3,221,320	2,851,314	1,106,687	791,154
IX. Drugs and Chemicals .. ..	3,238,754	3,253,824	3,326,255	2,179,831	1,999,799
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane .. ..	5,815,279	4,877,474	4,629,167	1,113,854	906,943
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods .. ..	3,187,725	3,282,764	2,773,249	1,515,943	1,122,774
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber .. ..	4,650,108	3,433,966	3,418,138	1,252,068	1,085,344
XIII. Paper and Stationery .. ..	7,852,230	7,767,229	8,224,459	4,777,302	4,034,606
XIV. Vehicles .. ..	10,762,597	13,830,380	9,121,772	1,485,644	743,448
XV. Musical Instruments .. ..	962,576	648,261	344,925	66,873	26,296
XVI. Miscellaneous .. ..	8,576,785	9,186,039	8,455,167	4,285,951	4,236,598
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff .. ..	3,939,724	3,640,734	4,583,686	1,236,420	793,094
Total Merchandise .. ..	146,936,540	143,281,449	130,758,534	60,560,787	44,042,662
Specie and Bullion .. ..	1,008,430	366,432	322,786	398,846	670,206
Grand Total .. ..	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868

The decline in imports which commenced in 1930-31 owing to increased customs duties, prohibition of imports of certain goods, and the economic depression continued during the following year. Comparing imports in tariff divisions in 1931-32 with those for 1929-30, the following classes of goods show marked decreases. Imports of vehicles (mainly motors) were only 8 per cent. of those in 1929-30; ales and spirits, 15 per cent.; wood and wicker, 20 per cent.; metals and machinery, 22 per cent.; tobacco, etc., 25 per cent.; and textiles, attire, etc., 43 per cent. Imports of musical instruments were valued at £345,000 in 1929-30 as compared with £26,000 in 1931-32.

8. **Imports and Net Customs Revenue.**—The percentage of net Customs revenue collected on the total value of all merchandise imported in each year was as follows :— 1927–28, 20.3 per cent. ; 1928–29, 20.5 per cent. ; 1929–30, 23.0 per cent. ; 1930–31, 23.0 per cent., and 1931–32, 26.5 per cent. Primage duty was imposed during the last two years, and taking this extra duty into account, the percentages were as follow :— 1930–31, 25.6 per cent., and 1931–32, 33.1 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1927–28, 31.8 per cent. ; 1928–29, 32.8 per cent. ; 1929–30, 39.2 per cent. ; 1930–31, 39.9 per cent. ; and 1931–32, 45.3 per cent. The calculations are based on British currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports.

### § 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1931–32, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table :—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED ON OVERSEA VESSELS—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All stores (including Coal.)	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal.)
	£	£		£	£
1906 .. ..	575,471	875,966	1919–20 .. ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1907 .. ..	663,724	998,897	1920–21 .. ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1908 .. ..	867,707	1,196,106	1921–22 .. ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1909 .. ..	781,113	1,071,677	1922–23 .. ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1910 .. ..	740,567	1,080,133	1923–24 .. ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1911 .. ..	858,783	1,238,446	1924–25 .. ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1912 .. ..	1,008,259	1,431,985	1925–26 .. ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1913 .. ..	1,018,595	1,458,702	1926–27 .. ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1927–28 .. ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1914–15 .. ..	829,875	1,587,757	1928–29 .. ..	1,009,163	2,316,116
1915–16 .. ..	719,510	1,544,872	1929–30 .. ..	742,383	2,046,561
1916–17 .. ..	748,852	1,676,116	1930–31 .. ..	607,537	1,653,141
1917–18 .. ..	632,910	1,389,291	1931–32 .. ..	534,897	1,559,574
1918–19 .. ..	857,507	1,765,367			

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1931–32 were—Oils, £496,603; meats, £151,094; butter, £40,444; fish, £37,012; and vegetables, £19,542.

The Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on oversea vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1931–32 to £61,360.

### § 10. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1927-28 to 1931-32 :—

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
IMPORTS.					
Gold—Specie ..	£ 539,532	£ 502	£ 17,372	£ 5,357	£ 459
Bullion ..	432,566	346,948	273,451	368,378	653,253
Total ..	972,098	347,450	290,823	373,735	653,712
Silver—Specie ..	30,778	13,932	25,419	23,074	14,094
Bullion ..	5,298	4,923	6,480	1,947	2,305
Total ..	36,076	18,855	31,899	25,021	16,399
Bronze—Specie ..	256	127	64	90	95
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,008,430	366,432	322,786	(a) 398,846	(a) 670,206

(a) British currency values. The estimated Australian currency values are: 1930-31, £468,000; 1931-32, £852,000.

