

CHAPTER XII. 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 1901-1947 ; Customs Tariff, 1933-1948 ; Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1948 ; Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1936 ; Customs Tariff (Newfoundland Preference) 1939 ; Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1948 ; Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1936 ; Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference) 1941-1948 ; Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) 1934 ; Trading with Enemy Act 1939-1947.

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 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 1933-1948 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 369, 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, 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 1933-1948 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 1901-1947 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 by separate Tariff legislation to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and the above-mentioned conditions apply *mutatis mutandis* to each.

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 6.

(ii) *Intermediate Tariff.* The Intermediate Tariff came into operation on 1st January, 1937, in respect of a selected list of items. This list has been substantially extended from time to time but many rates have not yet been proclaimed to come into operation. Those items which have been proclaimed apply to goods from countries with which specific most-favoured-nation arrangements exist, including goods from all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations not receiving preferential Tariff treatment. They apply also to goods from certain other Foreign countries in respect of which Australia has no formal obligation to accord Intermediate Tariff treatment.

(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 and ceased to operate on 15th November, 1947, as a result of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act Repeal Act 1948.

A summary of the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1939 is contained in previous issues of the Official Year Book.

(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, arcca nuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca, spices, vanilla beans, gums, pyrites, denatured spirit and tea.

4. *Primage Duty.*—From 10th July, 1930 a primage duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem was imposed on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, in addition to the duties collected in accordance with the Customs Tariff 1921-1930, excepting bullion, specie, radium and certain special governmental and other imports. The rate of primage duty was subsequently increased to 4 per cent. as from 6th November, 1930.

A proclamation of 14th May, 1931 exempted certain aids to primary production, and on 11th July, 1931 a further amendment, in addition to extending the list of these goods and also exempting some minor imports from 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.

Further proclamations have provided for exemption of additional tariff items from primage duty. Of proclamations of recent date, those operative from 19th November, 1947, were the principal.

5. *Trade Agreements.* (See also para. 6 following)—(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 1934–1948 give effect to the agreement so far as Australia is concerned.

(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 (*vide* section 151A of Customs Act 1901-1947) except that goods not wholly produced or manufactured in New Zealand need not contain more than 50 per cent. of New Zealand labour and/or material in their factory or works cost, instead of 75 per cent. under the conditions of the United Kingdom preference.

(iv) *Newfoundland*. An agreement between Newfoundland and Australia which came into operation on 12th December, 1939, provided 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 accorded 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.

Following the incorporation of Newfoundland as the tenth province of Canada as from 1st April, 1949, the Agreement with Newfoundland has lapsed and trade between Australia and Newfoundland is now subject to the Canada-Australia trade agreement.

(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.

(vii) *Foreign Countries.* 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.

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 Brazil and Greece.

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

6. The Charter for an International Trade Organization and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.—These documents are basically the result of a series of international trade discussions which commenced in 1946 and culminated in a World Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana in 1948.

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, the 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. It was agreed that the Charter would be submitted to the Governments of the countries represented at the Conference, and the Charter provides that it must be approved by a majority of these before it comes into operation.

The Charter was considered by the Australian Parliament towards the end of 1948 and approval has been given for Australia to lodge an instrument of acceptance when a corresponding instrument has been lodged by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. These latter countries have such a predominating influence in world trade that it was considered necessary to attach such a condition to Australia's acceptance.

The measure for the United States of America to accept the Charter was introduced into the United States of America Congress in April, 1949 but it has not as yet been approved.

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 should undertake to apply provisionally on and after 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. Subsequently fifteen other countries signed the Protocol of Provisional Application and the General Agreement is now being provisionally operated by Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

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. No country has yet definitively accepted the agreement, but as in the case of the Charter, Parliament has approved Australia lodging an instrument of acceptance when the United Kingdom and United States of America have done likewise.

Many of the articles of the General Agreement are identical with articles in the Charter and were only incorporated in the Agreement to prevent tariff concessions being circumvented by other measures pending the coming into force of the Charter. When the Charter comes into force Part II. of the General Agreement which contains such articles will be suspended.

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.

In April, 1949 a further series of tariff negotiations commenced at Annecy in France between the 23 Contracting Parties which are at present operating the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and eleven additional countries which have expressed a desire to accede to the General Agreement. These countries are:—Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua, Sweden and Uruguay.

In addition, Ceylon, which, for domestic reasons, had been unable to operate concessions it negotiated at Geneva in 1947, took the opportunity of re-negotiating with certain countries including Australia.

Besides the tariff negotiations, the Contracting Parties also conducted a session to deal with matters arising out of the administration of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

7. Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.—The Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations were promulgated and became effective on 1st December, 1939. These regulations were complementary to the National Security (Monetary Control) Regulations and the Customs (Overseas Exchange) Regulations, which were already in operation, in that the chief immediate aim of the licensing measure was to conserve resources of non-sterling exchange and, in particular, to prevent the absorption of those resources in the purchase of unessential imports to the detriment of more vital national needs. Other objectives were to enable priority in shipping space to be given to essential imports should a shortage develop and to gather information on the relative importance of particular imports to enable future restrictions (if required) to be soundly based.

However, during 1941 the deterioration of Australian sterling balances in London and changes in the general war situation made it necessary in December, 1941 to bring imports from sterling countries within the scope of the regulation. 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 manpower, machinery and raw materials to war production. Conservation of shipping space was also an important consideration.

With the cessation of hostilities and the improvement in London balances and in accordance with the Government policy of relaxing all forms of war-time restrictions wherever possible, a large range of goods of sterling origin was removed from control in January, 1946. In January, 1947, with the exception of a small number of goods, import licensing control was removed from all goods of United Kingdom origin. Since the cessation of hostilities, also, restrictions have been continuously modified in respect of goods from those non-sterling countries (called easy currency countries) with which the sterling area has no balance of payments difficulties, and they have now been relaxed to the extent that virtually all goods from those countries are permissible imports.

The sterling area still has balance of payments problems with a small number of non-sterling countries (the hard currency countries). Australian policy in respect of importations from these countries (the chief of which are those which comprise the dollar area) is to restrict importations to those goods which are of an essential nature and are unobtainable from sterling or easy currency sources.

8. 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 provide 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, if containing goods of the nature mentioned, may require an export licence. Any goods contained in passengers' baggage which are restricted exports under the Customs Act require to be covered by an export permit.

(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.

These prohibitions were imposed as a war-time measure but post-war conditions have necessitated continued export control of a number of goods. However, the matter is kept under continual review to ensure that restrictions are removed as soon as conditions permit.

9. 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 value 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 the fair market value or the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a reasonable 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 of Australia Gazette* specifying the goods upon which the special rates of duty under this Act shall thereupon be charged and collected.

10. Imperial Preference in the United Kingdom.—(i) *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.* Before 1919 the United Kingdom did not accord tariff preferences to Empire countries on the limited number of revenue duties then chargeable. In that year preferential rates of duty were established on some eighteen items. Of these, the preferential rate on twelve items was to be equivalent to five-sixths of the full rate, on four to two-thirds of the full rate and on another (wine) to 50-70 per cent. of the full rate. The items so affected of interest to Australia at that time were currants, dried and preserved fruit, sugar, molasses and wine.

Preferential treatment was conditional on the goods being consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire. In the case of manufactured articles preference only applied where a prescribed proportion of their value was the result of labour within the British Empire. Subsequent preference arrangements have been subject to substantially similar conditions.

From 1919 to 1932 various further measures increased the preferential tariff treatment to Empire products. The Safeguarding of Industries Act 1921 provided for the imposition of duties on imports of key industry goods from foreign countries with free entry or preferential rates on similar goods from Empire countries; whilst the Dyestuff Import Regulation of the previous year allowed the unrestricted import of dyestuffs of Empire origin although imports of foreign dyestuffs were subjected to licensing restrictions. In 1925 important preferences were accorded or increased on sugar (for ten years) tobacco, dried fruit, wine and several other items. In the following three years further preferences were established under the Safeguarding of Industries Act whilst in 1927 screening quotas for British films and in 1928 further sugar concessions were introduced.

By 1931, therefore, there was considerable preferential treatment of Empire goods entering the United Kingdom, especially of such goods as sugar, dried fruits, wine, jams, and jellies of particular interest to Australia. Nevertheless these items covered only a relatively small part of the trade of the United Kingdom which still adhered in general to free trade principles.

In 1931 to counteract the flood of dumping which followed the collapse of world trade the United Kingdom introduced emergency temporary tariff legislation with a substantial preference element, and in 1932 by enacting the Import Duties Act abandoned free trade as a policy.

So far as preference is concerned, the Import Duties Act may conveniently be considered with the Ottawa Agreements which the United Kingdom made with Australia and six other Empire countries in August and incorporated in the Ottawa Agreements Act in November, 1932.

The Import Duties Act provided for the imposition of a general ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. on all imports with certain exceptions (i.e. those shown on the Free List and those already dutiable under previous legislation). Additional duties could be imposed and items on the Free List subjected to duty. In subsequent years the range of items subject to duty under this Act was greatly extended.

The freedom of Empire goods from these duties was guaranteed under the Ottawa Agreements, which also provided for the imposition of new duties on imports from foreign, but not Empire, countries of a number of products of special interest to the Empire countries concerned. Further, they provided that these duties and selected duties under the Import Duties Act would not be varied by the United Kingdom without the consent of the other party to the respective agreement.

(ii) *The Australia-United Kingdom Trade Agreement.* The preferential advantages accorded to Australia by the United Kingdom under this unit of the Ottawa Agreements may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Continued free entry was guaranteed for three years for Australian eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products. (This freedom of entry still continues). Similar foreign goods were subjected to duty thus giving Australia a preference of 1s. to 1s. 9d. per great hundred on eggs; 10 per cent. ad val. on poultry; 15s. per cwt. on butter; 15 per cent. ad val. on cheese; 5s. per cwt. on sweetened whole condensed milk; and 6s. per cwt. on unsweetened whole condensed milk and milk powder and other unsweetened preserved milk.
- (b) Preferences were created on the following products by imposing a duty on like foreign articles whilst guaranteeing free entry to Australian produce: wheat (2s. per quarter); apples and pears (4s. 6d. per cwt.); canned apples (3s. 6d. per cwt.); other canned fruits (15 per cent. ad val.); certain dried fruits, raisins, etc. (10s. 6d. per cwt.); honey (7s. per cwt.); oranges (3s. 6d. per cwt. in season); raw grape fruit (5s. per cwt. in season); and grapes (1½d. per lb. in season).
- (c) The preferential margins on the commodities mentioned in (a) and (b) above were not to be reduced without the consent of the Australian Government and this provision also applied to the 10 per cent. preference on leather, tallow, canned meats, barley, wheat flour, macaroni, dried peas, casein, eucalyptus oil, meat extracts and essences, copra, sugar of milk, sausage casings, wattle bark, asbestos and certain dried fruits.

- (d) The Agreement also provided for a preference of 2d. per lb. on unwrought copper, but this was never implemented as Empire producers could not demonstrate their ability to continue offering their copper on first sale to the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world price, which was a condition of the preference. A similar condition applied to wheat, zinc and lead. In the case of zinc and lead the duty was changed from an ad valorem rate of 10 per cent. to a specific rate at an early stage in the life of the Agreement.
- (e) Australia, although not securing in the agreement with the United Kingdom a commitment on the amount and duration of the preference margin applying to a number of commodities of some importance to Australia (e.g. rice), had its interest safeguarded by the fact that such items were usually covered by the United Kingdom's agreement with another Empire country. Such benefits were generalized to Australia.
- (f) The United Kingdom agreed to regulate meat imports and stated its policy as being to give the Dominions an expanding share of United Kingdom meat imports.
- (g) Preferential tariff advantages were also obtained in the British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates.

The preferences operating before Ottawa and not increased by the Ottawa Agreement were continued. Thus the preferential margins on heavy wines, sugar, the sugar content of goods containing added sweetening matter, currants, etc., remained in effect.

(iii) *Developments since the Ottawa Agreement.* The Australia-United Kingdom Agreement operated with virtually no alteration until the beginning of 1939. Since then three major factors have been responsible for altering its terms or significance :—

- (a) *The United Kingdom-United States Trade Agreement, 1938.* This Agreement became effective from 1st January, 1939, and, to enable the United Kingdom to secure concessions from the United States of America, Australia agreed to the following reductions in the preferences which her products were enjoying in the United Kingdom :—

Wheat (preference eliminated); apples and pears (1s. 6d. per cwt. in Northern Hemisphere season); honey (2s. per cwt.); canned apples (1s. 3d. per cwt.); canned grapefruit (preference eliminated). The ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. was replaced by specific duties of 5s. 6d. per cwt. on canned fruit salad, 5s. per cwt. on canned pineapples and 4s. per cwt. on canned loganberries.

- (b) *Long-term Contracts with United Kingdom.* During and after the war Australia made contracts under which the United Kingdom became obligated to purchase the whole or a substantial part of the exportable surplus of several important Australian products normally entitled to preferential treatment. Meat, sugar, dried fruits, apples and pears, butter, cheese and eggs are notable examples. The tariff preference is not significant whilst these contracts are operative.

- (c) *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.* As part of the settlement for concessions secured by Australia from other countries under this Agreement, signed at Geneva in 1947, Australia consented to the following reductions in the preference margins guaranteed to her under the Ottawa Agreement :—

Apples (margin eliminated during Northern Hemisphere season); raisins (2s. per cwt.); canned peaches, pears and apricots (3 per cent. ad val.); non-tropical canned fruit salad (margin eliminated); dried apricots (2s. 6d. per cwt.); dried prunes, apples, peaches and nectarines (margin eliminated); honey (nil to 1s. 6d. per cwt. according to value for duty.) The preference margin was also modified on a number of items in which Australia was interested but on which her consent to reduction was not required under the Ottawa Agreement. Examples are fruit pulp, pig iron, rice, hard soap, glue, gelatine and size. The preference on light wine was increased from 4s. per gallon to 10s. per gallon.

11. Tariff Board.—The Tariff Board Act 1921-1947 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 annual report of the Tariff Board for 1947-48 stated that during the year public inquiries were held on the following subjects:—

Spectacle frames and mountings, motor vehicle bodies and pressed panels, truck cabs, surgical instruments, metal-working chucks, acetylene black, hand and breast drills and carpenters' braces, moulders' chaplets and pipe nails, aviation spark plugs, axes, adzes, hatchets and sledge hammers, kit-bag frames, felt for the manufacture of tennis balls, long handled pruning shears, bicarbonate of soda, gloves, vacuum cleaners, switchgear, wire netting, tractors and plastics and materials therefor.

During the year 1947-48 twenty-four reports were furnished to the Minister for Trade and Customs. Nineteen reports were the result of public inquiry, three related to the question of the operation of deferred rates of duty and one on questions of Tariff classification.

Fifteen references from the Minister for Trade and Customs were on hand on 1st July, 1948.

12. 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.

13. Acts Passed in 1947 and 1948.—The following Commonwealth Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the years 1947 and 1948:—

ACTS PASSED IN 1947.

