

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in Sub-section 51 (i) and Sections 86 to 95 thereof (see pp. 15 and 21-22 *ante*).

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Official Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade are given in chronological order. The Customs Acts represent the administrative or machinery Acts under which the Department of Trade and Customs operates, while the Customs Tariff provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duties operative from time to time.

The Acts at present in force are: The Customs Act 1901-1936; Customs Tariff, 1933-1939; Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939; Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933-1939; Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1921-1936; Customs Tariff (Newfoundland Preference) 1939; Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1934; Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1936; Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference) 1941; Customs Tariff (Primaque Duties), 1934; Trading with Enemy Act 1939-1940.

2. **Customs Tariffs.**—The Customs Tariff 1921-1930 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff and a General Tariff. The Intermediate Tariff was omitted from the Customs Tariff 1933 but 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 Newfoundland and of British non-self-governing colonies.

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 1933-1939 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, 343 and 360, which granted intermediate rates of duty to specified goods the produce of “Proclaimed Countries.” The countries proclaimed include the United Kingdom, the Dominions and Colonies in respect of goods which do not comply with the conditions prescribed for the application of a lower tariff

and most foreign countries under the terms entitling them to most-favoured-nation treatment. The United States of America was an important exception until 17th February, 1943, when Customs Proclamation No. 571 included it in the list of "Proclaimed Countries".

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, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, 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 1933-1939 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 on 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 *Commonwealth Government Gazette*.

3. **Preferential Tariff.**—(i) *British Preference.* The Commonwealth Tariff 1908 provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of specified goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent legislation has extended the list of articles to which these rates apply. For the purpose of preferential treatment the following goods are deemed by Section 151A of the Customs Act 1901-1936 to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom provided the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in that country.

- (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. or fifty per cent. if the Minister so determines 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.

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 and of Newfoundland, and by separate Tariff legislation to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea.

At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, during July and August, 1932, a trade agreement providing for special preferential trade conditions was made between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of

Australia. A summary of the provisions of this agreement appeared in Official Year Book No. 26, pp. 868-873 and further references were made in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The five years' currency of the agreement terminated on 19th August, 1937, but, in view of the negotiations then in progress between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America for a trade agreement, a review of the terms of the Ottawa Agreement became a matter of urgency. The United Kingdom Government at the time sought the concurrence of the Dominions in the modification of certain preferences granted under the Ottawa Agreement in order to facilitate the satisfactory conclusion of an agreement with the United States of America. As a consequence, a conference of United Kingdom and Australian Ministers was held in London early in 1938 and a joint statement setting out the result of the conference was issued by the two Governments in the form of a Memorandum of Conclusions which was published by the United Kingdom Government on 20th July, 1938. Details of the Memorandum have been published in previous issues of the Official Year Book. The full text appears on pages 479-482 of Official Year Book No. 32.

The future of the agreement and of Empire preferences generally has been discussed in connexion with the proposals for the establishment of an International Trade Organization which are referred to in paragraph 7.

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 1939-40 the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 86 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and at the same time increased the average margin of preference to 19 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 1939-40 under the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 15.3 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 39.5 per cent.

* An application of the Customs Tariff 1933-1939 to the total imports of £A56,858,624 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during 1939-40 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £A47,668,186, upon which duty to the amount of £A4,217,357 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have paid £A13,406,659 duty or £A9,189,302 more than was paid at preferential rates, representing an additional duty of 19.3 per cent. on the value of the goods. 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 principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during 1939-40 were textiles, £3,510,802; metals and metal manufactures, £2,178,069; machines and machinery, £1,125,781; spirituous and alcoholic liquors, £109,091; drugs, chemicals, etc., £430,736; earthenware, glass, etc., £345,085; apparel, £208,058; paper, £241,044; manufactured fibres, £223,006; stationery and paper manufactures, £101,547; jewellery and fancy goods, £88,161; and optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £124,234.

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 1933-1939. The total amount deducted cannot be stated, owing to the fact that, since the end of 1934, "net" rates of duty (after making allowance for exchange adjustment) recommended by the Tariff Board have been applicable.

* In this, and succeeding, paragraphs, where values of imports into Australia are shown in Australian currency, the value represents the f.o.b. value at port of shipment plus the statutory 10 per centum imposed for value for duty purposes expressed in Australian currency.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £23,091,366 and the duty collected thereon was £A6,427,163 or £A3,925,027 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

The following table shows the effect of the Preferential provisions of the Customs Tariff on imports of goods affected favorably or adversely by the British Preferential Tariff during the years 1937-38 to 1939-40:—

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "FREE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption	£A. 25,040,517	19,095,649	20,157,570	12,983,535	10,530,878	9,810,413
Amount of Duty collected thereon	£A. ..	..	..	1,600,664	1,415,247	1,265,533
Average ad valorem rate of Duty collected .. .. .	% ..	..	..	12.3	13.4	12.9
Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates	£A. 3,213,203	2,474,807	2,550,415	..	..	..
Average ad valorem rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates	% 12.8	13.0	12.7	..	..	..
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTIABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption	£A. 28,058,500	24,586,678	27,510,616	14,253,772	12,305,081	13,280,953
Amount of Duty collected thereon	£A. 4,312,158 ^b	3,916,726 ^b	4,217,357 ^b	5,753,250	4,988,493	5,161,630
Average ad valorem rate of Duty collected	% 15.4	15.9	15.4	40.4	40.5	38.8
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates	£A. 11,195,361	10,012,544	10,856,244	..	..	..
Average ad valorem rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates	% 39.9	40.7	39.5	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff	£A. ..	..	..	2,358,432 ^b	2,086,998 ^b	2,502,136 ^b
Average ad valorem rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff .. .. .	% ..	..	..	16.6	16.9	18.8
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates	£A. 6,883,203 ^b	6,095,818 ^b	6,638,887 ^b	..	..	..
Average ad valorem rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods	% 24.5	24.8	24.1	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential Tariff rates	£A. ..	..	..	3,394,818 ^b	2,901,495 ^b	2,659,494 ^b
Average ad valorem rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries .. .. .	% ..	..	..	23.8	23.6	20.0

(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.

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

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.

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

Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£A.	53,099,017	43,682,327	47,668,186	27,237,307	22,835,959	23,091,366
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£A.	4,312,158 ^b	3,916,726 ^b	4,217,357 ^b	7,353,914	6,403,740	6,427,163
Average ad valorem rate of Duty collected ..	%	8.1	9.0	8.8	27.0	28.0	27.8
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£A.	14,408,564	12,487,351	13,406,659	..	..	..
Average ad valorem rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	%	27.1	28.6	28.1	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£A.	..	..	..	2,358,432 ^b	2,086,998 ^b	2,502,136 ^b
Average ad valorem rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	%	..	..	..	8.7	9.1	10.8
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£A.	10,096,406 ^b	8,570,625 ^b	9,189,302 ^b	..	..	..
Average ad valorem rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	%	19.0	19.6	19.3	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from other Countries as against British Preferential rates ..	£A.	..	..	..	4,995,482 ^b	4,316,742 ^b	3,925,027 ^b
Average ad valorem rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	%	..	..	..	18.3	18.9	17.0

(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.

(ii) *Intermediate Tariff Preference.* The Intermediate Tariff came into operation on 1st January, 1937, and during the year ended 30th June, 1940, was applicable wholly or in part to about 140 tariff items. In the period mentioned goods from "Proclaimed Countries" (i.e., foreign countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment) cleared at intermediate rates of duty were valued at £A7,349,895 on which £A2,128,775 duty was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have paid £A3,806,054 duty or £A1,677,279 more than was paid at intermediate rates, representing an additional duty of 22.8 per cent. on the value of the goods. At British preferential rates of duty the same goods would have paid £A831,807 or £A1,296,968 less than was paid at intermediate rates, a reduction equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 17.7 per cent.

(iii) *Exchange Adjustment.* The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939 provides for adjustments in Duties of Customs consequent upon depreciation in the value of Australian currency relative to sterling. 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 $11\frac{1}{4}$ 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. The Exchange Adjustment Act 1933-39 ceased to operate on and after 15th November, 1947 as a result of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals No. 1.

(iv) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.* The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act 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 1933-1939, 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, coco-nuts, Rangoon beans, kapok and sesame seeds, areca nuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca, spices, vanilla beans and gums. Total imports from Papua during 1939-40 amounted to £A577,442 (including gold, £A109,551), imports of goods entitled to preference to £A73,086, and duties remitted to £A50,134. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1939-40 amounted to £A3,088,699 (including gold £A2,848,582), imports of goods entitled to preference to £A105,206, and the duties remitted to £A54,770.

4. *Primage Duty.*—From 10th July, 1930 a primage duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem was imposed on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, in addition to the duties collected in accordance with the Customs Tariff 1921-1930, excepting bullion, specie, radium and certain special governmental and other imports. The rate of primage duty was subsequently increased to 4 per cent. as from 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 primage 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 promulgated 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, the United States of America (from 18th February, 1943), and most foreign countries. Customs proclamations operative from 19th November, 1947 provided for exemption of additional tariff items from primage duty.

In 1939-40 the value of goods from the United Kingdom admitted under British Preferential Tariff rates was, in Australian currency, £A47,668,186 and the primage duty paid, £A1,267,431. This amount is £A1,358,275 less than the amount which would have been paid if certain goods had not been subject to preferential rates of primage duty.

5. Reciprocal Tariffs.—(i) *United Kingdom*. A reciprocal trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia came into force on 14th October, 1932, and is referred to briefly in paragraph 3 above. Broadly speaking Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian export commodities and in return Australia incurred obligations to the United Kingdom in respect of Tariff rates and the grant of preferences to United Kingdom goods.

(ii) *Dominion of Canada*. A reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and Australia which came into force on 1st October, 1925, was superseded by a new agreement operating from 3rd August, 1931. The basis of the new agreement was, generally, the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. The only exceptions to this general rule were listed in the schedules to the agreement.

Australian commodities to which the British Preferential Tariff does not apply on their importation into Canada are: Butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fresh apricots, pears, quinces, nectarines, grapes, oranges and passion fruit, dried prunes, apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches, fruit pulp, fruits in cans, gelatine, hops, rice (uncleaned), meat (fresh and canned), peanuts, raisins, sugar, tallow, veneers and wine.

Canadian commodities to which the British Preferential Tariff does not apply on their importation into Australia are: Carbide of calcium, cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., piece goods, 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 bodies, gears, rubber tyres and tubes, storage batteries, shock absorbers, bumper bars, sparking plugs and springs.

Certain administrative provisions, including a special concession to Canada in respect of the inland freight charges to be included in the dutiable value of Canadian goods on importation into Australia, were incorporated in the agreement.

The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Acts 1931 and 1934-1939 give effect to the agreement so far as Australia is concerned.

During 1939-40 the imports from Canada amounted in Australian currency to £A11,393,568 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £A9,984,914, the principal items being printing paper, £A1,946,849; motor chassis and parts, £A1,878,301; timber, £A986,221; fish, £A531,590; and piece goods, £A429,786. The duty on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference would have been £A3,197,086 under the General Tariff, but by the preferential provisions this was reduced by £A1,913,696, or by 19.2 per cent. on the value of the imports concerned.

Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £A1,067,411, the items being fruits, dried, £A571,259; sugar, £A1,229,687; fruits, preserved, £A104,980; and tallow, £A61,485.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* A reciprocal trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia came into force on 1st December, 1933, superseding an earlier agreement of 1922. The basis of the new agreement was, generally, the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. The only exceptions to this general rule were listed in the schedules to the agreement.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933 giving effect to the agreement, 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 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. The provisions of the Act do not, however, apply to goods 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 (*viz* 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 £A1,823,336 from New Zealand during 1939-40 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable amounting in value to £A465,450 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £A169,368. In addition, goods valued at £A49,217 were admitted under the preferential rates of duty, the duty remitted on such goods being £A10,291. The total of the duties remitted on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £A179,659, representing a margin of preference of 34.9 per cent. on the value of the goods entitled to preference. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were fish, valued at £A115,482, and undressed timber, £A170,463, the amounts of duty remitted being £A22,782 and £A117,601 respectively.

(iv) *Newfoundland.* An agreement between Newfoundland and Australia which came into operation on 12th December, 1939, provides for imports of news printing paper the produce or manufacture of Newfoundland to be accorded the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff, and in return the Government of Newfoundland accords exclusive-Tariff preference to Australian butter and canned fruits imported into that country.

The agreement was approved by the Trade Agreement (Newfoundland) Act 1939, and effect was given to its provisions so far as Australia is concerned by the Customs-Tariff (Newfoundland) Preference Act 1939.

(v) *Southern Rhodesia.* An agreement between Southern Rhodesia and Australia came into operation on 9th April, 1941.

Under the agreement the principal undertakings by the Commonwealth Government were—(a) to accord a preferential rate of ninepence per lb. lower than the British Preferential Tariff on unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia; and (b) to admit raw asbestos and chrome at rates of duty not higher than those applicable to these products from other countries, and to admit them free of primage duty.

The Southern Rhodesian Government on its part agreed—(a) to admit free of duty a schedule of Australian goods comprising 33 items; (b) to accord specified preferential rebates ranging from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. from the duties applicable to United Kingdom goods on a schedule of Australian goods comprising 19 items; (c) to accord British Preferential Tariff rates to a schedule of Australian goods comprising 14 items and (d) to accord similar tariff treatment to Australian wheat and wheat flour, in the event of permits being issued for importation from any other country at rates of duty lower than those accorded to Australia under the agreement.

The Trade Agreement (Southern Rhodesia) Act 1941 approved the agreement, which was given effect to so far as Australia is concerned by the Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesia Preference) Act 1941.

(vi) *Union of South Africa.* A trade agreement between Australia and the Union of South Africa came into force as from 1st July, 1935.

This agreement provides that the products of the Union of South Africa or of 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.

The Trade Agreement (South Africa) Act 1936 approves the terms of this agreement.

6. *Trade Agreements.*—Trade agreements between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France were in operation prior to the outbreak of war in September, 1939, but were inoperative during the war, owing to the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-1940. These agreements are again in full force.

Since 1st July, 1935 a trade agreement has been in force between Australia and the Union of South Africa.

The trade agreement concluded in 1938 between Australia and Switzerland continued in limited operation during the war period.

Between December, 1939 and April, 1944 the Commonwealth Government also entered into trade agreements with the following countries:—Newfoundland, Brazil, Greece and Southern Rhodesia.

Summaries of the texts of these agreements appeared in previous issues of the Official Year Book.

7. *International Trade Discussions and Tariff Negotiations 1946-1948.*—The deliberations of the International Conference on Trade and Employment have an important bearing on Australia's future trade relations with other countries.

The origin of these discussions is found in the principles enunciated in Article VII. of the Mutual Aid Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which reads as follows:—

“ In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of the 11th March, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world wide economic relations. To that end they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production,

employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on the 12th August, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom."

"At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments."

This Article is linked with the terms of the Atlantic Charter and has particular reference to Clauses 4 and 5, which state the common principles in the national policies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America in relation to trade and international economic relations. The paragraphs referred to read as follows:—

- "(4) They will endeavour, with due respect to their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.
- (5) They desire to bring about a full collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security."

The Commonwealth Government subscribed to these principles in an Exchange of Notes made on 3rd September, 1942, between the Australian Minister at Washington and the United States Secretary of State, which formed also the basis of the Australian Reciprocal Aid Agreement with the United States of America.

The first step towards the implementation of these principles in the field of international trade was taken in December, 1945, when the Government of the United States of America issued an invitation to a number of the leading trading nations of the world (including Australia) to participate in two sets of preliminary negotiations. One was designed to discuss a draft Charter prepared by the Government of the United States of America and entitled "Proposals for Expansion of World Trade and Employment." The other proposed negotiations were for the purpose of giving practical effect to the policy of expanding international trade by bringing about a series of mutually advantageous trade agreements.

The conference did not eventuate at the time fixed, but after the establishment of the United Nations Organization the first subject of negotiation (*viz.* the Charter) was brought under the auspices of the United Nations by the acceptance of a resolution proposed by the United States of America at the First Meeting of the Economic and Social Council in February, 1946. The Council established a Preparatory Committee to elaborate an annotated draft agenda for consideration by a World Conference on Trade and Employment. The Committee comprised the United Kingdom, United States of America, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Canada, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, China, Cuba, Brazil and Chile. The U.S.S.R. had been invited but did not participate.

The first meeting of the Preparatory Committee was convened for October, 1946, in London and, in July, 1946, the United States Government issued an amendment of its previous proposals in the form of a "Suggested Draft Charter for an International Trade Organization of the United Nations."

Broadly speaking, the proposals embodied in the draft aimed at implementing the principles enunciated in Article VII. of the various Mutual Aid Agreements and in the Atlantic Charter and contemplated—

- (1) The establishment of an International Trade Organization;
- (2) the modification of restrictive trade barriers; and
- (3) the development of agreed rules of conduct in regard to matters affecting international trade.

The object was to raise living standards in all the countries of the world by the promotion of a high level of employment and the expansion of world trade.

At its first meeting in London in October, 1946, the Preparatory Committee discussed generally the Articles of the Draft Charter. Various amendments were proposed and, as a result, it was necessary for the Preparatory Committee to appoint a Drafting Committee, which met in New York in January and February, 1947, and incorporated in the Draft Charter the alterations suggested at the London discussions.

The text of the Drafting Committee's revised Charter became the basis for discussion by the Preparatory Committee in its Second and Final Preparatory Session held in Geneva during May-October, 1947. The Charter as further revised during that session was laid before the World Conference on Trade and Employment, which commenced in Havana in November, 1947.

The Draft Charter considered at Havana covers a very extensive range of subjects connected with the rules and conduct of international trade. It is divided into nine chapters covering the purposes and objectives of the proposed International Trade Organization, employment and economic activity, economic development, commercial policy, restrictive business practices, intergovernmental commodity arrangements, treatment of non-members and the administrative arrangements for the organization itself.

Other features of the draft Charter from the view-point of Australia are (1) that provision is made for the preservation of the existing British Preferential Tariff System and (2) present Australian stabilization schemes for the marketing of primary produce are permitted to continue. In addition, the proposed International Trade Organization will provide a forum for the consideration of common problems in a conciliatory spirit; the principles of multilateral trade are in contrast to the trading blocs of the "thirties" and in conjunction with tariff reductions the balance of trade with the dollar area will tend to be restored by weakening restrictions on imports into the United States of America.

The Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment was signed in Havana by the representatives of fifty-three nations on 24th March, 1948. The Charter will be submitted to the Governments represented at the Conference, and must be approved by a majority of these before it comes into operation.

Towards the end of 1946 the Governments of a number of countries comprising the Preparatory Committee felt that the other discussions proposed by the United States of America in December, 1945 (viz. those directed at the policy of expanding international trade by bringing about a series of mutually advantageous trade agreements) were an interdependent part of the Charter negotiations. In consequence they were also brought under the auspices of the United Nations on the recommendation of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee.

As a result thereof on 10th April, 1947 (about a month prior to the resumption of the Charter discussions) the member nations of the Preparatory Committee engaged in negotiations with the object of arriving at a satisfactory basis on which the reduction of tariff barriers could be effected.

The Tariff negotiations were kept quite distinct from the Charter discussions as the aim was to bring the results into effect without necessarily awaiting the establishment of the International Trade Organization.

The results of the negotiations were incorporated in a draft General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which was tabled in the House of Representatives on the 18th November, 1947, together with the tariff schedules implementing the tariff reductions which Australia had undertaken to afford.

A Protocol of Provisional Application provided that upon signature by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America not later than 15th November, 1947, those countries undertook to apply provisionally on and after the 1st January, 1948—

- (1) Parts I. and III. of the Agreement,
- (2) Part II. of the Agreement to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation in their respective countries.

These conditions were satisfied and the Agreement is provisionally in force. Tariff reductions undertaken by Australia operated from the 19th November, 1947.

Subject to the qualification in the following paragraph the agreement does not come definitively into force until 30 days after instruments of acceptance have been lodged by countries accounting for 85 per cent. of the total external trade of the countries signatory to the Final Act. The percentage is to be calculated in accordance with a table set out in Annexe H to the Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing the Agreement was not in any event to become fully operative until 60 days after the conclusion of the Havana discussions. Since many of the provisions of the Agreement are almost identical with corresponding provisions in the Charter an Article provides that the Agreement shall not enter into full force and effect until the provisions of the Charter have been definitely settled and agreement has been reached as to whether the provisions of the Agreement or the corresponding provisions of the Charter shall prevail. Subject to the foregoing the Agreement provides that Article I. and Part II. of it shall be superseded when corresponding portions of the Charter come into operation.

If finally ratified, the Agreement will run until 1st January, 1951, but will continue thereafter unless it is specifically terminated.

The Agreement, which is in three parts, contains, briefly—

Part I. Schedules of negotiated tariff reductions and an undertaking to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to other participating countries except where existing preferences are deemed valid.

Part II. Undertakings regarding commercial policy to prevent tariff concessions being offset by other protective measures.

Rights are preserved, however, to—

- (1) Impose new duties for protective purposes except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been bound under the general agreement;
- (2) impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments;
- (3) take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction.

Part III. Mainly machinery provisions.

Under the tariff negotiations associated with the Agreement concessions were offered to Australia on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. Generally the offers were made directly to Australia, but in some cases benefits will arise indirectly from concessions granted to third countries which are more important suppliers of the particular product. These latter benefits occur through the operation of the most-favoured-nation principle.

8. Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.—The Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations, which were promulgated on 1st December, 1939, were originally applied only to imports from countries outside the sterling area. The primary object was to eliminate non-essential items from Australia's import trade with non-sterling countries in order to conserve foreign exchange.

Some items were placed on the totally prohibited list while others were limited to a percentage of either the value or quantity of imports in the pre-war year 1938-39. Certain classes of goods, such as machinery, which could not be conveniently rationed on a quota basis, were placed "under administrative control", each application being dealt with on its merits without reference to past importations.

The restrictions applied to the importation of non-essential goods were progressively tightened after the regulations were first introduced and many more classes of goods were added to the list of items subject to "total prohibition" and "administrative control."

Since December, 1941, and consequent upon changes in the general war situation and the intensification of the Australian war effort, an increasing range of goods imported from the United Kingdom and other sterling countries was brought within the scope of the licensing regulations. The extension of the restrictions to sterling goods was a necessary corollary to the measures adopted in Australia and throughout the British Commonwealth to divert man-power, machinery and raw materials to war production. Conservation of shipping space was also an important consideration.

Since the conclusion of hostilities, in accordance with the Government policy of relaxing restrictions where possible, a number of import restrictions, particularly on goods of sterling origin, has been removed or modified. The extensive housing programme, in particular, calls for the importation of a number of items such as furnishings, carpets and various earthenware products not available locally in sufficient quantities. These are among the items on which import restrictions have been modified but the full effects will not be felt until the supply situation in overseas countries becomes easier and the shipping situation improves.

9. **Export Control.**—(i) *General.* Powers for the normal measures of control or supervision over exports are conferred by section 112 (1) of the Customs Act and they provide for the prohibition of the exportation of arms, explosives and military and naval stores, and of any goods—

- (a) the exportation of which would be harmful to the Commonwealth ;
- (b) the prohibition of the exportation of which is necessary for the preservation of the flora or fauna of Australia ;
- (c) in order to preserve the standard and quality of Australian goods for export ;
- (d) the prohibition of the exportation of which is necessary for the protection of the revenue or the prevention of fraud or deception.

Action has been taken under these powers to prohibit the exportation of a large range of goods and these prohibitions apply at all times. They may be general, or restricted and absolute, or conditional.

In addition to these normal measures, restrictions were imposed on the exportation of goods during the war years and many have been continued in the post-war period. These restrictions provided for both monetary and commodity controls and are explained hereunder.

(ii) *Monetary Control.* As an integral part of the framework of exchange control, a control over goods exported from Australia was introduced in 1939 by the promulgation of the Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations which were subsequently superseded by Part IIA. of the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations in December, 1943. The objectives were to ensure that—

- (a) The overseas funds accruing from the exportation of goods were made available to the Australian banking system ; and
- (b) payment for goods exported was made in the currency and the manner prescribed by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

On the conclusion of the war it was decided to continue exchange control measures and provision was made in the Banking Act 1945, to enable the introduction of the necessary regulations. On 19th December, 1946, the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations were promulgated and Part III. of these regulations now authorizes the control previously exercised under Part IIA. of the National Security (Exchange Control) Regulations.

Under Regulation 16 of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations the exportation of any goods is prohibited unless a licence to export has been granted under the regulations or the goods are excepted from the application of the regulations. Provision is made for the granting of export licences subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed. On the receipt in Australia by the Commonwealth Bank, or by a Bank acting as its agent, of advice that foreign currency has been paid to the Commonwealth Bank or to an agent of the Bank in payment for goods exported in accordance with a licence granted under the regulations, the Bank or agent of the Bank pays the licensee, or such other person as may be entitled to receive it, an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the foreign currency received.

In addition to commercial transactions, exports by private individuals are rigidly controlled and in the case of persons leaving Australia for overseas a restriction applies to the value of specified articles of jewellery and other effects of high intrinsic value which they are permitted to take with them. Their baggage is subject to the regulations and must be covered by export licences and, in the case of restricted goods, by export permits also.

(iii) *Commodity Control.* For various reasons, the principal of which were—

- (a) To conserve supplies of essential commodities for Australia's requirements ;
- (b) to implement price determinations ;
- (c) to control exports of goods which are the subject of Empire Marketing Agreements ; and
- (d) to strengthen the control of the exportation of capital in the form of goods, instituted by Part III. of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations,

a large range of commodities was prohibited from exportation (unless the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs was first obtained) by proclamation promulgated under section 112 (1A.) of the Customs Act.

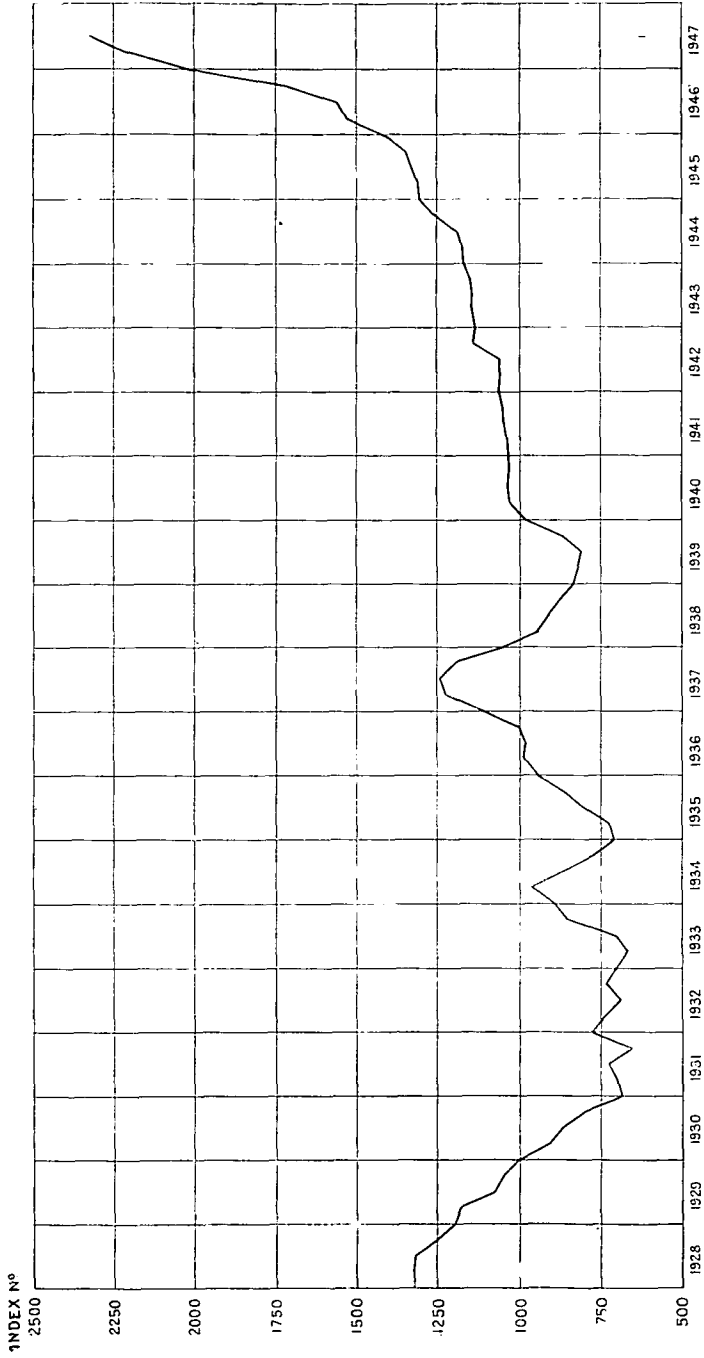
In cases where consent to exportation was given an export permit known as a restricted goods permit was issued. Consent was freely given for the exportation to British and Allied countries and to other approved destinations of goods under commodity control if they were available for export. In the case of exports to neutral countries, special precautions, apart from any other control measures, were taken to ensure that the goods did not become contraband by re-exportation to enemy territory, and to prevent any possible trading with the enemy. These special precautions included consignee control and guarantees against re-export.

Some 1,000 kinds or classes of goods were proclaimed as prohibited exports under section 112 (1A.) of the Customs Act after the outbreak of war in 1939, but, as the supply position improved in respect of any of the goods prohibited from export with the object of conserving supplies, the prohibition was removed or relaxed. The continuance of price control and a world shortage in the supplies of many essential commodities have necessitated continued export control of many goods in the early post-war period. The position is, however, under constant review so as to ensure that restrictions are being removed or modified as rapidly as conditions permit.

10. *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.

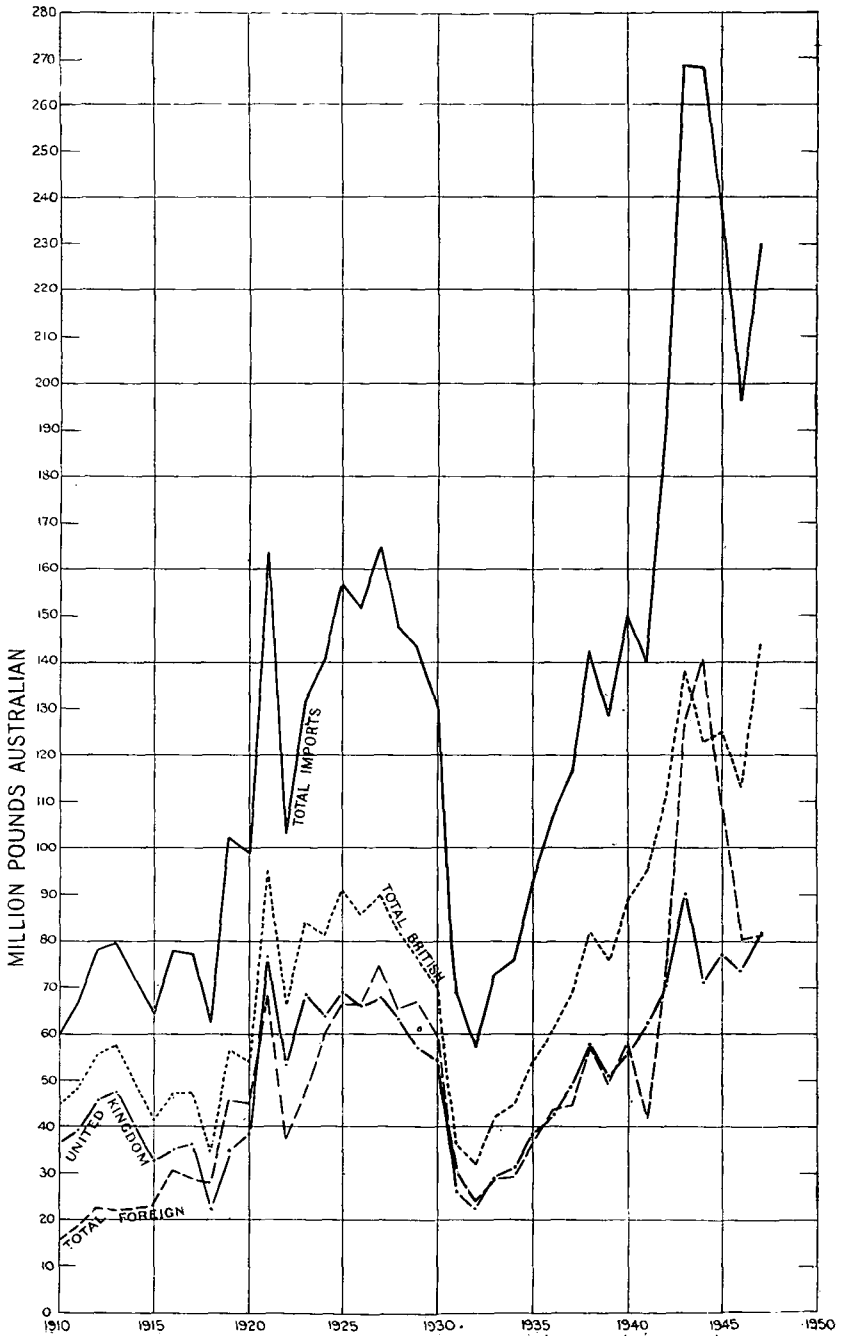
The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected. Several amendments of the Act were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

EXPORT PRICES INDEX-NUMBERS—AUSTRALIA, 1928 TO 1947.

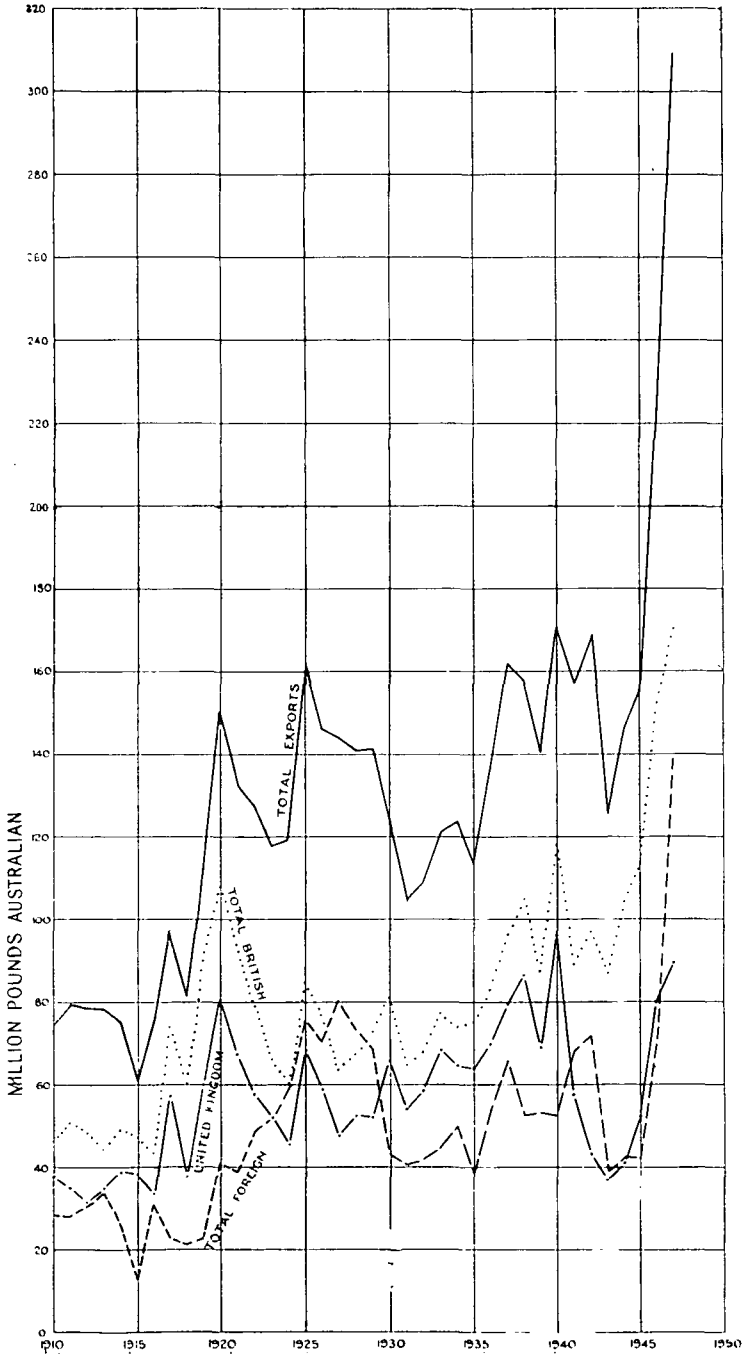


EXPLANATION.—This graph represents the Fixed Base series of Export Price Index-Numbers computed quarterly with the average for the three years ended June, 1939 as base (=1,000). Since it was drawn the index-numbers for the years 1945 to 1947 have been amended. The amended index-numbers are shown on page 426.

