

CHAPTER XIII

OVERSEA TRADE

NOTE.—Because of the limitations of space, the statistics in this chapter are in the main restricted to summarized form. For details of imports and exports, reference should be made to the annual bulletins on *Oversea Trade* (preliminary and final), *Australian Exports*, and *Imports Cleared for Home Consumption*. Current information on oversea trade is contained in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics*, the *Monthly Bulletin of Oversea Trade Statistics*, and a preliminary monthly statement on *Australian Oversea Trade—Merchandise*. The *Australian Balance of Payments* (mimeographed statement) contains detailed information on this subject, and there are also the following additional mimeographed statements:—*Exports of Wool* (monthly), *Oversea Trade with Major Groups of Countries* (quarterly), *Trade of Australia with the United Kingdom* (half-yearly) and *Trade of Australia with Eastern Countries* (annually).

§ 1. Legislation affecting Oversea Trade

1. **Constitutional Powers.**—By the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*, section 51 (i), the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament. Under section 86 of the Constitution, the collection and control of duties of customs and excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution (*see pp. 18–19*).

2. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—The principal Commonwealth Acts affecting oversea trade at present in force are: the *Customs Act* 1901–1960; *Customs Tariff* 1933–1962; *Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference)* 1960–1962; *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference)* 1933–1962; *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference)* 1936–1959; *Customs Tariff (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Preference)* 1960–1962; *Customs Tariff (Primage Duties)* 1934–1958; *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act* 1961; *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1939–1957.

The Customs Act is the administrative Act under which the Department of Customs and Excise operates, while the Customs Tariffs provide the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time.

3. **The Customs Tariff.**—(i) *General.* The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8th October, 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The tariff has since been extensively amended. The Act at present in operation is the *Customs Tariff* 1933–1962.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from certain countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. Duties are also imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

Australia has three classes of tariff—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

(ii) *British Preference.* British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations in force at the time affecting the grant of 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. For the purpose of the preferential tariff, the following goods are deemed by section 151A of the *Customs Act* 1901–1960 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 75 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 25 per cent. (or 50 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 British Preferential Tariff also applies to the Republic of Ireland and, with the exception of a relatively small number of commodities which carry special rates of duty, to Canada, New Zealand (except Cook Islands) and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and the abovementioned preference conditions apply *mutatis mutandis* to each of those countries, except that in respect of New Zealand the percentage content of goods under clause (b) of the said conditions is 50 per cent. of New Zealand and Australian labour and materials or 75 per cent. of New Zealand and United Kingdom or of New Zealand, Australian and United Kingdom labour and materials. In relation to certain goods, the British Preferential Tariff also applies to specified countries of the Commonwealth of Nations and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and trust territories.

(iii) *Intermediate Tariff.* The Intermediate Tariff has been a feature of the Australian Tariff for a considerable number of years, although its effective application dates only from 1st January, 1937, consequent upon the conclusion of trade agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France in 1936. The countries to which the Intermediate Tariff applies include those countries with which Australia has concluded trade agreements (including tariff negotiations pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom. The Intermediate Tariff has also been extended to some countries to which Australia has no formal obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment. The countries and the particular tariff items to which the Intermediate Tariff applies are specified by order made in pursuance of section 9A of the *Customs Tariff* 1933–1962.

(iv) *General Tariff.* The General Tariff applies to goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff or special rates under trade agreements apply.

4. *Primage Duties.*—In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and origin thereof under the *Customs Tariff (Primage Duties)* 1934–1958. Other goods are exempt from primage duty. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

5. **Tariff Board.**—The *Tariff Board Act* 1921–1962 provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of eight members. Of these, two must, and three may, be members of the Commonwealth Public Service at the time of their appointment (or first appointments in the case of re-appointments). Members of the Board are appointed for terms of not less than one year and not more than five years. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to advise the government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industry.

The Minister of State for Trade is required to refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bounties and the effect of existing bounties; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff or by the restriction of the importation of any goods by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. In addition, the Minister may refer the following matters to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws on the Commonwealth; the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the Tariff. The Minister of State for Customs and Excise may refer to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the classification of goods in the Customs Tariff or Excise Tariff and matters in connexion with the interpretation of these Tariffs; the question of the value for duty of goods; whether goods not prescribed in departmental by-laws should be so prescribed; and any matters in respect of which action may be taken under the *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act* 1961.

Where a matter of the necessity for new or increased duties on any goods has been referred to the Board for inquiry and report, the Board may, in its report, recommend the restriction of the importation of those goods for such period as is specified in the report.

Inquiries conducted by the Board relating to a revision of the Tariff, a proposal for a bounty, a question under the *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act*, or any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff or by the restriction of the importation of any goods, are held in public, and evidence in such inquiries is taken in public on oath, unless the Board accepts evidence as confidential or in the form of a written statement by a witness on oath. The Board is required to make available to the public the contents of any such written statement except any matter which it accepts as confidential.

The Minister for Trade may also request a Special Advisory Authority to inquire into cases where urgent action may be necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending receipt and consideration of a full report by the Tariff Board. The Special Advisory Authority's report must be submitted to the Minister within thirty days of the making of the request. Temporary protection recommended by a Special Advisory Authority may be imposed, but may only operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Tariff Board on the goods concerned.

6. **Anti-dumping Legislation.**—The *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act* 1961 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

“Normal value” under the Act means:—

- (a) Fair market value in the country of export;
- (b) Price in the country of export to a third country;
- (c) Fair market value in a third country; or
- (d) Cost of production, plus f.o.b. charges, plus selling costs and profit.

Countervailing duty may be levied on goods in respect of which any subsidy, bounty, reduction, or remission of freight or other financial assistance has been, or is being, paid or granted directly or indirectly upon the production, manufacture, carriage or export of those goods. The amount of the countervailing duty in respect of any goods is a sum equal to the amount of the subsidy, bounty, reduction or remission of freight or other financial assistance.

Special duties may be collected also if dumped or subsidized goods are imported to the detriment of the trade of a third country in the Australian market.

Dumping and countervailing duties may be imposed to protect an Australian industry only after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board.

For information concerning the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1957* reference should be made to Official Year Book No. 47, page 483.

7. Trade Descriptions.—The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1950* gives power to require the application of a proper trade description on certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Act and relating to specified export commodities.

8. Import Controls.—*Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.* A comprehensive system of import licensing was introduced in Australia at the beginning of the second World War under the authority of the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations.

With the end of the War, it was possible to relax the restrictions progressively. However, because of a serious deterioration in Australia's external financial position, import licensing controls were reimposed on 8th March, 1952, on imports from all sources except for goods originating in Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

The object of import licensing was to limit the value of imports to an annual rate determined by the government in order that payments for imports would not involve an excessive drawing on Australia's overseas exchange reserves. Imports were divided into a number of categories to which different licensing treatment was accorded (largely by the establishment of quotas for individual importers within each category). In general, the nature of goods and their relative importance to the Australian economy were taken into account in determining the licensing rate for particular goods.

Between March, 1952, and February, 1960, import restrictions were relaxed and intensified broadly in line with changes in Australia's balance of payments position.

The import controls were administered without discrimination as to country of origin, with the exception of those relating to imports from Japan and the dollar area. The special restrictions against Japanese imports were removed in July, 1957, and from October, 1955, Australia progressively removed discrimination against imports from the dollar area.

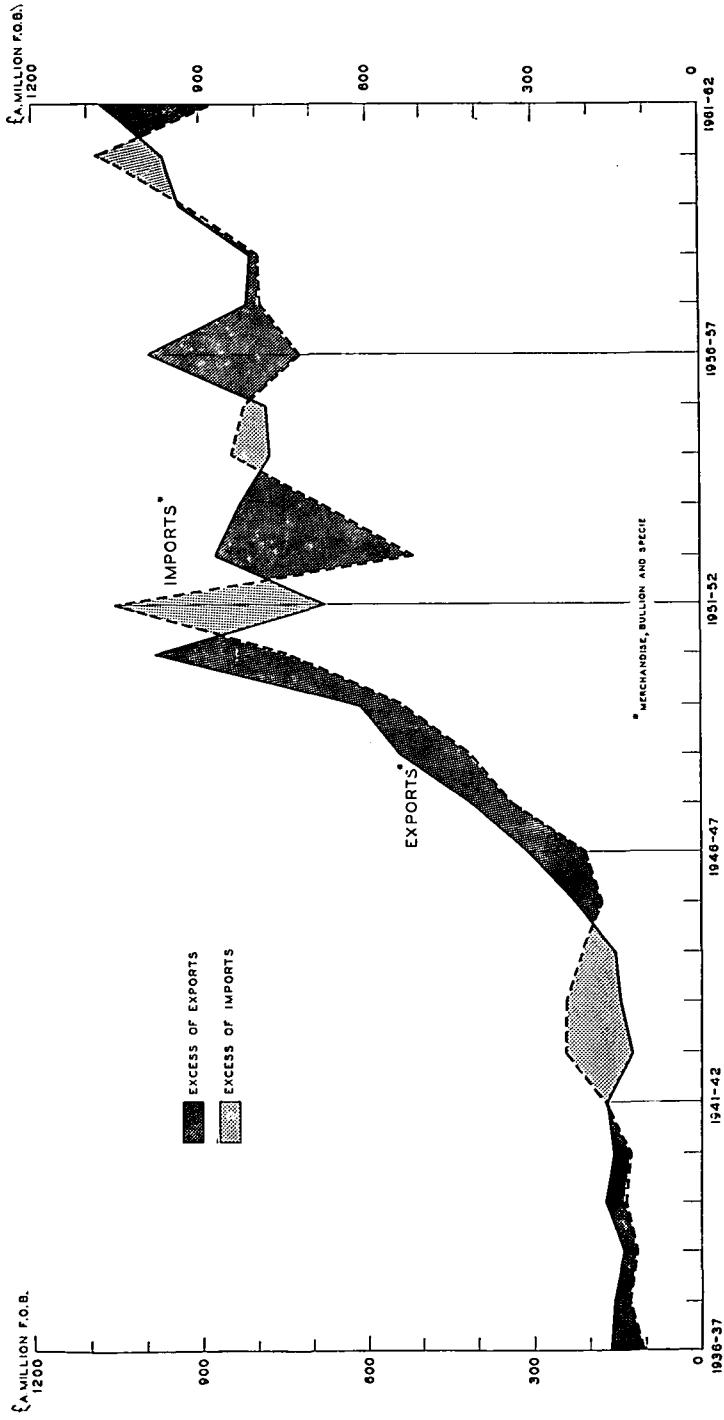
In accordance with the principle of relaxing and removing controls in the light of developments in Australia's balance of payments position, large-scale licensing changes involving the almost complete abolition of controls were made as from 23rd February, 1960. As a result of these changes, some 90 per cent. of total imports were exempted from control. The remaining import licensing controls were removed on 18th October, 1962, with the exception of goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of the Australian industries concerned. These goods are broadly described as:—aluminium and aluminium alloy ingot and preliminary shapes; ball bearings; penicillin and streptomycin; timber; used, secondhand or disposal earthmoving and construction equipment.

The administration of the import controls is the responsibility of the Department of Trade, although the issue of import licences is a function of the Department of Customs and Excise at the various ports of the Commonwealth.

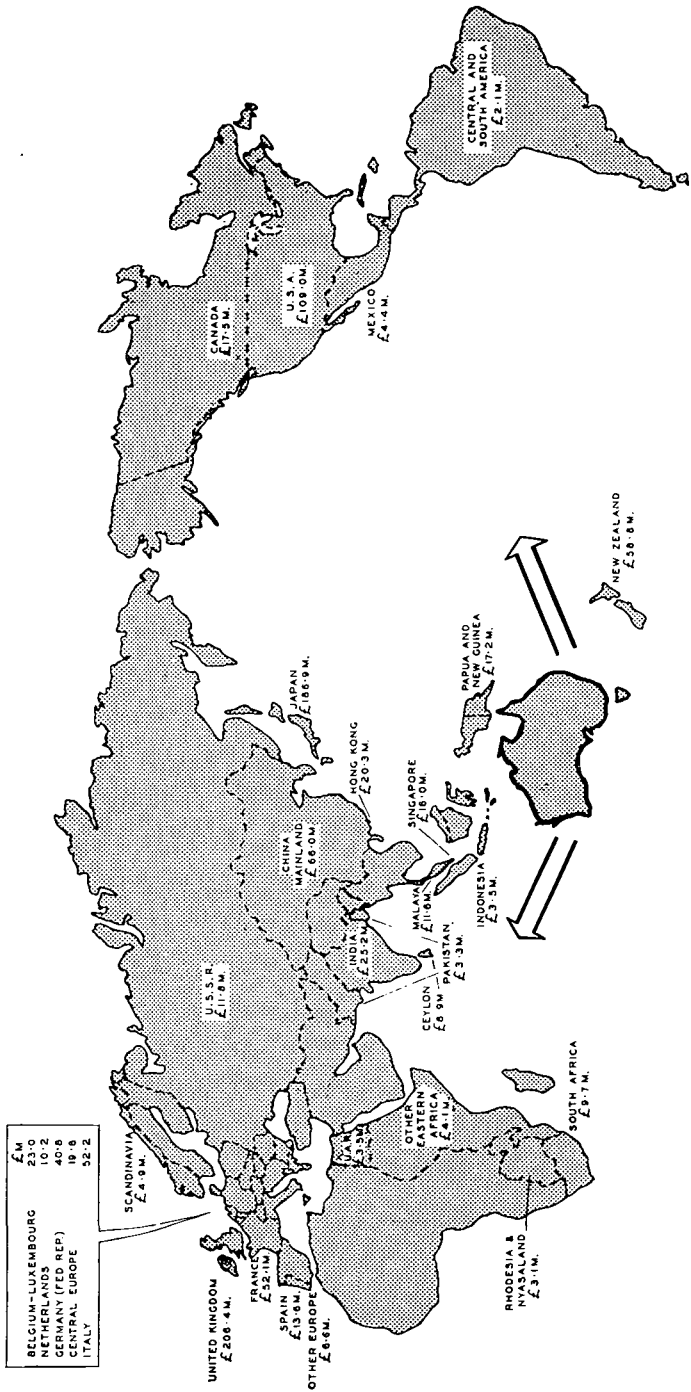
9. Export Controls.—(i) *Commodity Control.* Section 112 of the *Customs Act* provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia, and that this power may be exercised by—(a) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (b) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (c) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