- Customs Tariff Validation Act No. 7 of 1947. An Act to provide for the validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.
- Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference) Validation Act No. 8 of 1947. An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference) Proposals.
- Excise Tariff Validation Act No. 9 of 1947. An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Excise under Excise Tariff Proposals.
- Gift Duty Assessment Act No. 14 of 1947. An Act to amend the Gift Duty Assessment Act 1941-1942.
- Gift Duty Act No. 15 of 1947. An Act to amend the Gift Duty Act 1941.
- Beer Excise Act No. 20 of 1947. An Act to amend the Beer Excise Act 1901-1928.
- Wine Export Bounty Act No. 42 of 1947. An Act to provide for the payment of Bounty on the export of certain fortified wine and for other purposes.
- Apple and Pear Export Charges Act No. 45 of 1947. An Act to amend section four of the Apple and Pear Export Charges Act 1938.
- Dairy Produce Export Control Act No. 53 of 1947. An Act to amend the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-1942.
- Customs Act No. 54 of 1947. An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901-1936.
- New Zealand Re-exports Act No. 55 of 1947. An Act to amend the New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924.
- Trading with the Enemy Act No. 75 of 1947. An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act 1939-1940 and for other purposes.
- Egg Export Control Act No. 76 of 1947. An Act relating to the export of eggs.
- Egg Export Charges Act No. 77 of 1947. An Act to impose charges upon the export of eggs.
- Beer Excise (No. 2) Act No. 85 of 1947. An Act to amend the Beer Excise Act 1901-1928 as amended by the Beer Excise Act 1947.
- Excise Act No. 88 of 1947. An Act to amend the Excise Act 1901-1942.

ACTS PASSED IN 1948.

- Customs Tariff Act No. 1 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Customs.
- Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference) Act No. 2 of 1948. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Southern Rhodesian Preference) 1941.
- Excise Tariff Act No. 3 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Excise.
- Excise Tariff (No. 2) Act No. 4 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Excise.
- Customs Tariff (No. 2) Act No. 5 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Customs.
- Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 6 of 1948. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1934.
- Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act No. 7 of 1948. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939.
- Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act Repeal Act No. 8 of 1948. An Act to repeal certain Acts relating to Adjustments in Duties of Customs.
- Customs Tariff (No. 3) Act No. 9 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Customs.
- Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 2) Act No. 10 of 1948. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1933-1934 as amended by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1948.
- Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) (No. 2) Act No. 11 of 1948. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939 as amended by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1948.
- Customs Tariff (No. 4) Act. An Act relating to Duties of Customs.
- Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) (No. 3) Act No. 13 of 1948. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1934-1939 as amended by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) 1948 and by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) (No. 2) 1948.

Excise Tariff (No. 3) Act (No. 14) of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Excise. Customs Tariff Validation Act No. 24 of 1948. An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Excise Tariff Validation Act No. 25 of 1948. An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Excise under Excise Tariff Proposals.

Primary Produce Export Charges Repeal Act No. 28 of 1948. An Act to repeal the Primary Produce Export Organization Act 1935 and the Primary Produce Export Charges Act 1935-1938 and for other purposes.

Wheat Export Charge Act No. 49 of 1948. An Act to impose a charge on wheat and wheat products exported from the Commonwealth.

Egg Export Control Act No. 63 of 1948. An Act to amend the Egg Export Control Act 1947.

Customs Tariff (No. 5) Act No. 92 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Customs.

Excise Tariff (No. 4) Act No. 93 of 1948. An Act relating to Duties of Excise.

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

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 and the Terms of Settlement are referred to in Official Year Book No. 37, pp. 393-4.

§ 4. Mutual Aid between Canada and Australia.

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 while the termination of Canadian Mutual Aid is dealt with in Official Year Book No. 37, pp. 394-5.

§ 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. By Act No. 54 of 1947, which operated from 15th November, 1947, the Customs Act was amended to provide that the value for duty of goods imported into Australia should be the f.o.b. value in Australian currency instead of the British currency f.o.b. value plus 10 per cent.

Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901-1947 provides that “when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher ;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export ;

“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”. All import values shown throughout this and other chapters of this issue of the Official Year Book are therefore uniform f.o.b. values in Australian currency.

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 included in § 18 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1939 and 1947 to 1949 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. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1938–39 is included in § 12, page 502.

§ 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 1940-41 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 chapter the values in all tables of Imports and Exports are shown in Australian currency f.o.b.

TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE : AUSTRALIA. (INCLUDING GOLD.)

Period.(a)	Value (£'000).			Value per Head of Population (£ s. d.).			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
							%
1826 to 30	580	153	733	9 13 1	2 11 0	12 4 1	26.4
1831 " 35	1,040	613	1,653	10 18 1	6 8 6	17 6 7	58.9
1836 " 40	2,075	1,112	3,187	13 8 10	7 4 1	20 12 11	53.6
1841 " 45	1,733	1,378	3,111	6 18 0	5 9 8	12 7 8	79.5
1846 " 50	2,103	2,204	4,427	6 6 3	6 12 2	12 18 5	104.7
1851 " 55	10,846	11,414	22,260	17 16 8	18 15 5	36 12 1	105.2
1856 " 60	17,105	16,019	33,124	16 12 9	15 11 7	32 4 4	93.7
1861 " 65	18,302	18,699	37,001	14 8 5	14 14 8	29 3 1	102.2
1866 " 70	16,992	19,417	36,409	11 0 6	12 11 11	23 12 5	114.3
1871 " 75	19,984	24,247	44,231	11 2 5	13 9 10	24 12 3	121.3
1876 " 80	22,384	23,772	46,156	10 13 8	11 6 11	22 0 7	106.2
1881 " 85	31,723	28,055	59,778	12 13 9	11 4 5	23 18 2	88.4
1886 " 90	31,523	26,579	58,102	10 12 1	8 18 10	19 10 11	84.3
1891 " 95	24,850	33,683	58,533	7 7 8	10 0 2	17 7 10	135.5
1896 " 1900	30,694	41,094	71,788	8 7 6	11 4 3	19 11 9	133.9
1901 " 05	35,689	51,237	86,926	9 1 11	13 1 1	22 3 0	143.6
1906 " 10	46,825	(b) 69,336	116,161	11 0 6	16 6 6	27 7 0	148.1
1911 " 15-16	66,737	74,504	141,241	13 15 5	15 7 6	29 2 11	111.6
1916-17 to 1920-21	91,577	115,066	206,643	17 8 4	21 17 9	39 6 1	125.6
1921-22 to 1925-26	124,404	134,545	258,949	21 3 1	22 17 7	44 0 8	108.2
1926-27 to 1930-31	119,337	131,382	250,719	18 11 10	20 9 4	39 1 2	110.1
1931-32 to 1935-36	73,798	120,958	194,756	11 1 0	18 2 2	29 3 2	163.9
1936-37 to 1940-41	123,553	157,610	281,163	17 16 2	22 14 3	40 10 5	127.6
1941-42 ..	173,593	168,977	342,570	24 6 0	23 13 0	47 19 0	97.3
1942-43 ..	245,762	125,557	371,319	34 2 3	17 8 7	51 10 10	51.1
1943-44 ..	244,350	146,682	391,032	33 12 1	20 3 5	53 15 6	60.0
1944-45 ..	215,008	155,271	370,279	29 5 1	21 2 7	50 7 8	72.2
1945-46 ..	178,857	223,288	402,145	24 1 6	30 1 0	54 2 6	124.8
1946-47 ..	209,485	309,029	518,514	27 17 2	41 1 10	68 19 0	147.5
1947-48 ..	339,746	409,954	749,700	44 9 4	53 13 1	98 2 5	120.7
1948-49 ..	415,194	546,330	961,524	53 4 9	70 1 1	123 5 10	131.6

(a) The figures shown for the years 1826 to 1940-41 represent the annual averages for the periods covered. 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 1938-39 see later table, § 12.

In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 23 fluctuations in the value of the oversea 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, but 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 £137,538,000. 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 the years 1941-42 to 1945-46. Fluctuating yearly increases in the value of exports were recorded during the same period. During 1946-47 the value of total trade reached the total of £518,514,000, due largely to substantial increases in import and export prices.

Import and export values continued to soar during the following two years. The total value of trade in 1947-48 amounted to £749,700,000 (imports, £339,746,000 and exports, £409,954,000) and in 1948-49 the record total of £961,524,000 was reached, when imports and exports attained the record totals of £415,194,000 and £546,330,000 respectively.

(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 Head of Population.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1938-39	113,298	122,543	235,841	16 6 10	17 13 5	34 0 3	108.2
1944-45	213,580	155,271	368,851	29 1 3	21 2 7	50 3 10	72.7
1945-46	177,681	196,876	374,557	23 18 3	26 10 0	50 8 3	110.8
1946-47	208,362	309,027	517,389	27 14 2	41 1 10	68 16 0	148.3
1947-48	338,103	406,123	744,226	44 5 3	53 3 2	97 8 5	120.1
1948-49	414,086	546,326	960,412	53 1 9	70 1 0	123 2 9	131.9

2. *Balance of Trade.*—The table on page 479 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for five-yearly periods from 1826 to 1940-41 and for each year from 1941-42 to 1948-49, while the table above shows the percentage of exports on imports (excluding gold) for each year 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with 1938-39. Reference to the first-mentioned table shows that subsequent to the five-yearly period 1886-90 the balance of trade, for all periods to 1936-37 to 1940-41, had been on the side

of exports. The position was reversed, however, during the war years 1941-42 to 1944-45 when each year recorded a substantial excess of imports. The post-war years to 1948-49 have again shown record balances in favour of exports.

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.
(£'000,000.)

Year.	A. Total Imports other than Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	B. Total Exports, other than Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	C. Gold produced in Australia.	D. Total of Mer- chandise Exports and Gold Production.	E. Commodity Balance of Trade.	F. Net Ex- ports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production.	G. Total Balance.
				B+C	D-A	F	E+F
1910 ..	53.7	69.8	11.6	81.4	27.7	- 7.9	19.8
1911 ..	59.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	18.6	- 0.1	18.5
1912 ..	69.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	6.9	1.1	8.0
1913 ..	73.1	75.1	9.4	84.5	11.4	- 7.3	4.1
1914 (a) ..	35.5	36.5	4.4	40.9	5.4	- 3.7	1.7
1914-15 ..	58.2	58.0	8.5	66.5	8.3	- 6.3	2.0
1915-16 ..	70.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	1.7	2.3	4.0
1916-17 ..	69.1	86.3	6.6	92.9	23.8	4.8	28.6
1917-18 ..	55.3	75.0	5.8	80.8	25.5	- 0.9	24.6
1918-19 ..	86.7	106.8	5.4	112.2	25.5	- 5.6	19.9
1919-20 ..	89.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	59.8	0.1	59.9
1920-21 ..	148.9	126.8	4.7	131.5	- 17.4	0.6	- 16.8
1921-22 ..	93.7	124.3	3.8	128.1	34.4	- 0.3	34.1
1922-23 ..	119.8	115.6	3.3	118.9	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 2.0
1923-24 ..	127.8	116.7	3.2	119.9	- 7.9	- 0.4	- 8.3
1924-25 ..	133.3	160.4	2.8	163.2	29.9	- 12.3	17.6
1925-26 ..	137.9	141.9	2.3	144.2	6.3	1.7	8.0
1926-27 ..	149.8	132.7	2.2	134.9	- 14.9	8.6	- 6.3
1927-28 ..	133.6	138.4	2.1	140.5	6.9	- 0.3	6.6
1928-29 ..	130.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	10.2	0.8	11.0
1929-30 ..	118.9	98.1	1.9	100.0	- 18.9	24.7	5.8
1930-31 ..	62.2	90.6	2.5	93.1	30.9	11.5	42.4
1931-32 ..	51.0	97.1	4.5	101.6	50.6	6.6	57.2
1932-33 ..	64.9	98.7	5.8	104.5	39.6	15.3	54.9
1933-34 ..	67.8	114.2	7.1	121.3	53.5	1.2	54.7
1934-35 ..	82.7	103.4	7.4	110.8	28.1	0.6	28.7
1935-36 ..	95.3	124.1	9.2	133.3	38.0	1.6	39.6
1936-37 ..	103.3	148.2	11.3	159.5	56.2	0.4	56.6
1937-38 ..	127.5	141.3	12.8	154.1	26.6	0.8	27.4
1938-39 ..	113.3	122.5	14.6	137.1	23.8	0.2	24.0
1939-40 ..	131.9	149.4	17.6	167.0	35.1	- 1.7	33.4
1940-41 ..	123.9	134.9	16.4	151.3	27.4	1.8	29.2
1941-42 ..	170.3	158.9	14.7	173.6	3.3	- 7.9	- 4.6
1942-43 ..	244.2	125.5	9.7	135.2	- 109.0	- 11.2	- 120.2
1943-44 ..	242.8	146.6	7.1	153.7	- 89.1	- 8.6	- 97.7
1944-45 ..	213.6	155.3	6.9	162.2	- 51.4	- 8.2	- 59.6
1945-46 ..	177.7	196.9	7.4	204.3	26.6	17.8	44.4
1946-47 ..	208.4	309.0	9.8	318.8	110.4	- 10.9	99.5
1947-48 ..	338.1	406.1	9.7	415.8	77.7	- 7.4	70.3
1948-49 ..	414.1	546.3	10.1	556.4	142.3	- 11.2	131.1

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49 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.) (£'000.)

Country of Origin.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
British Countries—						
United Kingdom ..	46,079	70,329	67,063	74,573	132,238	209,313
Australian Territories—						
Nauru ..	741	..	..	236	359	1,033
New Guinea ..	189	683	206	267	885	1,384
Papua ..	237	437	265	189	174	228
Canada ..	8,806	10,239	7,914	16,667	15,341	11,952
Ceylon ..	957	4,499	5,764	6,570	8,133	7,512
India ..	3,272	18,406	11,442	17,444	26,698	25,862
Malaya (British) ..	1,029	1	7	3,140	3,863	4,028
New Zealand ..	1,618	1,451	2,957	2,875	3,436	3,649
Union of South Africa ..	278	652	868	1,386	3,232	2,714
Other British Countries ..	1,984	3,979	4,739	6,642	11,766	18,605
Total, British Countries	65,190	110,676	100,325	129,989	206,125	286,280
Foreign Countries—						
Belgium ..	1,120	..	63	1,596	5,220	3,557
China ..	526	4	96	1,148	1,667	2,542
France ..	1,172	2	25	1,674	3,118	3,998
Germany ..	4,710	3	12	143	639	1,849
Italy ..	781	..	4	2,777	2,710	3,797
Japan ..	4,666	..	3	697	1,433	1,711
Netherlands ..	799	..	14	476	2,595	3,874
Netherlands Dependencies,						
Indonesia ..	8,117	25	71	213	4,419	11,097
Norway ..	432	..	83	711	3,174	4,367
Philippines Republic ..	138	..	1	4	48	14
Sweden ..	1,079	4	512	1,534	4,905	9,225
Switzerland ..	1,072	247	848	1,083	1,951	2,418
United States of America ..	16,696	83,079	47,703	39,791	66,826	41,527
Other Foreign Countries ..	4,166	16,440	18,193	18,608	25,673	28,630
Total, Foreign Countries	45,474	99,804	67,628	70,455	124,378	118,606
Origin not Disclosed ..	..	..	6,868	3,740	1,000	1,175
Outside Packages ..	2,634	3,100	2,860	4,178	6,600	8,025
Total ..	113,298	213,580	177,681	208,362	338,103	414,086

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.)