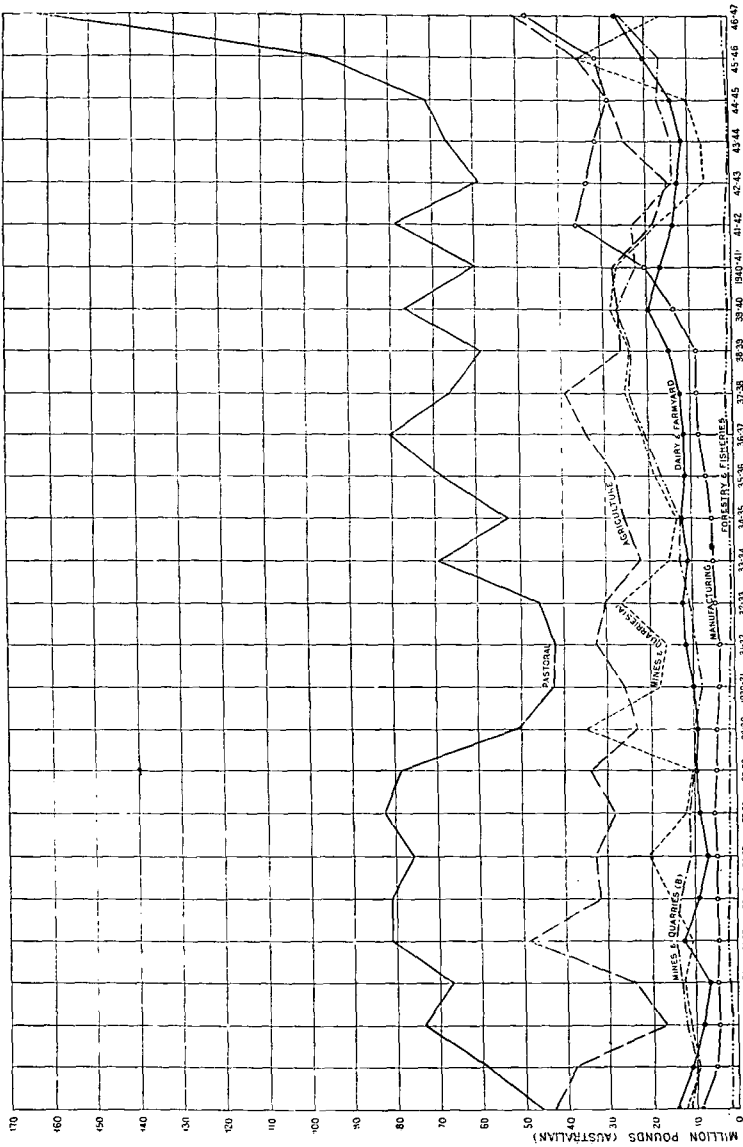
IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1947.



EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1947.



EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 TO 1946-47.



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.

11. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom*—(i) *General*. The 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. 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.

(ii) *Australian Preference*. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under the Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom are—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine and brandy. 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 for the continuance of the free entry of eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products the produce of Australia. Article 2 of the agreement provides for the imposition by the British Government of the following duties (specified in Schedule B) on foreign goods:—Wheat in grain, 2s. per quarter (this duty was abolished as a result of the United Kingdom—United States of America trade agreement of 17th November, 1938; see sub-par. (iii) below); 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, previously dutiable at 7s., 10s. 6d. per cwt.; eggs in shell, (a) not exceeding 14 lb. per 120, 1s. per 120, (b) over 14 lb. but not exceeding 17 lb., 1s. 6d. per 120, (c) over 17 lb., 1s. 9d. per 120; 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, 5s. 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 undertakes 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 1939 merchandise of Australian origin imported into United Kingdom amounted to £61,984,000. Of this total approximately £32,031,426 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 £5,503,227 more in duty. This represents a rebate of approximately 17.2 per cent. on the value of imports receiving preferential treatment. The main items receiving preference and the amount of the rebates were—Beef, frozen, £3,190,164 (rebate, £573,032); other meats, £1,569,246 (rebate, £172,126); sugar, £4,449,788 (rebate, £1,327,862); wine, £605,562 (rebate, £538,012); rice, £200,036 (rebate, £69,809); butter, £11,090,254 (rebate, £1,480,090); cheese, £958,333 (rebate, £63,889); apples, £1,645,285 (rebate, £300,105); raisins, £736,129 (rebate, £108,517); fruits, tinned, or bottled, £1,184,455 (rebate, £296,114);

lead, unwrought, £2,741,429 (rebate, £65,027); leather, £426,894 (rebate, £128,068). The foregoing figures for imports, valued in sterling, have been obtained from the *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom 1939*, 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 arrangements with the United Kingdom provide for importations of Australian meat to be regulated in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the United Kingdom market. Australian meat importations, excluding canned meats, into the United Kingdom during 1935 to 1947 as compared with the Ottawa agreement year (1931-32) have been as follows:—

Year.	Chilled Beef.	Frozen Beef and Veal.	Frozen Mutton and Lamb.	Pork.
	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.	Cwt. '000.
1931-32 .. .. .	..	1,124	1,488	..
1935	228	1,468	1,784	147
1936	296	1,524	1,496	233
1937	452	1,948	1,883	234
1938	528	1,881	1,940	287
1939	430	1,952	1,657	315
1940 .. .. .	..	2,102	1,759	463
1941 .. .. .	..	996	1,701	631
1942 .. .. .	..	232	1,487	131
1943 .. .. .	..	95	1,855	13
1944 .. .. .	..	93	1,420	289
1945 .. .. .	..	319	1,110	263
1946 .. .. .	..	934	1,025	287
1947 .. .. .	..	2,136	1,045	41

From 1st October, 1939, the United Kingdom Government agreed to purchase a specified quantity of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, and offals from Australia, and to use its best endeavours to lift additional quantities available for export. Reference to these contracts appears in Chapter XIX.—“Pastoral Production”.

(iii) *United Kingdom Trade Agreements.* Trade agreements operative between the United Kingdom and Argentina from 20th November, 1936, and the United Kingdom and the United States of America from 17th November, 1938, were of much interest to Australia as a country dependent on reasonable access to oversea markets for the disposal of its large surplus of agricultural products.

The details of these agreements are shown in earlier Official Year Books (see No. 36, pp. 326-7).

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 complaint 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 Minister for Trade and Customs, by reference dated 19th May, 1942, called for investigation, report and recommendations from the Board on all aspects of the general problem of the re-establishment of secondary industries as part of the Commonwealth post-war reconstruction plan. In particular it was desired that the Board investigate and make interim and final reports and recommendations on—

- (a) The extent to which it would be technically possible to adapt for civilian industry plant, equipment, materials and man-power (male and female employees) employed in defence production, and to what extent (so far as could be foreseen) such adaptation was likely to be economically desirable.
- (b) The disposition of surplus plant, equipment and stores of materials from the defence and other industries after the war.
- (c) Any measures which might be required to facilitate the re-establishment after the war of industries or concerns contracted or closed down during the war.
- (d) The degree to which any proposals made would solve the problem of the absorption into civilian avocations of members of the Forces.
- (e) Changes in the organization and structure of Australian secondary industries since 1939 tending to increase industrial concentration, and any action arising therefrom that might be desirable in the interest of consumers.
- (f) The possible effects of developments in Australia and overseas on the Australian system of encouragement and protection to industry by Tariff and Bounty.
- (g) Other matters relating to the establishment, diversification, development and location of Australian secondary industries after the war.

Since the reference was made the position was changed by the creation of the Ministry of Post-war Reconstruction and the setting up of the Secondary Industries Commission and the Secondary Industries Division. These instrumentalities are now engaged in surveys of a general character, and action by the Tariff Board under the reference is therefore limited to investigations into specific industries or sections of industries.

The annual report of the Tariff Board for 1945-46 stated that during the year public inquiries were held on the following subjects :—

Gloves, plastics, timber, die-heads, the publishing industry, pressed metal panels, tyres and tubes and batteries, refrigeration units, magnetic winding wire, felt polishing bobs or wheels, the optical industry, and parts of motor vehicles, tractors and cycles.

During the year 1945-46 fifteen reports were furnished to the Minister for Trade and Customs. Twelve reports were the result of public inquiry, two related to the question of the operation of deferred rates of duty and one on efficiency and costs of production in Australian industries.

Nine references from the Minister for Trade and Customs were on hand on 1st July, 1946, of which five related to Tariff Revisions and three to the question of the present position and future prospects of the Australian plastics industry. No action in relation to one reference was taken owing to changed circumstances.

The 1946-47 annual report of the Tariff Board stated that public inquiries were held on the following subjects :—

Vacuum cleaners, Wine Export Bounty Act 1930-1944, the optical industry, hog casings, internal combustion engines, questions relating to cancelling of existing by-laws, mercury contact tubes, aluminium and aluminium alloys, metal-working chucks, tariff revision on fasteners and vacuum cleaners, and continuance of bounty on production of tractors and the nature and amount of assistance on plastics and materials therefor.

Sixteen reports were furnished to the Minister for Trade and Customs during the year 1946-47. Twelve reports related to matters of public inquiry, two upon the question of bringing deferred rates of duty into operation, one on the question of granting financial assistance to an Australian manufacturer and one upon the proposed expansion of an industry in Australia.

The work on hand on 1st July, 1947 consisted of fourteen references by the Minister of Trade and Customs but action upon one of these was deferred pending further advice from the Minister.

13. **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.

14. **Acts Passed in 1945 and 1946.**—The following Commonwealth Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the years 1945 and 1946 :—

ACTS PASSED IN 1945.

- Drought Relief Act, No. 17 of 1945. An Act to amend the States Grants (Drought Relief) Act 1944, and for other purposes.
- Wine Overseas Marketing Act, No. 23 of 1945. An Act to amend the Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929-1936.
- Wool (Contributory Charge) Act, No. 51 of 1945. An Act to impose a Contributory Charge upon certain Wool produced in Australia.
- Wool (Contributory Charge) Assessment Act, No. 50 of 1945. An Act relating to the Imposition, Assessment and Collection of a Contributory Charge upon certain Wool produced in Australia, and for other purposes.
- Wool Realization Act, No. 49 of 1945. An Act to approve an Agreement between the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa in relation to the disposal of Wool and to provide for the carrying out of the Agreement on the part of the Commonwealth of Australia, and for other purposes.
- Wool Tax Act, No. 2 of 1945. An Act to amend the Wool Tax Act, 1936.
- Wool Use Promotion Act, No. 3 of 1945. An Act to make provision for Improving the Production and Increasing the Use of Wool.

ACTS PASSED IN 1946.

- Sugar Agreement Act, No. 11 of 1946. An Act to approve an Agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and His Majesty's Government of the State of Queensland, and for other purposes.
- Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, No. 24 of 1946. An Act relating to the Stabilization of the Wheat Industry.
- Wheat Export Charge Act, No. 25 of 1946. An Act to impose a Charge upon the Export of Wheat and Wheat Production.

- Meat Export Control Act, No. 36 of 1946. An Act to amend the Meat Export Control Act 1935-1938, and for other purposes.
- Customs Tariff Validation Act, No. 47 of 1946. An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.
- Excise Tariff Validation Act, No. 48 of 1946. An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Excise under Excise Tariff Proposals.
- Raw Cotton Bounty Act, No. 51 of 1946. An Act to amend section nine of the Raw Cotton Bounty Act 1940-1941.
- Wool Industry Fund Act, No. 52 of 1946. An Act for the application of certain Funds vested in the Australian Wool Realization Commission.
- Customs Tariff (Special War Duty) Validation Act, No. 68 of 1946. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Special War Duty) Validation Act (No. 2) 1943.
- Excise Tariff Validation (No. 2) Act, No. 69 of 1946. An Act to amend the Excise Tariff Validation Act (No. 2) 1943.
- Wheat Industry Assistance Act, No. 71 of 1946. An Act to amend the Wheat Industry Assistance Act 1938.
- Wheat Tax Act, No. 78 of 1946. An Act to impose a Tax in respect of certain Wheat.
- Wheat Export Charge (No. 2) Act, No. 79 of 1946. An Act to amend the Wheat Export Charge Act 1946.
- Wheat Industry Stabilization (No. 2) Act, No. 80 of 1946. An Act to amend the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1946.

§ 3. Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid between Australia and the United States.

1. **Lend-Lease.**—Particulars of Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid between Australia and the United States of America are given in detail in Official Year Book, No. 36, pp. 331-6.

2. **Lend-Lease Settlement.**—An Agreement between Australia and the United States of America on settlement of Lend-Lease, Reciprocal Aid, Surplus War Property and Claims was signed on 7th June, 1946. The main provisions of the Settlement Agreement were as follows :—

- (a) *Lend-Lease and Reciprocal Lend-Lease Supplied up to V.J. Day (2nd September, 1945).* In recognition of the mutual war-time benefits received from the interchange of Lend-Lease and Reciprocal Aid the Agreement provided that neither Government would make any payment to the other for Lend-Lease and Reciprocal Aid goods and services used in the achievement of the common victory.
- (b) *Lend Lease "Pipe-Line".* The United States Government agreed to complete the transfer to Australia of the goods selected by the Commonwealth Government from those which were in course of Lend-Lease procurement on V.J. Day.
- (c) *Reciprocal Aid "Pipe-Line".* The Commonwealth Government agreed to make no charge for any goods transferred to the American Armed Forces between 2nd September, 1945 and 31st December, 1945, which were in the categories previously transferred under Reciprocal Aid.

- (d) *Overall Payment of 27,000,000 Dollars.* The Commonwealth Government agreed to pay to the United States Government the sum of 27,000,000 dollars (approximately £A8,400,000) in consideration of:—
- (i) the post-war value of Lend-Lease machine tools ;
 - (ii) the post-war value of other Lend-Lease capital equipment including specified non-combat aircraft held by the R.A.A.F. ; and
 - (iii) the transfer of United States Government surplus property to a total value of 6,500,000 dollars (approximately £A2,000,000) in accordance with the terms of the Settlement.

An amount of 20,000,000 dollars (approximately £A6,200,000) has already been paid to the United States Government. The remaining 7,000,000 dollars (approximately £A2,200,000) is to be paid by delivery to the United States Government of title to real property and improvement to real property in Australia to a total value of not more than 2,000,000 dollars (approximately £A620,000) and by establishment of a fund in Australian pounds for expenditure by the United States Government, under agreements to be reached between the two Governments, for carrying out educational and cultural programmes of mutual benefit.

- (e) *Claims against the United States Government.* The Commonwealth Government agreed to assume responsibility for the settlement of all claims against the United States Government or members of the American Armed Forces arising from acts or omissions occurring before 30th June, 1946, in the course of military duties of members of the American Armed Forces in Australia.
- (f) *Other Claims.* It was agreed that the settlement should be complete and final and that no further benefits would be sought by either Government in consideration for Lend-Lease, Reciprocal Aid and surplus war property, or for the settlement of claims or other obligations arising out of the war except as specifically provided in the Settlement Agreement.

In the course of a financial statement delivered in the House of Representatives on 12th July, 1946, the Treasurer disclosed that the total value of Lend-Lease received by Australia was about 1,500,000,000 dollars (approximately £A466,000,000) while total Reciprocal Lend-Lease from Australia to the United States was approximately £A285,000,000.

§ 4. Mutual Aid between Canada and Australia.

1. *Canadian Mutual Aid.*—Particulars of the arrangements whereby assistance was given by Canada to Australia during the war years, under the terms of the Canadian Mutual Aid Act, are given in detail in Official Year Book No. 36, pp. 336-8.

2. *Termination of Canadian Mutual Aid.*—The transfer of supplies to Australia under the Canadian Mutual Aid Act ceased on V.J. Day (2nd September, 1945).

In general, title to goods delivered to Australia under Canadian Mutual Aid up to V.J. Day passed to the Commonwealth Government and no financial settlement has been required for them. However, the Canadian Mutual Aid Act did not permit the transfer of title to ships made available under Mutual Aid and in consequence a coastal ship received by Australia from Canada under Mutual Aid provisions was formally returned to the Canadian Government which subsequently declared it surplus and sold it to an Australian Shipping Company.

The final report of the Canadian Mutual Aid Board which administered the provisions of the Canadian Mutual Aid Act gives the following particulars of the goods and services supplied by Canada to Australia during the currency of the Mutual Aid arrangements :—

CANADIAN MUTUAL AID DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUSTRALIA,
NOVEMBER, 1943—1ST SEPTEMBER, 1945.

	Total \$ Millions.
Aircraft and parts	12.547
Automotive equipment and mechanical transport	18.237
Armoured vehicles .. .. .	.428
Chemicals and explosives.. .. .	.250
Guns and small arms .. .. .	.442
Shells and ammunition .. .. .	.006
Merchant vessels, construction and repairs	2.162
Naval vessel equipment .. .. .	.173
Cloths, clothing and fabrics .. .. .	.638
Electrical, radio and telephone equipment	3.945
Lumber and other construction material	5.037
Machine tools, stores and miscellaneous	2.152
Aluminium and base metals .. .. .	.587
Fish and products .. .. .	.654
Oats .. .. .	.967
Asbestos .. .. .	.974
Paper and products	3.535
Fertilizers and chemicals .. .. .	.964
Farm machinery .. .. .	.739
Miscellaneous	1.264
Freight—inland and ocean	7.649
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan	27.975
Total	91.325

This total in Australian currency was approximately £A25,700,000.

§ 5. Trade Commissioner Service.

Empire and foreign countries have deemed it necessary in their trade interests to establish generous overseas representation and have for many years maintained extensive overseas trade services.

Prior to 1929, Australian representation abroad was limited to the High Commissioner's Office, in London, with a subsidiary agent in Paris, and the Office of the Commissioner-General for Australia in New York. Apart from the facilities afforded by those offices, the only form of overseas trade representation available to Australia was that of the British Overseas Trade Service, a service whose activities are naturally more particularly devoted to the development of United Kingdom rather than Dominion trade.

The growing importance of Australia's trade with Canada led to the appointment in 1929 of an Australian Trade Commissioner in that country. The part played by that official in the subsequent negotiation of the Trade Agreement with Canada, in the cultivation of close and cordial relations with the Canadian authorities, and in general in focussing interest on Australia and Australian products, amply demonstrated the value of such appointments both to the Commonwealth Government and the Australian trading community.

