

CHAPTER XVI.

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 **Customs Tariffs.**—The Customs Tariff 1933 which incorporates the Customs Act 1901–1930 repealed earlier Customs Tariff Acts. The Tariff Schedules in operation at 30th June, 1937, were the Customs Tariff 1933–1936 and Customs Tariff Proposal No. 1 in force from 25th June, 1937, also Customs Tariffs granting preferential rates of duty to Canada, New Zealand and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

The Customs Tariff 1921–1930 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff and a General Tariff. The Customs Tariff 1933 made no provision for an Intermediate Tariff but this feature was restored by the Customs Tariff 1936.

“British Preferential Tariff” rates of duty 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 and to certain goods the produce of British non-self-governing colonies.

The “Intermediate Tariff”: In submitting tariff schedules to Parliament on 20th March, 1936, the Minister for Trade and Customs said: “Another new feature of the schedules is the Intermediate Tariff. It has been re-introduced to provide a convenient avenue for expressing the level of duties which the Government propose should form the basis for trade treaties. The rates proposed under the protective items of the Intermediate Tariff express, in every case, a protective level for Australian industry as well as preserving the margins required under the Ottawa Agreement.”

The Customs Tariff 1933–1936 provides that the Governor-General may from time to time by proclamation declare that the Intermediate Tariff shall apply from a date and time specified to goods specified in the proclamation which are the produce or manufacture of the British or foreign country specified in the proclamation.

The Intermediate Tariff was brought into operation on 1st January, 1937, by Customs Proclamations Nos. 338, 342 and 343 which granted intermediate rates of duty to specified goods the produce of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and Colonies and, in accordance with most favoured nation treatment, to most foreign countries. The United States of America is an important exception while Japan is entitled to intermediate rates for eleven items only.

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, Act No. 5 of 1934, and Acts No. 16 and No. 70 of 1936) ; New Zealand (*vide* Act No. 26 of 1933 as amended by Act No. 2 of 1934) ; Norfolk Island (*vide* Act No. 15 of 1913) ; Papua and New Guinea (*vide* Act No. 84 of 1936) ; and British non-self-governing Colonies, British Protectorates and certain Territories governed under British mandate.
- (c) Goods admitted under the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff.

The Customs Tariff 1933-1936 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 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 list of items affected was gradually reduced between 24th May, 1932, and 28th February, 1935, from which date the special customs duty ceased to operate.

By proclamation of 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited, but these prohibitions were all removed during the period from 24th February to 31st August, 1932.

In pursuance of the trade diversion policy of the Commonwealth Government (*see* par. 9 of this section), an amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 22nd May, 1936—Item 21—prohibited the import into Australia, except under special licence, of 84 classified groups of goods produced or manufactured in foreign countries. The principal items affected wholly or in part are preserved vegetables, cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods, costumes, dresses and robes, corsets, men's fur felt hats, linoleums, iron and steel plates, sheets and pipes, copper pipes, lawn mowers, pasteurizers, typewriters, cranes, elevators, etc., electrical goods including refrigerators, piston rings, piston pins and valves, storage batteries for motor vehicles, sparking plugs, electric light and power cable, wireless receivers, wireless valves, carbon manufactures, guns, rifles and cartridges, lampware, plate glass, toilet preparations, wooden staves, cinematographs, boots and shoes, writing and typewriting paper, brake and transmission lining, motor cycles, motor cycle and side car parts, motor bodies, panels and parts including undergear, vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers, cameras, celluloid sheets, machines and machinery, locomotive engines and parts, engines of diesel or heavy oil type.

Under Item 22 the import, except under special licence, is prohibited of motor vehicle chassis produced or manufactured in any country except the United Kingdom. Imports of chassis from the principal suppliers other than the United Kingdom are restricted to the same level of imports as for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1936.

From the same date, 22nd May, 1936, customs duties were increased on imports of certain items of cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods and on motor chassis. The duties imposed on cotton and artificial silk piece goods were reduced as from 1st January, 1937.

A further amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 3rd July, 1936 (Item 23 of the Second Schedule) prohibited except under special licence, the import into Australia of specified goods from any country or any colony or territory administered by that country which on or after 24th June, 1936, and on or before 26th June, 1936, had put into effect any ordinance, proclamation, or other instrument—

- (a) providing in effect that certain goods produced or manufactured in Australia shall not be imported into that country or any such colony or territory except with the permission of the competent Minister of State of that country; or
- (b) imposing on certain goods produced or manufactured in Australia import duties in addition to the import duties prescribed in the Import Tariff annexed to the Tariff Customs Law of that country.

The foregoing amendment to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations was repealed under the provisions of the trade agreement between the Governments of Japan and the Commonwealth of Australia which came into force on 1st January, 1937.

3. **Primage Duty.**—From 10th July, 1930, a primage duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, in addition to the duties collected in accordance with the Customs Tariff 1921–1930, 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 6th November, 1930.

A proclamation of 14th May, 1931, exempted certain aids to primary production, and on 11th July, 1931, a further amendment, in addition to extending the list of these goods and also exempting some minor imports from primary duty, provided for a rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on a few other items, mainly aids to production, and increased the *ad valorem* rate of primage duty to 10 per cent. on all other articles imported. Amendments made since 11th July, 1931, have greatly increased the list of goods exempt from primage duty.

The Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act 1934 imposed primage duty at rates of 4, 5, and 10 per cent. and provided for preferential treatment of certain goods admitted under the British Preferential Tariff. A proclamation of 12th December, 1934, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of Fiji and a proclamation of 25th September, 1935, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of the Territories of New Guinea and Papua. Under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty. Similarly under the Norfolk Island Act 1913 goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island are exempt from primage duty.

Customs proclamations, which came into force on 1st January, 1937, and later dates, provide in respect of specified tariff items exemptions from, and reduced rates of 4 and 5 per cent. primage duty on imports the produce or manufacture of "proclaimed countries". All countries whose goods are admissible to Australia under the intermediate customs tariff rank as proclaimed countries and include the United Kingdom, the Dominions and Colonies and most foreign countries. An important exception is the United States of America while Japan is a proclaimed country for eleven items only.

In 1935–36 the value of goods from the United Kingdom admitted under British Preferential Tariff rates was, in Australian currency, £A39,079,846 and the primage duty paid, £1,545,106. This amount is £968,601 less than the amount which would have been paid if certain goods had not been subject to preferential rates of primage duty.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—(i) *British Preference.* The Commonwealth Tariff 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 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 by Customs Act 1934 as amended by Customs Act 1936 which repealed section 151A of the Principal Act and inserted in its stead:—

151A. (1.) For the purposes of any Customs Tariff (whether passed before or after the commencement of this section) which specifies in respect of any goods rates of duties of Customs lower than the Intermediate Tariff in respect of those goods, the following goods shall, subject to this section, be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom:—

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

(2.) Where in relation to any class or kind of goods to which paragraph (c) of the last preceding sub-section applies the Minister is satisfied that it is desirable that 50 per cent. should be substituted for the percentage specified, the Minister may so determine and thereupon that paragraph shall apply to that class or kind of goods as if 50 per cent. were so substituted accordingly.

(3.) No goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom unless the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in the United Kingdom.

(4.) The provisions of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to goods which are imported from any country in respect of which a Customs Tariff within the meaning of sub-section (1.) of this section applies, in like manner as they apply in relation to goods imported from the United Kingdom.

Sub-sections 5 and 6 and 8 to 10 of section 151A relate to certain powers of the Minister and the meaning of "Intermediate Tariff" and sub-section 7 to the meaning of "unmanufactured raw materials."

Section 151B of Customs Act 1936 prescribes the conditions relating to the application of the Intermediate Tariff.

The Customs Tariff 1933-1936 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 Customs Act 1901-1936). Customs Tariff 1933-1936 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 1932 approved the provisions of the trade agreement arising out of the Conference at Ottawa. Briefly stated the Commonwealth Government agrees (a) to 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 prohibitions and surcharges referred to in this agreement have been abolished and primage duty on a large number of items removed or reduced. 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 par. 6 of this section. 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 1935-36 the Customs Tariff 1933-1936 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 16.7 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 1935-36 under the Customs Tariff 1933-1936 on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 18.4 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 37.4 per cent.

An application of the Customs Tariff 1933-1936 to the total imports of £A43,276,018 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1935-36 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £A39,079,846, upon which duty to the amount of £A3,662,920 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have paid £A10,173,549 duty or £A6,510,629 more than was paid at preferential rates, representing an additional duty of 16.7 per cent. on the value of the goods. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the

additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during the year 1935-36 were metals and metal manufactures, £1,717,536; textiles, £1,653,264; machines and machinery, £886,579; paper, £406,230; drugs, chemicals, etc., £348,962; earthenware, glass, etc., £237,095; apparel, £194,290; manufactured fibres, £158,998; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £118,896; stationery and paper manufactures, £86,682; and spirituous liquors, £85,305.

If a preferential tariff had not been in operation in 1935-36 £A6,510,029 additional customs duty would have been collected under the general tariff on United Kingdom goods imported at preferential rates. It would be improper, however, to speak of this sum as the "value" of preference to the United Kingdom as some of the preferential goods would have come from the United Kingdom without preference.

The margin of preference granted by the preferential tariff has been increased to some extent by the operation of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1936. This Act provides for deductions of duty consequent on the depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of other countries but is limited in its application to protected goods admitted under the British preferential tariff. On goods of United Kingdom origin subject to exchange adjustment in 1934-35 the deductions amounted to £460,729 and reduced the duty from £3,804,325 to £3,343,596. The total amount deducted in 1935-36 cannot be stated as the Tariff Board since the end of 1934 has recommended "net" rates of duty after making due allowance for exchange adjustment.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £A28,628,946, and the duty collected thereon was £A8,105,704, or £A5,082,534 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 favourably or adversely by the British Preferential Tariff during the years, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36:—

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

IMPORTS OF GOODS AFFECTED FAVOURABLY OR ADVERSELY BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "FREE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 13,309,515	16,249,321	19,189,951	6,731,535	9,804,298	12,638,770
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ ..	..	..	1,064,661	1,621,495	2,013,394
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% ..	..	..	15.8	16.5	15.9
Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	£ 2,012,102	2,270,359	2,728,538	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 15.1	14.0	14.2	..	..	..
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTIABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 16,035,600	19,093,908	19,889,895	11,465,731	14,404,275	15,990,170
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ 2,952,024b	3,343,596b	3,662,920b	4,354,743	5,326,147	6,092,310
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% 18.4	17.5	18.4	38.0	37.0	38.1
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 5,375,189	6,809,612	7,445,011	..	..	..

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

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTIABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	%	33.5	35.7	37.4	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£	2,426,292 ^b	2,833,030 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	%	21.2	19.7
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£	2,423,165 ^b	3,466,016 ^b	3,782,091 ^b	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	%	15.1	18.2	19.0	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential Tariff rates ..	£	1,928,451 ^b	2,493,117 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	%	16.8	17.3

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff."

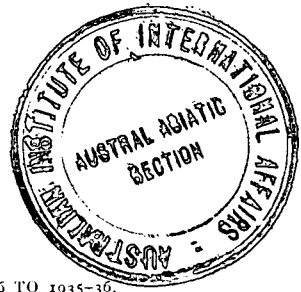
(b) See note (b) at end of table.

TOTAL GOODS—"FREE" AND "DUTIABLE," AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

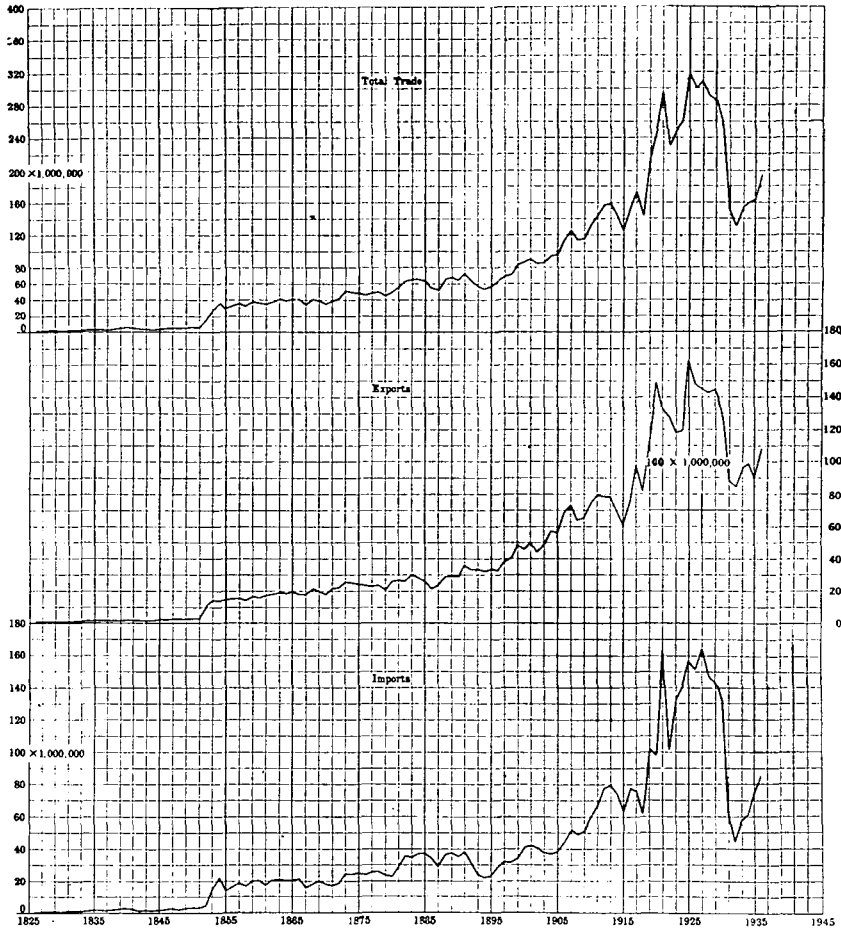
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£	29,345,115	35,343,229	32,979,516	18,197,266	24,208,573	28,628,940
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£	2,952,024 ^b	3,343,596 ^b	3,662,920 ^b	5,419,404	6,947,642	8,105,704
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	%	10.1	9.5	9.3	29.8	28.7	28.3
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£	7,387,291	9,079,971	10,173,549	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	%	25.2	25.7	26.0	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£	..	..	..	2,426,292 ^b	2,833,030 ^b	3,023,170 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	%	..	..	..	13.3	11.7	10.6
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£	4,435,267 ^b	5,736,375 ^b	6,310,629 ^b	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	%	15.1	16.2	19.7	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential rates ..	£	..	..	..	2,993,112 ^b	4,114,612 ^b	5,082,534 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	%	..	..	..	16.5	17.0	17.7

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff." (b) In computing this amount, account has been taken of the effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the margin of British Preference.

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



VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA 1826 TO 1935-36.
(Including Gold).

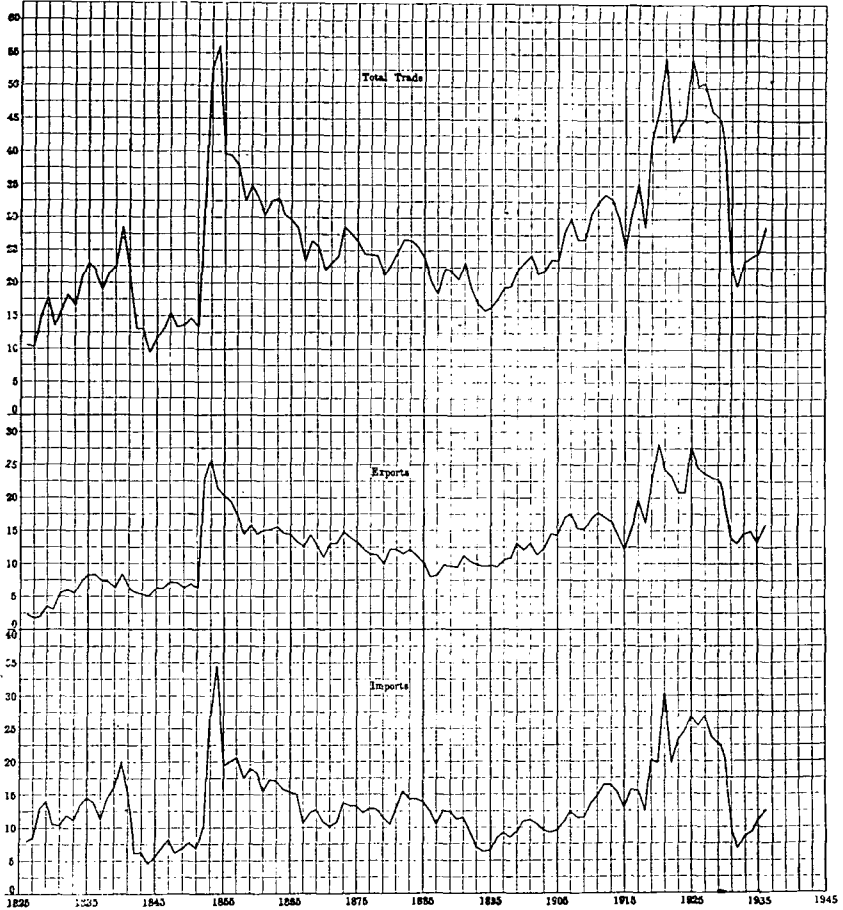


(See page 500.)

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

VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1935-36.

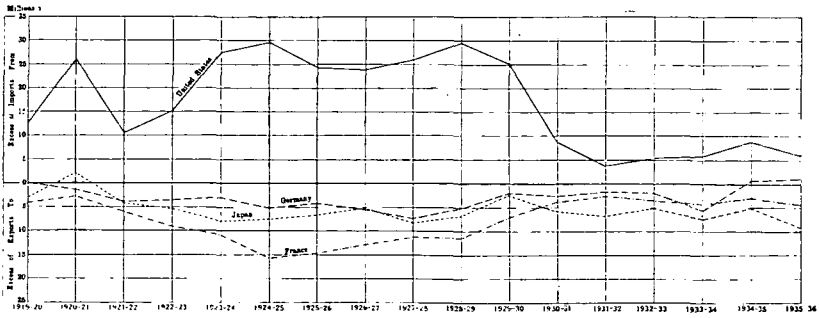
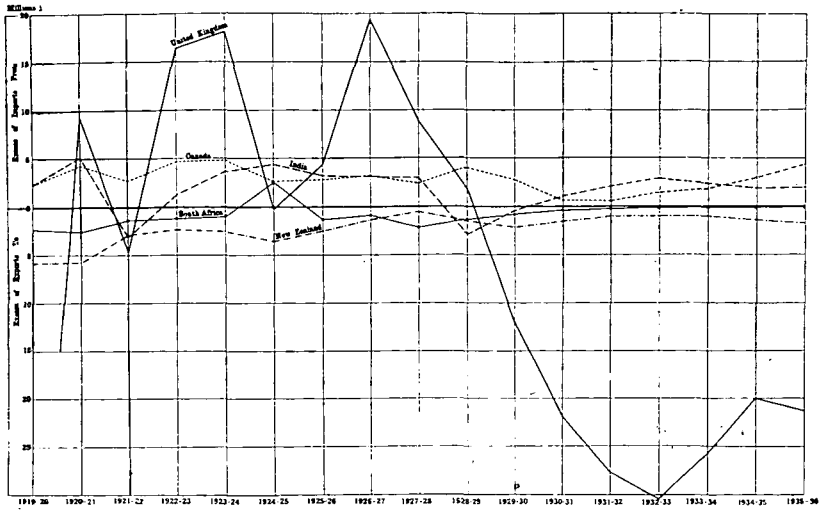
(Including Gold).