(Per Cent.)

Country of Origin.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
British Countries—						
United Kingdom ..	40.67	32.92	37.74	35.79	39.11	50.55
Australian Territories—						
Nauru ..	0.65	..	..	0.11	0.11	0.25
New Guinea ..	0.17	0.32	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.33
Papua ..	0.21	0.21	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.06
Canada ..	7.77	4.79	4.45	7.97	4.54	2.89
Ceylon ..	0.84	2.11	3.24	3.15	2.40	1.81
India ..	2.89	8.62	6.44	8.37	7.90	6.25
Malaya (British) ..	0.91	..	..	1.51	1.14	0.97
New Zealand ..	1.43	0.68	1.16	1.38	1.02	0.88
Union of South Africa ..	0.25	0.31	0.49	0.67	0.96	0.66
Other British Possessions..	1.75	1.86	2.67	3.22	3.48	4.49
Total, British Countries	57.54	51.82	56.46	62.39	60.97	69.14
Foreign Countries—						
Belgium ..	0.99	..	0.03	0.77	1.54	0.86
China ..	0.46	..	0.05	0.55	0.49	0.61
France ..	1.03	..	0.01	0.80	0.92	0.97
Germany ..	4.16	..	..	0.07	0.19	0.45
Italy ..	0.69	..	0.01	1.33	0.80	0.92
Japan ..	4.12	..	..	0.33	0.42	0.41
Netherlands ..	0.71	..	0.01	0.23	0.77	0.94
Netherlands Dependencies,						
Indonesia ..	7.16	0.01	0.04	0.10	1.31	2.68
Norway ..	0.38	..	0.05	0.34	0.94	1.05
Philippines Republic ..	0.12	..	..	..	0.02	..
Sweden ..	0.95	..	0.29	0.74	1.45	2.23
Switzerland ..	0.95	0.12	0.48	0.52	0.58	0.58
United States of America..	14.74	38.90	26.85	19.10	19.77	10.03
Other Foreign Countries..	3.68	7.70	10.24	8.93	7.59	6.91
Total, Foreign Countries	40.14	46.73	38.06	33.81	36.79	28.64
Origin not Disclosed ..	..	..	3.87	1.79	0.29	0.28
Outside Packages ..	2.32	1.45	1.61	2.01	1.95	1.94
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports from the United Kingdom during the past five years progressed steadily to 50.55 per cent. of the total of imports during 1948-49 compared with 40.67 per cent. during 1938-39. Imports from the United States of America, on the other hand, diminished during the same period to 10.03 per cent. compared with 14.74 per cent. during the year 1938-39.

3. **Direction of Exports.**—The following table shows the value of commodity exports to the principal countries during the years 1938-39 and 1944-45 to 1948-49.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

(£'000.)

Country of Destination.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
British Countries—						
United Kingdom	66,725	52,119	53,734	89,633	152,104	231,600
Canada	1,994	3,797	3,772	5,251	5,009	8,647
Ceylon	1,327	6,840	6,950	7,116	10,213	9,341
Fiji	623	1,127	1,325	1,573	2,060	2,202
Hong Kong	475	..	3,337	6,622	6,365	3,918
India	1,965	15,798	18,045	13,029	26,689	25,985
Malaya (British)	1,911	..	6,514	18,353	7,785	6,299
Mauritius	109	673	532	1,886	2,234	1,169
New Zealand	6,682	7,086	8,033	12,923	15,258	17,343
Papua	299	299	524	1,236	1,619	1,962
Union of South Africa ..	813	1,327	1,806	3,913	2,772	5,103
Other British Possessions ..	2,255	22,418	20,219	8,568	26,882	25,745
Total, British Countries	85,178	111,484	124,791	170,103	258,990	339,314
Foreign Countries—						
Belgium	5,547	..	7,461	19,084	19,261	19,935
Chile and Peru	3	955	2	18	6	81
China	3,023	..	885	6,067	2,757	1,439
Egypt	601	3,156	3,008	4,495	5,852	10,308
France	9,379	358	10,391	20,694	36,483	46,608
Germany	2,652	..	..	1,395	4,021	4,141
Italy	1,211	2,083	901	13,218	11,860	29,054
Japan	4,866	..	1,778	5,594	2,506	7,389
Netherlands	1,039	..	671	2,353	3,373	4,532
Netherlands Dependencies,						
Indonesia	1,373	67	1,808	486	132	1,285
Norway	25	..	113	517	1,024	328
Philippines Republic ..	499	2	116	454	256	514
Sweden	637	..	891	3,224	3,037	4,545
United States of America ..	3,614	30,766	37,340	47,599	35,074	32,289
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	278	42	541	626	2,858	12,360
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,618	4,358	6,179	13,100	18,633	32,204
Total, Foreign Countries	37,365	41,787	72,085	138,924	147,133	207,012
Unrecorded exports (estimated)	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
Total	122,543	155,271	196,876	309,027	406,123	546,326

4. **Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.**—The relative importance of various countries as markets for Australian produce is shown by the following table of percentages. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 42.39 per cent. of the total in 1948-49 and all British countries 62.11 per cent., compared with 54.45 per cent. and 69.51 per cent. respectively during 1938-39.

Foreign countries absorbed 37.89 per cent. of the total exports during 1948-49 compared with 30.49 per cent. during the year 1938-39.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA : PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

(Per Cent.)

Country of Destination.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
British Countries—						
United Kingdom ..	54.45	33.57	27.29	29.01	37.45	42.39
Canada ..	1.63	2.45	1.92	1.70	1.23	1.58
Ceylon ..	1.08	4.41	3.53	2.30	2.51	1.71
Fiji ..	0.51	0.73	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.40
Hong Kong ..	0.39	..	1.69	2.14	1.57	0.72
India ..	1.60	10.18	9.16	4.22	6.57	4.76
Malaya (British) ..	1.56	..	3.31	5.94	1.92	1.15
Mauritius ..	0.09	0.43	0.27	0.61	0.55	0.21
New Zealand ..	5.45	4.56	4.08	4.18	3.76	3.18
Papua ..	0.25	0.19	0.27	0.40	0.40	0.36
Union of South Africa ..	0.66	0.85	0.92	1.27	0.68	0.94
Other British Possessions ..	1.84	14.43	10.28	2.76	6.62	4.71
Total, British Countries	69.51	71.80	63.39	55.04	63.77	62.11
Foreign Countries—						
Belgium ..	4.53	..	3.79	6.18	4.74	3.65
Chile and Peru ..	..	0.62	..	..	..	0.01
China ..	2.46	..	0.45	1.96	0.68	0.26
Egypt ..	0.49	2.03	1.53	1.46	1.44	1.89
France ..	7.65	0.23	5.28	6.70	8.99	8.53
Germany ..	2.17	..	..	0.45	0.99	0.76
Italy ..	0.99	1.34	0.46	4.28	2.92	5.32
Japan ..	3.97	..	0.90	1.81	0.62	1.35
Netherlands ..	0.85	..	0.34	0.76	0.83	0.83
Netherlands Dependencies,						
Indonesia ..	1.12	0.04	0.92	0.16	0.03	0.24
Norway ..	0.02	..	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.06
Philippines Republic ..	0.41	..	0.06	0.15	0.06	0.09
Sweden ..	0.52	..	0.45	1.04	0.75	0.83
United States of America ..	2.95	19.82	18.97	15.40	8.64	5.91
U.S.S.R. (Russia) ..	0.23	0.03	0.27	0.20	0.70	2.26
Other Foreign Countries ..	2.13	2.80	3.13	4.24	4.59	5.90
Total, Foreign Countries	30.49	26.91	36.61	44.96	36.23	37.89
Unrecorded exports ..	..	1.29	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100	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 1948-49.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

(£'000.)

Country.	Imports from— (a)		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1938-39.	1948-49.
United Kingdom ..	46,079	209,313	66,725	231,600	20,646	22,287
Canada	8,806	11,952	1,994	8,647	— 6,812	— 3,305
India	3,272	25,862	1,965	25,985	— 1,307	123
New Zealand ..	1,618	3,649	6,682	17,343	5,064	13,694
Other British Countries ..	5,415	35,504	7,812	55,739	2,397	20,235
Total, British Countries	65,190	286,280	85,178	339,314	19,988	53,034
Belgium	1,120	3,557	5,547	19,935	4,427	16,378
China	526	2,542	3,023	1,439	2,497	— 1,103
France	1,172	3,998	9,379	46,608	8,207	42,610
Germany	4,710	1,849	2,652	4,141	— 2,058	2,292
Italy	781	3,797	1,211	29,054	430	25,257
Japan	4,666	1,711	4,866	7,389	200	5,678
Netherlands Dependencies, Indonesia	8,117	11,097	1,373	1,285	— 6,744	— 9,812
United States of America ..	16,696	41,527	3,614	32,289	— 13,082	— 9,238
Other Foreign Countries ..	7,686	48,528	5,700	64,872	— 1,986	16,344
Total, Foreign Countries	45,474	118,606	37,365	207,012	— 8,109	88,406

(a) Excludes outside packages.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates excess of imports.

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.

§ 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 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with the year 1938-39.

IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN : CLASSES.

(£.)

Class.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	342,323	2,086	191,852	384,544	698,009	762,307
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	214,262	6,884	169,482	101,574	760,200	1,130,000
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	699,816	385,938	328,101	330,444	573,252	677,266
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	21,923	9,663	17,093	337,773	1,907,213	3,808,135
V. Live animals ..	54,622	24,245	111,076	170,505	172,990	311,498
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	41,343	12,137	38,187	163,959	169,978	90,634
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	240,738	228,902	466,353	637,911	892,484	1,411,371
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	11,438,102	21,043,408	21,299,046	24,717,489	44,122,544	70,778,109
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	153,714	23,317	80,876	171,611	202,686	365,696
X. Paints and varnishes ..	436,660	373,670	579,317	564,664	894,846	944,299
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	317,568	171,256	70,243	85,468	139,749	692,550
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	20,801,191	24,964,502	22,256,869	28,414,130	52,680,953	92,402,903
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	282,345	132,755	431,962	925,484	1,634,747	3,008,682
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	97,047	27,857	57,915	172,998	239,728	353,986
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	1,078,691	1,128,415	1,813,995	2,796,541	4,938,886	5,992,800
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	3,358,030	2,442,093	2,716,980	4,516,856	8,087,860	8,185,359
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	313,843	137,227	435,194	1,827,176	2,478,602	2,836,687
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	596,654	703,230	916,000	1,453,695	2,871,806	4,395,674
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	2,608,761	2,863,052	3,199,677	4,380,792	5,086,256	5,884,841
XX. Miscellaneous (a) ..	2,980,342	15,648,106	11,882,814	2,417,822	3,683,968	5,278,977
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	16,310	..	246	1,753	1,678	1,080
Total	46,094,294	70,328,743	67,063,287	74,573,189	132,238,435	209,312,854

(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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	24,483,853	14,393,544	20,947,840	33,372,177	43,679,300	51,897,522
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	14,369,098	2,836,785	2,214,890	9,701,218	33,948,477	66,574,539
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	906,358	283,641	418,604	865,552	1,312,783	840,101
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	1,196	..	..	256	738	2,551
V. Live animals ..	1,754	10	63	135	1,640	3,290
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	19,475,233	23,673,527	22,620,378	28,415,652	54,053,984	83,348,459
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	100,770	686,356	554,309	488,173	668,596	115,347
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	40,909	145,101	916,932	1,264,248	662,906	311,015
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	179,408	316,619	163,117	121,961	365,185	1,071,908
X. Paints and varnishes ..	3,412	476	319	15,040	26,149	886
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	846,994	918,690	1,032,461	993,044	1,506,326	2,008,316
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	5,291,304	5,361,348	3,653,297	11,431,204	13,058,551	21,382,096
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	422,548	452,604	442,877	692,353	793,708	600,291
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	206,537	114,112	198,009	271,541	424,367	444,381
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	3,670	407	2,016	3,328	9,354	17,592
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	32,464	7,843	23,119	94,917	66,263	81,819
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	31,626	19,169	28,306	11,785	14,465	21,564
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	16,096	4,070	63,028	31,874	54,275	99,754
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	108,562	72,042	123,780	319,806	202,044	216,291
XX. Miscellaneous ..	166,862	2,832,515	329,138	1,487,982	480,105	1,275,315
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	2,018,368	..	26,412,457	51,166	4,914,233	1,287,178
Total	68,716,031	52,118,850	80,144,940	89,633,412	155,933,458	231,601,423

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 1944-45 to 1948-49 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Whisky	629,873	385,583	325,833	313,074	494,814	423,389
Fibres	43,999	84,555	88,378	33,832	143,536	27,006
Hides and skins	24,183	1,160	4,057	63,828	62,271	33,593
Seeds	26,162	1,821	5,250	11,029	10,234	12,503
Socks and stockings	39,586	1,167	34	17,856	688,563	2,638,097
Gloves	48,508	8,284	111,135	260,243	670,933	513,322
Hats and caps	84,425	1,143	10,164	89,953	222,376	293,890
Trimmings and ornaments	115,902	288,057	298,826	496,725	756,222	1,862,428
Other apparel and attire	508,906	147,164	668,476	1,712,901	2,991,956	3,870,741
Carpets and carpeting	1,065,247	30,036	307,662	1,203,843	3,641,212	5,363,276
Floorcloths and linoleums	538,807	472	203,313	542,798	1,837,124	2,780,859
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	476,961	952,786	835,798	565,261	604,234	724,308
Cotton and linen	4,773,661	6,564,145	6,676,001	5,738,299	7,864,495	18,286,182
Silk and rayon	968,216	7,191,088	6,673,664	7,059,620	11,592,229	12,857,514
Woolen or containing wool	251,830	273,024	331,021	53,560	1,236,441	4,090,412
All other piece goods	908,423	1,385,529	704,592	1,399,779	2,720,980	3,812,857
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	535,294	878,954	664,018	676,641	945,560	1,673,250
Bags and sacks	5,986	11,306	4,135	10,414	11,220	59,920
Yarns—						
Cotton	417,322	1,213,506	1,027,762	1,141,992	2,119,234	3,222,868
Rayon	231,805	1,442,499	1,628,514	1,376,998	2,118,608	2,919,870
Woolen	53,631	25,273	48	6,327	77,894	625,828
Other	48,586	33,069	61,045	57,437	71,472	30,512
Electrical machinery and appliances	2,999,300	2,755,910	3,142,119	3,353,955	6,076,375	11,044,488
Electrical cable and wire, covered	1,269,509	594,859	633,394	565,518	1,676,688	3,908,520
Agricultural machinery	45,544	15,792	70,431	140,979	659,389	667,426
Metal-working machinery	860,580	244,463	425,346	1,037,344	2,147,304	2,275,296
Motive-power machinery	1,024,957	2,024,184	3,639,438	3,056,861	3,993,627	8,660,345
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes	473,498	110,825	129,708	96,438	243,957	302,369
Plate and sheet	2,424,981	289,201	628,604	1,911,100	2,749,156	5,093,542
Cutlery and platedware	519,054	467,644	690,296	1,444,613	2,069,117	1,491,100
Tools of trade	445,357	524,596	784,131	881,044	1,675,147	1,857,461
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	3,186,976	213,053	1,308,936	4,723,684	11,605,831	27,340,309
Rubber and rubber manufactures	200,306	102,886	371,240	809,037	1,280,532	2,649,919
Crocery	450,431	643,959	973,663	1,401,453	2,493,753	2,931,035
Glass and glassware	331,354	419,763	561,123	960,544	1,491,598	1,602,518
Paper, printing	939,577	66,630	116,985	320,974	863,910	1,164,917
Stationery and paper manufactures	1,611,107	1,730,826	1,866,899	2,918,763	4,684,388	4,381,156
Cinematograph films	64,911	78,556	39,337	62,065	113,279	224,706
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	2,608,761	2,863,052	3,199,677	4,380,792	5,080,256	5,884,841
Arms and explosives	1,086,882	14,711,795	10,645,219	604,657	874,176	1,440,985
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	65,205	5,473	24,949	85,791	226,399	378,666
All other articles	14,279,702	21,542,045	17,185,066	22,501,124	41,345,943	59,590,630
Total Imports	46,094,294	70,328,743	67,063,287	74,573,189	132,238,435	209,312,854

