

CHAPTER VII.

TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to 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. This information is not repeated in the present issue. Particulars of recent legislation relating to overseas trade are given hereunder.

2. **Customs Tariff 1933.**—The Tariff Schedule now in operation is a consolidation of the Schedules to the Customs Tariff 1933 (Act No. 27 of 1933), and the Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1933 (Act No. 31 of 1933). Customs Tariff 1933 incorporates the *Customs Act* 1901–1930 and repeals the undermentioned Acts :—Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (No. 26 of 1926), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (No. 45 of 1926), Customs Tariff 1928 (No. 2 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1928 (No. 35 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1928 (No. 36 of 1928) and Customs Tariff 1930 (No. 3 of 1930). The Customs Tariff 1933 validates collections of all duties of Customs demanded or collected pursuant to the Tariff Proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the undermentioned dates (but not including proposals for the imposition of primage duties or the special duty of Customs):—25th February, 1932; 17th March, 1932; 3rd May, 1932 (Customs Proposals Nos. 3 and 4); 24th May, 1932, and 1st September, 1932.

The Customs Tariff 1921–1930 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The Customs Tariff 1933 makes no provision for an Intermediate Tariff, but provides duties of Customs under two headings—"British Preferential Tariff" and "General Tariff". The rates of duty imposed under the "British Preferential Tariff" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference, and that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia.

The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British protectorate or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

The "General" Tariff applies to all importations excepting :—

- (a) Goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom;
- (b) Goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries when admissible under the British Preferential Tariff or at a special rate of duty: Canada (*vide* Act No. 13 of 1931 as amended by Resolution introduced into Parliament on 7th December, 1933); New Zealand (*vide* Act No. 26 of 1933); Norfolk Island (*vide* Act No. 15 of 1913); Papua and New Guinea (*vide* Act No. 26 of 1926, as amended); and British non-self-governing Colonies, British Protectorates and certain Territories governed under British mandate.

The Duties of Customs imposed by Customs Tariff 1933 (No. 27 of 1933), except in respect of items in the Schedule for which a later date is specified came into force on the 14th October, 1932.

Customs Tariff 1933 provides for duties on certain goods to be deferred. Where a deferred duty on any goods is provided in the Schedule, the Minister shall refer to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether the deferred duty should or should not operate on and after the date to which it has been deferred. The Board shall report whether the goods in respect of which the deferred duty is provided are being made or produced in Australia or will be so made or produced on, or immediately after, the date to which the duty has been deferred—(a) in reasonable quantities; (b) of satisfactory quality; and (c) at a reasonable price having regard, among other things, to the probable economic effect of the imposition of the deferred duty upon other industries concerned, and upon the community in general. Upon receipt of a report from the Tariff Board, the Minister may defer the duty further by notice published in the *Gazette*.

During the period 3rd April, 1930, to the 23rd July, 1931, a special customs duty equal to 50 per cent. of the rate already in force was imposed on a number of items which were mostly of a luxury nature. The Act validating the collection of these rates (No. 56 of 1931) was assented to on the 26th November, 1931. The list of items affected was reduced on the 24th May, 1932, and further reductions were made subsequently. From the 5th October, 1933, the items affected were—fancy goods, sporting requisites and toys, jewellery and imitation jewellery, rubber, gum, and wading boots.

By proclamation of the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited; the principal items affected being confectionery, jams and jellies, agricultural implements, platedware, matches, spirits, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, batteries, and wireless receiving sets. This prohibition of importation was repealed in respect of 43 items on the 24th February, 1932, and in respect of 11 items on the 18th May, 1932. The revocation of the remaining prohibitions was made on the 31st August, 1932.

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

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

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

Further amendments removing or reducing primage duties were made on the following dates:—26th February, 1932; 1st September, 1932; 14th October, 1932; 14th November, 1932; 8th March, 1933; and 5th October, 1933.

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

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

labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in their finished state. These conditions were superseded during the year 1925.

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) To goods, not wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the terms of paragraph (a), provided they contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding paragraphs, to goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia provided they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (d) It is essential in every case that the final process or processes of manufacture shall take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods shall be consigned therefrom direct to Australia.

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

The Customs Tariff (No. 27 of 1933) provides that the British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods or manufactures of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference (see Section 151A of the Customs Act 1901-1930). These conditions are set out briefly above. It also provides that the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British Protectorate, or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have also been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, during July and August, 1932, a trade agreement providing increased preference was made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Tariff proposals embodying the terms of the trade agreement came into operation on the 14th October, 1932. An Act entitled the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act*, No. 57 of 1932, assented to on the 2nd December, 1932, approved the provisions of the trade agreement arising out of the Conference at Ottawa. Briefly stated the Commonwealth Government agrees to (a) invite Parliament to pass legislation making the tariff changes necessary to give effect to the preference formula set forth in the agreement; (b) that protection by tariffs shall be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success; (c) that during the currency of the agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration may

be given to the case of industries not fully established; (d) that the Australian Tariff Board review existing protective duties in accordance with the above principles, and after the receipt of the report of the Board the Parliament shall be invited to vary, wherever necessary, the tariff on goods of United Kingdom origin in such manner as to give effect to such principles; (e) that no new protective duty shall be imposed and no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods to an amount in excess of the recommendation of the Tariff tribunal; (f) that United Kingdom producers shall be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it has under consideration above-mentioned matters; (g) that, in so far as concerns goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government undertake to (i) repeal the proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain goods; (ii) remove as soon as practicable the surcharges imposed by resolution introduced into the Parliament of Australia on 24th May, 1932; and (iii) to reduce or remove primage duty as soon as the finances of Australia will allow.

The agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and come into effect on 20th August, 1932 (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken.)

The concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom under the terms of the Ottawa trade agreement on goods of Australian origin are set out briefly in Section 6 of this Chapter. Further reference to this trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book, No. 26, 1933.

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-1911 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the basis of the imports during 1932-33, the Tariff of 1921-1933 extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time increased the margin of preference to 14.2 per cent. *ad valorem*. These percentages relate to all imports on which preference was granted, whether dutiable or free under the preferential provisions. With regard to imports on which preference was granted, and which were dutiable under both the Preferential and General Tariffs, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty paid in 1932-33, under the Tariff of 1921-1933, on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 18.8 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 33 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-1933 to the total imports of £A30,155,747 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1932-33 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £A27,292,910, upon which, duty to the amount of £2,923,866 was collected. Under the General Tariff, the same goods would have been required to pay £6,803,543 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods, £3,879,677 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 14.2 per cent. on the value of the goods subject to preference. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during the year 1932-33 were textiles, £1,478,639; metals and metal manufactures, £785,878; machines and machinery, £257,680; paper, £356,137; drugs, chemicals, etc., £186,200; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £122,505; spiritus and alcoholic liquors, £71,589; and earthenware, glass, etc., £96,861.

From the preceding paragraph it appears that, if there had been no preference, and the General Tariff had been operating on the goods actually imported under the preferential provisions, there would have been £3,879,677 more collected in Customs duties in Australia. The consumer in Australia has, therefore, benefited approximately to this amount by preference at the expense of the Treasury, which has had, of course, to make up the loss in other ways. It is improper, however, to speak of this sum as the "value" of preference to the United Kingdom. Some of the preferential goods would have come from the United Kingdom in any case without preference. For the rest, it is not possible to assess in money the value to the United Kingdom of £1,000,000 of additional export trade.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £A16,841,635, and the duty collected thereon was £4,692,270, or £2,348,161 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

The following table shows the effect of the Preferential provisions of the Customs Tariff on imports of goods affected favorably or adversely by the British Preferential Tariff during the years, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.
IMPORTS OF GOODS AFFECTED FAVORABLY OR ADVERSELY BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "FREE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 12,009,600	8,506,549	11,729,146	6,957,878	4,660,270	5,961,194
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ ..	..	..	979,201	538,593	866,145
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% ..	..	..	14.1	11.6	14.5
Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	£ 1,258,068	898,344	1,599,757	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 10.5	10.6	13.6	..	..	..
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 11,168,139	11,992,546	15,563,764	11,252,926	8,728,184	10,880,441
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ 3,252,703	2,354,104	2,923,866	4,487,419	2,842,803	3,826,125
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% 29.1	19.6	18.8	39.9	32.6	35.2
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 4,769,743	3,968,834	5,203,786	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 42.7	33.1	33.4	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£ ..	..	..	3,005,557	1,810,769	2,344,109
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	% ..	..	..	26.7	20.8	21.6
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£ 1,517,040	1,614,730	2,279,920	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	% 13.6	13.5	14.6	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential Tariff rates ..	£ ..	..	..	1,481,862	1,032,034	1,482,016
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	% ..	..	..	13.2	11.8	13.6

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff".

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS
TARIFF—continued.

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
TOTAL GOODS—"FREE" AND "DUTIABLE", AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 23,177,739	20,499,095	27,292,910	18,210,804	13,388,454	16,841,635
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ 3,252,703	2,354,104	2,923,866	5,466,620	3,381,396	4,692,270
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% 14.0	11.5	10.7	30.0	25.2	27.8
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 6,027,811	4,867,178	6,803,543	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 26.0	23.7	24.9	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£ ..	..	..	3,005,557	1,810,769	2,344,109
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	% ..	..	..	16.5	13.5	13.9
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£ 2,775,108	2,513,074	3,879,677	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	% 12.0	12.2	14.2	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential rates ..	£ ..	..	..	2,461,063	1,570,627	2,348,161
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	% ..	..	..	13.5	11.7	13.9

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff"

NOTE.—For the purpose of the above analysis the value of imports is stated in Australian currency.

(ii) *Exchange Adjustment.* The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act* (No. 29 of 1933) assented to 4th December, 1933, provides for adjustments in Duties of Customs, consequent upon depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of countries, to goods on which the British Preferential Tariff applies. This Act came into operation on the 5th October, 1933. The application of Section 5 of the Act is explained hereunder:—

The deduction to be made from duty in respect of protected goods (covered by items specified in the schedule to the Act and admissible under the British Preferential Tariff) on account of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currency of the British country exporting the protected goods to Australia will depend on—

- (a) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; or
 (b) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent., and less than $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

If (a), the deduction from the amount of duty will be—(i) one-fourth of the amount of duty; or (ii) $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($\frac{1}{8}$) of the value for duty, whichever is the less:

If (b) applies, the deduction will be—(i) one-eighth of the amount of duty; or (ii) $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value for duty, whichever is the less. The telegraphic transfer (buying) rate shall determine the extent of depreciation of Australian currency.

Only those protected goods imported from British countries in relation to whose currency Australian currency is depreciated to the extent necessary to invoke the provisions of the Act will be affected. The United Kingdom will be the principal country affected, Canada, and, to a very minor degree, certain of the Colonies proclaimed as being entitled to the British Preferential Tariff will be affected also. New Zealand's currency is practically of equal value to Australian, therefore, imports from that country will not at present be affected.

Primage will be calculated in accordance with the Customs Act and paid on the value for duty as hitherto.

(iii) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.* Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1933 be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule to the resolution of 10th March, 1933 (Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference)) proposals are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green and dry ginger, coconuts, Rangoon beans, kapok and sesame seeds, arecanuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca and spices. Total imports from Papua during 1932-33 amounted to £151,183, imports of goods entitled to preference to £56,244, and duties remitted to £48,211. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1932-33 amounted to £800,467, imports of goods entitled to preference to £44,668, and the duties remitted to £34,181.

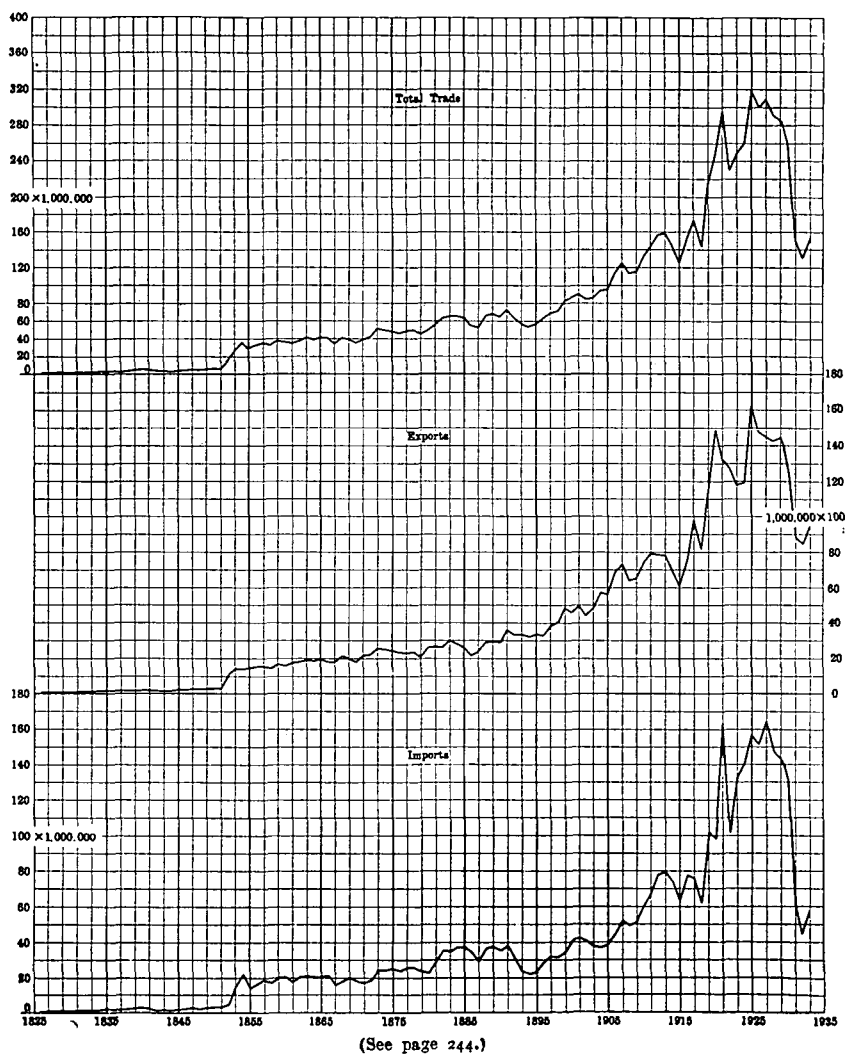
5. *Reciprocal Tariffs.*—(i) *General.* The Tariff Act of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. The purpose of the Intermediate Tariff, as announced by the Minister for Customs when submitting the schedule to Parliament, was stated in Year Book No. 26, p. 224. The Intermediate Tariff is not now a feature of the Tariff Act of Australia.

The trade agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, held at Ottawa, Canada, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia materially altered the existing conditions of preference. The agreement provides special preferential trade conditions between the Commonwealth of Australia and the United Kingdom and certain of its dependencies. The Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the 13th October, 1932, embodied the main provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, and imposed duties of customs under two headings, viz. :—British Preferential Tariff ; and General Tariff. No provision was made for an Intermediate Tariff. The terms of the agreement conceded by the Commonwealth Government are briefly stated in Section 4 of this Chapter and the concessions granted, under the agreement, by the Government of the United Kingdom on goods of Australian origin are set out in Section 6. A review of the trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 26, 1933.