(See page 500.)

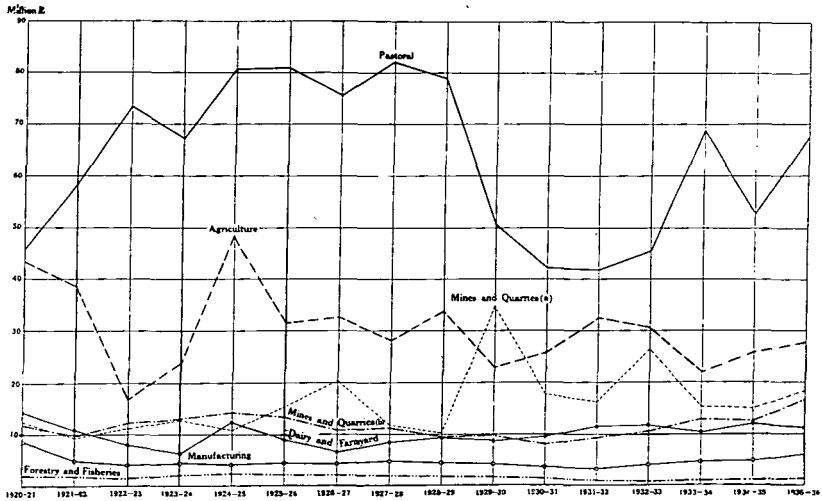
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 ros. od. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1935-36.
(Including Gold).



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 1935-36.



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.

(ii) *Exchange Adjustment*. The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1936 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 5th October, 1933, but subsequent amendments have extended the list of items affected. 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 1-9 per cent., and less than 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

If (a) applies, 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. ($\frac{1}{4}$) 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.

Prior to 1933-34 the Tariff Board had recommended rates of duty as though exchange was at par, but early in the year mentioned the Board decided to change the basis of its recommendations and has since shown its findings under the following headings:—

- (a) The rates which would prove reasonable and adequate under existing conditions of exchange.
- (b) An estimate as closely as can be made of the rates which would be reasonable and adequate if exchange suddenly reverted to par.
- (c) The scale of adjustment necessary to meet conditions of exchange between parity and the present adverse rate of 25 per cent.

In tariff proposals introduced on 6th December, 1934 and later, the new basis has been adopted in fixing rates of duty on certain items in accordance with the Board's recommendations as set out in (a) with provision for the adjustment of rates of duty as set out in (c). With respect to such items the deductions under the provisions of the Exchange Adjustment Act will cease to apply.

(iii) *Papua and New Guinea Preference*. The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1936 which repealed the Act of 1934 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 1933-1936 be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule to the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1936 are coffee, dried lychee fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green and dry ginger, coconuts, Rangoon beans, kapok and sesame seeds, arca nuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca, spices, vanilla beans and gums. Total imports from Papua during 1935-36 amounted to £177,599, imports of goods entitled to preference to £42,662, and duties remitted to £40,695. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1935-36 amounted to £1,401,174 including gold £1,283,755, imports of goods entitled to preference to £53,700, and the duties remitted to £43,877.

5. **Reciprocal Tariffs.**—(i) *General*. The Customs Tariff of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. No provision was made in the Customs Tariffs 1933 for an intermediate tariff but in the Customs Tariff 1936 this feature was restored. The purpose of the intermediate tariff is referred to in § 2 par. 2.

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. Customs Tariff 1933 embodied the main provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, and imposed duties of customs under two headings—British Preferential Tariff and General Tariff. No provision was made for an Intermediate Tariff in the abovementioned Act. The terms of the agreement conceded by the Commonwealth Government are briefly stated in § 2 par. 4 and the concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom on goods of Australian origin are set out in § 2 par. 6 of this chapter. A review of the trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 26, 1933.

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 and subsequent amending Acts which provided preferential rates of duty upon goods produced within the South African Customs Union were repealed from 1st July, 1926, by the Customs Tariff 1926.

. A new trade agreement took effect from 1st July, 1935. This agreement provides that the products of the Union of South Africa or the mandated territory of South-West Africa entering Australia and the products of Australia entering the Union of South Africa or the mandated territory of South-West Africa shall be subject to customs duties not higher than those imposed by the importing country on like products from the most favoured foreign nation. A reciprocal tariff arrangement under which products of Mozambique are admitted duty free to the Union of South Africa is exempt from the agreement.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933, which came into force on 1st December, 1933, repealed earlier Acts and 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. An amendment to this Act in 1934 provides that, where the rate of duty upon any class of goods under the New Zealand British Preferential Tariff is less than that operating in Australia under the British Preferential rate, upon request by the New Zealand Government such goods may, after proclamation, be admitted at the lower rate. 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 also 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 primage 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 1901-1936) 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.

Of the total imports of £1,773,250 from New Zealand during 1935-36 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable amounting in value to £562,950 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £319,412. In addition, goods valued at £43,651 were admitted under the preferential rates of duty, the duty remitted on such goods being £10,122. The total of the duties remitted

on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £329,534, representing a margin of preference of 54.3 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 £315,951, and fish, £170,382, the amounts of duty remitted being £251,944 and £43,604 respectively.

(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 on 1st October, 1925. The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Acts 1931, 1934 and 1936 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, barbed wire, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), timber, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and vehicles—motor chassis (unassembled and assembled)—and vehicle parts but not including rubber tyres and tubes, storage batteries, shock absorbers, bumper bars, sparking plugs and springs.

During 1935–36 the imports from Canada amounted in Australian currency to £6,733,253 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £4,955,285, the principal items being motor chassis and parts, £1,734,387; printing paper, £827,902; timber, £627,235; fish, £386,653; and piece goods, £218,021. The duty on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference would have been £1,957,032 under the General Tariff, but by the preferential provisions this was reduced by £1,265,630, or by 25.5 per cent. on the value of the imports concerned.

Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £700,000, the principal items being dried fruits, £496,126; fruits, preserved, £62,464; tallow, £34,766; gelatine and glue, £32,547; sugar, £25,238; and wine, £13,495.

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.

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.

During the Calendar year 1935 Merchandise of Australian origin imported into United Kingdom amounted to £54,286,000. Of this total approximately £27,896,000 represented goods which received preferential tariff treatment over similar goods from foreign countries. If these goods had been subject to the duties imposed on foreign goods it is estimated that they would have paid approximately £5,264,000 more in duty. This represents a rebate of approximately 18.9 per cent. on the value of imports receiving preferential treatment. The main items receiving preference and the amount of the rebates were :—Butter, £8,388,000 (rebate, £1,585,000) ; wheat, £5,370,000 (rebate, £413,000) ; sugar, £1,944,000 (rebate, £920,000) ; apples, £1,701,000 (rebate, £344,000) ; raisins, £722,000 (rebate, £186,000) ; and wine, £579,000 (rebate, £664,000). The above figures for imports have been obtained from the *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom 1935*, and the rebate granted has been estimated from rates of duty shown in the Import Duties Act 1932, Ottawa Agreements Act 1932 and the other enactments mentioned above.

The declaration by the British Government (Schedule H of the agreement) provides for the regulation of foreign meat into the United Kingdom and undertakes that no restriction will be placed upon the importation of any meat from Australia during the period (January 1933 to June 1934) named in the "agreed programme" which is set out in Schedule H.

The views of the Government of the United Kingdom on the imports of meat into the United Kingdom were the subject of a paper presented to the House of Representatives in April, 1935. In a memorandum on "The Livestock Situation" issued as a White Paper in July, 1934, the United Kingdom Government called attention to the very serious decline which had taken place in 1932, 1933 and the first half of 1934, in the prices of fat and store cattle in the United Kingdom market. The decline was attributed in the main to the disproportionate fall of agricultural prices as the result of the World depression and the effect on the meat industry of the expansion of overseas production which in some cases was stimulated by the payment of subsidies. The United Kingdom Government added that it was clearly impossible for that Government to acquiesce in a situation which threatened ruin to the United Kingdom livestock industry and explained that the choice lay between—

- (a) a drastic reduction of imports to the point necessary to sustain prices of United Kingdom livestock at a remunerative figure ; or
- (b) the introduction in agreement with overseas countries of a levy upon imports the proceeds of which would be available for the assistance of the home industry.

In the latter case, it was explained, the quantity of imports might either be left entirely free or subjected to such moderate regulation as might be thought necessary to prevent the market from breaking altogether. It was further pointed out that, without

the consent of the countries concerned, no duty could be imposed on Dominion meat before August, 1937, or on Argentine meat before November, 1936. Failing agreement on the payment of a levy on meat imports the United Kingdom Government would have no alternative but to take steps to regulate, during the currency of existing agreements, the quantity of imports to whatever extent was necessary to restore livestock prices to a remunerative level.

In summing up the position the United Kingdom Government stated that it was the firm intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to safeguard the position of the United Kingdom livestock industry.

The arrangements with the United Kingdom provide for importations of Australian meat regulated in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the United Kingdom market. Australian meat importations into the United Kingdom during the last three years as compared with the Ottawa agreement year (1931-32) have been as follows:—

	Chilled Beef.	Frozen Beef and Veal.	Frozen Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1931-32	Nil	1,124,000	1,488,000	Nil
1934	55,000	1,599,000	1,627,000	82,000
1935	228,000	1,468,000	1,784,000	147,000
1936	296,000	1,512,000	1,499,000	233,000

It is anticipated that shipments from Australia for the year 1937 will exceed those of any previous year.

In this connexion it will be of interest to compare the terms of the United Kingdom-Argentina Trade Agreement which took effect from 20th November, 1936. This Agreement provides for "minimum annual quantities" of Argentina meat to be imported into the United Kingdom as follows:—Chilled beef for year 1937 not less than quantity imported in 1935 reduced by 138,700 cwt. For each of the years 1938 and 1939 not less than the quantity permitted in the preceding year reduced by 138,700 cwt. provided that the 1939 quantity shall be not less than 6,590,000 cwt. Frozen beef 124,600 cwt., pork 186,800 cwt., and canned beef 605,600 cwt. annually. Mutton and lamb for year 1937, 886,000 cwt. and for 1938, 797,400 cwt. In addition, customs duty has been imposed as follows:—Chilled beef $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., frozen beef $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., canned beef (excluding tongues) 20 per cent. and tongues 30 per cent. ad valorem, pork, mutton and lamb, free. If in any period Argentina is unable to supply the minimum quantities specified the United Kingdom Government may re-allocate the shortage among other countries. The agreement will remain in force until 31st December, 1939, and thereafter until terminated by six months notice.

7. **Trade Agreements.**—(i) *Belgium.* An agreement executed on 19th November, 1934, between the Governments of Belgium and the Commonwealth of Australia permitted Belgium to supply a specified proportion of Australian requirements of plain, clear sheet glass in return for which the Belgian Government waived all restrictions upon the importation of Australian meat and agreed not to enforce an embargo on Australian cereals. This agreement continued in force until 1st January, 1937, when a new agreement came into operation. The quota arrangement with respect to Belgian glass is a feature of the new agreement which also provides for—

- (1) Reciprocal most favoured nation treatment.
- (2) The grant of intermediate tariff to Belgium in respect of 53 sub-items; an undertaking not to increase the duty on seven non-protective items; primage concessions on a number of items; remission of the revenue duty on outside packages operating on goods covered by nine items; an undertaking to refer a limited number of items to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report; and reclassification of certain sheet glass not manufactured in Australia

- (3) Consolidation of the present duty free entry into Belgium of Australian wool, sheepskins, hides and tallow, and consolidation of the duties on fresh apples and pears.
- (4) An undertaking by Belgium that Australian barley, wheat and frozen beef will not be prohibited.

The agreement is of indefinite duration and will remain in force until terminated by six months' notice from either Government.

(ii) *Czechoslovakia*. A trade agreement concluded between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the Commonwealth of Australia came into force on 1st January, 1937. The actual commitments of the Commonwealth Government may be summarized as follows :—

- (1) The grant to Czechoslovakia of most favoured nation treatment covering import duties and charges on the importation into Australia of articles from Czechoslovakia.
- (2) The grant of an intermediate tariff rate on 44 items.
- (3) The continuance of by-law admission of certain steel which is of a type not manufactured in Australia.
- (4) Remission of primage duty on a limited number of items.
- (5) An undertaking that prohibitions and restrictions shall not be discriminatory.
- (6) An undertaking to accord equitable treatment to Czechoslovakian goods should quantitative regulation of imports be maintained or adopted.

The undertakings given in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6 are reciprocal in their application. Czechoslovakia on its part undertakes to grant duty free admission to wool, sheepskins, rabbit skins and pearlshell ; to consolidate the existing low duties on lead ; and to grant a reduction of duty on apples.

The agreement is for one year but will continue thereafter until terminated by three months' notice of denunciation.

(iii) *France*. A trade agreement between the Governments of France and the Commonwealth of Australia came into force on 1st January, 1937. Briefly stated the concessions granted to France by the Commonwealth Government are as follows :—

- (1) A general pledge to accord France most favoured nation treatment with respect to customs duties by according to French products tariff treatment at least as favourable as that accorded to the products of the most favoured foreign country.
- (2) The grant of intermediate tariff rates on 66 tariff items or sub-items.
- (3) A reduction of primage duties on 72 tariff items or sub-items.
- (4) An undertaking to refer 16 items to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report.
- (5) A consolidation for the minimum period of the agreement—one year—of the duties on high-power insulators for use in the manufacture of electric switch-gear and transformers.

In return for the concessions granted by Australia, the French Government has agreed to accord the following benefits to Australian exports :—

- (1) The grant of the French minimum tariff duties on 20 items. Wool, hides and skins, wheat, barley, apples, meat, and metals are included in the list.
- (2) The abolition of the special retaliatory duties of 200 per cent. of the French maximum tariff on butter and wheat.
- (3) The abolition of exchange surtax of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all Australian goods.
- (4) The reduction of the import tax on Australian products to a flat rate of 2 per cent. This tax which is similar to primage formerly ranged from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent.

The agreement has been made for one year but will continue thereafter until terminated by two months' notice from either Government.

While French quota restrictions remain, the grant of French minimum tariff duties on 20 items does not necessarily mean that the way is open for large imports of those commodities to France. For some items the French Government has been unable to

grant quotas but has undertaken to examine with goodwill any request from the Commonwealth Government for a percentage of the global quota. Australian barley and apples are exceptions, the annual quota for barley having been fixed at 20,000 quintals, and for apples at 64,500 bushel cases.

(iv) *Japan*. A trade agreement between the Governments of Japan and the Commonwealth of Australia came into operation on 1st January, 1937. The agreement provides for a reduction of the Australian intermediate tariff rate on artificial silk piece goods, and the intermediate tariff rates on piece goods of unbleached cotton, bleached cotton, and printed, dyed or coloured cotton. In all, Japan has been conceded the benefit of the intermediate tariff on 11 items from which primage duty has also been removed. Under the terms of the agreement the quantity of Japanese piece goods to be imported into Australia is limited to 102,500,000 square yards per annum, divided equally between artificial silk and cottons. The cotton piece goods will be exclusive of calico for bag-making which as in the past will be admitted without restriction.

In return the Government of Japan will issue permits for the import during the eighteen months ending June, 1938, of 800,000 bales of Australian wool, or at the rate of 533,000 bales per annum.

The agreement further provides that each country will remove immediately the special prohibitions which have been imposed against the imports of the other and that Japan will also withdraw the operation of the super duties imposed against certain Australian products.

The agreement will operate for 18 months from 1st January, 1937.

8. Sanctions Act 1935.—The Sanctions Act 1935 relating to the application of sanctions against Italy during the war with Abyssinia was assented to on 15th November, 1935. On 18th November, 1935, the Commonwealth Government, acting under the authority of section 6 of the Act, prohibited by regulation imports from Italy and certain specified exports to Italy. The prohibitions continued until 15th July, 1936, from which date the Sanctions Act 1935 was repealed by proclamation.

9. Australian Trade Diversion.—On 22nd May, 1936, Sir Henry Gullett, Minister directing negotiations for Trade Treaties, announced in the House of Representatives the decision of the Government to divert portion of Australia's import trade, with the object of increasing exports of primary produce, expanding secondary industry, and bringing about an increase of rural and industrial employment.

Briefly summarized the Minister's statement indicated that certain imports would be restricted with a view to their manufacture in Australia, including motor chassis, which, it was hoped, would be made in Australia on a large scale within a few years. In the case of certain other imports it was intended to divert them from their present sources of supply to other countries which were great customers of Australia and which it was expected would become greater customers if Australia increased her purchases from them. The Government would proceed in two ways, firstly, by the adoption of a special licensing system over a limited range of imports and, secondly, by the imposition of higher duties where this course appeared more desirable. With the exception of motor chassis all goods of British origin would be exempt from the licensing system. In the case of motor chassis imports of United Kingdom origin only would be exempt from restriction. Upon application licences would be freely granted to countries with which Australia had a favourable balance of trade and to all other countries in regard to which, although the balance might be adverse to the Commonwealth, the Government was satisfied with the position.

The special licensing system was introduced on 23rd May, 1936, in the form of an amendment to the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations which prohibited the import, except under special licence, of S₄ classified groups of goods from foreign countries. A list of the principal items affected and a reference to restrictions imposed on the import of motor chassis will be found in § 2 par. 2 of this chapter.

10. United States of America—Australian Trade Relations.—The trade diversion policy of the Commonwealth Government as expressed by the prohibition, except under special licence, of specified imports as from 23rd May, 1936, adversely affected a wide range of goods from the United States of America, which for a number of years had enjoyed an extremely favourable trade balance with Australia. In reply to this action

the United States Government withdrew as from 1st August, 1936, the most favoured nation treatment hitherto accorded to Australian goods including certain trade benefits extended to Australia equally with a number of countries with which the United States had concluded trade agreements. A further step bearing on the trade relations between the two countries was the extension by the Commonwealth Government to "proclaimed countries" as from 1st January, 1937, of intermediate customs tariff rates and certain primage duty concessions. The list of "proclaimed countries" includes the United Kingdom, the Dominions and Colonies, and the principal foreign countries but does not include the United States.

11. **Restriction of Imports into Japan.**—An Imperial Ordinance, No. 124 of 1936, affecting the trade of Australia with Japan was promulgated on 25th June, 1936, by the Government of Japan.

Article I. of the Ordinance states that in accordance with the provisions of Article 1. of Law No. 45 of 1934, goods produced or manufactured in countries which are applying at the date of the present Ordinance "unreasonable restrictive measures in respect of the importation of goods produced or manufactured in Japan" shall not be imported into Japan for the duration of one year except with the permission of the competent Minister of State who shall proclaim the countries referred to. List "A" of the Ordinance limits the articles prohibited to wheat, flour and wool.