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 1944-45 to 1948-49 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Butter centl.	2,170,515	825,048	1,232,784	1,166,400	1,703,262	1,622,522
Cheese "	347,991	63,210	206,629	410,437	391,723	484,503
Eggs in shell doz.	10,069,570	..	6,631,477	16,385,676	13,354,405	18,112,045
Beef centl.	2,477,128	120,116	407,271	1,524,622	2,120,260	1,514,838
Lamb "	1,557,485	1,040,786	369,090	1,110,651	1,006,368	803,294
Mutton "	253,074	170,156	70,687	453,870	138,245	232,358
Pork "	301,204	370,045	280,501	158,624	21,721	168,488
Meats, preserved in tins "	116,553	148,973	531,002	692,083	605,432	853,144
Milk and cream "	28,806	23,956	23,024	105,070	65,820	78,966
Fruits, dried "	1,173,664	1,019,637	432,558	555,055	729,356	523,401
" fresh "	2,023,970	55,326	330,527	155,537	1,203,068	842,923
Barley "	1,027,052	..	..	218,009	1,093,171	1,984,618
Wheat bus.	32,234,617	7	7	3	17,225,932	34,523,448
Flour centl.	2,379,151	659,899	65,338	1,999,078	1,127,312	4,670,894
Sugar (cane) ton	391,497	81	236	14,939	58,791	321,425
Wine gal.	3,507,410	700,514	1,093,514	2,041,704	2,157,016	1,368,811
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) centl.	4,125,467	3,154,665	2,869,540	3,220,389	4,375,182	4,823,273
Pearl-shell cwt.	20,877	..	11	674	2,562	1,623
Tallow (unrefined) "	167,695	160,771	61,112	3,527	7,202	77,286
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) sup. ft.	13,188,491	3,199,671	4,784,184	6,566,546	9,029,426	7,064,862
Soap centl.	9,746	3,022	920	3,528	315	3,910

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with the year 1938-39 are shown in the table hereunder :—

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

(£)

Article.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Butter	12,127,268	7,355,003	10,989,829	10,961,846	18,998,468	20,667,180
Cheese	1,019,681	232,588	959,282	1,694,561	2,307,637	3,177,808
Eggs in shell	631,976	..	572,156	1,301,317	1,438,515	2,153,188
Meats	10,581,318	6,450,514	7,000,735	15,749,606	17,657,539	21,740,064
Milk and cream	88,116	95,245	94,253	355,669	239,996	399,540
Fruits, dried	2,045,646	2,033,587	966,737	1,331,754	1,764,969	1,334,705
" fresh	1,400,613	69,158	431,184	258,176	2,261,933	1,579,826
" preserved in liquid	1,041,385	159,785	366,364	1,774,797	1,996,066	2,622,704
Barley	278,026	..	..	306,130	2,164,659	2,198,773
Wheat	4,443,613	2	2	2	14,751,498	28,207,766
Flour	705,518	353,685	75,251	3,387,817	2,402,909	9,413,896
Sugar (cane)	3,685,761	2,490	7,629	367,947	1,773,324	10,284,454
Wine	896,659	233,903	374,517	788,635	1,136,208	681,764
Hides and skins	813,201	685,845	1,074,666	1,989,282	1,973,287	2,733,807
Wool	18,513,175	22,982,119	21,524,047	26,376,781	51,967,264	80,495,032
Pearl-shell	90,777	9	180	20,911	56,620	37,807
Tallow (unrefined)	137,404	252,592	118,917	12,646	34,614	519,177
Lead bullion .. .. .	..	..	..	2,050,659	2,685,057	5,064,805
Lead, pig	4,108,486	4,303,491	1,949,419	6,478,830	7,927,031	12,305,526
Zinc bars, etc.	281,454	790,271	127,495	1,385,999	1,504,186	3,113,152
Leather	320,322	451,260	838,941	670,463	750,204	595,010
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	152,394	90,280	144,875	203,242	349,030	269,506
Soap	21,489	5,914	2,276	5,916	1,959	20,786
Gold	1,990,948	..	26,411,234	36,945	3,828,787	1,367
Silver	21,794	..	1,233	1,060,052	1,274,695	1,274,695
All other articles	2,906,840	5,513,167	6,388,858	11,411,742	14,055,381	19,833,267
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	68,393,916	52,060,899	80,020,070	88,921,679	155,087,233	230,725,605

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49. The countries concerned in this trade are Borneo (British), Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Malaya, Pakistan, Singapore, China and Chinese dependencies, French dependencies in India and Indo-China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Philippines Republic, Portuguese Possessions in India and Timor, Siam and Soviet Union Pacific Coast Ports.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

(£.)

Article.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Biscuits	37,353	200,041	389,262	109,174	46,715	7,796
Butter	588,393	391,302	710,901	563,373	680,268	981,622
Cheese	43,555	1,119,051	466,432	473,786	227,004	484,418
Coal	125,740	5	1,050	274	..	..
Fruits—						
Fresh	166,076	8,235	126,019	846,894	923,430	863,703
Dried and preserved	42,981	128,091	355,462	319,435	203,557	300,593
Grain and pulse—						
Wheat	2,402,855	4,977,570	5,350,023	3,799,734	19,660,572	17,065,996
Flour	3,036,957	3,675,023	9,195,691	14,260,164	18,115,719	16,635,933
Other (prepared and unprepared)	70,288	388,582	634,689	2,605,123	1,797,742	4,932,444
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	16,156	1,177	9,876	52,657	33,061	34,024
Horses	85,895	100	33,528	136,105	168,899	85,635
Infants' and invalids' food	193,909	195,278	320,034	611,024	874,884	1,120,064
Iron ore	51,477	..	..	..	56,304	79
Iron and steel (scrap)	283,302	..	1,344	12,735	11,601	3,954
Jams and jellies	44,651	434,371	915,986	647,602	336,539	108,215
Lard and refined animal fats	26,248	12,599	37,771	361,938	62,420	23,485
Lead, pig	13,350	639,086	77,231	347,201	255,648	56,600
Leather	134,319	5,308	231,768	831,416	356,717	730,488
Meats—						
Bacon and hams	94,640	284,519	462,982	220,183	308,999	333,155
Other meats	274,015	3,133,218	3,198,591	2,403,707	1,302,893	1,339,179
Milk and cream	436,472	1,102,876	1,572,601	3,051,157	2,784,386	4,059,905
Pearl-shell and trochus-shell	42,425	..	..	9,741	5,384	36,543
Sandalwood	42,330	..	7,584	110,254	33,231	35,621
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	176,055	..	719	77,067	11,913	108,832
Tallow (unrefined)	156,105	116,184	147,185	333,040	385,139	413,473
Timber (undressed)	62,893	150	14,848	151,340	152,093	33,684
Wool	4,180,914	1,547,956	1,886,436	3,579,751	3,936,758	8,104,398
Zinc—						
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	597,366	794,157	1,146,159	1,256,730	398,398	13,757
Concentrates	14,895	..	..	..	..	..
Other merchandise	1,393,170	3,552,809	13,001,503	23,013,003a	13,901,119	10,832,726
Total merchandise	14,834,785	22,707,688	40,295,675	60,184,608	67,031,393	68,746,922
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	933,965	40	414,989	719	87	145,537
Total Exports	15,768,750	22,707,728	40,710,664	60,185,327	67,031,480	68,892,459

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES. (£.)

Country of Destination.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
British Countries—						
Borneo	13,148	..	736,193	575,221	390,336	362,225
Ceylon	422,739	6,839,755	6,948,555	7,115,865	10,213,218	9,341,191
Hong Kong	475,263	..	3,337,201	6,621,887	6,364,636	3,918,074
India	1,941,696	15,798,539	18,044,675	13,028,924	26,688,876	25,985,337
Malaya	1,911,007	..	6,513,742	18,352,714	7,785,059	6,298,827
Pakistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,272,791
Singapore .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,481,396	7,372,107
Foreign Countries—						
Burma	59,228	160	300,244	1,241,121	1,992,128	796,288
China	5,022,571	226	885,226	6,067,211	2,756,945	1,438,511
Chinese Dependencies—						
Kwantung	61,402	..	..	30	..	..
Manchuria	2,048	..	..	..	..	..
French Dependencies—						
India	719	..	..	118	..	10,956
Indo-China	55,385	..	83,351	406,727	684,514	287,405
Japan	4,865,469	..	1,778,076	5,594,079	2,505,957	7,388,693
Korea	12,282	..	..	..	376,871	115,590
Netherlands Dependencies—						
Indonesia	1,373,197	66,551	1,394,695	485,865	131,599	1,140,336
Philippines Republic ..	498,893	2,457	116,241	453,761	256,370	514,404
Portuguese Dependencies—						
India	244	..	148,102	96,170	81,656	221,153
Timor .. .. .	..	..	7,296	34,632	76,253	16,248
Siam (Thailand)	119,494	..	2,078	110,247	245,524	590,811
Soviet Russia (Pacific Ports)	..	..	..	36	55	675,675
Total	14,834,785	22,707,688	40,295,675	60,184,608	67,031,393	68,746,922

3. Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.—The values of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the year 1938-39 and the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 are shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported in 1948-49, according to the countries of origin, were :—Ceylon—Tea, £6,683,809; India—Bags and Sacks, £12,464,469, Cotton and Linen piecegoods, £2,406,000, Hessians, £2,121,589; Japan—Raw Silk, £401,528, Rayon, £129,317; Indonesia—Kerosene, £2,181,798, Petroleum Spirit, £5,689,602, Residual Oil, £2,745,507.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES. (£.)

Country of Origin.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
British Countries—						
Borneo	215,061	..	312,962	1,474,714	3,414,099	4,144,837
Ceylon	957,277	4,498,505	5,763,747	6,570,342	8,133,336	7,511,659
Hong Kong	40,546	41	11,752	120,774	251,687	647,516
India	3,272,139	18,405,686	11,442,394	17,443,847	26,697,994	25,861,897
Malaya	1,028,758	579	7,035	3,139,772	3,862,504	4,028,056
Pakistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	102,120
Singapore .. ..	..	..	..	..	391,678	4,655,364
Foreign Countries—						
Burma	29,952	1,895	319	15,013	22,735	26,603
China	526,177	4,341	95,550	1,147,940	1,667,335	2,541,953
Chinese Dependencies—						
Ferns sa .. .. .	..	..	..	868	..	..
Kwantung	146	..	..	..	..	..
Manchuria	16,825	..	..	34	1	..
French Dependencies—						
India	634	2	..	18,027	1,289	..
Indo-China	971	..	101	18,709	1,804	14,362
Japan	4,666,238	5	2,600	696,809	1,433,127	1,710,551
Korea	23	..	..	155	576	7
Netherlands Dependencies—						
Indonesia	8,116,555	24,592	71,062	213,434	4,429,139	11,096,867
Philippines Republic ..	137,682	315	645	3,779	48,181	14,009
Portuguese Dependencies—						
India	35	..	..	..	..	..
Timor .. .. .	..	..	..	2,719	9	76
Siam (Thailand)	3,432	..	84	15,790	19,651	26,678
Soviet Russia (Pacific Ports)	..	..	..	122	8,884	535
Total	19,012,451	22,935,961	17,708,251	30,882,848	50,384,029	62,383,180

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 years 1938-39 and 1944-45, and an excess of exports during the years 1945-46 to 1948-49.

§ 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 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with the year 1938-39.

IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA : CLASSES.

(£.)

Class.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	1,823,803	1,266,566	936,507	1,501,780	3,696,165	3,961,370
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	4,511,869	6,497,069	8,809,906	9,472,176	16,520,830	13,932,667
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	820,762	394,363	339,312	381,101	762,354	984,863
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	2,124,831	3,531,078	5,338,338	4,187,720	7,721,388	9,182,959
V. Live animals ..	208,402	87,236	243,136	442,803	384,879	486,888
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	2,214,204	765,467	1,034,662	3,439,702	3,439,543	2,926,404
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	2,960,511	6,478,386	7,143,774	9,188,319	11,470,141	13,150,323
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	20,241,952	45,352,638	31,709,946	48,921,043	96,065,101	109,197,688
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	9,915,436	20,657,925	20,765,586	20,662,000	34,756,532	43,179,355
X. Paints and varnishes ..	662,049	560,601	1,008,148	1,074,681	1,638,485	1,909,113
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	1,027,031	1,629,610	1,559,828	2,421,578	2,837,113	3,637,527
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	35,652,840	75,174,893	46,250,262	52,612,048	85,378,948	128,035,543
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	1,926,142	1,814,416	3,042,620	5,584,178	5,352,188	6,695,123
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	2,371,178	1,383,399	1,922,792	3,792,014	4,876,815	8,130,764
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	2,122,650	1,304,241	2,112,875	3,644,596	7,250,489	7,811,593
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	7,051,557	7,417,171	8,172,884	13,409,947	23,383,243	21,060,945
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	1,632,030	495,479	1,438,709	3,052,169	4,130,770	4,914,539
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	1,824,665	1,903,656	2,351,545	2,924,665	4,410,447	5,848,521
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	6,382,351	6,281,701	7,083,396	9,577,915	11,035,975	11,877,918
XX. Miscellaneous (a) ..	7,742,730	29,094,643	25,540,368	12,051,961	12,973,848	17,095,687
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	3,537,036	2,916,891	1,761,502	1,142,427	1,660,874	1,138,410
Total	116,754,029	215,007,629	178,857,096	209,484,823	339,746,128	415,194,200

(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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
A. AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	27,222,912	27,920,019	34,071,228	47,362,238	57,695,872	73,233,176
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	25,532,970	28,679,708	36,853,506	52,328,828	123,993,668	156,225,408
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,158,424	1,820,293	1,932,013	2,074,179	2,063,703	1,535,608
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	237,948	761,255	644,526	216,762	157,787	141,429
V. Live animals ..	197,081	50,016	117,241	369,431	491,158	444,111
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	47,192,519	56,194,096	81,200,025	141,898,366	161,732,920	244,501,681
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	297,864	983,419	1,003,053	1,178,407	1,028,562	908,794
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	446,032	1,663,471	6,381,619	10,158,320	4,786,672	3,530,709
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	611,633	1,347,008	943,011	928,557	1,389,143	2,337,034
X. Paints and varnishes ..	173,399	103,022	147,379	370,347	607,944	463,870
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,667,077	2,538,073	1,948,096	3,420,675	5,149,128	6,424,902
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery ..	9,510,802	11,281,077	14,256,633	27,864,190	28,385,141	37,190,385
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	745,190	1,006,184	1,528,645	3,032,764	1,910,135	1,802,304
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,066,288	475,596	896,186	1,221,617	1,673,343	1,962,946
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	209,637	320,860	435,286	654,439	495,772	374,088
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	364,928	461,182	534,354	1,008,223	733,103	854,393
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	105,803	84,716	210,386	524,201	364,451	312,766
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	150,709	254,515	422,247	582,553	700,998	743,332
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	717,667	1,521,539	2,948,902	4,484,779	3,143,487	2,786,906
XX. Miscellaneous (a) ..	915,711	12,128,839	5,812,845	4,095,560	3,251,144	4,088,833
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	15,951,167	9,611	26,533,603	79,108	4,940,854	1,396,569
Unrecorded Exports (Estimated) ..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	..
Total	135,475,761	151,605,108	218,820,784	304,453,566	404,715,685	541,259,244

(a) Includes Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA : CLASSES—continued.