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

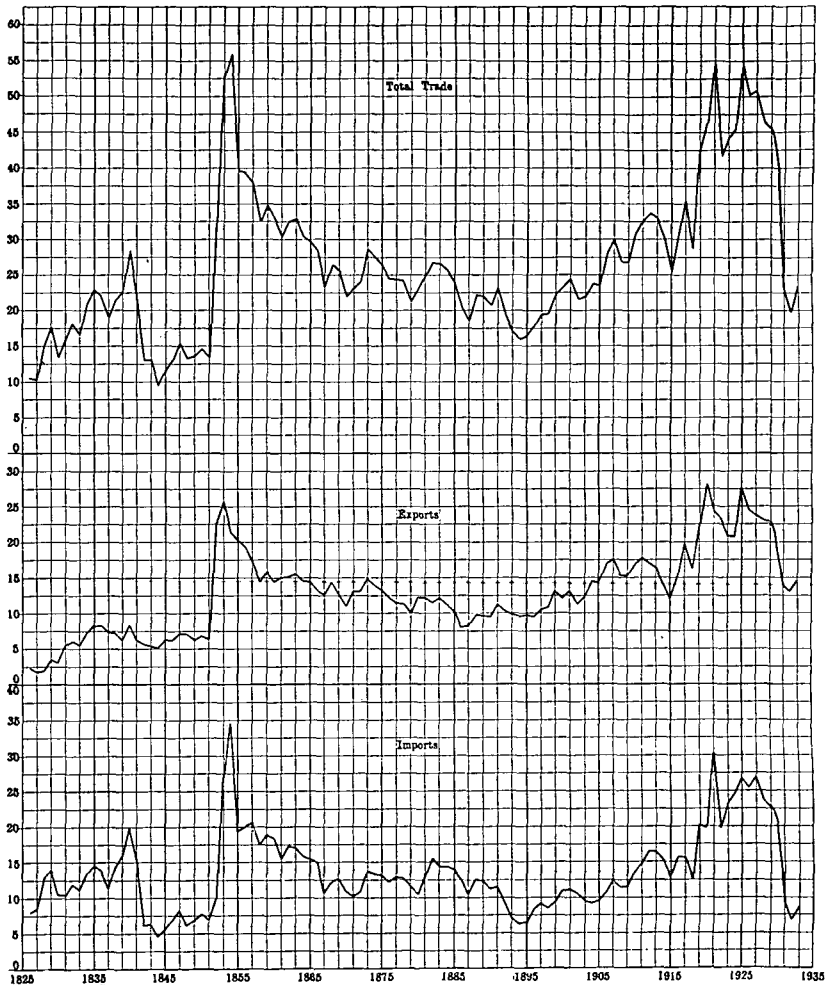
The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, since when South African goods imported have had no special tariff treatment.

VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA 1826 TO 1932-33.



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.

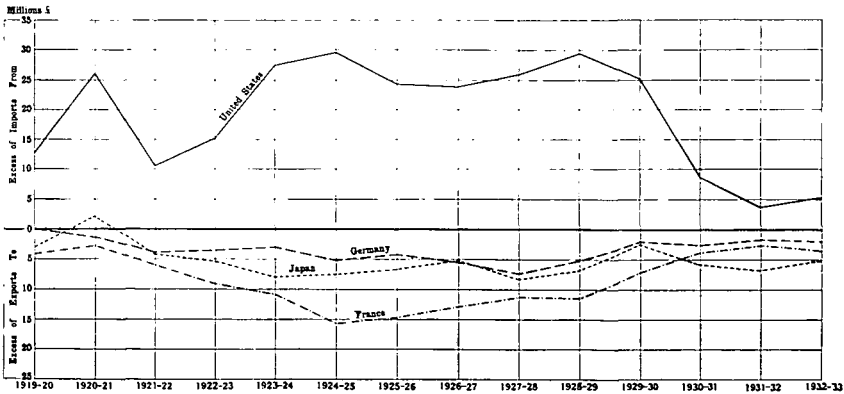
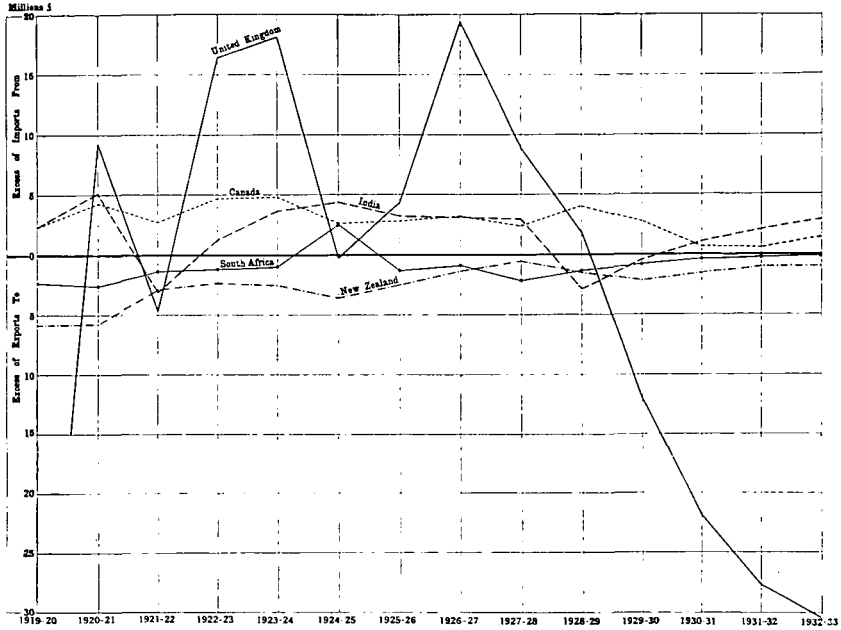
VALUE: PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1932-33.



(See page 244.)

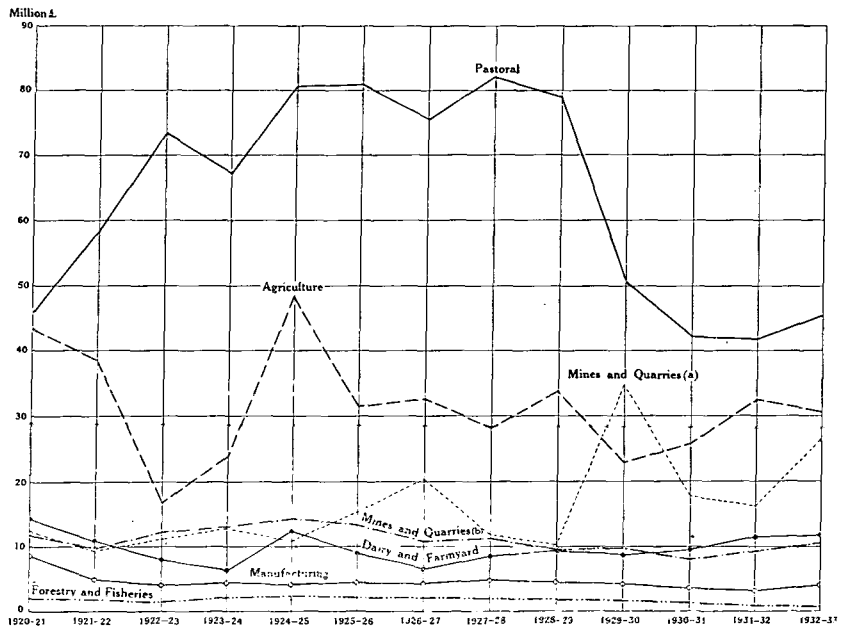
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. od. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1932-33.



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

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 TO 1932-33



EXPLANATION.—Mines and Quarries (a) represents the total exports of the produce of this industry, including bullion and specie.

Mines and Quarries (b) represents the export of products other than Gold, to which is added the value of gold produced in the respective years.

(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 was 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 £1,103,008 from New Zealand during 1932-33 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable amounting in value to £309,998 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £209,324. In addition, goods valued at £38,695, were admitted under the preferential rates of duty, the duty remitted on such goods being £8,352. The total of the duties remitted on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £217,676, representing a margin of preference of 62.4 per cent. on the value of the goods entitled to preference. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £251,424; fish, £44,826; and dried milk, £5,297; the amounts of duty remitted being £192,454, £13,957, and £3,114 respectively.

A new Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand came into operation on 1st December, 1933, and was ratified by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) No. 26 of 1933, which repealed the earlier Acts. The Act of 1933 provides that duties on all goods specified in the schedule to the Act shall be at the rates indicated therein, and that all goods other than those provided for in the schedule shall be subject to the rates in force under the British Preferential Tariff. The rates of duty on goods re-exported from New Zealand (not being goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand) and which are imported into Australia, and upon which if they had been imported into Australia direct from the country of origin would have been subject to the rates of duty under the British Preferential Tariff, shall be the rates of duty in force under that tariff.

The Act provides that films produced in New Zealand by or for the Government of New Zealand for publicity purposes shall be admitted free of duty, also that cocoa beans the produce of Western Samoa shall not be subject to any higher duties than those paid on cocoa beans the produce of any British non-self-governing Colony or Protectorate or any Territory under British mandate. Nothing in the Act shall apply to goods being the produce of Cook Islands.

Goods, the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand, are exempt from prime duty.

The conditions of preference in the Act provide that goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of New Zealand if they conform to the laws and regulations in force in Australia which apply to such goods when imported under the British Preferential Tariff (*vide* section 151A of *Customs Act* 1901-1930) except that goods not wholly produced or manufactured in New Zealand, need not contain more than 50 per cent of New Zealand labour and/or material in their factory or works cost, instead of 75 per cent. under the conditions of the United Kingdom preference.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* A reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia was effected in September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries came into operation. The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act (No. 13 of 1931) and the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) proposals introduced into Parliament on 13th October, 1932, reaffirmed the principle of granting preferences for their mutual advantage and extended preferential conditions. 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, gelatine, glue, honey, hops, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, veneers and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports :—Carbide of calcium, cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), timber, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and vehicles, viz., motor chassis (unassembled and assembled), and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels and bodies.

During 1932–33 the imports from Canada amounted in Australian currency to £A2,900,100 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £A2,529,100, the principal items being paper, £A748,500; timber, £A505,100; motor vehicles, etc., £A360,800; and fish, £A326,100. The duty on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference under the General Tariff would have been £A829,929, but of this amount £A496,710 was remitted under the Preferential Tariff, being equivalent to 19.6 per cent. on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £900,000, the principal items being dried fruits, £408,514; fruits, preserved, £32,086; meats, £17,184; sugar, £360,221; wine, £16,524; tallow, £15,526, and butter, £12,446.

6. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that such goods have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless a specified percentage 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 this Tariff 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 1932, valued at £4,290,811, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £1,529,130 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been subject to the rates applicable to similar imports from foreign countries. The main items receiving preference and the amount of rebate were sugar, £790,501; wine, £605,764; and dried fruits, £123,510.

The effect of the concessions granted by the Ottawa Trade Agreement, which came into operation on 15th November, 1932, is not taken into account in the above estimate, nor is the effect of the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed on certain foreign goods by Section 1 of the *Imports Duties Act* 1932, which came into operation on 1st March, 1932.

Conditions of preference to goods of Australian origin imported into the United Kingdom were revised in the trade agreement signed at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. Increased preference was granted and the list of commodities entitled to preference was extended. This agreement provides that for eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products free entry for produce of Australia will be continued for three years certain. Article 2 of the agreement provides that the British Government will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on foreign goods specified in Schedule B, the duties of customs specified therein in place of the duties (if any) now leviable. The goods and duties in Schedule B are as follows :—Wheat in grain, 2s. per quarter; butter, 15s. per cwt.; cheese, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; apples, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; pears, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; apples, canned, 3s. 6d. per cwt., in addition

to duty in respect of sugar content; other canned fruits, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s., 10s. 6d. per cwt.; eggs in shell, (a) not exceeding 14 lb. per great 100, 1s. per great 100; (b) over 14 lb. but not exceeding 17 lb., 1s. 6d. per great 100; (c) over 17 lb., 1s. 9d. per great 100; condensed milk, whole, sweetened, 5s. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; condensed milk, whole, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; honey, 7s. per cwt.; copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, etc., 2d. per lb.; oranges, raw, 3s. 6d. per cwt. from 1st April to 30th November; grape fruit, raw, 5s. per cwt., from 1st April to 30th November; and grapes (other than hothouse) 1½d. per lb. from 1st February to 30th June. Schedule C provides that the margin of preference on wine not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit shall be 2s. per gallon.

The British Government undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section 1 of the *Import Duties Act* 1932 on the following foreign goods shall not be reduced except with the consent of the Commonwealth Government:—Leather, tallow, canned meat, zinc, lead, barley, wheaten flour, macaroni, dried peas, dressed poultry, casein, eucalyptus oil, meat extracts and essences, copra, sugar of milk, sausage casings, wattle bark, asbestos and dried fruits other than currants.

The duties provided on foreign wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc are conditional on Empire producers continuing to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world price.

The agreement provides for the regulation of imports of frozen mutton and lamb and frozen and chilled beef into the United Kingdom from foreign countries (*vide* Schedule H).

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 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 1921–1933 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 1921-1929, reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1933. During the year the Board furnished 109 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and of these reports 71 related to matters on which public inquiries had been held. The subjects dealt with comprised :—Tariff revision, 70 ; adjustment of protective duties to compensate for effects of Primage and Exchange, 1. The reports on matters which did not call for public inquiry were :—Admission of goods under by-law, 2 ; deferred duties, 36.

The Report states that the general problem of the Board, viz., the determination of reasonable rates of duty, has been rendered more difficult than at any previous period through the introduction or continuance of factors not existent a few years ago when trade and industrial conditions were deemed to be normal. Among these are the *United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932* (Ottawa Agreement) which includes important clauses affecting the fixation of rates of duty ; the imposition of primage which imposes an additional landing charge of indeterminate permanency ; the currency exchange conditions ; and the industrial depression which continues seriously to interfere with economical production in many industries.

By the Ottawa Agreement the Government of the United Kingdom pledged itself to take certain action towards securing to Australian exporters a more stable and profitable market in the United Kingdom for their products. In return the Commonwealth Government pledged itself to revise the Tariff on lines intended to secure for United Kingdom manufacturers a greater share of the Australian market. In Australia action was taken in two directions, viz. :—(a) The margin of British preference on certain goods was increased from the 13th October, 1932, and (b) the general revision of the duties imposed on goods imported from the United Kingdom was instituted. The general revision of duties under the British Preferential Tariff is in progress and is being carried out in accordance with principles laid down in the Ottawa Agreement, the most important of which are—(a) that protection shall be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success ; and (b) that, except in the case of industries not fully established, the protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production. The Report states that the interpretations placed upon both these provisions by interested parties have been as divergent as their interests. To interpret clause (a) as demanding the abolition of duties in all such cases would inevitably result in hardship and unemployment. On the other hand, the retention of duties at too high a level may lead to expansion on an uneconomic basis. The Board, therefore, recommends a duty which, while limiting the excess, should enable the industry to hold a proportion of the market and to have an opportunity of qualifying for greater output. A reduced duty permits of importations of the lines least suitable for Australian manufacture, admittedly with an added impost on the consumer, but in the circumstances this is inevitable.

According to the Report the interpretation of clause (b) of the Agreement has given rise to much controversy. Both in Australia and in the United Kingdom it appears to have been assumed by some that the giving of " full opportunity of reasonable competition " entails finely adjusting duties so as to place efficient manufacturers of the United Kingdom and of Australia on exactly the same level in the Australian market. There is no doubt that such a practice would seriously reduce the sale of goods that can be made in Australia and sold at reasonable prices. This would seriously dislocate industries which have been established for years and would lead to an increase in unemployment, together with wastage of huge capital investment. The subversive consequences of such a policy could not fail to engender opposition to the Ottawa Agreement.

Other matters dealt with in the Report are :—Protective effect of Primage ; Protective effect of Exchange, and admission of plant and machinery under Departmental By-laws.

The Minister for Trade and Customs, on 14th December, 1932, referred to the Tariff Board for public inquiry and report the question as to the practicability of evolving some method of varying duties imposed under protective items of the Customs Tariff to meet the operation of exchange and primage. After public inquiry the Tariff Board, on 13th April, 1933, issued a Report and Recommendation on Adjustment of protective duties to compensate for the effects of Exchange and Primage. The comments and recommendations of the Board are too lengthy and technical to be briefly reviewed in this chapter. The recommendation of the Board regarding exchange adjustment was embodied in Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 29 of 1933) assented to 4th December, 1933. In regard to primage duty, the Board reaffirms its recommendation to the Minister, dated 5th August, 1932, that primage duty should be removed from protective items in the Tariff Schedule, and suggests the adoption of such recommendation so soon as the Government considers that revenue considerations permit.