(ii) *Exchange Control—Banking Act 1959.* As an integral part of the framework of exchange control, a control over goods exported from Australia is maintained under the provisions of Part III. of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, to ensure that the full proceeds of such goods are received into the Australian banking system and that these proceeds are received in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of

OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA, 1936-37 to 1961-62



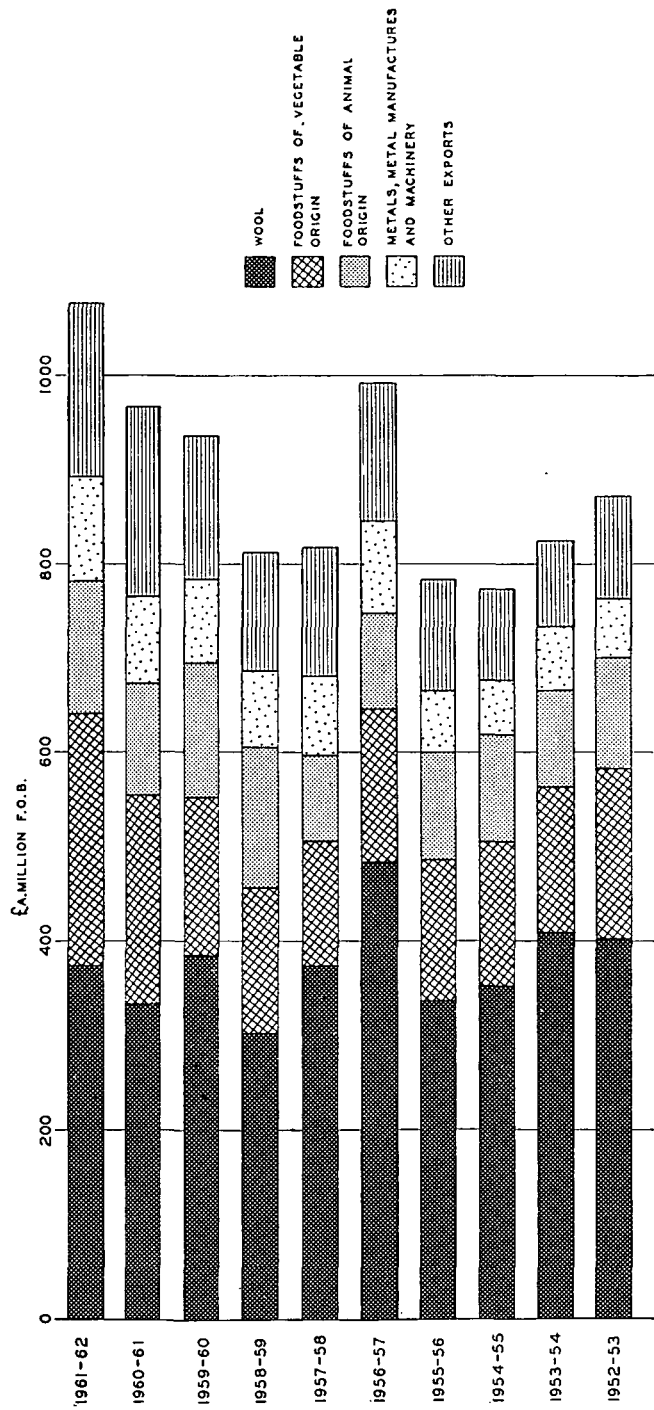
EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA, 1961-62



(VALUES ARE EXPRESSED IN AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY
F.O.B. PORT OF SHIPMENT)

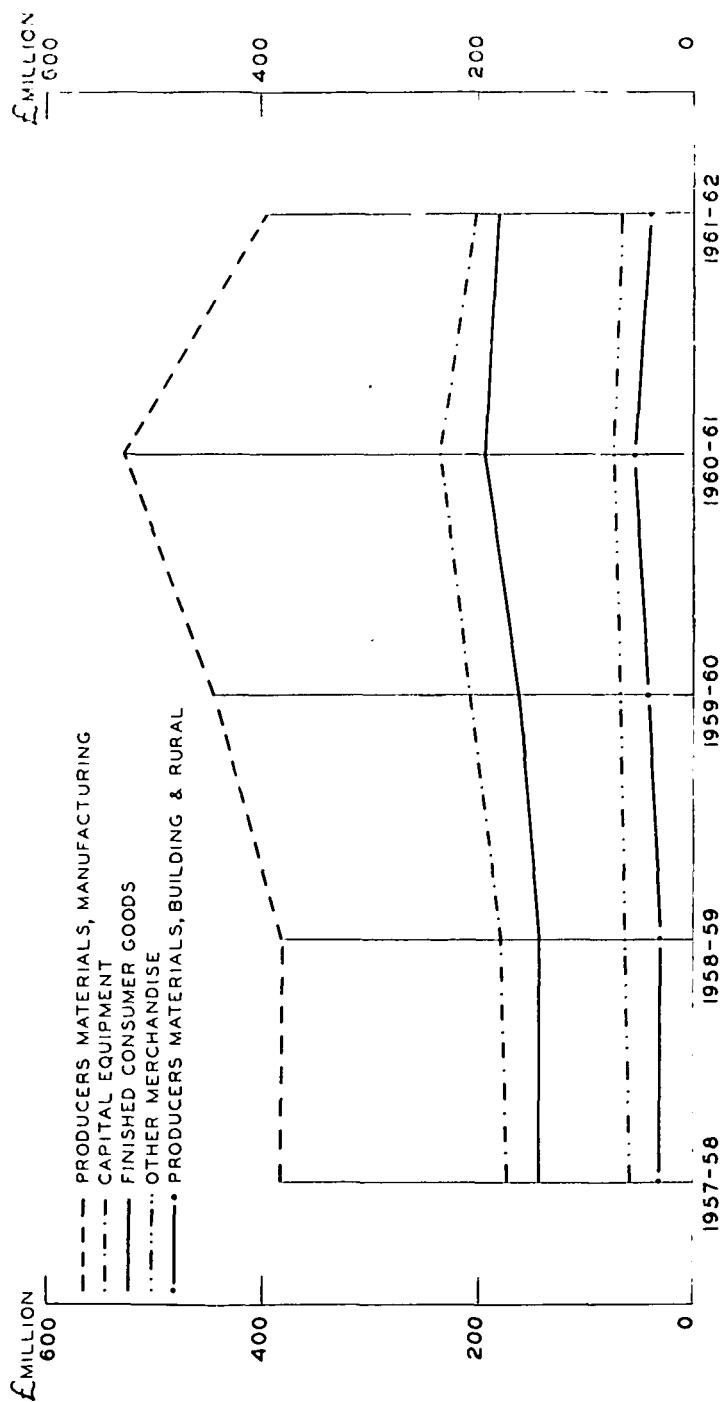
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

AUSTRALIA, 1952-53 TO 1961-62



IMPORTS BY ECONOMIC CLASS: AUSTRALIA

1957-58 TO 1961-62



Australia. This action is complementary to that taken under other parts of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations and under Part IV. of the *Banking Act* 1959 to control the movement out of Australia of capital in the form of securities, currency and gold.

Export licences are issued subject to terms and conditions specified in the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, and may be subject to such further terms and conditions as are determined, or may be free from terms and conditions. On the receipt in Australia by the Reserve Bank, or by a bank acting as agent for that Bank, of advice that the foreign currency has been paid to the Reserve 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 an agent of the Bank, pays the licensee, or such other person as is entitled to receive it, an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the foreign currency received. In addition to commercial transactions involving exports, movements of personal effects are also controlled. Persons leaving Australia for overseas are required to obtain licences to cover their bona fide baggage, personal effects and household effects in any individual case where the gold content thereof exceeds £A.125, or where jewellery and other articles of high intrinsic worth either exceed £A.1,000 in value or have not been the personal property of the passenger for at least twelve months.

10. *Trade Agreements.*—(i) *The United Kingdom.* The original United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement (Ottawa Agreement) was signed on 20th August, 1932. Under this agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian export commodities, and in return assumed obligations in respect of tariff levels and the grant of preference to United Kingdom goods.

A new Trade Agreement, designed to replace the original agreement and correct the unbalance in benefits which had emerged in the 25 years of its operation, came into effect on 9th November, 1956. Briefly, this agreement preserves security for Australian exports in the United Kingdom market, but lowers the obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom (*see also* page 542).

(ii) *Canada.* The existing agreement between Australia and Canada came into force on 30th June, 1960, replacing an agreement signed on 3rd August, 1931. The agreement provides for Australian goods to receive British Preferential Tariff rates, or better, upon entry into Canada, and for Canada to maintain margins of preference in favour of Australia on a range of commodities. With some exceptions, the agreement specifies that Canadian goods shall receive the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff upon importation into Australia. The agreement continues subject to six months notice.

(iii) *New Zealand.* The existing trade agreement between Australia and New Zealand came into force on 1st December, 1933. The basis of the agreement is, generally, the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. The exceptions to this general rule are listed in the schedules to the agreement.

(iv) *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* During June, 1955, a trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco, a concession formerly accorded only to Southern Rhodesia, under a trade agreement now terminated. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian export products. The agreement continues subject to six months notice.

(v) *Federation of Malaya.* A trade agreement with the Federation was signed on 26th August, 1958, and came into force immediately. The agreement gives an assurance that Australia's traditional flour trade will be protected from subsidized or dumped competition. An undertaking is given that any tariff preferences Malaya accords will be extended also to Australia. Australia guarantees free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop is absorbed, and the Federation is assured that natural rubber will not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment. The agreement continues subject to six months notice.

(vi) *Japan.* An Agreement on Commerce between the Commonwealth of Australia and Japan was signed on 6th July, 1957, and formally ratified on 4th December, 1957. It was provided that the Agreement would remain in force until 5th July, 1960, and thereafter unless prior notice of termination should be given by either government.

Australia received certain specific undertakings. Japan agreed:—

- (a) To accord Australian wool the opportunity of competing in the global quota for wool for not less than 90 per cent. of the total foreign exchange allocation for wool each year, and not to restrict the total foreign exchange allocation for wool beyond the extent necessary to safeguard Japan's external financial position and balance of payments;
- (b) to take no action to vary the present level of duty on wool imports from Australia—initially for a period of three years from date of signature but subsequently extended;
- (c) to admit Australian wheat and barley on a competitive and non-discriminatory basis;
- (d) to accord Australian sugar the opportunity of competing for not less than 40 per cent. of the total foreign exchange allocation for sugar;
- (e) to include Australia as a permitted source of supply for beef tallow and cattle hides on the automatic approval (licensing) list;
- (f) to admit Australian dried skim milk on a competitive and non-discriminatory basis;
- (g) to make reasonable provision for the import of Australian dried vine fruits (raisins, currants and sultanas) in each year of the three-year period.

Since the Agreement was signed, Japanese imports of wool, tallow and dried fruits have been fully liberalized.

Provision exists for either country to suspend obligations under the agreement to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent serious injury to domestic producers as a result of imports of like or directly competitive products from the other country.

The agreement provides that each country shall extend most-favoured-nation treatment to the other in respect of customs duties and similar charges and import and export licensing. Japan will not be entitled to claim the benefit of preferences accorded by Australia to Commonwealth countries and dependent territories.

It was agreed that before the end of the initial three-year period of the agreement, the two governments would explore the possibility of applying the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade between the two countries. Discussions on this and other aspects of the Agreement were held in October, 1960, and October, 1961, when operation of certain undertakings under the Agreement was extended to September, 1962. Further discussions took place in Canberra in November, 1962. The Agreement itself continues until notice of termination is given by either party.*

(vii) *Federal Republic of Germany.* An agreement signed in October, 1959, provided for annual import quotas for Australian wheat, coarse grains, frozen mutton and lamb, canned meat, fruits preserved in sugar, canned tropical fruit and wine. The agreement also provided for Australia to be included in all global tenders for whole and skim milk powder, butter, cheese, frozen beef, apples, pears, canned fruits, jam and casein.

The Agreed Minute on the export of flour from the Federal Republic of Germany to certain traditional Australian flour markets was also signed in October, 1959.

(viii) *Indonesia.* This agreement came into operation on 1st July, 1959. It records the desirability of expanding trade between Australia and Indonesia. It also gives special recognition to the importance of the flour trade from Australia to Indonesia. Australia recognizes the importance to Indonesia of its traditional export items to Australia. The agreement is subject to review for extension before 31st May, 1964.

(ix) *Other Countries.* Australia has entered into bilateral agreements with South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Switzerland. Summaries of the texts

* For particulars of new trade agreement signed in Tokyo in August, 1963, see Appendix.

of these agreements were given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. In 1951, Australia entered into a trade agreement with Israel under which each country undertook to accord most-favoured-nation treatment to imports from the other. A similar agreement with Iceland was concluded in 1952.

(x) *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)*. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, of which Australia is an original member, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1st January, 1948.

The objectives of the G.A.T.T. include the expansion of world trade and the raising of living standards throughout the world. Its members work towards these objectives by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade, and by reduction of discrimination between countries through negotiations on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis. The essential features of the G.A.T.T. are the schedules of tariff concessions which its members have agreed to apply in tariff negotiations with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation treatment among its members, the avoidance of trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for fair international trading.

G.A.T.T. is at present being applied pursuant to the Protocol of Provisional Application under which its members apply the commercial policy rules (contained in Part II. of the Agreement) to the fullest extent consistent with legislation existing at the time of becoming members.

Five series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the General Agreement. As a result of these negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of products of which it is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were a result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiations by other countries—in the latter case, benefits occur through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. It has not, however, been possible to secure many worthwhile concessions on foodstuffs and metals, and some concessions received on these products have been impaired by non-tariff barriers.

In 1954 and 1955, some of the provisions of the G.A.T.T. were revised. The revised G.A.T.T. contains tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade. These barriers are in many respects most significant for some of the export items of interest to Australia. The revised G.A.T.T. also gives more freedom for countries like Australia to revise individual tariff items which had been "bound" against increase in tariff negotiations conducted under the G.A.T.T. In 1958, a Committee was set up to examine problems of expansion of trade in agricultural products and obstacle to the expansion of trade of under-developed countries, and in 1962, groups were set up to study the problems of trade in cereals and meat. Little progress has been made, however, in resolving the problems of expanding trade in agricultural products.