(£.)

Class.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
B. OTHER PRODUCE : RE-EXPORTS.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	28,537	196,055	622,376	224,168	94,204	111,566
II. Vegetable foodstuffs ; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	66,886	171,050	333,555	374,356	188,884	248,275
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	42,820	14,591	76,954	30,103	21,948	32,621
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	112,997	58,407	93,820	8,073	64,308	167,394
V. Live animals ..	19,687	724	6,523	5,825	11,078	10,690
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	136,279	12,492	27,073	84,061	50,044	25,948
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	9,092	4,377	11,956	23,681	66,826	58,695
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	222,819	657,184	748,009	493,399	2,084,709	321,175
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	101,711	2,051,608	1,473,116	671,038	673,423	465,552
X. Paints and varnishes ..	4,853	1,947	3,563	8,814	9,006	3,063
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,443	8,359	820	26,930	51,637	10,989
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	547,549	117,646	382,396	1,310,224	1,170,946	1,658,488
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	10,873	1,184	6,048	126,246	51,141	9,640
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	42,987	10,670	5,702	14,281	56,833	50,120
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	9,428	3,806	7,929	27,123	20,487	20,393
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	128,388	12,316	49,245	115,890	96,710	105,766
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	74,188	5,004	33,850	33,465	27,136	82,740
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	234,004	19,826	52,300	99,674	165,027	198,279
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	48,518	57,280	45,533	179,646	128,155	137,674
XX. Miscellaneous ..	164,647	262,755	155,886	677,371	181,488	1,173,063
XXI. Gold and silver ; and bronze specie ..	3,011,845	..	330,172	40,695	24,654	173,120
Total	5,020,551	3,666,381	4,466,826	4,575,066	5,238,644	5,071,251

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

I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	27,251,449	28,116,074	34,693,604	47,586,406	57,790,076	73,344,742
II. Vegetable foodstuffs ; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	25,599,856	28,850,758	37,187,061	52,703,184	124,182,552	156,473,683
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,201,244	1,834,884	2,008,967	2,104,282	2,085,651	1,568,229
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	359,945	819,662	738,346	224,835	222,095	308,823
V. Live animals ..	216,768	50,740	123,764	375,276	502,236	454,801
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	47,328,798	56,207,188	81,227,098	141,982,427	161,782,964	244,527,629
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	306,956	987,796	1,015,009	1,202,091	1,095,388	967,489
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	668,851	2,320,055	7,129,628	10,651,719	6,871,481	3,851,884
IX. Oils, fats and waxes ..	713,344	3,393,616	2,416,127	1,599,595	2,062,566	2,802,586
X. Paints and varnishes ..	178,252	104,069	150,942	379,161	616,950	466,933
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,669,520	2,546,432	1,948,916	3,447,605	5,200,765	6,441,891
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery ..	10,058,351	11,398,723	14,639,029	29,174,414	29,556,087	38,848,873
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	756,063	1,007,368	1,534,693	3,159,010	1,961,276	1,811,944
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,109,275	486,266	901,888	1,235,898	1,730,176	2,013,066
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	219,065	324,675	443,215	681,552	516,259	394,481
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	493,316	473,498	583,599	1,124,115	849,813	960,159
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	179,991	89,720	244,236	557,666	391,587	395,506
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	384,713	274,341	474,547	682,227	866,025	941,611
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	766,185	1,578,819	2,994,435	4,664,425	3,271,642	2,924,580
XX. Miscellaneous (a) ..	1,080,358	12,391,594	5,968,731	5,372,931	3,433,232	5,261,896
XXI. Gold and silver ; and bronze specie ..	18,963,012	9,611	26,863,775	119,803	4,965,508	1,569,689
Unrecorded Exports (Estimated) ..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	..
Total	140,496,312	155,271,489	223,287,610	309,028,632	409,954,329	546,330,495

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Fish, preserved in tins	lb.	28,902,983	12,439,213	5,955,086	8,379,009	20,572,917	19,563,423
	£	1,078,755	733,805	400,904	644,326	2,298,253	2,445,025
Tea	lb.	49,530,941	44,238,428	51,061,376	52,830,507	54,522,049	42,570,780
	£	2,830,487	4,208,545	5,182,025	6,397,846	10,189,590	8,127,721
Whisky	pt.gal.	523,346	219,190	206,092	174,972	286,230	220,216
	£	631,032	386,804	333,218	314,380	496,420	429,928
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,124,831	3,531,078	5,338,318	4,187,720	7,721,368	9,182,959
Copra	cwt.	484,181	313,293	273,649	181,238	470,135	583,622
	£	199,587	308,465	299,074	230,826	788,828	1,399,223
Fibres	£	1,023,441	2,791,478	2,530,420	4,359,533	5,441,719	6,599,405
Hides and skins	£	793,067	455,728	783,099	1,713,257	1,388,266	993,915
Pulp for paper-making	ton	37,704	37,944	39,114	37,323	52,041	103,973
	£	366,564	804,965	973,157	979,498	2,091,462	2,523,118
Seeds	£	587,874	1,791,678	2,037,612	1,581,412	1,345,008	1,920,411
Socks and stockings	£	49,599	1,727	534	20,562	693,580	2,644,120
Gloves	£	420,050	22,879	117,312	297,336	743,461	633,122
Hats and caps	£	204,541	202,024	134,898	312,317	447,591	558,551
Trimmings and ornaments	£	440,035	333,024	666,126	1,603,604	2,715,093	2,239,936
Other apparel and attire	£	1,011,703	1,318,208	524,821	1,117,988	2,253,553	4,415,234
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,253,690	53,197	470,474	2,955,521	4,994,897	5,510,016
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	641,129	450	217,259	644,927	2,017,518	2,786,384
Piece Goods—							
Canvas and duck	£	649,330	1,373,213	1,115,040	955,299	1,100,261	1,348,780
Cotton and linen	£	5,501,674	20,487,994	10,275,759	12,364,467	27,010,288	30,960,983
Silk and rayon	£	2,991,495	7,416,082	7,110,042	13,253,212	20,186,008	17,045,686
Woolen or containing wool	£	321,779	429,580	333,035	565,617	1,346,979	4,150,696
All other piece goods	£	1,799,304	2,121,004	2,253,869	2,813,872	5,048,539	8,757,213
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	573,179	879,362	665,564	683,906	1,155,615	2,324,565
Bags and sacks	£	1,720,965	6,077,390	2,179,789	5,785,451	12,619,995	12,539,246
Yarns—							
Rayon	£	609,134	1,447,311	1,671,875	1,653,494	4,327,977	5,232,271
Cotton	£	449,534	1,832,864	1,168,040	1,496,872	4,015,432	4,120,000
Woolen	£	55,192	20,059	113	7,075	80,436	725,203
Other	£	71,546	103,390	153,878	129,078	271,779	113,483
Oils, in bulk—							
Kerosene	gal.	54,714,472	90,976,098	91,347,591	84,112,406	114,409,936	111,407,858
	£	753,424	1,686,186	1,671,641	1,835,359	3,622,616	4,051,276
Lubricating (mineral)	gal.	15,519,442	20,359,430	19,989,587	26,375,513	26,259,104	30,942,390
	£	890,181	2,250,840	1,617,840	2,613,408	3,034,416	3,722,729
Petroleum, including crude	gal.	399,517,906	287,284,365	386,486,745	419,084,493	486,345,051	560,424,813
	£	6,450,724	8,473,202	9,222,120	10,036,789	16,340,640	21,272,764
Residual and solar	gal.	130,288,368	416,031,131	387,241,322	232,909,681	290,044,270	390,619,416
	£	1,060,969	7,264,253	7,335,389	4,490,816	7,305,094	10,090,468
Iron and steel—							
Pipes and tubes	£	514,304	106,293	126,687	73,952	171,742	320,559
Plate and sheet	£	2,980,282	5,100,138	3,530,409	4,893,355	6,303,506	8,543,753
Cutlery and platedware	£	597,915	551,564	760,810	1,494,595	2,136,332	1,528,525
Tools of trade	£	971,730	1,646,618	1,223,872	1,079,110	2,361,165	2,294,569
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	8,577,193	10,179,156	7,625,188	13,756,669	20,749,580	34,306,470
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	4,193,781	6,593,793	5,063,629	4,891,127	8,494,926	13,222,029
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	258,064	99,342	94,244	60,507	161,442	296,824
Agricultural machinery	£	1,407,230	754,948	694,957	603,138	1,813,388	3,984,839
Metal-working machinery	£	236,526	204,153	191,451	311,199	877,756	802,549
Motive-power machinery	£	1,508,118	1,189,227	751,767	1,774,855	4,252,510	3,315,959
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	2,844,624	11,619,086	7,095,576	6,183,318	8,507,276	14,680,267
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	sup.ft.	1,761,717	1,770,190	2,972,837	5,138,631	4,923,916	6,295,870
	£	348,098,462	85,989,258	102,315,727	121,381,971	134,410,267	215,843,249
Crockery	£	1,688,325	1,059,133	1,370,185	3,055,682	3,576,206	5,407,346
Glass and glassware	£	637,461	649,956	689,700	1,440,547	2,618,787	3,018,288
Paper, printing	£	912,536	512,116	672,875	1,129,075	3,049,646	2,471,704
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	3,089,780	2,184,818	2,509,542	5,122,149	7,197,214	6,623,518
Cinematograph films	lin.ft.	2,175,837	2,232,367	2,413,840	3,748,458	5,254,387	4,988,192
	£	73,590,662	65,724,616	69,705,499	81,666,820	65,821,810	107,498,516
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	644,618	542,384	571,532	644,728	744,277	1,034,989
Arms and explosives	£	6,382,350	6,281,701	7,083,396	9,577,915	11,035,975	11,877,918
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	1,231,323	23,390,841	20,649,668	4,562,633	2,012,846	3,242,599
All other articles	£	200,368	11,032	39,671	137,882	433,649	626,065
	£	36,643,196	59,530,421	45,034,257	54,121,055	90,138,342	111,105,211
Total Imports	£	116,754,029	215,007,629	178,857,096	209,484,823	339,746,128	415,194,200

(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 1944-45 to 1948-49 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Butter centl.	2,295,428	937,391	1,376,113	1,336,423	1,847,738	1,835,520
Cheese "	359,236	335,138	327,662	535,553	509,445	582,539
Eggs in shell doz.	10,144,344	520,910	7,291,224	17,493,879	14,518,033	19,604,507
Beef centl.	2,719,638	612,097	1,107,913	1,803,385	2,371,501	1,916,531
Lamb "	1,583,327	1,087,725	390,468	1,120,945	1,030,888	873,548
Mutton "	281,558	379,176	175,278	522,084	193,941	275,090
Pork "	307,164	398,818	307,729	187,053	37,281	201,259
Milk and cream "	191,039	468,711	641,886	1,038,742	(b) 932,832	(b) 980,520
Fruits—						
Dried "	1,681,270	1,752,577	911,710	957,033	967,591	1,184,484
Fresh "	2,752,381	179,297	813,179	673,485	1,899,863	1,509,330
Barley "	1,309,084	99,736	351,052	1,127,798	4,025,008	5,438,162
Wheat bus.	63,129,023	32,391,450	12,484,156	12,175,543	60,173,560	83,129,458
Flour centl.	14,501,304	11,194,989	10,377,511	15,301,958	15,687,411	17,036,031
Sugar (cane) ton	443,014	114,011	150,972	117,004	100,351	415,194
Wine gal.	3,719,401	1,550,948	1,784,436	2,720,547	2,688,303	1,877,536
Tobacco, manufactured .. centl.	9,665	13,485	10,183	6,247	3,778	3,001
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	9,460,604	6,736,588	9,161,443	14,329,055	11,286,350	13,203,770
Pearl-shell cwt.	52,532	401	959	5,355	15,915	27,885
Sandalwood "	32,962	..	2,856	22,426	2,946	3,117
Tallow (unrefined) "	562,500	421,584	141,832	60,243	68,540	142,179
Coal ton	382,085	189,198	75,883	44,375	67,228	36,913
Ores and concentrates .. cwt.	5,916,685	4,982,482	4,634,106	4,799,965	4,577,737	4,139,214
Copper "	21,555	3,597	142,996	37,143	37,803	24,034
Lead, pig "	4,099,919	4,011,224	2,090,293	2,509,064	2,255,410	2,549,002
Zinc—bars, blocks, slabs, ingots .. "	892,630	1,203,580	963,804	916,277	500,297	700,584
Tin—Ingots "	29,431	9,680	5,012	265	14	1
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)						
sup. ft.	77,833,352	14,471,849	21,754,664	27,935,061	23,813,186	24,794,384
Soap centl.	49,871	99,779	183,053	125,700	23,599	37,619

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft. (b) Excludes particulars of Infants' and Invalids' Foods (essentially of Milk) included for previous years.

