

CHAPTER 11

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

This chapter includes statistics of overseas trade, balance of payments, and overseas investment by private investors, but because of limitations of space the statistics are, in the main, restricted to summarised form. For detailed information see the *Annual Bulletin of Overseas Investment, Australia*; and the other annual bulletins *Overseas Trade* (preliminary and final), *Australian Exports*, *Australian Imports*, *Imports Cleared for Home Consumption* (issued in six parts) and the half-yearly bulletin *Balance of Payments—Quarterly Summary*, *Overseas Investment—Preliminary Bulletin* (annual), *Australian Overseas Trade—Exports and Imports* (monthly), *Overseas Trade—Exports by Commodity Divisions* (monthly), and *Overseas Trade—Imports by Commodity Divisions* (monthly). Current information is included in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics*, and in more detail in the *Monthly Bulletin of Overseas Trade Statistics*. There are also the following additional mimeographed statements: *Exports of Principal Products of Australian Origin* (monthly), *Imports of Assembled New Motor Cars* (monthly), *Overseas Trade with Major Groups of Countries* (quarterly), *Highlights of Overseas Trade* (quarterly), and *Trade of Australia with Eastern Countries* (annually). Additional unpublished details of exports and imports can be supplied on request.

A subscription service is available from this Bureau to provide for the detailed requirements of individual users of overseas trade statistics. These special periodical returns are obtainable monthly or quarterly and show trade according to items of the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications or statistical key code dissections of Australian Customs Tariff items. A nominal charge is made which varies depending on the amount of detail required.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Constitutional provisions and legislation

Constitutional provisions

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, section 51 (1), 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 1 January 1901. Other references to trade and commerce are contained in sections 87 to 95 of the Constitution (see pages 17–18).

Commonwealth legislation

Commonwealth legislation affecting overseas trade includes: the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff and the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act. The Customs Act is the administrative Act under which the Department of Customs and Excise operates. The Customs Tariff provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

The Customs Tariff

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. 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 countries of the Commonwealth and certain developing countries. Duties are 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.

The present tariff provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the 'Brussels Nomenclature' which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950. Australia has operated a 'Brussels-type' tariff since 1 July 1965.

Preferential rates. Preferential rates apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Papua, and New Guinea, and certain goods the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

The following are the rules of origin for preference purposes as defined in the Customs Act.

'151.—(1.) For the purposes of this Act and the *Customs Tariff* 1966–1970 (other than section twenty of the last-mentioned Act), goods shall be treated as the produce of a country if they are unmanufactured raw products of the country.

(2.) For the purposes of this Act and the *Customs Tariff* 1966–1970 (other than section twenty or a direction under section thirty-three "c" of the last-mentioned Act), goods shall be treated as the manufacture of a country—

(a) if the goods were wholly manufactured in the country from materials of one or more of the following classes:

- (i) unmanufactured raw products;
- (ii) materials wholly manufactured in the country or in Australia, or in the country and in Australia; and
- (iii) imported materials that the Minister has, in relation to the country, determined, by notice published in the *Gazette*, to be manufactured raw materials; or

(b) if the goods were partly manufactured in the country, the process last performed in the manufacture of the goods was performed in the country and—

- (i) not less than three-quarters, or, in a case where the country is New Zealand, one-half, of the factory or works cost of the goods is represented by the value of labour or materials, or of labour and materials, of the country or of the country and Australia;
- (ii) in a case where the goods are goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia, not less than one-quarter of the factory or works cost of the goods is represented by the value of labour or materials, or of labour and materials, of the country or of the country and Australia; or
- (iii) in a case where the country is New Zealand, not less than three-quarters of the factory or works cost of the goods is represented by the value of labour or materials, or of labour and materials, of New Zealand and the United Kingdom or of New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom.

(3.) For the purposes of a direction under section thirty-three "c" of the *Customs Tariff* 1966–1970 goods shall be treated as the manufacture of a country if—

(a) the process last performed in the manufacture of the goods was performed in the country; and

(b) not less than one-half of the factory or works cost of the goods is represented by the value of labour or materials, or of labour and materials, of the country or of the country and one or more of the following countries, that is to say, Australia and countries that, at the time the goods are entered for home consumption, are less developed countries, other than a country that, by virtue of a direction under sub-section (2) of section eleven of the *Customs Tariff* 1966–1970 is not to be treated as a less developed country in relation to the class of goods in which the goods are included.