There are at present (January, 1963) 44 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's larger trading nations, and further countries are seeking accession or have some provisional association with the G.A.T.T. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with the questions arising out of the administration of the Agreement. The 20th Session was held in October/November, 1962. A permanent Council has been set up to deal with urgent business arising between sessions and gives preliminary consideration to work arising at the sessions.

§ 2. Imperial Preference in the United Kingdom

1. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom*.—A brief summary of the preferential tariff of the United Kingdom in the years prior to 1931 was published in Official Year Book No. 43, page 328. Further details were published in Official Year Book No. 48, page 474.

Since 30th October, 1947, Canada and the United Kingdom have, by an exchange of letters, recognized the rights of their respective Governments to reduce or eliminate the preferences they accord one another without prior consultation or consent.

In 1947, the United Kingdom and Australia adhered to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which prohibits increases in tariff preferences by either country. This rule, as is the case with the other provisions of the General Agreement, may be waived by a two-thirds majority of the signatories to the agreement.

2. *The Australia-United Kingdom Trade Agreement.*—The provisions and history of the original Australia-United Kingdom Agreement (Ottawa Agreement) were published in Official Year Book No. 43, page 329.

The major provisions of the current agreement (operative since 9th November, 1956) which affect Australia's position in the United Kingdom market are as follows.

- (a) Continued free entry for those Australian goods in which Australia has an active trade interest, and which were accorded free entry immediately prior to the new agreement.
- (b) A guaranteed minimum margin of preference in the United Kingdom Tariff on all items so treated in the previous agreement plus an extension of this guarantee to several items on which the margin of preference, although in force, was not bound to Australia. This latter group comprised currants, egg powder and egg pulp, jam, rice, tomato juice, pineapple juice and coconut oil. A selection of the items on which Australia receives a bound margin of preference and the extent of that preference is as follows (all values in sterling):—butter (15s. a cwt.); cheese (15 per cent. *ad val.*); canned peaches, pears and apricots (12 per cent. *ad val.*); raisins (8s. 6d. a cwt.); eggs in shells (1s. to 1s. 9d. a great hundred (10 dozen)); milk powder (6s. a cwt.); sweetened condensed milk (5s. a cwt.); apples (4s. 6d. a cwt. in season); honey (5s. a cwt.); flour (10 per cent. *ad val.*); light wine (2s. a gallon); heavy wine (10s. a gallon at present duty rate).
- (c) All rights under the Ottawa Agreement in respect of meat are maintained.
- (d) Australia receives an assured wheat market of at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. wheat or flour equivalent annually. Any Australian high-protein wheat sold to the United Kingdom is not counted against this obligation.
- (e) There is provision for full consultation between the two Governments on such matters as agricultural production and marketing, transport and communication, the disposal of surpluses and restrictive business practices.
- (f) The agreement shall be the subject of re-negotiation between the two Governments during the fifth year of its operation. (By agreement between the two governments this re-negotiation has been postponed.)

§ 3. Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. The origin of the Service dates back to 1921, when the first Trade Commissioner was appointed to Shanghai. In the following year, a second Commissioner was appointed to Singapore. These appointments, however, were terminated shortly afterwards.

In 1929, a Trade Commissioner post was opened at Toronto. Wellington was opened five years later. The *Trade Commissioners Act* 1933 provided for the establishment of an Australian Government Trade Commissioner Service. In 1935, official trade representation was established at Batavia (now Djakarta), Shanghai and Tokyo. Cairo, New York and Calcutta posts were opened between 1937 and 1939 and the Singapore post was established in 1941.

After the War, the service increased steadily to take care of Australia's expanding export interests and the growing diversity of our export commodities. By December, 1962, there were 37 Trade Commissioner posts in 28 countries, new posts having been opened in Beirut (Lebanon), August, 1961, Lima (Peru), October, 1961, Caracas (Venezuela), March, 1962 and Athens (Greece), July, 1962. With the continuing need to take advantage of new markets, the opening of additional posts is being considered.

In 1957, Australia's official commercial representation overseas was extended by the introduction of a system of government Trade Correspondents. These men, who as a rule already reside in particular centres overseas, are engaged on a part-time basis to carry out market research, arrange introductions between buyer and seller, and generally promote Australia's trade interests in the same way as Trade Commissioners. Each Trade Correspondent operates under the general direction of the nearest Trade Commissioner.

The first two Australian Trade Correspondents were appointed in 1957 at Montevideo (Uruguay) and Nairobi (Kenya) (since replaced by a Trade Commissioner). In 1958, four more were appointed at Suva, Honolulu, Mauritius and Mexico City. Additional appointments have been made at Taiwan, Malta and Madrid. In addition, Marketing Officers have been appointed at Los Angeles and Rangoon. Further limited expansion of this form of commercial representation is contemplated.

Trade Commissioners and, to a lesser extent, Trade Correspondents, are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organizations include the following:—

- (a) Surveys of market prospects;
- (b) Advice on selling and advertising methods;
- (c) Arranging introductions with buyers and agents;
- (d) Providing reports on the standing of overseas firms;
- (e) Advice and assistance to business visitors;
- (f) Helping to organize and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements and other promotion and publicity media;
- (g) Providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods;
- (h) Helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries, Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the economic and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission (Trinidad, Hong Kong, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lebanon, Peru and Venezuela), he is called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners usually enter the Service from either the commercial world or the public service, and applications for entry into the Service are called for periodically by public advertisement. In the more important posts, it is the practice for the Trade Commissioner to be supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner, who normally qualifies at a later stage for appointment as a Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Trade (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services, administered by the Department of External Affairs), but in countries where there is an Australian diplomatic or consular mission it is the practice for Trade Commissioners to be attached to the mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank (Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary or Commercial Attaché).

The overseas trade representation is shown in Chapter XXVIII. International Relations.

§ 4. Australian Trade Missions

Over the last decade, Trade Missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Government's campaign to develop and expand Australia's export trade.

They have proved successful in creating an awareness, especially in new markets, of Australia as a producer of quality primary and secondary products, in establishing Australia as a source of supply, and in establishing a basis for long-term business, as well as producing valuable export business from "on the spot" trading. Trade Missions have been directly responsible for substantial and continuing increases in our export earnings.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas fourteen major Trade Missions, three Trade Ships, five Trade Survey Missions and two Specialized Selling Missions. The countries visited include South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, the Rhodesias, Singapore, Malaya, India, Ceylon, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, British North Borneo, New Guinea, the Solomons, Fiji, New Caledonia, United States of America, Canada, Pakistan, New Zealand, countries on the Arabian Gulf, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and the West Indies. Some of these countries have been visited more than once.

There are different types of trade missions. The Trade Survey Mission is designed purely to carry out a survey of a particular area, obtain commercial information, assess the market potential for Australian commodities, and recommend a programme of trade publicity and promotion in the area. This may or may not include the organization of a full scale trade mission to visit the area. A trade survey mission usually comprises five or six members.

The major Trade Mission usually comprises between 20 and 40 businessmen from all sectors of commerce, agriculture, finance and industry, together with Department of Trade representatives. The function of major Trade Missions is firstly to sell, and secondly to publicize and promote Australia as an exporting nation. These missions rely entirely on the selling and negotiating capacities of the businessmen who participate.

More recently, the Department has introduced a new type of specialized trade mission. These missions are smaller and are confined to one industry at a time. Recently a Building Industry Materials Mission visited Singapore and Malaya, and a Food Survey Mission visited Japan early in 1963.

§ 5. Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act* No. 32 of 1956 established the Corporation with the objective of protecting Australian exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of their overseas accounts.

The Corporation is charged to be self-supporting, that is, over a period it is to operate at neither a profit nor a loss. It operates on principles similar to those of any other form of insurance, in as much as in return for payment of a premium the exporter can claim on the Corporation in the event of non-payment by his buyer for any of the reasons set out in his policy. There is no overlap with normal insurance facilities, since the Corporation does not cover risks which can normally be insured with commercial insurers.

The main risks of loss against which the Corporation insures are the "commercial" risks of the insolvency or protracted default of the buyer and "political" risks. The latter include exchange transfer delays; the imposition of government regulations which prevent the import of goods into the buyer's country; war or revolution in the buyer's country; and generally any other cause not being within the control of the exporter or the buyer, and which arises from events occurring outside Australia. Prior to December, 1959, the Corporation could extend cover only to 85 per cent. for all types of risks insured. From that time, however, cover on the "political" risks was increased to a maximum of 90 per cent. for the amount of loss in the pre-shipment period and a maximum of 95 per cent. in the post-shipment period. The cover for "commercial" risks remains at 85 per cent.

The initial capital of the Corporation was £500,000 and the maximum liability limit of the Corporation was £25,000,000. In April, 1959, these limits were doubled to enable the Corporation to meet fully demands of the Australian exporters for this facility.

The Corporation itself does not provide finance for exporters, but the stated policy of the trading banks is that E.P.I.C. guarantees considerably reduce the risks involved in the export trade, and this can assist the exporter in obtaining such finance as he requires.

Since the first policy was issued in September, 1957, Australian exporters have made increasing use of the facilities of the Corporation. On 31st March, 1963, the Corporation had 363 policies current to the value of over £42,500,000. The Corporation has issued policies covering exports to over 142 countries, and has insured a wide range of Australian exports.

A Consultative Council of leading figures in the fields of banking, commerce and industry has been appointed to advise the Corporation on its activities.

§ 6. European Economic Integration

1. *European Economic Community.*—(i) *Origin and Aims.* The European Economic Community, often referred to as the European Common Market or simply as the Common Market, was established under the Treaty of Rome which was signed on 25th March, 1957, and entered into force on 1st January, 1958. The members of the Community are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (commonly referred to as the Six).

The preamble to the Treaty of Rome, which states the general aims of its signatories, begins by recording their determination to establish the foundations of an ever-closer union among the European peoples. Article 1. states: "It shall be the aim of the Community, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of Member States, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its Member States."

For these purposes, the Treaty provides for the elimination, over a transitional period of 12 to 15 years (commencing on 1st January, 1958), of all tariffs, quantitative restrictions and other trade barriers among member states. At the same time, a common external tariff and a common commercial policy is to be instituted towards third countries, and a common agricultural policy is to be established. Parallel with these measures, the Treaty requires action to be taken in a number of fields towards ensuring the integration of the six economies. The Treaty also provides for the association of certain overseas countries with the Community, with a view to increasing trade and pursuing joint efforts towards economic and social development. These are the countries and territories which, when the Treaty was signed, had a special relationship with Belgium, France, Italy or the Netherlands. The arrangements for this association, which are set out in the Treaty itself, are supplemented by an Implementing Convention. The original Implementing Convention expired on 31st December, 1962, and a new one has been drawn up.

(ii) *Applications to join E.E.C.* Any European state may apply to join the E.E.C. (Article 237). In addition, any country or union of states or an international organization may seek association with the Community (Article 238). Since the Treaty was signed, one country, Greece, has become associated with the E.E.C., but in a form which looks toward eventual full membership.

Britain commenced negotiations in 1961 with the member states to determine the conditions on which it might enter the Community. Other members of the European Free Trade Association (*see below*), as well as Ireland, Spain and Turkey have applied, in some cases for full membership, in other cases to enter into association. Britain also entered into negotiations with a view to joining the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (*see below*) at the same time as the E.E.C.

In January, 1963, negotiations concerning Britain's entry into the E.E.C. were discontinued.

(iii) *Institutions of E.E.C.* The principal institutions of the Community are as follows:—a Council of Ministers (one from each member State), which makes decisions on basic policy, deciding many things on proposals from the Commission; the European Economic Commission (of nine members, each appointed for four years), which acts in the general interest of the Community through the formulation of proposals for the Council, by the exercise of

certain powers of decision and by ensuring the application of the provisions of the Treaty; a European Assembly (known as the European Parliament) which is at present composed of 142 members drawn from the national Parliaments of the Six and which, besides asking questions of the Commission and debating its annual report, has the power to remove the Commission by a two-thirds vote of censure; the Court of Justice, which interprets the Treaty and regulations of the E.E.C. and acts also for the European Coal and Steel Community, and Euratom (*see below*).

(For details of Australia's trade with the E.E.C. countries, *see pp. 551-2.*)

2. European Coal and Steel Community.—The European Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.), which came into operation on 10th August, 1952, was the first effort at economic integration (though confined to coal and steel) made by the six European States which later set up the E.E.C. It continues in existence alongside the E.E.C.

3. Euratom.—The third of the three "European Communities" of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, is the European Atomic Energy Community ("Euratom"). The treaty establishing Euratom, which was signed at the same time as the treaty to establish the European Economic Community and which also entered into effect on 1st January, 1958, provides for the co-ordination of nuclear research and power projects among the Six.

4. European Free Trade Association.—After the breakdown at the end of 1958 of the negotiations to set up an industrial free trade area in Western Europe, seven countries which had not joined the E.E.C. met together and formed the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.). This Association, which entered into effect in 1960, comprises Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Finland is an associate member of E.F.T.A. The members of this Association have agreed to eliminate in ten years tariffs and other obstacles to their trade in industrial (i.e. non-agricultural) products with each other, but each of them preserves its own external tariff against non-member countries. In June, 1961, the members of E.F.T.A. agreed that "the Association would be maintained at least until satisfactory arrangements have been worked out in negotiations to meet the various legitimate interests of all Members of E.F.T.A., and thus enable them all to participate from the same date in an integrated European market."

(For details of Australia's trade with E.F.T.A. countries, *see pp. 551-2.*)

§ 7. Method of Recording Imports and Exports

1. Source of Statistics.—Oversea trade statistics are compiled from documents obtained under the *Customs Act* 1901-1960 and supplied to the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Department of Customs and Excise. Certain items are excluded for which customs entries are not required. *See Sub-para. (viii) Balance of Payments, page 548.*

2. Customs Area.—The area to which all oversea trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia. Non-contiguous territories 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.

3. The Trade System.—There are two generally accepted systems of recording oversea trade statistics, namely (a) special trade and (b) general trade. Statistics of both are published by the Bureau, although greater emphasis is placed on general trade. The Statistical Office of the United Nations defines the two systems as follows.

"*System of Trade.* Two systems of recording trade are in common use, differing mainly in the way warehoused and re-exported goods are recorded.

- (a) *Special Trade.* Special imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption (including transformation and repair) and withdrawals from bonded warehouses or free zones for domestic consumption. Special exports comprise exports of national merchandise, namely, goods wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the country, together with exports of nationalized goods. (Nationalized goods are goods which, having been included in special imports, are then exported without transformation.)
- (b) *General Trade.* General imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouse or free zone. General exports are the combined total of national exports and re-exports. Re-exports, in the general trade system, consist of the outward movement of nationalized goods plus goods which, after importation, move outward from bonded warehouse or free zone without having been transformed.

