

CHAPTER VI.

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 overseas 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 overseas trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue.

2. **Customs Tariff 1921-1931.**—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), and Customs Tariff 1930 (Act No. 3 of 1930).

The Tariff Schedule provides 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" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is 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 may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions, and the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff may be 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" apply to all goods to which the rates set out in either of the columns headed "British Preferential Tariff" or "Intermediate Tariff" do not apply (Act No. 25 of 1921, Section 10). The General Tariff applies 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, and No. 38 of 1926, the Proclamation relating to Canadian Preference, and the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act No. 6 of 1926.

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, 1298 (No. 2 of 1928), and do 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.

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. This special duty was removed in regard to twelve items on the 24th May, 1932.

By proclamation of the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 items of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited; the principal items affected being 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.

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 145. On the 26th 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, and 24th May, 1932.

3. **Primage Duty.**—From the 10th July, 1930, a primage duty of 2½ 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 1921-30, 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.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—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 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 have applied to goods invoiced to Australia since the 1st April, 1925.

Under the new conditions preference is 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 is also provided that the conditions of preference set out above shall apply (in addition to goods from the United Kingdom) to goods, claiming preference, shipped from any country to which the Commonwealth of Australia has extended tariff preference, whether the rates granted be those of the "British Preferential Tariff," the "Intermediate Tariff," or special rates.

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 same basis the Tariff of 1921-31 has extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time has increased the margin of preference to 13.5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable in 1930-31 under the Tariff of 1921-1931 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 33 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 45 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-31 to the total imports of £23,291,013 from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1930-31 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £20,533,961, upon which duty to the amount of £3,252,703 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have been required to pay £6,027,811 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods, £2,775,108 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 13.5 per cent. on the value of the goods. 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 1930-31 were textiles, £1,013,702; metals and metal manufactures, £431,845; machines and machinery, £350,828; paper, £235,504; and earthenware, glass, etc., £103,693.

Of £20,533,961 worth of goods mentioned above, £10,639,720 were "free", while the same goods if they had been imported from other countries would have paid duty to the amount of £979,201, representing an average *ad valorem* rate of 11.8 per cent.

From the two preceding paragraphs it appears that, if there had been no preference, and the General Tariff had been operating uniformly, there would have been £3,754,000 more collected in Customs duties in Australia. The consumer in Australia has, therefore, benefited 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 Great Britain. Some of the preferential goods would have come from Great Britain in any case without preference. For the rest, it is not possible to assess in money the value to Great Britain 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 £16,133,581, and the duty collected thereon was £5,466,020, or £2,461,063 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

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."

(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, and the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-31 now apply to goods imported from South Africa.

(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 £980,838 from New Zealand during 1930-31 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable and amounting in value to £292,801 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £136,334. In addition, goods valued at £64,832, which were dutiable under both general and preferential tariffs, were admitted under the preferential agreement, the duty remitted on such goods being £7,677. The total value of the preference granted on the import of New Zealand goods thus was £144,001, representing a preference of 40.3 per cent. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £190,579; fish, £48,506; and tallow, £39,747; the amount of duty remitted being £114,854, £10,869, and £7,948 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. By proclamation on the 3rd August, 1931, a further trade agreement was entered into by Canada and Australia, such agreement affirming the principal 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 1930-31 the imports from Canada amounted to £1,377,217 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £784,027, the principal items being paper, £340,261, and fish, £259,037. During 1930-31, £228,089 duty would have been payable under the General Tariff of which the duty remitted under the preferential agreement amounted to £131,041, being equivalent to 16.7 per cent. on the total dutiable imports. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to £757,242, the principal items being dried fruits, £388,336; fruits, preserved, £103,179; meats, £33,853; sugar, £48,281; and butter, £139,747.

(v) *Papua and New Guinea.* 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 1921-1931 be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green ginger, coco-nuts, Rangoon beans and kapok and sesame seeds. The total imports from Papua during the year 1930-31 were valued at £177,314, and the value of preference granted amounted to £43,697 on dutiable goods amounting to £140,269. The value of imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1930-31 was £214,801, and of this total £79,255 was dutiable, the value of preference granted on the dutiable items being £26,348.

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 1930, valued at £4,704,169, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £1,249,164 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, £605,539 ; wine, £379,075 ; and dried fruits, £255,754.

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, 1931. During the year the Board furnished 148 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs as follows :—Requests for admission of goods under by-law, 1 ; operation of deferred duties, 47 ; operation of the Customs Tariff (Industries

Preservation) Act 1921-22, 6; requests for tariff revision and bounty, 91; classification of goods under the Customs Tariff, 1; drawback and By-law concessions on timber, 1; and profits made by certain Australian manufacturers, 1. Among the reports dealing with larger items of trade and production may be mentioned:—Galvanized Iron (22 pages); Telephone and Telegraph Cables; Petroleum, (18 pages); Paints and Colours; Cotton Yarns, (16 pages); Aircraft, Kapok; (14 pages); and Cornsacks (13 pages). The report also gives a general statement of the main reasons for the recommendations made by the Board against increased duties; the danger of prohibitive duties; the economic re-adjustment and its reaction on Tariff making; and the need for expansion of export trade.

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 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.

§ 3. 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. 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.

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 comparison of export values for 1930–31 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 overseas trade is shown in sterling.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all overseas 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 Australia (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 overseas 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. 28 for the year 1930–31, 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 existing 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 on page 161 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1927 to 1931 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 overseas 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 overseas 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.

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with overseas 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.)

OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA.

(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

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 „ 5	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	102,103	..	9 8 3	15 15 4	..	..
(e)	60,960	88,904	149,864	9 8 3	13 14 7	23 2 10	145.8

(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 1916-17 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, page 178. (c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see page 168. (d) Recorded values. (e) British currency values.

The graphs which accompany this Chapter show the movement of Australian overseas trade from 1855 onwards. In previous issues of the Year Book the fluctuations in such 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 the 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 overseas 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 overseas 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 £4,151,031 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 overseas 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 £1,578,739. Substantial reductions were experienced in imports of textiles, machinery, rubber, leather, wood 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 £15,923,977. 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 (sterling 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 £71,121,687 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 £102,103,336 and the estimated sterling value £88,904,142. The decrease in the sterling value of exports 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. Exports of wheat and butter, however, were in excess of the previous year.

2. **Balance of Trade.**—The foregoing table shows 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. For the year 1930-31, however, there was a favourable balance of £27,944,509 sterling values, made up of an excess of exports of merchandise amounting to £15,296,399 and of bullion and specie, £12,648,110.

In recent years, imports and exports of bullion and specie for monetary purposes have impaired the significance of the foregoing table. The balance of commodity trade, including the value of gold and silver produced in Australia, has been separated in the following table, from the monetary movement of precious metals. The export totals for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 inclusive have been reduced in accordance with the amended basis adopted for the valuation of exports of sugar and butter. Gold and silver have been included in merchandise when exported in an unrefined state, and shown as a separate trade item when produced and refined in Australia.

With the exception of the above-mentioned amendments for the years 1924-25 to 1928-29, the total balance of trade is the same as that previously published as being the recorded excess of exports in each year.

BALANCE OF TRADE.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, NET EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE, AND PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.	Exports of Merchandise.	Gold and Silver produced and refined in Australia.	Total Exports of Merchandise and Gold and Silver Production.	Commodity Balance of Trade.	Net Exports of Bullion and Specie above Production.	Total Balance.
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	58.7	69.9	12.0	81.9	23.2	— 8.7	14.5
1911 ..	65.0	67.4	11.1	78.5	13.5	— 1.0	12.5
1912 ..	66.4	66.6	10.4	77.0	0.6	— 0.4	1.0
1913 ..	78.2	74.8	9.9	84.7	6.5	— 7.7	— 1.2
1914 (a) ..	38.9	36.3	4.6	40.9	2.0	— 3.8	— 1.8
1914-15 ..	63.6	57.7	9.0	66.7	3.1	— 6.9	— 3.8
1915-16 ..	76.9	64.0	8.3	72.3	— 4.6	— 1.7	— 2.9
1916-17 ..	75.9	85.9	7.5	93.4	17.5	— 4.2	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.7	74.0	7.3	81.3	20.6	— 1.5	19.1
1918-19 ..	95.3	104.8	7.1	111.9	16.6	— 5.0	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	143.2	6.2	149.4	50.5	— 0.4	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.7	5.1	131.8	— 32.0	— 0.3	— 31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	123.5	4.7	128.2	25.2	— 0.4	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	114.6	4.4	119.0	— 12.7	— 1.2	— 13.9
1923-24 ..	140.6	115.7	4.2	119.9	— 20.7	— 0.4	— 21.1
1924-25 ..	146.6	159.3	3.8	163.1	16.5	— 12.3	— 4.2
1925-26 ..	151.2	140.7	3.4	144.1	— 7.1	1.7	— 5.4
1926-27 ..	164.1	131.8	3.2	135.0	— 29.1	8.5	— 20.6
1927-28 ..	146.9	137.4	3.0	140.4	— 6.5	— 0.2	— 6.7
1928-29 ..	143.3	137.7	2.8	140.5	— 2.8	0.8	— 2.0
1929-30 ..	130.8	97.4	2.7	100.1	— 30.7	24.7	— 6.0
1930-31 ..	60.6	(b) 75.9	2.6	78.5	17.9	10.0	27.9

(a) First six months only.

(b) Estimated British currency values.

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 in the next issue of the Year Book. Meanwhile tentative estimates of the balance of payments for the years 1928-29 to 1931-32 inclusive will be found in the Appendix.

4. **Value of Imports, Production and Exports.**—The following table shows the imports and exports of manufactured goods under certain industrial groups during the year 1929-30 compared with the value of the output of factories engaged in corresponding industries in Australia during the same year. In addition, particulars are given concerning the total imports and exports of all commodities, including both manufactured goods and unmanufactured material, and the total Australian production. The balance shown as not exported represents the value of goods which were used mainly for local consumption or carried over into the next year for shipment overseas or otherwise. The basis of valuation of imports is that assessed for duty purposes; in the case of exports it is the value in the principal Australian markets; and for production either the factory cost of the manufactured goods, the export value or wholesale price of the raw material.

VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRODUCTION, AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1929-30.

Industrial Group.	Imports.	Value of Australian Production.	Total.	Exports.	Balance not exported.
	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	2,164,774	37,536,318	39,701,092	14,396,476	25,304,616
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ..	4,410,297	50,573,898	54,984,195	8,291,794	46,692,401
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ..	1,583,368	9,861,616	11,444,984	688,660	10,756,324
Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	653,962	7,523,114	8,177,076	460,648	7,716,428
Apparel, Textiles and Manufactured Fibres—					
Apparel	4,622,540	39,383,424	44,005,964	165,739	43,840,225
Textiles	22,587,843	9,082,598	31,670,441	77,720	31,592,721
Manufactured Fibres	5,273,564	1,626,062	6,899,626	15,957	6,883,669
Oils, Fats and Waxes	11,579,605	1,475,540	13,055,145	192,004	12,863,141
Paints and Varnishes	686,195	2,314,934	3,001,129	59,548	2,941,581
Stones and Minerals	142,304	1,622,967	1,765,271	10,631	1,754,640
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—					
Machines and Machinery	21,766,163	30,146,530	51,912,693	808,351	51,104,342
Metals	14,557,145	23,274,748	37,831,893	746,685	37,085,208
Rubber and Leather	1,551,818	12,190,587	13,742,405	600,999	13,141,406
Wood and Wicker	2,067,909	22,195,191	24,263,100	1,049,401	23,213,699
Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass and Glassware	2,504,772	5,893,418	8,398,190	88,720	8,309,470
Paper and Stationery—					
Paper	5,456,422	3,910,952	9,367,374	67,018	9,300,356
Stationery	2,296,929	16,684,010	18,980,939	204,836	18,776,103
Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods	2,201,423	730,445	2,931,868	37,971	2,893,897
Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	1,414,638	388,065	1,802,703	358,314	1,444,389
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	4,293,074	9,847,592	14,140,666	515,785	13,624,881
Miscellaneous	3,809,789	13,595,017	17,404,806	417,710	16,987,096
Total of above manufactured goods	115,624,534	299,857,026	415,481,560	29,254,967	386,226,593
All other items (manufactured and unmanufactured)	13,921,401	91,055,347	104,976,748	95,872,181	9,104,567
Grand Total	129,545,935	390,912,373	520,458,308	125,127,148	395,331,160

The import figure of £13,921,401 for all other items consists mainly of raw materials. The production total of £91,055,347 for other items comprises raw materials, manufacturing processes, and manufactured items of which there are no imports, whilst the export total of £95,872,181 for the same group consists of raw materials.

§ 5. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value 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 AND GOLD SPECIE.)