The general advantages to be derived from the appointment of Trade Commissioners may be briefly stated as follows :—(a) fostering of goodwill, (b) correction and avoidance of misunderstandings, and (c) dissemination of knowledge concerning the respective countries. Particular facilities which they are able to afford to the trading community are (a) information as to present and prospective demand for goods, (b) information as to foreign and local competition, (c) advice as to best selling methods, (d) reports as to the standing of foreign buyers, (e) specification of articles in demand, (f) dealing with trade inquiries, (g) advice and assistance to commercial visitors regarding trade matters, (h) settlement of difficulties between exporters in Australia and buyers abroad, and (i) furnishing of information as to foreign import requirements, customs duties, trade regulations, etc.

In addition to the foregoing particular trading functions, it is the duty of a Trade Commissioner to watch and advise the Government regarding any developments in his Territory affecting not only trade and commerce, but any other matters of concern to his home Government.

Trade Commissioners are drawn either from the commercial world or from the ranks of the Public Service as circumstances dictate. With each Trade Commissioner, however, it is customary to provide an Assistant Trade Commissioner, who is selected to undergo training in the service and qualify at a later stage for appointment as a Trade Commissioner. The staffing arrangements are in this way designed to enable the Government to avail itself of the best procurable executives of either the Public Service or the commercial world and at the same time to build up a first class personnel to carry out a vigorous policy of expansion in connexion with Australia's overseas trade.

The overseas trade representation is shown in Chapter XXVIII.—“Miscellaneous”.

§ 6. 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 has been 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, section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1936 providing that “when any duty was imposed according to value, the value for duty should 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”.

Until 15th November, 1947, imports were recorded in British currency values, and Section 157 of the Customs Act provided that when the invoice value of imported goods was shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency should 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 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. From that date until 15th November, 1947, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions were based on the commercial rates of exchange.

The value for duty under the Customs Act 1901-1936 was amended on the 15th November, 1947 by the deletion of Section (c) mentioned above and the valuation of imports under Section 157 of the Customs Act was amended by substituting "Australian" for "British" currency.

As a result of this amendment to the Customs Act all import tables shown in the sections following have been expressed in the Australian equivalent of the recorded sterling values.

2. **Value of Exports.**—Prior to 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of Australia 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 oversea 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 Australia in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate. Until 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 despatched 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 Australian 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 Australia and these non-contiguous territories are part of the oversea trade of Australia. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e., the trade of Australia with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—Statistics of oversea imports and exports from which the summary tables in this issue of the Official Year Book have been extracted were compiled according to a classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1945. The new classification provides for over 2,600 separate import items and 1,100 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade have been shown according to the financial year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year. A table is given in § 18 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1939 and 1944 to 1947 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 tables for years prior to Federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the oversea trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903 that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Oversea Trade During the 1939-45 War.**—Available records of imports and exports during the 1939-45 War are incomplete. Export entries were not made for a substantial volume of war material and supplies exported to Australian and Allied forces serving abroad, particularly in Papua, the Territory of New Guinea and other parts of the Pacific theatre of war. In addition, no export entries were passed for about £stg.23,000,000 of war material exported to other Governments. In general, however, the export of foodstuffs was recorded without serious deficiency. Imports as recorded do not include supplies imported for their own use by Allied forces serving in Australia—some part of which may subsequently have found its way into the hands of the Australian Government or people—also some imports of war material by the Commonwealth Government Departments and some items imported for civil consumption under United States of America Lend-Lease and Canadian Mutual Aid. There were substantial delays in recording imports of war material by the Commonwealth Government Departments and some items imported for civil consumption under United States of America Lend-Lease and Canadian Mutual Aid. These delayed entries have been recorded in the month in which the entry was passed and not in the month of arrival of the goods into this country.

It should be noted, moreover, that the recorded trade figures during the war period do not necessarily reflect the amount payable for imports or receivable for exports. Export to Australian forces and to allied forces under Reciprocal Lend-Lease and imports under Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid required no payment. On the other hand payment was received for wool and some minor items which were purchased by Great Britain under contract but not actually shipped, and for some unrecorded exports of war material. In addition, payment was made by Australia for some imports of war material in years prior to those in which import entries were recorded.

8. **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 1937-38 is given in § 12, page 419.

§ 7. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *Including Gold.* The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of Australia with overseas countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To save space, the period 1826 to 1939-40 has been divided into five-yearly periods, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the periods specified. Figures for individual years were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book but it should be borne in mind, however, that the figures therein for imports are in British currency. (See note to following table.)

In this issue the values in all tables in this chapter are shown in Australian currency. The value of imports represents the f.o.b. value at port of shipment plus the statutory 10 per centum imposed for value for duty purposes expressed in Australian currency.

TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE : AUSTRALIA.

(INCLUDING GOLD.)

Period.(a)	Value.			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£'000.	£'000.	£'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	33,703	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	51,568	(b)69,336	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 to 1925-26	136,844	134,545	271,389	23 15 6	23 7 7	47 3 1	98.3
1926-27 to 1929-30	146,848	137,976	284,824	23 7 0	21 18 10	45 5 10	94.0
1930-31 to 1934-35	74,972	114,565	189,537	11 7 1	17 7 1	28 14 2	152.8
1935-36 to 1939-40	128,712	149,233	277,945	18 14 10	21 14 6	40 9 4	115.9
1940-41 ..	140,177	157,164	297,341	19 16 2	22 4 2	42 0 4	112.1
1941-42 ..	190,386	168,977	359,363	26 13 0	23 13 0	50 6 0	88.8
1942-43 ..	268,589	125,557	394,146	37 5 7	17 8 7	54 14 2	46.7
1943-44 ..	268,316	146,682	414,998	36 18 0	20 3 5	57 1 5	54.7
1944-45 ..	236,075	155,271	391,346	32 2 5	21 2 7	53 5 0	65.8
1945-46 ..	196,368	223,288	419,656	26 8 7	30 1 1	56 9 8	113.7
1946-47 ..	230,024	309,004	539,028	30 11 9	41 1 10	71 13 7	134.3

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1939-40 represent the annual averages for the periods shown. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 35 and earlier issues but it should be noted that imports are shown in British currency. From 1914-15 onwards the particulars relate to financial years. (b) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of such goods shipped on overseas vessels each year since 1937-38 see later table, § 12.

In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 23 fluctuations in the value of the overseas trade of Australia for earlier years have been treated in some detail. 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 1914-18 War and these factors should be taken into consideration in making comparisons with earlier years.

In 1924-25 the total value of oversea trade exceeded £300 million for the first time. Of the total value of trade, amounting to £318,454,000, imports represented £157,143,000 and exports £161,311,000. 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 are reflected in the greatly diminished trade figures for 1930-31 and some years thereafter. The lowest level was recorded in 1931-32 when the total trade amounted to £141,977,000. Following a gradual improvement in 1933-34 and 1934-35, recovery was more rapid in the three years ended 1937-38 owing generally to higher prices for exports of primary products and the rising flow of imports. In 1937-38, however, export prices fell sharply and declined still further in 1938-39. In 1939-40 the value of trade rose substantially as a result of increases in the value of both imports and exports, but declined again in 1940-41, mainly due to import restrictions and scarcity of shipping.

The outbreak of war in the Pacific in 1941 resulted in an enormous increase in the value of imports during 1941-42 and subsequent years. Fluctuating yearly increases in the value of exports were recorded during the same period. During 1946-47 the value of total trade reached the record total of £539,028,000 due largely to substantial increases in import and export prices. The total value of trade during 1945-46 amounted to £419,656,000 and the only other year in which a total trade in excess of £400 million was recorded was in 1943-44 (£414,998,000).

The value of exports in 1946-47 at £309,004,000 was also a record and the next highest value (£223,288,000) was recorded in 1945-46; in that year, however, gold amounting to £26,411,000 was exported whereas in 1946-47 gold exports were negligible.

Imports in 1946-47 amounted to £230,024,000 compared with the war-time record total of £268,589,000 in 1942-43.

(ii) *Excluding Gold.* 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 AND SPECIE.)

Year.	Imports excluding Gold.	Exports excluding Gold.	Total Trade excluding Gold.	Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1938-39	124,478	122,544	247,022	17 19 0	17 13 6	35 12 6	98.4
1943-44	266,707	146,678	413,385	36 13 7	20 3 5	56 17 0	55.0
1944-45	234,657	155,271	389,928	31 18 7	21 2 7	53 1 2	66.2
1945-46	195,214	196,877	392,091	25 5 6	26 9 11	52 15 5	100.9
1946-47	228,924	309,003	537,927	30 8 10	41 1 10	71 10 8	135.0

2. *Balance of Trade.*—The table on page 399 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for five-yearly periods from 1826 to 1939-40 and for each year from 1940-41 to 1946-47, while the table above shows the percentage of exports on imports (excluding gold) for each year 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with 1938-39. Reference to the first-mentioned table shows that prior to the five-yearly period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1920-21 the position was reversed. During

the subsequent five-yearly 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 1938-39 exports greatly exceeded imports. In 1939-40 and 1940-41 exports exceeded imports but for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45 imports greatly exceeded exports. The position, however, was reversed during 1945-46 and 1946-47 when exports were greatly in excess of imports.

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

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

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. B + C	Commodity Balance of Trade. D - A	Net Exports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production. F	Total Balance. E + F
	£'000,000	£'000,000	£'000,000	£'000,000	£'000,000	£'000,000	£'000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	76.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	9.4	84.5	6.1	- 7.3	- 1.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	36.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	- 3.7	- 1.8
1914-15 ..	64.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	2.5	- 6.3	- 3.8
1915-16 ..	77.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	- 5.3	2.3	- 3.0
1916-17 ..	76.0	86.3	6.6	92.9	16.9	4.8	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.8	75.0	5.8	80.8	20.0	- 0.9	19.1
1918-19 ..	95.0	106.8	5.4	112.2	17.2	- 5.6	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	50.8	0.1	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.8	4.7	131.5	-32.3	0.6	-31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	124.3	3.8	128.1	25.1	- 0.3	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	115.6	3.3	118.9	-12.8	- 1.1	-13.9
1923-24 ..	140.6	116.7	3.2	119.9	-20.7	- 0.4	-21.1
1924-25 ..	146.7	160.4	2.8	163.2	16.5	-12.3	4.2
1925-26 ..	151.3	141.9	2.3	144.2	- 7.1	1.7	- 5.4
1926-27 ..	164.1	132.7	2.2	134.9	-29.2	8.6	-20.6
1927-28 ..	146.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	- 6.4	- 0.3	- 6.7
1928-29 ..	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	- 2.8	0.8	- 2.0
1929-30 ..	130.8	98.1	1.9	100.0	-30.8	24.7	- 6.1
1930-31 ..	68.4	90.6	2.5	93.1	24.7	11.5	36.2
1931-32 ..	56.1	97.1	4.5	101.6	45.5	6.6	52.1
1932-33 ..	71.2	98.7	5.8	104.5	33.3	15.3	48.6
1933-34 ..	74.5	114.2	7.1	121.3	46.8	1.2	48.0
1934-35 ..	90.7	103.4	7.4	110.8	20.1	0.6	20.7
1935-36 ..	104.7	124.1	9.2	133.3	28.6	1.6	30.2
1936-37 ..	113.5	148.2	11.3	159.5	46.0	0.4	46.4
1937-38 ..	140.0	141.3	12.8	154.1	14.1	0.8	14.9
1938-39 ..	124.5	122.5	14.6	137.1	12.6	0.3	12.9
1939-40 ..	144.9	149.4	17.6	167.0	22.1	- 1.6	20.5
1940-41 ..	136.2	134.9	16.4	151.3	15.1	1.8	16.9
1941-42 ..	187.1	158.9	14.7	173.6	-13.5	- 7.9	- 21.4
1942-43 ..	268.3	125.5	9.7	135.2	-133.1	-11.3	-144.4
1943-44 ..	266.7	146.6	7.1	153.7	-113.0	- 8.7	-121.7
1944-45 ..	234.7	155.2	6.9	162.1	-72.6	- 3.3	-80.9
1945-46 ..	195.2	196.9	7.4	204.3	9.1	17.9	27.0
1946-47 ..	228.9	309.0	9.8	318.8	89.9	-10.8	79.1

(a) First six months only.

NOTE.—From 1939-40 onward under contracts with the British Government, Australia received payment for some exportable commodities (e.g., wool, etc.) irrespective of when the goods were shipped. Payments for exportable goods were somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade were more favorable than is indicated by the figures above which relate only to goods actually shipped.

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.

§ 8. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value of the imports into Australia during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39 of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries.

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

Country of Origin.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
British Countries—					
United Kingdom	50,626	70,980	77,269	73,681	81,937
Australian Territories—					
Nauru	814	..	..	..	259
New Guinea	208	111	750	227	438
Papua	262	301	480	292	208
Canada	9,674	11,546	11,249	8,695	18,312
Ceylon	1,052	4,786	4,942	6,333	7,218
India	3,595	25,991	20,222	12,571	19,166
Malaya (British)	1,131	1	1	7	3,449
New Zealand	2,217	1,288	1,990	2,819	3,940
Union of South Africa	306	895	716	954	1,523
Other British Countries	1,738	4,354	3,980	4,046	6,379
Total, British Countries	71,623	120,253	121,599	110,225	142,829
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	1,230	..	..	70	1,754
China	579	50	5	105	1,261
France	1,288	1	2	28	1,839
Germany	5,174	3	4	14	157
Italy	858	16	..	5	3,051
Japan	5,126	..	..	3	765
Netherlands	878	1	..	15	524
Netherlands Indies	8,918	70	28	78	224
Norway	475	..	..	90	793
Philippine Islands	151	..	..	..	4
Sweden	1,186	4	4	562	1,685
Switzerland	1,176	283	272	932	1,190
United States of America	18,345	130,283	91,278	52,411	43,718
Other Foreign Countries	4,578	10,770	18,060	27,536	24,540
Total, Foreign Countries	49,962	141,481	109,653	81,849	81,505
Total (a)	121,585	261,734	231,252	192,074	224,334

(a) Excludes outside packages, £'000—1938-39, 2,893; 1943-44, 4,973; 1944-45, 3,405; 1945-46, 3,140; 1946-47, 4,590.

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. A better idea of the proportions of imports supplied by the various countries 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.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British Countries—					
United Kingdom	41.64	27.12	33.41	38.36	36.52
Australian Territories—					
Nauru	0.66	..	..	..	0.12
New Guinea	0.17	0.04	0.32	0.12	0.20
Papua	0.22	0.12	0.21	0.15	0.09
Canada	7.96	4.41	4.86	4.53	8.16
Ceylon	0.87	1.83	2.14	3.30	3.22
India	2.96	9.93	8.75	6.54	8.54
Malaya (British)	0.93	..	..	..	1.54
New Zealand	1.82	0.49	0.86	1.47	1.76
Union of South Africa	0.25	0.34	0.31	0.50	0.68
Other British Possessions	1.43	1.66	1.72	2.42	2.84
Total, British Countries	58.91	45.94	52.58	57.39	63.67
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	1.01	..	..	0.04	0.78
China	0.48	0.02	..	0.06	0.56
France	1.06	..	..	0.01	0.82
Germany	4.25	..	..	..	0.07
Italy	0.71	0.01	..	..	1.36
Japan	4.22	..	..	..	0.34
Netherlands	0.72	..	..	0.01	0.23
Netherlands Indies	7.33	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.10
Norway	0.39	..	..	0.05	0.35
Philippine Islands	0.12	..	..	..	..
Sweden	0.97	..	..	0.29	0.75
Switzerland	0.97	0.11	0.12	0.49	0.54
United States of America	15.09	49.77	39.48	27.29	19.49
Other Foreign Countries	3.77	4.12	7.81	14.33	10.94
Total, Foreign Countries	41.09	54.06	47.42	42.61	36.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The table covers a period of the war and for that reason the figures are abnormal. They show a considerable increase in the proportion of imports from the United States of America—the average percentage for which in the five years ended 1938-39 was 15.74—and a decrease for the United Kingdom—the average percentage for which in the five years ended 1938-39 was 42.53.