Article II. of the Ordinance imposes an import duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law for the duration of one year on articles produced or manufactured in countries proclaimed. List "B" of the Ordinance restricts the provisions of Article II. to beef, butter, condensed milk, hides and skins, beef tallow, and casein.

In a proclamation of the Department of Finance and the Department of Commerce and Industry of 25th June, 1936, the country referred to in Imperial Ordinance No. 124 of 1936 is proclaimed as "Commonwealth of Australia."

The restrictions imposed by Imperial Ordinance, No. 124 of 1936, were abolished as from 1st January, 1937, under the terms of the trade agreement concluded between the Governments of Japan and the Commonwealth of Australia.

12. **Tariff Board.**—The Tariff Board Act 1921-1934 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 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 classification of goods under items of the Tariff that provide for admission under By-laws; the determination of the value of goods for duty; 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 1921-1936 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 1921-1934 reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1936. During the year the Board furnished 90 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and of these reports 72 related to matters on which public inquiries had been held. The subjects dealt with comprised:—Tariff revision, 50; question of inclusion under or removal from by-law, 20; tariff revision combined with requests for admission under or removal from by-law, 1; and necessity for payment of bounty, 1. Questions regarding the bringing into operation of deferred duties provided in the Customs Tariff which did not necessitate the holding of public inquiries were dealt with in 18 reports. At 30th June, 1936, the Board had on hand 78 subjects on which reports had not been furnished to the Minister.

The report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1935, directed attention to the Tariff revision effected on the principles formulated in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement of 1932, and briefly summarized the more important of these changes.

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. The recommendation of the Board regarding exchange adjustment was embodied in Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933. In regard to primage duty, the Board reaffirmed its recommendation to the Minister, dated 5th August, 1932, that primage duty should be removed from protective items in the Tariff Schedule, and suggested the adoption of such recommendation so soon as the Government considered that revenue considerations permitted.

13. **Industries Preservation.**—The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1936 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 normal rate of freight the dumping freight duty shall be—on goods carried free—the amount payable as freight at the normal rate; and in the case of any other goods—an amount equal to the difference between the freight paid and the freight which would have been payable at the normal rate. 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 1933 repeals section 8 of Act 1921-1922 and provides new clauses relating to Exchange Special Duty.

14. **Trade Descriptions.**—The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 as amended by the Acts of 1926, 1930 and 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.

15. **Acts passed in 1936.**—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1936:—

Wheat Growers Relief Act, No. 2 of 1936. An Act to provide for financial assistance to the States in the provision of relief to wheat growers.

- Primary Producers Relief Act, No. 3 of 1936. An Act to amend the Primary Producers Relief Act 1935.
- Apple and Pear Bounty Act, No. 4 of 1936. An Act to provide for the payment of a bounty on the export of apples and pears from the Commonwealth.
- Orange Bounty Act, No. 5 of 1936. An Act to provide for the payment of a bounty on the export of oranges from the Commonwealth.
- Prune Bounty Act, No. 6 of 1936. An Act to provide for the payment of a bounty on the export of prunes from the Commonwealth.
- Meat Export Control Act, No. 7 of 1936. An Act to amend the Meat Export Control Act 1935.
- Customs Tariff, No. 14 of 1936. An Act relating to duties of customs.
- Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, No. 15 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-34.
- Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference), No. 16 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934.
- Excise Tariff, No. 17 of 1936. An Act relating to duties of excise.
- Wool Publicity and Research Act, No. 24 of 1936. An Act to make provision for improving and increasing the production and use of wool.
- Dairy Produce Export Control Act, No. 26 of 1936. An Act to amend sections eight, fourteen and fifteen of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-35.
- Prune Bounty Act (No. 2), No. 43 of 1936. An Act to amend the Prune Bounty Act 1936.
- Orange Bounty Act (No. 2), No. 44 of 1936. An Act to provide for the payment of a bounty on the export of oranges from the Commonwealth during 1936.
- Apple and Pear Bounty Act (No. 2), No. 46 of 1936. An Act to amend the Apple and Pear Bounty Act 1936.
- Customs Tariff Validation Act, No. 51 of 1936. An Act to provide for the validation of collections of duties of customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.
- Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Validation Act, No. 52 of 1936. An Act to provide for the validation of adjustments in duties of customs under Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals.
- Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Validation Act, No. 53 of 1936. An Act to provide for the validation of collections of duties of customs under Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals.
- Trade Agreement (Czechoslovakia) Act, No. 56 of 1936. An Act to approve a Treaty of Commerce made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Czechoslovakian Republic.
- Trade Agreement (Belgium) Act, No. 57 of 1936. An Act to approve a Provisional Commercial Agreement between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of Belgium.
- Trade Agreement (South Africa) Act, No. 58 of 1936. An Act to ratify and approve an Agreement between His Majesty's Governments in the Union of South Africa and the Commonwealth of Australia.
- Trade Commissioners Act, No. 64 of 1936. An Act to amend the Trade Commissioners Act 1933.
- Customs Tariff (No. 2), No. 68 of 1936. An Act relating to duties of customs.
- Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 2), No. 69 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-34 as amended by the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1936.
- Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) (No. 2), No. 70 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934 as amended by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1936.
- Customs Tariff (No. 3), No. 76 of 1936. An Act relating to duties of customs.
- Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 3), No. 77 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-34 as amended by the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Acts 1936 and (No. 2) 1936.

- Trade Agreement (France) Act, No. 79 of 1936. An Act to approve an Agreement contained in an exchange of notes between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the French Republic.
- Customs Tariff (No. 4), No. 80 of 1936. An Act relating to duties of customs.
- Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 4), No. 81 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-34 as amended by the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Acts 1936, (No. 2) 1936, and (No. 3) 1936.
- Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act No. 82 of 1936. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1933.
- Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act, No. 83 of 1936. An Act to amend the Papua and New Guinea Bounties Act 1926.
- Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference), No. 84 of 1936. An Act relating to duties of customs on goods imported into Australia from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea.
- Customs Act, No. 85 of 1936. An Act to amend section 151A of the Customs Act 1901-1935 and to insert in that Act a new section 151B.
- Wine Overseas Marketing Act, No. 94 of 1936. An Act to amend the Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929-1934 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 headquarters at Australia House, London. Matters affecting the oversea trade of Australia come within the scope of the duties of 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. Mr. L. R. 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.

The Trade Commissioners Act 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. In April, 1934, the first appointment under the Act was made, Mr. R. H. Nesbitt being appointed Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, with headquarters at Wellington. Mr. Nesbitt resigned in April, 1937, and was succeeded in July, 1937, by Mr. C. E. Critchley, formerly Australian Trade Commissioner in Netherlands East Indies. In May, 1935, Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners were appointed to Japan, China and Netherlands East Indies and in January, 1937, a Trade Commissioner was appointed to Egypt. The Trade Commissioners are—Japan, Lt.-Col. E. Longfield Lloyd, with headquarters at Tokio; China, Mr. V. G. Bowden, with headquarters at Shanghai; Netherlands East Indies, vacant; and Egypt, Col. C. E. Hughes, C.B.E., with headquarters at Cairo.

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 Trade Commissioners are located also at Melbourne and Brisbane. The New Zealand Government Representative and Trade Commissioner, the Senior Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and the Trade Commissioners for United States of America and 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 1901–1936 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 the Union of 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 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate was paid which would show for (a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers, or a f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment ; (b) *Goods on which bounty or rebate was 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. Until the 31st March, 1934, the basis adopted for the value of exports of butter was the current market value, less the amount paid as export bonus. From 31st March, 1934, to 30th June, 1937, the basis was (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the butter was sold and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1937, the basis adopted for the value of wool exported was (a) sold in Australia for export the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

From 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1937, the basis adopted for the value of *wheat* exported was (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1934, to 30th June, 1937, the basis adopted for the value of *flour* exported was (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

Since 1st July, 1937, the following revised definitions of f.o.b. values have been adopted for exports generally :—

- (1) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold (e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were dispatched for sale (as regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received).

All values to be shown in terms of Australian currency, and to include cost of containers.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all oversea trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory), Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and the 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 oversea trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e., the trade of the Commonwealth with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 33 for the year 1935-36, from which the summary figures in this Year Book have been 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 number of items has been materially increased. The revised classification at 30th June, 1936, was divided into 21 classes, with 1,820 separate import items and 562 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade have been 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 1933 to 1936 inclusive.

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

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

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

1. Total Oversea Trade.—(i) *Including Gold.* The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of the Commonwealth with overseas countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To save space, the period 1826 to 1925-26 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	69,336b	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,594	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 to 1925-26	136,844	134,545	271,389	23 15 6	23 7 7	47 3 1	98.3
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,084	308,801	26 18 1	23 10 9	50 8 10	87.5
1927-28 ..	147,945	141,206	289,151	23 13 8	22 12 0	46 5 8	95.4
1928-29 ..	143,648	141,633	285,281	22 12 3	22 5 11	44 18 2	98.6
1929-30 ..	131,081	125,127	256,208	20 7 7	19 9 0	39 16 7	95.5
1930-31(d)	60,960	104,856	..	9 7 7	16 2 9	..	..
(e)	60,960	89,326	150,286	9 7 7	13 14 11	23 2 6	146.5
1931-32(d)	44,713	108,404	..	6 16 6	16 10 10	..	..
(e)	44,713	85,348	130,061	6 16 6	13 0 5	19 16 11	190.9
1932-33(d)	58,014	120,943	..	8 15 8	18 6 3	..	..
(e)	58,014	96,597	154,611	8 15 8	14 12 6	23 8 2	166.5
1933-34(d)	60,713	123,441	..	9 2 6	18 11 0	..	..
(e)	60,713	98,573	159,286	9 2 6	14 16 2	23 18 8	162.4
1934-35(d)	74,119	112,986	..	11 1 2	16 17 2	..	..
(e)	74,119	90,225	164,344	11 1 2	13 9 3	24 10 5	121.7
1935-36(d)	85,253	136,381	..	12 12 7	20 4 1	..	..
(e)	85,253	108,907	194,160	12 12 7	16 2 8	28 15 3	127.8
1936-37(d)(f)	92,534	160,532	..	13 12 0	23 11 10	..	..
(e)	92,534	128,191	220,725	13 12 0	18 16 9	32 8 9	138.5

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1925-26 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 29 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, pars. 5 and 6. (d) Recorded values. (e) Imports, British currency; Exports, Australian currency. (f) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

Graphs which are published on pages 483 and 484 of this chapter show the movement of Australian oversea trade and the trade per head of population from 1826 onwards.

In previous issues of the Official Year Book fluctuations in the value of the oversea trade of Australia have been treated in some detail for earlier years. The enhanced prices ruling for commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports in the years following the war and these factors should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with pre-war years.

In 1924-25 the total value of oversea trade was £318,454,000 represented by imports £157,143,000, and exports £161,311,000. So far as total trade and exports are concerned these figures are the highest recorded, but the figure for imports was exceeded in 1920-21, and again in 1926-27. Imports in 1924-25, however, included an exceptionally large quantity of bullion and specie valued at £10,543,000. In the three years ended 1928-29 imports fell but exports were well maintained and in 1929-30 both imports and exports declined substantially. The full effects of the economic depression and of certain restrictions imposed by the Commonwealth Government are reflected in the greatly diminished trade figures for 1930-31 onwards. The lowest level was recorded in 1931-32 when the total trade amounted to £130,061,000. Most of the Government restrictions were removed in 1932. Following a gradual improvement in the next two years recovery was more rapid in 1935-36 and 1936-37 due mainly to the higher export prices realized for primary products, notably wool and wheat. In 1935-36 the total oversea trade was £194,160,000 an increase of £29,816,000 compared with 1934-35. Imports were higher by £11,134,000 and exports by £18,682,000. Marked increases were recorded in the value of imports of the following commodities in 1935-36:—fish, tobacco, spirits (beverages), apparel and attire, carpets and linoleums, oils (in bulk), electric machinery and appliances, motive power machinery (excluding electric), iron and steel, tools of trade, motor vehicles and parts, timber, crude rubber and rubber waste, books and periodicals, fancy goods, vegetable substances, earthenware, cements, etc., and drugs and chemicals. In quantity and value exports of the following principal commodities were greater than in 1934-35:—chilled beef, frozen lamb and pork, milk dried and concentrated, fresh apples, wheat, wine, cattle hides, sheepskins, coal, iron ore, concentrates, lead pig, zinc bars, leather, undressed timber, silver and gold. Eggs in shell, frozen beef, frozen mutton and rabbits and hares, dried fruits, flour, bran pollard and sharps, sugar, and tin ingots were exported in smaller quantities and values were lower. Shipments of butter and wool were lower but the values were much higher.

(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.

Year.	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. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	%
1931-32	44,059	75,818	119,877	6 14 5	11 11 5	18 5 10	172.2
1932-33	56,872	78,562	135,434	8 12 3	11 17 11	20 10 2	138.1
1933-34	59,502	90,914	150,416	8 18 10	13 13 3	22 12 1	152.8
1934-35	72,440	82,371	154,811	10 16 2	12 5 10	23 2 0	113.7
1935-36	83,617	98,886	182,503	12 7 9	14 13 0	27 0 9	118.3
1936-37 ^(a)	90,535	117,212	207,747	13 6 1	17 4 6	30 10 7	129.5

(a) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

2. **Balance of Trade.**—The table on page 500 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1925-26 and for each financial year from 1926-27 to 1936-37, while the table on page 501 shows the percentage of exports on imports (excluding gold) for each financial year 1931-32 to 1936-37. Reference to the first mentioned table shows that prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balances of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1920-21, the position was reversed. During the subsequent quinquennial period ended 1925-26, there was an excess of imports, as was the case in each of the years 1926-27 to 1929-30. From 1930-31 to 1936-37 exports greatly exceeded 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:—

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

British Currency Values.

Year.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
	Total Imports other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	Total Exports, other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	Gold produced in Australia.	Total of Merchandise exports and Gold Production.	Commodity Balance of Trade.	Net Exports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production	Total Balance.
				B+C	D-A	F	E+F
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	76.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	9.4	84.5	6.1	- 7.3	- 1.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	39.5	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	92.0	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	126.3	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	77.1	2.2	79.3	18.7	9.7	28.4
1931-32 ..	44.1	75.8	3.6	79.4	35.3	5.3	40.6
1932-33 ..	56.9	78.6	4.6	83.2	26.3	12.3	38.6
1933-34 ..	59.5	90.9	5.7	96.6	37.1	0.8	37.9
1934-35 ..	72.5	82.4	6.0	88.4	15.9	0.2	16.1
1935-36 ..	83.6	98.9	8.0	106.4	23.3	0.4	23.7
1936-37(b)	90.5	117.2	8.9	126.1	35.6	0.1	35.7

(a) First six months only.

(b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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, but for many items 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.

§ 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 during the past five years of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries. The figures 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 § 14 of this Chapter.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
United Kingdom	17,408,811	23,541,877	25,143,101	30,788,269	33,838,843
British Possessions—					
Canada	1,392,271	2,315,462	2,918,095	4,091,796	5,375,851
Ceylon	598,177	624,562	718,563	795,307	960,724
India	2,773,356	3,423,103	2,926,181	2,541,377	2,732,145
Malaya (British)	276,654	271,407	327,235	561,845	488,254
New Zealand	702,686	731,200	1,198,645	1,294,181	1,552,413
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	217,512	334,747	288,249	292,431	361,986
Papua	138,972	96,848	93,296	116,716	128,078
Territory of New Guinea	68,483	90,950	68,703	87,523	117,419
Other Islands	228,768	328,971	245,825	346,240	435,941
Union of South Africa	56,598	99,648	133,441	177,063	284,846
Other British Possessions	352,196	456,435	546,692	512,224	720,930
Total, British Possessions	6,807,673	8,773,333	9,464,925	10,816,703	13,158,587
Total, British Countries ..	24,216,484	32,315,210	34,608,026	41,604,972	46,997,430
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	282,131	391,294	368,219	477,864	568,083
China	314,778	246,938	285,514	364,127	657,178
France	1,145,829	1,195,470	956,335	862,147	790,108
Germany	1,427,079	1,831,636	1,920,076	2,145,315	2,903,049
Italy	453,891	676,139	588,260	557,438	444,141
Japan	2,396,734	3,536,581	3,676,737	4,624,740	4,909,571
Netherlands	361,495	461,674	389,669	504,573	564,236
Netherlands East Indies	2,648,948	2,930,951	3,960,233	4,390,327	4,928,025
Norway	188,300	305,455	340,325	382,671	418,252
Pacific Islands	73,942	70,552	39,054	18,446	33,023
Philippine Islands	35,947	34,899	59,733	70,885	92,619
Switzerland	693,433	886,332	782,780	828,285	972,090
Sweden	471,054	478,436	451,030	462,023	602,145
United States of America	7,037,417	8,084,047	7,838,982	11,041,365	13,901,705
Other Foreign Countries	1,098,211	1,881,833	1,729,716	2,258,227	2,656,012
Total, Foreign Countries ..	18,629,099	23,032,237	23,387,263	28,977,431	34,557,243
Total	42,845,583	55,347,447	57,995,289	70,582,403	81,554,673
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, 1931-32, £1,213,561; 1932-33, £1,524,882; 1933-34, £1,506,932; 1934-35, £1,857,507; and 1935-36, £2,062,275.

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.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	40.63	42.54	43.35	43.62	41.50
British Possessions—					
Canada	3.25	4.18	5.03	5.80	6.60
Ceylon	1.38	1.13	1.24	1.13	1.18
India	6.48	6.18	5.05	3.60	3.35
Malaya (British)	0.65	0.49	0.56	0.80	0.60
New Zealand	1.64	1.32	2.07	1.83	1.90
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.52	0.61	0.50	0.41	0.44
Papua	0.32	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.16
Territory of New Guinea	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12	0.14
Other Islands	0.53	0.60	0.42	0.49	0.53
Union of South Africa	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.35
Other British Possessions	0.83	0.83	0.94	0.72	0.88
Total, British Possessions	15.89	15.85	16.32	15.32	16.13
Total, British Countries	56.52	58.39	59.67	58.94	57.63
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.66	0.71	0.63	0.68	0.70
China	0.73	0.48	0.49	0.52	0.81
France	2.67	2.15	1.65	1.22	0.97
Germany	3.33	3.33	3.32	3.04	3.63
Italy	1.06	1.22	1.01	0.79	0.54
Japan	5.59	6.38	6.34	6.55	6.09
Netherlands	0.84	0.83	0.67	0.72	0.69
Netherlands East Indies	6.18	5.29	6.83	6.22	6.04
Norway	0.44	0.55	0.59	0.54	0.51
Pacific Islands	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.04
Philippine Islands	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.12
Sweden	1.62	1.06	1.35	1.17	1.19
Switzerland	1.10	0.86	0.78	0.66	0.74
United States of America	16.43	14.60	13.52	15.64	17.05
Other Foreign Countries	2.58	3.97	2.98	3.17	3.25
Total, Foreign Countries	43.48	41.61	40.33	41.06	42.37
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the period covered by the above table showed a gradual upward tendency from 1931-32 to 1934-35, but decreased in 1935-36. The United Kingdom supplied 43.62 per cent. of the imports during 1934-35, compared with 40.63 per cent. in 1931-32, but during 1935-36 the percentage declined to 41.50 per cent. The proportion of imports from British Possessions increased from 15.89 per cent. in 1931-32 to 16.13 per cent. in 1935-36, owing to the fact that the imports of motor chassis and undressed timber from Canada were sustained at a higher level than imports in the aggregate. The proportion of imports supplied by foreign countries declined from 43.48 per cent. in 1931-32 to 41.06 per cent. in 1934-35 but advanced to 42.37 per cent. in 1935-36.