Direct transit trade, i.e., goods merely being transhipped or moving through the country for purposes of transport only, is excluded from the statistics of both special and general trade."

The tables which follow refer to general trade, except for those appearing in § 17, para. 2, which refer to imports cleared for home consumption.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—Statistics of overseas imports and exports from which the summary tables in this issue of the Official Year Book have been extracted were compiled according to the revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1945. This classification is designed to allow for the inclusion of items which become significant with varying trade conditions, and in 1961–62 provided for over 3,000 import items and over 1,500 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to overseas 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 1958 to 1962 inclusive.

6. **Valuation.**—(i) *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*.

Section 154 (1) of the *Customs Act* 1901–1960 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; and
- (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". *The recorded values of Australia's imports, as shown throughout this and other chapters of this issue of the Official Year Book, are therefore "transaction value (f.o.b.)" or "domestic value (f.o.b.)", whichever is the higher. These values are f.o.b. port of shipment Australian currency.*

(ii) *Exports.* Since 1st July, 1937, the following revised definitions of f.o.b. values have been adopted for exports generally.

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold (e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).

- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were dispatched for sale (as regards wool, the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation to the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price ultimately received).

Exporters are required to show all values in terms of Australian currency and to include the cost of containers.

An account of the bases of valuation in operation prior to 1st July, 1937, was given on page 469 of Official Year Book No. 39.

7. *Inclusions and Exclusions.*—(i) *Stores.* Prior to 1906, goods shipped in Australian ports on oversea vessels as ships' stores were included as exports. From 1906, ships' and subsequently aircraft stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the tabulation of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1956–57 is shown on page 562.

(ii) *Outside Packages.* Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) have always been included as a separate item in the tabulation of imports, but, except for those received from the United Kingdom, a classification according to country of origin has been available only since 1950–51. For exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package.

(iii) *Trade on Government Account.* Imports and exports on Government account are treated as normal transactions and are an integral part of oversea trade transactions.

(iv) *Currency.* Notes and coins are included in the oversea trade statistics at their commodity value only.

(v) *Gold Content of Ores and Concentrates.* The value of ores and concentrates imported and exported includes the value of the gold content. The latter is not recorded separately for purposes of inclusion in imports and exports of gold.

(vi) *Migrants' Effects.* Migrants' effects are included in imports and exports.

(vii) *Direct Transit Trade.* Particulars of direct transit trade through Australia are not recorded.

(viii) *Balance of Payments.* Statistics relating to oversea trade do not measure Australia's total balance of payments during the period shown. Particulars of other transactions entering into the balance of payments, for example, freight charges and oversea travel, payment of dividends, profits and interest and government expenditure overseas are provided in the statistical bulletin *Balance of Payments: Quarterly Summary* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician (see also § 20, p. 567). For items such as naval ships, merchant vessels trading overseas, aircraft for use on oversea routes, uranium and certain materials for inter-governmental defence projects, no customs entries are recorded, but these transactions are taken into account in estimating the balance of payments.

8. *Countries.*—(i) *Imports.* From 1st January, 1905, in addition to the record of the countries whence goods arrived directly in Australia, a record of the countries of their origin was kept, as it was considered that classification of imports according to country of origin was of greater interest and value than classification according to country of shipment. Up to and including the year 1920–21, imports continued to be classified both according to country of shipment and according to country of origin, but the former tabulation was discontinued as from the year 1921–22. "Country of origin" referred to in import tables should be taken to mean the country of production.

(ii) *Exports.* In the export sections of tables in this chapter, "country" refers to the country to which the goods were consigned so far as this can be determined at the time of export.

9. Quantities.—Where quantities are shown, they are generally, but not invariably, expressed in terms of the normal trade unit. Where "cental" is used, the unit is equivalent to 100 lb. avoidupois. Quantities are not tabulated in respect of items for which there is no appropriate unit of quantity (e.g. an item which covers a number of commodities and cannot be recorded under a uniform unit of quantity).

10. Pre-federation Records.—In the years preceding Federation each State recorded its trade independently, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. 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, but the results obtained may be subject to error, since past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. Imports and exports for years prior to Federation may be found in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 41. On the introduction of the *Customs Act* 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States.

§ 8. Total Oversea Trade

1. Including Gold.—The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of Australia with overseas countries from 1901 to 1961-62. The period 1901 to 1955-56 has been divided into five-year periods, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the periods specified. Figures for the individual years were published in Official Year Book No. 40 and earlier issues, but figures for imports in issues prior to No. 37 were expressed in British currency.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA
(INCLUDING GOLD)
(£A. f.o.b.)

Period	Imports	Exports	Total	Excess of exports(+) or imports(-)	Value per head of population		
					Imports	Exports	Total
Annual Average—	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£	£
1901 to 1905 ..	35,689	51,237	86,926	+ 15,548	9.1	13.1	22.2
1906 to 1910 ..	46,825	69,336	116,161	+ 22,511	11.0	16.3	27.3
1911 to 1915-16 ..	66,737	74,504	141,241	+ 7,767	13.8	15.4	29.2
1916-17 to 1920-21	91,577	115,066	206,643	+ 23,489	17.4	21.9	39.3
1921-22 to 1925-26	124,404	134,545	258,949	+ 10,141	21.1	22.9	44.0
1926-27 to 1930-31	119,337	131,382	250,719	+ 12,045	18.6	20.5	39.1
1931-32 to 1935-36	73,798	120,958	194,756	+ 47,160	11.1	18.1	29.2
1936-37 to 1940-41	123,553	157,610	281,163	+ 34,057	17.8	22.7	40.5
1941-42 to 1945-46	211,514	163,955	375,469	- 47,559	29.1	22.4	51.5
1946-47 to 1950-51	449,273	571,430	1,020,703	+ 122,157	57.2	72.7	129.9
1951-52 to 1955-56	782,794	786,128	1,568,922	+ 3,334	87.8	88.2	176.0
Year—							
1952-53.. ..	514,109	871,272	1,385,381	+ 357,163	58.9	99.7	158.6
1953-54.. ..	681,609	828,332	1,509,941	+ 146,723	76.6	93.0	169.6
1954-55.. ..	843,742	774,164	1,617,906	- 69,578	92.8	85.2	178.0
1955-56.. ..	821,088	781,864	1,602,952	- 39,224	88.2	83.9	172.1
1956-57.. ..	718,991	992,906	1,711,897	+ 273,915	75.4	104.2	179.6
1957-58.. ..	791,940	817,946	1,609,886	+ 26,006	81.3	83.9	165.2
1958-59.. ..	796,599	811,463	1,608,062	+ 14,864	80.1	81.6	161.7
1959-60.. ..	927,091	937,682	1,864,773	+ 10,591	91.2	92.3	183.5
1960-61.. ..	1,087,577	968,843	2,056,420	- 118,734	104.6	93.2	197.8
1961-62.. ..	884,746	1,077,284	1,962,030	+ 192,538	83.4	101.6	185.0

(a) Prior to 1906, ship's stores were included in exports. For the value of such goods shipped on overseas vessels and aircraft during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, see table on p. 562.

A graph showing the overseas trade of Australia from 1936-37 to 1961-62 appears on page 533.

2. **Excluding Gold.**—The fluctuations in recent years in merchandise trade (including silver and bronze as merchandise) are shown more clearly in the following table, from which all gold movements have been excluded.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING GOLD)
(£A. f.o.b.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Value per head of population		
				Imports	Exports	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£	£
1957-58 ..	789,308	811,594	1,600,902	81.0	83.3	164.3
1958-59 ..	794,422	808,184	1,602,606	79.9	81.2	161.1
1959-60 ..	924,568	927,471	1,852,039	91.0	91.2	182.2
1960-61 ..	1,085,374	928,884	2,014,258	104.5	89.4	193.9
1961-62 ..	882,598	1,068,307	1,950,905	83.2	100.7	183.9

§ 9. Direction of Oversea Trade

1. **According to Countries.**—(i) *Values.* The following table shows the value of Australian imports and exports during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 according to country of origin and consignment respectively.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT
(EXCLUDING GOLD)
(£A. '000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Commonwealth Countries—						
United Kingdom ..	330,302	340,531	265,917	237,946	200,063	205,876
Australian Territories ..	11,226	11,217	10,912	18,236	19,848	19,487
Canada ..	29,653	45,664	34,158	13,905	17,027	17,524
Ceylon ..	11,238	10,166	9,821	7,711	7,180	8,947
India ..	18,180	22,707	16,070	16,219	13,884	25,222
Malaya, Federation of ..	17,828	15,195	11,098	12,681	11,993	11,560
New Zealand ..	15,319	16,965	13,237	54,273	61,890	58,648
Singapore ..	1,560	1,856	2,489	10,948	12,185	15,987
Other Commonwealth Countries	39,988	40,348	38,441	39,696	42,481	43,924
Total, Commonwealth Countries	475,294	504,649	402,143	411,615	386,551	407,175
Foreign Countries—						
Arabian States ..	36,490	35,517	29,272	2,597	3,762	3,527
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	8,470	11,176	6,810	24,296	22,761	22,981
China, Republic of—Mainland	4,419	3,974	3,811	16,132	39,857	65,956
France ..	13,743	16,722	11,085	60,325	51,072	50,485
Germany, Federal Republic of	53,869	66,176	51,832	38,333	26,755	40,834
Indonesia ..	29,438	28,105	26,510	3,221	5,133	3,548
Italy ..	13,011	15,779	14,028	46,574	47,725	52,180
Japan ..	41,533	65,445	49,495	134,674	161,488	186,905
Netherlands ..	18,682	17,010	13,142	5,856	6,258	9,652
Sweden ..	14,286	17,930	16,655	2,146	2,255	2,124
United States of America ..	150,031	217,041	174,080	75,927	72,471	108,991
Other Foreign Countries ..	64,503	84,976	82,830	99,963	94,215	107,207
Total, Foreign Countries	448,475	579,851	479,550	510,044	533,752	654,390
Country unknown ..	799	874	905	5,812	8,581	6,742
Total ..	924,568	1,085,374	882,598	927,471	928,884	1,068,307

(ii) *Proportions.* The following table expresses the values shown in the preceding tables as percentages of total imports or exports.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT

(EXCLUDING GOLD)

(Per Cent. of Total)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Commonwealth Countries—						
United Kingdom	35.72	31.38	30.13	25.65	21.54	19.27
Australian Territories ..	1.21	1.03	1.24	1.97	2.14	1.82
Canada	3.21	4.21	3.87	1.50	1.83	1.64
Ceylon	1.22	0.94	1.11	0.83	0.77	0.84
India	1.97	2.09	1.82	1.75	1.50	2.36
Malaya, Federation of ..	1.93	1.40	1.36	1.37	1.29	1.08
New Zealand	1.66	1.56	1.49	5.85	6.66	5.49
Singapore	0.17	0.17	0.28	1.18	1.31	1.50
Other Commonwealth Countries	4.32	3.72	4.26	4.28	4.57	4.12
<i>Total, Commonwealth Countries</i>	<i>51.41</i>	<i>46.50</i>	<i>45.56</i>	<i>44.38</i>	<i>41.61</i>	<i>38.12</i>
Foreign Countries—						
Arabian States	3.95	3.27	3.32	0.28	0.41	0.33
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	0.91	1.03	0.77	2.62	2.45	2.15
China, Republic of—Mainland	0.48	0.36	0.43	1.74	4.29	6.17
France	1.49	1.54	1.26	6.50	5.50	4.73
Germany, Federal Republic of	5.83	6.10	5.87	4.13	2.88	3.82
Indonesia	3.18	2.59	3.00	0.35	0.55	0.33
Italy	1.41	1.45	1.59	5.02	5.14	4.88
Japan	4.49	6.03	5.61	14.52	17.39	17.50
Netherlands	2.02	1.57	1.49	0.63	0.67	0.90
Sweden	1.55	1.65	1.89	0.23	0.24	0.20
United States of America ..	16.23	20.00	19.72	8.19	7.80	10.20
Other Foreign Countries ..	6.97	7.83	9.39	10.78	10.15	10.04
<i>Total, Foreign Countries</i>	<i>48.51</i>	<i>53.42</i>	<i>54.34</i>	<i>54.99</i>	<i>57.47</i>	<i>61.25</i>
Country unknown	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.63	0.92	0.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Maps showing the overseas trade of Australia with various countries are shown on pages 534-5.

2. According to Major Groups of Countries.—The following table shows the trade of Australia with major groups of countries during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

The sterling group includes the United Kingdom, its colonies and dependencies, all other countries of the British Commonwealth (except Canada and the New Hebrides Condominium) and certain non-British countries of which the most important are Burma, Bahrain Islands, other Arabian States (excluding Saudi Arabia and Yemen), Iceland, and the Republic of South Africa.

The European Economic Community group consists of Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands.

The European Free Trade Association group in the following table consists of the following countries: Norway and Portugal and their dependencies, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland.

VALUE OF TRADE OF AUSTRALIA: MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES
(INCLUDING GOLD)
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Major groups of countries						1960-61	1961-62
STERLING							
Imports—							
From—United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	340,531	265,917
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	154,504	129,283
Total	..	..	..	..	..	495,035	395,200
Exports—							
To—United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	231,591	206,374
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	188,599	204,108
Total	..	..	..	..	..	420,190	410,482
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)						-74,845	+15,282
NON-STERLING—NORTH AMERICA							
Imports—							
From—United States of America(a)	..	..	..	..	..	217,046	174,090
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	45,664	34,158
Total	..	..	..	..	..	262,710	208,248
Exports—							
To—United States of America(a)	..	..	..	..	..	73,330	109,940
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	17,027	17,524
Total	..	..	..	..	..	90,357	127,464
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)						-172,353	-80,784
OTHER NON-STERLING							
Imports—							
From—European Economic Community	..	..	..	..	..	128,614	98,288
European Free Trade Association(b)	..	..	..	..	..	49,501	46,252
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	151,717	136,758
Total	..	..	..	..	..	329,832	281,298
Exports—							
To—European Economic Community	..	..	..	..	..	160,824	183,621
European Free Trade Association(b)	..	..	..	..	..	12,192	10,918
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	285,280	344,799
Total	..	..	..	..	..	458,296	539,338
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)						+128,464	+258,040
ALL GROUPS							
Total Imports	..	..	..	..	..	1,087,577	884,746
Total Exports	..	..	..	..	..	968,843	1,077,284
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)						-118,734	+192,538

(a) Includes Alaska and Hawaiian Islands.