3. **Direction of Exports.**—The following table shows the value of commodity exports to the principal countries during the years 1938-39 and 1943-44 to 1946-47.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country of Destination.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
British Countries—					
United Kingdom	66,725	40,670	52,119	53,734	89,633
Canada	1,994	3,681	3,797	3,772	5,251
Ceylon	1,327	6,969	6,840	6,950	7,116
Fiji	623	1,007	1,127	1,325	1,573
Hong Kong	475	..	..	3,337	6,622
India	1,965	10,148	15,798	18,045	13,029
Malaya (British)	1,911	..	..	6,514	18,353
Mauritius	109	567	673	532	1,886
New Zealand	6,682	7,820	7,086	8,033	12,923
Papua	299	6,465	299	524	1,236
Union of South Africa	813	1,052	1,327	1,806	3,913
Other British Possessions	2,256	16,262	22,418	20,220	8,544
Total, British Countries ..	85,179	94,641	111,484	124,792	170,079
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	5,547	..	..	7,461	19,084
Chile and Peru	3	223	955	2	18
China	3,023	..	..	885	6,067
Egypt	601	5,594	3,156	3,008	4,495
France	9,379	..	358	10,391	20,694
Germany	2,652	..	..	..	1,395
Italy	1,211	1,489	2,083	901	13,218
Japan	4,866	..	..	1,778	5,594
Netherlands	1,039	..	..	671	2,353
Netherlands Indies	1,373	29	67	1,808	486
Norway	25	..	..	113	517
Philippine Islands	499	..	2	116	454
Sweden	637	..	..	891	3,224
United States of America	3,614	30,934	30,766	37,340	47,599
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	278	142	42	541	626
Other Foreign Countries	2,618	3,626	4,358	6,179	13,100
Total, Foreign Countries ..	37,365	42,037	41,787	72,085	138,924
Unrecorded exports (estimated)	..	10,000	2,000	..	..
Total	122,544	146,678	155,271	196,877	309,003

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

There was a very marked increase in the proportion of exports to the United States of America and a decrease in the proportion to the United Kingdom, the respective percentages for which in the five years ended 1938-39 were 3.97 and 52.25.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA : PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country of Destination.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British Countries—					
United Kingdom	54.45	27.72	33.57	27.29	29.01
Canada	1.63	2.51	2.45	1.92	1.70
Ceylon	1.08	4.75	4.41	3.53	2.30
Fiji	0.51	0.68	0.73	0.67	0.51
Hong Kong	0.39	..	..	1.69	2.14
India	1.60	6.92	10.18	9.16	4.22
Malaya (British)	1.56	..	..	3.31	5.94
Mauritius	0.09	0.39	0.43	0.27	0.61
New Zealand	5.45	5.33	4.56	4.08	4.18
Papua	0.25	4.41	0.19	0.27	0.40
Union of South Africa	0.66	0.72	0.85	0.92	1.27
Other British Possessions	1.84	11.09	14.43	10.28	2.76
Total, British Countries	69.51	64.52	71.80	63.39	55.04
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4.53	..	..	3.79	6.18
Chile and Peru .. ..	..	0.15	0.62	..	..
China	2.46	..	..	0.45	1.96
Egypt	0.49	3.81	2.03	1.53	1.46
France	7.65	..	0.23	5.28	6.70
Germany	2.17	..	..	..	0.45
Italy	0.99	1.02	1.34	0.46	4.28
Japan	3.97	..	..	0.90	1.81
Netherlands	0.85	..	..	0.34	0.76
Netherlands Indies	1.12	0.02	0.04	0.92	0.16
Norway	0.02	..	..	0.06	0.17
Philippine Islands	0.41	..	..	0.06	0.15
Sweden	0.52	..	..	0.45	1.04
United States of America	2.95	21.09	19.82	18.97	15.40
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	0.23	0.10	0.03	0.27	0.20
Other Foreign Countries	2.13	2.47	2.80	3.13	4.24
Total, Foreign Countries	30.49	28.66	26.91	36.61	44.96
Unrecorded exports .. ..	..	6.82	1.29	..	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100

5. Balance of Trade with Principal Countries.—In the following table a comparison is made of the total Australian trade in merchandise (excluding bullion and specie) with principal countries during the years 1938-39 and 1946-47.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	Imports from— (a)		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1938-39.	1946-47.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1938-39.	1946-47.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
United Kingdom ..	50,626	81,935	66,698	89,581	16,072	7,646
Canada	9,674	18,312	1,994	5,250	— 7,680	— 13,062
India	3,595	19,166	1,942	13,029	— 1,653	— 6,137
New Zealand ..	2,216	3,141	6,676	12,915	4,460	9,774
Other British Countries ..	5,424	19,453	6,878	49,202	1,454	29,749
Total, British Countries	71,535	142,007	84,188	169,977	12,653	27,970
Belgium	1,230	1,754	5,547	19,084	4,317	17,330
China	579	1,261	3,022	6,067	2,443	4,806
France	1,288	1,839	9,379	20,694	8,091	18,855
Germany	5,174	157	2,645	1,395	— 2,529	1,238
Italy	858	3,051	1,211	13,218	353	10,167
Japan	5,126	765	4,866	5,594	— 260	4,829
Netherlands Indies ..	8,918	224	1,373	486	— 7,545	262
United States of America ..	18,345	43,717	3,603	47,584	— 14,742	3,867
Other Foreign Countries ..	8,443	28,737	5,699	24,785	— 2,744	— 3,952
Total, Foreign Countries	49,961	81,505	37,345	138,907	— 12,616	57,402

(a) Excludes 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 1938-39, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, will be found in the Official Year Book, No. 33, pp. 776-781.

§ 9. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade with the United Kingdom.

1. **Imports.**—The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of imports into Australia of United Kingdom origin during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39.

IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN: CLASSES.

Class.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	376,104	6,519	1,091	210,784	422,492
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	235,406	11,334	8,765	186,207	111,598
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	768,877	133,813	424,024	360,480	363,053
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	24,087	10,388	10,616	18,780	371,106
V. Live animals ..	60,012	2,115	26,638	122,037	187,331
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	45,423	20,381	14,627	41,955	180,140
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	264,495	258,754	251,491	512,375	700,863
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	12,566,861	16,866,453	23,120,060	23,400,926	27,156,715
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	168,883	29,188	25,619	88,857	188,546
X. Paints and varnishes ..	479,761	364,265	410,542	636,487	620,387
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	348,906	238,367	186,793	77,175	93,902
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	22,853,939	30,611,519	27,428,104	24,453,270	31,218,155
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	310,208	112,279	145,856	474,590	1,016,815
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	106,624	26,014	30,606	63,631	190,071
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	1,185,141	828,375	1,239,772	1,993,008	3,072,515
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	3,689,414	2,371,582	2,689,552	2,985,113	4,962,598
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	344,815	171,083	150,770	478,141	2,007,489
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	655,535	828,995	772,627	1,006,395	1,597,152
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	2,866,205	3,094,696	3,128,255	3,515,434	4,818,610
XX. Miscellaneous (a) ..	3,274,455	14,994,691	17,203,272	13,055,461	2,656,424
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	17,920	210	..	269	1,925
Total	50,643,071	70,981,021	77,269,080	73,681,375	81,937,887

(a) Includes Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

2. Exports.—In the following table the exports from Australia to the United Kingdom are shown in classes according to the same classification as for imports.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: CLASSES.

Class.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	24,483,853	12,580,752	14,393,544	20,947,840	33,372,177
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	14,369,098	2,118,102	2,836,785	2,214,890	9,701,218
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	906,358	79,411	283,641	418,604	865,552
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	1,196	996	..	..	256
V. Live animals ..	1,754	..	10	63	135
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	19,475,233	19,006,024	23,673,577	22,620,378	28,415,052
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	109,770	615,814	686,356	554,309	488,173
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	40,909	109,708	145,101	916,932	1,264,248
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	179,408	278,534	316,619	163,117	121,961
X. Paints and varnishes ..	3,412	..	476	319	15,040
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	846,994	747,507	918,690	1,032,461	993,044
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	5,291,304	3,644,661	5,361,348	3,653,297	11,431,204
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	422,548	261,414	452,604	442,877	692,353
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	206,537	5,801	114,112	198,009	271,541
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	3,079	20	407	2,016	3,328
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	32,464	10,236	7,843	23,119	94,917
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	31,626	324	19,169	28,306	10,945
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	16,096	819	4,070	63,028	31,874
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	108,562	44,512	72,042	123,780	319,806
XX. Miscellaneous ..	166,862	1,105,324	2,832,515	329,138	1,487,982
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	2,018,368	..	..	26,412,457	51,166
Total	68,716,031	40,669,959	52,118,859	80,144,940	89,632,572

3. **Imports of Principal Articles.**—The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported into Australia from the United Kingdom during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39. The articles are shown in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

**PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN :
AUSTRALIA.**

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Whisky	692,032	121,888	423,634	357,087	343,969
Fibres	48,308	90,600	92,899	97,100	37,198
Hides and skins	26,570	10,907	1,275	4,458	70,127
Seeds	28,744	10,085	2,003	5,768	12,232
Socks and stockings	43,492	208	1,283	38	19,619
Gloves	53,295	184	9,102	122,102	285,950
Hats and caps	92,756	160	1,255	11,167	98,830
Jewellings and ornaments	127,340	220,945	308,229	738,489	1,413,674
Other apparel and attire	559,127	60,158	166,363	324,270	1,013,981
Carpets and carpeting	1,170,370	1,118	33,000	338,023	1,322,644
Floorcloths and linoleums	591,979	3,650	495	1,215	5,939
Piece Goods—					
Canvas and duck	524,030	1,388,617	1,046,811	946,723	636,363
Cotton and linen	4,585,536	4,098,422	7,258,667	7,443,869	6,932,627
Silk and artificial silk	1,063,764	5,970,130	7,900,735	7,336,932	7,689,128
Woolen or containing wool	276,682	369,615	299,980	363,688	587,964
All other piece goods	998,070	843,110	521,710	637,088	983,040
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	588,119	899,714	965,693	729,546	743,445
Bags and sacks	6,577	28,660	12,421	4,543	11,412
Yarns—					
Artificial silk	254,680	1,473,208	1,584,851	1,789,223	1,511,528
Cotton	458,505	716,856	1,333,260	1,129,186	1,243,180
Woolen	58,923	7,064	27,767	22,302	18,459
Other	53,392	29,994	36,443	34,907	27,862
Electrical machinery and appliances	3,295,284	2,413,618	3,739,672	3,653,224	3,954,526
Electrical cable and wire, covered	1,394,790	668,320	653,562	494,872	351,737
Agricultural machinery	50,038	56,743	17,251	77,372	154,877
Metal-working machinery	945,516	656,585	268,587	464,625	1,139,369
Motive-power machinery	1,126,104	1,769,542	2,118,282	3,984,244	3,346,857
Iron and Steel—					
Pipes and tubes	520,225	162,602	121,762	142,508	74,654
Plate and sheet	2,664,289	278,085	317,740	690,167	2,105,630
Cutlery and platedware	570,277	473,584	513,793	762,838	1,580,151
Tools of trade	489,307	678,797	576,365	861,780	969,080
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	3,501,480	108,897	236,934	2,855,512	5,453,914
Rubber and rubber manufactures	220,073	70,280	113,039	407,785	888,877
Crockery	504,770	442,482	707,507	1,069,748	1,539,752
Glass and glassware	364,053	286,027	398,187	616,498	1,055,109
Paper, printing	1,032,299	50,075	73,205	128,529	352,649
Stationery and paper manufactures	1,770,098	1,638,598	1,908,095	1,943,540	3,016,741
Cinematograph films	71,317	53,169	86,309	43,169	67,872
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	2,866,205	3,094,696	3,128,255	3,515,434	4,818,610
Arms and explosives	1,194,140	13,950,028	16,163,616	11,720,784	863,805
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	71,640	3,635	5,888	27,412	94,258
All other articles	15,688,875	27,785,956	24,093,155	17,774,220	25,091,248
Total Imports	50,643,071	70,981,021	77,269,080	73,681,375	81,037,887

4. **Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.**—(i) *Quantities.* The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to the United Kingdom during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39. The articles are shown in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM : QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Butter centl.	2,170,515	934,453	825,048	1,232,784	1,166,400
Cheese "	347,991	83,945	63,210	206,629	410,437
Eggs in shell doz.	10,060,570	..	..	6,631,477	16,385,676
Beef centl.	2,477,128	7,511	120,116	407,271	1,524,622
Lamb "	1,557,485	1,362,945	1,040,786	360,090	1,110,651
Mutton "	253,074	202,577	170,156	70,687	453,870
Pork "	301,204	139,482	370,045	280,501	188,624
Meats, preserved in tins "	116,553	108,025	148,973	531,002	705,946
Milk and cream "	28,806	22,145	23,956	51,024	105,077
Fruits, dried "	1,173,664	1,097,420	1,019,637	432,558	555,055
" fresh "	2,023,970	..	55,326	339,327	155,521
Barley "	1,027,052	..	..	..	218,009
Wheat bus.	32,234,617	320,528	7	7	3
Flour centl.	2,379,151	..	659,899	65,338	1,999,078
Sugar (cane) ton	391,497	2	81	236	14,939
Wine gal.	3,507,410	271,651	700,514	1,093,514	2,041,797
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) centl.	4,125,467	2,496,046	3,154,665	2,869,540	3,220,372
Pearl-shell cwt.	20,877	..	..	11	674
Tallow (unrefined) "	167,695	145,565	160,771	61,112	118,917
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) sup. ft.	13,188,491	22,705	3,199,671	4,784,184	6,566,546
Soap centl.	9,746	127	3,022	920	3,528

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft.

(ii) *Values.*—The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to the United Kingdom during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39 are given in the table hereunder :—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM : VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	12,127,260	6,049,502	7,355,003	10,989,829	10,961,846
Cheese	1,019,681	312,213	232,588	959,282	1,694,561
Eggs in shell	631,976	..	..	572,156	1,301,317
Meats	10,581,318	6,093,291	6,450,514	7,000,755	15,652,037
Milk and cream	88,116	91,861	95,245	94,253	417,231
Fruits, dried	2,045,646	2,037,444	2,033,587	966,737	1,331,754
" fresh	1,400,613	..	69,158	431,184	258,176
" preserved in liquid	1,041,385	248	159,785	366,364	1,774,797
Barley	278,026	..	..	..	306,136
Wheat	4,443,613	66,400	2	2	2
Flour	705,518	..	353,685	75,251	3,387,817
Sugar (cane)	3,685,761	57	2,490	7,629	367,947
Wine	896,659	79,136	233,903	374,517	788,658
Hides and skins	813,201	528,124	685,845	1,074,666	1,989,282
Wool	18,513,175	18,475,758	22,982,119	21,524,047	26,376,781
Pearl-shell	90,777	..	..	180	20,911
Tallow (unrefined)	137,464	219,919	252,592	118,917	12,646
Lead bullion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,050,659
Lead, pig	4,198,486	2,162,187	4,303,491	1,949,419	6,478,830
Zinc bars, etc.	281,454	1,006,918	799,271	127,495	1,385,999
Leather	320,322	261,370	451,260	438,921	670,463
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	152,394	1,035	90,280	144,875	203,242
Soap	21,489	636	5,914	2,276	5,916
Gold	1,990,948	..	..	26,411,224	..
Silver	21,794	..	..	1,233	36,945
All other articles	2,906,840	3,257,847	5,513,167	6,388,858	11,446,886
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	68,393,916	40,643,946	52,060,899	80,020,070	88,920,839

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft.

§ 10. Trade with Eastern Countries.

1. **Principal Articles Exported.**—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries for the years 1938–39 and 1943–44 to 1946–47. The countries concerned in this trade were Borneo (British), Burma, Ceylon, China, Formosa, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Kwantung Peninsula, Malaya (British), Manchuria, Netherlands East Indies, Philippine Islands, Siam (Thailand), Timor (Portuguese), and French and Portuguese Possessions in India. The outbreak of war with Japan in December, 1941 resulted in the cessation of trade with Eastern countries, except Ceylon and India. The export trade with Eastern countries rose substantially during 1934–35 and 1935–36 as a result of increased shipments of wool, flour, wheat and minerals. The exports in 1935–36 were valued at £25,532,518, the highest figure then recorded since 1928–29. In 1936–37 the value of exports to Eastern countries decreased by more than £8 million largely as the result of the heavy reduction in the purchases of wool by Japan; wheat shipments to Japan and China also declined in value by nearly £2 million during the year. The value of exports decreased still further in 1937–38 and again a decline in the purchase of wool by Japan coupled with the recession in wool values was the principal contributing factor. Mainly owing to heavier shipments of wheat, the exports increased by more than £1 million in 1938–39. The outbreak of war in Europe with the further possibility of war with Japan resulted in substantial increases in the value of exports to Eastern countries during 1939–40 and 1940–41, particularly to Ceylon, Burma, India, Hong Kong, Malaya (British), China and Netherlands East Indies. The supply of foodstuffs, clothing, etc., to the garrison forces stationed in the countries mentioned above was largely responsible for the increase of approximately £6½ million in the value of exports during the year 1940–41 as compared with the year 1938–39. Following the termination of hostilities there were large shipments of merchandise of every description to Eastern Countries, resulting in an increase in the value of exports of approximately £20 million in each of the years 1945–46 and 1946–47 as compared with the previous year.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1938–39.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.	1946–47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Biscuits	37,353	65,783	200,041	389,262	109,174
Butter	588,393	213,681	391,302	710,901	563,373
Cheese	43,555	571,013	1,119,051	466,432	473,786
Coal	125,740	..	5	1,050	274
Fruits—					
Fresh	166,076	246	8,235	126,019	846,894
Dried and preserved	42,981	139,340	128,091	355,462	319,435
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	2,402,855	2,643,421	4,977,570	5,350,023	3,799,734
Flour	3,036,957	3,886,347	3,675,023	9,195,601	14,260,164
Other (prepared and unprepared)	70,288	339,632	388,582	634,689	2,605,123
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	16,156	137	1,177	9,876	52,657
Horses	85,895	..	100	33,528	136,105
Infants' and invalids' food	193,909	59,530	195,278	320,034	611,024
Iron ore	51,477	..	..	..	..
Iron and steel (scrap)	283,302	..	..	1,344	12,735
Jams and jellies	44,651	410,887	434,371	915,986	647,602
Lard and refined animal fats	26,248	5,675	12,599	37,771	361,938
Lead, pig	13,350	657,972	639,086	77,231	347,201
Leather	134,319	14,288	5,308	231,768	831,416
Meats—					
Bacon and hams	94,640	230,431	284,519	462,982	220,183
Other meats	274,015	1,983,653	3,133,218	3,198,591	2,403,707
Milk and cream	436,472	838,175	1,102,876	1,572,601	3,051,157
Pearl-shell and trochus-shell	42,425	..	..	..	9,741
Sandalwood	42,330	..	..	7,584	110,254
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	176,055	1,992	..	719	77,067
Tallow (unrefined)	156,105	198,810	116,184	147,185	333,040
Timber (undressed)	62,893	18	150	14,848	151,340
Wool	4,180,914	1,865,461	1,547,956	1,886,436	3,579,751
Zinc—					
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	597,366	43,837	794,157	1,146,159	1,256,730
Concentrates	14,895	..	..	..	77,067
Other merchandise	1,393,170	2,974,946	3,552,809	13,001,503	23,012,967
Total merchandise	14,834,785	17,145,275	22,707,688	40,295,675	60,184,572
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	933,965	4	40	414,989	755
Total Exports	15,768,750	17,145,279	22,707,728	40,710,664	60,185,327

(a) Includes yarns, textiles and apparel, £4,502,536 and metals and machinery, £5,872,565.

2. *Destination of Exports of Merchandise.*—The next table shows the destination of merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the year 1938-39 and the years 1943-44 to 1946-47.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Borneo (British) .. .. .	..	..	..	736,193	575,221
China	3,022,571	..	226	885,226	6,067,211
Hong Kong	475,263	..	..	3,337,201	6,621,887
India, Burma and Ceylon	2,423,663	17,116,759	22,638,454	25,293,474	21,385,910
Japan	4,865,469	..	..	1,778,076	5,594,079
Malaya (British)	1,911,007	..	..	6,513,742	18,352,714
Manchuria, including Peninsula	63,450	..	..	..	30
Netherlands Indies	1,373,197	28,516	66,551	1,394,695	485,865
Philippine Islands	498,893	..	2,457	116,211	453,761
Siam (Thailand)	119,494	..	..	2,078	110,247
Other Eastern Countries	81,778	..	..	238,749	537,647
Total	14,834,785	17,145,275	22,707,688	40,295,675	60,184,572

3. *Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.*—The values of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the year 1938-39 and the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 are shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported in 1946-47, according to the countries of origin, were :—Ceylon—Tea, £5,389,566 ; India—Bags and Sacks, £6,322,432, Cotton and Linen piecegoods, £2,791,440, Hessians, £1,399,107 ; Japan—Raw Silk, £656,966, Rayon Yarns, £93,638 ; Netherlands Indies—Kerosene, £90,230, Fibres, £71,640, Petroleum Spirit, £34,365.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Origin.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Borneo (British) .. .. .	..	..	..	343,846	1,620,245
China	578,103	50,699	4,770	104,979	1,261,224
Hong Kong	44,548	319	45	12,912	132,692
India, Burma and Ceylon	4,679,701	30,716,548	25,166,554	18,904,466	26,100,504
Japan	5,126,722	81	5	2,857	765,573
Malaya (British)	1,130,280	1,229	636	7,729	3,449,618
Manchuria, including Peninsula	18,646	..	..	..	38
Netherlands Indies	8,917,531	59,804	27,019	78,075	223,574
Philippine Islands	151,299	28	346	709	4,152
Siam (Thailand)	3,769	23	..	93	17,348
Other Eastern Countries	238,111	..	2	112	44,458
Total	20,888,680	30,828,731	25,190,377	19,455,778	33,919,426

The balance of trade with Eastern countries, which can be ascertained by comparison with the previous table, shows an excess of imports into Australia during the pre-war year 1938-39 and the war years 1943-44 and 1944-45, and an excess of exports during the years 1945-46 and 1946-47.