Country of Origin.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	67,792,633	62,694,584	57,022,757	54,248,339	23,283,784
British Possessions—					
Canada	4,324,421	3,278,095	4,871,529	3,502,421	1,377,217
Ceylon	2,153,219	1,931,770	1,966,171	2,125,141	1,061,478
India	6,661,408	5,559,036	6,052,506	5,021,449	3,778,492
Malaya (British)	2,025,757	1,804,602	1,133,963	812,513	274,894
New Zealand	2,719,461	2,953,451	2,067,970	1,512,774	775,034
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	429,973	342,169	516,544	442,516	229,316
Papua	214,394	131,272	117,894	105,098	134,145
Territory of New Guinea	493,842	346,754	320,134	226,349	55,714
Other Islands	890,075	845,198	848,640	719,391	288,756
South African Union	927,993	652,283	586,879	302,879	89,823
Other British Possessions	754,451	904,745	639,831	867,623	424,887
Total, British Possessions	21,594,994	18,749,375	19,122,061	15,638,154	8,489,756
Total, British Countries	89,387,627	81,443,959	76,144,818	69,886,493	31,773,540
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	941,954	936,804	910,797	985,005	312,023
China	785,068	685,518	633,217	568,664	347,641
France	4,767,123	3,876,942	3,700,279	3,070,645	1,498,306
Germany	4,359,514	4,621,469	4,545,501	4,341,678	1,997,056
Italy	1,564,843	1,362,061	1,449,629	1,350,849	658,308
Japan	5,183,470	4,282,614	4,707,299	4,181,643	2,379,558
Netherlands	1,092,242	972,633	1,145,378	1,134,921	631,634
Netherlands East Indies	6,451,688	5,703,345	7,091,619	6,282,653	4,011,194
Norway	1,055,020	925,867	890,414	655,523	214,440
Pacific Islands	157,720	173,802	220,174	268,409	148,271
Philippine Islands	215,176	208,547	163,030	174,518	39,957
Sweden	1,847,290	1,873,877	1,480,808	1,671,786	822,563
Switzerland	2,458,810	2,117,676	1,969,079	1,566,721	926,144
United States of America	41,394,024	35,005,223	35,307,343	30,313,535	11,399,005
Other Foreign Countries	2,486,505	2,782,535	2,941,046	2,802,069	1,631,293
Total, Foreign Countries	74,760,447	65,528,913	67,155,613	59,368,619	27,017,393
Total	164,148,074	146,972,872	143,300,431	129,255,112	58,790,933
				(a)	(a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages 1929-30, £1,535,385, and 1930-31, £1,704,965.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—In view of the effect that the varying prices of commodities have upon the value 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 AND GOLD SPECIE.)

Country of Origin.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	41.30	42.66	39.80	41.97	39.60
British Possessions—					
Canada	2.63	2.22	3.40	2.72	2.34
Ceylon	1.31	1.31	1.37	1.64	1.81
India	4.06	3.78	4.22	3.88	6.43
Malaya (British)	1.23	1.23	0.79	0.63	0.47
New Zealand	1.66	2.01	1.44	1.17	1.32
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.26	0.23	0.36	0.34	0.39
Papua	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.23
Territory of New Guinea	0.30	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.09
Other Islands	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.56	0.49
South African Union	0.57	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.15
Other British Possessions	0.46	0.62	0.45	0.67	0.72
Total, British Possessions ..	13.15	12.75	13.34	12.10	14.44
Total, British Countries ..	54.45	55.41	53.14	54.07	54.04
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.57	0.64	0.64	0.76	0.53
China	0.48	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.59
France	2.90	2.64	2.59	2.38	2.55
Germany	2.66	3.14	3.17	3.36	3.40
Italy	0.95	0.93	1.01	1.05	1.12
Japan	3.16	2.92	3.28	3.24	4.05
Netherlands	0.67	0.66	0.80	0.88	1.07
Netherlands East Indies	3.93	3.88	4.96	4.85	6.83
Norway	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.51	0.36
Pacific Islands	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.25
Philippine Islands	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.07
Sweden	1.13	1.27	1.03	1.29	1.40
Switzerland	1.50	1.44	1.37	1.21	1.58
United States of America	25.22	23.82	24.64	23.45	19.39
Other Foreign Countries	1.51	1.89	2.05	2.17	2.77
Total, Foreign Countries ..	45.55	44.59	46.86	45.93	45.96
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the quinquennial period under review, showed alternate increases and decreases in successive years, with a gradual downward tendency over the whole period. This is a continuation of the decline which has been apparent since the peak of 51.90 per cent. was reached in 1922-23—a noticeable feature being an increase or fall each year corresponding somewhat to the decline or recovery in the imports from the United States of America. Imports from British possessions declined in 1929-30, but increased considerably in 1930-31 as the result mainly of larger imports from India, while those from foreign countries were fairly constant with a slight upward tendency during the quinquennium. Comparing the proportion of imports supplied by the United Kingdom during 1930-31 with that for 1926-27, it will be seen that there was a reduction of 1.70 per cent., whilst trade with British Possessions increased 1.29 per cent., and trade with foreign countries increased 0.41 per cent. During 1930-31 some notable changes took place in the proportions of imports supplied by foreign countries, e.g., increases from Japan and Netherlands East

Indies and a decrease of 4.06 per cent. in the case of the United States. The table on page 151 shows that, while imports from British countries decreased by £38,112,953 in 1930-31, imports from foreign countries decreased to the extent of £32,351,226.

3. **Direction of Exports.**—The following table shows the value, in Australian currency, of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31 inclusive :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION AND GOLD SPECIE.)

Country.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	48,346,780	54,269,476	53,142,993	43,357,463	39,556,634
British Possessions—					
Canada	1,171,687	856,767	813,992	743,742	958,730
Ceylon	478,106	496,845	460,723	507,191	373,736
Fiji	447,818	482,382	478,211	456,733	363,965
Hong Kong	403,041	482,359	600,889	336,315	379,880
India	2,189,004	1,879,296	8,112,847	3,233,919	2,145,500
Malaya (British)	1,917,250	2,007,680	1,974,431	1,389,321	818,917
Mauritius	109,188	87,086	129,752	72,178	52,572
New Zealand	4,484,395	3,854,635	3,729,147	3,624,395	2,975,300
Papua	223,298	203,618	173,042	170,692	136,224
South African Union	1,741,831	2,847,194	1,953,313	1,050,107	496,455
Other British Possessions	1,336,091	1,231,174	1,524,921	1,222,534	1,188,270
Total, British Possessions	14,561,709	14,429,036	19,951,268	12,807,127	9,889,549
Total, British Countries	62,908,489	68,698,512	73,094,261	56,164,590	49,446,183
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	8,393,127	9,320,508	9,044,614	5,536,231	4,195,186
Chile and Peru	265,197	356,013	428,431	207,014	115,253
China	410,073	310,482	1,117,142	295,157	3,342,988
Egypt	3,853,649	3,046,892	3,915,200	1,732,223	1,470,555
France	17,627,139	15,166,747	15,141,155	10,134,578	6,747,044
Germany	9,908,685	12,026,949	9,730,330	6,246,960	5,310,335
Italy	5,514,300	5,138,034	5,169,404	2,761,293	3,495,342
Japan	10,362,990	12,571,282	11,518,986	6,555,003	9,500,499
Netherlands	1,309,668	492,466	653,535	451,603	387,611
Netherlands East Indies	2,049,443	1,945,734	2,057,664	2,080,722	1,412,506
Norway	76,800	13,646	5,026	21,891	48,076
Pacific Islands	448,585	448,218	506,367	338,955	243,187
Philippine Islands	483,722	456,989	430,993	390,750	329,239
Russia	1,092	2,204,469	1,574,603	343,023	4,141
Spain	76,651	3,573	22,395	82,899	115,276
Sweden	139,046	430,266	413,938	135,405	145,523
United States of America	8,578,504	6,953,566	5,831,794	4,233,772	2,930,318
Other Foreign Countries	1,450,798	820,566	1,210,459	466,540	589,612
Total, Foreign Countries	70,859,469	71,706,400	68,772,036	42,094,019	40,383,591
Total	133,767,958	140,404,912	141,866,297	98,258,609	89,829,774

There was a large increase in the value of Australian exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1927-28, a slight decrease in 1928-29, and a heavy fall in 1929-30 and 1930-31. But, as will be seen from the percentage table in paragraph 4, the proportion of the exports to the United Kingdom increased in 1929-30, and was practically stationary in 1930-31. Although the value of exports to British possessions declined from £19,951,268 in 1928-29 to £9,889,549 in 1930-31, nevertheless the proportion of exports to British possessions in the latter year was actually greater than in the former year. Exports to Canada showed an appreciable increase in 1930-31. Compared with the year 1926-27, the value of exports during 1930-31 to China showed an increase, but on a percentage basis an increased proportion of exports is shown for China, Japan and Netherlands East Indies. There has been a steady decline in the proportion exported to Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, and the United States, the falling off being due to the reduced export prices obtained for Australian primary produce, mainly wool and wheat.

In these comparisons, however, the value of merchandise exports is in Australian currency, so that the 1930-31 merchandise values are inflated by nearly 15 per cent. in terms of sterling, as compared with the values for the previous year. The estimated value in sterling of exports of merchandise, excluding all bullion and specie, shows that exports to British countries declined from £55,284,000 in 1929-30 to £41,489,000 in 1930-31, and exports to foreign countries decreased from £42,094,000 in 1929-30 to £34,368,000 in 1930-31.

4. **Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.**—In consequence of the effects of varying commodity prices on the value of exports, the relative importance of various countries as markets for Australian produce may be shown more clearly by the following table of percentages :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION AND GOLD SPECIE.)

Country.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	36.14	38.65	37.46	44.13	44.04
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.88	0.61	0.57	0.76	1.07
Ceylon	0.36	0.35	0.32	0.52	0.42
Fiji	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.41
Hong Kong	0.35	0.34	0.42	0.34	0.42
India	1.64	1.34	5.72	3.29	2.39
Malaya (British)	1.43	1.43	1.39	1.42	0.91
Mauritius	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.05
New Zealand	3.35	2.75	2.63	3.69	3.31
Papua	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.15
South African Union	1.30	2.03	1.37	1.07	0.55
Other British Possessions	1.00	0.88	1.07	1.24	1.32
Total, British Possessions	10.89	10.28	14.06	13.03	11.00
Total, British Countries	47.03	48.93	51.52	57.16	55.04
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	6.21	6.64	6.38	5.63	4.67
Chile and Peru	0.20	0.26	0.30	0.21	0.13
China	0.30	0.22	0.79	0.30	3.72
Egypt	2.88	2.17	2.76	1.82	1.64
France	13.18	10.80	10.67	10.31	7.50
Germany	7.41	8.56	6.86	6.36	5.90
Italy	4.12	3.66	3.64	2.82	3.89
Japan	7.75	8.95	8.12	6.67	10.58
Netherlands	0.98	0.35	0.46	0.46	0.42
Netherlands East Indies	1.53	1.39	1.45	2.12	1.57
Norway	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05
Pacific Islands	0.34	0.32	0.36	0.37	0.27
Philippine Islands	0.36	0.33	0.31	0.40	0.36
Russia	0.00	1.57	1.10	0.35	0.05
Spain	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.13
Sweden	0.10	0.31	0.30	0.14	0.16
United States of America	6.41	4.95	4.11	4.31	3.26
Other Foreign Countries	1.08	0.58	0.85	0.47	0.66
Total, Foreign Countries	52.97	51.07	48.48	42.84	44.96
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 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	Imports from—		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£1,000 Sterling.	£1,000 Sterling.	£1,000 Sterling.	£1,000 Sterling.	£1,000 Sterling.	£1,000 Sterling.
United Kingdom	54,242	23,276	43,330	33,490	— 10,012	10,214
Canada	3,502	1,377	744	817	— 2,758	— 560
India	5,022	3,788	2,388	1,412	— 2,634	— 2,376
New Zealand	1,509	775	3,024	2,532	— 2,115	1,757
Other British Countries ..	5,582	3,020	5,198	3,238	— 384	218
Total, British Countries ..	69,857	32,236	55,284	41,489	— 14,573	9,253
Belgium	985	312	5,536	3,573	— 4,551	3,261
China	569	348	273	2,819	— 296	2,471
France	3,070	1,498	10,135	5,748	7,065	4,250
Germany	4,342	1,997	6,205	4,522	1,863	2,525
Italy	1,351	658	2,761	2,977	1,410	2,319
Japan	4,181	2,380	6,555	8,093	2,374	5,713
Netherlands East Indies ..	6,283	4,011	2,123	1,203	— 4,160	— 2,808
United States of America ..	30,313	11,398	4,234	2,496	— 26,079	— 8,902
Other Foreign Countries ..	8,273	4,414	4,272	2,937	— 4,001	— 1,477
Total, Foreign Countries ..	59,367	27,016	42,094	34,368	— 17,273	7,352

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 due mainly 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 coupled with an increase of £3 millions in the excess of exports to Japan and China. In 1930-31 there were unfavourable balances with Canada, of £560,000; India, £2,376,000; United States, £8,902,000; Netherlands East Indies, £2,808,000; and other foreign countries, £1,477,000. The figures quoted exclude exports of bullion and specie amounting to £13,047,000 in 1930-31 as compared with £27,749,000 in 1929-30. Exports of bullion and specie to United Kingdom in 1930-31 were £11,553,000 (£22,976,000 in the previous year); to India, £1,285,000 (£3,065,000); Other British Countries, £172,000 (£665,000), and to Foreign Countries, £36,248 (£1,042,400).