(b) Excludes United Kingdom.

§ 10. Trade with the United Kingdom

1. **Statistical Classes.**—The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of imports into Australia of United Kingdom origin and of exports from Australia to the United Kingdom during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

VALUE OF TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH UNITED KINGDOM: CLASSES
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Class	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	1,700	1,989	1,932	70,086	48,304	50,413
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	700	1,226	1,164	57,844	62,504	68,100
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	3,300	3,334	4,017	811	764	850
IV. Tobacco, etc.	454	405	395	..	..	..
V. Live animals and birds	103	176	110	77	17	..
VI. Animal substances, etc.	925	1,258	755	78,697	58,302	55,628
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,607	1,463	2,510	137	81	441
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	37,652	39,483	28,043	399	187	247
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	2,034	2,187	2,388	1,077	1,504	1,610
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	3,596	3,617	2,903	13	13	..
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	739	758	759	3,655	4,843	5,298
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	187,067	194,719	139,822	15,770	15,857	13,227
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	3,471	4,616	4,368	3,098	2,269	2,709
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	361	489	305	898	949	1,081
XV. Earthenware, etc.	8,365	9,397	7,708	21	11	..
XVI. Paper and stationery	20,087	20,574	17,832	312	305	410
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	3,109	3,321	3,135	195	450	..
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	5,748	5,741	5,731	553	820	782
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	20,902	21,867	21,003	513	624	589
XX. Miscellaneous	(a)28,381	(a)23,910	(a)21,036	2,453	2,188	4,324
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	1	1	1	10,712	31,598	665
Total	330,302	340,531	265,917	247,321	231,591	206,374

(a) Includes outside packages.

2. Imports of Principal Articles.—The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported into Australia from the United Kingdom during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN: AUSTRALIA
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Article	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Article	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Aircraft and parts	3,261	2,807	3,199	Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	4,028	4,203	3,853
Arms and ammunition, military, naval and air force stores	4,615	3,702	3,621	Paper, printing	4,628	3,466	2,120
Aluminium—				Paper, wrapping	2,732	2,534	2,118
Plates, sheets, strips	1,681	1,490	559	Piece-goods—			
Leaf and foil	1,870	1,480	649	Cotton and linen	7,701	6,338	3,907
Apparel	4,290	4,933	2,684	Silk and rayon(a)	1,751	1,577	824
Books, magazines, etc.	7,426	8,234	8,250	All other piece-goods	5,035	5,450	3,845
Carpets	4,670	6,026	3,367	Plastics materials	5,796	3,556	3,210
Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils and fertilizers	20,902	21,867	21,003	Rubber and rubber manufactures	2,690	3,542	3,417
Crockery	2,119	2,168	1,850	Sewing and other cottons, threads, etc.	2,237	2,939	1,968
Dyes	1,788	1,777	1,353	Stationery and paper manufactures	9,760	10,810	10,931
Electrical machinery and appliances	25,673	24,450	23,861	Tools of trade	2,292	2,481	1,869
Glass and glassware	3,887	4,255	2,952	Vehicles, parts and accessories	54,841	49,997	29,851
Iron and steel—				Vessels (ships) including parts	2,255	467	215
Plate and sheet	5,459	7,066	3,093	Whisky	3,103	3,086	3,761
Other	7,072	11,739	17,430	Yarns—			
Linoleums	2,418	2,320	2,274	Cotton	3,054	2,919	1,568
Machines and machinery (except dynamo electrical)—				Rayon	3,470	4,015	3,743
Agricultural	1,531	1,527	1,081	Other	595	828	651
Metal-working	7,683	7,793	4,586	All other articles(b)	47,816	53,531	36,109
Motive-power	25,507	22,001	16,696				
Other	34,666	43,157	33,449	Total Imports	330,302	340,531	265,917

(a) Includes tyre cord fabric.

(b) Includes outside packages.

3. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to the United Kingdom during each of the years 1959–60 to 1961–62.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: AUSTRALIA
(Australian Produce)

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity.			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
Butter	ton	59,419	50,795	68,031	21,749	15,611	19,950
Cheese	"	15,473	13,073	17,427	3,634	2,580	3,427
Eggs	"	"	"	"	2,023	3,048	3,253
Fruit, dried	ton	26,731	28,964	34,542	4,601	4,685	5,251
" fresh	'000 bus.	4,007	4,303	5,411	5,189	5,820	7,517
" preserved in airtight containers	ton	78,896	60,991	77,384	11,031	8,748	10,723
Gold	'000 fine oz.	600	2,017	32	9,375	31,528	498
Grains and cereals—							
Barley	ton	104,985	194,425	213,685	2,205	3,438	4,636
Flour (wheaten), plain white	ton(a)	46,255	56,135	66,560	1,235	1,459	1,943
Wheat	ton	562,106	734,205	623,622	13,919	18,472	16,438
Other	"	"	"	"	2,316	1,451	1,986
Hides and skins	"	"	"	"	2,550	2,349	2,009
Lead bullion	ton	49,265	53,741	37,861	5,260	5,330	3,527
" pig	"	63,694	66,790	65,897	5,436	5,271	4,615
Leather	"	"	"	"	3,061	2,240	2,643
Meats preserved by cold process—							
Beef and veal	ton	81,650	40,631	35,528	20,192	9,622	7,765
Lamb	"	18,876	19,894	11,414	2,741	3,637	1,614
Mutton	"	9,382	7,947	7,074	1,158	1,509	920
Rabbit and hare	"	"	"	"	2,492	2,339	1,985
Meats, tinned	ton	34,570	19,883	22,753	9,318	5,081	6,859
Milk and cream	'000 lb.	42,004	2,927	5,583	1,863	103	305
Silver bullion	'000 fine oz.	3,266	168	375	1,333	68	161
Sugar (cane)	ton	365,486	329,251	375,538	15,586	17,676	18,599
Tallow, inedible	"	8,118	2,289	19,409	482	132	597
Timber, undressed(b)	'000 super ft.	2,685	6,351	2,910	189	445	217
Wine, fermented	'000 gal.	1,313	1,362	1,161	796	736	823
Wool	'000 lb.	291,602	237,851	223,577	75,947	55,559	53,291
Zinc bars, etc.	ton	8,947	3,243	15,574	977	339	1,424
All other articles	"	"	"	"	17,004	17,255	18,568
Total Exports (Australian Produce) ..	..	..	..	..	243,662	227,431	201,544

(a) 2,000 lb.

(b) Excludes railway sleepers.

4. Imports from the 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. Imports into Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber, etc., which the United Kingdom cannot supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have therefore been omitted from the following table.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, the Federal Republic of 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 each of the years 1959–60 to 1961–62 are shown in the following table.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN
COMPETITORS: AUSTRALIA**
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Nature of imports	Year	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	All countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1959-60	1,700	2	288	1,709	628	9,947
	1960-61	1,989	10	285	2,320	1,514	13,338
	1961-62	1,932	11	315	2,504	1,037	11,484
Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles and apparel	1959-60	37,652	2,382	4,577	23,230	6,206	111,073
	1960-61	39,483	2,992	4,836	25,933	12,205	132,477
	1961-62	28,043	2,192	2,927	24,322	9,417	104,204
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1959-60	187,067	6,976	29,831	5,480	78,140	354,935
	1960-61	194,719	8,830	38,164	21,983	113,282	435,751
	1961-62	139,822	4,071	29,631	7,599	84,612	315,338
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1959-60	3,471	323	196	113	5,300	25,462
	1960-61	4,616	493	518	255	6,895	25,539
	1961-62	4,368	394	378	502	4,520	19,447
Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stoneware	1959-60	8,365	558	795	2,166	1,270	16,656
	1960-61	9,397	690	1,034	2,861	2,432	20,798
	1961-62	7,708	684	1,078	2,372	1,596	17,957
Pulp, paper and board; paper manufactures and stationery	1959-60	20,087	261	1,090	696	4,859	54,991
	1960-61	20,574	309	1,838	1,560	10,323	70,176
	1961-62	17,832	333	1,123	1,506	10,039	57,853
Sporting material, toys, fancy goods, jewellery and time-pieces	1959-60	3,109	139	1,294	2,090	375	10,832
	1960-61	3,321	169	1,647	2,460	961	13,019
	1961-62	3,135	191	1,351	2,122	978	12,515
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; photographic goods, n.e.i.	1959-60	5,748	117	2,953	1,594	3,533	15,533
	1960-61	5,741	104	3,067	1,729	5,011	17,499
	1961-62	5,731	139	2,415	1,749	4,885	16,860
Chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, essential oils and fertilizers	1959-60	20,902	1,307	5,815	855	8,021	47,984
	1960-61	21,867	1,341	7,122	1,433	11,496	56,817
	1961-62	21,003	1,467	6,455	1,547	13,474	58,156
Total, competitive imports	1959-60	288,101	12,065	46,839	37,933	108,332	647,413
	1960-61	301,707	14,938	58,511	60,534	164,119	785,414
	1961-62	229,574	9,482	45,673	44,223	130,558	613,814
Total imports (less bullion and specie) (a)	1959-60	330,301	13,742	53,868	41,533	150,031	924,528
	1960-61	340,530	16,722	66,176	65,445	217,041	1,085,331
	1961-62	265,917	11,085	51,832	49,495	174,080	882,546

(a) Includes outside packages.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN
COMPETITORS: AUSTRALIA—*continued*.
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Nature of imports	Year	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	All countries
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION							
Total, competitive imports	1959-60	44.5	1.9	7.2	5.9	16.7	100.0
	1960-61	38.4	1.9	7.4	7.7	20.9	100.0
	1961-62	37.4	1.5	7.4	7.2	21.3	100.0
Total imports (less bullion and specie) (a)	1959-60	35.7	1.5	5.8	4.5	16.2	100.0
	1960-61	31.3	1.5	6.1	6.0	20.0	100.0
	1961-62	30.1	1.3	5.9	5.6	19.7	100.0

(a) Includes outside packages.

The principal classes of competitive imports are metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £315,338,000 in 1961-62) and manufactured fibres, textiles and apparel (value £104,204,000 in 1961-62). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 68.4 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1961-62.

§ 11. Trade with Eastern Countries

1. Merchandise Trade According to Countries.—The values of imports from, and exports to, eastern countries during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES:
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports(a)			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Commonwealth Countries—						
Borneo (British)	15,830	12,329	12,883	1,350	1,359	713
Ceylon	11,238	10,166	9,821	7,711	7,180	8,947
Hong Kong	5,161	6,243	6,418	8,518	10,511	14,015
India	18,180	22,707	16,070	16,219	13,884	25,222
Malaya, Federation of	17,828	15,195	11,098	12,681	11,993	11,560
Pakistan	3,380	5,501	5,663	5,027	4,921	3,329
Singapore	1,560	1,856	2,489	10,948	12,185	15,987
Foreign Countries—						
Burma	9	17	11	1,888	1,701	2,782
Cambodia	2	4	4	400	93	108
China, Republic of—						
Formosa	108	224	388	1,353	2,008	1,976
Mainland	4,419	3,974	3,811	16,132	39,857	65,956
Indonesia	29,438	28,105	26,510	3,221	5,133	3,548
Japan	41,533	65,445	49,495	134,674	161,488	186,905
Korea, North	1	1	1	309	1,909	854
Korea, Republic of	1	75	115	3,992	1,721	1,684
Laos	1	..	..	4	46	28
Nepal	1	..	..	2	..	..
Philippines	269	406	510	4,918	3,696	4,669
Portuguese Dependencies—						
Macao	3	..	20	10	4	2
Timor .. ..	..	..	1	82	90	98
Other .. ..	..	..	13	185	158	74
Thailand	421	443	334	2,378	1,887	3,311
Viet-Nam, North .. ..	..	1	..	21	6	22
Viet-Nam, Republic of .. ..	..	16	7	260	216	522
Total	149,383	172,711	145,662	232,283	282,048	352,312

(a) Includes outside packages.

2. **Merchandise Trade—Principal Articles.**—The following table shows the value of merchandise trade between Australia and eastern countries for each of the years 1959–60 to 1961–62. The countries concerned in this trade are listed in the previous table.

**VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES:
PRINCIPAL ITEMS**

(EXCLUDING GOLD)

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Item	Imports			Item	Exports		
	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
Apparel and attire ..	2,694	3,526	2,777	Animal (except marine) oils and fats ..	3,135	2,389	2,925
Bags and sacks ..	6,954	13,319	10,330	Army stores ..	568	599	1,267
Crude and crépe rubber and latex ..	12,890	9,227	6,223	Butter ..	1,824	2,570	1,782
Fibres, vegetable origin ..	2,259	2,886	1,597	Cheese ..	569	899	766
Hair and bristles ..	966	1,156	642	Fodders ..	881	1,231	1,380
Nuts, edible ..	1,175	1,145	1,026	Fruit, fresh or preserved ..	1,304	1,303	1,706
Outside packages ..	(a)	2,025	1,865	Grains and cereals—			
Petroleum oils—				Wheat ..	22,745	44,782	78,616
Kerosene ..	3,183	2,594	2,377	Flour (wheaten), plain white ..	10,454	13,137	11,312
Petroleum, crude ..	28,349	25,662	29,846	Other ..	2,415	8,787	7,906
Petroleum, spirit ..	7,327	5,222	3,665	Infants' and invalids' foods ..	2,192	2,478	2,638
Solar and residual ..	792	609	866	Leather ..	800	782	750
Piece-goods—				Machines and machinery ..	2,506	3,650	4,213
Cotton and linen ..	23,840	24,257	20,857	Meats, all kinds ..	3,806	4,431	4,017
Hessian and other jute ..	2,382	3,280	3,210	Metals and metal manufactures except zinc bars, etc.	16,331	19,758	31,141
Pulp, paper and board ..	511	1,130	994	Milk and cream ..	6,122	6,294	5,661
Tea ..	13,010	12,740	12,718	Petroleum oils ..	3,555	4,206	1,680
Timber ..	5,170	6,602	3,870	Sugar—from cane (raw) ..	3,401	5,472	4,076
Vegetable oils and fats, n.e.i.	1,181	993	878	Wool ..	118,041	120,385	137,139
All other articles ..	36,700	56,338	41,921	Zinc bars, blocks, etc. ..	2,194	3,092	3,428
				All other articles ..	29,440	35,803	49,909
Total ..	149,383	172,711	145,662	Total ..	232,283	282,048	352,312

(a) Not recorded separately; included in all other articles.