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

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

Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922. The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act (No. 30 of 1933) assented to 4th December, 1933, repeals section 8 of Act 1921-1922 and provides new clauses relating to Exchange Special Duty.

9. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act.—This Act (No. 16 of 1905), as amended by Act No. 37 of 1926, by Act No. 15 of 1930 and Act No. 13 of 1933, 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. 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) seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Acts passed in 1933.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1933 :—

Canned Fruits Export Control Act (No. 9 of 1933). An Act to amend the *Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926-1930*.

Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act (No. 13 of 1933). An Act to amend the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1930* and for other purposes.

Excise Tariff (No. 20 of 1933). An Act relating to Duties of Excise.

Excise Tariff No. 2 (No. 21 of 1933). An Act relating to Duties of Excise.

Spirits Act (No. 23 of 1933). An Act to suspend the operation of Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the *Spirits Act 1932*.

Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Agreement Act (No. 24 of 1933). An Act to ratify an Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand in relation to Preferential Duties of Customs and certain other matters.

Sales Tax Assessment (New Zealand Imports) Act (No. 25 of 1933). An Act to amend various Sales Tax Assessment Acts 1930-1933.

Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act (No. 26 of 1933). An Act relating to Preferential Duties of Customs on Goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand and for other purposes.

Customs Tariff 1933 (No. 27 of 1933). An Act relating to Duties of Customs. The *Customs Tariff 1921-1930* was repealed by this Act.

Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act (No. 28 of 1933). An Act to amend the *Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act 1922-1929*.

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 29 of 1933). An Act to provide for Adjustments in Duties of Customs consequent upon depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of countries to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff applies.

Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act (No. 30 of 1933). An Act to amend the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922*.

Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1933 (No. 31 of 1933). An Act relating to Duties of Customs.

Fruit Growers' Relief Act (No. 39 of 1933). An Act to provide for financial assistance to the States in the provision of relief to Fruit Growers.

Wheat Growers' Relief Act (No. 42 of 1933). An Act to provide for financial assistance to the States in the provision of relief to Wheat Growers and for other purposes.

Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 43 of 1933). An Act relating to the Imposition, Assessment and Collection of a Tax upon Flour and certain Imported Goods in the manufacture of which Flour has been used.

Flour Tax Act (No. 1) (No. 44 of 1933). An Act to impose a Tax upon Flour manufactured in Australia by any person, and sold or delivered, or used in the manufacture of goods for sale, by him.

Flour Tax Act (No. 2) (No. 45 of 1933). An Act to impose a Tax upon Flour held in stock by certain persons on the fourth day of December, 1933.

Flour Tax Act (No. 3) (No. 46 of 1933). An Act to impose a Tax upon Flour and certain goods imported into Australia.

Dairy Produce Act (No. 58 of 1933). An Act relating to Trade and Commerce with other countries and among the States in certain Dairy Produce.

Dried Fruits Act (No. 59 of 1933). An Act to amend the *Dried Fruits Act 1928*.

Silver Agreement Act (No. 62 of 1933). An Act to ratify and approve certain agreements relating to the production of Silver.

Wheat Acquisition Act (No. 67 of 1933). An Act to provide for the acquisition of Wheat by the Commonwealth and for other purposes.

Tariff Board Act (No. 69 of 1933). An Act to amend the *Tariff Board Act 1921-1929*.

Trade Commissioners Act (No. 74 of 1933). An Act to provide for the appointment of Trade Commissioners for the Commonwealth and for other purposes.

§ 3. Trade Representatives.

1. *Oversea.*—The Commonwealth of Australia is represented in the United Kingdom by the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C., High Commissioner, with head-quarters at Australia House, London. Matters affecting the oversea trade of Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office.

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

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

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

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

The *Trade Commissioners Act (No. 74 of 1933)* assented to 15th December, 1933, provides for the appointment of one or more Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners of the Commonwealth in such places as the Governor-General determines. At 30th June, 1934, one appointment under the Act had been made, Mr. R. H. Nesbitt being appointed as Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.

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

§ 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. *Value of Imports.*—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff

Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901-1931 now provides that "when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher ;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export ; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country."

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

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

2. *Value of Exports.*—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from the 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for—(a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers, or an f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment ; (b) *Butter*—the current market value less the amount paid as export bonus ; (c) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate.

The export values shown for sugar and butter for the years 1925-26 to 1927-28 inclusive have been amended also to accord with the new basis of valuation.

From the 1st July, 1930, the basis adopted for the value of exports of *wool* provides that the export value of (a) 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 (b) for wool shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices is to be adopted.

From the 1st July, 1932, the basis adopted for the value of exports of *wheat* was — (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold ; (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

During the year 1930-31 exports of merchandise generally were recorded in Australian currency and exports of bullion and specie in British currency, but from the 1st July, 1931, exports of bullion and specie are recorded in Australian currency also. The exports of bullion and specie during 1930-31 have been re-valued and are shown in the following tables in Australian currency. The comparison of export values for 1930-31 to 1932-33, 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 British currency.

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 Territory. 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 Overseas Trade Bulletin No. 30 for the year 1932-33, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a 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 classified list of items has been materially increased. The revised classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,690 separate import items and 523 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From the 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Overseas Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year. A table is given in § 14 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1930 to 1933 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.

§ 5. Overseas Trade.

1. **Total Overseas Trade.**—(i) *Including Gold.* The following table shows the total trade (including gold) 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 following table.)

TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA.

(INCLUDING GOLD.)

Period. (a)	Recorded Value. (c)			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826 to 30	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831 „ 35	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836 „ 40	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841 „ 45	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846 „ 50	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851 „ 55	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856 „ 60	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861 „ 65	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866 „ 70	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871 „ 75	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876 „ 80	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881 „ 85	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886 „ 90	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891 „ 95	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896 „ 1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901 „ 05	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906 „ 10	51,508	69,336	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 0	23 4 0	41 18 0	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 5	20 18 2	44 5 7	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 8 7	20 15 2	45 3 9	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	161,311	318,454	26 14 4	27 8 5	54 2 9	102.7
1925-26 ..	151,638	146,209	297,847	25 5 2	24 7 1	49 12 3	96.4
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,084	308,801	26 17 11	23 10 6	50 8 5	87.5
1927-28 ..	147,945	141,206	289,151	23 13 4	22 11 9	46 5 1	95.4
1928-29 ..	143,648	141,633	285,281	22 12 0	22 5 8	44 17 8	98.6
1929-30 ..	131,081	125,127	256,208	20 7 4	19 8 9	39 16 1	95.5
1930-31(d)	60,960	104,355	..	9 7 6	16 1 0	..	..
(e)	60,960	88,904	149,864	9 7 6	13 13 6	23 1 0	145.8
1931-32(d)	44,713	107,967	..	6 16 6	16 9 6	..	..
(e)	44,713	85,003	129,716	6 16 6	12 19 5	19 15 11	190.1
1932-33(d)	58,014	121,268	..	8 15 8	18 7 3	..	..
(e)	58,014	96,857	154,871	8 15 8	14 13 4	23 9 0	167.0

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920-21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 21 and earlier issues. From 1914-15 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (b) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table, § 9. (c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see § 8, paras. 5 and 6. (d) Recorded values. Imports, British currency; Exports, Australian currency. (e) British currency values.

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

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

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

In 1927-28 and for each year to 1931-32 there was a downward trend in the total oversea trade. This downward movement terminated in 1932-33 when the total trade (valued in British currency) amounted to £154,871,331, an increase of £25,155,832 on the figures for the previous year. Imports increased by £13,300,992 and exports by £11,854,840, or £1 19s. 2d. and £1 13s. 11d. per head of population respectively. Compared with imports during 1931-32 marked increases were recorded in imports of the following commodities:—spiruous and alcoholic liquors, textiles, bags and sacks, petroleum spirit and oils, electrical machinery and appliances, iron and steel, plated ware and cutlery, tools of trade, motor vehicles and parts, undressed timber, glass and glassware, paper, fertilizers and arms, ammunition and explosives. In quantity and value exports of the following principal commodities were greater than during 1931-32:—wool, hides and skins, lead, flour, raisins and fresh fruits; increased quantities of butter and frozen lamb were exported but values were lower. Frozen beef, wheat, sugar and wine were sent overseas in less quantities, and the values also were lower.

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

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Period.	Imports excluding Gold.	Exports excluding Gold.	Total Trade excluding Gold.	Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1927-28	146,934	138,397	285,331	23 11 4	22 3 11	45 15 3	94.2
1928-29	143,300	138,648	281,948	22 12 3	21 17 7	44 9 10	96.8
1929-30	130,788	98,259	229,047	20 7 10	15 6 4	35 14 2	75.1
1930-31	60,586	76,631	137,217	9 7 1	11 16 8	21 3 9	126.5
1931-32	44,059	75,472	119,531	6 15 0	11 11 4	18 6 4	171.3
1932-33	56,872	78,823	135,695	8 12 3	11 18 8	20 10 11	138.6

2. *Balance of Trade.*—The table on page 244 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21, while the above table shows the percentage of exports on

imports (excluding gold) for each financial year, 1927-28 to 1932-33. Reference to the first mentioned table shows that prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. During the subsequent decennial period to 1929-30, there was an excess of imports, though exports were in excess in the years 1921-22 and 1924-25. In 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33, however, exports were again largely in excess of imports.

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

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

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

British Currency Values.

Year.	A. Total Imports other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte).	B. Total Exports, other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte).	C. Gold produced in Australia.	D. Total of Mer- chandise exports and Gold. Production.	E. Commodity Balance of Trade.	F. Net Ex- ports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production.	G. Total Balance.
				B+C	D-A	F	E+F
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	76.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	9.4	84.5	6.1	- 7.3	- 1.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	36.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	- 3.7	- 1.8
1914-15 ..	64.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	- 2.5	- 6.3	- 3.8
1915-16 ..	77.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	- 5.3	2.3	- 3.0
1916-17 ..	76.0	86.3	6.6	92.9	16.9	4.8	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.8	75.0	5.8	80.8	20.0	- 0.9	19.1
1918-19 ..	95.0	106.8	5.4	112.2	17.2	- 5.6	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	50.8	0.1	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.8	4.7	131.5	-32.3	0.6	-31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	124.3	3.8	128.1	25.1	- 0.3	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	115.6	3.3	118.9	-12.8	- 1.1	-13.9
1923-24 ..	140.6	116.7	3.2	119.9	-20.7	- 0.4	-21.1
1924-25 ..	146.7	160.4	2.8	163.2	16.5	-12.3	4.2
1925-26 ..	151.3	141.9	2.3	144.2	- 7.1	1.7	- 5.4
1926-27 ..	164.1	132.7	2.2	134.9	-29.2	8.6	-20.6
1927-28 ..	146.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	- 6.4	- 0.3	- 6.7
1928-29 ..	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	- 2.8	0.8	- 2.0
1929-30 ..	130.8	98.2	1.9	100.1	-30.7	24.7	- 6.0
1930-31 ..	60.6	76.6	2.2	78.8	18.2	9.7	27.9
1931-32 ..	44.1	75.5	3.6	79.1	35.0	5.3	40.3
1932-33 ..	56.9	78.8	4.6	83.4	26.5	12.3	38.8

(a) First six months only.

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

§ 6. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value (in British currency) of the imports into Australia of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries during the past five years. The figures hereunder, however, do not indicate with any degree of precision the competitive forces of different countries in the Australian import trade. To measure the success or otherwise of these forces requires some analysis which will show the relative amounts of different classes of goods supplied by different countries. The results of such an analysis, confined to the major classes of manufactured goods imported, are shown in § 13 of this Chapter.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	57,022,757	54,248,339	23,283,784	17,408,811	23,541,877
British Possessions—					
Canada	4,871,529	3,502,421	1,377,217	1,392,271	2,315,462
Ceylon	1,966,171	2,125,141	1,061,478	598,177	624,562
India	6,052,506	5,021,449	3,778,492	2,775,356	3,423,103
Malaya (British)	1,133,963	812,513	274,894	276,654	271,407
New Zealand	2,067,143	1,512,774	774,970	702,686	731,200
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	516,544	442,516	229,316	217,512	334,747
Papua	117,894	105,098	134,145	138,972	96,848
Territory of New Guinea	320,134	223,412	55,714	68,483	90,950
Other Islands	848,640	719,391	288,756	228,768	328,971
Union of South Africa	586,879	302,879	89,823	56,598	99,048
Other British Possessions	639,831	867,623	424,887	352,196	456,435
Total, British Possessions	19,121,234	15,635,217	8,489,692	6,807,673	8,773,333
Total, British Countries ..	76,143,991	69,883,556	31,773,476	24,216,484	32,315,210
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	910,797	985,005	312,023	282,131	391,294
China	633,217	568,664	347,641	314,778	266,938
France	3,700,279	3,070,645	1,498,306	1,145,829	1,195,470
Germany	4,545,501	4,341,678	1,997,056	1,427,079	1,831,636
Italy	1,449,629	1,350,849	658,308	453,891	676,139
Japan	4,707,299	4,181,643	2,370,558	2,396,734	3,536,581
Netherlands	1,145,378	1,134,921	631,634	361,405	461,674
Netherlands East Indies	7,091,619	6,282,653	4,011,194	2,648,948	2,930,951
Norway	890,414	655,523	214,440	188,300	305,455
Pacific Islands	220,174	268,409	148,271	73,942	70,552
Philippine Islands	163,030	174,518	39,957	35,947	34,899
Sweden	1,480,808	1,671,786	822,563	693,433	886,332
Switzerland	1,969,079	1,566,721	926,144	471,054	478,436
United States of America	35,307,343	30,313,535	11,399,005	7,037,417	8,084,047
Other Foreign Countries	2,941,046	2,802,069	1,631,293	1,098,211	1,881,833
Total, Foreign Countries ..	67,155,613	59,368,619	27,017,393	18,629,099	23,032,237
Total	143,299,604	129,252,175 (a)	58,790,869 (a)	42,845,583 (a)	55,347,447 (a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages 1929-30, £1,535,385, 1930-31, £1,794,965, 1931-32, £1,213,561 and 1932-33, £1,524,882.