6. **Principal Imports and Exports.—Countries.**—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1930-31 in order of value of total trade, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. Should further details be required reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 28," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 38 of the principal countries of the world during the past five years. This publication also furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country. The value of each item imported into each of the States is also shown. 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*, £23,291,013. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery, and manufactures of metal, £7,167,899; and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £7,913,673. Imports of the undermentioned 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; and fancy goods.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £50,871,028. Of this total, £50,157,137 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Gold specie, £10,174,993; wool, £10,257,653; butter, £7,189,696; wheat, £4,916,685; and sugar, £1,738,656. 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*, £11,400,058. The following were the more important items of import:—Petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £2,173,364; metal manufactures and machinery, £2,967,405; unmanufactured tobacco, £1,387,941; apparel and textiles, £744,615; lubricating (mineral) oil; kerosene; musical instruments; paper and stationery; sulphur; sausage casings; and undressed timber.

Total Exports to United States, £2,930,896. Of this total, £2,732,693 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £1,116,906; hides and skins, £760,847; sausage casings; pearlshell; and ores. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 83 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin*, £1,498,306. Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £347,984; trimmings for attire, £74,468; velvets, velveteens, plushes, etc., £61,503; blouses, skirts, etc.; woollens; machinery; paper and stationery; perfumery and toilet preparations; gums and resins; lace for attire; gloves; jewellery and fancy goods; fertilizers; drugs and chemicals; and olive oil.

Total Exports to France, £6,747,944. Of this total, £6,711,779 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £5,479,746; sheep skins, £1,048,218; concentrates; wheat; barley; horns; and frozen mutton.

Japan. *Total Imports of Japanese Origin*, £2,379,558. Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £1,259,906; raw silk, £318,619; cotton and linen piece goods, £224,832; undressed timber; apparel and attire; crockery and other household ware; glass and glassware; oils; fancy goods; and fish.

Total Exports to Japan, £9,500,499. Of this total, £9,484,622 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £6,478,587; wheat, £2,173,178; tallow; zinc; pig lead; trochus shell; beef; milk and cream; casein; and infants' and invalids' food.

Germany. *Total Imports of German Origin*, £1,997,056. Principal imports—Machinery and metal manufactures, £629,340; apparel and textiles, £448,170; drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, £247,625; jewellery and fancy goods, £168,182; paper and stationery, £138,365; rubber and manufactures; earthenware; china; glass; bags and baskets; and pianos.

Total Exports to Germany, £5,310,875. Of this total, £5,267,367 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £4,165,020; pig lead, £349,591; apples, £226,317; hides and skins, £199,104; beef; sausage casings; zinc bars, blocks, etc.; concentrates; and eucalyptus oil.

Belgium. *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £312,023. Principal imports were—Glass and glassware, £45,746; paper and stationery, £40,728; velvets, etc., £35,854; apparel and attire, £23,677; metal manufactures and machinery, £46,803; paper; arms; gloves; and drugs and chemicals.

Total Exports to Belgium, £4,195,186. Of this total, £4,184,756 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £2,624,011; beef, £299,932; pig lead, £263,152; wheat, £239,686; barley, £229,688; concentrates, £183,620; hides and skins, £87,709; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £130,500; fodders; butter; tallow; and copper in matte.

India. *Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India*, £3,778,492. Bags and sacks valued at £2,746,241 represent 73 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £276,142; tea, £209,185; linseed, £161,255; hides and skins, £141,247; gums and resins; coffee and chicory; rice; mats, matting of coir; paraffin wax; spices; and jute.

Total Exports to India, £2,942,500. Of this total, £2,916,459 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Wheat, £1,288,543; gold specie, £797,000; silver £488,203; horses; tallow; wool; milk and cream; zinc bars, blocks, etc.; rubber and manufactures; and jams and jellies.

Netherlands East Indies. *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £4,011,194. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £1,676,780; tea, £1,016,867; crude petroleum, £608,783; kerosene, £185,376; kapok, £119,472; flax and hemp; coffee and chicory; and crude rubber.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,412,506. Of this total, £1,385,653 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £534,691; butter, £374,862; preserved milk and cream, £197,753; leather, £37,443; biscuits; bacon and hams; medicines; fresh fruits; metal manufactures and machinery; fruit juices and syrups; and coal.

New Zealand. *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £980,838. The principal items were—Gold bar, dust, £205,804; timber, £191,551; hides and skins, £120,465; wool, £74,794; fish, £52,216; flax and hemp, £47,661; tallow, £39,776; horses; linseed and other seeds; and grain and pulse.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £2,977,050. Of this total, £2,424,742 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £394,519; timber, £301,589; drugs and chemicals, £230,380; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, £226,856; manufactured tobacco, £223,790; coal, £223,263; fruits, dried and fresh, £209,611; apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, £191,366; paper and stationery, £124,182; tea; horses; medicines; earthenware; rubber and manufactures; arms; and wine.

Italy. *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £688,308. Chief imports were—Silk piece goods, £162,945; drugs and chemicals, £128,553; apparel, £81,496; hides and skins, £37,799; metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £30,798; paper and stationery, £25,099; essential oils; flax and hemp; edible nuts; and olive oil.

Total Exports to Italy, £3,495,342. Of this total, £3,489,318 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wheat, £1,707,596; wool, £1,482,943; hides and skins, £163,864; beef, £65,063; and tallow, £49,759.

Canada. *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £1,377,217. The principal imports were—Printing paper, £438,807; fish preserved in tins, £236,474; chassis for motor cars, £134,915; other vehicles and parts, £36,032; machines and machinery, £89,328; other metal manufactures, £104,238; timber, undressed, £94,306; surgical, optical, and scientific instruments, £49,997; timber, dressed, £38,346; apparel, £30,813; and drugs and chemicals, £25,578.

Total Exports to Canada, £958,730. Of this total, £935,894 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Fruits, dried, £353,556; butter, £139,747; fruits, preserved or pulped, £115,095; wool—greasy, scoured and tops, £109,404; sugar (cane), £31,308; hides and skins, £35,595; machinery and metal manufactures, £35,448; gelatine and glue, £31,308; mutton and lamb, £27,412; fruits, fresh, £23,348; and wine, £10,335.

Malaya (British). *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £274,894. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £162,089; spices, £59,901; sago and tapioca, £25,729; tin ingots, £11,022; vegetable substances and fibres; and bamboo and cane.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £818,917. Of this total, £773,264 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £302,053; milk and cream, £145,330; frozen meats, £83,893; butter, £59,722; metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £41,575; fruits, fresh and preserved; 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*, £881,144. Chief items were—Rock phosphates, £509,126; gold bullion, £159,089; copra, £79,831; wood and wicker; hides and skins; timber; fruits, fresh; molasses; and cocoa beans.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,286,790. Of this amount, £965,114 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, £336,178; machines, machinery and metal manufactures, £186,083; foodstuffs of animal origin, £123,521; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £108,606; coal and coke, £88,093; and apparel, textiles, etc., £74,314. 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*, £89,823. Principal items were—Fish, £35,216; stones and minerals, £20,696; tobacco; and animal substances.

Total Exports to South African Union, £496,455. Of this total, £484,407 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £124,385; flour, £69,652; tallow, £67,021; timber, £65,972; milk and cream, £20,648; lead, pig; gelatine and glue of all kinds; and soap.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £24,050. Chief items were—Asphalt, bitumen and natural pitch, £12,838; gums and resins, £5,608; and paper manufactures, £2,974.

Total Exports to Egypt, £1,470,555. Principal items were—Flour, £921,042; wheat, £355,125; frozen meat, £101,143; and butter, £65,006.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £1,061,478. The chief items were—Tea, £952,166; crude rubber, £55,516; nuts, £12,690; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £533,036. Of this total £529,879 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Gold specie, £159,300; flour, £139,886; undressed timber, £104,668; frozen meats; milk and cream; butter; and fresh fruits.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £822,563. Chief items were—Paper, £248,851; wood pulp, £207,714; dairy implements and machinery, £112,022; other machines and machinery, £64,242; vacuum cleaners, £44,310; and timber, £24,101.

Total Exports to Sweden, £145,523. Chief items were—Wool, greasy, £55,497; hides and skins, £38,979; and apples, fresh, £32,244.

Russia. *Total Imports of Russian Origin*, £81,235. Chief items were—Fish, preserved in tins; dressed furs; bristles, horsehair drafts; and hides and skins.

Total Exports to Russia, £4,141. Chief item was tallow, unrefined, £2,152.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £926,144. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £250,143; metal manufactures and machinery, £186,132; apparel and attire, £162,191; clocks and watches, £89,919; handkerchiefs; manufactured fibres and yarns; and drugs and chemicals.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £18,324. Chief items were—Butter, £4,988; timepieces and parts, £3,316.

Netherlands. *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £631,634. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £364,566; paper, £29,688; drugs and chemicals, £21,643; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc., £14,998; lamps and lampware, £13,973; piece goods and glass and glassware.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £387,611. Chief exports were—Wheat, £226,340; wool, £41,616; flour, £27,527; hides and skins, £21,170; and fresh apples, £11,712.

China. *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £347,641. The principal items were—Tea, £57,485; apparel and attire, £27,871; cosies and cushions, £26,767; ginger, £23,808; silk piece goods, £20,358; nuts, edible, £16,814; bristles, horsehair drafts, £16,664; rice, £15,948; seeds, kapok, and sesame, £12,524; tung, turkey red, etc., oil; and lace for attire.

Total Exports to China, £3,342,988. Of this total £3,333,344 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wheat, £3,037,595; milk and cream, £87,545; timber, £51,827; butter, £41,028; leather, £21,278; sandalwood, £6,363; meats, £8,591; jams and jellies; and infants' and invalids' foods.

Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin, £214,440. Principal items were—Paper, £120,446; dressed timber, £31,252; preserved fish, £37,046; wood pulp; and calcium carbide.

Total Exports to Norway, £48,076. Chief items were—Vessels transferred abroad, £23,000; and wheat, £20,894.

Philippine Islands.—Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin, £39,957. Chief items were—Hemp, £32,263; tobacco and cigars; and timber.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £329,239. Principal items were—Frozen meats, £127,835; flour, £76,905; butter, £61,024; coal, £29,798; bacon and hams; milk and cream; jams and jellies; and leather.

Hong Kong. Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin, £14,436. Chief items were—Vessels, £7,940; ginger, £2,111; wicker, bamboo and cane, £1,394.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £379,880. Chief Items were—Butter, £58,993; sandalwood, £62,741; leather, £50,743; wheat, £41,061; flour, £40,174; butter, £37,644; milk and cream, £25,781; bêche-de-mer; pig lead; bacon and hams; and tallow.

Spain.—Total Imports of Spanish Origin, £112,391. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £40,167; edible nuts, £28,404; chemicals, £14,056; liquorice; wine; and paints and varnishes.

Total Exports to Spain, £115,276. Chief items were—Wool, greasy, £103,868; and hides and skins, £9,836.

7. *Imports—States.*—Imports are recorded at the port of landing, and are credited to the State in which the port is situated. Complete records are not obtainable of interstate trade, and the State totals represent, therefore, the value of overseas goods consigned to the various States. They do not, moreover, represent the consumption within each State, as a proportion of the imports into New South Wales and Victoria is subsequently transhipped to the other States. The extent of this transshipment is indicated by the fact that in 1930–31 the excess of exports over imports in New South Wales amounted to £2.0 per head and in Victoria to £3.1 per head, whereas in the other States there was an excess of exports amounting in Queensland to £11.8, per head, South Australia £10.6, Western Australia £27.7, and Tasmania £6.9. The total imports for the last five years are given hereunder.

IMPORTS.—STATES.

State.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	68,933,904	65,081,801	63,491,751	57,127,427	26,311,411
Victoria ..	55,500,936	47,911,131	46,005,650	42,301,093	20,305,201
Queensland ..	13,497,758	11,760,214	11,594,348	11,540,083	5,556,434
South Australia ..	15,507,260	12,509,300	11,305,866	9,360,275	3,916,258
Western Australia ..	9,447,033	9,011,294	9,453,169	8,879,010	4,060,261
Tasmania ..	1,732,889	1,640,817	1,765,052	1,834,530	790,817
Northern Territory ..	36,814	30,413	32,045	38,902	19,251
Total ..	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633

(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 overseas countries is shown as an export from the State from which the goods were finally dispatched.

EXPORTS.—STATES.

State.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	62,815,077	51,882,915	49,288,900	35,761,807	31,390,862
Victoria ..	34,741,689	31,728,558	39,437,225	36,499,943	25,857,887
Queensland ..	14,721,201	21,855,054	23,251,716	18,821,824	16,756,413
South Australia ..	17,123,012	18,030,143	14,811,542	15,009,496	10,061,535
Western Australia ..	13,067,922	16,252,679	15,301,307	16,004,694	15,704,211
Tasmania ..	2,396,496	3,434,456	2,706,042	2,970,913	2,317,472
Northern Territory ..	29,786	29,265	53,720	58,471	14,956
Total ..	144,895,183	143,213,070	144,850,452	125,127,148	102,103,336

(a)

(a) Recorded values. The estimated value of exports in British currency is as follows, viz.:—New South Wales, £27,148,000; Victoria, £22,578,000; Queensland, £14,774,000; South Australia, £8,719,000; Western Australia, £13,775,000; Tasmania, £1,892,000; Northern Territory, £18,000; Total, £88,904,000.

9. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports dispatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1929-30 and 1930-31.

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Sydney ..	54,746,941	34,561,106	89,308,047	25,596,681	30,313,159	55,909,840
Newcastle ..	1,601,026	853,713	2,454,739	665,028	980,417	1,645,445
Other Ports ..	169,241	346,988	516,229	49,702	97,286	146,988
Total ..	56,517,208	35,761,807	92,279,015	26,311,411	31,390,862	57,702,273
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	40,782,668	34,436,204	75,218,872	19,841,286	23,118,364	42,959,650
Geelong ..	958,265	939,467	1,897,732	380,414	1,915,937	2,296,351
Other Ports ..	140,591	1,124,272	1,264,863	83,501	823,586	907,087
Total ..	41,881,524	36,499,943	78,381,467	20,305,201	25,857,887	46,163,088
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	9,541,510	13,666,876	23,208,386	4,650,181	12,712,064	17,362,245
Rockhampton ..	303,684	612,583	916,267	139,757	518,006	657,763
Townsville ..	944,482	1,733,962	2,678,444	481,978	1,301,913	1,783,891
Other Ports ..	537,168	2,808,403	3,345,571	284,518	2,224,430	2,508,948
Total ..	11,326,844	18,821,824	30,148,668	5,556,434	16,756,413	22,312,847
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide (including Adelaide)	8,879,188	9,156,449	18,035,637	3,571,621	6,010,787	9,582,408
Port Pirie ..	288,300	3,696,760	3,985,060	301,190	2,630,265	2,931,455
Wallaroo ..	40,543	929,333	969,876	24,618	750,302	774,920
Other Ports ..	20,754	1,226,954	1,247,708	18,829	670,181	689,010
Total ..	9,228,785	15,009,496	24,238,281	3,916,258	10,061,535	13,977,793
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth)	8,409,499	12,323,070	20,732,569	3,822,887	12,993,213	16,816,100
Bunbury ..	20,005	1,194,920	1,214,925	35,309	959,668	994,977
Other Ports ..	331,667	2,486,704	2,818,371	202,065	1,751,330	1,953,395
Total ..	8,761,171	16,004,694	24,765,865	4,060,261	15,704,211	19,764,472

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS—*continued.*

Port.	1929-30.			1930-31.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
<i>Tasmania.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hobart ..	869,947	2,444,565	3,314,512	486,775	1,885,874	2,372,649
Launceston ..	765,099	416,246	1,181,345	268,610	341,631	610,241
Other Ports ..	157,483	110,102	267,585	35,432	89,967	125,399
Total ..	1,792,529	2,970,913	4,763,442	790,817	2,317,472	3,108,289
<i>Northern Australia.</i>						
Darwin ..	37,874	58,471	96,345	19,251	14,956	34,207
Grand Total	129,545,935	125,127,148	254,673,083	60,959,633	102,103,336 (a)	163,062,969 (a)

(a) Recorded values. The estimated value in British currency is as follows, viz.:—Exports, £88,904,142; total, £149,863,775.

10. 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 1927 to 1931 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.

1927 ..	42,063	42,172	173	1,158	42,236	43,330
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	(R) 24,246 (S) 24,246	56	(R) 13,853 (S) 13,853	32,264	(R) 38,099 (S) 38,099
1931 ..	12,781	(R) 24,123 (S) 18,975	140	(R) 1,223 (S) 1,223	12,921	(R) 25,346 (S) 20,198

QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE.

1927 ..	38,295	29,429	214	1,979	38,509	31,408
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	(R) 23,607 (S) 22,244	118	(R) 3,214 (S) 3,214	24,001	(R) 26,821 (S) 25,458
1931 ..	9,427	(R) 21,626 (S) 16,572	98	(R) 4,762 (S) 4,762	9,525	(R) 26,388 (S) 21,334

QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER.

1927 ..	41,633	25,537	132	2,465	41,765	28,002
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 ..	20,295	(R) 16,998 (S) 16,017	72	(R) 6,416 (S) 6,416	20,367	(R) 23,414 (S) 22,433
1931 ..	10,232	(R) 15,934 (S) 12,232	122	(R) 2,044 (S) 1,580	10,354	(R) 17,978 (S) 13,812

(R) Recorded values.

(S) British currency values.

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 DECEMBER.						
1927 ..	38,943	42,003	180	266	39,123	42,269
1928 ..	40,321	42,518	85	366	40,406	42,884
1929 ..	36,904	29,477	66	7,803	36,970	37,280
1930 ..	18,058	(R) 26,309 (S) 24,293	89	(R) 646 (S) 646	18,147	(R) 26,955 (S) 24,939
1931 ..	11,018	(R) 29,784 (S) 23,144		100	(R) 2,328 (S) 1,834	11,118	(R) 32,112 (S) 24,978
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1927 ..	160,934	139,141	699	5,868	161,633	145,009
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 ..	94,444	(R) 91,160 (S) 86,800	335	(R) 24,129 (S) 24,129	94,779	(R) 115,289 (S) 110,929
1931 ..	43,458	(R) 91,467 (S) 70,923		460		(R) 10,357 (S) 9,399	43,918	(R) 101,824 (S) 80,322
(R) Recorded values. (S) British currency values.						

(R) Recorded values.

(S) British currency values.

§ 6. 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 and Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), Hong Kong, British Borneo, Korea, French Indo-China, and Siam. During the year 1930-31 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 wool to Japan. Exports of butter, flour and milk declined.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
Biscuits	92,784	88,138	79,107	60,411	41,253
Butter	772,296	845,177	883,372	836,253	609,734
Cheese	12,109	10,708	10,629	12,163	9,963
Coal	215,701	180,628	67,006	27,089	82,540
Copper	17,558	..	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	1,991,341	1,415,714	8,756,564	2,645,318	6,540,867
Flour	1,874,686	1,832,721	1,978,031	1,969,516	1,193,999
Other (prepared and unprepared) ..	19,708	21,054	56,385	77,226	33,913
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder ..	30,956	18,797	16,131	20,362	11,648
Horses	104,943	111,698	118,296	124,522	95,857
Iron Ore .. .. .	..	..	..	92,831	27,492
Iron and steel (scrap)	19,096	12,004	18,307	26,597	1,879
Jams and Jellies	60,776	55,914	46,493	33,296	29,306
Lead, Pig	144,737	112,063	123,953	92,323	70,180
Leather	322,195	300,983	327,355	166,551	124,168
Meats	495,169	486,228	568,795	560,098	418,749
Milk and cream	930,631	1,131,146	1,283,929	920,558	567,170
Pearl shell and trochus shell	87,263	95,950	95,327	66,612	45,925
Sandalwood	251,625	194,616	278,238	89,427	72,969
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow	651,228	547,190	578,041	540,389	430,935
Sulphate of ammonia	30,079	3,105	..	..	..
Timber (undressed)	332,129	239,806	151,712	139,116	165,488
Wool	7,892,553	10,371,126	8,806,489	4,512,341	6,528,817
Other merchandise	1,180,336	1,348,213	1,338,164	1,046,900	769,058
Total merchandise	17,529,899	19,423,879	25,582,324	14,060,499	17,871,910
Specie, and gold and silver bullion ..	2,274,885	1,669,388	1,845,904	3,516,873	1,477,543
Total Exports	19,804,784	21,093,267	27,428,288	17,577,372	19,349,453

(a) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency value is £16,484,621.

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

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	410,073	310,482	1,075,718	273,507	3,310,048
Hong Kong	463,041	482,359	600,889	336,315	379,880
India and Ceylon	1,757,470	1,499,102	7,702,149	2,894,139	2,031,033
Japan	10,362,990	12,571,282	11,518,986	6,555,003	9,500,499
Malaya (British)	1,917,250	2,007,680	1,974,431	1,389,321	818,917
Netherlands East Indies	2,049,443	1,945,734	2,057,664	2,080,622	1,412,406
Philippine Islands	483,722	456,989	430,993	390,750	329,239
Other Eastern Countries	85,910	150,251	221,494	140,842	89,888
Total	17,529,899	19,423,879	25,582,324	14,060,499	41,787,910

(a) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency value is £15,225,839.

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 appended table. The principal commodities imported therefrom in 1930-31, and the countries of origin, were as follows:—Tea—India and Ceylon, £1,161,351, and Netherlands East Indies, £1,016,867; Petroleum—Netherlands East Indies, £2,285,563; Bags and Sacks—India, £2,746,241; Silk Piece Goods—Japan, £1,256,623.

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 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1929-30, and an excess of exports from Australia in the years 1928-29 and 1930-31.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Origin.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	785,068	685,518	633,217	568,013	347,432
Hong Kong	7,738	14,421	13,273	17,420	14,436
India and Ceylon	8,814,627	7,490,806	8,018,677	7,146,590	4,839,970
Japan	5,183,470	4,282,614	4,707,299	4,181,643	2,379,558
Malaya (British)	2,025,741	1,804,602	1,133,963	812,513	274,894
Netherlands East Indies	6,451,688	5,703,345	7,091,619	6,282,653	4,011,194
Philippine Islands	215,176	208,547	163,030	174,518	39,957
Other Eastern Countries	211,248	294,956	52,492	122,321	39,744
Total	23,694,756	20,484,809	21,813,570	19,305,671	11,947,185

§ 7. 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.

Classes.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	3,099,388	2,866,708	2,367,393	2,182,397	911,076
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	7,553,785	6,605,536	6,246,824	6,037,798	3,372,099
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,815,612	1,767,497	1,876,944	1,583,368	530,166
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636
V. Live animals ..	167,030	120,007	159,325	213,229	67,628
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	1,731,921	2,182,966	1,972,615	1,953,561	914,821
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	3,484,472	3,242,307	3,009,229	2,879,321	1,405,258
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	42,416,966	38,488,491	36,710,916	32,546,428	15,898,259
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	10,977,790	9,872,014	11,106,944	11,565,261	6,927,042
X. Paints and varnishes ..	814,378	778,663	784,594	686,195	263,079
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	941,453	1,060,830	1,010,951	1,668,078	401,293
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	51,282,059	42,801,886	42,987,433	36,323,308	12,338,793
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	5,593,757	4,157,292	2,943,661	2,070,294	769,959
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	5,516,478	5,818,541	4,880,735	4,629,167	1,113,854
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	2,610,987	2,422,822	2,455,467	2,251,940	818,987
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	7,936,028	7,873,998	7,787,529	7,912,167	4,565,813
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	2,849,587	2,621,411	2,658,148	2,144,442	895,532
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	1,853,812	1,464,794	1,443,356	1,414,638	1,067,162
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	5,027,176	4,811,212	5,213,338	5,082,161	3,069,287
XX. Miscellaneous ..	5,695,935	4,979,163	4,979,198	5,189,196	3,664,865
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	643,226	1,048,152	367,715	325,723	399,024
Total	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633

2. Exports.—In the appended 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.

Classes.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	11,639,999	13,086,175	15,475,951	14,649,566	15,059,866
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	32,117,370	27,186,943	33,543,785	22,515,068	25,569,888
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	875,036	1,103,910	544,538	601,653	555,713
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	382,669	379,976	420,499	363,457	282,908
V. Live animals ..	246,348	235,584	279,189	240,763	136,659
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	69,168,778	76,563,648	71,456,567	43,827,255	36,174,451
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	398,192	553,415	594,334	337,089	212,657
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	164,180	180,923	172,474	200,859	175,401
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,589,341	1,274,373	1,624,812	1,070,626	689,739
X. Paints and varnishes ..	47,306	34,858	50,320	51,567	39,428
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,174,545	2,585,864	1,634,414	1,944,020	1,291,729
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	6,143,178	6,097,113	5,395,367	5,774,982	4,312,849
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	655,949	628,192	576,419	523,887	426,172
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,492,037	1,260,689	1,178,698	1,042,042	783,732
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	89,426	120,945	77,680	89,260	59,549
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	157,194	158,884	162,908	178,437	158,848
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	103,675	104,087	61,178	110,115	55,536
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	159,653	182,650	240,604	249,529	174,045
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	615,884	489,740	581,000	535,148	423,801
XX. Miscellaneous ..	589,362	995,248	577,772	562,722	320,459
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	12,303,031	3,738,905	3,892,352	27,748,839	12,817,079
Total	141,113,153	136,962,122	138,540,861	122,616,884	99,920,329

(a) Recorded value. The estimated British currency value is £86,988,142.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA—CLASSES—*continued*.

Classes.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	£ 39,598	£ 21,655	£ 22,379	£ 15,858	£ 15,877
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	265,540	263,571	225,239	215,301	100,862
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	35,322	40,525	29,873	83,304	40,276
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	83,657	103,393	108,099	97,191	80,459
V. Live animals ..	10,363	27,010	25,196	63,403	36,638
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	33,618	38,627	40,878	34,665	10,759
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	680,755	502,739	409,360	313,216	16,181
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	381,919	368,666	358,381	334,686	298,373
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	78,053	86,180	89,620	78,826	42,519
X. Paints and varnishes ..	8,623	8,418	10,530	7,981	6,129
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,375	2,980	1,589	1,587	2,153
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	622,751	718,443	742,469	636,016	677,535
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	66,136	67,857	61,404	78,645	65,120
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	44,640	57,129	61,677	57,316	39,233
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	13,849	13,828	16,201	15,345	12,580
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	76,838	91,405	82,647	83,463	65,981
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	124,140	53,049	166,093	69,590	63,331
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	110,636	91,405	106,092	108,785	166,334
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	46,848	47,986	65,962	47,468	40,351
XX. Miscellaneous ..	239,583	1,628,303	433,871	167,608	172,439
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	6,200	10,650	34,168	10	229,877
Total	2,971,444	4,243,819	3,091,728	2,510,264	2,183,007

(a) Recorded value. The estimated British currency value is £1,916,000.