Some marked changes were recorded in the proportion of imports from foreign countries during the five years. Japan increased its trade from 5.59 per cent. in 1931-32 to 6.09 per cent. in 1935-36. A reduction in the imports of tea and oil from the Netherlands East Indies during 1931-32 and 1932-33 was responsible for a decline in that country's percentage during those years, but the trade was regained in 1933-34 only to fall away somewhat in 1934-35 and 1935-36 with further decreases in tea. The share of imports supplied by the United States of America after falling from 16.43 per cent. of the total in 1931-32 to 13.52 per cent. in 1933-34 recovered and amounted to 17.05 per cent. of the total in 1935-36. Increases in the imports of tractors, motor chassis, petrol and manufactured tobacco were mainly responsible. Imports from France consistently declined in proportion during the period under review while imports

from Germany showed a marked upward trend in 1935-36, metals, machinery, apparel and textiles accounting for most of the increase.

Although imports from British countries, with the exception of British Malaya, increased in value in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35 the aggregate increase of £5,392,000 was less than the increase of £5,580,000 in the imports from foreign countries and the proportion of the total received from British sources declined from 58.94 per cent. to 57.63 per cent. Increases were general among foreign countries with the exception of France and Italy. The increase of £2,860,000 in the value of imports from the United States of America in 1935-36 was exceeded only by the United Kingdom with an increase of £3,051,000. Other large increases in value were Canada £1,284,000, Germany £818,000, Netherlands East Indies £538,000 and Japan £345,000, but the rate of increase for the United Kingdom, the Netherlands East Indies and Japan failed to keep pace with the rate of increase for all countries.

3. *Direction of Exports.*—The following table shows the value in Australian currency of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1931-32 to 1935-36 inclusive :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Australian Currency Values.

Country.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
United Kingdom	48,228,712	46,893,462	54,402,862	53,760,437	61,087,309
British Possessions—					
Canada	1,033,782	1,209,237	1,267,170	1,444,063	1,322,178
Ceylon	313,243	331,001	421,499	648,187	970,961
Fiji	268,704	347,168	320,707	361,132	483,998
Hong Kong	738,797	769,242	506,066	715,994	624,663
India	748,835	831,470	610,159	785,815	973,171
Malaya (British)	919,827	962,060	1,015,315	1,315,822	1,263,526
Mauritius	102,757	99,421	107,000	98,790	96,000
New Zealand	2,603,716	2,770,190	3,031,026	3,617,339	4,396,840
Papua	128,351	128,145	129,500	151,865	165,613
Union of South Africa	370,211	232,339	247,278	316,381	449,056
Other British Possessions	1,667,990	1,727,848	1,724,547	1,592,071	2,562,225
Total, British Possessions	8,896,213	9,399,121	9,380,897	11,047,459	13,308,231
Total, British Countries	57,124,925	56,292,583	63,783,759	64,807,896	74,395,540
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	3,579,143	4,061,551	7,470,984	6,080,361	7,260,967
Chile and Peru	208,238	264,568	42,023	2,029	2,931
China	4,945,813	6,283,398	914,806	2,472,262	1,212,821
Manchuria including Kwantung Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,613,775	839,815
Egypt	1,052,557	481,256	370,234	639,654	524,066
France	4,636,602	6,054,054	6,317,380	4,731,952	6,131,143
Germany	3,922,479	5,089,724	9,439,054	1,738,481	2,368,453
Italy	3,631,915	3,275,500	4,600,423	995,827	689,225
Japan	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256	12,095,514	17,661,232
Netherlands	509,712	306,193	455,328	927,723	1,200,638
Netherlands East Indies	1,352,898	1,195,518	1,149,167	1,182,329	1,271,195
Norway	54,240	35,685	2,937	7,439	10,052
Pacific Islands	244,262	284,483	285,037	346,377	374,878
Philippine Islands	317,615	430,154	348,177	324,053	553,311
Soviet Union (Russia)	190,143	267,279	88,678	84,180	10,700
Spain	360,110	160,424	157,521	559,912	182,952
Sweden	252,488	120,982	250,898	240,751	264,018
United States of America	1,990,262	1,341,241	2,491,601	2,754,228	5,615,372
Other Foreign Countries	479,223	986,013	1,593,274	1,564,676	3,280,145
Total, Foreign Countries	39,386,721	42,106,482	50,034,378	38,361,543	49,157,811
Total	96,511,646	98,399,065	113,868,137	103,169,439	123,853,351

(a) Included with China.

The comparison of the value of exports as shown in the above table is affected by two factors operating in opposite directions. The values have been depressed by prices, but have been increased by the fact that they are stated in Australian currency. In 1930-31 the recorded value of exports was increased by 17.4 per cent. by the depreciation

of the currency and in subsequent years the increase from this cause amounted to 25½ per cent. Stated in sterling the value of exports of merchandise for 1935-36 was £98,063,851 against £122,824,975 in Australian currency. Up to the end of the year 1929-30 the two currencies had practically the same value.

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.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	49.97	47.66	47.78	52.11	49.32
British Possessions—					
Canada	1.07	1.23	1.13	1.40	1.07
Ceylon	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.63	0.78
Fiji	0.28	0.35	0.28	0.35	0.39
Hong Kong	0.77	0.78	0.44	0.69	0.51
India	0.78	0.84	0.53	0.76	0.79
Malaya (British)	0.95	0.98	0.80	1.27	1.02
Mauritius	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.07
New Zealand	2.70	2.82	2.66	3.51	3.55
Papua	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.14
Union of South Africa	0.38	0.23	0.22	0.31	0.36
Other British Possessions	1.73	1.76	1.52	1.54	2.07
Total, British Possessions	0.22	0.55	8.24	10.71	10.75
Total, British Countries	59.19	57.21	56.02	62.82	60.07
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	3.71	4.13	6.56	5.89	5.86
Chile and Peru	0.22	0.27	0.04	0.00	0.00
China	5.12	6.39	0.80	2.40	0.98
Manchuria, including Kwantung					
Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.56	0.68
Egypt	1.09	0.49	0.33	0.62	0.42
France	4.80	6.15	5.72	4.59	4.95
Germany	4.07	5.17	8.29	1.69	1.91
Italy	3.76	3.33	4.04	0.97	0.56
Japan	12.08	11.66	12.21	11.72	14.26
Netherlands	0.53	0.31	0.40	0.90	0.97
Netherlands East Indies	1.40	1.21	1.01	1.15	1.03
Norway	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
Pacific Islands	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.33	0.30
Philippine Islands	0.33	0.44	0.31	0.31	0.45
Soviet Union (Russia)	0.20	0.27	0.08	0.08	0.01
Spain	0.37	0.16	0.14	0.54	0.15
Sweden	0.26	0.12	0.22	0.23	0.21
United States of America	2.06	1.36	2.18	2.67	4.53
Other Foreign Countries	0.50	1.00	1.40	1.52	2.65
Total, Foreign Countries	40.81	42.79	43.98	37.18	39.93
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Included with China.

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 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

The balance of Australian trade (including gold) with a few of the principal countries is the subject of a graph which is published on page 485 of this chapter

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

British Currency Values.

Country.	Imports from— (a)		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.
United Kingdom	50,787	33,830	42,803	48,572	—	14,766
Canada	4,092	5,370	1,153	1,056	—	4,320
India	2,541	2,732	490	745	—	1,987
New Zealand	1,291	1,540	2,887	3,506	—	1,957
Other British Countries ..	2,875	3,410	3,902	4,706	—	1,206
Total, British Countries ..	41,586	46,903	51,235	58,585	9,649	11,682
Belgium	478	568	4,855	5,707	—	5,229
China	364	657	1,974	968	—	311
France	862	700	3,778	4,805	—	4,105
Germany	2,145	2,703	1,388	1,891	—	1,072
Italy	557	411	795	550	—	106
Japan	4,625	4,970	0,657	14,101	—	9,131
Netherlands East Indies ..	4,390	4,928	944	1,017	—	3,911
United States of America ..	11,042	13,602	2,109	4,480	—	9,422
Other Foreign Countries ..	4,515	5,334	5,035	5,780	—	416
Total, Foreign Countries ..	28,978	34,356	30,625	39,479	1,647	4,923

(a) Excluding outside packages.

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 1935-36, 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. 33, issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 37 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 1934-35 and 1935-36, 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, £33,839,985. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery and manufactures of metal, £13,550,189; and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £9,476,808. Imports of the following goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery, £3,052,272; drugs and chemicals, £1,902,253; earthenware, crockery, glass, etc., £879,191; spirituous liquors, £602,630; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £375,234; paints and varnishes, £317,138; foodstuffs of animal origin, £247,197; jewellery and fancy goods, £232,717; rubber and leather manufactures, £218,850; stones and minerals, £184,066; and foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £159,092.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £69,055,347. Of this total £68,137,397 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £18,379,416; butter, £9,042,812; wheat, £8,659,625; gold, £7,968,038; frozen mutton and lamb, £4,371,319; lead, pig, £3,734,035; sugar, £2,131,894; beef, frozen and chilled, £2,117,429; fruits, fresh, £1,535,318; fruits, dried, £1,189,043; hides and skins, £1,080,396; frozen meats, other, £1,064,746; flour, £933,172; eggs, £912,505; wine, £863,752; and fruits in liquid, £677,765.

Canada. *Total Imports of Canadian Origin, £5,375,851.* The principal imports were motor chassis and parts, £1,735,697; paper, £912,126; timber, £700,705; fish, preserved in tins, £411,745; apparel and textiles, £270,828; vehicles (excluding motors) and parts, £140,571; tools of trade, £116,999; sensitized films, £107,795; drugs and chemicals, £99,279; machines and machinery, £87,705; hides and skins, £52,709; and typewriters and parts, £43,725.

Total Exports to Canada, £1,322,178. Of this total £1,316,646 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Fruits, dried, £496,160; wool, £490,007; fruits preserved, £68,808; tallow, £34,766; sugar, £31,454; hides and skins, £33,452; gelatine and gluc, £32,547; flour, £31,454; and spirituous liquors, £20,952.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin, £960,724.* The principal items were—Tea, £797,368; rubber, £128,794; and fibres, £11,682.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £970,961. Of this total £964,412 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Silver, £602,365; flour, £126,006; meats, £48,187; milk and cream, £44,779; fruits, £34,358; wheat, £32,740; and butter, £29,430.

Fiji. *Total Imports of Fijian Origin, £155,301;* include gold, £78,576; copra, £49,829; molasses, £17,617; hides, £2,918; and bananas, £1,202.

Total Exports to Fiji, £483,998. Of this total £414,098 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £133,769; bran and pollard, £49,288; tobacco, £33,382; flour, £31,310; drugs and chemicals, £19,941; coal, £18,990; spirituous liquors, £17,337; apparel and textiles, £12,270; timber, £10,803; tea, £10,433; oils, in bulk, £10,263; meats, £8,830; and vegetables, £8,137.

Hong Kong. *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin, £26,713.* The principal items were—Ginger, £7,341; lamps and lampware, £5,518; fireworks, £3,762; bamboo and cane, £3,757; and tung oil, £1,806.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £624,663. Of this total £598,784 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £323,490; butter, £46,237; leather, £44,651; meats, £44,094; sandalwood, £32,842; precious stones, £26,428; milk and cream, £18,149; béche-de-mer, £17,308; fresh fruits, £14,704; oatmeal, wheatmeal, etc., £8,280; wool, £7,215; lead, pig, £6,755; and jams and jellies, £6,523.

India. *Total Imports of Indian Origin, £2,732,145.* The principal imports were—Bags and sacks, £1,673,230; hessians, £360,287; hides and skins, £135,450; tea, £108,591; linseed, £94,765; cotton, raw, £47,035; jute, £35,868; gums and resins, £32,314; mats and matting, £29,831; and yarns, £12,137.

Total Exports to India, £973,171. Of this total £967,126 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Zinc bars, blocks, £286,305; wool, £135,740; tallow, £128,155; horses, £89,894; wheat, £86,330; silver, £40,561; machines and machinery, £23,900; milk and cream, £19,431; jams and jellies, £17,328; and butter, £16,810.

Malaya (British). *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin, £489,484.* The principal items were—Rubber (crude), £375,447; sago and tapioca, £37,013; spices (unground), £26,510; latex, £26,187; and gums and resins, £5,444.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £1,263,526. Of this total £1,224,079 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Flour, £410,784; milk and cream, £319,474; meats, £97,607; butter, £90,041; spirituous liquors, £59,400; metals and machinery, £52,328; fruits, £45,509; sheep, £22,800; leather, £14,198; lard and refined animal fats, £13,162; and coal, £12,009.

New Zealand. *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £1,773,250. The principal imports were—Timber, £362,974; wool, £328,956; hides and skins, £242,812; gold, £220,837; fish, £168,036; seeds, £86,147; horses, £66,988; flax and hemp, £58,783; sausage casings, £22,150; and beans and peas, £15,463.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £4,396,840, of which £3,938,762 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £1,174,206; apparel and textiles, £400,892; drugs and chemicals, £288,287; timber, £278,680; fruits, dried, £260,993; grain and pulse, £238,879; paper and stationery, £220,069; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £157,211; earthenware, china, glass, etc., £151,583; fruits, fresh, £139,856; rubber and leather, £132,067; coal, £105,855; paints and varnishes, £102,123; tobacco, £75,000; spirituous liquors, £56,202; and arms, ammunition and explosives, £41,525.

Papua. *Total Imports of Papuan Origin*, £177,599. The principal items were—Rubber, £66,654; gold, bar, dust, etc., £49,521; coconuts (prepared), £37,816; copra, £14,131; and coffee, raw, £4,499.

Total Exports to Papua, £165,613, of which £112,317 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Tobacco and manufactures, £26,435; manufactures of metal, £17,083; machines and machinery, £13,222; meats, £12,135; grain and pulse, £9,957; spirituous liquors, £6,176; apparel and textiles, £5,952; and films, £5,084.

Territory of New Guinea. *Total Imports of Territory of New Guinea Origin*, £1,401,174. The principal items were—Gold, bar, dust, etc., £1,283,755; coconuts (prepared), £48,548; copra, £41,066; and cocoa beans and shells, raw, £2,568.

Total Exports to Territory of New Guinea, £819,113, of which £587,992 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Silver specie, £104,280; manufactures of metal, £103,743; machines and machinery, £90,181; cinematographs and films, £69,460; meats, £66,184; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £51,697; tobacco, £48,745; spirituous liquors, £39,466; oils, in bulk, £33,505; apparel and textiles, £22,328; drugs and chemicals, £14,059; and paper and stationery, £13,359.

Union of South Africa. *Total Imports of Union of South Africa Origin*, £284,846. The principal items were—Diamonds, £129,074; asbestos, crude, £63,935; fish, £31,594; maize, £9,589; feathers, £8,016; and tobacco, £5,008.

Total Exports to Union of South Africa, £449,056, of which £425,531 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Timber, £139,511; wheat, £64,590; machinery and metal manufactures, £54,823; apparel and textiles, £41,554; gelatine and glue, £17,613; leather, £13,253; tallow, £11,716; fruits, £9,739; meats, £8,490; soap, £7,558; drugs and chemicals, £6,456.

Belgium. *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £568,083. The principal items were—Glass and glassware, £107,629; piecegoods, velvet, £85,664; other piecegoods, £75,817; machinery and metal manufactures, £65,636; gloves, £53,663; precious stones, £42,992; carpets and carpeting, £37,883; paper and stationery, £23,514; drugs and chemicals, £13,280; and arms, ammunition, etc., £11,317.

Total Exports to Belgium, £7,260,967. Of this total £7,247,389 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £6,184,099; wheat, £457,468; silver and silver lead concentrates, £204,204; hides and skins, £108,431; barley, £54,659; zinc concentrates, £38,787; copper, £35,820; fruits, fresh, £18,081; silver and silver lead ores, £16,734; timber, £11,184; fodders, £11,266; meats, £5,578; and butter, £4,286.

China. *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £657,178. The principal items were—Linseed, £223,588; apparel and textiles, £112,231; tung, etc., oil, £57,674; bristles, etc., £50,875; nuts (edible), £35,798; tea, £31,975; ginger, £20,475; cotton, raw, £18,359; rice, £9,734; drugs and chemicals, £7,623; feathers, £7,591; and fireworks, £6,341.

Total Exports to China, £1,212,821, of which £1,195,069 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wheat, £868,864; milk and cream, £118,652; butter, £54,996; railway sleepers, £49,631; sandalwood, £27,513; silver, bar, ingot, etc., £16,000; leather, £9,865; timber, £9,401; flour, £7,399; fruits, £5,718; meats, £4,110; and tallow, £4,060.

Czechoslovakia. *Total Imports of Czechoslovakian Origin*, £394,521. The principal items were—Apparel, £131,006; glass and glassware, £72,372; manufactures of metal, £43,719; textiles, £27,503; jewellery, £27,170; paper and stationery, £16,367; and fancy goods, £12,869.

Total Exports to Czechoslovakia, £614,419, of which £614,235 was Australian produce. The principal export was wool, £611,554.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £9,288. The principal items were—Cigarette tubes and papers, £5,035; and vegetable substances and fibres, £1,968.

Total Exports to Egypt, £524,066, of which £523,393 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £158,577; frozen beef, £132,492; other meats, £26,286; timber, £86,379; butter, £75,627; and fresh fruits, £16,521.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin*, £790,108. The principal items were—Argol, £118,878; piecegoods, velvet, £65,323; paper and stationery, £52,786; apparel, £50,158; spirituous liquors, £49,706; trimmings and ornaments, £49,398; olive oil, £46,058; piece goods, silk, £41,742; machinery and metal manufactures, £30,267; lace for attire, £27,485; fertilizers, £22,420; jewellery and fancy goods, £19,545; perfumery and toilet preparations, £19,350; gums and resins, £18,088; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £15,502; medicines, £15,469; and perfumed spirits, £8,697.

Total Exports to France, £6,433,036. Of this total, £6,251,255 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £4,413,102; sheepskins, £1,634,974; gold, £301,893; stones and minerals, £21,883; horns, £10,328; wheat, £7,880; and precious stones, £4,692.