For commodities imported in 1961–62 from eastern countries, the principal countries of origin were:—Borneo (British)—petroleum, £11,053,000; timber, £1,581,000; Ceylon—tea, £8,798,000; India—bags and sacks, £5,459,000; cotton and linen piece-goods, £2,506,000; hessian, £3,063,000; and tea, £1,272,000; Malaya—crude rubber, £4,700,000; latex, £1,377,000; timber, £1,689,000; and tin, £1,520,000; Japan—metals and metal manufactures, £7,599,000; cotton and linen piece-goods, £15,898,000; other textiles, £5,644,000; earthenware, china, glass, etc., £2,372,000; optical, etc., instruments, £1,749,000; and tinned fish, £2,259,000; Indonesia—petroleum spirit, £2,177,000; kerosene, £1,337,000; crude petroleum, £18,793,000; residual solar and other mineral oils, £1,051,000; and tea, £2,365,000.

The principal countries of destination for commodities exported in 1961–62 were:—Ceylon—flour, £5,070,000; milk and cream, £1,657,000; Hong Kong—wool, £2,644,000; wheat, £2,123,000; metals and metal manufactures, £2,428,000; India—wheat, £14,934,000; metal and metal manufactures, £2,432,000; Malaya—flour, £2,611,000; metal and metal manufactures, £1,095,000; Singapore—flour, £1,606,000; meats, £1,261,000; petroleum oils, £1,195,000; Republic of China—Mainland—wheat, £48,765,000; other grains, £3,809,000; wool, £11,677,000; Indonesia—metals and metal manufactures, £1,220,000; Japan—wool, £114,583,000; metals and metal manufactures, £19,654,000; coal, £12,901,000; wheat, £11,087,000; copper ores and concentrates, £6,538,000; and other ores and concentrates, £4,764,000.

§ 12. Oversea Trade at Principal Ports

The following table shows the value of overseas imports and exports at the principal ports of Australia during the year 1961-62, and the totals for each State and Territory.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1961-62
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Port	Imports	Exports	Port	Imports	Exports
NEW SOUTH WALES			SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Sydney, including Botany Bay	391,667	244,963	Port Adelaide, including Adelaide	48,325	71,469
Newcastle, including Port Stephens	11,179	48,730	Port Pirie	699	22,468
Port Kembla	10,064	27,962	Port Lincoln	686	8,690
Other .. ..	..	1,107	Wallaroo	498	9,955
<i>Total</i>	<i>412,910</i>	<i>322,762</i>	Other	1,485	9,406
VICTORIA			<i>Total</i>	<i>51,693</i>	<i>121,988</i>
Melbourne	282,979	232,271	WESTERN AUSTRALIA		
Geelong	21,430	47,429	Fremantle, including Perth and Kwinana	48,422	107,068
Portland	884	7,100	Geraldton	365	13,598
<i>Total</i>	<i>305,293</i>	<i>286,800</i>	Bunbury	862	6,094
QUEENSLAND			Albany	403	12,626
Brisbane	45,092	110,116	Other	37	4,695
Townsville	1,111	27,740	<i>Total</i>	<i>50,089</i>	<i>144,081</i>
Mackay	419	7,752	TASMANIA		
Cairns	1,558	5,655	Hobart	6,664	18,090
Bowen	31	1,708	Launceston	4,236	5,953
Rockhampton	154	4,806	Burnie	1,852	3,351
Gladstone	366	4,990	Devonport	872	1,204
Maryborough	85	2,801	<i>Total</i>	<i>13,624</i>	<i>28,598</i>
Other	45	6,875	NORTHERN TERRITORY		
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,861</i>	<i>172,443</i>	Darwin	2,084	612
			AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY		
			Canberra	192	..
			<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>884,746</i>	<i>1,077,284</i>

§ 13. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade

1. Statistical Classes.—(i) *Imports and Exports*. The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of Australian imports and exports during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE OF AUSTRALIA: CLASSES
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Class	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	9,947	13,338	11,484	143,553	117,745	142,488
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	27,478	30,280	27,903	164,566	219,840	267,001
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	3,743	3,878	4,528	2,176	2,247	2,369
IV. Tobacco, etc.	14,178	13,362	9,744	354	415	564
V. Live animals and birds	636	715	576	2,036	1,453	1,470
VI. Animal substances, etc.	5,281	6,725	4,349	419,177	362,963	405,886
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	20,235	20,418	19,713	1,130	971	1,737
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	111,073	132,477	104,204	3,080	3,650	3,763
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	106,757	111,638	109,913	24,542	26,707	29,552
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	6,629	6,803	5,456	1,089	1,233	1,232
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	7,770	8,680	7,539	29,059	37,641	40,350
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	354,935	435,751	315,338	87,227	94,624	110,961
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	25,462	25,539	19,447	5,403	4,500	4,855
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	20,689	23,824	15,355	3,876	3,782	3,621
XV. Earthenware, etc.	16,656	20,798	17,957	878	1,268	984
XVI. Paper and stationery	54,991	70,176	57,853	3,205	3,938	3,869
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	10,832	13,019	12,515	1,512	2,143	2,839
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	15,533	17,499	16,860	2,356	3,159	3,031
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	47,984	56,817	58,156	7,882	9,000	8,931
XX. Miscellaneous	(a)63,719	(a)73,594	(a)63,656	22,858	30,761	32,382
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	2,563	2,246	2,200	11,723	40,803	9,399
<i>Total</i>	<i>927,091</i>	<i>1,087,577</i>	<i>884,746</i>	<i>937,682</i>	<i>968,843</i>	<i>1,077,284</i>

(a) Includes outside packages.

(ii) *Exports—Australian Produce and Re-exports*. In the following table, the exports from Australia of (a) Australian produce and (b) re-exports are shown according to statistical classes for each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

**VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA: AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND
RE-EXPORTS
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)**

Class	Australian produce			Re-exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	143,483	117,707	142,322	70	38	166
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	164,002	219,401	266,494	564	439	507
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	2,168	2,234	2,350	8	13	19
IV. Tobacco, etc.	284	351	520	70	64	44
V. Live animals and birds	1,886	1,295	1,377	150	158	93
VI. Animal substances, etc.	419,100	362,819	405,750	77	144	136
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,100	918	1,660	30	53	77
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	2,759	3,158	3,239	321	492	524
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	22,718	24,807	28,712	1,824	1,900	840
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	1,028	1,172	1,151	61	61	81
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	28,948	37,526	40,145	111	115	205
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	81,831	89,175	104,264	5,396	5,449	6,697
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	5,353	4,443	4,787	50	57	68
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	3,753	3,643	3,525	123	139	96
XV. Earthenware, etc.	833	1,222	917	45	46	67
XVI. Paper and stationery	2,979	3,671	3,619	226	267	250
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	1,290	1,842	2,482	222	301	357
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	1,895	2,438	2,424	461	721	607
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	7,553	8,457	8,501	329	543	430
XX. Miscellaneous	15,009	15,529	17,099	7,849	15,232	15,283
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	11,716	40,798	9,386	7	5	13
Total	919,688	942,606	1,050,724	17,994	26,237	26,560

2. Imports of Principal Articles.—The next table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES: AUSTRALIA

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Aircraft and parts	20,733	13,806	12,174
Aluminium manufactures	cwt.	598,977	635,091	408,335	7,717	8,224	5,348
Leaf and foil	'000 lb.	7,520	8,021	5,960	2,176	2,415	1,730
Apparel—
Blouses, skirts, costumes, etc.	1,133	1,690	1,204
Gloves	1,175	1,509	1,098
Headwear	doz. prs.	513,312	554,373	390,292	850	1,278	1,237
Men's and boys' outer clothing	541	805	480
Socks and stockings	552	767	523
Trimmings and ornaments	4,718	6,300	1,337
Other apparel and attire	2,256	2,902	2,908
Arms, explosives, military stores, etc.	9,371	6,916	8,140
Bags and sacks	6,973	13,383	10,380
Carpets and carpeting	5,734	7,640	4,532
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers	47,984	56,817	58,156
Cocoa and chocolate	'000 lb.	29,743	37,432	32,465	4,667	4,916	3,758
Cotton, raw	..	41,519	41,842	37,735	5,172	5,477	5,272
Crockery, etc.	3,604	4,007	3,295
Electrical machinery and appliances	44,611	47,534	47,862
Fibres (excl. Cotton, raw)	7,696	7,995	7,106
Fish—
Fresh or preserved by cold process	'000 lb.	35,480	34,594	32,290	3,335	3,424	3,561
Preserved in airtight containers	..	20,414	27,493	22,021	3,797	5,308	4,086
Glass and glassware	8,515	9,832	7,928
Iron and steel—
Pipes, tubes and fittings	cwt.	503,518	698,028	428,223	2,459	3,814	3,527
Plate and sheet	..	1,987,545	7,770,918	1,179,620	9,311	28,063	6,710
Other	12,210	26,558	10,166
Machines and machinery (except dynamo electrical)—
Agricultural	3,553	3,522	2,463
Metal-working	14,884	17,146	11,678
Mining and metallurgical	4,000	4,469	7,685
Motive power—
Diesel engines	3,452	3,323	3,011
Steam engines, turbines and parts	4,237	3,004	2,389
Tractors and parts	22,512	24,072	15,494
Other	17,440	17,156	16,684
Office and accounting	9,655	13,445	11,712
Textile working	5,269	6,873	7,015
Other	53,258	74,040	59,707

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES: AUSTRALIA—continued

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies and parts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	82,994	74,238	47,202
Musical instruments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,237	18,733	14,392
Oils—							
Linseed	'000 gal.	1,425	789	1,903	778	433	1,108
Olive	"	1,348	1,147	1,466	1,386	1,099	1,461
Petroleum and shale—							
Crude (a)	mill. gal.	2,794	3,108	2,871	72,877	76,354	65,302
Kerosene	'000 gal.	105,849	117,531	97,413	5,766	6,022	5,020
Lubricating (mineral)	"	48,619	52,159	46,179	6,544	7,438	6,453
Petroleum and shale spirit	"	205,692	222,215	182,389	12,075	11,848	9,941
Residual and solar	"	23,807	22,703	67,828	1,096	979	2,757
Paper, printing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19,339	23,666	16,818
wrapping	'000 cwt.	417	606	592	4,683	6,213	5,937
Piece-goods—							
Canvas and duck	'000 sq. yds.	8,404	6,795	(b)	1,015	902	(b)
Cotton and linen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43,589	45,209	35,518
Silk and man-made fibre-yarn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,755	8,623	7,239
Woolen and containing wool .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,725	2,133	1,455
All other piece-goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,007	12,699	10,304
Plastics materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,830	14,974	13,451
Rubber and rubber manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24,248	23,645	17,772
Stationery and paper manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,670	17,515	19,382
Tea	'000 lb.	62,515	61,701	63,866	13,372	12,824	12,914
Timber, undressed, including logs(c)	'000 sup. ft.	376,612	397,293	264,171	17,077	19,348	12,238
Tobacco	'000 lb.	37,597	36,322	24,510	13,007	12,059	8,483
Yarns—							
Cotton	"	7,907	9,067	5,410	3,233	3,901	2,198
Man-made fibres	"	18,092	21,352	13,817	7,535	9,553	7,290
Woolen	"	375	841	982	739	640	600
Other	"	1,724	2,356	2,036	436	604	327
All other articles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	176,888	237,495	208,828
Total Imports .. .. .	..	..	..	..	927,091	1,087,577	884,746

(a) Includes once-run distillate.
undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

(b) Not recorded separately.

(c) Excludes dunnage and

3. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE

Article	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (£A.'000. f.o.b.)		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Butter	ton	76,969	61,137	78,005	28,646	19,651	23,537
Cheese	"	18,927	18,037	22,378	4,990	4,608	5,203
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,882	9,000	8,931
Coal	ton	1,087,844	1,888,415	3,469,552	4,327	7,682	13,611
Copper	"	21,203	35,909	31,075	6,131	10,003	8,254
Fruit—							
Dried .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,066	9,097	10,357
Fresh, including frozen	'000 bus.	6,876	7,454	9,515	9,294	10,369	13,363
Preserved in airtight containers	ton	89,270	67,850	84,261	12,385	9,773	11,919
Gold .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,211	39,959	8,977
Grains and cereals—							
Barley	ton	558,319	756,704	701,681	11,541	14,329	14,954
Flour (wheaten), plain white	ton(a)	536,022	658,029	579,274	15,143	18,979	17,397
Wheat	ton	2,444,251	4,098,081	5,441,667	61,680	102,426	142,446
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,710	14,423	16,777
Hides and skins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31,779	27,194	32,147
Iron and steel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31,288	27,511	43,152
Lead, pig	ton	121,420	128,106	195,430	10,878	10,541	14,253
Lead, bullion	"	49,265	53,741	46,461	5,260	5,330	4,183
Machines and machinery (except dynamo electrical) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,557	12,968	13,140
Meats preserved by cold process—							
Beef and veal	ton	188,293	134,014	201,173	55,464	40,110	58,843
Lamb	"	26,460	28,778	16,696	4,390	5,793	2,624
Mutton	"	32,037	37,087	48,711	4,719	7,437	8,156
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,914	9,074	6,760
Meats, tinned	ton	48,073	30,357	33,394	13,341	9,374	10,519
Milk and cream	'000 lb.	144,792	108,554	103,337	10,942	9,152	8,307
Ores and concentrates	ton	763,763	1,051,181	1,114,875	22,368	27,943	24,665
Petroleum and shale oils	'000 gal.	320,044	463,073	(b)	17,719	21,693	22,363
Sugar (cane)	ton	708,084	796,531	843,539	26,671	35,074	33,895
Wool(c)	'000 lb.	1,430,470	1,382,979	1,457,589	386,153	334,442	372,531
All other articles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	86,239	90,671	99,460
Total Exports (Australian Produce) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	919,688	942,606	1,050,724

(a) 2,000 lb.

(b) Not available.

(c) Quantity in terms of greasy wool.

A graph showing exports in principal commodity groups in each of the years 1952-53 to 1961-62 will be found on page 536.