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

I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	£ 11,679,597	£ 13,107,830	£ 15,498,330	£ 14,665,424	£ 15,075,743
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	32,382,910	27,450,523	33,769,024	22,730,369	25,670,750
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	910,358	1,144,435	574,411	684,957	595,989
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	466,326	483,369	528,598	460,648	363,367
V. Live animals ..	256,711	262,594	304,385	304,166	173,297
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	69,202,396	76,602,275	71,497,445	43,861,920	36,185,210
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,078,947	1,056,145	1,003,694	650,305	228,838
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	546,099	549,589	530,855	535,545	473,774
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,667,394	1,360,553	1,714,432	1,149,452	732,258
X. Paints and varnishes ..	55,929	43,276	60,850	59,548	45,557
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,176,920	2,588,844	1,636,003	1,945,607	1,293,882
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	6,765,929	6,815,556	6,137,836	6,410,998	4,990,384
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	722,085	696,049	637,823	602,532	491,292
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,536,677	1,317,818	1,240,375	1,099,358	822,965
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	103,275	134,773	93,881	104,605	72,129
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	234,032	250,289	245,555	261,900	224,829
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	227,815	157,136	227,271	179,705	118,687
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	270,289	274,055	346,696	358,314	340,379
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	662,732	537,726	646,962	582,616	464,152
XX. Miscellaneous ..	828,945	2,623,551	1,011,643	730,330	692,898
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	12,309,231	3,749,555	3,926,520	27,748,849	13,046,956
Total	144,084,597	141,205,941	141,632,589	125,127,148	102,103,336

(a) Recorded value. The estimated British currency value is £88,904,142.

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.

Article.		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Fish preserved in tins	lb.	30,067,887	23,496,685	28,266,411	28,039,277	13,126,217
	£	1,418,103	1,141,493	1,265,510	1,342,016	501,080
Tea	lb.	52,428,163	45,378,944	50,038,049	50,790,402	46,433,350
	£	3,908,607	3,473,808	3,505,605	3,298,705	2,245,567
Whisky	gal.	925,710	1,031,212	1,024,807	946,523	385,896
	£	1,134,779	1,104,257	1,216,154	1,113,512	446,418
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636
Copra	cwt.	784,896	611,367	576,414	520,262	190,312
	£	918,164	701,156	651,683	497,320	97,999
Socks and stockings ..	£	1,659,624	1,348,950	1,148,409	792,456	67,297
Gloves	£	559,582	505,512	520,121	487,869	220,492
Hats and caps	£	870,124	952,126	983,059	683,501	121,386
Trimmings and ornaments	£	1,245,534	917,323	860,714	721,257	454,962
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,464,201	1,428,745	1,389,022	1,343,932	468,461
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	1,308,612	1,202,198	1,046,787	796,865	243,601
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck ..	£	836,142	711,209	689,991	645,828	255,527
Cotton and linen ..	£	10,028,947	8,593,908	7,571,863	7,488,675	4,123,483
Silk or containing silk	£	6,866,738	5,963,339	6,532,742	5,500,268	3,017,936
Woolen or containing wool	£	2,450,573	2,525,179	1,490,957	1,201,018	185,235
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	895,434	916,949	789,032	873,935	468,591
Bags and sacks ..	£	4,316,592	3,640,348	4,098,972	2,906,817	2,753,911
Yarns—						
Cotton	£	836,487	672,496	858,986	939,609	454,050
Woolen	£	568,843	315,157	283,890	301,829	44,736
Kerosene	gal.	33,543,260	34,704,643	40,091,368	41,162,038	35,158,991
	£	1,264,257	1,036,323	1,159,438	1,089,938	707,806
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal.	13,818,490	12,232,088	16,861,428	13,532,413	10,957,159
	£	1,153,357	936,253	1,319,081	1,139,580	738,310
Petroleum	gal.	223,396,393	252,287,568	304,582,469	361,975,866	264,085,522
	£	7,560,354	6,878,983	7,674,965	8,547,817	4,877,840
Electrical machinery and appliances ..	£	5,755,495	5,405,227	4,809,652	4,583,660	2,334,260
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	317,919	331,348	283,484	306,163	127,568
	£	1,679,972	1,721,688	1,317,115	1,517,817	507,669
Agricultural machinery	£	722,094	691,343	611,875	443,707	174,942
Metal-working machinery	£	599,252	509,574	398,684	407,190	110,344
Traction engines and road rollers	£	1,248,601	1,196,660	1,239,124	1,059,300	313,589
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes ..	£	1,691,954	1,554,577	1,805,565	1,390,469	461,715
Plate and sheet ..	£	4,723,733	4,703,837	3,954,003	3,713,883	1,339,715
Cutlery	£	984,835	819,994	812,659	673,658	364,289
Tools of trade	£	1,257,031	1,057,318	1,074,219	922,499	413,028
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	14,177,762	8,255,671	10,677,344	6,794,769	860,037
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	5,085,980	3,721,194	2,497,423	1,684,621	682,755
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	sp. ft.	367,820,251	431,852,496	323,088,698	338,462,347	116,452,047
	£	3,455,414	3,754,288	3,054,597	2,915,619	629,673
Crockery	£	766,157	748,167	741,481	694,740	391,531
Glass and glassware ..	£	1,301,772	1,219,762	1,215,092	1,098,219	280,532
Paper, printing	£	3,232,956	3,086,023	3,046,868	3,129,705	1,651,410
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,781,311	2,926,753	2,800,175	2,738,781	1,805,769
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	5,027,176	4,811,212	5,213,338	5,082,161	3,069,287
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	1,450,828	961,052	646,638	343,242	66,673
Outside Packages .. ..	£	..	..	..	1,535,385	1,794,965
All other articles	£	54,804,463	52,874,298	49,970,502	46,216,500	19,616,926
Total Imports	£	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633

(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.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Butter .. .. .centl.	765,165	991,649	1,024,428	1,073,661	1,631,807
Cheese .. .. .centl.	36,438	69,267	83,310	30,894	85,947
Eggs in shell .. .. .doz.	3,151,965	1,104,005	2,916,338	3,570,219	5,970,696
Milk and cream .. .. .centl.	177,525	206,228	253,852	164,935	123,510
Fruits, dried .. .. .centl.	633,620	631,851	1,071,543	1,144,081	1,233,706
Fruits, fresh .. .. .centl.	757,598	1,865,851	826,523	1,959,418	1,680,254
Barley .. .. .centl.	1,010,740	625,722	639,507	323,771	1,664,324
Wheat .. .. .centl.	44,355,189	31,825,414	49,137,747	24,234,424	71,533,974
Flour .. .. .centl.	9,869,282	8,675,900	11,270,066	9,314,664	10,484,864
Sugar (cane) .. .. .cwt.	1,292,301	3,051,227	3,988,837	3,634,216	3,983,096
Wine .. .. .gal.	3,077,588	3,769,257	1,736,787	2,181,533	2,205,542
Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .centl.	14,101	13,656	16,780	13,727	10,309
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) .. .. .centl.	8,277,997	7,965,460	8,577,417	7,892,288	8,602,162
Pearlshell .. .. .cwt.	45,451	44,119	45,058	58,503	48,353
Sandalwood .. .. .cwt.	172,309	128,248	189,403	72,435	59,273
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .cwt.	839,692	668,714	777,563	598,533	527,007
Coal .. .. .ton	807,148	555,617	346,658	294,503	387,851
Concentrates .. .. .cwt.	2,504,583	6,432,199	3,944,942	4,154,519	3,604,319
Copper .. .. .cwt.	83,045	146,473	131,991	219,582	243,570
Lead .. .. .cwt.	2,591,327	3,276,400	2,892,551	2,322,401	3,093,195
Zinc—bar, block, dust .. .. .cwt.	547,190	840,832	652,931	658,846	909,535
Tin—Ingots .. .. .cwt.	37,206	30,235	25,634	17,128	11,990
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) .. .. .sup. ft.	123,669,022	97,964,091	91,190,142	81,348,857	62,396,283
Soap .. .. .centl.	165,533	174,307	168,393	159,822	137,699

(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.

Article.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Butter£	4,981,234	6,727,323	7,159,446	7,001,540	8,120,165
Cheese£	131,168	260,235	299,700	124,716	244,066
Eggs in shell£	233,670	85,844	218,929	255,571	321,627
Meats£	5,198,812	4,811,522	6,335,949	6,259,924	5,747,995
Milk and cream£	1,080,963	1,188,504	1,424,313	997,512	610,653
Fruits, dried£	1,647,172	1,600,093	2,299,330	2,169,832	2,248,791
Fruits, fresh£	805,260	1,818,624	941,880	1,861,428	1,588,027
Barley£	383,103	291,636	228,707	99,046	403,919
Wheat£	20,785,414	14,629,899	20,336,199	10,036,535	14,744,468
Flour£	6,254,316	5,229,463	5,998,600	4,948,927	3,513,573
Sugar (cane)£	1,107,608	2,161,916	2,390,810	2,216,468	1,805,777
Wine£	829,799	1,058,626	496,739	553,658	518,110
Tobacco, manufactured£	362,916	352,931	399,036	347,717	272,418
Hides and skins£	8,547,198	9,896,827	9,280,898	6,584,614	3,635,577
Wool£	60,053,358	66,095,901	61,612,995	36,596,600	32,001,760
Pearlshell£	352,626	337,469	339,016	450,615	354,992
Sandalwood£	252,491	193,222	278,238	89,427	72,969
Tallow (unrefined)£	1,415,888	1,080,308	1,384,191	991,592	643,405
Coal£	965,899	690,995	428,754	346,916	411,612
Concentrates£	979,928	1,689,520	994,821	1,388,905	744,098
Copper£	161,411	265,708	319,192	625,649	485,547
Lead£	3,852,792	3,516,236	3,233,390	3,431,939	2,418,974
Zinc—bar, block, dust£	932,491	1,231,752	913,191	810,457	723,894
Tin—Ingots£	549,559	389,388	282,636	167,863	81,660
Leather£	576,074	537,700	489,375	444,439	366,558
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)£	1,422,933	1,164,801	1,100,325	965,647	712,501
Soap£	291,346	310,695	297,937	292,469	258,591
Gold£	11,367,771	2,804,249	2,958,137	26,868,534	11,382,446
Silver£	935,230	934,623	934,198	880,249	626,956
All other articles£	4,654,723	5,606,112	5,133,929	4,808,104	4,859,200
Total Exports (Australian Produce)£	141,113,153	136,962,122	138,540,861	122,616,884	99,920,329

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.
estimated British currency value is £86,988,142.

(b) Recorded value. The

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.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27 ..	59,188,128	104,939,631	164,127,759	588,835	164,716,594
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 ..	26,023,622	34,537,165	60,560,787	398,846	60,959,633

(a) The estimated Australian currency value was £68,808,000.

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.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1926-27..	128,816,047	2,965,244	131,781,291	12,297,106	6,200	12,303,306	144,084,597
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	27,748,849	125,127,148
1930-31 {	(b) 87,103,256	1,953,124	89,056,380	12,817,079	229,877	13,046,956	102,103,336
	(c) 74,171,063	1,686,123	75,857,186	12,817,079	229,877	13,046,956	88,904,142

(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 1921-31.

IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	2,105,189	2,043,132	2,157,814	1,823,775	619,909
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636
III. Sugar	47,436	56,446	44,080	49,282	16,752
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	12,884,727	11,401,193	10,732,856	10,156,619	6,824,198
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	38,935,456	35,243,751	33,291,416	28,935,639	14,332,883
VI. Metals and Machinery	33,997,641	32,154,389	29,278,935	27,311,871	10,946,912
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	11,878,797	10,694,945	11,939,811	12,330,568	7,233,924
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	3,458,945	3,396,286	3,221,320	2,851,314	1,106,687
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	3,234,162	3,238,754	3,253,824	3,326,255	2,179,831
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	5,514,674	5,815,279	4,877,474	4,629,167	1,113,854
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	3,821,279	3,187,725	3,282,764	2,773,249	1,515,943
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	6,116,816	4,650,108	3,433,966	3,418,138	1,252,068
XIII. Paper and Stationery	7,952,349	7,852,230	7,767,229	8,224,459	4,777,302
XIV. Vehicles	17,572,619	10,762,597	13,830,380	9,121,772	1,485,644
XV. Musical Instruments	1,452,955	962,576	648,261	344,925	66,873
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	9,094,214	8,576,785	9,186,039	8,455,167	4,285,951
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	3,355,746	3,939,724	3,640,734	4,583,686	1,236,420
Total Merchandise ..	164,127,759	146,936,540	143,281,449	130,758,534	60,560,787
Specie and Bullion ..	588,835	1,008,430	366,432	322,786	398,846
Grand Total ..	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633

In 1930-31 the greatest percentage decrease in imports occurred in the Vehicles division, imports of which were only 16 per cent. of those in the previous year; wood and wicker, 24 per cent.; ales and spirits, 34 per cent.; leather, 37 per cent.; earthenware, 39 per cent.; machinery, 40 per cent.; and textiles, 50 per cent. Particulars concerning the net amount of Customs Revenue collected under each Tariff Division are given on page 177.