#### EXPORTS.

Gold—Specie ..	£ 2,197,297	£ 2,915,797	£ 26,866,824	£ 12,909,567	£ 4,817,890
Bullion ..	610,861	68,358	1,715	1,481,845	7,074,782
Total ..	2,808,158	2,984,155	26,868,539	14,391,412	11,892,672
Silver—Specie ..	52,007	33,327	32,605	235,110	168,939
Bullion ..	880,550	908,971	847,635	649,767	583,498
Total ..	932,557	942,298	880,240	884,877	752,437
Bronze—Specie ..	33	67	70	21,969	49,677
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	3,730,098	3,892,352	27,748,839	15,018,664	12,118,880
Other Produce ..	10,650	34,168	10	279,594	575,906
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,740,748	3,926,520	27,748,849	15,298,258	12,694,786
				(a)	(a)

(a) Australian currency values. The estimated British currency values are: 1930-31, £13,047,000; 1931-32, £10,164,000.

2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the year 1931–32.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES—AUSTRALIA, 1931–32.**

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	10,870	231	11,101	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	3,024	1,714	4,738	2,645,942	7,328,547	9,974,489
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	274,191	283,471	557,662
New Zealand ..	754	286,303	287,057	20	231	251
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji .. ..	..	..	..	..	61	61
Papua .. ..	..	15,351	15,351	669	..	669
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	1,536	..	1,536
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	351,596	351,596	1,265	..	1,265
Tonga .. ..	..	..	..	7,530	..	7,530
South African Union	..	..	..	941	..	941
Total British Countries..	14,648	655,195	669,843	2,932,094	7,612,310	10,544,404
China .. ..	..	..	..	..	42,839	42,839
Germany .. ..	..	..	..	105	..	105
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	..	29	29	..	..	..
Pacific Islands :						
Samoa .. ..	..	..	..	391	..	391
United States of America ..	..	334	334	2,103,916	3,131	2,107,047
Total Foreign Countries ..	..	363	363	2,104,412	45,970	2,150,382
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>14,648</b>	<b>655,558</b>	<b>670,206</b>	<b>5,036,506</b>	<b>7,658,280</b>	<b>12,694,786</b>

(a) Australian produce re-imported. (b) British currency value. The estimated Australian currency value is £852,000. (c) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency value is £10,164,000.

**§ 11. Exports according to Industries.**

1. Classification.—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced for the years 1930–31 and 1931–32 in comparison with those for the year 1913. The index-number based on the year 1913 shows the variations in the total recorded value only of exports in each industrial group, and has not been adjusted either for price-changes or in accordance with the variation of the Australian £ in relation to sterling.

**EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.**

VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1930–31.		1931–32.	
	£	Index No.	£	Index No.	£	Index No.
Agriculture .. ..	10,677,734	100	25,889,696	242	32,428,418	304
Pastoral .. ..	42,057,346	100	42,102,801	100	41,789,304	99
Dairy and Farmyard ..	3,854,734	100	9,458,515	245	11,392,537	296
Mines and Quarries ..	21,926,310	100	8,063,470	37	9,265,632	42
Fisheries .. ..	424,849	100	406,984	96	233,228	55
Forestry .. ..	1,106,549	100	849,574	77	625,150	56
Total Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	86,771,040	108	95,734,269	120
Manufacturing .. ..	2,304,693	100	3,419,893	148	3,087,148	134
Total .. ..	82,352,215	100	90,190,933	110	98,821,417	120

(a) Base year. (b) Recorded value; estimated British currency value, 1930–31, £76,837,000 and corresponding index number 93; 1931–32, £77,802,202, index number, 94.