§ 11. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

1. *Imports.*—The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of imports into Australia during each of the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39.

IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA : CLASSES.

Class.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	2,003,783	861,265	1,376,544	1,028,925	1,649,982
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	4,957,119	5,772,526	7,153,239	9,679,305	10,406,930
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	901,759	140,475	433,280	372,797	418,709
IV. Tobacco, etc.	2,334,519	5,340,159	3,879,540	5,865,148	4,600,982
V. Live animals	228,058	39,346	95,845	267,129	486,501
VI. Animal substances, etc.	2,432,711	641,933	841,006	1,136,766	3,779,147
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	3,252,666	6,106,479	8,101,204	8,168,469	10,095,061
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	22,239,513	42,402,464	49,828,228	34,839,217	53,748,778
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	10,893,933	20,091,171	22,696,536	22,814,821	22,701,013
X. Paints and varnishes	727,383	550,911	615,923	1,107,636	1,180,736
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,128,382	1,794,020	1,518,574	1,713,758	2,660,549
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	39,171,212	118,330,821	82,593,468	50,814,432	57,804,026
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	2,116,222	3,333,065	1,996,256	3,342,879	6,135,249
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	2,605,176	767,141	1,519,919	2,112,542	4,166,226
XV. Earthenware, etc.	2,335,892	976,320	1,432,949	2,321,382	4,004,260
XVI. Paper and stationery	7,747,434	5,648,461	7,165,846	8,979,418	14,733,298
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	1,793,085	645,272	544,375	1,580,686	3,333,370
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	2,004,730	1,901,395	2,091,517	2,583,606	3,213,282
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	7,012,188	7,333,691	7,151,010	7,282,415	10,523,103
XX. Miscellaneous (a)	8,503,045	34,383,709	31,985,487	28,060,800	13,241,298
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	3,561,111	5,255,004	3,054,330	1,795,840	1,121,322
Total	127,950,831	268,316,228	236,075,076	196,367,971	230,023,822

(a) Includes Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

2. Exports.—In the following table the exports from Australia are shown 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.

Class.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
A. AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	27,222,912	24,649,575	27,920,019	34,071,228	47,362,238
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	25,532,070	26,440,041	28,679,708	36,853,506	52,328,828
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1,138,424	1,341,991	1,820,293	1,932,013	2,074,179
IV. Tobacco, etc.	237,048	840,176	761,255	644,526	216,762
V. Live animals	197,081	46,180	50,016	117,241	369,451
VI. Animal substances, etc.	47,192,519	52,603,154	56,194,696	81,200,025	141,808,366
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	297,864	942,244	983,419	1,003,053	1,178,407
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	446,032	2,804,815	1,663,471	6,381,619	10,158,320
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	611,633	1,580,774	1,347,008	943,011	928,557
X. Paints and varnishes	173,399	108,686	103,022	147,379	370,347
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	2,667,077	2,468,312	2,538,073	1,948,096	3,420,675
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	9,510,802	7,133,273	11,281,077	14,256,633	27,864,190
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	745,190	934,854	1,006,184	1,328,645	3,032,764
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	1,066,288	347,404	475,596	896,186	1,221,617
XV. Earthenware, etc.	209,637	183,235	320,869	435,286	654,439
XVI. Paper and stationery	364,928	365,802	461,182	534,354	1,008,225
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	105,803	108,239	84,716	210,386	499,309
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	150,709	158,983	254,515	422,247	582,553
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	717,667	1,136,741	1,521,539	2,948,902	4,484,779
XX. Miscellaneous (a)	915,711	8,324,000	12,128,839	5,812,845	4,695,673
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	15,951,167	3,366	9,611	26,533,603	78,995
Unrecorded Exports (Estimated) . . . . .	..	10,000,000	2,000,000	..	..
Total	135,475,761	142,521,845	151,605,108	218,820,784	304,428,674

(a) Includes Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA : CLASSES—*continued.*

Class.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
B. OTHER PRODUCE : RE-EXPORTS.					
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	£ 28,537	£ 196,297	£ 196,055	£ 622,376	£ 224,168
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	66,886	177,303	171,050	333,555	374,356
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	42,820	12,391	14,591	76,954	30,103
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	112,997	22,745	58,407	93,820	8,073
V. Live animals ..	19,687	2,715	724	6,523	5,825
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	136,279	22,552	12,492	27,073	84,061
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	9,092	8,732	4,377	11,956	23,684
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	222,819	123,435	657,184	748,009	493,399
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	101,711	2,861,018	2,051,608	1,473,116	671,038
X. Paints and varnishes ..	4,853	687	1,047	3,563	8,814
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,443	3,644	8,359	820	26,930
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	547,549	172,552	117,646	382,396	1,310,224
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	10,873	3,154	1,184	6,048	126,246
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	42,987	5,444	10,670	5,702	14,281
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	9,428	9,269	3,806	7,929	27,123
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	128,388	9,411	12,316	49,245	115,890
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	74,188	5,531	5,004	33,850	33,465
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	234,004	25,687	19,826	52,300	99,674
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	48,518	65,862	57,280	45,533	179,646
XX. Miscellaneous ..	164,647	424,976	262,755	155,886	677,371
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	3,011,845	6,400	..	330,172	40,695
Total	5,020,551	4,159,805	3,666,381	4,466,826	4,575,066

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

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	27,251,449	24,845,872	28,116,074	34,693,604	47,586,406
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	25,599,856	26,617,344	28,850,758	37,187,061	52,703,184
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,201,244	1,354,382	1,834,884	2,008,967	2,104,282
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	350,945	862,921	819,662	738,346	224,835
V. Live animals ..	216,768	48,895	50,740	123,764	375,276
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	47,328,798	52,625,706	56,207,188	81,227,098	141,982,427
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	306,956	950,976	987,796	1,015,009	1,202,091
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	668,851	2,928,250	2,320,655	7,129,628	10,651,719
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	713,344	4,441,792	3,398,616	2,416,127	1,599,595
X. Paints and varnishes ..	178,252	109,373	104,069	150,942	379,161
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,669,520	2,471,956	2,546,432	1,948,916	3,447,605
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery ..	10,058,351	7,305,825	11,398,723	14,639,029	29,174,414
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	756,063	938,008	1,007,368	1,534,693	3,159,010
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,109,275	352,848	486,266	901,888	1,235,898
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	219,065	192,504	324,675	443,215	681,562
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	493,316	375,213	473,498	583,599	1,124,115
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	179,991	113,770	89,720	244,236	532,774
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	384,713	184,670	274,341	474,547	682,227
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	766,185	1,202,603	1,578,819	2,994,435	4,664,425
XX. Miscellaneous (a) ..	1,080,358	8,748,976	12,391,594	5,968,731	5,373,044
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	18,963,012	9,766	9,611	26,863,725	119,690
Unrecorded Exports (Estimated) ..	..	10,000,000	2,000,000	..	..
Total	140,496,312	146,681,650	155,271,489	223,287,610	309,003,740

(a) Includes Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

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 years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39. The articles are shown in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED : AUSTRALIA.

Article.		1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Fish, preserved in tins	lb. £	28,902,983	13,024,425	12,439,213	5,880,566	8,379,009
	£	1,185,211	608,843	806,220	430,955	707,910
Tea	lb. £	49,530,941	42,958,891	44,238,428	51,061,376	52,830,507
	£	3,109,811	4,117,605	4,623,862	5,694,068	7,029,213
Whisky	pf.gal. £	523,346	65,459	219,100	206,092	174,972
	£	693,305	126,913	424,975	366,101	345,404
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,334,518	5,340,159	3,879,540	5,865,148	4,600,982
Copra	£	484,181	431,347	313,293	273,649	181,238
	£	219,283	522,788	338,905	328,587	253,605
Fibres	£	1,124,438	2,029,123	3,066,953	2,780,133	4,650,849
Hides and skins	£	871,330	463,417	500,700	961,458	1,882,328
Pulp for paper-making	ton £	37,704	32,951	37,944	64,981	35,473
	£	402,738	817,918	983,284	1,069,192	1,044,848
Seeds	£	645,888	1,543,258	1,968,488	2,238,092	1,991,077
Socks and stockings	£	54,494	11,214	1,898	587	22,592
Gloves	£	461,502	184	25,136	128,889	325,973
Hats and caps	£	224,726	15,041	222,950	148,210	343,139
Trimmings and ornaments	£	483,459	409,549	365,888	731,862	1,823,262
Other apparel and attire	£	1,111,542	1,034,074	1,448,295	576,613	1,167,613
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,377,409	2,416	58,447	526,790	2,258,369
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	704,398	8,823	495	238,699	708,572
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	£	713,409	3,747,218	1,584,299	1,225,077	1,049,572
Cotton and linen	£	6,044,603	15,017,842	21,228,488	10,249,613	13,584,646
Silk and artificial silk	£	3,286,708	6,061,673	8,147,932	7,811,692	14,361,095
Woolen or containing wool	£	353,533	385,935	471,972	365,900	621,434
All other piece goods	£	1,976,867	4,878,280	3,640,640	3,460,662	3,091,709
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	629,743	900,674	966,140	731,245	751,397
Bags and sacks	£	1,890,797	3,808,483	6,677,133	2,394,900	6,356,364
Yarns—						
Artificial silk	£	669,246	1,473,279	1,590,138	1,836,911	1,816,667
Cotton	£	493,806	1,183,691	2,013,738	1,283,707	1,644,589
Woolen	£	60,639	7,143	29,990	22,372	7,773
Other	£	78,607	74,996	105,640	146,765	141,817
Oils, in bulk—						
Kerosene	gal. £	54,714,472	63,098,268	90,976,098	91,347,591	84,112,406
	£	827,775	1,336,639	1,852,585	1,836,606	2,016,480
Lubricating (mineral)	gal. £	15,519,442	49,061,640	20,359,430	19,989,587	26,375,543
	£	928,028	5,343,159	2,472,962	1,777,505	2,871,310
Petroleum, including crude	gal. £	309,517,906	372,387,781	287,284,365	386,605,004	420,603,759
	£	7,087,309	12,449,998	9,309,373	10,174,941	11,203,330
Residual and solar	gal. £	130,288,368	373,814,644	416,031,131	387,241,322	322,909,681
	£	1,105,670	5,983,821	7,981,120	8,059,275	4,933,988
Iron and steel—						
Pipes and tubes	£	565,058	241,818	148,068	161,765	105,587
Plate and sheet	£	3,274,389	5,298,090	5,603,440	3,867,135	5,376,252
Cutlery and plated ware	£	656,920	616,130	605,192	835,891	1,042,088
Tools of trade	£	1,067,625	1,686,915	1,809,114	1,342,019	1,185,600
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	9,423,627	15,339,815	11,309,116	8,377,899	15,058,428
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	4,607,641	4,804,530	7,244,496	5,563,329	5,373,804
Electrical cable and wire, covered	£	258,064	115,944	99,342	94,244	60,729
Agricultural machinery	£	1,546,102	1,270,991	829,449	763,538	662,658
Metal-working machinery	£	259,867	197,067	224,300	210,345	341,910
Motive-power machinery	£	1,656,946	5,516,758	1,306,585	825,955	1,950,005
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	3,125,344	10,307,401	12,705,705	8,784,614	6,793,514
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	£	1,935,571	3,271,522	1,944,890	3,266,209	5,975,338
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	sup.ft. £	348,098,462	44,738,329	85,089,258	103,411,634	121,925,952
	£	1,854,936	588,953	1,163,653	1,518,834	3,367,163
Crockery	£	700,368	445,094	714,097	1,087,368	1,592,504
Glass and glassware	£	1,002,589	278,017	445,770	613,572	1,618,083
Paper, printing	£	3,394,693	1,111,771	2,400,424	2,757,195	5,616,637
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,390,558	2,044,383	2,452,667	2,688,407	4,181,439
Cinematograph films	lin. ft. £	73,859,662	48,613,360	65,724,616	69,795,466	81,666,820
	£	708,232	365,970	595,908	627,933	708,353
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	7,012,188	7,178,734	6,901,606	7,782,415	10,523,103
Arms and explosives	£	1,352,835	22,675,678	25,699,147	22,687,466	5,012,896
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	220,141	6,675	12,120	43,584	151,489
All other articles	£	39,934,319	105,363,958	65,107,543	49,102,403	58,978,954
Total Imports	£	127,950,831	268,316,228	236,075,076	196,367,971	230,023,822

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft.

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—(i) Quantities. The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39. The articles are shown in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED : QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Butter centl.	2,295,428	1,042,265	937,391	1,376,113	1,336,423
Cheese "	359,236	329,748	335,138	327,662	535,553
Eggs in shell doz.	10,144,344	361,888	320,910	7,291,224	17,493,879
Beef centl.	2,719,638	474,470	612,097	1,107,013	1,809,511
Lamb "	1,583,327	1,415,593	1,687,725	390,468	1,120,945
Mutton "	281,558	300,105	379,176	175,278	522,084
Pork "	307,164	160,172	398,818	307,729	187,053
Milk and cream "	191,939	392,487	468,711	641,886	1,038,742
Fruits—					
Dried "	1,681,270	1,717,046	1,752,577	911,710	957,933
Fresh "	2,752,381	135,081	179,297	813,179	673,485
Barley "	1,309,684	198,976	99,736	351,052	1,127,798
Wheat bus.	63,129,023	33,656,458	32,391,450	12,484,156	12,175,543
Flour centl.	14,501,304	11,810,882	11,194,989	10,377,511	15,301,958
Sugar (cane) ton	443,014	95,826	114,011	150,972	117,004
Wine gal.	3,719,401	1,245,299	1,550,948	1,784,436	2,720,547
Tobacco, manufactured centl.	9,065	15,995	13,485	10,183	6,247
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	9,469,604	6,074,213	6,736,588	9,161,443	14,329,955
Pearl-shell cwt.	52,532	5	401	959	5,535
Sandalwood "	32,962			2,856	22,426
Tallow (unrefined) ton	562,500	590,681	421,584	141,832	60,243
Coal ton	382,085	157,741	189,198	75,883	44,375
Ores and concentrates cwt.	5,916,685	5,881,512	4,982,482	4,634,106	4,789,965
Copper "	21,555	3,158	3,597	142,996	37,143
Lead, pig "	4,099,919	2,531,491	4,011,224	2,090,293	2,509,064
Zinc—bars, blocks, slabs, ingots "	892,630	1,044,731	1,203,580	963,804	916,277
Tin—ingots "	29,431	6,038	9,680	5,012	265
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	77,833,352	12,149,083	14,471,849	21,754,664	27,935,061
Soap centl.	49,871	107,762	99,779	183,053	125,700

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft.

(ii) *Values.* The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39 are given in the following table :—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED : VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	12,801,837	6,870,852	8,249,506	12,271,662	12,569,922
Cheese	1,073,931	1,953,958	1,975,113	1,688,700	2,643,355
Eggs in shell	638,159	35,552	31,551	638,014	1,416,549
Meats	11,776,637	13,063,349	14,094,530	14,005,015	21,130,318
Milk and cream	791,011	1,447,698	1,780,297	2,367,444	4,341,993
Fruits—					
Dried	2,864,676	3,294,493	3,571,171	2,149,220	2,429,584
Fresh	2,022,874	315,329	318,351	1,264,681	1,549,890
Preserved in liquid	1,267,070	530,214	508,108	891,601	2,114,248
Barley	341,935	205,790	57,277	359,741	1,636,020
Wheat	8,734,974	8,264,235	9,752,156	6,223,325	6,338,389
Flour	4,540,210	6,699,209	6,731,717	11,336,621	22,534,957
Sugar (cane)	4,177,584	1,523,786	1,853,628	3,059,599	2,712,052
Wine	981,143	422,842	595,278	740,588	1,181,482
Tobacco, manufactured	225,025	512,839	474,438	373,222	220,086
Hides and skins	4,094,754	6,730,953	6,591,200	11,833,201	15,423,238
Wool	42,629,461	45,767,369	49,386,611	69,260,397	126,103,960
Pearl-shell	244,266	489	5,198	16,917	149,975
Sandalwood	42,330			7,584	110,267
Tallow (unrefined)	483,034	903,978	669,490	393,480	317,002
Coal	347,054	182,354	223,677	92,764	54,754
Ores and concentrates	1,846,931	1,701,648	1,753,509	1,738,589	3,169,438
Copper	15,656	24,259	26,312	696,430	177,190
Lead, pig	4,266,566	3,158,313	5,556,418	4,075,098	8,598,565
Zinc—bars, blocks, slabs, ingots	887,421	1,203,490	1,879,193	2,162,504	2,713,001
Tin, ingots	370,137	113,796	181,430	96,231	5,201
Leather	626,198	499,715	559,970	925,649	1,961,284
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	926,504	269,664	536,512	591,246	780,041
Soap	49,594	341,487	277,649	478,865	360,277
Gold	14,958,633	4		26,411,299	1,232
Silver	992,486	2,322	9,485	38,759	77,164
All other articles	10,342,630	26,485,668	32,115,333	42,722,329	61,607,270
Unrecorded Exports (Estimated)		10,000,000	2,000,000		
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	135,475,761	142,521,845	151,605,108	218,820,784	304,428,674

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft.

5. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The table hereunder gives the value of imports into Australia, during each of the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of “ free ” and “ dutiable ” goods :—

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE, AND BULLION : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1938-39 ..	50,933,154	73,456,566	124,389,720	3,561,111	127,950,831
1943-44 ..	216,546,932	46,514,292	263,061,224	5,255,004	268,316,228
1944-45 ..	187,633,786	45,386,960	233,020,746	3,054,330	236,075,076
1945-46 ..	130,266,583	64,305,548	194,572,131	1,795,840	196,367,971
1946-47 ..	107,981,117	120,921,383	228,902,500	1,121,322	230,023,822

6. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the recorded value of exports from Australia during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39, 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.
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1938-39 ..	119,524,594	2,008,706	121,533,300	15,951,167	3,011,845	18,963,012	140,496,312
1943-44 ..	142,518,479	4,153,405	146,671,884	3,366	6,400	9,766	146,681,650
1944-45 ..	151,595,497	3,666,381	155,261,878	9,611	..	9,611	155,271,489
1945-46 ..	192,287,181	4,136,654	196,423,835	26,533,603	330,172	26,863,775	223,287,610
1946-47 ..	304,349,679	4,534,371	308,884,050	78,995	40,695	119,690	309,003,740

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 compared with the year 1938-39 have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff.

IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS : AUSTRALIA.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages ..	1,144,793	744,794	1,235,762	562,896	594,355
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	2,334,518	5,340,159	3,879,540	5,630,422	4,520,472
III. Sugar ..	50,143	25,577	19,044	21,086	207,984
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	7,930,289	7,938,726	10,144,182	11,184,760	13,738,560
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire ..	19,941,329	37,883,249	45,061,850	25,636,764	46,615,310
VI. Metals and Machinery	27,765,764	56,180,822	55,249,673	14,757,300	26,627,767
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ..	11,973,697	27,355,807	23,633,614	17,321,870	22,069,672
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone ..	2,891,466	1,623,908	1,908,973	2,394,198	4,337,092
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	5,054,308	5,234,809	5,109,610	4,854,239	7,511,448
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane ..	2,648,686	767,139	1,526,089	1,459,866	3,715,894
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods ..	2,562,549	1,481,903	1,612,559	2,040,267	4,163,146
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber ..	2,348,657	3,582,326	2,297,071	3,013,626	6,065,855
XIII. Paper and Stationery	8,107,752	6,640,357	8,306,735	6,229,380	12,956,166
XIV. Vehicles ..	11,602,286	75,727,470	45,347,038	3,310,359	16,892,822
XV. Musical Instruments	357,762	6,675	12,120	39,290	160,950
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	13,026,023	28,532,817	23,726,582	92,175,518	50,487,398
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff ..	4,649,698	3,994,686	3,950,304	3,940,290	8,237,609
Total Merchandise ..	124,389,720	263,061,224	233,020,746	194,572,131	228,902,500
Specie and Bullion ..	3,561,111	5,255,004	3,054,330	1,795,840	1,121,322
Grand Total ..	127,950,831	268,316,228	236,075,076	196,367,971	230,023,822

(a) Includes Goods Free for Commonwealth Government, which in previous years are distributed according to Tariff Divisions.

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 :—1938-39, 21.9 per cent. ; 1943-44, 6.6 per cent. ; 1944-45, 8.0 per cent. ; 1945-46, 12.7 per cent. ; and 1946-47, 17.1 per cent. Primage duty was in force during these years and adding this to net Customs revenue, the percentages were as follows :—1938-39, 25.0 per cent. ; 1943-44, 7.5 per cent. ; 1944-45, 8.9 per cent. ; 1945-46, 14.3 per cent. ; and 1946-47, 19.8 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1938-39, 37.1 per cent. ; 1943-44, 37.6 per cent. ; 1944-45, 41.1 per cent. ; 1945-46, 38.4 per cent. ; and 1946-47, 32.3 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 for each of the years 1937-38 to 1939-40. Information for a later year is not yet available :—

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

Item.	1937-38.			1938-39.			1939-40.		
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Dutiable Goods :—									
Protective.. ..	11,940	9,758	21,698	10,981	9,479	20,460	10,866	8,929	19,795
Revenue	16,141	43,917	60,058	13,623	38,036	51,659	16,674	43,146	59,820
Total Dutiable Goods..	28,081	53,675	81,756	24,604	47,515	72,119	27,540	52,075	79,615
Free Goods	28,151 (a)	26,842 (a)	58,183	22,607 (a)	26,119 (a)	54,536	24,355 (a)	33,447 (a)	68,155
Total All Goods	56,232 (a)	80,517 (a)	139,939	47,211 (a)	73,634 (a)	126,655	51,895 (a)	85,522 (a)	147,770

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods :—									
Protective.. ..	8.6	6.9	15.5	8.6	7.5	16.1	7.4	6.0	13.4
Revenue	11.5	31.4	42.9	10.8	30.0	40.8	11.3	29.2	40.5
Total Dutiable Goods..	20.1	38.3	58.4	19.4	37.5	56.9	18.7	35.2	53.9
Free Goods	20.1	19.2	41.6	17.9	20.6	43.1	16.5	22.6	46.1
Total All Goods	40.2	57.5	100.0	37.3	58.1	100.0	35.2	57.8	100.0

GROSS CUSTOMS DUTY COLLECTED.(b)

	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Dutiable Goods :—									
Protective.. ..	2,335	4,040	6,375	2,139	3,991	6,130	1,999	3,585	5,584
Revenue	1,984	21,199	23,183	1,783	20,449	22,232	2,228	23,238	25,466
Total Dutiable Goods..	4,319	25,239	29,558	3,922	24,440	28,362	4,227	26,823	31,050

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

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods :—									
Protective.. ..	19.6	41.4	29.4	19.5	42.1	30.0	18.4	40.2	28.2
Revenue	12.3	48.3	38.6	13.1	53.8	43.0	13.4	53.9	42.6
Total Dutiable Goods.	15.4	47.0	36.2	15.9	51.4	39.3	15.3	51.5	39.0

(a) Excludes goods admitted free for Commonwealth, Consuls, etc., and free reimported not distributed according to United Kingdom and other origin. (b) Excludes primage duty.

§ 12. 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 1937-38 to 1946-47, showing fuel oils separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED ON OVERSEA VESSELS : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Fuel Oils.	All Stores (including Fuel Oils).	Period.	Fuel Oils.	All Stores (including Fuel Oils).
	£	£		£	£
1937-38..	610,080	2,091,249	1942-43 ..	3,833,414	6,016,334
1938-39..	606,515	2,105,619	1943-44 ..	6,078,800	8,478,714
1939-40..	921,144	2,539,848	1944-45 ..	8,229,307	11,373,252
1940-41..	1,074,133	3,528,555	1945-46 ..	2,849,156	6,331,657
1941-42..	3,395,337	5,791,983	1946-47 ..	1,684,502	4,506,599

In addition to fuel oils, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1946-47 were—Bunker coal, £655,207; meats, £536,331; tobacco and cigarettes, £105,609; vegetables £120,961; ale, beer and porter, £96,128; butter, £61,585; fish, £80,038 and oils other than fuel, £132,735.

The net Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on overseas vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1946-47 to £22,748.

§ 13. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the values of gold and silver specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1946-47.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION : AUSTRALIA.

Item.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
IMPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	18,333	..	..	..	271	7
Bullion ..	3,453,754	1,612,373	1,608,608	1,417,743	1,152,840	1,085,301
In Matte ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,207
Total ..	3,472,087	1,612,373	1,608,608	1,417,743	1,153,111	1,099,515
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Silver—Specie ..	63,549	1,241,004	3,446,938	1,636,114	190,603	12,400
Bullion ..	25,229	2,879	1,056	473	2,249	9,193
In Matte ..	..	..	..	..	..	214
Total ..	88,778	1,244,783	3,447,994	1,636,587	192,852	21,807
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bronze—Specie ..	246	68,105	198,402	..	449,877	..
Total ..	3,561,111	2,925,261	5,255,004	3,054,330	1,795,840	1,121,322

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

Item.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
EXPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	110,204	..	4	..	..	..
Bullion ..	17,843,088	..	..	..	26,411,299	1,232
In Matte ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	17,953,292	..	4	..	26,411,299	1,232
Silver—Specie ..	42,726	3,513	8,722	9,485	346,799	81,132
Bullion ..	966,716	1,277	..	..	22,132	36,147
In Matte ..	..	..	..	..	..	580
Total ..	1,009,442	4,790	8,722	9,485	368,931	117,859
Bronze—Specie ..	278	13	1,040	126	83,545	599
Total—						
Australian Pro- duce ..	15,951,167	3,300	3,366	9,611	26,533,603	78,995
Other Produce ..	3,011,845	1,503	6,400	..	330,172	40,695
Grand Total ..	18,963,012	4,803	9,766	9,611	26,863,775	119,690

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 1946-47:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES: AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Country.	Specie.	Bullion.	In Matte.	Total.
IMPORTS.				
	£	£	£	£
Australia(a)	8,860	413	..	9,273
United Kingdom .. ..	..	1,925	..	1,925
Australian Territories—				
New Guinea	296	146,115	..	146,411
New Zealand .. ..	..	934,418	14,421	948,839
Pacific Islands—				
Fiji .. ..	..	11,484	..	11,484
New Hebrides	1,939	..	..	1,939
Solomon Islands .. ..	..	128	..	128
Union of South Africa	26	..	..	26
Total British Countries ..	11,121	1,094,483	14,421	1,120,025
Germany	8	..	..	8
Netherlands Indies	14	..	..	14
United States of America	1,264	11	..	1,275
Total Foreign Countries ..	1,286	11	..	1,297
Grand Total	12,407	1,094,494	14,421	1,121,322

(a) Australian produce reimported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES :
AUSTRALIA, 1946-47—continued.

Country.	Specie.	Bullion.	In Matte.	Total.
EXPORTS.				
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	16,011	35,155	..	51,166
Australian Territories—				
Papua	12,590	..	..	12,590
Canada	810	..	..	810
Ceylon	176	..	..	176
India	329	..	..	329
New Zealand	5,620	1,636	100	7,356
Pacific Islands—				
Fiji .. .. .	..	135	480	615
Gilbert and Ellice Islands..	795	..	..	795
New Hebrides	24,822	..	..	24,822
Tonga	40	..	..	40
Palestine	560	453	..	1,013
Union of South Africa	2,375	..	..	2,375
Total British Countries	64,128	37,379	580	102,087
Egypt	332	..	..	332
New Caledonia	2,000	..	..	2,000
Philippine Islands	250	..	..	250
United States of America	15,021	..	..	15,021
Total Foreign Countries	17,603	..	..	17,603
Grand Total	81,731	37,379	580	119,690

§ 14. 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 1945-46 and 1946-47 in comparison with those for the years 1913 and 1938-39. 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 388 of this chapter which shows the value of exports of Australian produce according to industrial groups from 1920-21 onward.

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

Industrial Group.	1913.(a)		1938-39.		1945-46.		1946-47.	
	£'000.	Index No.	£'000.	Index No.	£'000.	Index No.	£'000.	Index No.
Agriculture	10,678	100	26,361	247	35,479	332	50,606	474
Pastoral	42,057	100	59,115	141	94,920	226	161,797	385
Dairy and Farm- yard	3,855	100	15,640	406	20,520	532	26,771	694
Mines and Quarries <i>b</i>	21,926	100	23,984	109	16,718	76	25,947	118
Fisheries	425	100	288	68	184	43	397	93
Forestry	1,106	100	1,056	95	650	59	1,063	96
Total, Primary Produce	80,047	100	126,444	158	168,471	210	266,581	333
Manufacturing	2,305	100	8,650	375	31,342	1360	47,645	2067
Total	82,352	100	135,094	164	199,813	243	314,226	382

(a) Base year.

(b) 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, representing in 1913 51.1 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 43.7 per cent. in 1938–39, 47.5 per cent. in 1945–46, and 51.8 per cent. in 1946–47.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. From 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, agricultural produce increased to 19.5 per cent. in 1938–39, but declined to 17.8 per cent. in 1945–46 and to 16.2 per cent. in 1946–47.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 11.6 per cent. in 1938–39 but declined to 10.3 per cent. in 1945–46 and to 7.8 per cent. in 1946–47. Though the products of mines and quarries declined seriously subsequently to the year 1913, a recovery was made in later years, the figures for 1938–39 representing 17.7 per cent. but in 1945–46 and 1946–47 the percentages were only 8.4 and 8.3 respectively. The manufacturing groups of exports which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, had increased to 6.4 per cent. in 1938–39 and to 15.3 per cent. in 1946–47.

3. **Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.**—The following table shows the total values of Australian production and Australian exports during the period of ten years 1936–37 to 1945–46, 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: 1936–37 TO 1945–46.

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.
	£'000.	%	£'000.	%	%
Agriculture	996,541	16.50	278,629	17.72	27.96
Pastoral	1,137,364	18.83	714,550	45.45	62.83
Dairy and Farmyard	671,411	11.12	148,107	9.42	22.06
Mining	348,534	5.77	204,134	12.99	58.57
Forestry and Fisheries	176,868	2.93	10,490	0.67	5.93
Total, Primary Produce	3,330,718	55.15	1,355,910	86.25	40.71
Manufacturing	2,708,183	44.85	216,113	13.75	(a) 7.98
Total	6,038,901	100.00	1,572,023	100.00	26.03

(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.

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.

§ 15. Australian Index of Export Prices.

1. **The Old Annual Series.**—With the exception of a few years after 1929-30 an annual index of export prices has been published by this Bureau 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 and a half years from 1st January, 1897 to 30th June, 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 results only if the proportion of different exports for each year in question was the same as the average for the nineteen and a half years. The proportion was, in fact, varying appreciably from year to year with the seasons. The old index, therefore, was 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 1914-18 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.

Following that year endeavours were made to design and compile new series of index-numbers which would reflect more accurately the short- and intermediate-period fluctuations in export prices.

2. **The New Monthly Series.**—An attempt was 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 was 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 was 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 closer 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 formulae.

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 was 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 about 85 per cent. of the total value of exports of merchandise and silver, and gold production.

3. **Monthly Index (Fixed Weights).**—The original "quantity 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 some time 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. As from July, 1936, the "multipliers" were revised to bring them into accord with observed changes in the composition of Australian exports, and are now based on the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) during the three years 1933-34 to 1935-36. The break of continuity has been bridged by the usual method of splicing.

The twenty items, together with the units of quantity and the "quantity 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 : COMMODITIES AND WEIGHTING SYSTEM.

(FROM 1ST JULY, 1936.)

Item.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantity "Multipliers".	Percentage Distribution of Aggregative Value.			
			Base Period 1936-37 to 1938-39.		Year 1946-47.	
			Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wool	lb.	975,000,000	49.05	45.63	38.88	37.27
Wheat (a)	Bushel	101,000,000	18.34	17.06	29.32	28.10
Butter	Cwt.	2,140,000	12.21	11.36	9.93	9.52
Metals—						
Silver	Oz.	7,300,000	0.68	0.64	0.75	0.72
Copper	Ton	3,600	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.09
Tin	"	1,300	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.25
Spelter	"	99,000	2.05	1.90	2.67	2.56
Lead	"	208,500	4.10	3.81	6.82	6.53
Meats—						
Beef	lb.	182,000,000	2.56	2.38	1.79	1.72
Lamb	"	138,000,000	3.56	3.31	2.20	2.11
Mutton	"	44,000,000	0.58	0.54	0.35	0.34
Pork	"	16,000,000	0.43	0.40	0.30	0.30
Sugar	Ton	305,000	2.58	2.40	3.22	3.09
Dried Fruits—						
Sultanas	"	38,200	1.45	1.35	1.02	0.98
Lexias	"	3,000	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.07
Currants	"	13,400	0.37	0.35	0.29	0.28
Tallow	Cwt.	600,000	0.69	0.64	0.99	0.94
Hides—						
Cattle	lb.	28,000,000	0.64	0.59	0.98	0.94
Calf	"	1,800,000	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06
Gold	Oz. (fine)	937,000	..	6.98	..	4.13
			100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes "wheat equivalent" of flour.

The percentage distributions of the "Aggregative Values" shown in Columns 4 to 7 of the above table are of importance, firstly, as showing their variations from time to time as the result of differential price movements as between the various commodities, and secondly, as regards the effect on the indexes as a whole of the percentage price variations in each commodity. The percentage distribution of the base period of the index (1936-37 to 1938-39) only concerns this second aspect, that is, those of Columns 4 and 5, since they indicate the percentage proportions contributed by each commodity to the total percentage movement of the indexes as a whole. Thus, if the price of wool increased by 5 per cent., its contribution would be 5 x .4905, or 2.45 per cent. to the index as a whole (excluding gold), and 5 x .4563, or 2.28 per cent. to the total index (including gold)—and similarly for any other commodity or group of commodities. The percentage distributions of Columns 6 and 7, on the other hand, would only become of significance from this aspect if the year 1946-47 were chosen at any time as a new base period for the index.

The following table gives export price index numbers for Australia for individual commodities, groups of commodities, and all groups combined for the financial years 1936-37 to 1946-47 and monthly for the years 1945-46 and 1946-47. For convenience of reference, the percentage distributions of the "Aggregative Values" of the base period referred to above are repeated at the head of this table. The prices used are those at

which current sales are being effected as distinct from the prices realized for goods being currently shipped. Normally there is a lapse of some weeks or months between date of sale and date of export and considerable fluctuations occur in prices between the two dates. In respect of *wheat*, however, it has become impossible to determine "prices at which current sales are being effected" because a very large proportion of exportable wheat is sold forward on long term contracts ranging up to five years in duration and between wide price limits. Accordingly, a new series of wheat prices has been substituted for the Australian Wheat Board's current "basic export price" formerly used. This new series is based on average actual realizations for current shipments. In respect of *wool*, "prices at which current sales are being effected" can be determined during the selling season, but complexity of the market due to great diversity of types renders it difficult to attain precision, and recent prices are subject to possible revision.

EXPORT PRICE INDEXES: AUSTRALIA.

SIMPLE AGGREGATIVE INDEX: FIXED WEIGHTS.

INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES, GROUPS OF COMMODITIES AND ALL GROUPS (COMBINED).