'151A.—(1.) For the purposes of this Act and the *Customs Tariff* 1966–1970 (other than section twenty or a direction under section thirty-three "c" of the last-mentioned Act), goods shall not be treated as the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland, Malawi, Rhodesia, Zambia, the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea unless they have been shipped from that country to Australia and, except where the Collector is satisfied that the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped from that country was Australia, have not been transhipped.

(2) The last preceding sub-section does not apply—

- (a) to goods the produce or manufacture of a country other than New Zealand that are imported into Australia from New Zealand; or
- (b) to goods the produce or manufacture of a country other than the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea that are imported into Australia from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea.

(3.) For the purposes of a direction under section thirty-three "c" of the *Customs Tariff* 1966–1970, goods shall not be treated as the produce or manufacture of a country unless they have been shipped from that country to Australia and, except where the Collector is satisfied that the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped from that country was Australia, have not been transhipped.

(4.) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) goods may be treated as having been shipped from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea if they have been shipped from either of those territories; and
- (b) goods may be treated as having been shipped from Malawi, Rhodesia or Zambia if they have been shipped from any of those countries or from Lourenco Marques or Beira in Mozambique.

Declared preference countries, Customs Tariff. 10.—(1.) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, declare that a country specified in the order is a declared preference country for the purposes of this Act.

(2.) An order under the last preceding sub-section has effect, or shall be deemed to have had effect, from and including such date (which may be a date earlier than the date of publication of the order in the *Gazette*) as is specified in the order.

(3.) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, revoke an order under sub-section (1.) of this section.

(4.) An order under the last preceding sub-section has effect from and including such date (which shall not be a date earlier than the date of publication of the order in the *Gazette*) as is specified in the order.

(5.) Goods shall not be treated as the produce or manufacture of a declared preference country for the purposes of this Act unless, at the time the goods are entered for home consumption, the order under sub-section (1.) of this section in which the declared preference country is specified has effect or is deemed to have had effect.

Declared preference countries comprise:

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bahamas | Ghana | Mauritius and |
| Barbados | Gibraltar | Dependencies |
| Bermuda | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | Nigeria, Federation of |
| British Honduras | Colony | St Helena |
| British Solomon Islands | Guyana, Republic of | Seychelles |
| Protectorate | Hong Kong | Sierra Leone |
| Brunei | Jamaica | Singapore, Republic of |
| Ceylon | Kenya | Tanzania |
| Cyprus | Leeward Islands | Tonga |
| Falkland Islands and | Malaysia | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Dependencies | Maldives Islands | Uganda |
| Fiji | Malta | Virgin Islands, British |
| Gambia | | Windward Islands |

General rates. General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

By-law provisions. Customs By-laws and Ministerial Determinations are instruments made by the Minister for Customs and Excise under the authority of sections 271 to 273D of the Customs Act by which goods may be admitted free of duty or at rates of duty lower than those normally applicable. By-laws and determinations may only be made under a by-law classification, which is a tariff classification containing the words 'as prescribed by by-law'. Such a classification sets out the by-law duty rates which will apply to goods only when such goods are included in a by-law or determination made under that classification. A prerequisite for by-law admission is that suitably equivalent goods be not reasonably available from Australian production. A by-law covers goods by general description with no limit on quantity and may be used by any importer of the goods. A determination generally covers a specific quantity of particular goods and may be used only by the importer mentioned in the determination.

Primage duties. In addition to the ordinary duties of customs imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of five per cent or ten per cent are charged on some goods according to the types of goods and origin thereof. Other goods are exempt from primage duty. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island, Papua, and New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

Anti-dumping duties. The *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961-1965* 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 Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens not insubstantial 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.

The amount of dumping duty is the difference between the normal value and f.o.b. export price.

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.

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. Following the gradual relaxation of the restrictions from the end of the War, import licensing was reimposed on 8 March 1952 and continued in force until 18 October 1962. From that date restrictions were removed from all commodities with the exception of some goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industry. Further information on import controls is given in Year Book No. 51, page 492.

Export controls and incentives

Export restrictions. 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.

Exchange control—Banking Act 1959-1967. 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 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 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 \$1,000, or where jewellery and other articles of high intrinsic worth either exceed \$10,000 in value or those goods have not been the personal property of the passenger for at least twelve months.