2. **Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.**—In the above table the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, with the exception that the value of the production of gold in Australia in each year has been substituted in the Mines and Quarries group for actual shipments of gold in each year. In order of importance the pastoral group occupies the highest place, and in 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 51.1 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 46.7 per cent. in 1930-31 and 42.3 per cent. in 1931-32. Exports of pastoral produce generally realized lower prices during 1931-32, and although greater quantities of wool and meat were sent overseas the value of the exports of pastoral products was slightly lower than during the previous year. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. Compared with the previous year the value of agricultural exports was over six millions higher in 1931-32. This group, which was equivalent to 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, increased to 28.7 per cent. in 1930-31, with a further increase to 32.8 per cent. in 1931-32.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 11.5 per cent. in 1931-32, mainly due to the increase in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to any marked extent, but the value of exports in these groups was lower in 1931-32 than during the previous year. The manufacturing group of exports, which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, increased to 3.1 per cent. in 1931-32.

Compared with the year 1913, exports of agricultural produce in 1931-32 showed an increase of 204 per cent., dairy and farmyard produce, 196 per cent., manufacturing group, 34 per cent., and total exports, 20 per cent. On the other hand, pastoral exports remained stationary, and forestry and fishing products showed decreases.

3. **Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.**—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1922-23 to 1931-32, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

**VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.**

AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£A.1,000.	%	£A.1,000.	%	%
Agriculture .. ..	855,940	21.25	295,542	24.11	34.53
Pastoral .. ..	1,016,805	25.24	672,574	54.87	66.15
Dairy and Farmyard .. ..	461,023	11.45	89,457	7.30	19.40
Mining .. ..	204,743	5.08	109,611	8.94	53.54
Forestry and Fisheries .. ..	112,106	2.78	17,758	1.45	15.84
<b>Total Primary Produce .. ..</b>	<b>2,650,617</b>	<b>65.80</b>	<b>1,184,942</b>	<b>96.67</b>	<b>44.70</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. ..</b>	<b>1,377,714</b>	<b>34.20</b>	<b>40,854</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>2.97</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,028,331</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,225,796</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30.43</b>

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned previously. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 66.0 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 34.0 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 25.2 per cent., and agriculture with 21.3 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.7 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 54.9 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 24.1 per cent. and 8.9 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.3 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period, 45.0 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and two-thirds of the pastoral production were sent abroad.

The total exports of bullion and specie are not included as part of the production of the mining industry, the actual production during the period being taken. Nineteen per cent. of the produce included in the dairy and farmyard group was exported.

On account of the inherent difficulties of classifying production and exports by industries, the figures given for the manufacturing industry should not be interpreted too literally. In the first place, the value of manufacturing "production" stated is not the total value of output, but only the "value added" by manufacturing processes, while the value of manufactured exports represents the total value of the goods, including raw materials, etc. Secondly, some of the exported goods classified as primary produce have been increased in value by manufacturing processes, but have not been changed in form sufficiently to warrant their inclusion as manufactured products, e.g., flour, butter and sugar.

## § 12. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. **Essentials of Comparisons.**—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are 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 the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other 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 arise 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 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 trade.

2. **"Special Trade" of Various Countries.**—Special trade may be defined according to the interpretation of the British Board of Trade, as (*a*) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transshipment or re-export) and (*b*) exports of domestic products.

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for 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 figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the League of Nations Review of World Trade.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS  
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1931.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.
Australia (a) ..	44.0	74.8	118.8	6 14 10	11 9 3	18 4 1
United Kingdom ..	791.5	390.7	1182.2	17 14 3	8 14 10	26 9 1
Canada ..	134.1	137.4	271.5	13 9 10	13 16 8	27 6 6
India ..	102.4	122.4	224.8	0 5 10	0 6 11	0 12 9
New Zealand ..	24.3	31.1	55.4	16 6 1	20 17 4	37 3 5
Union of South Africa ..	58.0	73.5	131.5	7 6 11	9 6 3	16 13 2
United States of America ..	461.5	524.6	986.1	3 15 2	4 5 6	8 0 8
Argentine Republic	77.0	94.4	171.4	6 17 7	8 8 8	15 6 3
Belgium ..	145.6	141.8	287.4	18 1 3	17 11 10	35 13 1
China ..	107.0	65.3	172.3	0 4 10	0 3 0	0 7 10
Denmark ..	77.7	69.7	147.4	21 18 8	19 13 6	41 12 2
France ..	364.9	263.2	628.1	8 17 5	6 8 0	15 5 5
Germany ..	353.4	504.3	857.7	5 11 10	7 19 8	13 11 6
Italy ..	135.0	116.5	251.5	3 3 0	2 14 4	5 17 4
Japan ..	129.9	120.7	250.6	2 0 4	1 17 6	3 17 10
Netherlands ..	167.9	116.3	284.2	21 8 9	14 17 6	36 6 3
Norway ..	46.8	24.9	71.7	16 3 10	8 12 4	24 16 2
Sweden ..	79.0	61.8	140.8	12 18 2	10 1 11	23 0 1
Switzerland ..	94.2	56.9	151.1	23 3 2	13 19 9	37 2 11

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1932.