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

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

Country of Origin.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	39.80	41.97	39.60	40.63	42.54
British Possessions—					
Canada	3.40	2.72	2.34	3.25	4.18
Ceylon	1.37	1.64	1.81	1.38	1.13
India	4.22	3.88	6.43	6.48	6.18
Malaya (British)	0.79	0.63	0.47	0.65	0.49
New Zealand	1.44	1.17	1.32	1.64	1.32
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.52	0.61
Papua	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.32	0.17
Territory of New Guinea	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.16	0.16
Other Islands	0.59	0.56	0.49	0.53	0.60
Union of South Africa	0.42	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.18
Other British Possessions	0.45	0.67	0.72	0.83	0.83
Total, British Possessions..	13.34	12.10	14.44	15.89	15.85
Total, British Countries ..	53.14	54.07	54.04	56.52	58.39
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.64	0.76	0.53	0.66	0.71
China	0.44	0.44	0.59	0.73	0.48
France	2.59	2.38	2.55	2.67	2.15
Germany	3.17	3.36	3.40	3.33	3.33
Italy	1.01	1.05	1.12	1.06	1.22
Japan	3.28	3.24	4.05	5.59	6.38
Netherlands	0.80	0.88	1.07	0.84	0.83
Netherlands East Indies	4.96	4.85	6.83	6.18	5.29
Norway	0.62	0.51	0.36	0.44	0.55
Pacific Islands	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.17	0.12
Philippine Islands	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.63
Sweden	1.03	1.29	1.40	1.62	1.06
Switzerland	1.37	1.21	1.58	1.10	0.86
United States of America	24.64	23.45	19.39	16.43	14.60
Other Foreign Countries	2.05	2.17	2.77	2.58	3.40
Total, Foreign Countries ..	46.86	45.93	45.96	43.48	41.61
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the period covered by the above table showed alternate decreases and increases in successive years, with a gradual upward tendency, the percentage for 1931-32 marking an improvement compared with the previous year with a further improvement in 1932-33. The United Kingdom supplied 42.54 per cent. of the imports during 1932-33, compared with 39.80 per cent. in 1928-29, an increase of 2.74 per cent. The proportion of imports from British Possessions increased from 13.34 per cent. in 1928-29 to 15.85 per cent. in 1932-33, owing to the fact that the imports of bags and sacks from India were sustained at a higher level than imports in the aggregate. There were, in addition, small increases in the imports from Canada and Nauru. The proportion of imports supplied by foreign countries declined from 46.86 per cent. in 1928-29 to 43.48 per cent. in 1931-32, with a further decline to 41.61 per cent. in 1932-33, a decrease of 5.25 per cent. during the five yearly period. During the five years some marked changes occurred in the proportion of imports from foreign countries, e.g. Japan supplied 6.38 per cent. during 1932-33 as compared with 3.28 per cent. during 1928-29, the proportion of imports from that country showing a steady increase during the last three years. Imports from Netherlands East Indies were 4.85 per cent. in 1929-30 and rose, owing to a greater share in the tea trade, to 6.83 per cent. in the following year, declined to 6.18 per cent. in 1931-32,

with a further drop to 5.29 per cent. in 1932-33. The share of imports supplied by the United States of America declined from 23.45 per cent. in 1929-30 to 19.39 per cent. in 1930-31 with a further decline in 1932-33 to 14.60 per cent.

Compared with the previous year imports from the United States were £1,046,630 higher in 1932-33, but the proportion of the total imports declined by 1.83 per cent. Japan supplied £1,139,847 more imports in 1932-33 and increased the proportion of trade by 0.79 per cent. The principal items imported from Japan and from the United States of America may be found on pp. 254 and 256 respectively.

Imports from British countries fell from £31,773,476 in 1930-31 to £24,216,484 in 1931-32, a drop of 24 per cent., whereas the imports from foreign countries declined from £27,017,393 to £18,629,099, a decrease of 31 per cent. In 1932-33 imports from British countries increased to £32,315,210, a rise of 33 per cent. on the figures for the previous year, while imports from foreign countries were £23,032,237, an increase of 24 per cent. Total imports from all countries increased from £42,845,583 in 1931-32 to £55,347,447 in 1932-33, representing a rise of 29 per cent.

3. **Direction of Exports.**—The following table shows the value, in Australian currency, of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33 inclusive :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Australian Currency Values.

Country.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	50,046,841	43,357,463	39,600,153	47,823,652	47,196,727
British Possessions—					
Canada	737,710	743,742	958,730	1,033,782	1,209,237
Ceylon	458,919	507,191	373,736	313,243	331,001
Fiji	478,211	456,733	363,988	268,704	347,168
Hong Kong	597,666	336,315	379,880	737,280	770,718
India	8,112,847	3,233,919	2,227,457	748,835	831,470
Malaya (British)	1,968,084	1,389,321	818,917	916,462	963,970
Mauritius	129,752	72,178	52,572	102,757	90,421
New Zealand	3,729,147	3,624,395	2,975,848	2,603,716	2,770,190
Papua	173,042	170,692	136,345	128,351	128,145
Union of South Africa	1,953,313	1,050,107	496,455	370,211	232,339
Other British Possessions	1,524,921	1,222,534	1,189,650	1,667,990	1,727,848
Total, British Possessions ..	19,863,612	12,807,127	9,973,578	8,891,331	9,402,507
Total, British Countries ..	69,910,453	56,164,590	49,573,731	56,714,983	56,599,234
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	9,044,614	5,536,231	4,195,186	3,579,143	4,061,551
Chile and Peru	428,431	207,014	115,253	208,238	264,568
China	1,113,854	295,157	3,348,518	4,942,859	6,285,035
Egypt	3,912,074	1,792,223	1,470,555	1,049,466	483,599
France	15,141,155	10,134,578	6,747,944	4,636,602	6,054,054
Germany	9,730,330	6,246,960	5,310,575	3,922,479	5,089,724
Italy	5,169,404	2,761,293	3,494,885	3,631,915	3,275,500
Japan	11,518,986	6,555,003	9,500,499	11,659,012	11,468,459
Netherlands	653,535	451,603	387,611	509,712	306,193
Netherlands East Indies	2,030,023	2,080,722	1,412,525	1,333,959	1,207,890
Norway	5,026	21,891	48,076	54,240	35,685
Pacific Islands	506,367	358,955	243,213	244,262	284,483
Philippine Islands	430,993	390,750	329,239	315,366	431,808
Soviet Union (Russia)	1,574,603	343,023	4,141	190,143	267,279
Spain	22,395	82,899	115,276	360,119	160,424
Sweden	413,938	135,405	145,523	252,488	120,982
United States of America	5,831,794	4,233,772	2,930,407	1,990,262	1,341,241
Other Foreign Countries	1,210,459	466,540	590,069	479,223	986,013
Total, Foreign Countries ..	68,737,981	42,094,019	40,389,495	39,359,488	42,124,488
Total	138,648,434	98,258,609	89,963,226	96,074,471	98,723,722

The comparison of the value of exports as shown in the above table is affected by two factors operating in different directions. The values have been depressed by prices, but have been increased in the later year to the extent of 25 per cent. by the fact that they are stated in Australian currency. Stated in sterling the value of exports for 1932-33 was £78,822,561, against £98,723,722 in Australian currency. Up to the end of the year 1928-29, the two currencies had practically the same value.

The smaller value of exports from Australia since 1928-29 is the result of lower prices.

The changes in the distribution of the export trade among countries are mainly governed by the disposal of the wheat crop. For instance in 1928-29, when the United Kingdom took 36.10 per cent. of all Australian exports of merchandise, she took about 25 per cent. of the wheat shipments, whereas in 1932-33, when 47.81 per cent. of all exports went to the United Kingdom, over 40 per cent. of the wheat went there. In 1928-29, India took about 30 per cent. of Australian wheat, and in 1932-33, less than 1½ per cent. of the wheat went to India. In 1932-33, nearly 28 per cent. of the wheat went to China, against about 3 per cent. in 1928-29, and so with Japan. These figures, of course, are supplemented by exports of flour.

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

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	36.10	44.13	44.02	49.79	47.81
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.53	0.76	1.07	1.07	1.22
Ceylon	0.33	0.52	0.42	0.33	0.34
Fiji	0.34	0.46	0.40	0.28	0.35
Hong Kong	0.43	0.34	0.42	0.77	0.78
India	5.85	3.29	2.48	0.78	0.84
Malaya (British)	1.42	1.42	0.90	0.95	0.98
Mauritius	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.09
New Zealand	2.69	3.69	3.31	2.70	2.81
Papua	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13
Union of South Africa	1.42	1.07	0.55	0.39	0.23
Other British Possessions	1.10	1.24	1.32	1.74	1.75
Total, British Possessions	14.32	13.03	11.08	9.24	9.52
Total, British Countries	50.42	57.16	55.10	59.03	57.33

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

Country.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	6.52	5.63	4.66	3.72	4.11
Chile and Peru	0.31	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.27
China	0.80	0.30	3.72	5.14	6.37
Egypt	2.82	1.82	1.63	1.09	0.49
France	10.92	10.31	7.50	4.83	6.13
Germany	7.02	6.36	5.90	4.08	5.16
Italy	3.73	2.82	3.88	3.78	3.32
Japan	8.31	6.67	10.56	12.13	11.62
Netherlands	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.53	0.31
Netherlands East Indies	1.46	2.12	1.57	1.39	1.22
Norway	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04
Pacific Islands	0.36	0.37	0.27	0.25	0.29
Philippine Islands	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.33	0.44
Soviet Union (Russia)	1.14	0.35	0.05	0.20	0.27
Spain	0.02	0.08	0.13	0.37	0.16
Sweden	0.30	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.12
United States of America	4.21	4.31	3.25	2.07	1.36
Other Foreign Countries	0.87	0.47	0.65	0.51	0.99
Total, Foreign Countries	49.58	42.84	44.90	40.97	42.67
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 1931-32 and 1932-33:—

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

British Currency Values.

Country.	Imports from—		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
United Kingdom	17,405	23,524	37,155	36,981	19,750	13,457
Canada	1,392	2,315	814	965	—	1,350
India	2,775	3,423	359	656	—	2,767
New Zealand	702	729	2,050	2,172	1,348	1,443
Other British Countries	1,926	2,295	3,536	3,627	1,610	1,332
Total, British Countries	24,200	32,286	43,914	44,401	19,714	12,115
Belgium	282	391	2,818	3,243	2,536	2,852
China	315	267	3,858	5,018	3,543	4,751
France	1,146	1,195	3,650	4,834	2,504	3,639
Germany	1,427	1,832	3,088	4,064	1,661	2,232
Italy	454	676	2,859	2,615	2,405	1,939
Japan	2,397	3,537	9,179	9,156	6,782	5,619
Netherlands East Indies	2,649	2,931	1,050	964	—	1,967
United States of America	7,037	8,084	1,538	1,069	—	7,015
Other Foreign Countries	2,922	4,119	2,885	2,667	—	1,452
Total, Foreign Countries	18,629	23,032	30,925	33,630	12,296	10,598

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

6. Principal Imports and Exports.—Countries.—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important British and foreign countries during 1932–33, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. The values of imports are shown in British currency, while the exports are shown in Australian currency. Should further details be required, reference may be made to the annual publication “Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 30,” issued by this Bureau, which gives details, of the trade with Australia of 24 of the principal countries of the world during the past five years. That publication furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years of 1931–32 and 1932–33, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country, and the value of each item imported into each of the States. The publication referred to also gives the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin*, £23,542,918. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £9,319,633; and machines, machinery, and manufacturers of metal, £6,485,948. Imports of the following goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery, £2,522,615; drugs and chemicals, £1,359,671; whisky, £359,552; earthenware, glass and glassware, £448,465; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £338,256; and rubber and leather manufactures, £197,365.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £67,543,514. Of this total, £66,325,710 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Gold specie, £12,513,546; gold, bar, dust, etc., £7,833,241; wool, £11,479,976; butter, £8,556,465; wheat, £7,580,827; lead (pig), £2,139,714; sugar, £1,111,458; eggs, £1,014,992; frozen beef, £1,489,183; frozen mutton and lamb, £2,615,919; apples, fresh, £1,676,525; raisins, £1,314,210; wine, £739,927; silver, bar, ingots, etc., £587,306; and tallow, £333,219.

Canada.—*Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £2,315,462. The principal imports were—Printing paper, £597,705; timber, £465,126; motor chassis and parts, £271,368; fish, preserved in tins, £268,478; piece goods, £114,631; sensitized films £107,663; and typewriters and parts, £32,959.

Total Exports to Canada, £1,209,237. Of this total £1,205,472 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Fruits, dried, £408,514; sugar, £360,221; wool, £241,346; oils, fats, etc., £35,733; fruits, preserved, £32,086; gelatine and glue, £22,612; and fruits, fresh, £32,086.

Ceylon.—*Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*. £624,562. The principal items were—Tea, £555,344; rubber, £33,638; and cocoa beans and shells, £9,047.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £333,001. Of this total, £326,789 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Flour, £127,822; silver, £40,420; milk and cream, £32,900; timber, £21,930; butter, £19,245; frozen beef, £10,050; and fruits, fresh, £19,924.

Fiji.—*Total Imports of Fijian Origin*, £31,698, include molasses, £10,251; bananas, £7,041; copra, £2,540, and hides, £1,865.

Total Exports to Fiji, £347,168. Of this total, £282,802 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £87,272; bran and pollard, £38,711; flour, £20,969; tobacco, cigars, etc., £27,845; apparel, textiles, cordage, £18,018; oils, fats and waxes, £12,294; coal, £9,397; and drugs and chemicals, £11,119.

Hong Kong.—*Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £10,363. Chief items were—Ginger, £3,372; bamboo and cane, £2,036; and textiles, £1,008.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £770,718. Principal items were—Flour, £330,046; sandalwood, £95,575; leather, £64,309; butter, £41,643; meats, £35,161; vessels, £30,000; Bêche-de-mer, £27,486; milk and cream, £16,432; fruits, fresh, £11,024; infants' and invalids' foods, £19,286; and timber, £20,343.

India.—*Total Imports of Indian Origin*, £3,423,103. The principal imports were—Corn and flour sacks, £2,004,145; woolpacks, £359,111; bran and chaff bags, £170,932; hessians, £347,757; hides and skins, £93,999; linseed, £79,361; and tea, £64,362.

Total Exports to India, £831,470. Of this total, £823,432 was Australian produce. The chief exports were—Wheat, £249,264; tallow, £100,681; milk and cream, £93,828; horses, £61,357; wool, £94,509; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £105,025; silver £9,842; and coal, £8,455.

Malaya (British).—*Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £271,639. Principal items were—Rubber (crude), £173,370; sago and tapioca, £26,043; spices (unground), £45,528; and gums and resins, £2,432.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £963,970. Of this total, £930,878 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Milk and cream, £311,913; flour, £292,894; butter, £53,920; frozen beef, £24,516; fruits, fresh and preserved, £30,504; horses, £15,427; sheep, £17,363; coal, £13,786; and bacon and hams, £13,001.

New Zealand. *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £1,103,008. The principal imports were—Gold, bar, dust, etc., £371,808; timber, £252,252; fish, smoked, dried, etc., £44,286; horses, £17,229; hides, £149,885; wool, £35,846; seeds, £51,056; and beans and peas, £13,990.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £2,770,237, of which £2,429,003 was Australian produce. The chief exports were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £521,806; apparel, textiles, etc., £247,623; wheat, £220,479; tobacco, manufactured, £103,999; coal, £110,759; drugs and chemicals, etc., £269,217; citrus fruits, £83,362; currants and raisins, £63,140; wine, £25,747; paints and varnishes, £39,060; rubber and leather goods, £93,961; paper and stationery, £108,196; and arms, ammunition and explosives, £56,610.

Papua. *Total Imports of Papuan Origin*, £151,183. The chief items were—Coco-nuts (prepared), £50,032; gold, bar, dust, etc., £54,335; rubber, £34,495; copra, £6,670; and coffee, raw, £2,514.

Total Exports to Papua, £128,145, of which £80,051 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Tobacco, cigars, etc., £23,950; machinery and metal manufactures, £15,572; apparel and attire, £7,500; tinned meats, £6,345; flour, £5,529; butter, £2,716; films for kinematographs, £9,621; and timber, £2,836.

Union of South Africa. *Total Imports of Union of South Africa Origin*, £99,938. The principal items were—Fish, £13,065; precious stones, £56,228; asbestos (crude), £13,050; and feathers, £4,680.

Total Exports to Union of South Africa, £232,339, of which £226,957 was Australian produce. The chief exports were—Agricultural and other machinery, £24,542; gelatine and glue, £18,058; timber, £38,128; butter, £6,634; fruits, fresh, dried, etc., £18,590; piece goods, £14,100; coconut oil, £18,164; tallow, £14,083; soap, £9,143; and leather, £5,774.

Belgium. *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £391,294. Principal items were—Velvets, etc., £88,019; other piece goods, £35,563; gloves, £12,400; iron and steel, £34,257; plate and sheet glass, £62,095; paper and stationery, £37,638; precious stones, £15,012; and zinc sheets, £5,138.

Total Exports to Belgium, £4,061,551. Of this total, £4,058,827 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wool, £3,376,311; barley, £193,817; wheat, £117,551; silver and silver-lead concentrates, £86,312; beef, frozen, £81,845; lead (pig), £40,202; hides and skins, £34,900; fodders, £27,361; copper, £32,027; and zinc, bars, etc., £10,000.