Germany. *Total Imports of German Origin*, £2,963,049. The principal items were—Machinery, £603,829; manufactures of metal, £439,610; drugs and chemicals, £352,333; paper and stationery, £208,138; earthenware, china, glassware, etc., £170,663; gloves, £147,854; optical and scientific instruments, £148,004; piece goods, £134,549; apparel, £100,712; textiles excluding piecegoods, £81,435; timepieces, £76,314; oils, fats and waxes, £67,573; bags, baskets, etc., £53,065; jewellery and fancy goods, £51,678; musical instruments, £44,611; and paints and varnishes, £37,500.

Total Exports to Germany, £2,368,453, of which £2,353,708 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £2,052,436; hides and skins, £108,766; fresh apples, £96,532; stones and minerals, £31,338; drugs and chemicals, £16,328; sausage casings, £13,111; metals, scrap, £9,892; and gums and resins, £4,108.

Italy. *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £444,141. The principal imports were—Sulphur, £95,367; yarns, artificial silk, £69,983; apparel, £53,995; piecegoods, silk, £52,243; fibres, £31,696; machinery and metal manufactures, £19,762; essential oils, £16,317; olive oil, £15,931; stones and minerals, £13,637; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £6,580; argol, £6,149; and paper and stationery, £6,051.

Total Exports to Italy, £689,225, of which £682,599 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wheat, £326,990; wool, £273,549; hides and skins, £50,528; and tallow, £20,355.

Japan. *Total Imports of Japanese Origin*, £4,969,571. The principal imports were—Silk or containing silk piecegoods, £1,666,357; cotton and linen piecegoods, £913,124; silk, raw, £326,991; machinery and metal manufactures, £237,560; other piecegoods, £200,599; jewellery and fancy goods, £195,592; apparel, £161,571; crockery and household ware, £161,131; sulphur, £132,404; yarns, £131,874; paper and stationery, £78,785; fish, £53,217; bags, baskets, etc., £44,038; and foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £39,165.

Total Exports to Japan, £17,661,232. Of this total, £17,619,544 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £14,594,075; wheat, £1,923,596; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £241,727; iron ore, £158,064; hides and skins, £138,826; iron and steel scrap, £115,665; tallow, £81,202; flour, £75,405; foodstuffs of animal origin, £75,326; trochus shell, £52,791; casein, £34,536; and lead, pig, £31,859.

Netherlands. *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £564,236. The principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £148,755; artificial silk yarns, £143,443; precious stones, £33,270; drugs and chemicals, £28,744; lamps and lampware, £28,279; sausage casings, £20,165; paper, £19,691; caramel, caramel paste and cocoa butter, £18,779; and gin, £16,422.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £1,200,638, of which £1,162,769 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wool, £1,058,833; hides and skins, £28,852; fruits, fresh, £22,333; flour, £20,108; precious stones, £16,860; machinery and metal manufactures, £13,760; and wheat, £8,867.

Netherlands East Indies. *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £4,928,025. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, £2,158,715; tea, £1,116,374; residual oil, £435,913; petroleum (crude), £329,640; kerosene, £302,374; kapok, £171,948; crude rubber, £123,554; flax and hemp, £88,199; tobacco, £37,771; coffee and chicory, £31,372; and waxes, £29,469.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,281,226. Of this total, £1,263,721 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £615,743; butter, £356,279; meats, £47,272; biscuits, £27,276; fruits, fresh, £25,798; coal, £24,299; leather, £23,716; tallow, £19,941; machines and metal manufactures, £18,659; and medicines, £18,467.

Norway. *Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £415,252. The principal items were—Fish, preserved in tins, £131,017; paper—writing and typewriting, £95,259; timber, dressed, £42,850; paper, printing, £38,234; manufactures of metal, £27,841; other paper, £21,101; wrapping paper, £17,375; oils in bulk, £9,151; and wood pulp, £7,145.

Total Exports to Norway, £10,052. The principal exports were—Wool, £6,819; and hides and skins, £2,215.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Pacific Islands Origin*, £2,488,596. The principal imports were—Gold, £1,412,149; rock phosphates, £587,594; copra, £204,071; coconuts, prepared, £86,364; crude rubber, £66,654; shells, £28,568; molasses, £17,617; wood and wicker, £13,282; silver, £11,519; hides and skins, £9,228; vanilla beans, £9,068; and coffee, raw, £6,589.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £2,180,727. Of this total £1,677,875 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Manufactures of metal, £241,953; machinery, £186,659; tobacco and preparations, £150,621; silver, £125,380; flour, £124,254; meats, £118,060; coal, £88,613; spirituous liquors, £83,780; cinematographs and films, £83,338; oils, fats and waxes, £78,566; apparel and textiles, £75,770; bran, pollard and sharps, £53,070; drugs and chemicals, £51,742; biscuits, £40,628; timber, £33,517; vegetables, £28,827; tea, £28,514; butter, £28,212; paper and stationery, £25,948; milk and cream, £25,918; earthenware, china, cements, £25,737; rubber and leather, £25,230; arms, ammunition and explosives, £21,004; coke, £19,974; and paints and varnishes, £19,238.

Philippine Islands. *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £92,619. The principal items were—Hemp, £56,375; timber, £29,651; and hoods for hats, £4,889.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £553,311. Of this total £552,145 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £308,325; milk and cream, £85,815; butter, £53,849; meats, £47,669; coal, £35,992; and leather, £5,198.

Soviet Union (Russia). *Total Imports of Soviet Union (Russia) Origin*, £94,663. The principal items were—Furs, dressed, £33,999; hides and skins, £12,371; fish, £8,051; and hair and bristles, £5,434.

Total Exports to Soviet Union (Russia), £10,700. The principal items were—Wool, £8,447; and hides, £2,192.

Spain. *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £196,939. The principal items were—Corks, etc., £72,804; nuts, edible, £51,319; olive oil, £15,497; drugs and chemicals, £9,737; quicksilver, £8,395; liquorice, £6,932; wine, £5,379; and dry colours, £4,689.

Total Exports to Spain, £182,952. The principal items were—Wool, greasy, £118,364; hides and skins, £57,998; and oilcake, £5,146.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £972,096. The principal imports were—Machines and machinery, £202,421; pulp for papermaking, £177,760; paper, other, £103,164; vacuum cleaners, £103,067; manufactures of metal, £84,692; paper, wrapping, £73,601; timber and manufactures of wood, £57,644; boards, £55,203; and printing paper, £50,828.

Total Exports to Sweden, £264,918. The principal exports were—Wool, £182,091; apples, fresh, £39,147; and hides, cattle, £27,427.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £602,145. The principal imports were—Clocks and watches, £200,264; machinery and metal manufactures, £142,663; grass straw for hats, £57,663; apparel and attire, £46,332; piecegoods, silk, £33,420; drugs and chemicals, £32,992; handkerchiefs, £17,056; dyes, synthetic, £13,359; and piecegoods, cotton and linen, £8,101.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £160,978. The principal exports were—Wool, £155,642; and timepieces and fancy goods, £2,970.

United States of America. *Total Imports of United States Origin*, £13,901,857. The principal imports were—Motor chassis and parts, £2,584,273; tobacco, unmanufactured, £1,487,296; petroleum spirit, £1,067,285; motive power machinery, £895,888; lubricating (mineral) oil, £670,610; electrical machinery and appliances, £552,448; drugs and chemicals, £487,984; wood and wicker, £358,542; paper and stationery, £292,268; films, £290,933; apparel and textiles, £280,505; iron and steel—plate and sheet, plain, £265,351; optical, etc., instruments, £241,820; sulphur, £234,366; printing machinery, £218,262; sausage casings, £198,717; tools of trade, £198,295; metal working machinery, £144,770; paints and varnishes, £112,264; mining machinery, £106,626; kerosene, £100,803; and hides and skins, £90,863.

Total Exports to the United States of America, £9,866,277. Of this total £8,763,303 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Gold, £4,254,993; wool, £2,087,365; rabbit and hare skins, £1,553,063; other hides and skins, £699,683; concentrates, £321,025; pearlshell, £197,449; sausage casings, £195,471; tallow, £158,242; ores, £83,339; and wood and wicker, £67,347.

§ 7. Trade with Eastern Countries.

I. 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 Borneo (British), Ceylon, China, French Indo China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Kwantung Peninsula, Malaya (British), Manchuria, Netherlands East Indies, Philippine Islands, Siam, Timo

(Portuguese), and French and Portuguese Possessions in India. During the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 the export trade with Eastern countries showed an improvement in value over the year 1930-31 owing to increased shipments of wheat and flour to China and of wheat and wool to Japan. Wheat exports to Eastern countries were consistently large during the years 1930-31 to 1932-33, but in 1933-34 they fell to relatively very small dimensions, with the result that the value of total exports of merchandise during 1933-34 was nearly £3½ million less than during the previous year, and would have been smaller still but for an increase of over 54 per cent. in the exports of wool to Japan. This marked decline was due to the falling off in shipments of butter to Netherlands East Indies, wheat and tallow to India and Japan, and wheat and flour to China. In 1934-35 exports increased by £2,287,222 due principally to larger exports of wheat to China and Japan and flour to Manchuria, Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands. The value of wool exported to Japan decreased by £3,464,418 although the quantity was 15 per cent. greater. Exports advanced to £25,532,518 in 1935-36, an increase of £4½ million on the previous year and the highest total recorded since 1928-29. The increase in the value of wool shipments to Japan was approximately £6 million but reduced shipments of wheat to China and Japan and of flour to Manchuria were valued at £2 million less compared with 1934-35.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Biscuits	32,587	33,638	37,815	39,767	35,682
Butter	709,001	530,878	486,878	544,215	657,264
Cheese	13,295	17,785	18,526	22,012	25,538
Coal	148,086	94,963	83,674	74,978	81,907
Fruits—					
Fresh	90,727	96,321	110,555	122,628	124,550
Dried and Preserved	53,929	47,333	51,381	42,081	40,073
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	7929,220	7,930,706	1,307,770	4,395,925	2,919,229
Flour	1,534,452	2,498,016	1,744,880	3,304,000	2,789,650
Other (prepared and unprepared)	18,839	30,683	75,014	60,306	71,798
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	13,618	13,028	12,285	16,014	16,187
Horses	93,089	84,265	63,357	102,586	105,995
Infants' and Invalids' Food	74,986	89,663	106,033	216,571	211,287
Iron Ore	8,347	7,908	4,072	140,535	138,064
Iron and Steel (scrap)	35,579	43,227	76,945	137,934	115,665
Jams and Jellies	33,648	34,406	39,265	42,328	42,688
Lard and Refined Animal Fats	21,670	22,495	21,764	28,432	35,046
Lead, Pig	51,745	31,031	33,585	51,084	38,614
Leather	182,788	142,686	140,733	141,907	107,944
Meats—					
Bacon and Ham	76,192	82,301	79,293	84,420	91,423
Other meats	260,721	242,769	202,714	214,182	244,439
Milk and Cream	569,011	730,650	667,229	456,108	455,420
Pearlshell and trochus shell	32,544	49,295	41,509	46,737	53,066
Sandalwood	62,914	132,657	114,301	108,600	66,845
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	43,330	35,305	72,293	135,836	162,214
Tallow (unrefined)	391,890	322,616	253,232	296,937	237,184
Timber (undressed)	95,210	47,046	96,973	180,984	85,191
Wool	7,590,943	8,034,927	12,249,581	8,785,163	14,767,210
Zinc—					
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	180,193	253,037	246,068	303,282	528,032
Concentrates	24,994	125,211	18,097		
Other merchandise	382,727	497,917	420,720	695,050	614,038
Total merchandise	20,756,275	22,305,763	18,876,572	20,790,602	24,882,561
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	600,501	50,262	102,672	475,864	649,957
Total Exports	21,356,776	22,356,025	18,979,244	21,266,466	25,532,518

(a) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value 1931-32, £ stg. 16,811,563; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,819,122; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,153,089; 1934-35, £ stg. 13,979,978; 1935-36, £ stg. 20,386,200.

2. Destination of Exports of Merchandise.—The next table shows the destination of merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the five years ended 1935-36:—

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
China	4,992,974	6,279,584	914,806	2,472,262	1,212,821
Hong Kong	238,797	767,710	506,596	715,994	624,603
India and Ceylon	778,603	1,114,209	928,986	661,832	1,301,206
Japan	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256	12,095,514	17,661,232
Malaya (British)	919,827	958,880	1,015,315	1,315,822	1,263,526
Manchuria including Kwantung	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,613,775	839,815
Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Netherlands East Indies	1,352,898	1,178,078	1,149,167	1,182,329	1,274,195
Philippine Islands	317,615	428,461	348,177	324,053	553,311
Siam	58,460	78,132	71,356	58,660	100,950
Other Eastern Countries	28,089	32,250	35,913	50,361	50,833
Total	b20,756,275	b22,305,763	b18,876,572	b20,790,602	b24,882,561

(a) Included with China. (b) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value. 1931-32, £ stg. 16,303,035; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,808,755; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,071,115; 1934-35, £ stg. 16,639,285; 1935-36, £ stg. 19,866,316.

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 in 1935-36, according to the countries of origin, were:—Ceylon—Tea, £797,368; India—Bags, Sacks and Hessians, £2,033,517; Netherlands East Indies—Tea, £1,116,374; Petroleum Spirit, £2,158,715; Petroleum, crude, £329,640; Kerosene, £302,374; Residual Oil, £435,913; Japan—Silk Piece goods, £1,666,357; Cotton and Linen Piece goods, £913,404; Other Textiles, £482,637.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
China	314,778	266,938	285,514	364,127	657,178
Hong Kong	6,156	10,363	18,436	22,677	26,713
India and Ceylon	3,373,533	4,047,665	3,643,250	3,336,684	3,692,869
Japan	2,396,734	3,536,581	3,676,737	4,624,740	4,969,571
Malaya (British)	276,654	271,407	328,720	561,845	488,254
Manchuria including Kwantung Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,906	8,156
Netherlands East Indies	2,648,919	2,930,951	3,960,233	4,390,327	4,928,025
Philippine Islands	35,947	34,899	59,733	79,885	92,619
Siam	2,218	1,512	1,822	1,879	6,403
Other Eastern Countries	25,504	41,311	37,781	74,423	83,993
Total	9,080,443	11,141,627	12,012,226	13,460,493	14,953,781

(a) Included with China.

By comparison with footnote (b) of the previous table, the balance of trade with Eastern countries can be ascertained and shows an excess of exports from Australia during each of the five years.

§ 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 accordance with the statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922:—

IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

British Currency Values.

Classes.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(a)
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	799,859	942,686	1,247,715	1,412,896	1,509,829
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	2,330,791	3,141,432	3,166,140	3,215,246	3,800,509
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	460,437	554,474	637,003	690,103	633,358
IV. Tobacco, etc.	711,848	718,282	1,342,760	1,614,226	1,774,960
V. Live animals	48,240	91,670	163,058	168,060	216,943
VI. Animal substances, etc.	833,154	1,193,026	1,069,893	1,488,143	1,407,304
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,556,425	1,492,848	1,961,867	2,256,452	2,890,933
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	17,323,363	15,994,563	17,735,864	17,292,354	17,952,742
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	5,953,471	5,274,615	5,334,763	6,690,852	7,642,875
X. Paints and varnishes	301,366	353,557	445,261	490,591	575,347
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	379,336	398,942	507,785	601,533	553,237
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	10,128,134	13,049,596	19,301,432	23,206,625	27,271,497
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	644,782	743,636	1,000,557	1,185,812	1,322,177
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	1,265,780	1,403,049	1,847,866	1,934,955	1,790,962
XV. Earthenware, etc.	891,827	1,013,224	1,380,865	1,690,263	1,755,154
XVI. Paper and stationery	4,251,636	4,304,303	4,764,188	5,295,820	5,904,449
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	692,769	749,002	1,008,450	1,194,566	1,259,664
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	940,694	987,369	1,074,590	1,218,299	1,282,235
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	3,687,498	3,364,857	3,537,218	4,370,127	4,520,237
XX. Miscellaneous	3,641,291	3,633,678	4,493,726	5,499,379	5,911,344
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	1,171,159	1,278,117	1,698,489	1,731,127	2,048,794
Total	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496	85,252,458	92,533,787

(a) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

2. Exports.—In the following table 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.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(b)
A. AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	17,221,140	17,339,929	20,715,328	20,584,170	20,287,733
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	30,962,717	21,285,172	25,044,405	26,946,171	33,987,073
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	855,299	916,100	950,242	1,079,964	1,222,177
IV. Tobacco, etc.	171,771	125,563	117,975	156,600	193,840
V. Live animals	124,279	130,864	181,564	179,015	227,232
VI. Animal substances, etc.	39,198,506	61,884,960	43,163,366	58,505,775	70,380,839
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	249,732	295,684	320,181	266,143	407,156
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	323,029	328,794	381,752	375,088	534,592
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	886,843	551,529	1,012,958	772,791	958,863
X. Paints and varnishes	57,280	68,954	98,299	119,681	155,878
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	629,958	1,166,453	1,391,994	1,807,966	2,148,923
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	4,208,791	4,706,797	4,752,582	6,811,780	9,192,280
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	469,473	701,490	582,244	741,296	1,008,181
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	377,913	608,579	883,796	963,382	1,052,700
XV. Earthenware, etc.	77,999	103,576	137,303	175,360	159,662
XVI. Paper and stationery	134,403	149,311	175,663	249,911	247,136
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	68,017	95,568	90,021	91,669	120,207
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	121,911	103,495	123,912	119,168	157,461
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	437,565	459,332	546,971	573,029	771,675
XX. Miscellaneous	441,299	453,174	548,052	727,202	734,621
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	22,291,422	9,174,601	8,694,612	11,700,284	12,337,989
Total	118,400,356	120,651,925	109,913,129	132,940,445	156,586,167
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1932-33, £ stg. 94,572,386; 1933-34, £ stg. 96,343,293; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,768,949; 1935-36, £ stg. 100,157,179; 1936-37, £ stg. 125,037,461. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES—*continued*.