(ii) *Values.* The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with the year 1938-39 are shown in the following table:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED : VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

Article.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Butter "	12,891,837	8,249,506	12,271,662	12,569,922	20,629,483	23,806,460
Cheese "	1,073,931	1,975,113	1,688,700	2,643,355	3,253,273	4,006,930
Eggs in shell "	638,159	51,551	638,014	1,416,549	1,575,073	2,360,381
Meats "	11,776,637	14,094,530	14,005,015	21,130,318	22,583,235	29,723,505
Milk and cream "	791,011	1,780,297	2,367,444	4,341,963	(b) 4,608,041	(b) 5,546,604
Fruits—						
Dried "	2,864,676	3,571,171	2,149,220	2,429,584	2,543,140	3,449,502
Fresh "	2,022,874	318,351	1,264,681	1,549,890	3,886,059	3,116,571
Preserved in liquid "	1,267,070	508,108	891,601	2,114,248	2,762,790	4,131,554
Barley "	341,935	57,277	359,741	1,636,020	8,134,000	6,864,173
Wheat "	8,734,974	9,752,156	6,223,325	6,338,389	52,812,541	67,041,762
Flour "	4,540,210	6,731,717	11,336,621	22,534,957	31,823,013	35,042,310
Sugar (cane) "	4,177,584	1,853,628	3,059,599	2,712,052	3,062,450	13,199,309
Wine "	981,143	595,278	740,588	1,181,482	1,429,768	991,822
Tobacco, manufactured "	225,025	474,438	373,222	220,086	138,482	124,762
Hides and skins "	4,094,754	6,501,200	11,833,201	15,423,238	12,346,521	12,205,406
Wool "	42,629,461	49,386,611	69,260,397	126,103,960	148,737,915	231,395,766
Pearl-shell "	244,266	5,198	16,917	149,975	408,681	606,767
Sandalwood "	42,330	..	7,584	110,267	35,571	35,635
Tallow (unrefined) "	483,034	669,490	303,489	317,002	461,739	965,344
Coal "	347,054	223,677	92,761	54,754	108,733	97,353
Ores and concentrates "	1,846,931	1,753,509	1,738,589	3,169,438	4,412,224	5,460,096
Copper "	15,656	26,312	606,430	177,190	19,804	147,280
Lead, pig "	4,266,566	5,556,418	4,075,098	8,598,565	10,909,053	16,348,900
Zinc—bars, blocks, slabs, ingots .. "	887,421	1,879,103	2,162,504	2,713,001	1,821,509	3,254,244
Tin, Ingots "	370,137	181,430	96,231	5,201	384	25
Leather "	626,198	559,970	925,649	1,961,284	1,469,421	1,565,866
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)						
sup. ft.	926,504	356,512	591,246	780,041	768,968	883,981
Soap "	74,504	277,649	48,865	306,277	103,252	184,207
Gold "	14,958,633	..	26,411,299	1,232	3,830,938	4,281
Silver "	992,486	9,485	38,759	77,164	1,109,340	1,392,107
All other articles "	10,342,670	32,115,333	42,722,329	61,632,162	58,729,794	67,216,341
Unrecorded Exports (Estimated) "	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	..
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	135,475,761	151,605,108	218,820,784	304,453,566	404,715,685	541,259,244

(a) Excludes undressed timber not measured in super. ft. (b) Excludes particulars of Infants' and Invalids' Foods (essentially of Milk) included for previous years.

5. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The table hereunder shows the value of imports into Australia, during each of the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 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 ..	46,358,322	66,858,671	113,216,993	3,537,036	116,754,029
1944-45 ..	170,780,451	41,310,287	212,090,738	2,916,891	215,007,629
1945-46 ..	118,565,992	58,529,602	177,095,594	1,761,502	178,857,096
1946-47 ..	98,282,215	110,060,181	208,342,396	1,142,427	209,484,823
1947-48 ..	143,894,126	194,191,128	338,085,254	1,660,874	339,746,128
1948-49 ..	179,202,477	234,853,313	414,055,790	1,138,410	415,194,200

6. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the recorded value of exports from Australia during the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with the year 1938-39, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion, showing the exports of Australian Produce and Other Produce separately :—

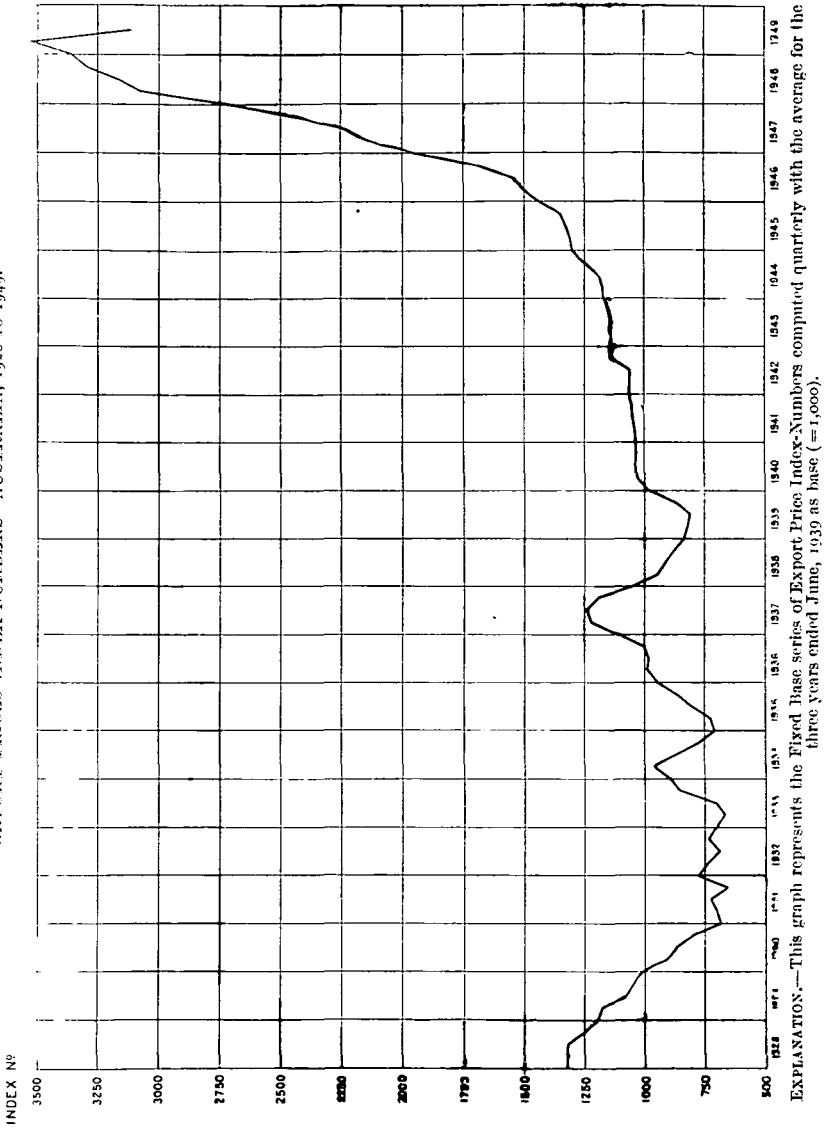
EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION : AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

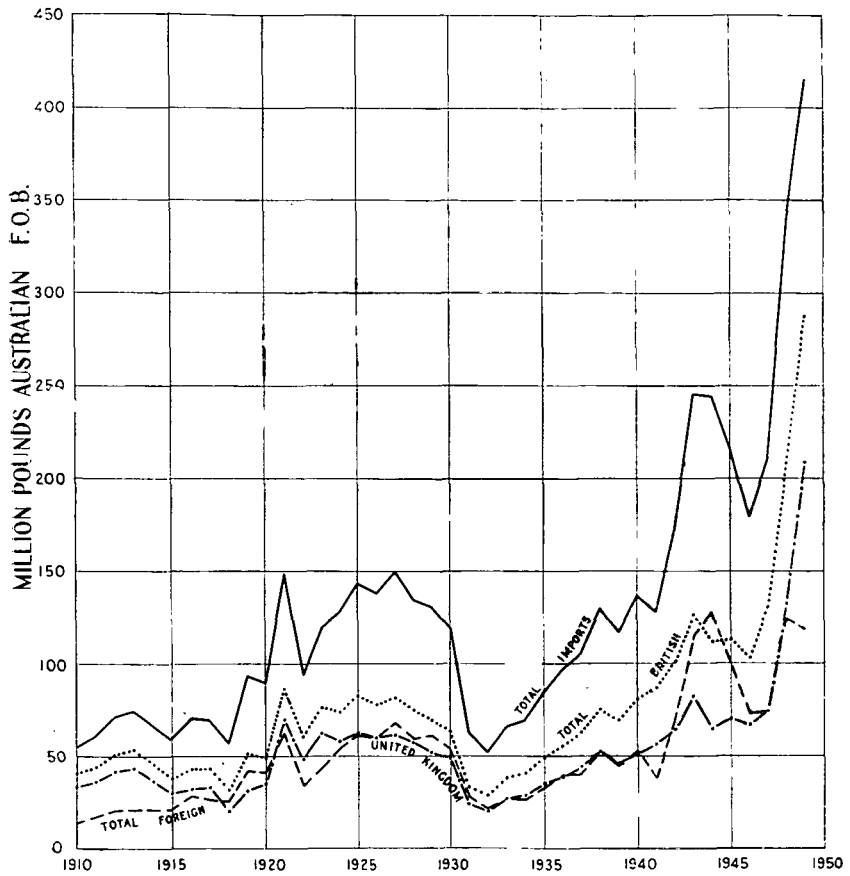
Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total.
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	
1938-39 ..	119,524,594	2,008,706	121,533,300	15,951,167	3,011,845	18,963,012	140,496,312
1944-45 ..	151,595,497	3,666,381	155,261,878	9,611	..	9,611	155,271,489
1945-46 ..	192,287,181	4,136,654	196,423,835	26,533,603	330,172	26,863,775	223,287,610
1946-47 ..	304,374,458	4,534,371	308,908,829	79,108	40,695	119,803	309,028,632
1947-48 ..	399,774,831	5,213,990	404,988,821	4,940,854	24,654	4,965,508	409,954,329
1948-49 ..	539,862,675	4,898,131	544,760,806	1,396,569	173,120	1,569,689	546,330,495

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 compared with the year 1938-39 have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff.

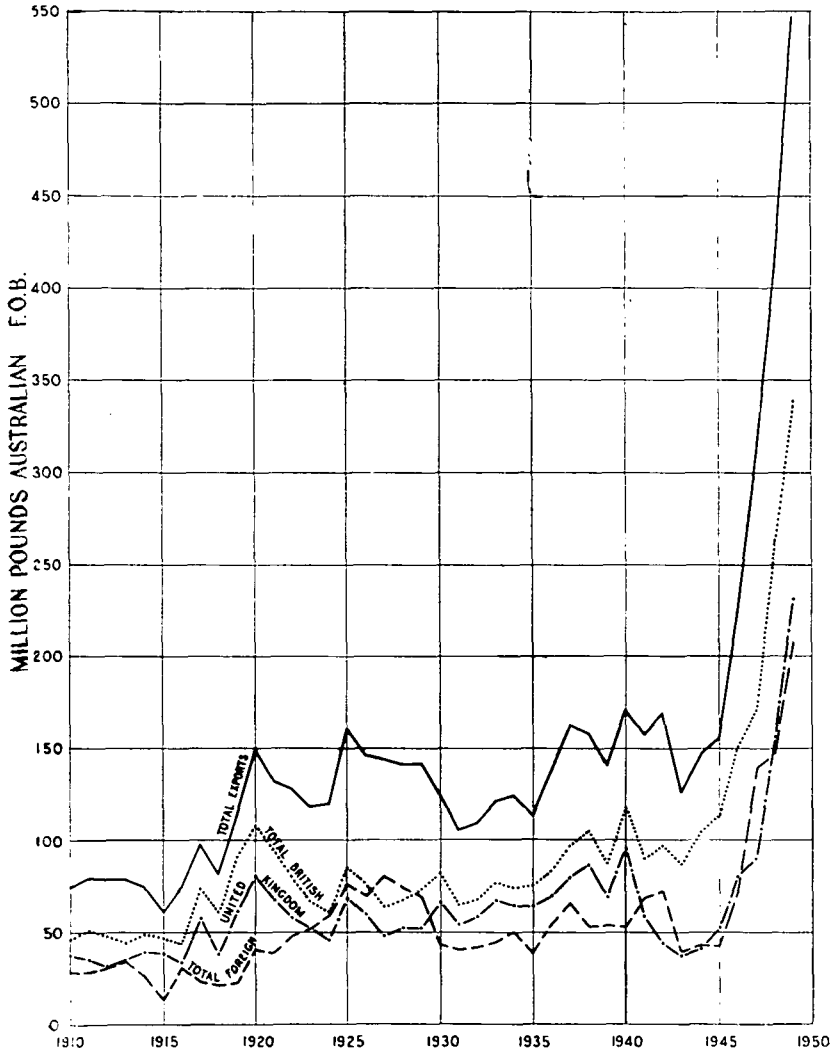
EXPORT PRICES INDEX-NUMBERS—AUSTRALIA, 1928 TO 1949.



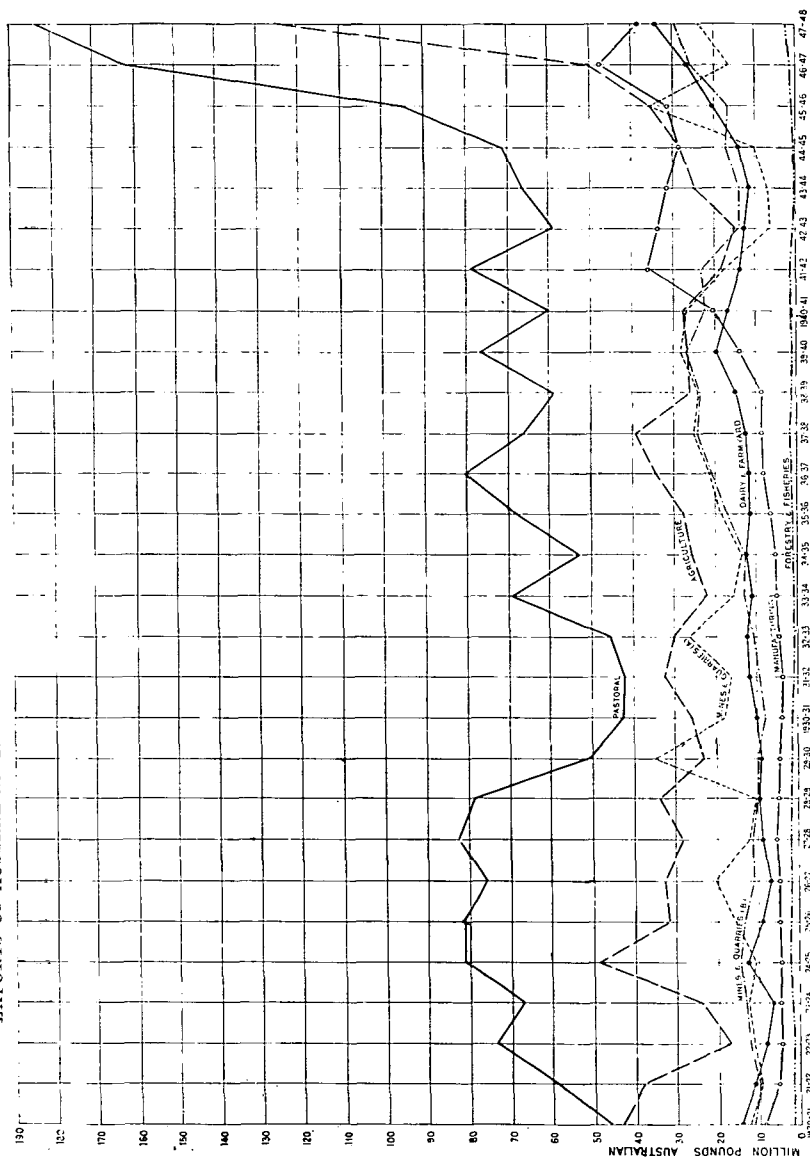
IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1949



EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1949.



EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 TO 1947-48.



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

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE TARIFF : AUSTRALIA.

(£.)

Tariff Division.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages ..	1,041,967	1,124,765	512,337	540,970	1,087,211	1,326,677
II. Tobacco and Preparations thereof	2,124,831	3,531,078	5,124,697	4,114,441	7,725,907	9,186,379
III. Sugar ..	45,639	17,334	19,192	189,303	48,921	40,713
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	7,217,988	9,233,027	10,180,141	12,504,557	22,884,379	21,492,239
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof and Attire ..	18,150,192	41,014,379	23,334,060	42,428,306	81,420,582	94,888,675
VI. Metals and Machinery ..	25,271,834	50,287,127	13,431,795	24,236,051	44,869,199	80,103,389
VII. Oils, Paints and Varnishes ..	10,898,215	21,510,834	15,766,014	20,087,367	34,277,082	44,902,665
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China Glass and Stone ..	2,631,754	1,737,508	2,179,150	3,947,533	7,510,221	7,956,592
IX. Drugs and Chemicals ..	4,600,329	4,650,664	4,418,231	6,836,767	7,533,585	8,112,362
X. Wood, Wicker and Cane ..	2,410,782	1,389,015	1,328,735	3,382,131	4,480,507	8,251,139
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods ..	2,332,386	1,467,718	1,857,010	3,789,211	4,909,816	6,670,935
XII. Hides, Leather and Rubber ..	2,137,699	2,090,747	2,742,941	5,521,018	5,911,538	7,852,612
XIII. Paper and Stationery ..	7,379,510	7,560,621	5,669,856	11,792,438	20,116,914	20,071,874
XIV. Vehicles ..	10,560,164	41,273,951	3,013,021	15,375,503	23,759,972	41,817,363
XV. Musical Instruments ..	325,627	11,032	35,761	146,493	420,932	655,298
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	16,088,082	25,190,938	87,482,653	53,450,307	71,119,488	60,719,858
Total, Merchandise ..	113,216,993	212,090,738	177,095,594	208,342,396	338,085,254	414,055,790
Total, Specie and Bullion ..	3,537,036	2,916,891	1,761,502	1,142,427	1,660,874	1,138,410
Grand Total ..	116,754,029	215,007,629	178,857,096	209,484,823	339,746,128	415,194,200

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. ; 1944-45, 8.0 per cent. ; 1945-46, 12.7 per cent. ; 1946-47, 17.1 per cent. ; 1947-48, 14.9 per cent. ; and 1948-49, 14.0 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. ; 1944-45, 8.9 per cent. ; 1945-46, 14.3 per cent. ; 1946-47, 19.8 per cent. ; 1947-48, 17.0 per cent. ; and 1948-49, 15.3 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. ; 1944-45, 41.1 per cent. ; 1945-46, 38.4 per cent. ; 1946-47, 32.3 per cent. ; 1947-48, 26.0 per cent. ; and 1948-49, 24.7 per cent. The calculations are based on Australian 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.—The value of goods cleared for Australian consumption classified under protective and revenue duties and the gross duty collected are shown in respect of the United Kingdom and other countries for each of the years 1937-38 to 1939-40 in Official Year Book No. 37, page 418. Information for a later year is not yet available.

§ 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 1940-41 to 1948-49, compared with 1938-39, with fuel oils separate, is shown 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).
1938-39.. ..	606,515	2,105,619	1944-45	8,229,307	11,373,252
1940-41.. ..	1,674,133	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
1942-43.. ..	3,833,414	6,016,334	1947-48	2,551,736	5,509,945
1943-44.. ..	6,078,800	8,478,714	1948-49	3,830,986	7,814,722

In addition to fuel oils, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1948-49 were—Bunker coal, £836,117; meats, £878,934; tobacco and cigarettes, £56,735; vegetables £115,809; ale, beer and porter, £74,281; butter, £123,088; fish, £139,783; and oils other than fuel, £163,794.

§ 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 1944-45 to 1948-49.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION : AUSTRALIA.
(£.)

Item.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—Specie ..	16,686	..	246	7	..	165
Bullion ..	3,439,322	1,427,303	1,176,256	1,122,570	1,643,606	1,108,506
In Matte ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,456,008	1,427,303	1,176,502	1,122,577	1,643,606	1,108,671
Silver—Specie ..	57,841	1,489,157	173,482	11,286	5,753	20,970
Bullion ..	22,963	431	2,047	8,564	11,502	8,769
In Matte ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	80,804	1,489,588	175,529	19,850	17,255	29,739
Bronze—Specie ..	224	..	409,471	..	13	..
Total ..	3,537,036	2,916,891	1,761,502	1,142,427	1,660,874	1,138,410

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

Item.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
EXPORTS.						
Gold—Specie ..	110,204	..	..	..	30	..
Bullion ..	17,843,088	..	26,411,299	1,345	3,830,908	4,281
Total ..	17,953,292	..	26,411,299	1,345	3,830,938	4,281
Silver—Specie ..	42,726	9,485	346,799	81,132	64,488	249,052
Bullion ..	966,716	..	22,132	36,727	1,069,956	1,281,500
Total ..	1,009,442	9,485	368,931	117,859	1,134,444	1,530,552
Bronze—Specie ..	278	126	83,545	599	126	34,856
Total—						
Australian Produce ..	15,951,167	9,611	26,533,603	79,108	4,940,854	1,396,569
Other Produce ..	3,011,845	..	330,172	40,695	24,654	173,120
Grand Total ..	18,963,012	9,611	26,863,775	119,803	4,965,508	1,569,689

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 1948-49:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES: AUSTRALIA,
1948-49.
(£.)

Country.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
IMPORTS.			
Australia(a)	14,788	133	14,921
United Kingdom	31	1,049	1,080
Australian Territories—			
New Guinea .. .. .	..	790,201	790,201
Papua .. .. .	..	3,511	3,511
New Zealand	1,001	322,154	323,155
Pacific Islands—Fiji .. .. .	..	184	184
Total British Countries	15,820	1,117,232	1,133,052
France .. .. .	..	43	43
French Dependencies—New Caledonia	158	..	158
United States of America	5,157	..	5,157
Total Foreign Countries	5,315	43	5,358
Grand Total	21,135	1,117,275	1,138,410

(a) Australian produce reimported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES :
AUSTRALIA, 1948-49—continued.
 (£.)

Country.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
EXPORTS.			
United Kingdom	11,116	1,276,062	1,287,178
Australian Territories—			
New Guinea	63,700	..	63,700
Norfolk Island	321	..	321
Papua	23,200	..	23,200
Ceylon	276	..	276
Cyprus	45	..	45
East Africa—Kenya	167	..	167
Hong Kong	36	75	111
New Zealand	15,010	9,557	24,567
Pacific Islands—			
Fiji	50	87	137
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	20	..	20
New Hebrides	17,400	..	17,400
Norfolk Island	1,500	..	1,500
Tonga	1,380	..	1,380
Union of South Africa	866	..	866
Total British Countries	135,087	1,285,781	1,420,868
Netherlands Dependencies—Indonesia	145,150	..	145,150
United States of America	3,671	..	3,671
Total Foreign Countries	148,821	..	148,821
Grand Total	283,908	1,285,781	1,569,689

§ 14. Exports according to Industries.

1. Classification.—The following table provides an analysis of the exports of Australian produce, according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced, for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 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 500 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.**

Industrial Group.	1913.(a)		1938-39.		1947-48.		1948-49.	
	£'000.	Index No.	£'000.	Index No.	£'000.	Index No.	£'000.	Index No.
Agriculture ..	10,678	100	26,361	247	123,142	1,153	150,379	1,408
Pastoral ..	42,057	100	59,115	141	183,336	436	272,702	648
Dairy and Farm- yard ..	3,855	100	15,640	406	34,125	885	43,434	1,127
Mines and Quarries b	21,926	100	23,984	109	29,370	134	37,882	173
Fisheries ..	425	100	288	68	725	171	1,515	356
Forestry ..	1,106	100	1,056	95	1,463	132	1,875	170
Total, Primary Produce ..	80,047	100	126,444	158	372,161	465	507,787	634
Manufacturing ..	2,305	100	8,650	375	38,465	1,669	39,900	1,731
Total ..	82,352	100	135,094	164	410,626	499	547,687	665

(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, 44.6 per cent. in 1947–48, and 50.0 per cent. in 1948–49.

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. After declining to 16.2 per cent. in 1946–47, it rose again in 1947–48 to 30.0 per cent., but declined in 1948–49 to 27.6 per cent.

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 8.3 per cent. in 1947–48 and to 8.0 per cent. in 1948–49. 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 1947–48 and 1948–49 the percentages were only 7.2 and 6.9 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 15.7 per cent. in 1945–46. In 1947–48 it was 9.4 per cent. and in 1948–49 7.3 per cent.

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 1938–39 to 1947–48, 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 : 1938–39 TO 1947–48.**

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	1,209,249	17.04	377,741	18.99	31.24
Pastoral	1,325,168	18.67	912,789	45.90	68.88
Dairy and Farmyard ..	755,550	10.65	184,834	9.29	24.46
Mining	381,868	5.38	213,960	10.76	56.03
Forestry and Fisheries ..	214,791	3.03	10,968	0.55	5.11
Total, Primary Produce..	3,886,626	54.77	1,700,292	85.49	43.75
Manufacturing	3,210,324	45.23	288,566	14.51	(a) 8.99
Total	7,096,950	100.00	1,988,858	100.00	28.02

(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 shown 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 80 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, 1935, 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 1948-49.	
			Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wool	lb.	975,000,000	49.05	45.63	51.34	50.02
Wheat (a)	Bushel	101,000,000	18.34	17.06	21.78	21.22
Butter	Cwt.	2,140,000	12.21	11.36	8.17	7.96
Metals—						
Silver	Oz.	7,300,000	0.68	0.64	0.48	0.47
	(standard)					
Copper	Ton	3,600	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.17
Tin	"	1,300	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.23
Spelter	"	99,000	2.05	1.90	2.52	2.45
Lead	"	208,500	4.10	3.81	6.68	6.50
Meats—						
Beef	lb.	182,000,000	2.56	2.38	1.42	1.39
Lamb	"	138,000,000	3.56	3.31	1.58	1.54
Mutton	"	44,000,000	0.58	0.54	0.26	0.25
Pork	"	16,000,000	0.43	0.40	0.24	0.23
Sugar	Ton	305,000	2.58	2.40	2.56	2.49
Dried Fruits—						
Sultanas	"	38,200	1.45	1.35	0.66	0.64
Lexias	"	3,000	0.12	0.11	0.05	0.05
Currants	"	13,400	0.37	0.35	0.19	0.19
Tallow	Cwt.	600,000	0.69	0.64	0.81	0.79
Hides—						
Cattle	lb.	28,000,000	0.64	0.59	0.76	0.74
Calf	"	1,800,000	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.10
Gold	Oz. (fine)	937,000	..	6.98	..	2.57
			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 foregoing 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 $5 \times .4905$, or 2.45 per cent. to the index as a whole (excluding gold), and $5 \times .4563$, 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 1948-49 were chosen at any time as a new base period for the index.

The following table shows export price index-numbers for Australia for individual commodities, groups of commodities, and all groups combined for the financial years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 1942-43 to 1948-49 and monthly for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49. 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.

All export parities are calculated from price quotations from the most reliable and representative sources available. In most cases the prices used are those at which current sales are being effected. For some metals, however, the prices are the average value of current realizations in various markets and hence show some irregularity.

In respect of wheat, during 1948 it became impossible to determine "prices at which current sales are being effected" because a very large proportion of exportable wheat was being sold forward on long-term contracts and at widely differing prices. In August,

1949 export sales of wheat became subject to the International Wheat Agreement, under which maximum and minimum export prices are fixed for a specified quota of wheat. Wheat in excess of the quota is sold on the open market at contract prices. A new series of wheat prices was introduced into the index in June, 1948 to meet the effect of the practice of selling on contract. This is based on average actual realizations for current shipments and, for comparability, the price index of wheat and the aggregate index were revised on this basis as from July, 1945. Prices realized for wheat shipped between November, 1948 and June, 1949 have now been adjusted in accordance with the terms of the relevant contract with the United Kingdom Government and the index accordingly revised. Immediately prior to devaluation of the £ on 19th September, 1949, the Australian equivalent of the maximum prices for International Wheat Agreement wheat was 11s. 2d. per bushel. This maximum then rose to 16s. 1d., but this change and the corresponding change in the price of other wheat has as yet had little effect on realizations for current shipments.

In respect of wool, "price 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 obtain precision and recent prices are subject to possible revision, but this will not affect either trend or level of the index appreciably.