Export incentives. The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special income tax allowance for export market development expenditure is designed to encourage firms to incur promotion expenditure in advance of export sales and to assist exporters and potential exporters to expand sales in the existing markets and to enter new overseas markets. The allowance is in the form of a special deduction equal and additional to the ordinary deduction allowable in respect of specified expenses. Rebates of pay-roll tax are also granted to employers whose export sales of goods or property rights have increased above their average annual level in a base period. The rebate is available in the first place to employers who are producers for export, but a producer for export may issue an export certificate to an employer who has supplied components embodied in the final product.

Trade descriptions

The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1966 gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to 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.

Government authorities

Tariff Board

The Tariff Board Act 1921-1966 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 and Industry 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 connection 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 1961-1965*.

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.

Special Advisory Authority

The Minister for Trade and Industry may also request a Special Advisory Authority to inquire into cases where urgent action appears 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.

Trade agreements

Multilateral—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.), which came into force on 1 January 1948, is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods. The Agreement provides a framework within which negotiations can be held to reduce barriers to trade, and a structure for embodying the results of such negotiations in a legal instrument. Features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants, the avoidance of other trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for international trading. Each participating country retains the right (a) to impose new or increased duties for protective purposes, except in respect of particular products where rates of duty have been bound against increase in negotiations under the Agreement; (b) by negotiation to modify or withdraw concessions formerly agreed; (c) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; (d) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by reason of any obligation incurred under the Agreement.

There have been six main tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Agreement, and a number of smaller scale negotiations preceding the accession of individual countries. As a result the tariff rates for a great many items entering into world commerce have been reduced and/or bound against increase. Australia has obtained tariff concessions from individual countries on a number of its principal or potential exports to them, as a result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries. In the latter case the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. The latest series of trade negotiations, the Kennedy Round, was based on a plan for linear tariff cuts by industrial countries on all industrial products, with a minimum of exceptions, and on the reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products. It concluded in June 1967 after three years of negotiations. Concessions were negotiated on trade valued at over \$36,000 million. The average reductions in tariffs on industrial goods was roughly one-third, while in agriculture the most important item was the agreement reached on the basis for a new world grains arrangement. Overall results were substantial, but were unevenly spread in that efforts to reduce trade barriers were very much more successful for manufactures than for primary products. In the post-Kennedy Round period, therefore, Australia is placing particular emphasis on the work of the Committee on Agriculture, created in November 1967, to examine the problems in the agricultural sector.

Up to the end of 1970 the contracting parties had held twenty-six sessions, nearly all in Geneva, to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Agreement. As a general rule the contracting parties meet once a year, although in a few instances they have met twice. In 1960 a Council of Representatives was established to undertake work, both of an urgent and of a routine character, between the regular sessions of the contracting parties. Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955. The revised Agreement contains tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade, and allows more freedom for countries to revise individual tariff items which had been bound against an increase in tariff negotiations under the Agreement.

Since G.A.T.T. has not been accepted definitively by any country except Haiti, the Agreement is at present being applied provisionally pursuant to a Protocol of Provisional Application. On 1 January 1971, seventy-eight countries, whose foreign trade represents over eighty per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, one had acceded provisionally, and fourteen applied the Agreement on a *de facto* basis.

Increasing attention has been focused in G.A.T.T. on specific trade and development problems of developing countries, and in February 1965 a new Part IV of G.A.T.T., aimed at helping developing countries solve these problems, was introduced on a *de facto* basis. It entered legally into force in June 1966. The new Part IV embodies commitments to individual and joint action by contracting parties, aimed at ensuring that the developing countries can increasingly find the means to raise standards of living and promote rapid economic development through participating in international trade and achieving sustained growth of their export earnings.

As a means of helping to offset the competitive disadvantages faced by the new industries of the developing countries, and of putting these countries in a better position to compete with major industrial countries in the Australian market, Australia formulated in 1965 a system of tariff preferences for developing countries on a range of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, all of which had been nominated by developing countries as being of export interest to them. It was recognised that Australia's initiative might well give a lead to other countries which might wish to use preferences to assist developing countries, and so lead to a compounding of the benefits to the

developing countries. Before the Australian system could be introduced, it was necessary to obtain a waiver from the G.A.T.T. 'no-new-preference' provisions. Such a waiver was granted at the end of March 1966 and the first preferences for developing countries became effective in April 1966. The Australian system has been extended in scope from time to time and is successfully stimulating imports of the products concerned from developing countries. Features of the system are that it is non-reciprocal (in that Australia seeks nothing in return), that it contains safeguards for Australian industries and for the interests of third countries, and that it is subject to international supervision through the G.A.T.T.