**§ 13. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia compared with that of Competing Countries.**

Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. 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 the 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. 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, as compared with other countries, 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. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber, etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the five years 1913 and 1928-29 to 1931-32 are shown in the table hereunder.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

BRITISH CURRENCY VALUES.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	259,229	947,697
	1928-29	563,780	4,670	2,619	101,843	488,882	2,367,393
	1929-30	497,727	3,776	1,752	136,663	399,159	2,182,397
	1930-31	259,365	870	325	69,058	131,767	911,076
	1931-32	196,695	581	770	12,534	86,945	747,110
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1928-29	1,548,720	189,731	7,649	69	67	1,876,944
	1929-30	1,307,566	148,424	7,472	..	65	1,583,368
	1930-31	488,775	20,456	784	6	159	530,166
	1931-32	198,357	11,730	108	3	1	231,938
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1928-29	18,947,016	2,144,072	1,194,409	3,620,535	2,727,318	36,710,916
	1929-30	18,427,684	1,593,457	1,021,931	2,988,352	2,093,022	32,546,428
	1930-31	7,913,673	673,087	448,170	1,641,178	744,615	15,898,259
	1931-32	7,359,720	565,332	331,373	1,689,419	430,851	13,831,502
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1928-29	20,593,894	151,183	1,418,883	26,218	16,472,338	42,987,433
	1929-30	19,279,528	136,187	1,417,616	23,205	12,591,938	36,323,308
	1930-31	7,167,899	57,010	629,340	21,602	2,967,405	12,338,793
	1931-32	4,206,065	51,043	362,035	36,482	1,294,220	6,559,798
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1928-29	4,689,952	156,192	221,447	20,457	744,437	7,778,529
	1929-30	4,824,866	171,983	238,806	19,687	733,526	7,912,167
	1930-31	2,838,433	181,026	138,365	14,343	384,099	4,565,813
	1931-32	2,306,655	100,685	108,434	22,084	293,901	3,861,802
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1928-29	745,533	103,615	430,623	101,251	234,998	2,658,148
	1929-30	645,323	94,202	380,120	97,398	207,541	2,144,442
	1930-31	310,268	42,549	168,182	65,438	74,640	895,532
	1931-32	134,737	17,723	66,216	62,898	29,762	486,432
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1928-29	1,400,213	34,721	192,494	148,560	170,096	2,453,467
	1929-30	1,291,885	27,919	169,449	123,118	140,907	2,251,940
	1930-31	464,241	9,096	56,447	74,940	61,844	818,987
	1931-32	261,531	5,821	25,350	100,551	45,032	518,637
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1928-29	1,868,485	327,529	281,381	55,452	933,344	5,213,338
	1929-30	1,835,367	273,687	355,118	46,264	1,053,804	5,082,161
	1930-31	1,094,371	320,574	247,625	24,823	452,695	3,069,287
	1931-32	1,100,644	233,006	234,998	45,171	433,623	2,670,688
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1928-29	585,855	124,684	98,736	1,835	633,750	2,943,661
	1929-30	509,313	67,006	91,271	968	408,702	2,070,294
	1930-31	225,955	5,696	37,229	807	121,190	769,959
	1931-32	177,711	5,240	42,798	4,167	81,941	668,101
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1928-29	50,936,448	3,236,397	3,848,241	4,076,220	22,405,230	104,991,829
	1929-30	48,619,259	2,516,041	3,683,535	3,435,655	17,628,660	92,096,505
	1930-31	20,762,980	1,310,364	1,726,407	1,912,285	4,938,414	39,797,872
	1931-32	15,942,115	1,011,161	1,192,082	1,973,309	2,696,336	29,576,008
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1928-29	57,012,018	3,700,279	4,545,501	4,707,299	35,307,341	143,281,449
	1929-30	54,241,400	3,070,645	4,341,078	4,181,643	30,313,532	130,758,534
	1930-31	23,275,830	1,498,160	1,997,056	2,379,558	11,398,537	60,560,787
	1931-32	17,404,818	1,145,829	1,427,079	2,396,734	7,037,417	44,042,662