4. **Imports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.**—The table hereunder shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Bullion and Specie. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of "free" and "dutiable" goods.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, AND BULLION AND SPECIE:
AUSTRALIA

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and specie	Total imports
	Free goods	Dutiable goods	Total		
1957-58.. ..	426,206	363,055	789,261	2,679	791,940
1958-59.. ..	464,274	330,114	794,388	2,211	796,599
1959-60.. ..	509,824	414,704	924,528	2,563	927,091
1960-61.. ..	576,277	509,054	1,085,331	2,246	1,087,577
1961-62.. ..	496,798	385,748	882,546	2,200	884,746

5. **Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.**—The next table shows the value of exports from Australia during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Bullion and Specie. The exports of Australian produce and re-exports are shown separately.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, AND BULLION AND SPECIE:
AUSTRALIA

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and specie			Total exports
	Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1957-58 ..	795,527	14,776	810,303	7,626	17	7,643	817,946
1958-59 ..	790,165	16,540	806,705	4,744	14	4,758	811,463
1959-60 ..	907,971	17,988	925,959	11,716	7	11,723	937,682
1960-61 ..	901,809	26,232	928,041	40,797	5	40,802	968,843
1961-62 ..	1,041,339	26,546	1,067,885	9,385	14	9,399	1,077,284

6. **Imports and Net Customs Revenue.**—The ratio of net customs revenue collected, excluding net primage, to the total value of all merchandise imported in each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 was as follows:—1957-58, 8.8 per cent.; 1958-59, 8.8 per cent.; 1959-60, 8.9 per cent.; 1960-61, 9.2 per cent.; and 1961-62, 9.4 per cent. Primage duty was in force during these years, and if this is added to net customs revenue the percentages become:—1957-58, 9.1 per cent.; 1958-59, 9.0 per cent.; 1959-60, 9.1 per cent.; 1960-61, 9.4 per cent.; and 1961-62, 9.6 per cent. The ratios of net customs revenue, excluding primage, to the total value of dutiable goods only were:—1957-58, 19.1 per cent.; 1958-59, 21.0 per cent.; 1959-60, 19.9 per cent.; 1960-61, 19.5 per cent.; and 1961-62, 21.5 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. For particulars of customs revenue collections see Chapter XXI. Public Finance.

§ 14. Ships' and Aircraft Stores

The value of ships' and aircraft stores, which are excluded from the export figures, is shown in the following table for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, with separate figures for oils.

VALUE OF STORES LOADED ON OVERSEA SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT: AUSTRALIA (£A. '000 f.o.b.)

Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Oils	8,383	6,704	7,817	8,937	7,819
All stores (including oils) ..	12,798	10,876	12,413	14,205	13,324

In addition to oils, the principal items supplied to oversea ships and aircraft in 1961-62 were:—Meats, £1,549,720; fruit and vegetables, £459,189; eggs, £182,846; butter, £115,345; ale, porter, beer, etc., £402,590; sea food, £194,851; flour, £48,206; rice, £28,655; milk and cream, £45,072; tobacco and cigarettes, £253,538.

§ 15. Movement of Bullion and Specie

1. Imports and Exports.—The following table shows the values of gold and silver bullion and specie, and of bronze specie, imported into, and exported from, Australia during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE OF AUSTRALIA IN BULLION AND SPECIE (£A. f.o.b.)

Item	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Gold—Bullion ..	2,518,819	2,201,903	2,148,395	10,207,274	39,959,140	8,976,094
Specie ..	4,080	1,182	..	4,000	280	732
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>2,522,899</i>	<i>2,203,085</i>	<i>2,148,395</i>	<i>10,211,274</i>	<i>39,959,420</i>	<i>8,976,826</i>
Silver—Bullion ..	36,147	31,101	41,663	1,400,562	748,156	313,159
Specie ..	3,459	11,303	9,518	109,767	94,028	108,150
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>39,606</i>	<i>42,404</i>	<i>51,181</i>	<i>1,510,329</i>	<i>842,184</i>	<i>421,309</i>
Bronze—Specie ..	824	518	6	1,304	859	854
Total— Australian pro- duce ..	..	..	..	11,716,148	40,797,511	9,385,581
Re-exports ..	..	..	..	6,759	4,952	13,408
<i>Grand Total</i> ..	<i>2,563,329</i>	<i>2,246,007</i>	<i>2,199,582</i>	<i>11,722,907</i>	<i>40,802,463</i>	<i>9,398,989</i>

2. **Imports and Exports by Country.**—The next table shows the imports and exports of bullion and specie from and to various countries during the year 1961–62.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT, 1961-62
(£A. f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	Bullion	Specie	Total	Bullion	Specie	Total
Commonwealth Countries—						
Australia (re-imported) ..	..	6,506	6,506	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	640	166	806	659,412	5,617	665,029
Australian Territories—						
Nauru ..	..	..	..	..	2,575	2,575
New Guinea ..	600,272	..	600,272	..	69,774	69,774
Norfolk Is. ..	..	182	182	..	368	368
Papua ..	..	..	..	..	16,943	16,943
Canada ..	282	..	282	..	616	616
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	6,267,295	..	6,267,295
Kenya ..	..	..	..	..	117	117
New Zealand ..	317,464	1,865	319,329	144,263	6,529	150,792
Pacific Islands (British)—						
Fiji ..	1,267,445	1	1,267,446	6,561	38	6,599
Gilbert and Ellice Is. ..	..	..	..	..	1,036	1,036
Solomon Is. ..	617	..	617	..	2,025	2,025
Singapore ..	..	..	..	..	151	151
Total, Commonwealth Countries ..	2,186,720	8,720	2,195,440	7,077,531	105,789	7,183,320
Foreign Countries—						
France ..	..	..	..	1,571,094	..	1,571,094
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	21	340	361	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	499,345	..	499,345
South Africa ..	..	..	..	..	737	737
Switzerland ..	..	464	464	..	..	..
United States of America ..	3,317	..	3,317	48,999	3,210	52,209
" For Orders " ..	..	..	..	92,284	..	92,284
Total, Foreign Countries	3,338	804	4,142	2,211,722	3,947	2,215,669
Grand Total ..	2,190,058	9,524	2,199,582	9,289,253	109,736	9,398,989

§ 16. Exports According to Industries

1. **Classification.**—The following table provides an analysis of the total recorded value of Australian exports for the years 1959–60 to 1961–62. This analysis is designed to show fluctuations in the value of exports of Australian produce dissected according to the main industry of their origin, although any such classification is necessarily arbitrary in some respects.

VALUES OF EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)			Proportion of value of exports of Australian produce (excluding gold) (Per cent.)		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Agriculture, horticulture and viticulture—						
Unprocessed	94,220	139,227	184,576	10.4	15.4	17.8
Processed	70,918	81,258	83,579	7.8	9.0	8.0
Total	165,138	220,485	268,155	18.2	24.4	25.8
Pastoral—						
Unprocessed	442,966	384,686	439,971	48.7	42.6	42.2
Processed	75,180	57,170	65,520	8.3	6.4	6.3
Total	518,146	441,856	505,491	57.0	49.0	48.5
Dairy and farmyard—						
Unprocessed	1,513	2,083	2,605	0.2	0.2	0.2
Processed	47,454	38,055	41,688	5.2	4.2	4.0
Total	48,967	40,138	44,293	5.4	4.4	4.2
Mines and quarries (other than gold)—						
Unprocessed	26,940	34,327	36,882	2.9	3.8	3.6
Processed	29,638	35,546	39,460	3.3	3.9	3.8
Total (a)	56,578	69,873	76,342	6.2	7.7	7.4
Fisheries—						
Unprocessed	4,839	5,026	6,858	0.5	0.6	0.6
Processed	960	946	761	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	5,799	5,972	7,619	0.6	0.7	0.7
Forestry—						
Unprocessed	619	586	607	0.1	0.1	0.1
Processed	3,340	3,925	3,296	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	3,959	4,511	3,903	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total Primary Produce—						
Unprocessed	571,097	565,935	671,499	62.8	62.7	64.5
Processed	227,490	216,900	234,304	25.0	24.0	22.5
Total	798,587	782,835	905,803	87.8	86.7	87.0
Manufactures	83,352	88,237	102,052	9.2	9.8	9.8
Refined petroleum oils	15,914	19,811	21,537	1.7	2.2	2.0
Unclassified	11,623	11,764	12,356	1.3	1.3	1.2
Total Australian Produce (excluding Gold)	909,476	902,647	1,041,748	100.0	100.0	100.0
Re-exports (excluding Gold)	17,994	26,236	26,559	..	..	..
Gold exports (a)	10,212	39,960	8,977	..	..	..
Total Recorded Value of Exports	937,682	968,843	1,077,284	..	..	..

(a) The value of refined newly-won gold was £16,770,000 in 1959-60, £16,203,000 in 1960-61, and £16,205,000 in 1961-62.

2. **Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.**—In the year 1961–62, Australian produce (other than gold) exported amounted to approximately £1,042 million. Of this, £906 million or 87 per cent. was mainly produce of primary industries, comprising £671 million of unprocessed produce and £234 million of goods which had been processed in some degree before export. The values of the principal individual items of processed Australian primary produce exported were:—Raw sugar, £33,191,000; flour, etc., £19,616,000; canned fruit, £11,919,000; dried fruit, £10,357,000; wool (scoured, tops, etc.), £41,996,000; canned meats, £10,519,000; butter, £23,537,000; milk (condensed, dried, etc.), £8,307,000; pig lead, £14,253,000; lead bullion, £4,183,000; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £6,387,000; copper ingots, £4,156,000; and undressed timber, £2,930,000.

The value of manufactures exported as classified above was £102 million, or approximately 10 per cent. of Australian produce (other than gold) exported in 1961–62. The values of principal individual items here included were:—Manufactures of metal, £58,573,000; implements and machinery, £10,315,000; drugs and chemicals, £6,998,000; and paper and stationery, £3,619,000.

The items enumerated indicate the arbitrariness of the line necessarily drawn between primary produce and manufactures in any classification of this kind. The value of processed primary products exported includes some element of value added by the simpler processes of manufacture, while the value shown for manufactures exported necessarily includes the value of raw materials (primary produce) used in those manufactures.

Refined petroleum oils exported are shown separately, as they consist of imported crude oils refined in Australia and re-exported in the refined form. The values of principal individual items shown as “unclassified” in 1961–62 were:—individual consignments of less than £50 in value, £4,753,000; and military equipment and stores and supplies for Australian projects overseas, £2,487,000.

Export Prices and Price Indexes

Information on this subject, formerly included in this chapter, may now be found in Chapter XII. Labour, Wages and Prices.

§ 17. External Trade of Australia and other Countries

1. **Essentials of Comparison.**—Direct comparison of the external trade of any two countries is 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 one may be declared by merchants, whereas in another 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 result 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-Luxembourg 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.

2. **“Special Trade” of Various Countries.**—In the following table, the figures, which are expressed in Australian currency, relate as nearly as possible to imports cleared for home 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 countries listed below are not necessarily all the important trading countries of the world, but those important countries for which comparable statistics are available. Information for countries other than Australia has been extracted from publications of the United Nations.

VALUES OF IMPORTS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (MERCHANDISE ONLY (a)): VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1961

Country	Imports cleared c.i.f.	Exports f.o.b.	Total	Trade per Head of Population		
				Imports cleared	Exports	Total
	£A. m.	£A. m.	£A. m.	£A.	£A.	£A.
United States of America	(b)6,553.1	9,225.9	15,779.0	35.7	50.2	85.9
United Kingdom	(c)5,299.6	4,603.1	10,902.7	175.7	87.0	262.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	4,884.4	5,663.8	10,558.2	90.1	104.5	194.6
France	2,981.2	3,218.7	6,199.9	64.9	70.0	134.9
Japan	(d)2,593.7	1,891.1	4,484.8	27.6	20.1	47.7
Canada	(b)2,542.0	2,594.2	5,136.2	139.4	142.2	281.6
Italy	2,331.2	1,869.6	4,200.8	47.0	37.7	84.7
Netherlands	2,282.1	1,922.8	4,204.9	196.1	165.2	361.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,883.5	1,751.8	3,635.3	195.2	185.0	380.2
Sweden	(d)1,306.7	1,224.1	2,530.8	173.8	162.8	336.6
Switzerland	1,208.5	911.2	2,119.7	220.9	166.6	387.5
Australia (e)	(b) 858.2	1,041.8	1,900.0	80.9	98.2	179.1
Denmark	(d) 836.2	686.2	1,522.4	182.5	149.8	332.3
Norway	721.4	415.6	1,137.0	199.8	115.1	314.9
Austria	663.0	536.6	1,199.6	93.8	75.9	169.7
Spain	487.5	317.0	804.5	16.0	10.4	26.4
Indonesia	354.5	350.0	704.5	3.7	3.7	6.4
Greece	318.7	99.6	418.3	38.0	11.9	49.9
Egypt	302.7	216.5	519.2	11.7	8.3	20.0
Chile	261.2	226.9	488.1	33.5	29.1	62.6
Turkey	227.2	154.9	382.1	8.2	5.6	13.8

(a) Includes silver. (b) f.o.b. (c) Covers goods imported less goods re-exported. (d) Covers goods imported as distinct from goods cleared for home consumption. (e) Year ended June, 1961.

§ 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 of the calendar years 1958 to 1962.

VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS: AUSTRALIA
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and specie		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1958	792,891	738,913	2,541	4,083	795,432	742,996
1959	826,131	892,571	2,075	3,338	828,206	895,909
1960	1,056,842	874,585	2,389	40,577	1,059,231	915,162
1961	934,333	1,036,950	2,331	17,753	936,664	1,054,703
1962 (p)	1,009,935	1,048,498	2,237	5,367	1,012,172	1,053,865

§ 19. Excise

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on overseas trade, the rate of excise duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover, as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Customs and Excise, 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 XXI. Public Finance. The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62.