Bilateral agreements

United Kingdom. The original United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement (Ottawa Agreement) was signed on 20 August 1932. The provisions and history of the agreement were published in Year Book No. 43, page 329. A new Trade Agreement designed to replace the original agreement and correct the imbalance in benefits which had emerged in the twenty-five years of its operation came into effect on 9 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. The agreement provides for re-negotiation after the initial five-year period, but by arrangement between the two Governments this re-negotiation has been postponed. In the meantime the agreement continues subject to six months notice of termination by either country. Further details of the 1956 Agreement may be obtained from Year Book No. 51, page 495.

Canada. The existing agreement between Australia and Canada came into force on 30 June 1960, replacing an agreement signed on 3 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. The agreement specifies that Canadian goods, with some exceptions, shall receive the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff upon importation into Australia and that Australia shall maintain margins of preference in favour of Canada on a range of commodities. The agreement continues subject to six months notice.

New Zealand. The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement came into force on 1 January 1966. The agreement provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for the addition of items to the schedule. The provision of the 1933 Trade Agreement between Australia and New Zealand continues in force as part of the Free Trade Agreement, except as superseded or modified by it.

Rhodesia. A trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in June 1955. This agreement consisted mainly of an exchange of preferential tariff treatment over a range of items. The Federation was dissolved on 31 December 1963, but application of the Agreement was continued on a provisional basis between Australia and each of the three constituent territories Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia) and Malawi (Nyasaland). Zambia terminated the Trade Agreement with Australia on 30 June 1966 and the Agreement between Malawi and Australia lapsed on 1 January 1967. Following the unilateral declaration of independence by the Rhodesian Government in November 1965 tariff preferences between Australia and Rhodesia were suspended by both countries. Hence the trade agreement between Australia and Rhodesia is inoperative at the present time.

Malaysia. A trade agreement with the then Federation of Malaya became effective in August 1958. Under the agreement Malaya undertook to protect Australian wheat and flour from dumped or subsidised competition and to extend to Australia any tariff preferences it accords. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment. The Agreement continues to apply between Australia and that portion of Malaysia known previously as the Federation of Malaya.

Japan. An Agreement on Commerce between the Commonwealth of Australia and Japan was signed on 6 July 1957, and formally ratified on 4 December 1957. It was provided that the Agreement would remain in force until 5 July 1960, and thereafter unless prior notice of termination should be given by either Government. 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 is not entitled to claim the benefit of preferences accorded by Australia to Commonwealth countries and dependent territories. Japan also gave certain specific commitments on some important Australian export commodities.

Following a review of the agreement, a Protocol of Amendment was signed on 5 August 1963 and formally ratified on 27 May 1964. Under the Protocol Australia agreed to withdraw action against Japan under Article XXXV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and thus a full G.A.T.T. relationship was established between the two countries.

The specific undertakings agreed in 1957 have now lapsed and the following commitments have been entered into.

Japan has:

- (a) undertaken not to accord less favourable import treatment (apart from tariff) for raw wool than for raw cotton,
- (b) stated that it has no present intention of imposing a duty on wool,
- (c) undertaken to continue imports of Australian soft wheat at a stabilised level, and to purchase Australian hard wheat* when necessary requirements are met,
- (d) stated that it will endeavour to expand opportunities for imports into Japan of Australian sugar, canned meat, leather, motor vehicles, butter, and cheese.

Australia has:

- (a) undertaken to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products (in such consultations Japan will consider whether the need for temporary protection can be obviated by measures taken in Japan),
- (b) stated that equal opportunities of fair and equal competition are accorded to Japanese products in Australian Government purchases overseas.

The new agreement will be effective for three years from the date of ratification and thereafter subject to three months' notice of termination by either Government. There is provision for consultations to take place at least annually.

Indonesia. This agreement came into operation on 1 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 recognises the importance to Indonesia of its traditional exports to Australia. The agreement is subject to review and renewal annually.

Philippines. A trade agreement with the Philippines was signed in Manila on 16 June 1965. The agreement provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment† while recognising existing preferences. The agreement is to operate for one year initially and continue thereafter unless one Government gives ninety days' notice of its intention to terminate it. The Philippines is not a member of G.A.T.T.

U.S.S.R. A trade agreement between Australia and the U.S.S.R. was signed in Moscow on 15 October 1965. The agreement provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment between the two countries, while recognising existing preferences. It operates initially for a period of four years and thereafter until cancelled by either party. There is provision for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the agreement.