Stated as percentages the figures in the preceding table are shown below :—  
**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES—PERCENTAGES.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	1.27	0.74	30.52	100
	1928-29	23.81	0.20	0.11	4.30	20.65	100
	1929-30	22.81	0.17	0.08	6.26	18.29	100
	1930-31	28.47	0.10	0.04	7.58	14.46	100
	1931-32	26.33	0.07	0.10	1.68	11.64	100
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1928-29	82.51	10.11	0.40	0.00	0.00	100
	1929-30	82.58	9.37	0.47	0.00	0.00	100
	1930-31	92.19	3.86	0.15	0.00	0.03	100
	1931-32	85.52	5.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1928-29	51.61	5.84	3.25	9.86	7.43	100
	1929-30	56.61	4.90	3.14	9.18	6.43	100
	1930-31	49.78	4.23	4.22	10.32	4.68	100
	1931-32	53.21	4.09	2.40	12.21	3.11	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1928-29	47.90	0.35	3.30	0.06	38.32	100
	1929-30	53.08	0.37	3.90	0.06	34.66	100
	1930-31	58.09	0.46	5.10	0.18	24.04	100
	1931-32	64.12	0.78	5.51	0.56	19.73	100
Paper and Stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1928-29	60.29	2.01	2.84	0.26	9.57	100
	1929-30	60.98	2.17	3.02	0.25	9.27	100
	1930-31	62.17	3.96	3.03	0.31	8.41	100
	1931-32	59.73	2.61	2.81	0.57	7.61	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1928-29	28.05	3.90	16.20	3.80	8.84	100
	1929-30	30.01	4.39	17.73	4.54	9.67	100
	1930-31	34.64	4.75	18.78	7.31	8.33	100
	1931-32	27.70	3.64	13.61	12.91	6.12	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1928-29	57.02	1.41	7.84	6.05	6.93	100
	1929-30	57.36	1.24	7.52	5.47	6.26	100
	1930-31	56.68	1.11	6.89	9.15	7.55	100
	1931-32	50.43	1.12	4.89	19.39	8.68	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1928-29	35.22	6.28	5.40	1.06	17.90	100
	1929-30	36.11	5.39	6.99	0.91	20.73	100
	1930-31	35.65	10.44	8.07	0.81	14.75	100
	1931-32	41.21	9.47	9.55	1.69	16.24	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1928-29	18.98	4.24	3.35	0.06	21.53	100
	1929-30	24.60	3.24	4.41	0.04	19.74	100
	1930-31	29.34	0.74	4.83	0.12	15.73	100
	1931-32	26.60	0.78	6.41	0.62	12.26	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1928-29	53.48	3.40	4.04	4.28	23.52	100
	1929-30	52.79	2.73	4.00	3.73	19.14	100
	1930-31	52.17	3.29	4.34	4.80	12.41	100
	1931-32	53.90	3.41	4.03	6.67	9.12	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1928-29	39.79	2.58	3.17	3.29	24.64	100
	1929-30	41.48	2.35	3.32	3.20	23.18	100
	1930-31	38.43	2.47	3.30	3.93	18.82	100
	1931-32	39.52	2.60	3.25	5.44	15.98	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £104,991,829 during 1928-29, and thereafter declined each year to £29,576,008 in 1931-32. The principal classes of goods in the latter year were—(a) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres, £13,831,502 and (b) metals, metal

manufactures and machinery, £6,559,798. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 69 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1931-32, as compared with 71 per cent. during 1930-31. In previous years imports of the latter group were greater than those in the apparel and textiles group, but in the last two years the position was reversed owing to the particularly heavy decline in imports of motor cars, electrical machinery, and iron and steel.

Of the total value of competitive goods, the United Kingdom supplied 53.90 per cent. during 1931-32, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 52.17 per cent. in 1930-31. In three of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1931-32 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed increased proportions were drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, and the two main groups, apparel and textiles; and metals, metal manufactures and machinery. In six groups the proportion from the United Kingdom declined, the two groups in which marked declines were recorded being: jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods, and earthenware, cements, glass, etc. In these groups the proportion supplied by Japan increased noticeably during 1931-32. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1931-32 with 85.52 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 53.21 per cent. of apparel and attire; 59.73 per cent. of paper and stationery; 50.43 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 64.12 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 6.67 per cent. in 1931-32, as compared with 4.80 per cent. in 1930-31. In seven of the competitive groups of imports the proportion of the trade supplied by Japan increased, the groups showing marked increases being: earthenware, cements, glass, etc.; jewellery and fancy goods, and apparel, textiles, etc. The most important classes of goods imported from Japan are as follows:—Silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, raw silk, crockery, and fancy goods. The total value of imports from Japan in the competitive groups during 1931-32 was £1,973,309, and of this total silk piece goods valued at £1,179,757 represented 60 per cent., and cotton and linen piece goods valued at £302,232 represented 15 per cent., or 75 per cent. of the total competitive goods imported from Japan.