Classes.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(b)
B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
	£A.	£A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	9,977	8,701	11,442	12,778	19,046
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	77,704	72,881	69,706	62,904	57,720
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	17,848	40,121	21,989	30,096	33,512
IV. Tobacco, etc.	86,904	55,204	54,404	72,149	69,783
V. Live animals	18,922	13,918	12,855	30,461	23,469
VI. Animal substances, etc.	2,640	20,893	16,628	26,145	30,099
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	7,118	4,866	6,264	5,264	16,154
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	173,994	217,383	195,139	228,714	320,174
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	80,371	42,505	37,371	87,489	165,394
X. Paints and varnishes	3,642	5,448	2,830	4,005	6,316
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,132	1,299	878	1,173	1,758
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	414,879	325,914	377,533	435,380	480,379
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	8,591	7,974	5,527	4,983	17,836
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	21,381	21,698	20,249	22,614	32,955
XV. Earthenware, etc.	6,350	8,099	8,554	8,030	8,405
XVI. Paper and stationery	52,518	36,141	37,239	78,194	78,595
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	30,281	34,879	39,124	111,196	64,896
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	139,261	146,135	167,770	176,104	214,362
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	31,071	43,649	30,478	44,873	35,823
XX. Miscellaneous	105,820	85,896	177,049	141,960	189,908
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	1,242,657	1,595,820	1,761,829	1,855,962	2,079,132
Total	2,533,961	2,789,374	3,072,908	3,440,776	3,945,716
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1932-33, £ stg. 2,024,839; 1933-34, £ stg. 2,229,339; 1934-35, £ stg. 2,456,219; 1935-36, £ stg. 2,750,029; 1936-37, £ stg. 3,153,621. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
	£A.	£A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	17,231,117	17,348,630	20,726,770	20,596,948	20,306,779
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	30,140,421	21,358,053	25,114,111	27,009,975	34,044,793
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	873,147	956,221	972,231	1,110,060	1,255,689
IV. Tobacco, etc.	258,675	180,767	172,439	228,749	263,623
V. Live animals	143,201	144,782	194,419	209,476	250,701
VI. Animal substances, etc.	39,201,146	61,905,858	43,170,994	58,531,920	70,410,938
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	256,830	301,190	326,385	265,407	423,310
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	497,023	546,182	576,941	603,802	851,766
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	907,214	597,034	1,050,329	860,280	1,121,257
X. Paints and varnishes	60,931	74,402	161,128	123,686	162,194
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	631,090	1,167,752	1,392,782	1,809,441	2,450,681
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	4,623,670	5,032,711	5,130,115	7,247,160	9,672,608
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	478,064	709,464	587,771	746,279	1,026,017
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	399,294	630,277	913,045	985,096	1,085,655
XV. Earthenware, etc.	84,349	111,675	145,857	183,390	168,007
XVI. Paper and stationery	186,921	185,452	212,902	328,105	325,731
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	98,298	128,447	129,145	202,865	185,103
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	261,172	249,630	291,682	205,272	371,823
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	469,536	502,981	586,449	617,902	807,498
XX. Miscellaneous	547,119	539,070	725,101	869,162	924,539
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	23,534,079	10,770,421	10,456,441	13,556,246	14,417,121
Total	120,943,317	123,441,299	112,986,037	136,381,221	160,531,883
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1932-33, £ stg. 96,597,225; 1933-34, £ stg. 98,572,632; 1934-35, £ stg. 90,225,168; 1935-36, £ stg. 108,907,205; 1936-37, £ stg. 128,191,082. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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 listed in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Article.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(b)
Fish, preserved in tins	lb. 15,828,494	19,597,955	23,971,763	28,059,677	29,866,552
Tea	lb. 48,441,433	46,680,172	47,083,850	44,668,703	48,657,084
Whisky	gal. 335,259	406,242	480,249	537,024	458,528
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£ 711,848	718,282	1,342,796	1,614,226	1,714,060
Copra	cwt. 267,475	233,788	356,181	374,780	375,012
Fibres	£ 137,073	67,164	135,577	204,071	291,587
Hides and skins	£ 458,842	425,844	469,802	611,464	900,805
Pulp for paper making	£ 439,442	476,844	614,720	614,041	599,799
Seeds	ton 34,142	35,300	38,259	37,209	47,324
Socks and stockings	£ 246,995	250,165	265,162	253,610	313,161
Gloves	£ 318,755	338,196	547,647	517,241	634,989
Hats and caps	£ 7,092	12,851	21,389	34,900	35,956
Trimmings and ornaments	£ 309,145	288,558	327,524	369,424	355,856
Other apparel and attire	£ 124,561	146,786	141,714	157,586	147,042
Carpets and carpeting	£ 310,217	255,477	313,245	333,246	361,009
Floorcloths and linoleums	£ 528,987	612,843	699,854	724,609	755,018
Piece Goods—	£ 599,174	703,087	925,541	1,085,153	1,175,469
Cauvas and duck	£ 202,005	291,890	352,073	429,245	511,785
Cotton and linen	£ 383,493	390,052	511,875	507,284	505,568
Silk and artificial silk	£ 4,943,007	4,390,262	4,864,089	4,153,052	4,571,947
Woolen or containing wool	£ 2,771,277	2,543,386	2,901,694	2,704,410	2,875,371
All other piece goods	£ 111,171	179,800	245,448	260,871	286,688
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£ 1,896,814	1,615,128	1,872,585	1,972,157	1,696,728
Bags and sacks	£ 544,879	479,119	532,768	526,652	479,418
Yarns—	£ 2,596,201	2,059,805	1,464,436	1,677,322	1,955,431
Artificial silk	£ 504,979	548,356	699,473	613,675	625,002
Cotton	£ 586,998	479,400	548,565	435,927	454,564
Woolen	£ 52,332	35,162	39,070	80,560	53,628
Other	£ 30,260	36,994	44,674	38,624	48,642
Oilis, in bulk—					
Kerosene	gal. 36,647,723	31,155,716	33,482,226	33,770,667	43,617,564
Lubricating (mlneral)	gal. 622,838	394,251	419,051	467,861	560,065
Petroleum	gal. 11,750,191	12,445,801	13,279,099	14,451,548	14,787,516
Residual and solar	gal. 783,072	646,381	663,810	729,360	752,748
Electrical machinery and appliances	£ 239,217,947	266,226,956	267,632,864	319,336,547	331,803,868
Covered	£ 3,704,511	3,340,990	3,167,255	4,332,643	5,083,751
Metal-working machinery	£ 65,821,403	72,714,508	90,590,493	97,176,403	100,788,256
Motive power machinery	£ 363,831	411,205	548,843	521,166	550,300
Iron and Steel	£ 1,046,064	1,167,701	1,847,241	2,457,603	2,777,636
Pipes and tubes	£ 66,445	94,913	133,193	104,755	1,075,017
Plate and sheet	£ 376,324	454,214	645,955	903,582	1,075,088
Cutlery and platedware	£ 83,491	95,306	124,056	153,084	151,387
Tools of trade	£ 96,074	157,589	333,658	532,070	792,422
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£ 353,969	522,387	1,042,739	1,896,675	2,797,395
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£ 416,024	460,396	526,981	388,060	405,715
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	£ 1,401,892	1,421,528	2,041,436	2,529,737	2,298,045
Crocery	£ 344,292	315,408	389,385	482,740	511,152
Glass and glassware	£ 516,197	585,142	751,207	877,247	871,396
Paper, printing	£ 1,435,771	2,795,239	4,488,941	5,968,018	6,376,548
Stationery and paper manufactures	£ 580,680	663,530	896,692	1,047,535	1,075,017
Cinematograph films	£ 188,663,281	243,676,641	308,001,093	358,148,252	318,460,111
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£ 884,411	1,002,815	1,356,523	1,416,467	1,260,091
Arms and explosives	£ 390,584	382,395	492,852	532,756	519,386
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£ 358,650	419,615	588,809	747,576	866,087
Outside Packages	£ 1,817,973	1,726,627	1,837,220	2,031,637	2,594,640
All other articles	£ 1,211,626	1,369,976	1,609,087	1,789,001	1,741,932
Total Imports	£ 58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496	85,252,458	92,533,787

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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 listed in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification :—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(b)
Butter centl.	2,263,293	2,442,997	2,625,189	2,120,462	1,713,091
Cheese centl.	117,852	93,137	168,294	120,726	139,230
Eggs in shell doz.	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740	17,395,132	15,450,027
Milk and cream centl.	244,526	197,720	165,495	169,010	221,226
Fruits, dried centl.	1,063,245	1,454,867	1,277,789	1,114,970	1,204,362
Fruits, fresh centl.	2,750,353	2,402,877	2,284,520	2,517,004	1,181,127
Barley centl.	1,525,569	1,350,954	1,450,854	1,730,042	1,333,072
Wheat centl.	71,733,563	36,959,117	34,575,814	16,105,876	43,067,012
Flour centl.	12,629,179	10,849,839	14,959,412	12,311,620	11,295,563
Sugar (cane) cwt.	3,740,774	6,158,662	6,128,820	5,997,700	8,095,400
Wine gal.	3,095,655	3,066,743	3,394,597	3,706,925	4,087,726
Tobacco, manufactured centl.	6,138	4,242	3,853	5,938	7,554
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) centl.	10,054,173	8,929,341	9,410,661	9,117,986	9,161,077
Pearlshell cwt.	32,975	33,721	43,467	50,366	52,058
Sandalwood cwt.	97,076	79,061	73,420	47,043	70,865
Tallow (unrefined) cwt.	747,102	487,748	827,136	450,321	649,100
Coal ton	282,977	292,416	395,139	307,540	340,558
Concentrates cwt.	1,598,314	2,818,036	2,212,324	4,308,514	3,520,889
Copper cwt.	168,195	105,389	11,072	20,132	35,144
Lead cwt.	3,632,208	3,687,298	3,673,347	3,822,745	3,180,880
Zinc—bar, block, dust cwt.	699,380	646,945	537,050	816,200	955,689
Tin—ingots cwt.	19,571	24,794	22,097	16,012	13,524
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) sup. ft.	26,508,661	45,507,512	36,911,000	40,307,040	44,064,464
Sisal centl.	89,946	71,521	54,371	51,597	58,058

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

(b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

(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.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(c)
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Butter	8,940,008	8,194,220	9,586,776	9,028,243	7,710,473
Cheese	318,895	229,313	403,977	337,497	383,974
Eggs in shell	958,065	1,058,164	1,148,254	916,892	954,578
Meats	5,998,187	7,094,371	8,846,110	8,752,842	10,322,837
Milk and cream	927,546	739,000	710,166	722,301	847,927
Fruits, dried	2,230,110	2,650,773	2,165,241	1,987,164	2,060,236
Fruits, fresh	2,417,437	2,011,695	1,821,932	2,026,800	1,979,899
Fruits, pre-served in liquid	726,650	949,206	997,136	805,797	1,010,695
Barley	352,152	305,359	394,466	369,391	518,799
Wheat	17,804,849	8,873,987	11,612,368	14,650,975	18,760,372
Flour	4,148,973	3,266,718	4,607,383	4,519,882	5,506,250
Sugar (cane)	1,489,639	2,294,333	2,194,887	2,175,237	2,887,589
Wine	789,351	801,820	810,021	931,624	1,042,960
Tobacco, manufactured	159,097	111,664	100,867	142,468	180,510
Hides and skins	2,366,941	4,384,584	3,501,612	5,610,427	7,305,266
Wool	36,406,990	57,111,449	39,263,282	52,330,514	62,526,316
Pearlshell	233,786	198,347	218,463	307,191	310,631
Sandalwood	132,657	114,301	108,641	66,845	106,148
Tallow (unrefined)	790,405	494,940	927,740	661,465	800,047
Coal	281,512	269,296	273,305	276,553	300,842
Concentrates	297,190	816,439	759,296	1,130,107	1,816,776
Copper	248,897	230,935	9,797	25,874	43,557
Lead	2,384,062	2,418,072	2,410,023	3,837,381	4,177,749
Zinc bar, block, dust	578,453	617,736	484,290	905,139	1,314,497
Tin—ingots	189,723	329,410	302,271	206,807	193,628
Leather	393,355	611,359	489,252	649,666	591,163
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	302,809	489,758	455,661	516,022	607,002
Sisal	166,228	119,498	83,708	82,086	88,462
Gold	21,598,527	8,159,695	8,153,758	10,709,718	11,666,733
Silver	692,875	1,014,756	540,824	900,506	660,076
All other articles	4,086,987	4,690,727	6,531,508	7,835,401	8,845,687
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	118,409,356	120,651,925	109,913,129	132,910,445	156,586,167
	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

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

(b) Estimated British currency value—1932-33, £ stg. 94,572,386; 1933-34, £ stg. 96,313,293; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,768,919; 1935-36, £ stg. 106,157,176; 1936-37, £ stg. 125,037,461.

(c) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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.		
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
1932-33	24,033,438	32,809,263	56,842,701	1,171,159	58,013,860
1933-34	24,359,167	35,075,642	59,434,809	1,278,117	60,712,926
1934-35	28,578,421	43,842,586	72,421,007	1,698,489	74,119,496
1935-36	32,693,465	50,827,866	83,521,331	1,731,127	85,252,458
1936-37 (b)	(c)	(c)	90,484,993	2,048,794	92,533,787

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—1932-33, £A72,662,360; 1933-34, £A76,042,040; 1934-35, £A92,834,669; 1935-36, £A106,778,705; 1936-37, £A115,898,568. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision. (c) Not available.

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

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1932-33	(b) 96,117,934	1,291,904	97,409,238	22,291,422	1,242,657	23,534,079	120,943,317
	(c) 76,739,828	1,030,981	77,770,809	17,832,558	993,858	18,826,416	96,597,225
1933-34	(b) 111,477,324	1,193,554	112,670,878	9,174,601	1,595,820	10,770,421	123,441,299
	(c) 89,003,851	952,937	89,956,788	7,339,442	1,276,402	8,615,844	98,572,632
1934-35	(b) 101,218,517	1,311,079	102,529,596	8,694,612	1,761,829	10,456,441	112,986,037
	(c) 80,813,187	1,046,769	81,859,956	6,955,762	1,409,450	8,365,212	90,225,168
1935-36	(b) 121,240,161	1,584,814	122,824,975	11,700,284	1,855,962	13,556,246	136,381,221
	(c) 96,798,531	1,265,320	98,063,851	9,358,645	1,191,709	10,550,354	108,614,205
1936-37	(b) 144,248,179	1,866,584	146,114,762	12,337,989	2,079,132	14,417,121	160,531,883
	(d) 115,168,205	1,400,287	116,568,492	9,869,256	1,663,334	11,532,590	128,101,082

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table. (b) Australian currency values. (c) British currency values. (d) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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.				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	272,661	522,240	619,171	724,243	810,479
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof	614,193	711,848	718,282	1,342,796	1,614,226
III. Sugar	9,461	12,167	13,784	18,213	21,542
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries	3,752,673	3,709,621	4,669,232	5,359,517	5,832,041
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	12,502,068	15,473,427	14,249,414	15,589,378	15,456,564
VI. Metals and Machinery	5,943,193	8,071,275	9,440,968	13,462,994	17,659,405
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	5,208,357	6,195,643	5,546,801	5,707,247	7,386,167
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	791,154	1,169,548	1,325,086	1,796,833	1,996,432
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	1,999,799	2,923,319	2,761,080	2,842,580	3,406,834
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	906,943	1,265,780	1,403,049	1,847,866	1,976,646
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	1,122,774	1,278,446	2,516,918	1,476,572	1,807,147
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	1,085,344	1,093,902	890,793	1,184,908	1,506,155
XIII. Paper and Stationery	4,034,606	4,517,669	4,523,489	5,010,840	5,534,365
XIV. Vehicles	743,448	2,075,555	3,642,192	5,085,833	7,885,946
XV. Musical Instruments	26,296	36,824	55,461	77,289	111,441
XVI. Miscellaneous	4,236,598	6,367,260	6,388,171	8,301,732	8,158,740
-- Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	793,094	1,418,177	670,918	1,992,166	2,363,201
Total Merchandise	44,042,662	56,842,701	59,434,809	72,421,007	83,521,331
Specie and Bullion	670,206	1,171,159	1,278,117	1,698,489	1,731,127
Grand Total	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496	85,252,458

Consequent on the imposition of increased customs duties, prohibition of imports of certain goods and the economic depression, imports declined rapidly in 1931-32, the total value of merchandise imported being £44 million as against £131 million during 1929-30. Imports of merchandise increased to £57 million during 1932-33 and to £59 million during 1933-34 due to the partial removal of tariff restrictions, the replenishment of stocks and the improved economic conditions. Further expansion was recorded in 1934-35 and 1935-36, with increases in practically all tariff divisions, the total imports of merchandise in 1935-36 exceeding those of 1933-34 by £24,000,000.

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:—1931-32, 26.5 per cent.; 1932-33, 23.5 per cent.; 1933-34, 24.4 per cent.; 1934-35, 23.1 per cent.; and 1935-36, 22.3 per cent. Primage duty was in force during the five years, and adding this to net customs revenue, the percentages were as follows:—1931-32, 33.0 per cent.; 1932-33, 29.8 per cent.; 1933-34, 29.8 per cent.; 1934-35, 27.8 per cent.; and 1935-36, 26.7 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1931-32, 45.2 per cent.; 1932-33, 40.6 per cent.; 1933-34, 41.3 per cent.; 1934-35, 38.2 per cent.;

and 1935-36, 36.6 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. **Protective and Revenue Customs Duties.** In the following table the value of goods cleared for home consumption classified under protective and revenue duties and the gross duty collected are shown for the United Kingdom and other countries:—

IMPORTS (CLEARANCES) CLASSIFIED UNDER PROTECTIVE AND REVENUE DUTIES—AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Item.	1933-34.			1934-35.			1935-36.		
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective..	6,589	5,204	11,793	8,499	6,568	15,067	9,117	7,639	17,056
Revenue ..	9,368	23,153	32,521	10,611	29,874	40,485	10,488	35,511	45,999
Total Dutiable Goods	15,957	28,357	44,314	19,110	36,442	55,552	19,605	43,150	63,055
Free Goods	15,819 (a)	15,588 (a)	32,111	19,753 (a)	17,363 (a)	37,022	21,911 (a)	20,012 (a)	43,364
Total All Goods	31,776 (a)	43,945 (a)	76,425	38,863 (a)	53,805 (a)	93,474	41,516 (a)	63,162 (a)	106,419

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective..	8.6	6.8	15.4	9.1	7.0	16.1	8.9	7.2	16.1
Revenue ..	12.3	30.3	42.6	11.3	32.0	43.3	9.8	33.4	43.2
Total Dutiable Goods	20.9	37.1	58.0	20.4	39.0	59.4	18.7	40.6	59.3
Free Goods	20.6	20.4	42.0	21.1	18.5	40.6	20.6	18.8	40.7
Total All Goods	41.5	57.5	100.0	41.5	57.5	100.0	39.3	59.4	100.0

GROSS CUSTOMS DUTY COLLECTED.

	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective..	1,357	2,505	3,862	1,640	3,178	4,818	1,817	3,420	5,276
Revenue ..	1,596	13,446	15,042	1,707	15,241	16,948	1,825	17,236	19,061
Total Dutiable Goods	2,953	15,951	18,904	3,347	18,419	21,766	3,642	20,656	24,337

AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATE OF DUTY ON GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective..	20.6	48.1	32.8	19.3	48.4	32.0	19.6	44.9	30.9
Revenue ..	17.0	58.1	46.3	16.1	51.0	41.9	17.4	48.5	41.4
Total Dutiable Goods	18.5	56.3	42.7	17.5	50.5	39.2	18.5	47.9	38.6

(a) Exclusive of goods admitted free for Commonwealth, Consuls, etc., and free reimported not distributed according to United Kingdom and other origin.