Korea. On 21 September 1965 a trade agreement was signed in Seoul between Australia and South Korea. Basically the agreement provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences. The agreement, to run for one year with provision for automatic extension, also provides for non-discrimination by State trading enterprises. Both Governments undertake to use their best endeavours to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

Poland. A trade agreement between Australia and Poland was signed in Warsaw on 20 June 1966. The agreement provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment between the two countries, while recognising existing preferences. It operates initially for a period of four years and thereafter until cancelled by either party. There is provision for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the agreement.

Bulgaria. A trade agreement between Australia and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia on 22 June 1966. The agreement provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment between the two countries, while recognising existing preferences. It operates initially for a period of four years and thereafter until cancelled by either party. There is provision for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the agreement.

Romania. A trade agreement between Australia and Romania was signed in Bucharest on 18 May 1967. The agreement provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment between the two countries, while recognising existing preferences. It operates initially for a period of four years and thereafter until cancelled by either party. There is provision for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the agreement.

* 'Soft' wheat is fair average quality wheat; 'hard' wheat is premium grade wheat similar to that grown in North America. † An agreement, with reservations, not to discriminate against each other with tariff or non-tariff barriers.

Hungary. A trade agreement between Australia and Hungary was signed in Budapest on 5 December 1967. The agreement provides for the exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment between the two countries, while recognising existing preferences. It operates initially for a period of four years and thereafter until cancelled by either party. There is provision for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the agreement.

Republic of China (Taiwan). On 22 April 1968 a trade agreement was signed in Canberra between Australia and the Republic of China. The agreement provides for an exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment while recognising existing preferences. The agreement operated for one year initially and continues thereafter unless one government gives ninety days' notice of its intention to terminate it. The Republic of China is not a member of G.A.T.T.

Yugoslavia. A trade agreement between Australia and Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on 21 July 1970. The agreement provides for exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment between the two countries while recognising existing preferences. The agreement will come into operation upon the exchange of notes by the two countries, and will remain in force until terminated by either party on ninety days' notice. There is provision for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the agreement.

Trade services

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. A brief account of the establishment and growth of the Trade Commissioner Service before the Second World War is available in Year Book No. 51, page 496. Since the War the service has increased steadily, and by early 1971 there were 130 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in forty-seven posts in thirty-seven countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveys of market prospects; advice on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advice and assistance to business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods; 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 Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from either private enterprise or the public service, and applications for entry into the Service are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Assistant Trade Commissioner level and persons selected are promoted to Trade Commissioner as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered by the Department of Foreign 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 Attache).

The overseas trade representation is shown in the chapter International Relations.

Trade Missions

Since 1954 the Australian Government has sent a number of trade missions abroad as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use.

Survey missions. These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in an overseas market. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

Specialised and general trade missions. Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products and negotiates sales.

Up to the end of 1970 Australia has sent overseas fifty-two trade and survey missions and five trade ships.

Further details on trade missions are included in Year Book No. 49, page 544.

Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956 with the objective of encouraging exports by providing insurance against risks of non-payment of overseas accounts. The Corporation is charged to be self-supporting, i.e. over a period its income should be adequate to cover the expenses of operation and any payments of claims which may be incurred.

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 difficulties; the imposition of government regulations which prevent the import of the goods into the buyer's country; war, revolution or civil disturbance in the buyer's country. For most 'political' risks insurance cover is available to a maximum of 90 per cent of the amount of loss in the pre-shipment period and a maximum of 95 per cent in the post-shipment period. The rate of cover for 'commercial' risks is fixed at 90 per cent.

The Corporation may submit to the Government, for consideration in the national interest, applications for payment insurance which are commercially unacceptable to the Corporation. In considering such applications the Government takes account of both political and economic factors.

An amendment to the *Export Payment Insurance Corporation Act 1956* in November 1964 gave E.P.I.C. the authority to issue guarantees of payment to commercial lending institutions on money raised for the purpose of financing exports. The existence of E.P.I.C. guarantees has facilitated the raising of finance by exporters.

In addition to providing the above facilities, the Corporation insures, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, eligible Australian investments in overseas countries against the main non-commercial risks associated with investing overseas, e.g. expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage. For an investment to be eligible it must confer benefits on both Australia and the investment host country. As at 31 December 1970, 68 policies had been written for 17 investments mainly in south-east Asia. The face value of these policies was \$23 million.