The position of the United States of America in this competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928-29, but was not maintained in 1929-30, during which year a decrease to 19.14 per cent. was experienced. The trade declined in 1930-31 to 12.41 per cent., with a further downward movement to 9.12 per cent. in 1931-32. In the latest pre-war year (1913) the value of goods from the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,982,659, and in 1931-32 it was £2,696,336. The only group of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1931-32 was greater than those of 1913 was drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers. Imports of machinery and metal manufactures (including motor vehicles) from the United States declined from £16,472,338 in 1928-29 to £1,294,220 in 1931-32.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 2.73 per cent. in 1929-30, with an increase to 3.41 per cent. in 1931-32. Apparel, textiles, and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. From 1918-19 to 1921-22 imports from Germany were on a very small scale, but have increased since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1931-32 was 4.03 per cent., as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany are manufactured metals and machinery, apparel and textiles, and drugs and chemicals.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1931-32 for Germany and the United States of America, and increased for the United Kingdom, France, and Japan. The largest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from the United States of America, which fell from 12.41 per cent. in 1930-31 to 9.12 per cent. in 1931-32.

## § 14. 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 quarter of the calendar years 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

## OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.—CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£1,000 (s).	£1,000 (s).	£1,000 (s).	£1,000 (s).	£1,000 (s).	£1,000 (s).
QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH.						
1928 ..	35,195	42,552	104	517	35,299	43,069
1929 ..	35,416	44,921	99	1,490	35,515	46,411
1930 ..	32,208	24,246	56	13,853	32,264	38,099
		24,246		13,853		38,099
1931 ..	12,782	(R) 24,119	139	(R) 1,224	12,921	(R) 25,343
		(S) 18,973		(S) 1,224		(S) 20,197
1932 ..	10,518	(R) 27,814	158	(R) 2,505	10,676	(R) 30,319
		(S) 22,163		(S) 2,027		(S) 24,190
QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE.						
1928 ..	31,166	27,373	592	493	31,758	27,866
1929 ..	35,089	28,602	74	549	35,163	29,151
1930 ..	23,883	23,607	118	3,214	24,001	26,821
		23,607		3,214		26,821
1931 ..	9,422	(R) 21,623	99	(R) 4,762	9,521	(R) 26,385
		(S) 16,560		(S) 4,762		(S) 21,322
1932 ..	12,283	(R) 21,719	230	(R) 5,818	12,513	(R) 27,537
		(S) 17,305		(S) 4,712		(S) 22,017
QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER.						
1928 ..	32,456	21,665	108	1,522	32,564	23,187
1929 ..	37,763	20,048	83	2,879	37,846	22,927
1930 ..	20,297	(R) 17,005	72	6,412	20,369	(R) 23,417
		(S) 16,021		6,412		(S) 22,433
1931 ..	10,222	(R) 15,960	144	(R) 2,044	10,366	(R) 18,004
		(S) 12,236		(S) 1,586		(S) 13,822
1932 ..	15,023	(R) 16,639	330	(R) 2,377	15,353	(R) 19,016
		(S) 13,285		(S) 1,923		(S) 15,208
QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.						
1928 ..	40,321	42,518	85	366	40,406	42,884
1929 ..	36,904	29,477	66	7,803	36,970	37,280
1930 ..	18,060	(R) 26,310	89	(R) 648	18,149	(R) 26,958
		(S) 24,292		(S) 648		(S) 24,940
1931 ..	11,019	(R) 29,779	139	(R) 2,328	11,158	(R) 32,107
		(S) 23,150		(S) 1,824		(S) 24,974
1932 ..	15,343	(R) 29,610	255	(R) 2,022	15,598	(R) 31,632
		(S) 23,639		(S) 1,637		(S) 25,276
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1928 ..	139,138	134,108	889	2,898	140,027	137,006
1929 ..	145,172	123,048	322	12,721	145,494	135,769
1930 ..	94,448	(R) 91,168	335	(R) 24,127	94,783	(R) 115,295
		(S) 88,166		(S) 24,127		(S) 112,293
1931 ..	43,445	(R) 91,481	521	(R) 10,358	43,966	(R) 101,839
		(S) 70,919		(S) 9,396		(S) 80,315
1932 ..	53,167	(R) 95,782	973	(R) 12,722	54,140	(R) 108,504
		(S) 76,392		(S) 10,299		(S) 86,691

(R) Recorded values.