§ 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 1926-27 to 1935-36, 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).
	£ A.	£ A.		£ A.	£ A.
1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312	1931-32 ..	534,897	1,559,574 ^a
1927-28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034	1932-33 ..	550,277	1,621,640 ^a
1928-29 ..	1,009,163	2,316,116	1933-34 ..	495,051	1,620,907 ^a
1929-30 ..	742,383	2,046,561	1934-35 ..	544,877	1,712,547 ^a
1930-31 ..	607,537	1,653,141 ^a	1935-36 ..	576,549	1,808,291 ^a

(a) Estimated British currency value—1930-31, £ stg. 1,408,032; 1931-32, £ stg. 1,225,119; 1932-33, £ stg. 1,294,723; 1933-34, £ stg. 1,294,137; 1934-35, £ stg. 1,367,303; 1935-36, £ stg. 1,443,745.

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1935-36 were—Oils, £52,927 (mainly fuel oils); meats, £188,149; butter, £39,155; fish, £40,877; and vegetables, fresh, £25,258.

The net Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on oversea vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1935-36 to £53,227.

§ 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 1932-33 to 1936-37:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.(b)
IMPORTS.					
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Gold—Specie ..	683	466	206	1,093	60
Bullion ..	1,140,848	1,210,239	1,679,380	1,634,417	1,998,310
Total ..	1,141,531	1,210,705	1,679,586	1,635,510	1,998,379
Silver—Specie ..	20,220	57,642	3,057	77,939	33,554
Bullion ..	9,314	9,528	15,704	17,333	10,211
Total ..	29,534	67,170	18,761	95,272	49,765
Bronze—Specie ..	94	242	142	345	209
GRAND TOTAL ..	(a)1,171,159	(a)1,278,117	(a)1,698,480	(a)1,731,127	(a)2,048,353

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—1932-33, £A1,166,877; 1933-34, £A1,600,842; 1934-35, £A2,127,357; 1935-36, £A2,168,238; 1936-37, £A2,500,115. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

Items.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37. (c)
EXPORTS.					
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Gold—Specie ..	14,435,404	340,656	206,618	994,924	181,777
Bullion ..	8,108,848	9,232,506	9,609,980	11,532,943	13,542,157
Total ..	22,544,252 (a)	9,573,162	9,816,598	12,527,867	13,723,934
Silver—Specie ..	336,132	231,518	106,122	151,671	101,947
Bullion ..	639,206	958,619	530,822	874,495	587,974
Total ..	975,338	1,190,137	636,944	1,026,166	689,921
Bronze—Specie ..	14,489	7,122	2,899	2,213	3,266
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	22,291,422	9,174,601	8,694,612	11,700,284	12,337,989
Other Produce ..	1,242,657	1,595,820	1,761,829	1,855,962	2,079,132
GRAND TOTAL ..	23,534,079 (b)	10,770,421 (b)	10,456,441 (b)	13,556,246 (b)	14,417,121 (b)

(a) Includes £(G)7,999,112 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.
 (b) Estimated British Currency value—1932-33, £ stg. 18,826,116; 1933-34, £ stg. 8,613,844; 1934-35, £ stg. 8,365,212; 1935-36, £ stg. 10,843,354; 1936-37, £ stg. 11,532,590.
 (c) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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 1936-37:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Australia (a) ..	25,119	..	25,119	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	70	961	1,031	35,476	6,029,843	6,065,319
Ceylon ..	..	..	..	..	454,069	454,069
India ..	..	..	..	..	92,404	92,404
Malaya (British) ..	..	1,709	1,709	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	8,643	222,831	231,474	8,200	178	8,378
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	149,066	149,066	1,794	158	1,952
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	996	..	996
Nauru ..	..	..	..	1,092	..	1,092
Papua ..	..	91,557	91,557	4,176	..	4,176
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	8,675	..	8,675
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	1,548,203	1,548,203	56,331	..	56,331
Total, British Countries ..	33,832	2,014,327	2,048,159	116,740	6,576,652	6,693,392
France ..	..	..	..	..	25,737	25,737
Germany ..	..	..	..	..	14,814	14,814
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	13,280	..	13,280
United States of America ..	..	194	194	156,970	7,512,928	7,669,898
Total, Foreign Countries ..	..	194	194	170,250	7,553,479	7,723,729
GRAND TOTAL ..	33,832	2,014,521	2,048,353 (b)	286,990	14,130,131	14,417,121 (c)

(a) Australian produce re-imported. (b) Estimated Australian currency value £A2,505,562.
 (c) Estimated British currency value—£ stg. 11,532,590.

§ 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 1934-35 and 1935-36 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.

A graph is published on page 486 of this chapter which shows the value of exports of Australian produce according to industrial groups from 1920-21 to 1935-36.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1934-35.		1935-36.	
	£A	Index No.	£A	Index No.	£A	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	25,796,786	242	27,748,739	260
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	52,668,965	125	67,520,208	161
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	12,020,519	312	11,218,330	291
Mines and Quarries (c)	21,926,310	100	12,597,660	57	16,854,828	77
Fisheries	424,849	100	272,897	64	351,408	83
Forestry	1,106,549	100	924,008	84	945,088	85
Total Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	104,280,835	130	124,638,601	156
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,828,794	210	5,936,860	258
Total	82,352,215	100	109,109,629	132	130,575,461	159

(a) Base year. (b) Estimated British currency value, 1934-35, £ stg. 87,113,476, index-number 106.1; 1935-36, £ stg. 104,251,865, index-number 127. (c) Australian production of gold substituted for exports of gold each year.

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 to eliminate the exports of gold for monetary purposes. In order of importance the pastoral group occupied 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 48.3 per cent. in 1934-35 and 51.7 per cent. in 1935-36. Wool constituted the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group and the increase in the group in 1935-36 compared with 1934-35 was entirely due to the higher prices realized for this commodity.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. Compared with the previous year the value of agricultural exports was nearly two millions higher in 1935-36 owing to increased exports of wheat combined with higher prices. From 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, agricultural produce increased to 23.6 per cent. in 1934-35 but decreased to 21.3 per cent. during 1935-36.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 11.0 per cent. in 1934-35 but declined in 1935-36 to 8.5 per cent. Though the products of mines and quarries declined seriously subsequent to the year 1913, a partial recovery has been made in more recent years, the figures for 1935-36 representing 12.9 per cent. of the total exports. The manufacturing group of exports, which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, increased to 4.5 per cent. in 1935-36.

Compared with the year 1913, exports of agricultural produce in 1935-36 showed an increase of 160 per cent., pastoral produce 61 per cent., dairy and farmyard produce 191 per cent., the manufacturing group 158 per cent., and total exports 59 per cent. The exports of the products of mines and quarries and of fisheries and forests were much lower in 1935-36 than in 1913 but compared with 1934-35 the exports of the products of mines and quarries were 34 per cent. higher and of fisheries, though of minor importance, 29 per cent. higher.

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, 1926–27 to 1935–36, 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	784,429	20.65	281,680	24.40	35.91
Pastoral	894,911	23.56	605,202	52.43	67.63
Dairy and Farmyard	454,125	11.95	99,120	8.59	21.83
Mining	189,506	4.99	111,082	9.62	58.62
Forestry and Fisheries	104,490	2.75	13,791	1.19	13.20
Total, Primary Produce	2,427,461	63.90	1,110,875	96.23	45.76
Manufacturing	1,371,292	36.10	43,490	3.77	3.17(a)
Total	3,798,753	100.00	1,154,365	100.00	30.39(a)

(a) See letterpress in the concluding paragraph of this section.

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 63.90 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 36.10 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 23.56 per cent., agriculture with 20.65 per cent., and dairy and farmyard produce with 11.95 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.2 per cent. of the total exports. The primary groups in order of value were pastoral 52.4 per cent., agriculture 24.4 per cent., mining 9.6 per cent., dairy and farmyard 8.6 per cent., and forestry and fisheries 1.2 per cent. The manufacturing group accounted for the other 3.8 per cent.

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, 45.76 per cent. was exported. Approximately 36 per cent. of the agricultural production, 68 per cent. of the pastoral production, 22 per cent. of the dairy and farmyard production, 59 per cent. of the mining production, and 13 per cent. of the production of forestry and fisheries combined were sent abroad.

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. Australian Index of Export Prices.

1. *The Old Annual Series.*—With the exception of the last few years an annual index of export prices has been published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inception. An index was at first obtained by valuing the exports (other than gold) of each successive year at the prices of 1901, and dividing the values so obtained into the export values actually recorded. These computations were carried back to 1901. In 1918 the procedure was changed and brought into harmony with the methods adopted by the Bureau for constructing other price indexes. The average quantities of the principal exports (other than gold) for the nineteen years 1897 to 1916 were taken, and valued at the prices of each successive year. Comparisons of the resulting totals for different years were assumed to give the required comparisons of export price-levels for those years. The two methods would, however, give the same result only if the proportion of different exports for each year in question was the same as the average for the nineteen years. The proportion was, in fact, varying appreciably from year to year with the seasons. The old index was, therefore, based on a different system of weighting in each year, so that the results were not comparable for different years. The new method gave comparable and satisfactory results so long as the proportion of different exports was not widely different from the average of 1897 to 1916. After the war, however, the relative importance of different exports changed considerably. By about 1930 it began to appear that the change was great enough to throw some doubt on the accuracy of the index. It was published with increasing reluctance until 1929-30, after which it was withdrawn from publication.

Since that time endeavours have been made to design and compile new series of index-numbers which would reflect more accurately the short- and intermediate-period fluctuations in export prices. This task was completed some time ago and, after a preliminary period of trial, the new series of index-numbers were published in the form of a press notice on the 29th May, 1937.

2. *The New Monthly Series.*—An attempt has been made to overcome some of the difficulties occasioned by variations in the proportions of the different exports by compiling two separate series of monthly index-numbers. The first series is compiled in very much the same way as the old annual index-numbers, although certain important changes have been made in the data utilized. These are described below. For the present it may be noted that the purpose of this index is to provide comparisons, over a limited number of years, of the level of prices of those commodities normally exported from Australia, making no allowance for any benefit or disadvantage accruing from variations during the period in the relative proportions of the different kinds of exports. It is thus an index purely of price changes. The second series is designed for shorter-period comparisons—from one or more months of the current year to the corresponding months of the previous year. The latter is compiled in such a way as to take more close account of the actual quantities of each article exported at current prices; and hence to indicate with rather greater accuracy the extent to which price-movements have affected the actual value of our current exports. It will be clear, therefore, that the two series are designed to measure different things, any differences between the results being explicable on wider grounds than mere differences in formulæ.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the data on which the new series are based differ from those utilized in the old series of annual index-numbers. These changes apply to both of the new series.

The most important change is the use of actual (or calculated) export parities, based on actual price quotations, in place of the "unit-values" declared at the Customs. Declared unit-values are not satisfactory even in an annual index-number, partly because the returns are not always sufficiently accurate, and partly because there is a constant variation in the proportions of different grades and qualities included in the actual exports of any given period. An obvious example of the latter type of inaccuracy is furnished by the case of wool, the poorer grades of which are shipped during certain months of the off-season. In a monthly series of index-numbers, declared unit-values are even less satisfactory, as the difficulties are greatly magnified over short periods, during which the inaccuracies have little chance of averaging out.

Moreover, the export parities have in all cases been based on prices f.o.b. Australian ports. Where freight and selling charges form an appreciable percentage of the selling price, the use of unadjusted oversea quotations results in some distortion of the amplitude of the percentage fluctuations in prices.

The old index took no account of gold exports. The omission is natural and reasonable for countries which produce little or no gold. For gold-producing countries, although some exports of gold would be irrelevant (e.g., the Australian shipments of gold reserves during the depression), the exports of newly-produced gold should be taken into account. In the new series, therefore, gold is included, but the weight given to it is not the quantity exported but the quantity produced.

Each series of index-numbers takes account of 20 items, which constitute at present about 85 per cent. of the total value of exports of merchandise and silver and gold production.

3. **Monthly Index (Fixed Weights.)**—The “multipliers” used for the first series of index-numbers were, in round figures, the average annual exports (or production, in the case of gold) during the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33. This period was chosen several years ago as being fairly representative of the mutual relationship of the different export commodities over the period from 1928 to 1933 and, so far as it was possible to judge at the time, over the ensuing few years.

The twenty items, together with the units of quantity and the “multipliers”, are given in the following table. It should be noted that (i) the “multiplier” allotted to wheat has been increased to take into account the “wheat equivalent” of flour exported, (ii) that allotted to greasy wool has been increased to take into account the “greasy equivalent” of scoured wool, tops and wool on skins, and (iii) those allotted to metals have been increased to take into account the metallic contents of ores and concentrates exported. This is the only satisfactory method of dealing with these commodities, for which it is not possible to secure satisfactory export price quotations in their own right.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX : WEIGHTING SYSTEM (1928-1936).

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity “Multipliers” for New Index-numbers.	Percentage Value “Weights” in 1935-36.	Percentage Actual Values in Exports of 1935-36.
1. Wheat (and wheat equivalent of flour)	bushel	125,000,000	20.83	16.57
2. Sultanas	ton	31,700	1.24	1.25
3. Lexias	ton	2,900	0.10	0.06
4. Currants	ton	13,500	0.40	0.34
5. Sugar (cane)	ton	211,000	1.76	1.94
6. Wool (as in the grease)	lb.	943,000,000	50.14	49.23
7. Tallow	cwt.	685,000	1.01	0.59
8. Cattle hides	lb.	26,000,000	0.52	0.55
9. Calf skins	lb.	1,000,000	0.05	0.12
10. Beef (frozen)	lb.	164,000,000	2.05	2.22
11. Lamb (frozen)	lb.	82,000,000	2.21	3.59
12. Mutton (frozen)	lb.	43,000,000	0.54	0.40
13. Pork (frozen)	lb.	4,800,000	0.12	0.52
14. Butter	cwt.	1,430,000	7.33	8.06
15. Silver	oz.	8,500,000	1.03	0.92
	(standard)			
16. Copper	ton	10,500	0.48	0.32
17. Tin	ton	940	0.23	0.25
18. Zinc	ton	108,000	2.07	1.29
19. Lead	ton	173,000	3.15	3.61
20. Gold (production)	oz. (fine)	565,000	4.74	8.17
			100.00	100.00

The relative importance of the several items in the whole index is roughly indicated in the third column, which shows in percentage form the "value aggregates" for 1935-36, i.e., the average prices for that year multiplied by the "quantity multipliers". In the last column are shown comparable figures indicating the relative importance of each item in the actual exports of 1935-36. Divergencies in this one single year do not necessarily condemn the weighting system, which had to be based on a compromise between the demands of the eight and a half years for which the index has been compiled. In the case of wheat, gold and lamb, however, the divergencies are sufficiently substantial to warrant a revision of the "multipliers".

The revised "multipliers", which are based on the average annual exports (production, in the case of gold) during the three years 1933-34 to 1935-36, are shown in the following table. They have been used for the first time in the computations for July, 1936, the break of continuity being bridged by the usual method of splicing.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX : WEIGHTING SYSTEM (FROM 1st JULY, 1936).

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity "Multipliers" for New Index-numbers.	Percentage Value Weights if applied to 1935-36.
1. Wheat (and wheat equivalent of flour) ..	bushel	101,000,000	15.64
2. Sultanas	ton	38,200	1.38
3. Lexias	ton	3,000	0.10
4. Currants	ton	13,400	0.37
5. Sugar (cane)	ton	305,000	2.36
6. Wool (as in the grease).. .. .	lb.	975,000,000	48.19
7. Tallow	ewt.	600,000	0.82
8. Cattle hides	lb.	28,000,000	0.52
9. Calf skins	lb.	1,800,000	0.08
10. Beef (frozen)	lb.	182,000,000	2.10
11. Lamb (frozen)	lb.	138,000,000	3.45
12. Mutton (frozen)	lb.	44,000,000	0.52
13. Pork (frozen)	lb.	16,000,000	0.36
14. Butter	cwt.	2,140,000	10.20
15. Silver	oz.	7,300,000	0.85
16. Copper	(standard) ton	3,600	0.15
17. Tin	ton	1,300	0.30
18. Zinc	ton	99,000	1.77
19. Lead	ton	208,500	3.53
20. Gold (production)	(fine) oz.	937,000	7.31
			100.00

The monthly index-numbers of export prices in terms of Australian currency for the period January, 1928 to August, 1937 are set out in the following table. Index-numbers are also given of the same prices in terms of English sterling for the period July, 1929 to July, 1937. Differences in the value of English and Australian currency were sufficiently negligible to be ignored in the previous eighteen months.

AUSTRALIA: MONTHLY EXPORT PRICE INDEX.

(Base: 1928 = 1,000.)

Month.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
(i) IN TERMS OF AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY.										
January ..	1,036	944	761	514	595	548	785	580	772	957
February ..	1,036	935	708	557	593	518	759	567	779	934
March ..	1,052	902	672	587	562	510	739	564	785	988
April ..	1,058	888	689	585	552	516	726	605	790	1,000
May ..	1,061	851	694	578	547	561	676	644	790	982
June ..	998	798	673	553	533	607	648	652	747	946
July ..	997	831	647	535	550	659	620	656	769	950
August ..	975	825	635	509	580	661	627	664	804	950
September ..	965	818	597	515	604	708	581	714	790	..
October ..	936	775	544	597	567	676	564	749	820	..
November ..	946	804	543	646	553	714	557	741	893	..
December ..	936	795	519	595	550	710	550	736	920	..
Simple Average	1,000	847	640	564	566	616	653	656	805	..

(ii) IN TERMS OF ENGLISH STERLING.

January ..	1,036	944	747	428	475	438	627	463	616	764
February ..	1,036	935	691	428	473	414	606	453	622	746
March ..	1,052	902	645	451	449	407	590	450	627	789
April ..	1,058	888	648	449	441	412	580	483	631	799
May ..	1,061	851	653	443	437	448	540	514	631	784
June ..	998	798	633	425	426	485	517	521	596	755
July ..	997	824	609	411	439	526	495	524	612	763
August ..	975	817	597	391	463	528	501	530	642	758
September ..	965	808	562	395	482	565	464	570	631	..
October ..	936	764	503	458	453	540	450	598	655	..
November ..	946	792	499	496	442	570	445	592	713	..
December ..	936	782	477	474	439	567	439	588	735	..
Simple Average	1,000	842	605	437	452	492	521	524	643	..

4. **Monthly Index (Changing Weights).**—The second series of the new index-numbers is designed merely for comparisons with the corresponding month, or period of months, of the previous year. The same price quotations are used, but the "multipliers" are much more closely in accord with the actual experience of the periods in question.

For any given month, the procedure is to multiply the price of each commodity in that month, and its price in the corresponding month of the previous year, by the quantity exported during the given month. A comparison of the resulting aggregates gives one possible measure of the change in prices over the period; i.e., the change assuming that the proportions of the different kinds of exports whose prices are to be measured were the same as their proportions in the given month. Another possible measure is given by assuming that the proportions of the different kinds of exports in the given month had been the same as their proportions in the corresponding month of the previous year. Accordingly the first step in the procedure is repeated, substituting the quantities exported during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The index-numbers so obtained have been proved over a period of years to lie very close together. As it is convenient for practical reasons to have one single figure rather than two close alternatives the two index-numbers are multiplied together and the square root of the product extracted. This is taken to be the index-number for the month, the prices of the corresponding month of the previous year being taken as base. The above could have been expressed more shortly, of course, by saying that Fisher's "ideal" formula has been used.