Since the first policy was issued in September 1957, Australian exporters have made increasing use of the facilities of E.P.I.C. At 31 December 1970 the Corporation had 845 policies current on its commercial account (i.e. not including Government business) with a face value of over \$397 million. The Corporation has issued policies covering exports to 150 countries and has insured a wide range of Australian exports.

A Consultative Council, composed of eight leading figures in the fields of banking, commerce, and industry, and two Government members advises the Corporation on its activities. The council meets two or three times a year and is appointed for a term of three years.

Further information on the Corporation is contained in Year Book No. 49, page 544. For particulars of its operations see Chapter 17, Private Finance of this Year Book.

Collection and presentation of statistics

Basic documents

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics from copies of export and import entries submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Department of Customs and Excise as required by the Customs Act. The entries show the port of shipment and country of consignment for exports, and port of entry and country of origin for imports, the date, the description, quantity where required, the value (f.o.b.) of the goods, and for imports, the amount of duty paid thereon. The export statistical item number is inserted by the exporter or his agent; the importer or his agent is required to insert the Tariff item number under which the goods are admitted and the statistical key code. These are verified by officers of the Department of Customs and Excise in the local offices of the Collectors and Sub-collectors of Customs.

Scope of the statistics

Overseas trade statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction and all goods moving into or out of Australia are recorded, except for those exclusions listed below. Among the items included are:

- (a) Exports and imports on government account including some items of defence equipment.
- (b) Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.). These are included as a separate item in the tabulation of imports, but in exports the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package.

Exclusions

- (a) Direct transit trade, i.e. goods being transhipped or moved through Australia for purposes of transport only.
- (b) Bunkers and stores supplied to vessels and aircraft. (However, a separate 'Ships' Stores' collection is made and details are shown on page 309.)
- (c) Those migrants' and passengers' effects for which a customs entry is not received.
- (d) Those parcel post exports and imports of small value for which customs entries are not received.
- (e) Certain materials for intergovernmental defence projects for which customs entries are not required.
- (f) The value of ores and concentrates exported and imported includes the value of the gold content and the gold content is therefore not included in exports and imports of gold.
- (g) Vessels and aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods between Australia and other countries.
- (h) Vessels and aircraft purchased for use on overseas routes and any subsequent sales made of such vessels and aircraft.
- (i) Fish and other sea products landed abroad directly from the high seas by Australian vessels.

Areas applying

The area to which all overseas trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply is the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Non-contiguous territories under Australian administration are treated as outside countries and trade transactions between Australia and those non-contiguous territories are part of the overseas trade of Australia. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e. the trade of Australia with each particular area is separately recorded and tabulated.

Period covered by statistics

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of loading or discharge of cargo, although delays sometimes occur in the lodging of entries and shipments are at times delayed by abnormal factors affecting sales deliveries for exports and loading of ships. Because of the distances involved entries from outlying ports are terminated on the 21st of the month. Exports shipped by container from the terminal ports of Sydney, Melbourne and Fremantle are recorded in the same manner as other exports. Entries at the feeder ports of Brisbane and Adelaide are lodged prior to the movement of containers to terminal ports.

Year of compilation. Since July 1914, detailed trade statistics have been compiled for financial years (July to June). Prior to that details were compiled on a calendar year basis.

Valuation

Commencing with the Bureau publications issued at the close of 1965 values in overseas trade statistics have been expressed in \$A. Prior to this values were expressed in £ (Aust.) except for imports into Australia which, up until 15 November 1947, were recorded in British currency values. Full explanatory notes on the methods of recording import values before and since 15 November 1947 were included in Year Book No. 37, page 396.

All values in overseas trade statistics are determined on a 'free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment' basis. This means that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, prior to export are included in the determination of trade values.

The procedure adopted to value exports and imports is as follows.

Exports. The recorded value of goods exported includes the cost of containers and outside packages and has been determined, since July 1937, as follows.

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold.

(b) Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price paid for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale.

An account of the bases of valuation in operation prior to July 1937 is given on page 396 of Year Book No. 37.

Imports. The recorded value of goods imported is the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. Value for duty of any goods 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 ('special deduction' is defined as any discount or other deduction allowed to the Australian importer which would not ordinarily have been allowed to any and every purchaser at the date of exportation of an equal quantity of identically similar goods); or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods ('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); whichever is the higher; and
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export.