China. *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £266,938. Chief items were—Ginger, £16,838; rice, £11,032; nuts, edible, £28,712; tea, £21,533; bristles, etc., £19,849; grass straw for hats, £6,292; apparel, attire and textiles, £62,395; tung, etc., oil, £16,497; drugs and chemicals, £6,347; and antiques, £17,531.

Total Exports to China, £6,285,035, of which £6,265,683 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wheat, £4,943,276; flour, £1,069,703; infants' and invalids' foods, £64,921; butter, £46,164; milk and cream, £38,419; meats, £16,377; sandalwood, £20,413; and leather, £10,875.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £25,186. Chief items were—Bitumen and natural pitch, £11,902; cigarette tubes and papers, £4,118; seeds (kapok and sesame), £2,375; and gums and resins, £2,004.

Total Exports to Egypt, £483,599, of which £483,402 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Flour, £177,411; wheat, £133,071; beef, frozen, £71,843; butter, £66,114; and hides and skins, £9,991.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin*, £1,195,470. Chief items were—Silk piece goods, £334,811; velvets, etc., £83,643; argol, £171,104; trimmings and ornaments, £64,287; gums and resins, £34,883; brandy, £15,401; olive oil, £40,290; paper and stationery, £67,238; pipes, cigar holders, etc., £10,676; and perfumery and toilet preparations, £24,399.

Total Exports to France, £6,054,054. Of this total, £6,027,477 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £4,996,227; sheepskins, £964,767; concentrates, £15,987; frozen mutton, £7,753; and tallow, £6,188.

Germany.—*Total Imports of German Origin*, £1,831,636. Chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £474,428; gloves, £144,817; trimmings and ornaments, £52,133; paper, £79,300; stationery, £37,695; china, glass and glassware, £41,476; optical and scientific instruments, £75,677; timepieces, £41,461; dyes, £51,046; fertilizers, £33,405; drugs and chemicals, £235,353; toys, £22,441; and musical instruments, £16,505.

Total Exports to Germany, £5,089,724, of which £5,076,623 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £4,561,536; apples, fresh, £169,631; pears, fresh, £18,327; lead (pig), £155,736; zinc, bars, etc., £10,688; and hides and skins, £17,509.

Italy. *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £676,139. Chief imports were—Apparel, textiles and yarns, £257,869; nuts, edible, £17,479; hides and skins, £35,517; fibres, £52,484; olive oil, £14,989; parchment, £10,826; essential oils, £15,536; sulphur, £111,135; and argol, £37,429.

Total Exports to Italy, £3,275,500, of which £3,268,537 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £2,567,680; wheat, £568,190; hides, £88,035; and tallow, £39,274.

Japan. *Total Imports of Japanese Origin*, £3,536,581. Chief imports were—Silk or containing silk piece goods, £1,475,239; cotton and linen piece goods, £538,801; other piece goods, £117,706; silk, raw, £256,008; sulphur, £110,368; yarns, £113,190; towels and towelling, £54,232; crockery and household ware, £150,513; fancy goods and toys, £74,960; fish, £22,518; grass straw for hats, £20,251; hats and caps, £42,960; buttons, buckles, etc., £40,319; lamps, filament, £27,170; glass and glassware, £22,965; and paper and stationery, £41,022.

Total Exports to Japan, £11,468,459. Of this total, £11,458,287 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £7,969,600; wheat, £2,729,812; tallow £204,681; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £148,012; trochus shell, £49,291; iron and steel (scrap), £43,227; zinc concentrates, £125,211; flour, £25,061; beef, frozen, £22,251; lead (pig), £20,850; milk and cream, £15,135; casein, £14,333; and butter, £11,675.

Netherlands. *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £461,674. Chief items were—Artificial silk yarns, £178,870; electrical machinery and appliances, £124,177; lamps and lampware, £21,405; drugs and chemicals, £22,865; jewellery, etc., £16,655; gin, £12,914; and paper, £11,800.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £306,193, of which £280,419 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wool, £119,867; wheat, £69,970; fruits, fresh, £27,961; machinery and metal manufactures, £19,361; tallow, £14,764; meats, £11,151; and flour, £10,840.

Netherlands East Indies. *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £2,930,951. Chief imports were—Petroleum spirit, £1,084,754; tea, £626,873; residual oil, £333,297; petroleum, crude, £304,257; kerosene, £191,682; kapok, £97,275; flax and hemp, £60,528; crude rubber, £43,421; coffee and chicory, £36,224; hides and skins, £25,977; and waxes, £22,048.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,207,890. Of this total, £1,179,588 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Flour, £487,822; butter, £349,104; milk and cream, £76,695; leather, £41,446; bacon and hams, £38,742; fresh fruits, £28,708; biscuits, £26,899; coal, £18,286; medicines, £10,226; and tallow, £3,701.

Norway. *Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £305,455. Chief items were—Paper—printing, £56,420, writing and typewriting, £70,254, wrapping, £19,678, other paper, £20,634; fish, £47,482; metal manufactures, £40,027; timber, £36,619; and oils, £3,797.

Total Exports to Norway, £35,685. Principal exports were—Wheat, £30,643; and wool, £2,016.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Pacific Island Origin*, £1,690,108. The chief imports were—Gold, £768,040; rock phosphates, £583,995; copra, £137,073; coconut, prepared, £94,073; crude rubber, £34,495; molasses, £10,251; cattle, £5,193; and silver, £5,013.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,537,696. Of this total, £1,129,733 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Machines, implements, and metal manufactures, £289,862; tobacco, etc., £136,591; meats, £101,049; flour, £95,317; apparel and attire, £90,216; coal, £75,509; ale, beer and porter, £44,052; bran and pollard, £43,186; cinematograph films, £50,087; drugs and chemicals, £42,818; biscuits, £33,237; milk and cream, £22,045; butter, £20,813; confectionery, £10,951; soap, £14,900; and oilmen's stores, £23,305.

Philippine Islands. *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £34,899. Chief items were—Hemp, £23,070; timber, £5,136; and tobacco, £2,780.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £431,808. The principal exports were—Milk and cream, preserved, etc., £123,151; flour, £91,987; coal, £54,166; frozen beef, £71,182; butter, £46,641; bacon and hams, £14,535; and leather, £3,785.

Soviet Union (Russia). *Total Imports of Soviet Union Origin*, £86,031. Chief items were—Furs, dressed, £38,956; hair and bristles, £15,891; fish, £7,975; hides and skins, £6,786; and veneers and plywood, £2,524.

Total Exports to Soviet Union (Russia), £267,279. Principal items were—Flour, £174,942; and wheat, £91,978.

Spain. *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £144,913. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £52,427; nuts, edible, £26,709; potash salts, £25,660; and liquorice, £9,896.

Total Exports to Spain, £160,424. Principal items were—Wool, greasy, £107,657; and hides and skins, £47,077.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £886,332. Chief imports were—Pulp for paper-making, £214,634; dairy implements and machinery, £133,217; timber, £44,951; wood manufactures, £42,039; paper—boards, £50,814; printing, £54,757; wrapping and other, £178,455; metal manufactures, £61,686; and vacuum cleaners, £27,616.

Total Exports to Sweden, £120,982. Principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £59,961; wool, scoured, £14,599; apples, fresh, £28,540; hides and skins, £10,422.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £478,436. Chief imports were—Clocks and watches, £79,980; silk piece goods, £63,606; trimmings and ornaments, £59,304; handkerchiefs, £33,572; cotton and linen piece goods, £33,239; metal manufactures, £56,985; dyes, £17,976; cheese, £3,285; grass straw for hats, etc., £36,001; and lace for attire, £3,464.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £128,757. Principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £116,254; and wheat, £6,727.

United States of America. *Total Imports of United States Origin*, £8,084,160. Chief imports were—Petroleum spirit, £1,844,579; oil, lubricating (mineral), £729,695; kerosene, £384,496; motor cars and parts, £383,615; tobacco, unmanufactured, £630,978; electrical machinery and appliances, £382,847; sulphur, £333,053; paper and stationery, £234,166; kinematograph films, £274,177; timber and wood manufactures, £184,446; sausage casings, £114,074; and asphalt, bitumen, etc., £82,011.

Total Exports to the United States of America, £3,538,659. Of this total, £3,197,348 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £337,215; rabbit and hare skins, £339,747; kangaroo skins, £69,848; fox skins, £38,160; sheepskins, £39,507; sausage casings, £143,300; tin, ingots, £15,324; pearlshell, £170,875; eucalyptus oil, £9,568; and gold specie, £1,921,858.

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

IMPORTS.(a)—STATES.

State.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	63,491,751	57,127,427	26,311,411	18,797,584	23,831,322
Victoria ..	46,005,650	42,301,093	20,305,201	16,043,817	21,516,988
Queensland ..	11,594,348	11,540,083	5,556,434	3,746,131	4,519,578
South Australia ..	11,395,866	9,360,275	3,916,258	2,821,538	3,760,595
Western Australia ..	9,453,169	8,879,010	4,060,261	2,728,963	3,816,621
Tasmania ..	1,765,052	1,834,530	790,817	564,951	564,531
Northern Territory ..	32,045	38,902	19,251	9,884	4,225
Total ..	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633 (a)	44,712,868 (a)	58,013,860 (a)

(a) British currency value.

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

EXPORTS.(a).—STATES.

State.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
New South Wales ..	49,231,220	35,761,807	31,624,592	34,608,871	46,676,333
Victoria ..	39,090,707	36,499,943	26,569,700	27,587,320	29,950,068
Queensland ..	20,438,051	18,821,824	16,922,406	16,106,067	15,279,726
South Australia ..	14,811,542	15,009,496	10,253,176	12,247,406	12,816,954
Western Australia ..	15,301,307	16,004,694	16,629,725	14,816,420	14,018,532
Tasmania ..	2,706,042	2,970,913	2,340,083	2,580,435	2,515,934
Northern Territory ..	53,720	58,471	14,956	20,624	10,427
Total ..	141,632,589	125,127,148	104,354,638 (a)	107,967,143 (a)	121,267,974 (a)

(a) Recorded values. Australian currency. The estimated value of exports in British currency is as follows, viz.:—1930-31, £ stg. 88,904,142; 1931-32, £ stg. 85,002,631; 1932-33, New South Wales, £ stg. 37,287,633; Victoria, £ stg. 23,917,322; Queensland, £ stg. 12,200,626; South Australia, £ stg. 10,234,815; Western Australia, £ stg. 11,199,976; Tasmania, £ stg. 2,008,774; Northern Territory, £ stg. 8,325; Total, £ stg. 96,857,471.

The above figures show the distribution of the external trade of Australia among the component States, but takes no account of the internal or inter-State trade.

In the shipping section of Chapter VI. "Transport and Communication" a table is given which shows the total tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped at the more important ports of the several States.

§ 7. Trade with Eastern Countries.

1. **Principal Articles Exported.**—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), Hong Kong, Borneo (British), Korea, French Indo-China, Siam, and French and Portuguese Possessions in India. During the years 1930-31 to 1932-33 the export trade with Eastern countries showed an improvement in value over the year 1929-30 owing to increased shipments of wheat and flour to China and of wheat and wool to Japan. Exports of flour increased due to large exports to China. Wheat exports to Eastern countries remained steady. Other commodities showing increased trade during 1932-33, were infants' and invalids' foods, milk and cream, iron and steel (scrap), zinc, bars, etc. pearl and trochus shell and sandalwood. The value of butter exports declined in 1932-33 compared with the previous year, due to lower prices, the quantities remaining fairly constant. Exports of coal, lead (pig), tallow and timber (undressed) declined in 1932-33.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£(A)	£(A)	£(A)	£(A)	£(A)
Biscuits	79,107	60,411	41,253	32,587	33,638
Butter	883,372	836,253	609,734	679,977	577,586
Cheese	10,629	12,163	9,963	13,295	17,785
Coal	67,006	27,089	82,540	148,086	94,963
Fruits—					
Fresh	91,136	77,881	85,831	90,727	96,321
Dried and Preserved	28,220	37,692	35,139	53,929	47,333
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	8,756,564	2,645,318	6,540,867	7,929,220	7,930,706
Flour	1,978,031	1,969,516	1,193,999	1,534,452	2,498,016
Other (prepared and unprepared)	56,385	77,226	33,913	18,839	30,683
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	16,131	20,362	11,648	13,618	13,028
Horses	118,296	124,522	95,857	93,089	84,265
Infants' and Invalids' Food	58,887	56,254	48,116	74,986	89,663
Iron Ore		92,831	27,492	8,347	7,908
Iron and Steel (scrap)	18,307	26,597	1,879	35,579	43,227
Jams and Jellies	46,493	33,296	29,306	33,648	34,406
Lard and Refined Animal Fats	34,538	21,802	21,810	21,670	22,495
Lead, Pig	123,953	92,323	70,180	51,745	34,031
Leather	327,355	166,551	124,168	182,788	142,686
Meats—					
Bacon and Hams	107,496	99,545	74,606	76,192	82,301
Other meats	461,299	461,153	344,143	260,721	242,769
Milk and Cream	1,283,929	920,558	567,170	569,011	730,650
Pearlshell and trochus shell	95,327	66,612	45,925	32,544	49,295
Sandalwood	278,238	89,427	72,969	62,914	132,657
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	41,851	43,088	37,594	43,330	35,305
Tallow (unrefined)	536,190	497,301	393,341	391,890	322,616
Timber (undressed)	151,712	139,116	165,488	95,210	47,046
Wool	8,806,489	4,512,341	6,528,817	7,590,943	8,034,927
Zinc—					
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	372,960	334,921	195,175	180,193	253,037
Concentrates	4,212			24,994	125,211
Other merchandise	748,211	518,350	382,987	382,727	497,917
Total merchandise	25,582,324	14,060,499	17,871,910	20,727,251	22,352,471
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	1,845,964	3,516,873	1,477,543	600,501	50,262
Total Exports	27,428,288	17,577,372	19,349,453	21,327,752	22,402,733

(a) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency values are, 1930-31, £ stg. 16,485,000; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,791,000; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,886,400.

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.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)
China	1,075,718	273,507	3,310,048	4,900,020	6,285,035
Hong Kong	600,889	336,315	379,880	737,280	770,718
India and Ceylon	7,702,149	2,894,139	2,031,033	778,603	1,114,209
Japan	11,518,986	6,555,003	9,900,499	11,659,012	11,468,459
Malaya (British)	1,974,431	1,389,321	818,917	916,462	963,970
Netherlands East Indies	2,057,664	2,080,622	1,412,406	1,333,959	1,207,890
Philippine Islands	430,993	390,750	329,239	315,366	431,808
Other Eastern Countries	221,494	140,842	89,888	86,549	110,382
Total	25,582,324	14,060,499	17,871,910	20,727,251	22,352,471

(a) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 15,225,839; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,318,584; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,846,284.

3. **Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.**—The value of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the last five years is shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported therefrom in 1932-33, and the countries of origin, were as follow:—Tea—India and Ceylon, £619,706, and Netherlands East Indies, £626,873; Petroleum—Netherlands East Indies, £1,389,011; Bags and Sacks, and Hessians—India, £2,932,540; Silk Piece Goods—Japan, £1,475,239; Cotton and Linen Piece Goods—Japan, £538,801.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
China	633,217	568,013	347,432	314,778	266,938
Hong Kong	13,273	17,420	14,436	6,156	10,363
India and Ceylon	8,018,677	7,146,590	4,839,970	3,373,533	4,047,665
Japan	4,707,299	4,181,643	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,536,581
Malaya (British)	1,133,963	812,513	274,894	276,654	271,407
Netherlands East Indies	7,091,619	6,282,653	4,011,194	2,648,919	2,930,951
Philippine Islands	163,030	174,518	39,957	35,947	34,899
Other Eastern Countries	52,492	122,321	39,744	27,722	42,823
Total	21,813,570	19,305,671	11,947,185	9,080,443	11,141,627

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 year 1929-30, and an excess of exports from Australia in the years 1928-29, 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

§ 8. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

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

IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIA—CLASSES.