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	1,156	1,144
1937-38 ..	989	1,110	1,074	962	1,066	925	1,034	1,002	999	982	1,025	1,022
1938-39 ..	793	656	1,011	842	956	1,040	940	781	872	1,030	819	834
1942-43 ..	1,165	1,055	1,140	1,004	1,122	1,519	1,116	1,192	1,447	1,188	1,137	1,141
1943-44 ..	1,165	1,155	1,140	1,127	1,132	1,585	1,207	1,231	1,514	1,188	1,170	1,171
1944-45 ..	1,165	1,536	1,474	1,256	1,218	1,715	1,282	1,447	1,474	1,204	1,304	1,297
1945-46 ..	1,165	2,130	1,474	1,956	1,234	2,130	1,375	1,519	1,518	1,223	1,477	1,459
1946-47 ..	1,690	3,046	1,734	3,076	1,393	2,644	1,523	3,038	3,344	1,223	2,066	2,007
1947-48 ..	2,901	4,195	1,935	3,723	1,464	3,203	1,566	3,607	3,643	1,223	2,969	2,847
1948-49 ..	3,642	4,734	2,330	4,781	1,706	3,426	1,619	4,078	4,206	1,223	3,478	3,321
1947-48—												
July ..	1,923	3,676	1,734	3,515	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,038	3,222	1,223	2,340	2,263
August ..	2,376	3,790	1,734	3,493	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,038	3,366	1,223	2,583	2,488
September ..	2,451	3,861	1,734	3,523	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,038	3,366	1,223	2,636	2,536
October ..	2,564	3,815	1,734	3,584	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,797	3,678	1,223	2,693	2,591
November ..	2,866	3,829	2,035	3,557	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,797	3,678	1,223	2,879	2,764
December ..	2,866	4,013	2,035	3,589	1,446	3,004	1,569	3,797	3,678	1,223	2,915	2,797
January ..	3,243	4,274	2,035	3,685	1,446	3,402	1,569	3,797	3,678	1,223	3,166	3,032
February ..	3,394	4,461	2,035	3,621	1,446	3,402	1,569	3,797	4,043	1,223	3,274	3,130
March ..	3,168	4,558	2,035	3,789	1,446	3,402	1,557	3,797	3,873	1,223	3,191	3,054
April ..	3,092	4,597	2,035	4,021	1,446	3,402	1,557	3,797	3,834	1,223	3,178	3,042
May ..	3,281	4,710	2,035	4,055	1,554	3,402	1,557	3,797	3,652	1,223	3,301	3,157
June ..	3,583	4,748	2,955	4,246	1,554	3,402	1,572	3,797	3,652	1,223	3,468	3,313
1948-49—												
July ..	3,470	4,746	2,330	4,388	1,554	3,402	1,572	3,797	3,391	1,223	3,458	3,303
August ..	3,470	4,621	2,330	4,427	1,554	3,402	1,572	3,797	3,365	1,223	3,437	3,284
September ..	3,545	4,493	2,330	4,380	1,554	3,402	1,572	3,797	3,417	1,223	3,448	3,293
October ..	3,281	4,429	2,330	4,728	1,757	3,402	1,572	4,172	3,847	1,223	3,352	3,204
November ..	3,658	4,382	2,330	4,687	1,757	3,402	1,572	4,172	4,186	1,223	3,529	3,368
December ..	3,997	4,184	2,330	4,805	1,757	3,402	1,572	4,172	4,199	1,223	3,667	3,497
January ..	3,997	3,967	2,330	5,508	1,757	3,450	1,572	4,172	4,421	1,223	3,682	3,511
February ..	4,111	3,827	2,330	5,513	1,757	3,450	1,572	4,172	4,711	1,223	3,705	3,532
March ..	4,111	3,794	2,330	5,347	1,757	3,450	1,707	4,172	4,682	1,223	3,699	3,525
April ..	3,319	3,802	2,330	4,580	1,757	3,450	1,707	4,172	4,822	1,223	3,253	3,111
May ..	3,356	3,711	2,330	4,524	1,757	3,450	1,716	4,172	4,812	1,223	3,251	3,112
June ..	3,394	3,650	2,330	4,486	1,757	3,450	1,716	4,172	4,617	1,223	3,237	3,115

(a) Non-Ferrous—silver, copper, tin, spelter, lead. (b) Beef, lamb, mutton, pork. (c) Sultanas, lexias, 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 1947-48 and 1948-49 :—

MONTHLY EXPORT PRICE INDEX (CHANGING WEIGHTS) : AUSTRALIA.

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

Month.	1947-48.		1948-49.	
	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	1,458	1,458	1,514	1,514
August	1,607	1,535	1,303	1,424
September	1,441	1,502	1,265	1,376
October	1,433	1,480	1,245	1,337
November	1,462	1,476	1,232	1,310
December	1,462	1,474	1,294	1,306
January	1,553	1,488	1,164	1,280
February	1,551	1,497	1,112	1,249
March	1,499	1,498	1,142	1,234
April	1,422	1,489	988	1,209
May	1,487	1,489	963	1,178
June	1,532	1,493	912	1,149

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

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

In the following table the figures, 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, 1948.**

Country.	Trade (£'000,000).			Trade per Head of Population (£ s. d.)		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports	Total.
Australia (a) ..	414.0	539.9	953.9	53 1 9	69 4 5	122 6 2
United Kingdom ..	2,616.0	2,154.1	4,770.1	52 5 9	43 1 1	95 6 10
Canada ..	820.5	965.9	1,786.4	63 13 9	74 19 7	138 13 4
India ..	488.0	397.7	885.7	1 8 6	1 3 3	2 11 9
New Zealand ..	139.4	160.2	299.6	75 14 8	87 0 2	162 14 10
Belgium ..	613.8	520.6	1,134.4	71 14 8	60 16 10	132 11 6
Brazil ..	350.3	362.1	712.4	7 4 8	7 9 6	14 14 2
Czechoslovakia ..	234.9	234.5	469.4	19 0 9	19 0 0	38 0 9
Denmark ..	222.3	177.8	400.1	53 1 0	42 8 10	95 9 10
France ..	988.8	651.5	1,640.3	24 4 9	15 19 4	40 4 1
Netherlands ..	588.3	318.4	906.7	59 11 3	32 10 4	92 1 7
Norway ..	233.8	129.7	363.5	73 9 11	40 15 6	114 5 5
Portugal ..	128.8	54.9	183.7	15 6 6	6 10 8	21 17 2
Sweden ..	429.0	345.7	774.7	62 6 7	50 4 7	112 11 2
Switzerland ..	362.2	248.4	610.6	78 11 7	53 17 10	132 9 5
U.S.A. ..	2,226.5	3,987.0	6,213.5	15 3 10	27 4 1	42 7 11

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1949.

§ 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, 1947-48 and 1948-49 are shown in the following table.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES: VALUE.
(£.)

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	United States of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	273,987	2,815	10,987	6,360	263,250	862,574
	1938-39	342,323	1,132	624	200,217	307,528	1,823,802
	1947-48	698,009	3,568	..	..	260,504	3,696,165
	1948-49	762,307	9,718	6,493	55	308,862	3,961,370
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,117,301	312,550	130,543	1,537	2,553	1,772,345
	1938-39	699,816	66,852	4,925	179	1,345	820,762
	1947-48	573,252	155,020	31	1	617	762,354
	1948-49	677,266	221,023	11	..	1,130	984,863
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	11,153,851	874,705	1,558,587	433,221	567,535	18,145,113
	1938-39	11,438,102	468,604	574,233	2,901,392	321,213	20,241,952
	1947-48	44,122,544	1,777,618	12,765	970,190	19,421,173	96,065,101
	1948-49	70,778,109	2,049,625	390,732	623,905	2,565,308	109,197,688
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	12,656,487	197,644	2,166,366	6,969	3,474,797	19,723,785
	1938-39	20,801,191	60,881	1,652,322	191,029	7,850,415	35,652,840
	1947-48	52,680,953	133,642	597,073	2,130	22,123,510	85,378,948
	1948-49	92,402,903	389,407	750,439	135,359	21,588,437	128,035,543
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,628,836	19,960	242,547	9,699	367,420	2,853,186
	1938-39	3,358,030	58,792	361,085	100,811	424,732	7,651,557
	1947-48	8,087,860	304,875	273	68	3,027,392	23,383,243
	1948-49	8,185,359	103,791	12,916	1,567	696,567	21,060,945
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	474,468	80,160	240,003	17,573	125,802	1,312,745
	1938-39	313,843	35,715	197,068	199,848	139,058	1,632,030
	1947-48	2,478,602	86,623	110	150	50,791	4,130,770
	1948-49	2,836,687	322,471	112,322	340	35,506	4,914,539
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	591,742	36,630	412,483	19,563	57,239	1,425,093
	1938-39	1,078,691	19,357	233,161	208,600	102,437	2,122,650
	1947-48	4,938,886	40,381	776	281	445,836	7,250,489
	1948-49	5,992,800	49,837	21,499	84,393	185,574	7,841,593
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	928,972	223,382	276,858	126,677	191,828	2,477,420
	1938-39	2,608,761	223,691	543,480	54,322	1,144,194	6,382,351
	1947-48	5,086,256	252,793	7,226	996	2,174,198	11,035,975
	1948-49	5,884,841	430,381	238,929	109,983	1,264,216	11,877,918
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	441,634	62,517	315,873	626	394,870	1,562,810
	1938-39	282,345	5,676	54,006	43,565	130,228	1,926,142
	1947-48	1,634,747	10,347	4	1	577,545	5,352,188
	1948-49	3,068,682	12,522	123	1,701	308,143	6,695,123
Total, above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	29,267,278	1,810,363	5,354,247	622,225	5,445,294	50,135,071
	1938-39	40,923,102	940,700	3,620,904	3,899,983	10,421,150	77,654,086
	1947-48	120,301,109	2,764,867	618,258	973,817	48,081,566	237,055,233
	1948-49	190,528,954	3,588,775	1,533,464	957,303	26,953,740	294,569,582
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	37,270,765	2,022,993	6,397,948	864,944	9,927,795	72,905,553
	1938-39	40,077,981	1,172,072	4,709,593	4,666,238	10,607,927	110,582,966
	1947-48	132,236,757	3,118,375	639,154	1,433,127	68,823,479	331,485,239
	1948-49	209,311,774	3,997,862	1,849,345	1,710,558	41,522,325	406,042,732

Stated as percentages the figures in the preceding table are shown below.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES : PERCENTAGES.
(Per Cent.)

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	United States of America.	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
	1947-48	18.88	0.09	..	..	7.05	100
	1948-49	19.24	0.23	0.16	0.00	7.79	100
Spirituuous 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
	1947-48	75.19	20.33	0.00	0.00	0.08	100
	1948-49	68.88	22.44	0.00	..	0.11	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
	1947-48	45.92	1.85	0.01	1.01	20.02	100
	1948-49	64.82	1.87	0.36	0.57	1.97	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
	1947-48	61.70	0.15	0.69	0.00	25.91	100
	1948-49	72.16	0.30	0.59	0.11	16.86	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
	1947-48	34.58	1.30	0.00	0.00	12.95	100
	1948-49	38.86	0.49	0.06	0.00	3.31	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
	1947-48	60.03	2.09	0.00	0.00	1.23	100
	1948-49	57.72	6.56	2.28	0.01	0.72	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1938-39	50.82	0.91	10.98	9.83	4.83	100
	1947-48	68.12	0.56	0.00	0.00	6.15	100
	1948-49	76.42	0.63	0.27	1.08	2.37	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
	1947-48	46.08	2.29	0.07	0.00	19.70	100
	1948-49	49.54	3.62	2.01	0.92	10.64	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
	1947-48	30.54	0.19	0.00	0.00	10.79	100
	1948-49	44.94	0.19	0.00	0.02	4.60	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
	1947-48	50.75	1.17	0.26	0.41	20.28	100
	1948-48	64.68	1.22	0.52	0.32	9.15	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1938-39	41.67	1.06	4.26	4.22	15.10	100
	1947-48	39.89	0.94	0.19	0.43	20.76	100
	1948-49	51.55	0.98	0.46	0.42	10.23	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £50,135,071 during 1913 to £77,654,086 in 1938-39 and to £237,055,233 in 1947-48. In 1948-49 it had increased to £294,569,582. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £128,035,543 in 1948-49) and (b) apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres (value £109,197,688 in 1948-49). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 80.5 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1948-49.

In 1938-39 the United Kingdom supplied 52.69 per cent. of the total value of competitive goods. In 1913 the corresponding figure was 58.38 per cent. and in 1948-49 64.68 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. Owing to the effects of war it was reduced to 0.06 per cent. in 1946-47 and in 1948-49 it was 0.32 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 20.28 per cent. in 1947-48, falling to 9.15 per cent. in 1948-49.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 1.21 per cent. in 1938-39 and to 1.22 in 1948-49.

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 1948-49 was 0.52 per cent.

§ 18. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years.

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record overseas 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 1947 to 1949 :—

OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS : AUSTRALIA.

(£'000.)

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
QUARTER ENDED MARCH.						
1939	28,611	30,905	925	4,361	29,536	35,266
1947	51,900	73,702	295	22	52,195	73,724
1948	86,409	119,520	392	219	86,801	119,739
1949	106,656	140,794	126	285	106,782	141,079
QUARTER ENDED JUNE.						
1939	26,815	26,309	703	4,798	27,518	31,107
1947	64,300	79,868	397	6	64,607	79,874
1948	95,011	125,511	457	258	95,468	125,769
1949	108,231	138,618	325	343	108,556	138,961
QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER.						
1939	28,367	24,596	870	4,778	29,237	29,374
1947	79,091	66,358	430	370	79,521	66,728
1948	102,536	121,645	146	513	102,682	122,158
1949	113,005	109,095	461	183	113,466	109,278
QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER.						
1939	25,541	41,918	1,228	6,185	26,769	48,103
1947	77,574	93,600	382	4,118	77,956	97,718
1948	96,633	143,666	541	417	97,174	144,083
1949	127,219	149,259	484	388	127,703	149,647

OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS: AUSTRALIA—continued.

(£'000.)

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1939	109,334	123,728	3,726	20,122	113,060	143,850
1947	272,865	313,528	1,414	4,516	274,279	318,044
1948	380,589	510,342	1,536	1,407	382,125	511,749
1949	455,111	537,766	1,396	1,899	456,507	538,965

§ 19. Excise.

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on overseas 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 XVII. "Public Finance". The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during the years 1944-45 to 1948-49 as compared with the year 1938-39.

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

Article.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—						
Brandy	198,583	326,993	383,285	329,068	392,046	446,268
Gin	269,118	491,046	769,452	601,691	598,669	603,817
Whisky	157,705	371,688	385,502	371,574	426,426	466,984
Rum	347,648	304,686	606,386	580,203	675,279	690,816
Liqueurs	5,705	41,278	85,537	68,790	45,472	32,359
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	170	424	26,184	4,601	765	4,548
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific purposes	114,129	207,366	202,997	203,224	184,152	168,533
Spirits for Fortifying Wine ..	770,997	1,759,546	1,224,989	1,511,407	2,289,580	2,463,758
„ „ making Vinegar ..	17,965	70,305	71,649	62,930	58,675	63,345
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	gal. 23	gal. 36	gal. 16	gal. 62	gal. 3	gal. 1
Methylated Spirit .. ..	..	3,511,612	2,664,573	853,660	..	..
Spirits for the manufacture of	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Essences	57,376	89,398	91,372	92,393	100,520	88,881
Spirits for the Manufacture of Scents, etc.	47,778	115,190	110,805	101,979	86,711	84,124
Beer	gal. 83,904,645	gal. 94,578,430	gal. 99,669,860	gal. 119,473,969	gal. 118,090,552	gal. 138,838,184

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

Article.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i.	15,734,675	15,219,618	16,603,789	19,066,568	19,138,523	18,552,433
Hand-made	41,774	..	..	..	..	..
Unmanufactured, etc.	5,604,256	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Tobacco	21,380,705	15,219,618	16,603,789	19,066,568	19,138,523	18,552,433
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigars—Machine-made	71,051	38,212	37,007	32,028	36,425	55,012
Hand-made	187,450	77,418	91,217	110,577	125,837	111,467
Total, Cigars	258,501	115,630	128,224	142,605	162,262	166,479
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	6,891,144	7,413,219	7,914,168	9,042,625	9,782,288	9,559,936
Hand-made	114	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Cigarettes	6,891,258	7,413,219	7,914,168	9,042,625	9,782,288	9,559,936
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Snuff	..	662	583	660	..	..
	60 papers or tubes.	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	109,594,422	94,130,600	129,244,343	145,380,471	123,091,390
	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.
Matches	3,278,759	2,989,582	2,876,602	3,414,990	3,264,439	3,315,463
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Petrol	27,878,912	9,324,996	10,290,139	28,237,869	56,301,529	64,095,876
	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.
Playing Cards	117,412	87,836	74,579	91,603	116,339	134,826
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Carbonic Acid Gas	..	6,421,510	6,794,722	2,472,991	..	..
Dry Batteries and Cells	..	3,635,369	4,578,057	2,488,400	..	..
Saccharin	..	4,779	5,570	12,199	7,354	266

§ 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.