In the case of goods consigned for sale in Australia the 'Value for duty' shall be the amount which would be the value for duty if the goods were, at the date of exportation, sold to an Australian importer instead of being consigned for sale in Australia.

Leasing arrangements. The recorded value of goods exported, or imported under leasing arrangements is defined as the free on board value, i.e. not the value of the lease receipts or payment. However, for balance of payments purposes, large items of equipment under lease are normally excluded from export and import figures and, therefore, from the balance of trade since no change of ownership has occurred.

Quantity data

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 avoirdupois. Quantities are not tabulated in respect of statistical items for which there is no appropriate unit of quantity (for example, a statistical item which covers a number of commodities that cannot be recorded under a uniform unit of quantity).

Statistical concepts of trade

Trade systems. There are two generally accepted systems of recording overseas trade statistics, namely (a) special trade and (b) 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 nationalised goods. (Nationalised 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 nationalised 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.'

Statistics in this volume are compiled on the 'general trade' basis; imports on a 'special trade' basis are published in the bulletin *Imports Cleared for Home Consumption*, issued annually.

Australian produce (national produce) is defined as goods, materials or articles which have been produced, manufactured or partly manufactured in Australia, except goods which were originally imported and have undergone only repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged. 'Minor operations' include blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning, sorting, husking, and shelling.

Merchandise and non-merchandise trade. Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports and imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Since July 1965 merchandise and non-merchandise trade have been defined in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. A complete description of the commodities included is contained in the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Balance of trade. Statistics of the balance of trade for balance of payments purposes are derived by making certain adjustments, relating both to scope and valuation to statistics of merchandise exports and imports. Statistics on the adjusted basis are published in statistical bulletins relating to the balance of payments. The adjustments include the following: imports are adjusted for the overall excess of recorded value for duty over the actual selling price to the importer; exports and imports of goods for repair and return, and the value of repairs are deducted from merchandise trade; exports and imports of ships and aircraft for use on overseas routes, certain imports of defence equipment, and other trade items for which customs entries are not required are added. Adjustments are also made for timing differences between the change of ownership and the lodgment of import entries in the case of certain large items of equipment (e.g. warships).

The balance of trade is derived by comparing statistics of exports on a balance of payments basis with statistics of imports on that basis.

Balance of payments

Estimates of the balance of trade do not, however, measure Australia's total balance of payments which includes other transactions such as freight and insurance charges on imports, shipping expenditure in Australian ports, overseas travel, payments of profits and interest, and private and government borrowing overseas.

Country of consignment or origin

'Country of consignment' referred to in exports tables means the country to which goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export the goods are recorded as exported 'For orders'. 'Country of origin' referred to in import tables means the country of production. Classification of imports according to country of shipment was discontinued after the year 1920-21. A brief account of the dual system of import classification by country operating prior to the year 1921-22 is given on page 500 of Year Book No. 51.

Throughout this chapter, countries listed are shown in alphabetical order.

Commodity classifications

From July 1965 imports have been classified according to the Australian Import Commodity Classification and from July 1966 exports have been classified according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification. Prior to those years the statistics were based on the Statistical Classification of Exports and Imports. The new classifications are based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (S.I.T.C.), which is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the Australian Customs Tariff introduced in July 1965.

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 external 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 are subject to error, since past records of values and the direction of exports and imports were not on uniform lines. Exports and imports for years prior to federation may be found in early issues of the Year Book, particularly Year Book No. 2. On the introduction of the *Customs Act* 1901 the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States.

Total overseas trade

The following table shows the total trade of Australia with overseas countries from 1901 to 1969-70. The period 1901 to 1965-66 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 earlier issues, but figures for imports in issues prior to No. 37 were expressed in British currency.