(S) British currency values.

## § 15. Excise.

The accompanying information in regard to excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years 1927-28 to 1931-32. Particulars of Customs and Excise Revenue are shown in Chapter XIV.—Public Finance, Section 2.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID—AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
<b>Spirits—</b>	proof gal.				
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	230,817	226,756	210,309	139,378	143,297
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	1,224	831	1,337	339	1,103
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	48,429	59,136	118,476	148,891	137,353
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	206,922	217,372	265,905	150,225	142,107
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	..	152	278	5	67
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	550,211	518,176	487,024	287,733	283,129
Liqueurs ..	163	358	852	838	1,148
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	1,759	923	172	44	148
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	138,279	137,887	124,636	93,205	98,738
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	406,489	248,263	258,827	238,607	280,365
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	797,258	571,399	502,061	296,044	450,624
Spirits for making Vinegar	43,303	45,005	39,426	37,283	29,906
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. (a) ..	36,173	36,109	44,113	39,641	40,967
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	25	55	115	200	69
Concentrated Grape Must ..	..	..	..	22,224	14,149
<b>Total, Spirits ..</b>	<b>2,461,052</b>	<b>2,062,422</b>	<b>2,053,531</b>	<b>1,454,657</b>	<b>1,623,170</b>
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
<b>Beer .. ..</b>	<b>70,755,600</b>	<b>71,160,596</b>	<b>65,095,178</b>	<b>52,459,070</b>	<b>47,667,903</b>
<b>Tobacco — Manufactured, n.e.i. ..</b>	<b>13,110,308</b>	<b>13,529,775</b>	<b>13,859,202</b>	<b>13,180,577</b>	<b>13,370,263</b>
<b>Tobacco—Hand-made ..</b>	<b>308,574</b>	<b>274,213</b>	<b>206,161</b>	<b>147,537</b>	<b>122,566</b>
<b>Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..</b>	<b>24,396</b>	<b>18,110</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total, Tobacco ..</b>	<b>13,443,278</b>	<b>13,822,098</b>	<b>14,068,354</b>	<b>13,328,646</b>	<b>13,492,829</b>
<b>Cigars—Machine-made ..</b>	<b>36,425</b>	<b>46,442</b>	<b>48,627</b>	<b>53,349</b>	<b>39,582</b>
<b>Cigars—Hand-made ..</b>	<b>348,002</b>	<b>291,842</b>	<b>287,618</b>	<b>257,019</b>	<b>199,120</b>
<b>Total, Cigars ..</b>	<b>384,427</b>	<b>338,284</b>	<b>336,245</b>	<b>310,368</b>	<b>238,702</b>

(a) Liquid gallons.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID—AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Article.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	5,318,668	5,336,298	5,243,588	4,324,679	4,054,064
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	6,939	4,807	463	403	826
Total Cigarettes ..	5,325,607	5,341,105	5,244,051	4,325,082	4,054,890
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	..	..	..	..	60 papers or tubes. 1,579,456
Matches.. .. .	..	..	..	..	gross of boxes. 333,190
Petrol .. .. .	..	..	..	gal. 19,402,032	gal. 19,044,324
Playing Cards .. ..	..	..	..	doz. packs. 104,331	doz. packs. 111,719

## § 16. Interstate Trade.

Arrangements for collecting and compiling complete statistics of interstate trade have been in operation in Western Australia and Tasmania for many years, and at the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts be made in the other States to collect data concerning the interstate movement of certain principal commodities. Since January, 1931, statistics have been compiled for Queensland showing the trade with individual States in the main classes of goods. Many difficulties are associated with the recording of interstate trade in Australia, as commodities are conveyed by sea, railway, road, river or air, and although efforts are being made in the other three States to extend the arrangements for collecting the required information, the returns so far are incomplete.