British Currency Values.

Classes.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	2,367,393	2,182,397	911,076	747,110	799,859
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	6,246,824	6,037,798	3,372,099	2,387,434	2,330,791
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	1,876,944	1,583,368	530,166	231,938	460,437
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636	614,193	711,848
V. Live animals . . .	159,325	213,229	67,628	31,432	48,240
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	1,972,615	1,953,561	914,821	783,160	833,154
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	3,009,229	2,879,321	1,405,258	1,306,047	1,556,425
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	36,710,916	32,546,428	15,898,259	13,831,502	17,323,363
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	11,106,944	11,565,261	6,927,042	4,833,654	5,953,471
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	784,594	686,195	263,079	249,964	301,366
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	1,010,951	1,668,078	401,293	234,595	379,336
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	42,987,433	36,323,308	12,338,793	6,559,798	10,128,134
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	2,943,661	2,070,294	769,959	668,101	644,782
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	4,880,755	4,629,167	1,113,854	906,943	1,265,780
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	2,455,467	2,251,940	818,987	518,637	891,827
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	7,778,529	7,912,167	4,565,813	3,861,802	4,251,636
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	2,658,148	2,144,442	895,532	486,432	692,769
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	1,443,356	1,414,638	1,067,162	941,454	940,694
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	5,213,338	5,082,161	3,069,287	2,670,688	3,687,498
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	4,979,198	5,189,196	3,664,865	2,174,493	3,641,291
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	367,715	325,723	399,024	670,491	1,171,159
Total . . .	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860

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

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA—CLASSES.

Australian Currency Values.

Classes.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)	£ (A.)
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	15,475,951	14,649,566	15,059,866	17,607,436	17,545,797
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	33,543,785	22,515,068	25,569,888	31,727,701	30,062,717
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	544,538	601,653	555,713	953,667	855,299
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	420,499	363,457	282,908	214,774	171,771
V. Live animals . . .	279,189	240,763	136,659	124,033	124,279
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	71,456,567	43,827,255	36,174,451	34,766,515	39,198,506
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	594,334	337,089	212,657	183,431	249,732
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	172,474	200,859	175,401	265,127	323,029
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	1,624,812	1,070,626	689,739	909,397	886,843
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	50,320	51,567	39,428	42,213	57,289
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	1,634,414	1,944,020	1,291,729	548,299	629,958
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	5,395,367	5,774,982	4,312,849	4,111,474	4,208,791
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	576,419	523,887	426,172	447,102	469,473
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,178,698	1,042,042	783,732	566,552	377,913
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	77,680	89,260	59,549	68,045	77,999
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	162,908	178,437	158,848	127,299	134,403
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	61,178	110,115	55,356	59,644	68,017
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	240,604	249,529	174,045	112,984	121,911
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	581,000	535,148	423,801	427,577	437,565
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	577,772	562,722	520,459	453,897	441,299
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	3,892,352	27,748,839	15,018,664	12,118,880	22,291,422
Total . . .	138,540,861	122,616,884	102,121,914	105,836,047	118,734,013
			(a)		(a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 86,988,142; 1931-32, £ stg. 83,324,817; 1932-33, £ stg. 94,832,632.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES—*continued.*

Classes.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	£ (A.) 22,379	£ (A.) 15,858	£ (A.) 15,877	£ (A.) 17,023	£ (A.) 9,977
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	225,239	215,301	100,862	51,098	77,704
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	29,873	83,304	40,276	22,141	17,848
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	108,099	97,191	80,459	76,353	86,904
V. Live animals . . .	25,196	63,403	36,038	25,343	18,922
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	40,878	34,663	10,739	2,058	2,640
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	409,360	313,216	16,181	5,993	7,118
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	358,381	334,686	298,373	171,747	173,994
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	89,620	78,826	42,519	51,863	80,371
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	10,530	7,981	6,129	9,953	3,642
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	1,589	1,587	2,153	274	1,132
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	742,469	636,016	677,535	634,339	414,879
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	61,404	78,645	65,120	13,902	8,591
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	61,677	57,316	39,233	26,783	21,381
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	16,201	15,345	12,580	7,020	6,350
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	82,647	83,463	65,981	57,470	52,518
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	166,093	69,590	63,331	39,853	30,281
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	106,092	108,785	166,334	160,155	139,261
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	65,962	47,468	40,351	44,419	31,971
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	433,871	167,608	172,439	137,493	105,820
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	34,168	10	279,594	575,906	1,242,657
Total	3,091,728	2,510,264	2,232,724 (a)	2,131,096 (a)	2,533,961 (a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 1,916,000; 1931-32, £ stg. 1,677,814; 1932-33, £ stg. 2,024,839.

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

Australian Currency Values.

I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	£ (A.) 15,498,330	£ (A.) 14,665,424	£ (A.) 15,075,743	£ (A.) 17,024,459	£ (A.) 17,555,774
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	33,769,024	22,730,369	25,670,750	31,778,799	30,140,421
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	574,411	684,957	595,989	975,808	873,147
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	528,598	460,648	363,367	291,127	258,675
V. Live animals . . .	304,385	304,166	173,297	149,376	143,201
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	71,497,445	43,861,920	36,185,210	34,768,573	39,201,146
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	1,003,694	650,305	228,838	189,334	256,850
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	530,855	535,545	473,774	436,874	497,023
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	1,714,432	1,149,452	732,258	961,260	967,214
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	60,850	59,548	45,557	52,166	60,931
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	1,636,003	1,945,607	1,293,882	548,573	631,090
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	6,137,836	6,410,998	4,990,384	4,745,813	4,623,670
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	637,823	602,532	491,292	461,004	478,064
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,240,375	1,099,358	822,965	593,335	399,294
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	93,881	104,605	72,129	75,065	84,349
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	245,555	261,900	224,829	184,769	186,921
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	227,271	179,705	118,687	99,497	98,298
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	346,696	358,314	340,379	273,139	261,172
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	646,962	582,616	464,152	471,996	469,536
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	1,011,643	730,330	692,898	591,390	547,119
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	3,926,520	27,748,849	15,298,258	12,694,786	23,534,079
Total	141,632,589	125,127,148	104,354,638 (a)	107,967,143 (a)	121,267,974 (a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 88,904,142; 1931-32, £ stg. 85,002,631; 1932-33, £ stg. 95,857,471.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Article.		1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Fish, preserved in tins	lb.	28,266,411	28,039,277	13,126,217	14,478,827	15,828,494
	£	1,265,510	1,342,016	501,080	442,510	468,276
Tea	lb.	50,038,049	50,790,402	46,433,350	44,140,136	48,441,433
	£	3,506,625	3,298,705	2,245,567	1,365,626	1,270,943
Whisky	gal.	1,024,807	946,523	385,896	150,191	335,259
	£	1,216,154	1,113,512	446,418	166,399	360,285
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,694,546	2,422,218	1,565,636	614,193	711,848
Copra	cwt.	576,414	520,262	190,312	249,956	267,475
	£	651,684	497,320	97,990	136,657	137,073
Fibres	£	983,575	838,330	414,489	368,355	458,842
Hides and skins	£	976,707	916,311	397,566	292,640	304,442
Pulp for paper making	ton	11,966	23,709	22,327	25,783	34,142
	£	151,838	269,270	187,749	180,834	246,995
Seeds	£	661,600	668,973	370,680	299,633	318,755
Socks and stockings	£	1,148,409	702,456	67,297	3,516	7,092
Gloves	£	520,121	487,869	220,492	225,321	309,145
Hats and caps	£	983,059	683,501	121,386	94,514	124,561
Trimmings and ornaments	£	869,714	721,257	454,962	327,805	310,217
Other apparel and attire	£	2,391,943	1,956,739	461,793	354,482	528,987
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,389,022	1,343,932	468,461	307,850	599,174
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	1,046,787	796,865	218,219	134,811	202,005
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	£	689,991	645,828	285,527	252,495	383,493
Cotton and linen	£	7,571,863	7,488,675	4,123,483	4,068,299	4,943,007
Silk and artificial silk	£	6,532,742	5,500,268	3,017,935	2,471,972	2,771,277
Woolen or containing wool	£	1,490,957	1,201,018	185,235	51,451	111,171
All other piece goods	£	3,011,948	2,969,201	1,216,456	1,476,534	1,896,814
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	789,032	873,935	468,591	466,120	544,879
Bags and sacks	£	4,098,972	2,906,817	2,753,911	1,931,355	2,596,201
Yarns—						
Artificial silk	£	793,359	854,034	445,590	547,926	504,979
Cotton	£	858,986	939,609	454,050	470,801	586,998
Woolen	£	283,890	301,820	44,736	35,602	52,332
Other	£	133,573	135,528	48,558	31,798	30,260
Kerosene	gal.	40,091,368	41,162,038	35,158,991	25,940,524	36,647,723
	£	1,159,438	1,089,938	707,806	434,589	622,838
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal.	16,861,428	13,532,413	10,957,159	7,783,073	11,750,191
	£	1,319,081	1,139,580	738,310	534,997	783,072
Petroleum	gal.	304,582,469	361,975,866	264,085,522	205,506,146	239,217,947
	£	7,674,965	8,547,817	4,877,840	3,071,064	3,704,511
Residual and solar oil	gal.	804,051	1,197,389	17,647,552	61,035,861	65,821,403
	£	17,879	11,273	82,980	335,249	365,831
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	4,809,652	4,583,660	2,334,260	927,242	1,046,064
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	283,484	306,163	127,568	43,441	66,445
	£	1,317,115	1,517,817	507,669	274,082	376,324
Agricultural machinery	£	611,875	443,707	174,942	47,690	83,491
Metal-working machinery	£	398,684	407,190	110,344	32,421	96,074
Motive power machinery	£	2,556,500	2,482,268	1,011,306	299,031	353,969
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes	£	1,805,565	1,390,469	461,715	272,480	416,024
Plate and sheet	£	3,954,003	3,713,883	1,339,715	1,033,954	1,401,892
Cutlery and platedware	£	812,659	673,658	324,308	195,502	344,292
Tools of trade	£	1,074,219	922,499	413,028	304,030	516,197
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	10,677,344	6,794,769	860,037	436,096	1,435,771
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	2,497,423	1,684,621	682,755	611,262	580,680
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	sp. ft.	323,088,698	338,462,347	116,452,047	121,600,530	188,663,281
Crockery	£	3,054,597	2,915,619	629,673	629,692	884,411
Glass and glassware	£	741,481	694,740	391,531	260,305	390,584
Paper, printing	£	1,124,100	1,046,109	280,532	176,634	359,345
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	3,046,868	3,129,705	1,651,410	1,661,603	1,817,973
Kinematograph films	lin. ft.	2,800,175	2,738,781	1,805,769	1,198,587	1,211,626
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	35,698,152	41,480,720	50,516,896	56,946,629	56,949,478
Arms and explosives	£	253,866	290,524	528,732	503,460	534,191
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	5,213,338	5,082,161	3,069,287	2,670,688	3,687,498
Outside Packages	£	1,004,236	871,408	408,445	349,805	538,650
All other articles	£	646,638	343,242	66,873	26,296	36,824
Total Imports	£	38,363,594	35,064,051	14,390,534	10,033,077	13,990,790
	£	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860

(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.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Butter .. .. .centl.	1,024,428	1,073,661	1,631,807	2,016,394	2,263,293
Cheese .. .. .centl.	83,310	30,894	85,947	72,677	117,852
Eggs in shell doz.	2,916,338	3,570,219	5,970,696	9,921,829	16,844,288
Milk and cream centl.	253,852	164,935	123,510	159,063	244,526
Fruits, dried centl.	1,071,543	1,144,081	1,233,706	969,076	1,063,245
Fruits, fresh centl.	826,523	1,959,418	1,680,254	2,254,665	2,750,353
Barley .. .. .centl.	639,507	323,771	1,664,326	1,657,555	1,525,569
Wheat .. .. .centl.	49,137,747	24,234,424	71,533,974	76,440,603	71,733,563
Flour .. .. .centl.	11,276,066	9,314,664	10,484,864	12,217,163	12,629,179
Sugar (cane) cwt.	3,988,837	3,634,216	3,983,096	5,758,158	3,740,774
Wine .. .. .gal.	1,736,787	2,181,533	2,205,542	3,471,604	3,095,655
Tobacco, manufactured .. centl.	16,780	13,727	10,309	7,671	6,138
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) .. centl.	8,577,417	7,892,288	8,602,152	8,936,206	10,054,173
Pearlshell .. .. .cwt.	45,058	58,503	48,353	26,779	32,975
Sandalwood .. .. .cwt.	189,403	72,435	59,273	46,890	97,076
Tallow (unrefined) cwt.	777,563	598,533	527,007	772,769	747,102
Coal .. .. .ton	346,658	294,503	387,851	344,015	282,977
Concentrates .. .. .cwt.	3,944,942	4,154,519	3,604,319	1,248,296	1,598,314
Copper .. .. .cwt.	131,991	219,582	241,121	240,471	168,195
Lead .. .. .cwt.	2,892,551	2,322,401	3,093,195	2,997,015	3,632,208
Zinc—bar, block, dust .. cwt.	652,931	658,846	909,535	910,691	699,380
Tin—Ingots .. .. .cwt.	25,634	17,128	11,990	15,577	19,571
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) sup. ft.	91,190,142	81,348,857	62,396,283	47,038,823	26,508,661
Soap .. .. .centl.	168,393	159,822	137,699	108,955	89,946

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

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

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Article.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Butter	7,159,446	7,001,540	8,120,165	9,812,827	9,264,665
Cheese	329,700	124,716	244,066	212,870	318,895
Eggs in shell	218,929	255,571	321,627	494,032	958,065
Meats	6,335,949	6,259,924	5,747,995	6,368,245	5,998,187
Milk and cream	1,424,313	997,512	610,653	642,016	927,546
Fruits, dried	2,299,330	2,169,832	2,248,791	1,965,310	2,230,110
Fruits, fresh	941,880	1,861,428	1,588,027	2,085,595	2,417,437
Fruits, preserved in liquid ..	435,571	568,205	588,142	644,180	726,650
Barley	228,707	99,040	403,919	450,477	352,152
Wheat	20,336,199	10,036,535	14,744,468	19,220,203	17,804,849
Flour	5,998,600	4,948,927	3,513,573	3,833,237	4,148,973
Sugar (cane)	2,390,810	2,216,468	1,805,777	2,514,502	1,489,639
Wine	496,739	553,658	508,110	904,518	789,351
Tobacco, manufactured ..	399,036	347,717	272,418	200,701	159,097
Hides and skins	9,280,898	6,584,614	3,635,577	2,314,279	2,366,941
Wool	61,612,995	36,596,600	32,001,760	32,102,246	36,406,990
Pearlshell	339,016	450,615	354,992	194,351	233,786
Sandalwood	278,238	89,427	72,969	62,914	132,657
Tallow (unrefined)	1,384,191	991,592	643,405	831,415	790,405
Coal	428,754	346,916	411,612	341,800	281,512
Concentrates	994,821	1,030,377	744,098	141,633	297,190
Copper	319,192	625,649	485,548	469,184	248,897
Lead	3,233,390	3,431,939	2,418,974	2,267,924	2,384,062
Zinc—bar, block, dust ..	913,191	810,457	723,894	697,236	578,453
Tin—Ingots	282,636	167,863	81,660	124,063	189,723
Leather	489,375	444,439	366,558	386,027	300,355
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) ..	1,100,325	965,647	712,501	499,008	302,809
Soap	297,937	294,669	258,591	194,673	166,228
Gold	2,958,137	26,868,534	14,279,829	11,526,394	21,598,527
Silver	934,198	880,249	733,471	592,376	602,875
All other articles	4,698,358	4,592,418	3,478,744	3,740,801	4,086,987
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	138,540,861	122,616,884	102,121,914	105,836,047	118,734,013
			(b)		(b)

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

(b) Recorded value. The estimated British currency values are: 1930-31, £ stg. 86,988,142; 1931-32, £ stg. 83,324,817; 1932-33, £ stg. 94,832,632.