§ 8. Excise.

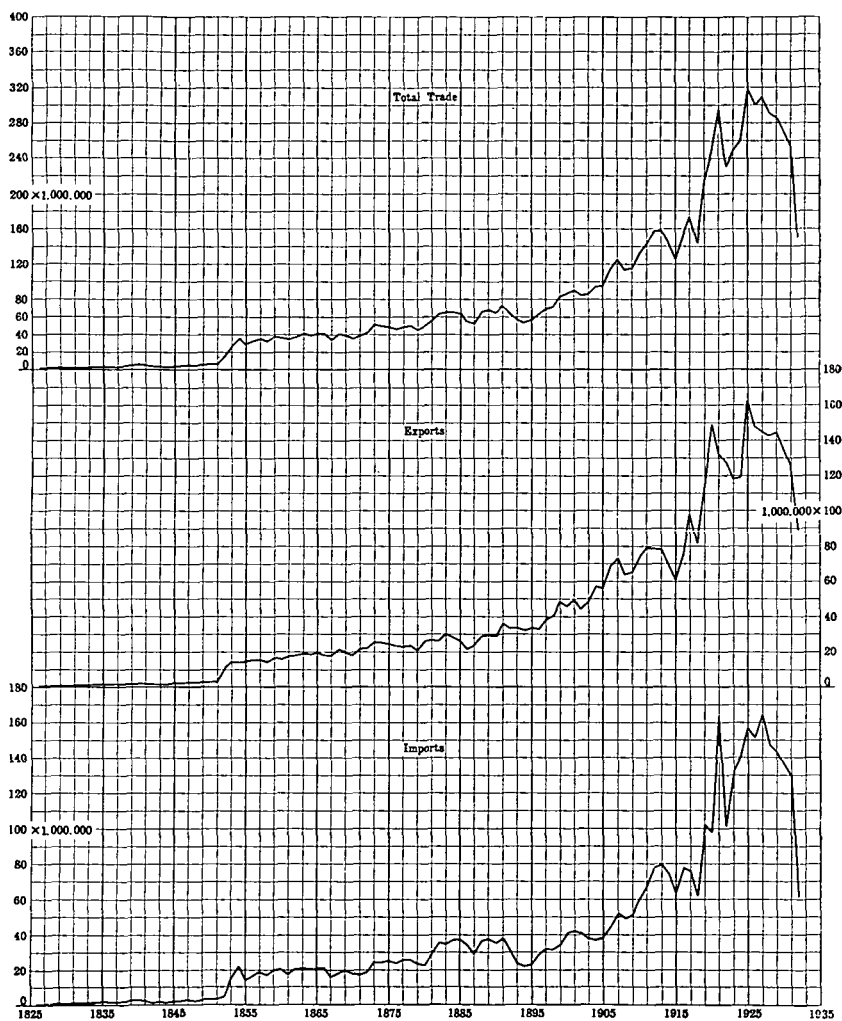
The accompanying information in regard to excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer and tobacco on which excise duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years 1926-27 to 1930-31.

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

Article.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	233,269	230,817	226,756	210,309	139,378
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	1,670	1,224	831	1,337	339
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	51,469	48,429	59,136	118,476	148,891
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	204,060	206,922	217,372	265,905	150,225
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	..	..	152	278	5
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	552,401	550,211	518,176	487,024	287,733
Liqueurs ..	1,041	163	358	852	838
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	2,144	1,759	923	172	44
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	138,739	138,279	137,887	124,636	93,205
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	542,934	406,489	248,263	258,827	238,607
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	998,005	797,258	571,399	502,061	296,044
Spirits for making Vinegar	60,389	43,303	45,005	39,426	37,283
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. (a) ..	38,194	36,173	36,109	44,113	39,641
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	31	25	55	115	200
Concentrated Grape Must ..	..	..	..	..	22,224
Total, Spirits ..	2,824,346	2,461,052	2,062,422	2,053,531	1,454,657
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Beer	70,105,029	70,755,600	71,160,596	65,095,178	52,459,070
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tobacco — Manufactured, n.e.i. ..	13,125,604	13,110,308	13,529,775	13,859,202	13,180,577
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	321,258	308,574	274,213	206,161	147,537
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	24,228	24,396	18,110	2,991	532
Total, Tobacco ..	13,471,090	13,443,278	13,822,098	14,068,354	13,328,646
Cigars—Machine-made ..	40,841	36,425	46,442	48,627	53,349
Cigars—Hand-made ..	390,990	348,002	291,842	287,618	257,019
Total, Cigars ..	431,831	384,427	338,284	336,245	310,368
Cigarettes—Machine-made	5,212,345	5,318,668	5,336,298	5,243,588	4,324,679
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	19,046	6,939	4,807	403	403
Total Cigarettes ..	5,231,391	5,325,607	5,341,105	5,244,051	4,325,082
Petrol .. ..	..	..	..	..	gal. 19,402,032
Playing Cards .. ..	..	..	..	..	doz. packs. 104,331

(a) Liquid gallons.

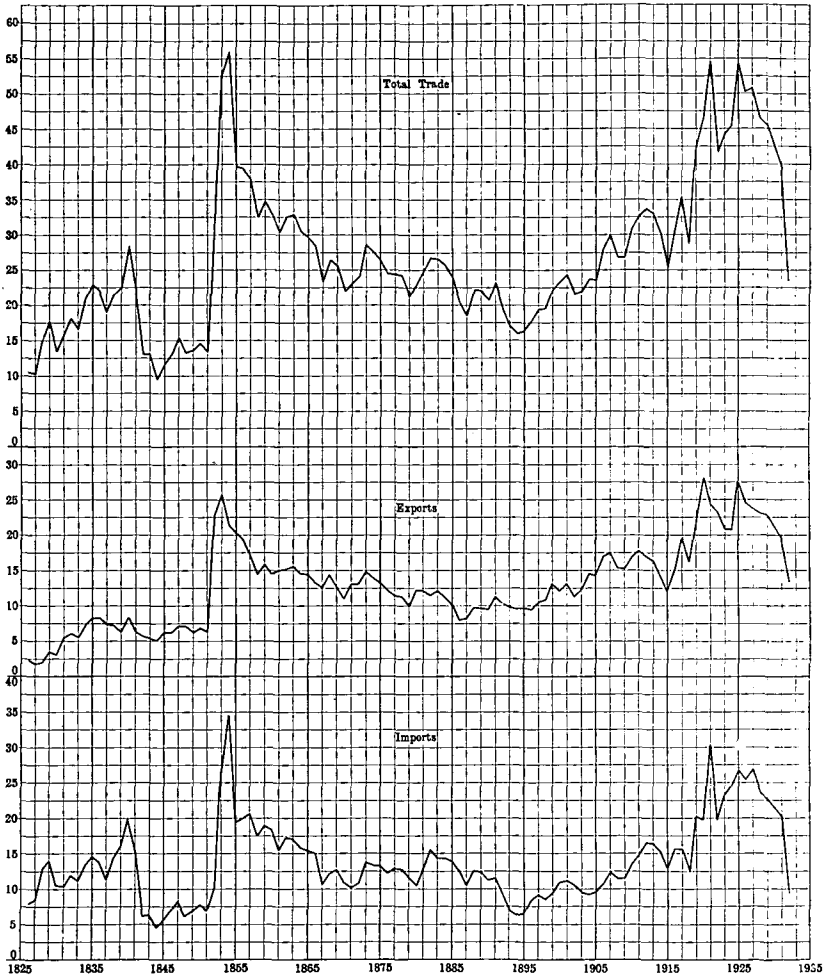
VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1930-31.



(See page 147.)

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.

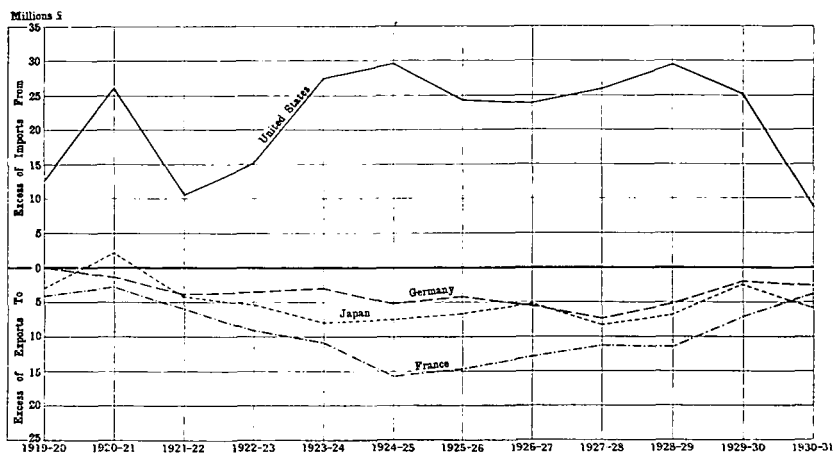
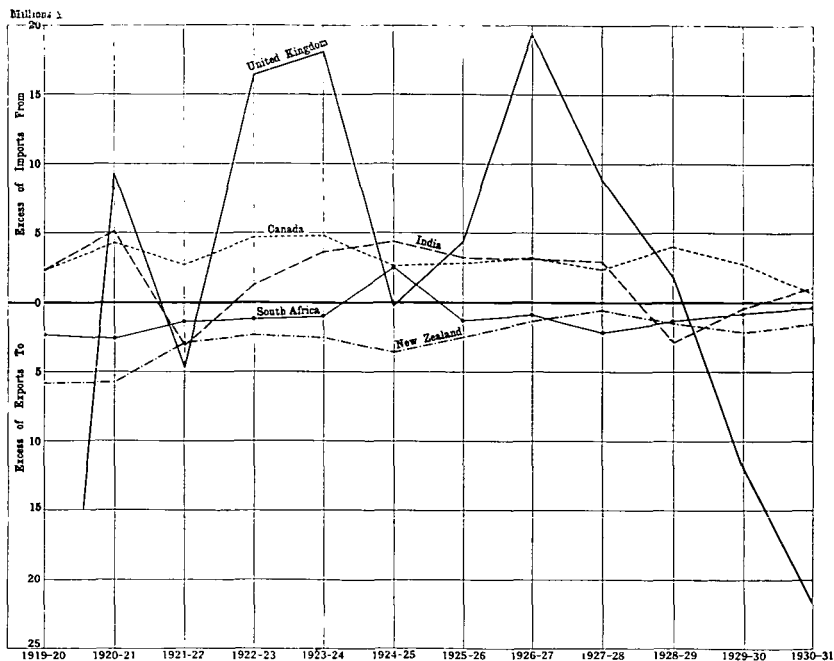
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1930-31



(See page 147.)

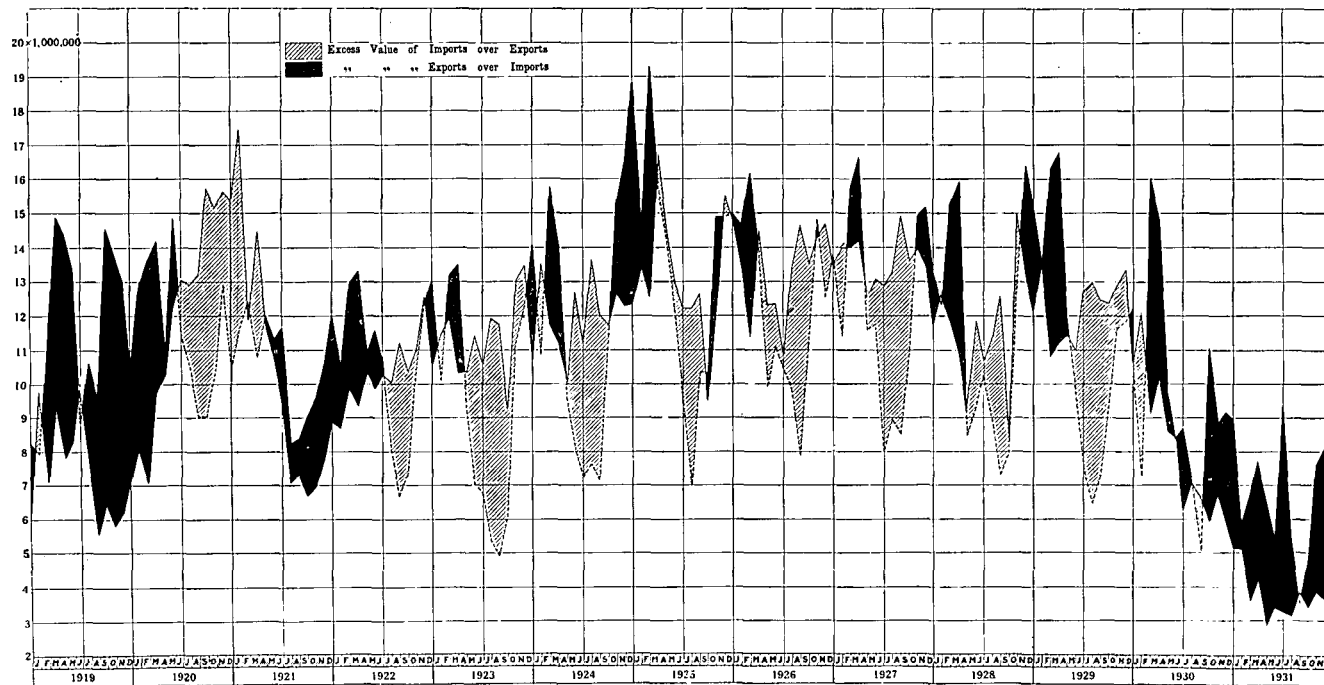
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. od. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1930-31.