(Base of each section: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Period.	Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Metals (a)	Meats (b)	Sugar.	Dried Fruits. (c)	Tallow.	Hides (d)	Gold.	All Groups.	
											Ex- cluding Gold.	In- cluding Gold.
(e)	45.63	17.06	11.36	6.83	6.63	2.40	1.81	0.64	0.66	6.98	..	100.00
(f)	49.05	18.34	12.21	7.34	7.13	2.58	1.94	0.69	0.72	..	100.00	..
1936-37 ..	1,218	1,234	915	1,196	978	1,035	1,026	1,217	1,129	988	1,155	1,144
1937-38 ..	989	1,110	1,074	962	1,066	925	1,034	1,002	909	982	1,024	1,022
1938-39 ..	793	656	1,011	842	956	1,040	940	781	872	1,030	821	834
1940-41 ..	1,013	1,016	1,095	945	1,032	1,370	953	817	975	1,214	1,026	1,039
1941-42 ..	1,013	1,045	1,095	1,005	1,092	1,372	1,058	1,139	1,325	1,201	1,047	1,059
1942-43 ..	1,165	1,055	1,140	1,004	1,122	1,519	1,116	1,192	1,447	1,188	1,317	1,142
1943-44 ..	1,165	1,155	1,140	1,127	1,132	1,585	1,207	1,231	1,514	1,188	1,169	1,171
1944-45 ..	1,165	1,536	1,474	1,286	1,218	1,715	1,281	1,447	1,471	1,204	1,304	1,298
1945-46 ..	1,165	2,130	1,474	1,956	1,234	2,130	1,374	1,519	1,519	1,223	1,476	1,460
1946-47 ..	1,690	3,046	1,734	3,076	1,393	2,644	1,523	3,038	3,344	1,223	2,065	2,007
1945-46—												
July ..	1,165	1,419	1,474	1,604	1,234	1,976	1,308	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,315	1,309
August ..	1,165	1,589	1,474	1,549	1,234	1,976	1,308	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,342	1,335
September ..	1,165	1,700	1,474	1,800	1,234	1,976	1,308	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,380	1,370
October ..	1,165	1,924	1,474	1,872	1,234	1,976	1,308	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,427	1,413
November ..	1,165	2,068	1,474	1,878	1,234	1,976	1,309	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,453	1,439
December ..	1,165	2,269	1,474	1,851	1,234	1,976	1,309	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,488	1,471
January ..	1,165	2,347	1,474	1,868	1,234	2,283	1,309	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,512	1,494
February ..	1,165	2,382	1,474	1,972	1,234	2,283	1,309	1,519	1,502	1,223	1,526	1,506
March ..	1,165	2,424	1,474	2,184	1,234	2,283	1,508	1,519	1,518	1,223	1,554	1,532
April ..	1,165	2,460	1,474	2,247	1,234	2,283	1,508	1,519	1,555	1,223	1,564	1,542
May ..	1,165	2,480	1,474	2,317	1,234	2,283	1,508	1,519	1,555	1,223	1,573	1,551
June ..	1,165	2,504	1,474	2,299	1,234	2,283	1,508	1,519	1,555	1,223	1,576	1,553
1946-47—												
July ..	1,165	2,516	1,734	2,552	1,234	2,283	1,508	3,038	2,495	1,223	1,645	1,617
August ..	1,165	2,605	1,734	2,623	1,234	2,283	1,508	3,038	2,687	1,223	1,669	1,638
September ..	1,546	2,653	1,734	2,717	1,234	2,283	1,508	3,038	3,026	1,223	1,873	1,829
October ..	1,621	2,720	1,734	2,833	1,446	2,283	1,508	3,038	3,026	1,223	1,946	1,897
November ..	1,735	2,762	1,734	2,911	1,446	2,283	1,508	3,038	3,366	1,223	2,016	1,963
December ..	1,735	2,876	1,734	2,955	1,446	2,283	1,508	3,038	3,705	1,223	2,042	1,987
January ..	1,810	3,071	1,734	3,166	1,446	3,004	1,508	3,038	3,679	1,223	2,150	2,086
February ..	1,886	3,346	1,734	3,151	1,446	3,004	1,508	3,038	4,070	1,223	2,238	2,169
March ..	1,886	3,463	1,734	3,263	1,446	3,004	1,508	3,038	3,900	1,223	2,267	2,195
April ..	1,886	3,527	1,734	3,580	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,038	3,731	1,223	2,301	2,228
May ..	1,923	3,471	1,734	3,630	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,038	3,392	1,223	2,312	2,237
June ..	1,923	3,545	1,734	3,525	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,038	3,052	1,223	2,316	2,241

(a) Non-Ferrous—silver, copper, tin, spelter, lead. (b) Beef, lamb, mutton, pork. (c) Sultanas, lexis, currants. (d) Cattle hides, calf skins. (e) Percentage distribution of base aggregate for "All Groups (including Gold)"—applicable from 1936-37. (f) Percentage distribution of base aggregate for "All Groups (excluding Gold)"—applicable from 1936-37.

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 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.

Index numbers computed on this basis are shown in the following table for the years 1945-46 and 1946-47:—

MONTHLY EXPORT PRICE INDEX (CHANGING WEIGHTS): AUSTRALIA.

(Base: Weighted Average Price Level in corresponding months of preceding year = 1,000.)

Month.	1945-46.		1946-47.	
	Month stated compared with same month of preceding year.	Period of trade year ending in month stated compared with same period of preceding year.	Month stated compared with same month of preceding year.	Period of trade year ending in month stated compared with same period of preceding year.
July	1,059	1,059	1,107	1,107
August	1,076	1,067	1,158	1,132
September	1,081	1,071	1,320	1,191
October	1,102	1,078	1,354	1,232
November	1,070	1,077	1,387	1,262
December	1,127	1,086	1,364	1,277
January	1,087	1,086	1,424	1,299
February	1,082	1,086	1,487	1,324
March	1,101	1,087	1,513	1,346
April	1,122	1,091	1,486	1,361
May	1,118	1,094	1,493	1,375
June	1,113	1,096	1,495	1,387

Monthly export price index-numbers are issued in regular press notices, in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

§ 16. 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 rise from the different methods of converting

* Up to 1941-42, Professor Irving Fisher's "Ideal" Formula, No. 353 was used, but from 1942-43 the "Edgeworth-Marshall", No. 2153 was substituted, which on Fisher's own assertion gives practically identical results and satisfies all the requirements of his "Ideal" Index.

the moneys of foreign countries, i.e., from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. This class of trade represents a much greater proportion of the trade of Switzerland and Belgium than that of other countries. France and the United Kingdom also re-export largely, whereas in Canada, Australia and New Zealand the same class of trade represents a comparatively small proportion of the total trade.

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

In the following table the figures, which represent Australian currency values, 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 latest figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the publications of the United Nations and converted to Australian currency.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY) : VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1946.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£'000,000	£'000,000	£'000,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia (a) ..	228.9	304.3	533.2	30 8 10	40 9 5	70 18 3
United Kingdom	1,623.4	1,142.2	2,765.6	34 8 3	24 4 3	58 12 6
Canada ..	571.3	684.6	1,255.9	46 8 11	55 13 2	102 2 1
India ..	221.5	242.6	464.1	0 14 3	0 15 8	1 9 11
New Zealand..	72.3	96.2	168.5	41 0 9	54 12 6	95 13 3
Argentine Re- public ..	176.9	302.6	479.5	12 10 3	21 8 4	33 18 7
Belgium ..	372.7	210.2	582.9	44 13 4	25 3 8	69 17 0
Brazil ..	213.5	299.0	512.5	4 12 5	6 9 6	11 1 11
Czechoslovakia	63.8	89.4	153.2	5 6 2	7 9 0	12 15 2
Denmark ..	185.1	104.3	289.4	45 2 7	25 8 8	70 11 3
France ..	611.1	265.0	876.1	15 8 8	6 13 10	22 2 6
Netherlands ..	252.4	91.7	344.1	26 15 9	9 14 8	36 10 5
Norway ..	137.8	75.3	213.1	45 6 5	24 15 3	70 1 8
Portugal ..	83.2	55.1	138.3	10 2 4	6 14 0	16 16 4
Sweden ..	271.0	203.6	474.6	40 16 11	30 13 5	71 10 4
Switzerland ..	248.1	194.1	442.2	55 15 2	43 12 6	99 7 8
U.S.A. ..	1,498.3	2,951.6	4,449.9	10 12 9	20 19 2	31 11 11

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1947.

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

Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—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 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 into 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 following.

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 of America. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors in normal times with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the years 1913, 1938-39, 1945-46 and 1946-47 are shown in the following table. The effect of the war is reflected in the proportions of the trade with Germany and Japan during 1945-46 and 1946-47.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES : VALUE.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1938-39	376,104	1,244	686	219,975	337,876	2,003,783
	1945-46	210,784	I	..	5	236,064	1,028,925
	1946-47	422,493	I	..	..	245,102	1,649,982
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1938-39	768,877	73,449	5,411	197	1,478	901,759
	1945-46	360,480	253	..	..	4,038	372,797
	1946-47	363,053	43,958	I	..	1,344	418,709
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1938-39	12,566,861	514,848	630,901	3,187,714	352,912	22,239,513
	1945-46	23,400,926	1,459	..	3	3,114,168	34,839,217
	1946-47	27,156,701	1,288,601	96	93,762	5,966,532	53,748,778
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1938-39	22,853,939	66,889	1,815,380	209,881	8,625,127	39,171,212
	1945-46	24,453,270	251	1,834	1,647	23,114,058	50,814,432
	1946-47	31,218,156	31,763	131,847	498	18,298,559	57,804,026
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1938-39	3,689,414	64,594	396,718	110,781	466,646	7,747,434
	1945-46	2,985,113	1,435	4	..	2,272,733	8,979,418
	1946-47	4,962,598	88,473	1,354	I	1,732,506	14,733,298
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1938-39	344,815	39,240	216,516	219,570	152,781	1,793,085
	1945-46	478,141	60	4	21	68,755	1,580,686
	1946-47	2,007,489	50,548	5	53	82,182	3,353,370
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1938-39	1,185,141	21,267	256,170	229,186	112,546	2,335,892
	1945-46	1,993,008	..	14	..	210,212	2,321,382
	1946-47	3,072,515	22,003	329	42	382,518	4,004,260
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1938-39	2,866,205	245,766	597,113	59,683	1,257,107	7,012,188
	1945-46	3,515,434	3,408	168	..	1,406,028	7,782,415
	1946-47	4,818,610	247,831	25	I	1,622,709	10,523,103
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1938-39	310,208	6,236	59,336	47,864	143,079	2,116,222
	1945-46	474,590	..	20	596	496,332	3,342,879
	1946-47	1,016,815	4,354	6	I	582,010	6,135,249
Total, above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1938-39	44,961,564	1,033,533	3,978,231	4,284,851	11,449,553	85,321,088
	1945-46	57,871,746	6,867	2,044	2,272	30,919,394	111,062,151
	1946-47	75,038,444	1,777,532	133,663	94,358	28,914,056	152,370,775
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1938-39	50,625,152	1,287,737	5,174,343	5,126,722	18,345,750	124,389,720
	1945-46	73,681,106	27,045	13,067	2,857	51,792,583	194,572,131
	1946-47	81,935,962	1,839,122	156,877	765,573	43,716,676	228,902,500

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.	United States.	All Countries.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	1.27	0.74	30.52	100
	1938-39	18.77	0.06	0.03	10.98	16.86	100
	1945-46	20.49	..	..	..	22.94	100
	1946-47	25.61	..	..	..	14.85	100
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1938-39	85.26	8.15	0.60	0.02	0.16	100
	1945-46	96.70	..	..	..	1.08	100
	1946-47	86.71	10.50	..	..	0.32	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1938-39	56.51	2.32	2.84	14.33	1.59	100
	1945-46	67.17	..	..	..	8.94	100
	1946-47	50.53	2.40	..	0.17	11.10	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1938-39	58.34	0.17	4.63	0.54	22.02	100
	1945-46	48.12	..	..	..	45.49	100
	1946-47	54.01	0.06	0.23	..	31.66	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.09	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1938-39	47.62	0.83	5.12	1.43	6.02	100
	1945-46	33.24	..	..	..	25.31	100
	1946-47	33.68	0.60	0.01	..	11.76	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1938-39	19.23	2.19	12.07	12.25	8.52	100
	1945-46	30.25	..	..	..	4.16	100
	1946-47	59.86	1.51	..	..	2.45	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1938-39	50.74	0.91	10.97	9.81	4.82	100
	1945-46	85.85	..	..	..	9.06	100
	1946-47	76.73	0.55	..	..	9.55	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1938-39	40.87	3.50	8.52	0.85	17.93	100
	1945-46	45.17	..	..	..	18.07	100
	1946-47	45.79	2.36	..	..	15.42	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1938-39	14.66	0.29	2.80	2.26	6.76	100
	1945-46	14.19	..	..	..	14.85	100
	1946-47	16.57	0.07	..	..	9.50	100
Total, above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1938-39	52.69	1.21	4.66	5.02	13.42	100
	1945-46	52.11	..	..	..	27.84	100
	1946-47	49.25	1.17	0.09	0.06	18.98	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1938-39	40.70	1.04	4.16	4.12	14.75	100
	1945-46	37.87	..	..	..	26.62	100
	1946-47	35.80	0.80	0.07	0.33	19.10	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 £37,681,869 in 1931-32. Subsequently the total value rose to £97,754,992 in 1937-38 only to fall away again in 1938-39 to £85,321,088. In 1946-47 it had increased to £152,370,775. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £57,804,026 in 1946-47) and (b) apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres (value £53,748,778 in 1946-47). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 73.2 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1946-47.

In 1938-39 the United Kingdom supplied 52.70 per cent. of the total value of competitive goods. In 1913 the corresponding figure was 58.38 per cent. and in 1946-47 49.25 per cent.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased in proportion to other countries from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 5.02 per cent. in 1938-39. In 1946-47 owing to the effects of war it was reduced to 0.06 per cent.

The position of the United States of America in the competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 13.42 per cent. in 1938-39 and to 18.98 per cent. in 1946-47.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 1.21 per cent. in 1938-39 and to 1.17 in 1946-47.

The proportion of the competitive imports supplied by Germany was 10.68 per cent. in 1913, and 4.66 per cent. in 1938-39. In consequence of the war, the proportion of imports from Germany during 1946-47 was 0.09 per cent.

§ 18. 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 1939 and 1944 to 1947 :—

OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
QUARTER ENDED MARCH.						
1939	31,434	30,905	1,016	4,361	32,450	35,266
1944	65,228	36,349	550	1	65,778	36,350
1945	58,685	35,243	610	1	59,295	35,244
1946	44,866	51,098	344	23,102	45,210	74,200
1947	57,023	73,702	288	22	57,311	73,724
QUARTER ENDED JUNE.						
1939	29,461	26,309	772	4,798	30,233	31,107
1944	50,680	32,520	987	1	51,667	32,521
1945	60,397	39,139	410	2	60,807	39,141
1946	45,943	60,859	298	7	46,241	60,866
1947	70,645	79,842	300	6	70,945	79,848
QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER.						
1939	31,166	24,596	957	4,778	32,123	29,374
1944	59,128	39,410	736	3	59,864	39,413
1945	55,442	40,029	920	2	56,362	40,031
1946	50,266	81,229	246	46	50,512	81,275
1947	87,182	66,155	445	371	87,627	66,526
QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER.						
1939	28,061	41,918	1,349	6,185	29,410	48,103
1944	54,811	39,470	1,298	3	56,109	39,473
1945	48,321	44,438	234	3,753	48,555	48,191
1946	50,969	74,111	287	46	51,256	74,157

OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS: AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
TOTAL FOR YEAR.(a)						
1939	120,122	123,728	4,094	20,122	124,216	143,850
1944	229,847	147,749	3,571	8	233,418	147,757
1945	222,845	158,849	2,174	3,758	225,019	162,607
1946	192,044	267,297	1,175	23,201	193,219	290,498

(a) Excludes estimated unrecorded exports, £'000, 1943-44, 10,000 and 1944-45, 2,000.

§ 19. Excise.

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on oversea trade the rates of excise duty are in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover, as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of Customs and Excise Revenue are shown in Chapter XV. "Public Finance". The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during the years 1943-44 to 1946-47 as compared with the year 1938-39.

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

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—					
Brandy	198,583	304,213	326,993	383,285	329,068
Gin	269,118	460,819	491,046	769,452	601,691
Whisky	157,705	394,857	371,688	385,502	371,574
Rum	347,648	336,008	304,686	606,386	580,203
Liqueurs	5,705	37,842	41,278	85,537	68,790
Spirits, n.e.i.	170	220	424	26,184	4,601
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	114,129	211,138	207,366	202,997	203,224
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	770,997	1,581,048	1,759,546	1,224,989	1,511,407
" " making Vinegar	17,965	69,015	70,305	71,649	62,930
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil	23	129	36	16	62
Methylated Spirit .. ..	..	3,341,131	3,511,612	2,664,573	853,660

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

Article.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits for the manufacture of Essences	57,376	72,556	89,398	91,372	92,393
Spirits for the Manufacture of Scents, etc.	47,778	123,117	115,190	110,805	101,979
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Beer	83,904,645	94,323,856	94,578,430	99,669,860	119,473,969
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tobacco — Manufactured, n.e.i.	15,734,675	16,641,335	15,219,618	16,603,789	19,066,568
Hand-made	41,774	..	..	..	..
Unmanufactured, etc... .. .	5,604,256	..	..	..	..
Total, Tobacco	21,380,705	16,641,335	15,219,618	16,603,789	19,066,568
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigars—Machine-made	71,051	48,151	38,212	37,007	32,028
Hand-made	187,450	86,468	77,418	91,217	110,577
Total, Cigars	258,501	134,619	115,630	128,224	142,605
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made.. .. .	6,891,144	7,980,175	7,413,219	7,914,168	9,042,625
Hand-made	114	..	..	..	..
Total, Cigarettes	6,891,258	7,980,175	7,413,219	7,914,168	9,042,625
	..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Snuff .. .. .	..	585	662	583	660
	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	101,977,824	120,223,568	109,594,422	94,130,600	129,244,343
	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.
Matches	3,278,759	2,998,769	2,989,582	2,876,602	3,414,990
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Petrol	27,878,912	10,399,209	9,324,996	10,290,139	28,237,869
	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.
Playing Cards	117,412	88,761	87,836	74,579	91,603
	..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Carbonic Acid Gas .. .. .	..	6,278,607	6,421,510	6,794,722	2,472,991
Dry Batteries and Cells .. .. .	..	2,908,705	3,635,369	4,578,057	2,488,400
Saccharin .. .. .	..	7,366	4,779	5,579	12,199

§ 20. 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 (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. Since February, 1940, statistics in some detail have been collected by the Government Statistician of Queensland. The statistics of interstate trade for New South Wales and Victoria 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.