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

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1928-29 ..	53,607,067	89,674,382	143,281,449	366,432	143,647,881
1929-30 ..	53,971,857	76,786,677	130,758,534	322,786	131,081,320
1930-31 ..	25,625,776	34,935,011	60,560,787	398,846	60,959,633
1931-32 ..	18,255,502	25,787,160	44,042,662	670,206	44,712,868
1932-33 ..	24,033,438	32,809,263	56,842,701	1,171,159	58,013,860

(a) The estimated Australian currency value was 1930-31, £A68,808,280; 1931-32, £A56,967,274; 1932-33, £A72,662,360.

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

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
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) 87,103,250	1,953,130	89,056,380	15,018,664	279,594	15,298,258	104,354,638
	(c) 74,171,063	1,686,123	75,857,186	12,817,079	229,877	13,046,956	88,904,142
1931-32 {	(b) 93,717,167	1,555,190	95,272,357	12,118,880	575,906	12,694,786	107,967,143
	(c) 73,614,468	1,223,917	74,838,385	9,710,349	453,897	10,164,246	85,002,631
1932-33 {	(b) 96,442,591	1,291,304	97,733,895	22,291,422	1,242,657	23,534,079	121,267,974
	(c) 77,000,074	1,030,981	78,031,055	17,832,558	993,858	18,826,416	96,857,471

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

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

IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages ..	2,157,814	1,823,775	619,909	272,661	522,240
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	2,694,546	2,422,648	1,565,636	614,193	711,848
III. Sugar ..	44,080	49,282	16,752	9,461	12,167
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	10,732,856	10,156,619	6,824,198	3,752,673	3,709,621
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire ..	33,291,416	28,935,639	14,332,883	12,502,068	15,473,427
VI. Metals and Machinery	29,278,935	27,311,871	10,946,912	5,943,193	8,071,275
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ..	11,939,811	12,330,568	7,233,924	5,208,357	6,195,643
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone ..	3,221,320	2,851,314	1,106,687	791,154	1,169,548
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	3,253,824	3,326,255	2,179,831	1,999,799	2,923,319
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane ..	4,877,474	4,629,167	1,113,854	906,943	1,265,780
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods ..	3,282,764	2,773,249	1,515,943	1,122,774	1,278,446
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber ..	3,433,966	3,418,138	1,252,068	1,085,344	1,093,902
XIII. Paper and Stationery	7,767,229	8,224,459	4,777,302	4,034,606	4,517,669
XIV. Vehicles ..	13,830,380	9,121,772	1,485,644	743,448	2,075,555
XV. Musical Instruments	648,261	344,925	66,873	26,296	36,824
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	9,186,039	8,455,167	4,285,951	4,236,598	6,367,260
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff ..	3,640,734	4,583,686	1,236,420	793,094	1,418,177
Total Merchandise ..	143,281,449	130,758,534	60,560,787	44,042,662	56,842,701
Specie and Bullion ..	366,432	322,786	398,846	670,206	1,171,159
Grand Total ..	143,647,881	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860

Consequent on the imposition of increased customs duties, prohibition of imports of certain goods, and the economic depression, imports declined rapidly in 1930-31, the total value of merchandise imported being £61 millions as against £131 millions during 1929-30. A further decline to £44 millions was recorded in 1931-32. Marked decreases occurred in all divisions of the Tariff Schedule. Imports of vehicles (mainly motors) in 1931-32 were only 8 per cent. of the imports in 1929-30; ales and spirits, 15 per cent.; wood and wicker, 20 per cent.; metals and machinery, 22 per cent., and textiles, attire, etc., 43 per cent. Imports of merchandise increased during 1932-33 to £57 millions due to the partial removal of tariff restrictions, the replenishment of stocks and the improved

economic conditions. The most noticeable increases were recorded in the tariff divisions covering imports of ales and spirits; metals and machinery; textiles, attire, etc.; drugs and chemicals; paper and stationery; oils, paints and varnishes; vehicles (mainly motors) and miscellaneous imports. Compared with the previous year imports during the year 1932-33 increased in all tariff divisions, with the exception of the division covering agricultural products and groceries.

8. Imports and Net Customs Revenue.—The percentage of net Customs revenue collected on the total value of all merchandise imported in each year was as follows:—1928-29, 20.5 per cent.; 1929-30, 23.0 per cent.; 1930-31, 23.0 per cent.; 1931-32, 26.5 per cent., and 1932-33, 23.5 per cent. Primage duty was imposed during the last three years, and taking this extra duty into account, the percentages were as follow:—1930-31, 25.6 per cent.; 1931-32, 33.0 per cent., 1932-33, 29.9 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1928-29, 32.8 per cent.; 1929-30, 39.2 per cent.; 1930-31, 39.9 per cent.; 1931-32, 45.2 per cent., and 1932-33, 40.8 per cent. The calculations are based on uniform currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports during the same period.

§ 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1932-33, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED ON OVERSEA VESSELS—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906	575,471	875,966	1919-20 ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1907	663,724	998,897	1920-21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1921-22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1922-23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1923-24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1924-25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1925-26 ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1927-28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1914-15.. ..	829,875	1,587,757	1928-29 ..	1,009,163	2,316,116
1915-16.. ..	719,510	1,544,872	1929-30 ..	742,383	2,046,561
1916-17.. ..	748,852	1,676,116	1930-31 ..	607,537	1,653,141
1917-18.. ..	632,910	1,389,291	1931-32 ..	534,897	1,559,574
1918-19.. ..	857,507	1,765,367	1932-33 ..	550,277	1,621,640

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1932-33 were—Oils, £516,653 (mainly fuel oils which have displaced coal); meats, £161,051; butter, £35,438; fish, £40,014; and vegetables, £22,509.

The net Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on oversea vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1932-33 to £50,900.

§ 10. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
IMPORTS.					
Gold—Specie ..	£ 502	£ 17,372	£ 5,357	£ 459	£ 683
Bullion ..	346,948	273,451	368,378	653,253	1,140,848
Total ..	347,450	290,823	373,735	653,712	1,141,531
Silver—Specie ..	13,932	25,419	23,074	14,004	20,220
Bullion ..	4,923	6,480	1,947	2,305	9,314
Total ..	18,855	31,899	25,021	16,399	29,534
Bronze—Specie ..	127	64	90	95	94
GRAND TOTAL ..	366,432	322,786	(a) 398,846	(a) 670,206	(a) 1,171,159

(a) British currency values. The estimated Australian currency values are : 1930-31, £A468,000 ; 1931-32, £A852,000 ; 1932-33, £A1,467,000.

EXPORTS.

Gold—Specie ..	£ 2,915,797	£ 26,866,824	£ 12,909,567	£ 4,817,890	£ 14,435,404
Bullion ..	68,358	1,715	1,481,845	7,074,782	8,108,848
Total ..	2,984,155	26,868,539	14,391,412	11,892,672 (a)	22,544,252 (b)
Silver—Specie ..	33,327	32,605	235,110	168,939	336,132
Bullion ..	908,971	847,635	649,767	583,498	639,206
Total ..	942,298	880,240	884,877	752,437	975,338
Bronze—Specie ..	67	70	21,969	49,677	14,489
Total— Australian Produce ..	3,892,352	27,748,839	15,018,664	12,118,880	22,291,422
Other Produce ..	34,168	10	279,594	575,906	1,242,657
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,926,520	27,748,849	15,298,258 (c)	12,694,786 (c)	23,534,079 (c)

(a) Includes £(G)2,001,116 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A3,296,438, and in British currency, £stg.2,670,489.
(b) Includes £(G)7,999,412 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A14,082,352, and in British currency, £stg.11,265,636.
(c) Australian currency values. The estimated British currency values are : 1930-31, £stg.13,047,000 ; 1931-32, £stg.10,164,000 ; 1932-33, £stg.18,826,000.

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 1932-33.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES—AUSTRALIA,
1932-33.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	5,012	..	5,012	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	15,691	3,239	18,930	12,804,110	8,420,547	21,224,657
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	..	50,262	50,262
Malaya (British) ..	..	232	232	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	10	373,519	373,529	50,000	194	50,194
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	4,188	4,188	76	142	218
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
Papua ..	..	54,896	54,896	..	..	..
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	1,208	..	1,208
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	713,969	713,969	6,405	..	6,405
Union of South Africa ..	284	6	290	..	..	..
Total, British Countries..	20,997	1,150,049	1,171,046	12,862,799	8,471,145	21,333,944
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	729	..	729
United States of America ..	..	113	113	1,922,497	276,909	2,199,406
Total, Foreign Countries ..	..	113	113	1,923,226	276,909	2,200,135
GRAND TOTAL ..	20,997	1,150,162	1,171,159 (b)	14,786,025	8,748,054	23,534,079 (c)

(a) Australian produce re-imported. (b) British currency value. The estimated Australian currency value is £A1,467,000. (c) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency value is £stg.18,826,000. See also footnotes (a) and (b) to previous table.

§ 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 1931-32 and 1932-33 in comparison with those for the year 1913. The index-number based on the year 1913 shows the variations in the total recorded value only of exports in each industrial group, and has not been adjusted either for price-changes or in accordance with the variation of the Australian £ in relation to sterling.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	£	Index No.	£	Index No.	£	Index No.
Agriculture ..	10,677,734	100	32,428,418	304	30,662,382	287
Pastoral ..	42,057,346	100	41,789,304	99	45,331,667	108
Dairy and Farmyard ..	3,854,734	100	11,392,537	296	11,700,621	304
Mines and Quarries ..	21,926,310	100	9,265,632	42	10,442,752	48
Fisheries ..	424,849	100	233,228	55	292,608	69
Forestry ..	1,106,549	100	625,150	56	487,072	44
Total, Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	95,734,269	120	98,917,102	124
Manufacturing ..	2,304,693	100	3,087,148	134	3,959,554	171
Total ..	82,352,215	100	98,821,417 (b)	120	102,876,656 (b)	125

(a) Base year. (b) Recorded value; estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £stg.77,802,202, index number, 94; 1932-33, £stg.82,163,208, index number, 100.

2. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the previous table the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, with the exception that the value of the production of gold in Australia in each year has been substituted in the Mines and Quarries group for actual shipments of gold in each year. This has been done in order to eliminate the exports of gold for monetary purposes. In order of importance the pastoral group occupies the highest place, and in 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 51.1 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 42.3 per cent. in 1931-32 and 44.1 per cent. in 1932-33. Exports of pastoral produce generally realized low prices during 1931-32, and during 1932-33 prices showed little improvement. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group, and the increase in this group in 1932-33 was entirely due to the larger exports of wool.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. Compared with the previous year the value of agricultural exports was nearly two millions lower in 1932-33. This group, which was equivalent to 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, increased to 32.8 per cent. in 1931-32, but declined to 29.8 per cent. in 1932-33.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 11.5 per cent. in 1931-32, with a further increase to 13.7 per cent. in 1932-33, mainly due to increased exports of butter and eggs. Though the exports of the products of mines and quarries have declined seriously since 1913 there has been some recovery during recent years. The manufacturing group of exports, which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, increased to 3.1 per cent. in 1931-32, and to 3.8 per cent. in 1932-33.

Compared with the year 1913, exports of agricultural produce in 1932-33 showed an increase of 187 per cent., dairy and farmyard produce, 204 per cent., manufacturing group, 71 per cent., pastoral produce, 8 per cent., and total exports, 25 per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the products of mines and quarries and of fisheries and forests declined. Exports of the products of fisheries and forests during the period under review have never been relatively large and they show a dwindling contribution to the total exports.

3. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1923-24 to 1932-33, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£A1,000.	%	£A1,000.	%	%
Agriculture	847,319	21.36	309,497	25.52	36.53
Pastoral	984,529	24.82	644,595	53.15	65.47
Dairy and Farmyard ..	457,103	11.52	93,172	7.68	20.38
Mining	200,001	5.04	107,902	8.90	53.95
Forestry and Fisheries ..	109,248	2.76	16,941	1.39	15.51
Total, Primary Produce..	2,598,200	65.50	1,172,107	96.64	45.11
Manufacturing	1,368,662	34.50	40,698	3.36	2.97
Total	3,966,862	100.00	1,212,805	100.00	30.57

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 65.5 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 34.5 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 24.8 per cent., agriculture with 21.4 per cent., and dairy and farmyard produce with 11.5 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.6 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 53.2 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 25.5 per cent. and 8.9 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.4 per cent. of the total.

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

The total exports of gold bullion and specie are not included in the value of exports of the mining industry, the actual production of gold during the period being taken.

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

§ 12. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

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

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

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after

undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the League of Nations Review of World Trade.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1932.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.
Australia (a) ..	56.8	78.0	134.8	8 12 0	11 16 2	20 8 2
United Kingdom ..	650.9	365.5	1016.4	14 9 9	8 2 8	22 12 5
Canada ..	113.9	139.0	252.9	10 19 6	13 7 11	24 7 5
India ..	100.2	101.3	201.5	0 5 8	0 5 9	0 11 5
New Zealand ..	22.3	31.1	53.4	15 6 6	21 7 5	36 13 11
Union of South Africa ..	47.9	91.9	139.8	5 16 1	11 2 9	16 18 10
United States of America ..	379.5	450.1	829.6	3 1 10	3 13 4	6 15 2
Argentine Republic ..	61.4	94.2	155.6	5 5 1	8 1 3	13 6 4
Belgium ..	129.0	117.3	246.3	15 18 10	14 9 10	30 8 8
China ..	98.5	45.9	144.4	0 4 6	0 2 1	0 6 7
Denmark ..	58.5	57.9	116.4	16 9 6	16 6 2	32 15 8
France ..	334.4	220.9	555.3	7 19 10	5 5 7	13 5 5
Germany ..	316.2	388.9	705.1	5 1 4	6 4 7	11 5 11
Italy ..	120.7	99.3	220.0	2 17 9	2 7 6	5 5 3
Japan ..	112.7	110.7	223.4	1 15 0	1 14 4	3 9 4
Netherlands ..	149.5	97.3	246.8	18 10 10	12 1 4	30 12 2
Norway ..	35.1	28.8	63.9	12 9 5	10 4 8	22 14 1
Sweden ..	60.5	49.7	110.2	9 16 4	8 1 3	17 17 7
Switzerland ..	94.7	42.5	137.2	23 5 9	10 9 0	33 14 9

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1933.

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

Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908 permanent resident Commissioners appointed by the British Board of Trade have been located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of Customs Duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market, in relation to other countries. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on previous pages in this Chapter.