The index-numbers for two or more months of one year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, are computed in very much the same way. The process merely involves the cumulative addition of the aggregates computed for the individual months, and extraction of the index-numbers as explained above.

In order to indicate more clearly the method of computation followed, and to enable comparisons to be made with the results obtained from the first series of index-numbers, the following table sets out the data in detail for the trade year 1936-37.

AUSTRALIA : MONTHLY EXPORT PRICE INDEX (CHANGING WEIGHTS).

Month.	Index-numbers Based on Quantities of 1936-37.	Index-numbers Based on Quantities of 1935-36.	Final Index-numbers (on "Ideal" Formula).	Index-numbers Based on Standard "Multipliers" (First Series).
--------	--	--	--	---

(a) INDIVIDUAL MONTHS.

(Base : Prices in corresponding month of previous year = 1,000.)

July	1,134	1,170	1,152	1,172
August	1,175	1,176	1,175	1,200
September	1,097	1,107	1,102	1,140
October	1,077	1,080	1,078	1,095
November	1,183	1,191	1,187	1,205
December	1,231	1,228	1,229	1,250
January	1,244	1,240	1,242	1,240
February	1,220	1,242	1,231	1,199
March	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,259
April	1,264	1,272	1,268	1,266
May	1,239	1,247	1,243	1,243
June	1,266	1,251	1,258	1,266

(b) PERIODS OF THE TRADE YEAR ENDING IN MONTH STATED.

(Base : Prices in corresponding period of previous year = 1,000.)

July	1,134	1,170	1,152	1,172
August	1,152	1,172	1,162	1,186
September	1,127	1,145	1,136	1,158
October	1,109	1,119	1,114	1,141
November	1,132	1,142	1,137	1,155
December	1,156	1,162	1,159	1,173
January	1,168	1,172	1,170	1,183
February	1,177	1,185	1,170	1,185
March	1,187	1,195	1,182	1,194
April	1,195	1,201	1,198	1,201
May	1,199	1,205	1,202	1,205
June	1,203	1,207	1,205	1,210

In addition to the matter published in the foregoing section, the press notice (P.N. 603) released for publication on 29th May, 1937, included export price index-numbers on the "changing weight" formula for 1934-35 and 1935-36, the old annual index referred to in paragraph 1 brought up to the end of 1935-36, and a statement giving the sources of the monthly export price quotations from which the index-numbers are computed. A limited supply of "P.N. 603" is available for distribution on application to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.

Monthly export price index-numbers are now issued currently in regular press notices, which are usually available about two weeks after the end of the month.

§ 13. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

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

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

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the *League of Nations Review of World Trade*.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1935.**

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) ..	83.5	98.1	181.6	12 7 4	14 10 7	26 17 11
United Kingdom ..	701.6	425.9	1,127.5	15 12 3	9 9 7	25 1 10
Canada ..	112.3	170.0	282.3	10 10 5	16 7 8	27 4 1
India ..	101.1	118.4	219.5	0 5 9	0 6 9	0 12 6
New Zealand ..	28.5	35.4	63.9	19 8 10	24 3 0	43 11 10
Union of South Africa ..	77.5	99.9	177.4	9 5 2	11 18 8	21 3 10
Argentine Re- public ..	70.6	92.7	163.3	5 19 2	7 16 6	13 15 8
Austria ..	45.8	34.0	79.8	7 0 2	5 4 1	12 4 3
Belgium ..	125.6	117.3	242.9	15 5 10	14 5 8	29 11 6
China ..	68.5	41.8	110.3	0 2 10	0 1 9	0 4 7
Manchuria ..	34.9	21.7	56.6	1 3 7	0 14 8	1 18 3
Czechoslovakia ..	56.9	62.7	119.6	3 17 3	4 5 2	8 2 5
Denmark ..	56.9	53.8	110.7	16 0 6	15 3 1	31 3 7
France ..	282.1	208.4	490.5	0 18 6	5 2 4	12 0 10
Germany ..	341.3	350.5	691.8	5 3 7	5 6 4	10 9 11
Italy ..	95.5	62.2	157.7	2 0 5	1 10 3	3 16 8
Japan ..	141.9	143.6	285.5	2 4 0	2 4 7	4 8 7
Netherlands ..	129.2	93.2	222.4	15 15 9	11 7 9	27 3 6
Netherlands East Indies ..	38.1	64.5	102.6	0 12 6	1 1 3	1 13 9
Norway ..	41.2	30.4	71.6	14 12 10	10 16 0	25 8 10
Poland ..	33.1	35.6	68.7	1 0 9	1 2 3	2 3 0
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	42.6	64.9	107.5	0 5 2	0 7 10	0 13 0
Sweden ..	75.7	60.0	142.3	12 4 7	10 15 2	22 19 9
Switzerland ..	83.3	52.5	135.8	20 0 8	12 18 3	33 7 11
United States of America ..	415.8	457.4	873.2	3 7 9	3 14 6	7 2 3

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1936.

**§ 14. 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 1932-33 to 1935-36 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.
		£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1932-33	186,479	1,327	456	29,136	147,155	799,859
	1933-34	223,573	1,058	1,088	28,729	149,923	942,886
	1934-35	244,439	1,517	835	50,111	225,194	1,247,745
	1935-36	172,197	1,269	..	64,668	216,112	1,412,896
Spirituos and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1932-33	402,322	27,883	1,310	2	64	460,437
	1933-34	473,620	49,707	2,020	8	233	554,474
	1934-35	526,099	58,002	5,581	10	1,546	637,005
	1935-36	602,630	49,706	2,098	..	1,770	695,103
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1932-33	9,319,633	585,188	408,584	2,466,327	262,847	17,323,363
	1933-34	8,253,708	378,838	336,385	2,501,939	247,267	15,994,565
	1934-35	10,149,806	323,138	358,816	3,274,845	334,433	17,735,864
	1935-36	9,476,808	258,601	489,483	3,223,969	280,505	17,292,354
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,211
	1932-33	6,485,948	54,136	474,428	95,452	1,784,015	10,123,134
	1933-34	8,253,238	34,449	567,653	133,018	2,485,077	13,040,596
	1934-35	11,013,603	48,486	645,619	180,782	5,021,160	19,301,432
	1935-36	13,559,189	30,267	1,043,439	237,560	6,848,650	25,206,625
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,756
	1932-33	2,522,615	67,238	116,995	41,022	234,166	4,251,036
	1933-34	2,679,052	50,465	117,399	39,776	198,605	4,304,303
	1934-35	2,820,803	55,869	132,243	52,016	246,994	4,764,188
	1935-36	3,052,273	52,786	208,138	78,785	202,268	5,295,820
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,291
	1932-33	150,625	21,208	94,909	128,140	15,858	692,769
	1933-34	165,311	20,259	95,826	167,708	17,606	749,002
	1934-35	220,252	19,497	114,133	178,990	44,702	1,008,450
	1935-36	232,717	19,545	127,992	195,592	71,047	1,194,566
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1932-33	448,465	11,033	41,476	179,371	53,936	891,827
	1933-34	520,686	10,481	57,194	181,487	77,819	1,018,224
	1934-35	714,236	9,391	103,862	215,766	107,155	1,380,866
	1935-36	679,191	8,115	170,663	227,804	127,791	1,090,283
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1932-33	1,359,671	261,253	319,804	143,889	505,613	3,687,498
	1933-34	1,473,005	258,929	306,523	107,558	490,347	3,384,857
	1934-35	1,561,789	208,707	330,850	116,744	498,178	3,537,218
	1935-36	1,902,253	215,782	352,333	175,803	622,350	4,370,127
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	342,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1932-33	197,365	8,306	267,878	17,791	71,489	644,782
	1933-34	176,566	7,861	24,992	20,829	60,975	743,636
	1934-35	198,514	4,994	24,872	36,706	74,443	1,008,857
	1935-36	218,850	5,924	28,082	49,250	98,325	1,185,812
Total, above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1932-33	21,073,123	1,037,572	1,485,040	3,101,130	3,175,145	38,880,303
	1933-34	22,658,851	812,047	1,503,080	3,174,152	3,727,852	40,741,341
	1934-35	27,449,541	729,601	1,716,511	4,106,870	6,554,335	50,613,327
	1935-36	30,162,108	641,995	2,422,228	4,244,431	8,558,718	58,344,586
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1932-33	23,523,988	1,195,470	1,831,636	3,536,581	8,084,047	56,842,701
	1933-34	25,144,441	956,335	1,920,676	3,676,737	7,838,982	59,434,809
	1934-35	30,786,096	862,147	2,145,315	4,624,740	11,041,365	72,422,007
	1935-36	33,833,435	790,108	2,713,249	4,969,571	13,901,326	83,518,869

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
	1932-33	23.31	0.17	0.06	3.64	18.40	100
	1933-34	23.72	0.11	0.12	3.05	15.90	100
	1934-35	19.59	0.12	0.06	4.02	18.20	100
	1935-36	17.50	0.09	0.00	4.55	15.30	100
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1932-33	67.38	6.05	0.28	0.00	0.01	100
	1933-34	85.41	8.96	0.36	0.00	0.04	100
	1934-35	82.59	9.11	0.88	0.00	0.24	100
	1935-36	86.57	7.11	0.39	0.00	0.24	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1932-33	53.80	3.38	2.36	14.24	1.52	100
	1933-34	54.73	2.37	2.10	15.64	1.55	100
	1934-35	57.23	1.82	2.02	18.46	1.89	100
	1935-36	54.80	1.50	2.83	18.64	1.62	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1932-33	64.04	4.64	0.54	0.94	17.61	100
	1933-34	63.24	0.02	4.35	1.02	19.04	100
	1934-35	57.06	0.25	3.34	0.94	26.01	100
	1935-36	53.70	0.12	4.11	0.91	27.17	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1932-33	59.33	1.58	2.75	0.96	5.51	100
	1933-34	62.24	1.17	2.73	0.92	4.64	100
	1934-35	59.21	1.17	2.78	1.11	5.18	100
	1935-36	57.04	1.00	3.03	1.19	5.52	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1932-33	21.74	3.06	13.70	18.50	2.29	100
	1933-34	22.07	2.70	12.79	22.39	2.35	100
	1934-35	21.84	1.93	11.32	17.75	4.43	100
	1935-36	19.18	1.64	10.71	16.37	5.05	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1932-33	50.29	1.24	4.65	20.11	6.05	100
	1933-34	51.14	1.03	5.62	17.82	7.64	100
	1934-35	51.72	0.68	7.52	15.63	7.76	100
	1935-36	52.01	0.48	10.01	13.18	7.56	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1932-33	36.87	7.08	8.67	3.90	16.42	100
	1933-34	41.75	7.65	8.88	3.00	14.49	100
	1934-35	44.15	5.90	9.35	3.30	14.08	100
	1935-36	43.53	1.94	8.06	4.02	14.21	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1932-33	30.60	1.29	4.29	2.76	11.09	100
	1933-34	23.74	1.06	3.36	2.80	8.20	100
	1934-35	19.84	0.50	2.46	3.67	7.24	100
	1935-36	18.46	0.50	2.37	3.39	8.20	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1932-33	54.20	2.67	3.82	7.93	8.17	100
	1933-34	55.62	1.99	3.69	7.79	9.15	100
	1934-35	54.23	1.44	3.39	8.11	12.95	100
	1935-36	51.70	1.10	4.15	7.27	14.67	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1932-33	41.38	2.10	3.22	6.22	14.22	100
	1933-34	42.31	1.61	3.23	6.19	13.19	100
	1934-35	42.51	1.19	2.96	6.39	15.25	100
	1935-36	40.51	0.95	3.55	5.95	16.61	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, but declined during the economic depression to £20,576,008 in 1931-32. Subsequently the total value rose to £58,344,586 in 1935-36. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £25,206,625 in 1935-36) and (b) apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres (value £17,292,354 in 1935-36). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 73 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

In 1935-36 the United Kingdom supplied 51.70 per cent. of the total value of competitive goods which compares unfavourably with any year since 1926-27. In 1913 the corresponding figure was 58.38 per cent. and in 1934-35, 54.23 per cent. In seven of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom declined during 1935-36 as compared with the previous year. In the two groups, spirituous and alcoholic liquors and earthenware, cements, glass, etc., which reported gains, the share of the total purchases supplied by the United Kingdom was 86.57 per cent. and 52.01 per cent. respectively.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased in proportion to other countries from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 7.27 per cent. in 1935-36, though this figure was exceeded in each of the previous three years. The most important classes of competitive goods imported from Japan are silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, yarns, crockery, fancy goods and sulphur. The total value of imports from Japan in the competitive groups during 1935-36 was £4,244,431, and of this total silk piece goods valued at £1,666,357 represented 39 per cent., and cotton and linen piece goods valued at £913,124 represented 22 per cent., or together 61 per cent. of the total competitive goods imported from Japan.

The position of the United States of America in the competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 per cent. in 1928-29, but a progressive decline from 1929-30 reduced the percentage to 8.17 in 1932-33. In the last two years a marked improvement was recorded, the United States' share in 1935-36 representing 14.67 per cent. of the total. Of the total competitive trade from this country approximately 80 per cent. was represented by metals, metal manufactures and machinery.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 1.10 per cent. in 1935-36. 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. The percentage of the imports from Germany in 1935-36 was 4.15 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.

§ 15. 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 1933 to 1936 :—

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.—CALENDAR YEARS.

Year	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.
QUARTER ENDED MARCH.						
1933 ..	13,505	(R) 30,527 (S) 24,373	348	(R) 16,608 (S) 13,285	13,853	(R) 47,135 (S) 37,658
1934 ..	14,663	(R) 32,884 (S) 26,255	318	(R) 2,663 (S) 2,130	14,981	(R) 35,547 (S) 28,385
1935 ..	18,317	(R) 28,890 (S) 23,065	389	(R) 2,221 (S) 1,777	18,706	(R) 31,111 (S) 24,842
1936 ..	21,456	(R) 38,157 (S) 30,404	349	(R) 3,010 (S) 2,408	21,805	(R) 41,167 (S) 32,872
QUARTER ENDED JUNE.						
1933 ..	12,930	(R) 20,926 (S) 16,708	273	(R) 2,527 (S) 2,020	13,203	(R) 23,453 (S) 18,728
1934 ..	15,942	(R) 18,391 (S) 14,683	343	(R) 2,900 (S) 2,320	16,285	(R) 21,291 (S) 17,003
1935 ..	17,367	(R) 26,121 (S) 20,854	436	(R) 2,623 (S) 2,099	17,803	(R) 28,744 (S) 22,953
1936 ..	19,955	(R) 24,095 (S) 19,239	465	(R) 3,000 (S) 2,399	20,420	(R) 27,095 (S) 21,638
QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER.						
1933 ..	13,981	(R) 21,888 (S) 17,475	333	(R) 2,490 (S) 1,992	14,314	(R) 24,378 (S) 19,467
1934 ..	18,398	(R) 17,106 (S) 13,657	434	(R) 2,630 (S) 2,104	18,832	(R) 19,736 (S) 15,761
1935 ..	20,122	(R) 19,913 (S) 15,898	397	(R) 2,954 (S) 2,363	20,519	(R) 22,867 (S) 18,261
1936 ..	22,803	(R) 21,879 (S) 17,468	563	(R) 3,470 (S) 2,776	23,366	(R) 25,349 (S) 20,244
QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER.						
1933 ..	14,849	(R) 39,597 (S) 31,543	284	(R) 2,718 (S) 2,174	15,133	(R) 42,225 (S) 33,717
1934 ..	18,339	(R) 30,413 (S) 24,282	438	(R) 2,982 (S) 2,386	18,777	(R) 33,395 (S) 26,668
1935 ..	21,987	(R) 39,754 (S) 31,740	527	(R) 4,070 (S) 3,255	22,514	(R) 43,824 (S) 34,995
1936 ..	22,899	(R) 45,146 (S) 36,045	501	(R) 3,502 (S) 2,801	23,400	(R) 48,648 (S) 38,846
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1933 ..	55,265	(R) 112,848 (S) 90,099	1,238	(R) 24,343 (S) 19,471	56,503	(R) 137,191 (S) 109,570
1934 ..	67,342	(R) 98,794 (S) 78,877	1,533	(R) 11,175 (S) 8,940	68,875	(R) 109,969 (S) 87,817
1935 ..	77,793	(R) 114,678 (S) 91,557	1,749	(R) 11,868 (S) 9,494	79,542	(R) 126,540 (S) 101,051
1936 ..	87,113	(R) 129,277 (S) 103,216	1,878	(R) 12,982 (S) 10,384	88,991	(R) 142,259 (S) 113,600

(a) Recorded values, Australian currency.

(s) British currency values.

§ 16. 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 XXVII.—Public Finance, B. § 2.

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

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Spirits—	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	143,297	146,152	166,229	171,067	181,428
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	1,103	334			
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	137,353	148,930	169,776	199,328	221,370
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	142,107	139,259	143,217	164,875	157,359
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	67	..			
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	283,129	280,985	318,058	323,938	337,562
Liqueurs ..	1,148	1,956	2,833	3,506	3,661
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	148	50	25	50	28
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	98,738	97,409	104,198	111,860	114,622
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	280,365	216,093	662,103	669,498	759,257
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	450,624	188,484			
Spirits for making Vinegar	29,906	19,014	15,820	17,377	19,138
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	69	14	25	16	27
Concentrated Grape Must ..	14,149	8,384	9,895	7,163	36,448
Total, Spirits ..	1,582,203	1,247,064	1,592,179	1,668,678	1,830,900
Spirit for manufacture of Scents, etc. ..	liq. gal. 40,967	liq. gal. 39,515	liq. gal. 44,805	liq. gal. 50,328	liq. gal. 55,093
Beer ..	gal. 47,667,903	gal. 48,981,805	gal. 53,301,143	gal. 58,079,741	gal. 64,690,532
Tobacco — Manufactured, n.e.i. ..	lb. 13,370,263	lb. 13,597,478	lb. 13,735,473	lb. 13,915,260	lb. 14,556,348
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	122,566	75,198	152,451	173,302	41,903
Total, Tobacco ..	13,492,829	13,672,676	13,887,924	14,088,562	14,598,251
Cigars—Machine-made ..	39,582	41,097	46,131	55,040	53,770
Cigars—Hand-made ..	199,120	191,808	214,067	200,007	168,036
Total, Cigars ..	238,702	232,905	260,198	255,047	221,806

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

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1935-36.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	4,054,064	4,455,456	4,517,558	4,769,793	5,189,509
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	826	612	440	271	556
Total, Cigarettes ..	4,054,890	4,456,068	4,517,998	4,770,064	5,190,065
	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	1,579,456	43,819,859	69,037,478	73,828,386	81,590,257
	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.
Matches	333,190	2,909,390	3,086,433	3,355,327	2,994,258
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Petrol	19,044,324	20,130,190	23,351,682	28,405,489	28,831,464
	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.
Playing Cards	111,719	116,341	109,079	112,229	107,127

§ 17. 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.