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

Article	1960-61	1961-62	Article	1960-61	1961-62
	gallons	gallons		lb.	lb.
Beer	227,760,154	231,322,533	Cigarettes— Machine-made ..	40,802,271	42,322,473
	proof gallons	proof gallons	Petrol—	gallons	gallons
Spirits—			Aviation petrol (by- law)	7,534,827	6,886,060
Brandy	810,215	790,956	Aviation petrol (non by-law)	6,638,725	282,099
Gin	351,478	347,588	Petrol, n.e.i. ..	1,055,561,277	1,162,890,019
Whisky	389,514	399,307	Total Petrol ..	1,069,734,829	1,170,058,178
Rum	564,850	515,161			
Liqueurs	60,890	61,871	Aviation turbine fuel ..	30,190,573	34,354,110
Other	39,208	44,117			
Total Spirits (Potable) ..	2,216,155	2,159,000	Diesel fuel	46,077,699	45,203,607
Spirits for—			Playing cards ..	doz. packs 99,062	doz. packs 105,344
Fortifying wine ..	2,151,225	2,147,153			
Industrial or scien- tific purposes ..	255,422	277,529		60 papers or tubes	60 papers or tubes
Manufacture of—			Cigarette papers and tubes	98,160,059	87,819,994
Essences	100,435	104,656			
Scents and toilet preparations ..	76,986	82,560	Matches	8,640 matches 3,403,569	8,640 matches 3,370,199
Vinegar	195,955	197,110			
	lb.	lb.			
Tobacco	14,609,832	12,980,668	Coal	ton 18,681,695	ton 17,254,871
Cigars—				No.	No.
Hand-made	8,288	854	Cathode ray tubes ..	326,883	342,759
Machine-made ..	113,694	156,017			
Total Cigars ..	121,982	156,871			

§ 20. The Australian Balance of Payments

1. **Introduction.**—Estimates of a country's balance of payments are prepared for the purpose of providing a systematic record in money terms of the economic transactions which take place over a period between that country and all other countries. Such records are essential to the examination of influences which external factors have on the domestic economy. The Australian economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income, and it is also affected in important respects by variations in the level of foreign investment and the demand for imports. Consequently, these estimates have always assumed particular importance in this country.

Official estimates of Australia's balance of payments covering the period 1928-29 to 1930-31 were included in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 24, 1931. Except for the war years (1939 to 1945) estimates have since been published annually. Detailed estimates are currently provided twice yearly in the form of a mimeographed publication *Balance of Payments*. This publication brings the estimates forward to the end of the most recent financial year or half-year and, together with a printed volume *The Australian Balance of Payments, 1928-29 to 1950-51*, provides also a description of the various items included and the sources from which the information is obtained. A summarized statement of the principal current account items and some identified capital movements is prepared and issued on a quarterly basis in the *Balance of Payments—Quarterly Summary*.

The form in which the Australian estimates are presented follows the pattern originally adopted by the International Monetary Fund. In this presentation, a basic distinction is drawn between "current account" transactions and "capital account" transactions. Current account transactions are defined as those which involve changes in the ownership of goods or the rendering of services between residents of Australia and the rest of the world. They include such important items as exports, imports, shipping freights, dividends, profits and interest, travel and Government expenditure. The current account also includes transfers in the form of personal gifts and Government gifts of technical

assistance, for which there is no consideration. Capital account transactions are defined as those which involve claims to money and titles to investments between residents of one country and those of another country. Details are shown according to whether the items with which transactions are concerned are classified as assets or liabilities. For practical purposes, items are also broadly divisible into investment items (including overseas investment in companies in Australia and government loans), certain financing transactions, and monetary movements (including transactions with the International Monetary Fund and changes in the level of international reserves).

By definition, the balance of payments on current account is always equivalent to the balance on capital account. The net monetary movement is used as a control figure to which the net sum of all other figures must reconcile. However, errors and omissions occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items included in both current and capital accounts, and in addition there are timing differences between the statistical recording of trade transactions and certain invisible items, and the relevant foreign exchange transactions. Therefore, in order to preserve the identity between the total shown in the current account and the total shown in the capital account, it is necessary to introduce a "balancing item". The "balancing item" is included in the capital account, but, as mentioned above, it may include discrepancies in the current account, and it does not, as is frequently supposed, include only errors and timing differences related to investment and financing transactions.

Recent changes in the estimates include an adjustment for the estimated excess of the value of imports, as recorded in overseas trade statistics, over the actual selling price to the importer (see Appendix IV. *The Australian Balance of Payments 1957-58 to 1961-62*). Significant amendments to figures previously published for transportation items and changes in concept and presentation were made in the *Balance of Payments 1960-61 to 1961-62 and First Half 1962-63*. Information on these changes is provided in "Notes to Tables" and Appendix II. of that publication.

Details of the estimates are assembled from a variety of sources of which the following are the more important:—(i) statistics of exports and imports obtained from Australian trade statistics; (ii) details of the import valuation adjustment obtained from a sample of the invoices submitted to the Department of Customs in respect of imports into Australia; (iii) information on particular invisible current account items and capital movements obtained by regular inquiry from private organizations and Government departments; (iv) details of receipts and payments of foreign exchange provided by the banking system; (v) information on dividends remitted, undistributed income and private investment in companies provided by statistics of overseas investment collected by this Bureau; (vi) information on freight on imports and other items concerned with overseas shipping obtained from a sample of the invoices submitted to the Department of Customs in respect of imports into Australia and a survey of shipping operations conducted by this Bureau; and (vii) information on international reserves supplied by the Reserve Bank.

2. Current Account.—The balance of payments on current account is arranged to show a series of credit items and a corresponding series of debit items. In general, entries on the credit side include all current transactions which result in receipts of foreign exchange (for goods and services, investment income or donations), and on the debit side the similar transactions which result in payments of foreign exchange. The principal exceptions to this rule are the amounts shown for undistributed income. In respect of these amounts no movement of foreign exchange takes place, the amounts concerned being treated as credits or debits in the relevant sections of the current account, and as corresponding outflows or inflows in the relevant sections of the capital account. Exceptions also occur where debts incurred for current account items, principally goods, are subsequently capitalized.

The largest items shown in the current account are exports and imports, and the difference between them represents the balance of visible trade. This is the most important and usually the most variable relationship in the balance of payments. A full evaluation of the overall position on current account, however, occurs only after the invisible items have been taken into account. The most important of these are the transportation items. Entries appear on both the debit and credit sides, the principal component on the debit side being freight payable overseas on imports into Australia. The principal component on the credit side is expenditure by overseas carriers, which represents mainly overseas ships' expenditure for stevedoring, port charges, etc., incurred in loading and discharging goods at Australian ports, and stores purchased in Australia. The items next in importance are those concerning income from property. Debit entries under this heading include dividends, profits, interest and royalties, payable overseas, while the credit entries include similar details of amounts receivable by Australian residents. These items include undistributed income for which, as mentioned above, no monetary payments occur. The remaining items are smaller than those mentioned above, and include travel, government transactions, donations (including foreign aid made available by the Australian government), and on the credit side the net value of Australian gold production.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(£ million)

Particulars.	1960-61	1961-62	First half 1962-63p
1. Exports f.o.b.(a)	925.5	1,066.7	503.5
2. Imports f.o.b.(a)	1,035.2	856.7	518.7
<i>Balance of Trade</i>	-109.7	210.0	-15.2
Invisible credits—			
3. Gold production	16.3	16.3	8.3
4. Transportation—			
Expenditure of oversea carriers	68.9	70.6	37.5
Australian carriers	12.6	11.2	6.2
	81.5	81.8	43.7
5. Travel	13.7	15.6	7.8
6. Property income—			
Undistributed income ..	3.1	4.3	2.0
Royalties and copyrights ..	0.8	0.9	0.6
Other	27.2	34.6	13.9
	31.1	39.8	16.5
7. Government—			
Australian government receipts	10.5	11.6	6.7
Foreign government expenditure	9.6	10.5	5.2
	20.1	22.1	11.9
8. Miscellaneous	12.6	14.1	8.5
9. Donations, etc.—			
Immigrants' funds	24.7	25.1	12.5
Other	9.5	10.7	5.4
	34.2	35.8	17.9
<i>Total Invisible Credits</i>	209.5	225.5	114.6
Invisible debits—			
10. Transportation(b)—			
Freight	128.0	101.0	59.0
Other	38.8	40.9	17.5
	166.8	141.9	76.5
11. Travel	41.7	40.8	17.9
12. Property income—			
Public authority interest ..	29.7	32.0	16.5
Direct investment	52.4	58.2	26.5
Undistributed income	60.1	33.6	27.0
Royalties and copyrights ..	13.0	15.2	7.3
Other	10.6	12.7	6.5
	165.8	151.7	83.8
13. Government—			
Defence	8.5	9.7	3.7
Other	17.2	17.5	9.0
	25.7	27.2	12.7
14. Miscellaneous	23.0	26.0	14.0
15. Donations, etc.—			
Government—			
Papua and New Guinea ..	18.5	22.0	10.5
Other foreign aid	4.5	4.2	2.1
Private	26.9	25.7	14.6
	49.9	51.9	27.2
<i>Total Invisible Debits</i>	472.9	439.5	232.1
Balance on Current Account	-373.1	-4.0	-132.7

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect both coverage and valuation. (b) Total freight and insurance on imports, whether payable overseas or in Australia, is estimated at £139 million in 1960-61, £112 million in 1961-62 and £65 million in the first half of 1962-63.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes deficit.

3. **Capital Account.**—The capital account shows net movements in assets and liabilities. On the assets side, the most important item is Australia's holdings of monetary gold and foreign exchange, usually referred to as international reserves. On the liabilities side, the most important items are government loans, I.M.F. transactions and private investment in Australian companies.

Transactions with international monetary and finance agencies appear on both sides of the capital account. On the assets side, items 2 and 3 show increases in subscriptions to these institutions, and on the liabilities side, items 10 and 11 show corresponding increases in liabilities or changes in liabilities previously incurred. Liabilities comprise, on the one hand, bank balances and special non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities (payable in Australian currency but convertible by arrangement into foreign currency or gold) related to capital subscriptions to the various agencies and, on the other hand, drawings from the International Monetary Fund.

Changes in overseas investment in companies by Australian residents are shown on the assets side of the capital account (items 6 and 7), and changes in investment in Australian companies by overseas residents are shown on the liabilities side (items 13 (part) and 14). Figures shown for marketing authorities (item 5) represent changes in the estimated value of commodity stocks held overseas or in amounts owed by overseas debtors to the principal Australian marketing authorities.

The balancing item includes errors and omissions and timing differences, referred to on page 568.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(£ million)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	First half, 1962-63p
CHANGES IN ASSETS			
1. International reserves	38.8	10.4	24.9
2. I.M.F. .. ..	..	..	..
3. I.B.R.D., I.F.C., I.D.A.	2.1	1.7	1.7
4. Other government	16.1	-2.8	0.1
5. Marketing authorities	2.5	32.6	-23.6
6. Portfolio investment	-4.7	-2.3	-1.0
7. Direct investment—			
Branches—			
Unremitted profits	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other	2.9	3.9	*
Subsidiaries—			
Undistributed profits	2.7	3.8	1.8
Other	1.6	2.4	*
	7.6	10.6	(a) 2.0
8. Life assurance	0.2	-0.2	..
Total	62.6	50.0	4.1

For footnotes, see next page.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT—continued
(£ million)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	First half, 1962-63p
CHANGES IN LIABILITIES			
9. Government loans—			
I.B.R.D.	-7.5	-7.9	4.8
Other central government	20.5	14.9	18.7
Local and semi-government	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Discounts, etc.	-1.1	-0.4	-0.8
	11.5	6.4	22.5
10. I.M.F.	78.1	-78.8	..
11. I.B.R.D., I.F.C., I.D.A.	-1.3	-1.3	1.6
12. Foreign banks	0.5	0.5	0.2
13. Portfolio investment—			
Government securities	-2.0	-1.5	*
Companies, etc.	47.9	36.4	*
	45.9	34.9	*
14. Direct investment—			
Branches—			
Unremitted profits	3.2	4.0	2.0
Other	26.0	17.5	*
Subsidiaries—			
Undistributed profits	56.9	29.6	25.0
Other	98.3	44.2	*
	184.4	95.3	(a)27.0
15. Balancing item	116.6	-3.0	(b)85.5
Total	435.7	54.0	136.8
Balance on Capital Account	373.1	4.0	132.7

(a) Excludes items marked (*) for which information is not available and which are therefore included in the balancing item. (b) Includes items marked (*).

4. Balance of Payments on Current Account, by Major Groups of Countries.—Estimates are also made of Australia's current account transactions with the following groups of countries (see p. 551 for countries included in the several groups).

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, BY MAJOR GROUPS
OF COUNTRIES**
(£ million)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	First half, 1962-63p
EXPORTS f.o.b.(a)—			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom	210.2	216.1	103.7
Other	175.4	191.6	102.3
Non-sterling—			
North America	83.1	124.0	80.7
European Economic Community	160.4	181.0	77.4
European Free Trade Association(b)	11.8	10.9	3.3
Soviet Area	66.5	93.9	22.9
Other	218.1	249.2	113.2
Total	925.5	1,066.7	503.5

For footnotes, see next page.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES—*continued*

(£ million)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	First half, 1962-63p
IMPORTS f.o.b.(a)—			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom	-322.1	-249.1	-161.8
Other	-147.8	-122.7	-65.5
Non-sterling—			
North America	-244.0	-210.9	-129.9
European Economic Community	-123.3	-93.2	-54.4
European Free Trade Association(b)	-48.3	-45.1	-24.8
Soviet Area	-9.8	-8.7	-5.7
Other	-139.9	-127.0	-76.6
Total	-1,035.2	-856.7	-518.7
INVISIBLES (NET)—			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom	-80.6	-65.5	-28.9
Other	-46.9	-40.6	-23.2
Non-sterling—			
North America	-99.1	-80.3	-50.0
European Economic Community	-22.3	-17.6	-9.7
European Free Trade Association(b)	-0.2	0.8	0.4
Soviet Area	-1.0	-1.3	-0.7
Other	-22.0	-17.3	-10.4
International agencies	-7.6	-8.5	-3.3
Gold production	16.3	16.3	8.3
Total	-263.4	-214.0	-117.5
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT—			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom	-192.5	-98.5	-87.0
Other	-19.3	28.3	13.6
Non-sterling—			
North America	-260.0	-167.2	-99.2
European Economic Community	14.8	70.2	13.3
European Free Trade Association(b)	-36.7	-33.4	-21.1
Soviet Area	55.7	83.9	16.5
Other	56.2	104.9	26.2
International agencies	-7.6	-8.5	-3.3
Gold production	16.3	16.3	8.3
Total	-373.1	-4.0	-132.7

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect both coverage and valuation. (b) Excludes United Kingdom.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes deficit.

5. **International Reserves.**—The following table shows the net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the first half of 1962-63.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

(£ million)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	First half, 1962-63
Gold	69.2	79.2	84.9
Foreign exchange	481.6	482.0	501.2
Total at end of period	550.8	561.2	586.1
Change during period	+58.8	+10.4	+24.9