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

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the five years 1913 and 1929-30 to 1932-33 are shown in the table hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

BRITISH CURRENCY VALUES.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,607
	1929-30	497,727	3,776	1,752	136,663	399,159	2,182,397
	1930-31	259,365	870	325	69,058	131,767	911,076
	1931-32	196,695	581	770	12,534	86,945	747,110
	1932-33	186,479	1,327	..	29,136	147,155	799,859
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1929-30	1,307,566	148,424	7,472	..	65	1,583,368
	1930-31	488,775	20,456	784	6	159	530,166
	1931-32	198,357	11,730	108	3	1	231,938
	1932-33	402,322	27,883	1,310	..	64	460,437
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1929-30	18,427,684	1,593,457	1,021,931	2,988,352	2,093,022	32,546,428
	1930-31	7,913,673	673,087	448,170	1,641,178	744,615	15,898,259
	1931-32	7,359,620	565,332	331,373	1,680,969	430,851	13,831,502
	1932-33	9,319,633	585,188	408,584	2,466,327	262,847	17,323,363
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1929-30	19,279,528	136,187	1,417,616	23,205	12,591,938	36,323,308
	1930-31	7,167,899	57,010	629,340	21,602	2,967,405	12,338,793
	1931-32	4,206,065	51,043	362,035	36,482	1,294,220	6,550,790
	1932-33	6,485,948	54,136	474,428	95,452	1,784,015	10,128,134
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1929-30	4,824,866	171,983	238,806	19,687	733,526	7,912,167
	1930-31	2,838,433	181,026	138,365	14,343	384,099	4,565,813
	1931-32	2,306,655	100,685	108,434	22,084	293,961	3,861,802
	1932-33	2,522,615	67,238	116,995	41,022	234,166	4,251,636
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1929-30	645,323	94,202	380,120	97,398	207,541	2,144,442
	1930-31	310,268	42,549	168,182	65,438	74,640	895,532
	1931-32	134,737	17,723	66,216	62,898	29,762	486,432
	1932-33	150,625	21,208	94,909	128,140	15,858	692,769
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1929-30	1,291,885	27,919	169,449	123,118	140,007	2,251,940
	1930-31	464,241	9,096	56,447	74,940	61,844	818,987
	1931-32	261,531	5,821	25,350	100,551	45,032	518,637
	1932-33	448,465	11,033	41,476	179,371	53,936	891,827
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1929-30	1,835,367	273,687	355,118	46,264	1,053,804	5,082,161
	1930-31	1,094,371	320,574	247,625	24,823	452,695	3,069,287
	1931-32	1,100,644	253,006	254,098	45,171	433,623	2,670,688
	1932-33	1,359,671	261,253	319,804	143,889	605,615	3,687,498
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and, substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1929-30	509,313	67,006	41,271	688	408,702	2,070,494
	1930-31	225,955	5,696	37,229	897	121,190	769,959
	1931-32	177,711	5,240	42,798	4,167	81,941	668,101
	1932-33	197,365	8,306	27,678	17,791	71,489	644,782
Total, above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1929-30	48,619,259	2,516,641	3,683,535	3,435,655	17,628,664	92,096,244
	1930-31	20,762,980	1,310,364	1,726,467	1,912,285	4,938,414	39,797,874
	1931-32	15,942,115	1,011,161	1,192,082	1,973,359	2,696,336	29,576,008
	1932-33	21,073,123	1,037,572	1,485,184	3,101,128	3,175,145	38,880,305
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1929-30	54,241,400	3,070,645	4,341,678	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	60,566,787
	1931-32	17,404,818	1,145,829	1,427,079	2,396,734	7,037,417	44,042,662
	1932-33	23,523,988	1,195,470	1,831,636	3,536,581	8,084,047	56,842,701

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

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	1.27	0.74	30.52	100
	1929-30	22.81	0.17	0.08	6.26	18.29	100
	1930-31	28.47	0.10	0.04	7.58	14.46	100
	1931-32	26.33	0.07	0.10	1.68	11.64	100
	1932-33	23.31	0.17	0.00	3.64	18.40	100
Spirituuous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1929-30	82.58	9.37	0.47	0.00	0.00	100
	1930-31	92.19	3.86	0.15	0.00	0.03	100
	1931-32	85.52	5.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	100
	1932-33	87.38	6.05	0.28	0.00	0.01	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	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
	1931-32	53.21	4.00	2.40	12.22	3.11	100
	1932-33	53.80	3.58	2.36	14.24	1.52	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1929-30	53.08	0.37	3.90	0.06	34.66	100
	1930-31	58.09	0.46	5.10	0.18	24.04	100
	1931-32	64.12	0.78	5.51	0.56	19.73	100
	1932-33	64.04	0.54	4.68	0.94	17.61	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1929-30	60.98	2.17	3.02	0.25	9.27	100
	1930-31	62.17	3.96	3.03	0.31	8.41	100
	1931-32	59.73	2.61	2.81	0.57	7.61	100
	1932-33	59.33	1.58	2.75	0.96	5.51	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1929-30	30.01	4.39	17.73	4.54	9.67	100
	1930-31	34.64	4.75	18.78	7.31	8.33	100
	1931-32	27.70	3.64	13.61	12.91	6.12	100
	1932-33	21.74	3.06	13.70	18.50	2.29	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1929-30	57.36	1.24	7.52	5.47	6.26	100
	1930-31	56.68	1.11	6.89	9.15	7.55	100
	1931-32	50.43	1.12	4.89	19.39	8.68	100
	1932-33	50.29	1.24	4.65	20.11	6.05	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1929-30	36.11	5.39	6.99	0.91	20.73	100
	1930-31	35.65	10.44	8.07	0.81	14.75	100
	1931-32	41.21	9.47	9.55	1.69	16.24	100
	1932-33	36.87	7.08	8.67	3.90	16.42	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1929-30	24.60	3.24	4.41	0.04	19.74	100
	1930-31	29.34	0.74	4.83	0.12	15.73	100
	1931-32	26.60	0.78	6.41	0.62	12.26	100
	1932-33	30.60	1.29	4.29	2.76	11.09	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1929-30	52.79	2.73	4.00	3.73	19.14	100
	1930-31	52.17	3.29	4.34	4.80	12.41	100
	1931-32	53.90	3.41	4.03	6.67	9.12	100
	1932-33	54.20	2.67	3.82	7.98	8.17	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1929-30	41.48	2.35	3.32	3.20	23.18	100
	1930-31	38.43	2.47	3.30	3.93	18.82	100
	1931-32	39.52	2.60	3.25	5.44	15.98	100
	1932-33	41.38	2.10	3.22	6.22	14.22	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, declined each year to £29,576,008 in 1931-32 and rose to £38,880,305 in 1932-33. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) apparel, attire and manufactured fibres (value £17,323,363 in 1932-33), and (b) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £10,128,134 in 1932-33). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 71 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1932-33, as compared with 69 per cent. during 1931-32. In previous years imports of the latter group were greater than those in the apparel and textiles group, but in the last three years the position was reversed owing to the particularly heavy decline in imports of motor cars, electrical machinery, and iron and steel.

Of the total value of competitive goods, the United Kingdom supplied 54.20 per cent. during 1932-33, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 53.90 per cent. in 1931-32. In three of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1932-33 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed increased proportions were apparel and textiles, spirituous and alcoholic liquors, and rubber and leather manufactures. In six groups the proportion from the United Kingdom declined, the two groups in which marked declines were recorded being: jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods, and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. In these groups the proportion supplied by Japan increased noticeably during 1932-33. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1932-33 with 87.38 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 53.80 per cent. of apparel and attire; 59.33 per cent. of paper and stationery; 50.29 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 64.04 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery. The proportion of the imports of metals, metal manufactures and machinery supplied by the United Kingdom remained steady during the last two years.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 7.98 per cent. in 1932-33, as compared with 4.80 per cent. in 1930-31 and 6.67 per cent. in 1931-32. In eight of the competitive groups of imports the proportion of the trade supplied by Japan increased, the groups showing marked increases being: earthenware, cements, glass, etc.; jewellery and fancy goods; apparel, textiles, etc., and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. The most important classes of competitive goods imported from Japan are as follow:—Silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, crockery, fancy goods and sulphur. The total value of imports from Japan in the competitive groups during 1932-33 was £3,101,128, and of this total silk piece goods valued at £1,475,239 represented 48 per cent., and cotton and linen piece goods valued at £538,801 represented 17 per cent., or 65 per cent. of the total competitive goods imported from Japan.

The position of the United States of America in this competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928-29, but was not maintained in 1929-30, during which year a decrease to 19.14 per cent. was experienced. The trade declined in 1930-31 to 12.41 per cent., with a further downward movement to 8.17 per cent. in 1932-33. 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 1932-33 it was £3,175,145. The only group of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1932-33 was greater than those of 1913 was drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. Imports of machinery and metal manufactures (including motor vehicles) from the United States declined from £16,472,338 in 1928-29 to £12,591,938 in 1929-30, and then fell rapidly during the following years, the imports during 1932-33 amounting to £1,784,015.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 2.73 per cent. in 1929-30, increased to 3.41 per cent. in 1931-32 and declined to 2.67 per cent. in 1932-33. Apparel, textiles, and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. From 1918-19 to 1921-22 imports from Germany were on a very small scale, but have increased since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1932-33 was 3.82 per cent., as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany are manufactured metals and machinery, apparel and textiles, and drugs and chemicals.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1932-33 for France, Germany and the United States of America, and increased for the United Kingdom and Japan. The greatest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from the United States of America, which fell from 9.12 per cent. in 1931-32 to 8.17 per cent. in 1932-33 while Japan had the greatest increase, from 6.67 per cent. in 1931-32 to 7.98 per cent. in 1932-33.

§ 14. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years.

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record oversea trade in calendar years the following table has been compiled to show Australian imports and exports for each quarter of the calendar years 1930 to 1933.

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.						
1930 ..	32,208	{ 24,246 (R) 24,246 (S) 24,246 }	56	{ 13,853 (R) 13,853 (S) 13,853 }	32,264	{ 38,099 (R) 38,099 (S) 38,099 }
1931 ..	12,782	{ (R) 24,119 (S) 18,073 }	139	{ (R) 1,224 (S) 1,224 }	12,921	{ (R) 25,343 (S) 20,197 }
1932 ..	10,518	{ (R) 27,814 (S) 22,163 }	158	{ (R) 2,505 (S) 2,027 }	10,676	{ (R) 30,319 (S) 24,190 }
1933 ..	13,504	{ (R) 30,527 (S) 24,373 }	349	{ (R) 16,608 (S) 13,286 }	13,853	{ (R) 47,135 (S) 37,659 }
QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE.						
1930 ..	23,883	{ 23,607 (R) 23,607 (S) 21,623 }	118	{ 3,214 (R) 3,214 (S) 4,762 }	24,001	{ 26,821 (R) 26,821 (S) 26,385 }
1931 ..	9,422	{ (R) 16,560 (S) 21,719 }	99	{ (R) 4,762 (S) 5,818 }	9,521	{ (R) 21,322 (S) 27,537 }
1932 ..	12,283	{ (R) 17,305 (S) 20,926 }	230	{ (R) 4,712 (S) 2,527 }	12,513	{ (R) 22,017 (S) 23,453 }
1933 ..	12,929	{ (R) 16,707 (S) 16,707 }	274	{ (R) 2,021 (S) 2,021 }	13,203	{ (R) 18,728 (S) 18,728 }
QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER.						
1930 ..	20,297	{ (R) 17,005 (S) 16,021 }	72	{ 6,412 (R) 6,412 (S) 2,044 }	20,369	{ (R) 23,417 (S) 22,433 }
1931 ..	10,222	{ (R) 15,960 (S) 12,236 }	144	{ (R) 1,586 (S) 2,377 }	10,366	{ (R) 18,004 (S) 13,822 }
1932 ..	15,023	{ (R) 16,639 (S) 13,285 }	330	{ (R) 1,923 (S) 2,490 }	15,353	{ (R) 19,016 (S) 15,208 }
1933 ..	14,065	{ (R) 22,031 (S) 17,589 }	333	{ (R) 1,992 (S) 1,992 }	14,398	{ (R) 24,521 (S) 19,581 }
QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.						
1930 ..	18,060	{ (R) 26,310 (S) 24,292 }	89	{ (R) 648 (S) 648 }	18,149	{ (R) 20,958 (S) 24,940 }
1931 ..	11,019	{ (R) 29,779 (S) 23,150 }	139	{ (R) 2,328 (S) 1,824 }	11,158	{ (R) 32,107 (S) 24,974 }
1932 ..	15,343	{ (R) 29,610 (S) 23,639 }	255	{ (R) 2,022 (S) 1,637 }	15,598	{ (R) 31,632 (S) 25,276 }
1933 ..	14,788	{ (R) 39,887 (S) 31,846 }	284	{ (R) 2,718 (S) 2,174 }	15,072	{ (R) 42,605 (S) 34,020 }
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1930 ..	94,448	{ (R) 91,168 (S) 88,166 }	335	{ (R) 24,127 (S) 24,127 }	94,783	{ (R) 115,295 (S) 112,293 }
1931 ..	43,445	{ (R) 91,481 (S) 70,919 }	521	{ (R) 10,358 (S) 9,396 }	43,966	{ (R) 101,839 (S) 80,315 }
1932 ..	53,167	{ (R) 95,782 (S) 76,392 }	973	{ (R) 12,722 (S) 10,299 }	54,140	{ (R) 108,504 (S) 86,691 }
1933 ..	55,286	{ (R) 113,371 (S) 90,515 }	1,240	{ (R) 24,343 (S) 19,473 }	56,526	{ (R) 137,714 (S) 109,988 }

(R) Recorded values.

(S) British currency values.

§ 15. Excise.

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on oversea trade the rates of excise duty are in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of Customs and Excise Revenue are shown in Chapter XV.—Public Finance, Section 2.

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

Article.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Spirits—	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	226,756	210,309	139,378	143,297	146,152
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	831	1,337	339	1,103	334
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	59,136	118,476	148,891	137,353	148,930
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	217,372	265,905	150,225	142,107	139,259
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	152	278	5	67	..
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	518,176	487,024	287,733	283,129	280,985
Liqueurs ..	358	852	838	1,148	1,956
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	923	172	44	148	50
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	137,887	124,636	93,205	98,738	97,409
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	248,263	258,827	238,607	280,365	216,093
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	571,399	502,061	296,044	450,624	188,484
Spirits for making Vinegar	45,005	39,426	37,283	29,906	19,014
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	55	115	200	69	14
Concentrated Grape Must ..	..	..	22,224	14,149	8,384
Total, Spirits ..	2,026,313	2,009,418	1,415,016	1,582,203	1,247,064
Spirit for manufacture of	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.
Scents, etc. ..	36,109	44,113	39,641	40,967	39,515
Beer ..	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
..	71,160,596	65,095,178	52,459,070	47,667,903	48,981,805
Tobacco — Manufactured,	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
n.e.i. ..	13,529,775	13,859,202	13,180,577	13,370,263	13,597,478
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	274,213	206,161	147,537	122,566	75,198
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	18,110	2,991	532	..	..
Total, Tobacco ..	13,822,098	14,068,354	13,328,646	13,492,829	13,672,676
Cigars—Machine-made ..	46,442	48,627	53,349	39,582	41,097
Cigars—Hand-made ..	291,842	287,618	257,019	199,120	191,808
Total, Cigars ..	338,284	336,245	310,368	238,702	232,905

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

Article.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	5,336,298	5,243,588	4,324,679	4,054,064	4,455,456
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	4,807	463	403	826	612
Total, Cigarettes ..	5,341,105	5,244,051	4,325,082	4,054,890	4,456,068
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	..	..	..	60 papers or tubes. 1,579,456	60 papers or tubes. 43,819,859
Matches .. .. .	..	..	..	gross of boxes. 333,190	gross of boxes. 2,909,390
Petrol .. .. .	..	gal. 16,815,600	gal. 19,402,032	gal. 19,044,324	gal. 20,130,190
Playing Cards .. ..	..	doz. packs. 1,200	doz. packs. 104,331	doz. packs. 111,719	doz. packs. 116,341

§ 16. Interstate Trade.

Prior to the federation of the Australian Colonies (now States), each Colony published statistics of its trade with the other Colonies. A similar record was continued by the Commonwealth Government, under the provisions of the Constitution Act (Section 93). On the expiry of the "book-keeping" period, these records were discontinued as from 13th September, 1910, and the latest published statements were for the year 1909. Later the Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania revived the records, and statistics of the subject are available again for those States.

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities.

The Government Statist for South Australia publishes some figures for that State made up from the records of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from various other sources. The statistics of interstate trade for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are very meagre. The Melbourne Harbour Trust publishes, in its annual report, the quantities of various commodities of interstate trade loaded and discharged in the Port of Melbourne. The trade with individual States is not disclosed.