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

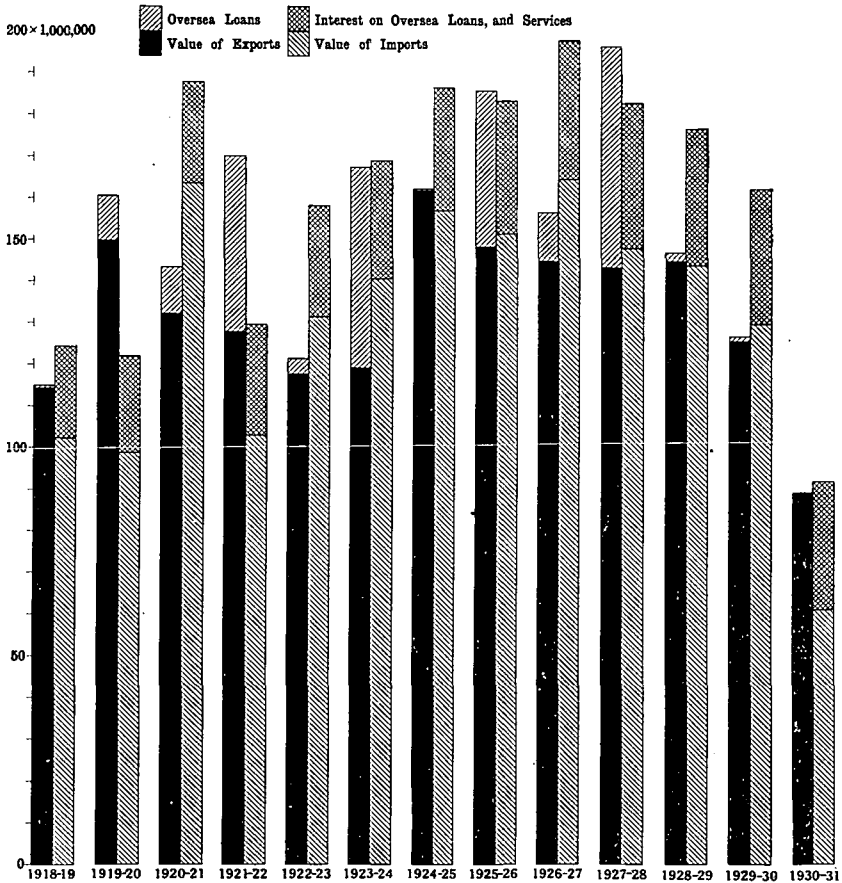
VALUE OF MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1919 to 1931.



EXPLANATION.—The base of the graph has been divided into months, but the vertical lines are drawn for each six months only.

The vertical height represents £1,000,000 in the case of both Imports and Exports. The values of Imports and Exports are shown for each month, Imports being indicated by a continuous line and Exports by a dotted line. The areas in light shading represent an excess of Imports over Exports, and the dark shading an excess of Exports over Imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AMOUNT OF LOANS RAISED OVERSEA, AND
INTEREST PAYABLE OVERSEA—AUSTRALIA, 1918-19 TO 1930-31.

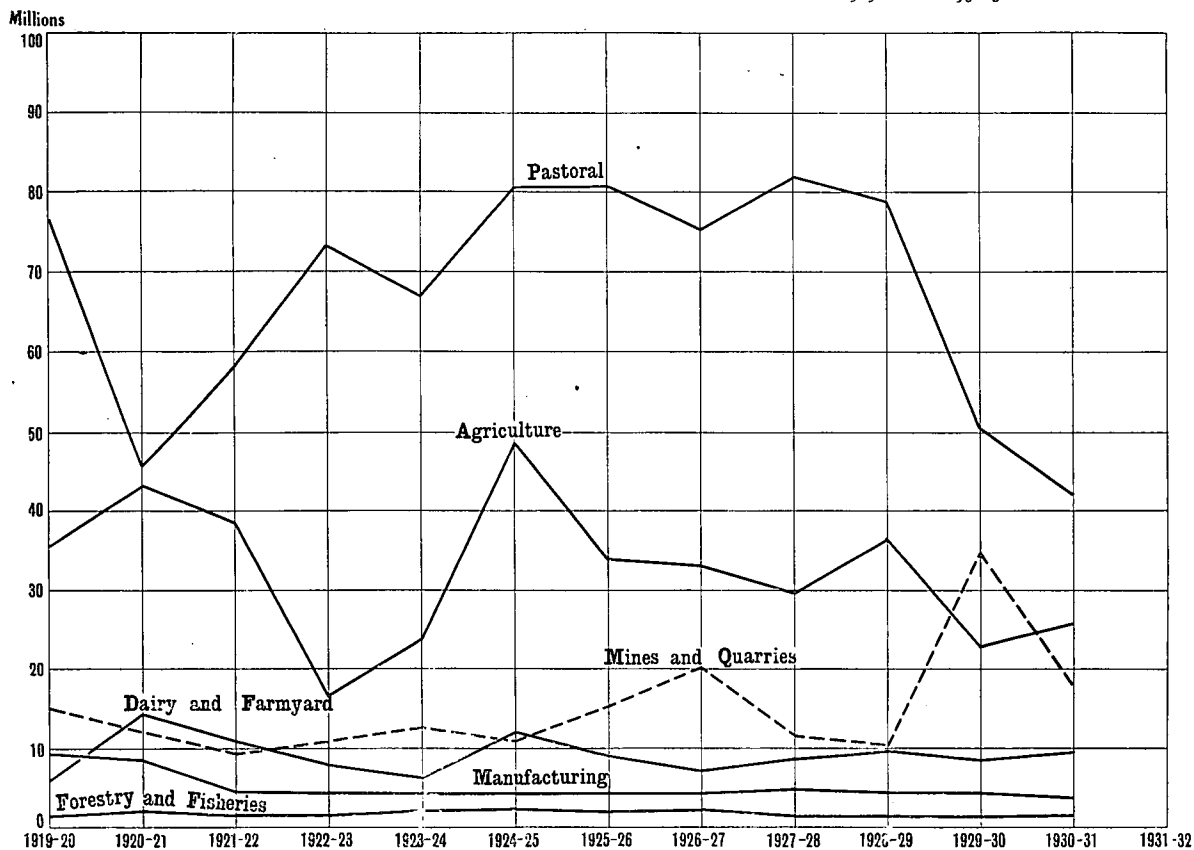


EXPLANATION.—Each vertical division of the scale represents £10,000,000. The key to the shading is given above on the graph.

Two columns are given for each year, one made up of the value of Exports and the amount of new loans raised overseas (i.e., the increase in net indebtedness); the other column consisting of the value of Imports, and the Interest on all overseas loans including services.

The first column represents items which make credit available abroad for the payments indicated in the second column.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES. 1919-20 TO 1930 31.



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.)

§ 9. Net Customs and Excise Revenue collected under the Divisions of the Tariff.

The following statement shows the net Customs and Excise revenue collected in Australia under each Division of the Customs Tariff 1921-31 during the last five years:—

NET CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIA.

Division.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	2,907,671	2,824,488	2,660,897	2,599,812	1,045,886
2. Tobacco, and Manufactures thereof ..	2,202,563	2,371,018	2,409,949	3,069,236	2,875,936
3. Sugar	20,098	16,823	11,553	10,102	684
4. Agricultural Products, and Groceries ..	1,547,448	1,402,145	1,272,314	1,277,057	1,000,419
5. Textiles, Felts, and Furs, etc.	6,237,294	5,805,203	5,361,904	5,165,448	2,069,663
6. Metals and Machinery ..	5,649,391	5,282,385	4,947,773	4,756,575	1,594,703
7. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	2,172,342	2,593,612	3,091,281	4,141,316	3,946,157
8. Earthenware, Cement, China, etc. ..	734,704	704,112	710,100	712,518	360,904
9. Drugs and Chemicals ..	560,879	519,291	534,881	538,182	358,352
10. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	1,386,297	1,598,192	1,582,021	1,805,012	379,310
11. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	953,530	844,941	870,176	1,028,410	557,298
12. Leather and Rubber ..	1,574,832	1,125,936	746,899	525,709	256,463
13. Paper and Stationery ..	747,796	759,251	763,023	878,408	732,850
14. Vehicles	3,345,546	2,535,334	3,193,681	2,316,889	377,689
15. Musical Instruments ..	520,568	303,739	267,256	137,682	13,895
16. Miscellaneous	1,192,144	1,040,627	998,500	1,116,672	708,393
Primage .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,812,941
TOTAL, CUSTOMS DUTIES	31,753,103	29,787,097	29,422,208	30,079,028	18,091,543
EXCISE.					
Beer	6,104,384	6,155,381	6,191,276	6,104,070	5,200,607
Spirits	2,065,041	1,871,288	1,755,941	1,882,456	1,318,539
Starch	9,646	4,643	134	..	..
Tobacco	1,575,086	1,571,267	1,614,336	1,641,763	1,641,477
Cigars	59,617	51,859	46,404	29,526	23,062
Cigarettes	1,896,104	1,930,429	1,936,083	1,901,038	1,619,007
Petrol .. ..	..	..	..	45,686	315,582
Playing Cards .. ..	..	..	..	120	10,433
Concentrated Grape Must	..	..	..	..	766
TOTAL, EXCISE DUTIES	11,709,878	11,584,867	11,544,174	11,604,659	10,129,473
TOTAL, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES	43,462,981	41,371,964	40,966,382	41,683,687	28,221,016
Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Customs	71,995	62,307	83,650	77,231	*133,154
Excise	11,669	12,322	10,944	11,574	11,562
GRAND TOTAL	43,546,645	41,446,593	41,060,976	41,772,492	28,365,732

* Includes Duty on Ships' Stores £67,936, previously included under the several Customs Divisions.

The percentage of net Customs revenue collected on the total value of dutiable goods in each year was as follows :—1926–27, 19.4 per cent. ; 1927–28, 20.2 per cent. ; 1928–29, 20.4 per cent. ; 1929–30, 22.4 per cent. ; and 1930–31, 25.3 per cent. The corresponding percentages on the total value of merchandise only were—1926–27, 30.3 per cent. ; 1927–28, 31.6 per cent. ; 1928–29, 32.6 per cent. ; 1929–30, 38.1 per cent. ; and 1930–31, 44.4 per cent. Both calculations are based on sterling values and on the assumption that the value of clearances would approximate to the value of imports.

§ 10. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board overseas 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 1930–31, 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	1918–19 ..	857,507	1,765,367
1907	663,724	998,897	1919–20 ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1920–21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1921–22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1922–23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1923–24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1924–25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1925–26 ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1926–27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1914–15 ..	829,875	1,587,757	1927–28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1915–16 ..	719,510	1,544,872	1928–29 ..	1,009,163	2,316,116
1916–17 ..	748,852	1,676,116	1929–30 ..	742,353	2,046,561
1917–18 ..	632,910	1,389,291	1930–31 ..	607,537	1,653,141

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to overseas vessels in 1930–31 were—Oils, £445,084 ; meats, £191,833 ; butter, £42,684 ; fish, £38,821 ; and vegetables, £20,297.

The Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on overseas vessels and consumed in Australian ports amounted in 1930–31 to £67,936.

§ 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 1929–30 and 1930–31 in comparison with those for the years 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)		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	£	Index No.	£	Index No.	£	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	22,869,702	214	25,889,696	242
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	50,648,170	120	42,102,801	100
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	8,543,215	222	9,458,515	245
Mines and Quarries	21,926,310	100	9,815,643	45	8,063,470	36
Fisheries	424,849	100	501,802	118	406,984	96
Forestry	1,106,549	100	1,130,061	102	849,574	77
Total Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	93,508,593	117	86,771,040	108
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,111,935	178	3,419,893	148
Total	82,352,215	100	97,620,528	119	90,190,933	110

(a) Base year. (b) Recorded value; the estimated British currency value is £76,837,000 and the corresponding index number 93.

2. Effect of Price Changes.—If the effect of price changes be eliminated from the above figures by the application of the export price index-numbers, the relative quantitative results will be approximately as follows:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—ELIMINATION OF PRICE CHANGES.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	£	Quantity Index Numbers.	£	Quantity Index Numbers.	£	Quantity Index Numbers.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	17,417,899	163	35,908,038	336
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	41,927,293	100	44,742,615	106
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	6,141,780	159	8,906,323	231
Mines and Quarries	21,926,310	100	8,166,092	37	8,569,043	39
Fisheries	424,849	100	526,550	124	478,805	113
Forestry	1,106,549	100	701,901	63	534,660	48
Total Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	74,881,515	94	99,139,484	124
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	2,394,836	104	2,263,330	98
Total	82,352,215	100	77,276,351	94	101,402,814	123

(a) Base year.

3. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the first of the two preceding tables 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, while in the second table the effect of price changes during the period has been taken into account. In the table showing exports according to recorded value the pastoral group occupies the highest place and in 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 51.07 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 51.88 per cent. in 1929-30, and 46.68 per cent. in 1930-31. Exports of pastoral produce were £8,545,369 less in total value in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group.

The value of agricultural produce exported in 1929-30 was thirteen million pounds in excess of mineral exports, but in 1930-31 exports of agricultural products were nearly eighteen million pounds in excess of mineral exports. The agricultural group, which was equivalent to 14.21 per cent. of the total exports during 1913, increased to 28.71 per cent. in 1930-31.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 5.13 per cent. during 1913 to 10.49 per cent. in 1930-31, due to an increase in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to a marked extent and the manufacturing group exports, which were 3.07 per cent. in 1913, represented 3.79 per cent. in 1930-31.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 19 per cent. during 1929-30 and 10 per cent. during 1930-31, as compared with the total value of exports during the year 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes during the period is shown in the second table. Higher prices of commodities inflated the value of exports in 1929-30 and lower prices in 1930-31 had the opposite effect, and on the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1929-30 were 6 per cent. less, but the exports of 1930-31 were 24 per cent. greater than those of 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the individual groups. The fall in prices during 1930-31 for all industrial groups was particularly marked in the pastoral group. Owing to increased production, however, the total quantities exported in 1930-31 were greater than in 1929-30. Exports in the agricultural group show outstanding increases whilst in the pastoral group the fall in prices was more than balanced by the increased quantity exported. The decline shown in the mines and quarries group is due to the decrease in gold production.

Compared with the year 1913 the quantity of exports of agricultural produce in 1930-31 showed an increase amounting to 236 per cent.; dairy and farmyard produce, 131 per cent.; fisheries, 13 per cent.; and pastoral products, 6 per cent. On the other hand the gold production of 1930-31 was only 39 per cent. of that in 1913, whilst forestry products exported were only 48 per cent., and those of the manufacturing group declined 2 per cent.

4. **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, 1921-22 to 1930-31, 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.

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.
	£1,000.	%	£1,000.	%	%
Agriculture	863,341	21.22	301,567	24.62	34.93
Pastoral	1,031,171	25.34	689,005	56.25	66.81
Dairy and Farmyard	463,962	11.41	89,057	7.27	19.19
Mining	211,695	5.20	84,208	6.87	39.78
Forestry and Fisheries	114,922	2.82	18,604	1.52	16.18
Total Primary Produce	2,685,091	65.99	1,182,441	96.53	44.03
Manufacturing	1,383,775	34.01	42,539	3.47	3.07
Total	4,068,866	100.00	1,224,980	100.00	30.11

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 25.3 per cent., and agriculture with 21.2 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.5 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 56.3 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and dairy groups with 24.6 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.5 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, 44.0 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.

The percentage of manufactured goods exported was comparatively small, only 3.1 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

§ 12. Export Prices and Volume of Exports.

[This subject is dealt with in the Appendix to the present volume.]

§ 13. 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 1926–27 to 1930–31 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
IMPORTS.					
Gold—Specie ..	£ 81,278	£ 539,532	£ 502	£ 17,372	£ 5,357
Bullion ..	487,242	432,566	346,948	273,451	368,378
Total ..	568,520	972,098	347,450	290,823	373,735
Silver—Specie ..	16,578	30,778	13,932	25,419	23,074
Bullion ..	3,667	5,298	4,923	6,480	1,947
Total ..	20,245	36,076	18,855	31,899	25,021
Bronze—Specie ..	70	256	127	64	90
GRAND TOTAL ..	588,835	1,008,430	366,432	322,786	(a) 398,846

(a) British currency values. The estimated Australian currency values are: Imports £468,000; Exports £15,298,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Items.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
EXPORTS.					
Gold—Specie ..	£ 10,763,242	£ 2,197,297	£ 2,915,797	£ 26,866,824	£ 11,131,293
Bullion ..	609,167	610,861	68,358	1,715	1,142,269
Total ..	11,372,409	2,808,158	2,984,155	26,868,539	12,273,562
Silver—Specie ..	19,760	52,007	33,327	32,605	198,291
Bullion ..	911,107	880,550	908,971	847,635	556,367
Total ..	930,867	932,557	942,298	880,240	754,658
Bronze—Specie ..	30	33	67	70	18,736
Total— Australian Produce ..	12,297,106	3,730,098	3,892,352	27,748,839	12,817,079
Other Produce ..	6,200	10,650	34,168	10	229,877
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,303,306	3,740,748	3,926,520	27,748,849	13,046,956 (a)

(a) British currency values. The estimated Australian currency values are: Imports £468,000; Exports £15,298,000.

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 1930-31.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES—AUSTRALIA, 1930-31.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	15,926	..	15,926	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	11,772	3,411	15,183	10,380,710	1,172,559	11,553,269
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	956,300	488,203	1,444,503
New Zealand ..	..	206,146	206,146	2,905	1,810	4,715
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	..	..	..	136	136
Nauru ..	..	..	..	3,030	..	3,030
Papua ..	..	628	628	655	..	655
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	2,680	..	2,680
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	159,087	159,087	1,720	..	1,720
Total British Countries..	27,698	369,272	396,970	11,348,000	1,662,708	13,010,708

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES—
AUSTRALIA, 1930-31—*continued.*

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
China	209	..	209	..	32,940	32,940
France	146	..	146	..	..	..
Germany .. ..	..	..	..	80	1,877	1,957
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	..	..	..	100	..	100
Pacific Islands : New Hebrides .. ..	..	..	..	140	..	140
United States of America	468	1,053	1,521	..	1,111	1,111
Total Foreign Countries ..	823	1,053	1,876	320	35,928	36,248
GRAND TOTAL ..	28,521	370,325	398,846 (b)	11,348,320	1,698,636	13,046,956 (b)

(b) British currency values. The estimated Australian currency values are : Imports, £468,000 ; Exports, £15,298,000.

§ 14. 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. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represented, prior to the war, approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded ; of Switzerland, 45 per cent. ; of France, 20 per cent. ; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. ; whereas in Australia the same element represents, normally, about 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

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 Memorandum on International Trade and Balances of Payments.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1930.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.*		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia (a) ..	58.6	74.2	132.8	9 0 11	11 9 2	20 10 1
United Kingdom ..	957.1	570.8	1527.9	20 15 10	12 8 0	33 3 10
Canada ..	207.5	182.3	389.8	20 17 8	18 7 0	39 4 8
India ..	141.0	189.5	330.5	0 11 5	0 15 4	1 6 9
New Zealand ..	41.9	43.6	85.5	28 2 3	29 5 1	57 7 4
Union of South Africa (b) ..	57.9	67.9	125.8	6 10 9	7 13 4	14 4 1
United States of America ..	616.2	777.1	1393.3	5 0 4	6 6 7	11 6 11
Argentine Republic ..	146.7	121.9	268.6	13 2 1	10 17 10	23 19 11
Belgium ..	176.6	149.9	326.5	21 18 2	18 11 10	40 10 0
China ..	123.8	84.6	208.4	0 5 8	0 3 10	0 9 6
Denmark ..	91.2	83.9	175.1	25 14 11	23 13 9	49 8 8
France ..	421.4	344.8	766.2	10 4 11	8 7 8	18 12 7
Germany ..	508.7	554.4	1063.1	8 1 0	8 15 6	16 16 6
Italy ..	187.3	131.1	318.4	4 10 3	3 3 2	7 13 5
Japan ..	154.3	146.6	300.9	2 7 10	2 5 6	4 13 4
Netherlands ..	199.7	142.0	341.7	25 9 10	18 2 7	43 12 5
Norway ..	58.2	37.2	95.4	20 2 9	12 17 5	33 0 2
Sweden ..	91.6	85.4	177.0	14 19 4	13 19 2	28 18 6
Switzerland ..	100.2	69.4	169.6	24 12 8	17 1 3	41 13 11

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1931, British currency values.

(b) Including bullion and specie.

§ 15. 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 a permanent resident Commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade has 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 a previous page 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 does 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 1927-28 to 1930-31 are shown in the table hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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	289,229	947,697
	1927-28	543,121	5,551	2,602	63,836	419,528	2,866,708
	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
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1927-28	1,427,503	178,672	9,115	35	85	1,767,497
	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
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1927-28	21,668,829	2,274,573	1,344,313	3,286,503	2,430,423	38,488,491
	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	32,545,428
	1930-31	7,913,673	673,087	448,170	1,641,178	744,615	15,898,259
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1927-28	23,580,677	252,298	1,301,313	19,932	15,235,404	42,801,886
	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
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	493,679	3,134,750
	1927-28	4,735,665	203,949	225,769	17,220	679,462	7,873,998
	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
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1927-28	781,800	100,686	393,619	99,773	247,725	2,421,411
	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
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1927-28	1,432,079	25,483	173,246	126,560	172,230	2,422,822
	1928-29	1,400,213	34,721	192,494	148,560	170,096	2,455,467
	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	818,937
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1927-28	2,004,417	268,284	236,200	44,795	940,899	4,811,212
	1928-29	1,888,485	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
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1927-28	707,437	151,734	89,391	3,560	938,476	4,157,292
	1928-29	558,855	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	897	121,190	769,959
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1927-28	56,881,528	3,461,221	3,775,571	3,662,171	21,064,292	107,811,317
	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	2,516,641	3,683,535	3,435,655	17,628,664	92,096,505
	1930-31	20,762,980	1,310,364	1,726,467	1,912,285	4,938,414	39,797,872
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1927-28	67,676,412	3,876,897	4,621,410	4,282,614	35,005,221	146,936,540
	1928-29	62,012,018	3,700,279	4,545,501	4,707,299	35,307,341	143,281,449
	1929-30	54,241,400	3,070,645	4,314,678	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

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	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	{ 1927-28	18.95	0.19	0.09	2.23	14.63	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
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	{ 1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	{ 1927-28	80.76	10.11	0.52	..	..	100
	{ 1928-29	82.51	10.11	0.40	..	..	100
	{ 1929-30	82.58	9.37	0.47	..	..	100
	{ 1930-31	92.19	3.86	0.15	..	0.03	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	{ 1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	{ 1927-28	56.30	5.91	3.49	8.54	6.31	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	2.82	10.32	4.68	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	{ 1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	{ 1927-28	55.09	0.59	3.04	0.05	35.60	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
Paper and Stationery	{ 1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	{ 1927-28	60.14	2.59	2.87	0.22	8.63	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
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	{ 1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	{ 1927-28	29.82	3.84	15.02	3.81	9.45	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
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	{ 1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	{ 1927-28	59.11	1.05	7.15	5.22	7.11	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
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	{ 1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	{ 1927-28	41.66	5.58	4.91	0.93	19.56	100
	{ 1928-29	36.22	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
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	{ 1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	{ 1927-28	17.02	3.65	2.15	0.09	22.57	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
Total above-mentioned articles	{ 1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	{ 1927-28	52.76	3.21	3.50	3.40	19.54	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
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	{ 1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	{ 1927-28	42.66	2.64	3.15	2.91	23.82	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

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £122,631,560 during 1926-27, and thereafter declined each year to £39,797,872 in 1930-31. The principal classes of goods in the latter year were—(a) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres, £15,898,259 and (b) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £12,338,793. The value of goods included in these two

groups represented 71 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1930-31. In previous years imports of the latter group were greater than those in the apparel and textiles group, but in 1930-31 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 52.17 per cent. during 1930-31, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 61.15 per cent. in 1922-23. In six of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1930-31 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed reduced proportions were—apparel, textiles, etc.; earthenware, cements, etc.; and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1930-31 with 92.19 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 49.78 per cent. of apparel and attire; 62.17 per cent. of paper and stationery; 56.68 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 58.09 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 4.80 per cent. in 1930-31. The most important classes of goods imported from Japan are as follows:—Silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, raw silk, crockery, fish and fancy goods.

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, and further declined in 1930-31 to 12.41 per cent. 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 1930-31 it was £4,938,414. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1930-31 were greater than those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles; and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 2.73 per cent. in 1929-30 with an increase to 3.29 per cent. in 1930-31. 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 1914-15 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 1930-31 was 4.34 per cent. as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany were manufactured metals and machinery, apparel and textiles.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1930-31 for the United Kingdom and the United States of America and increased for France, Germany and Japan. The largest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from the United States of America which fell from 19.14 per cent. in 1929-30 to 12.41 per cent. in 1930-31.

§ 16. Commonwealth Trade Representation in Overseas Countries.

The Commonwealth is represented in the United Kingdom by the Right Honourable S. M. Bruce, C.H., P.C., 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 that 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 Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918, and oversea trade matters come within the scope of the duties attaching to that office.

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.

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 to Canada and generally to represent Australia in a commercial capacity in that Dominion.

§ 17. 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.