OVERSEAS TRADE: AUSTRALIA 1950-51 TO 1969-70

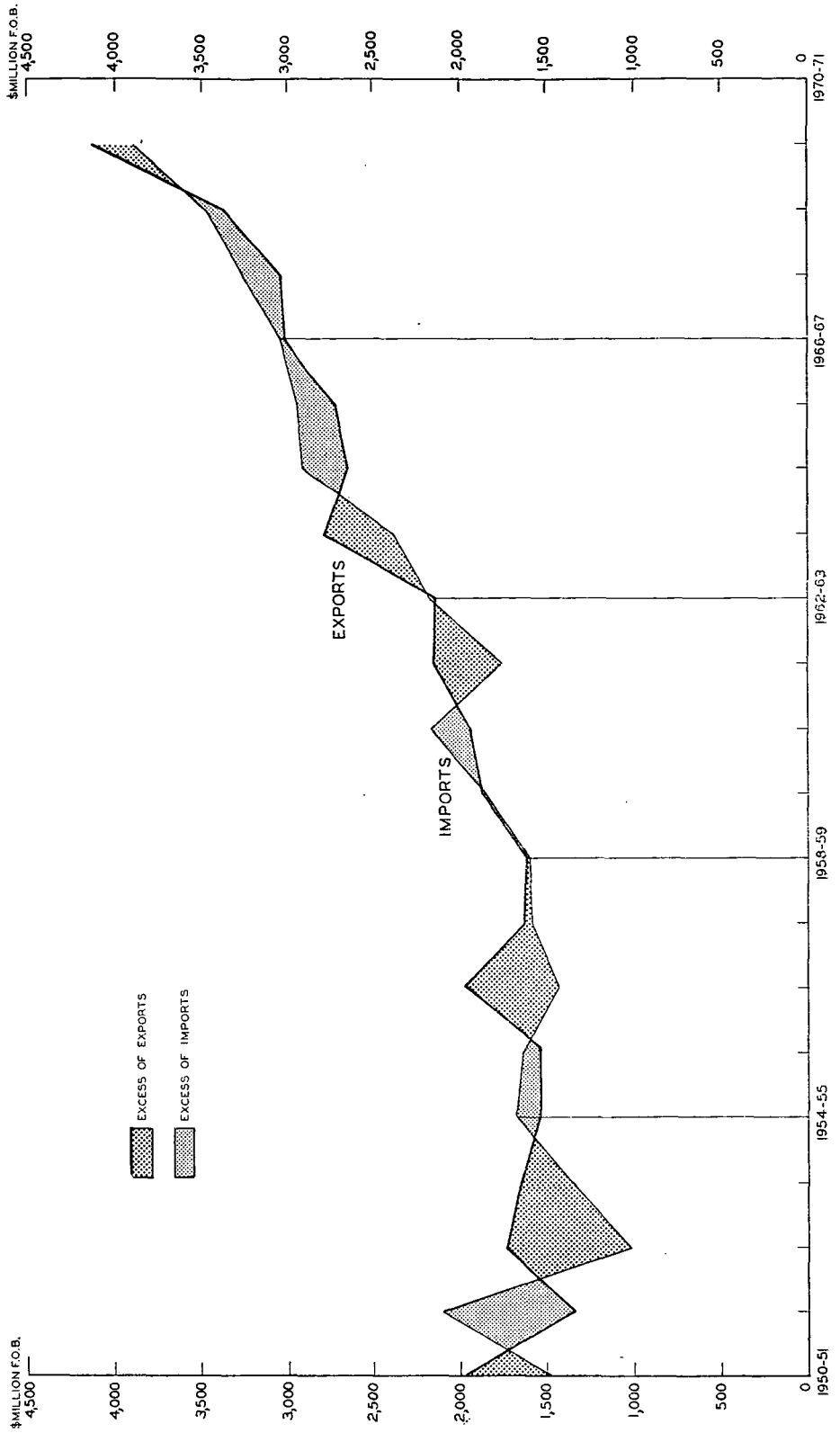


PLATE 26

OVERSEAS TRADE: AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1969-70
(f.o.b.)

| Period | Exports | Imports | Excess of exports (+) or imports (-) | Value per head of population | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| | | | | Exports | Imports |
| Annual average— | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$ | \$ |
| 1901 to 1905 | 102 | 71 | + 31 | 26.2 | 18.2 |
| 1906 to 1910 | (a)139 | 94 | + 45 | 32.6 | 22.0 |
| 1911 to 1915-16 | 149 | 133 | + 16. | 30.8 | 27.6 |
| 1916-17 to 1920-21 | 230 | 183 | + 47 | 43.8 | 34.8 |
| 1921-22 to 1925-26 | 269 | 249 | + 20 | 45.8 | 42.2 |
| 1926-27 to 1930-31 | 263 | 239 | + 24 | 41.0 | 37.2 |
| 1931-32 to 1935-36 | 242 | 148 | + 94 | 36.2 | 22.2 |
| 1936-37 to 1940-41 | 315 | 247 | + 68 | 45.4 | 35.6 |
| 1941-42 to 1945-46 | 328 | 423 | - 95 | 44.8 | 58.2 |
| 1946-47 to 1950-51 | 1,143 | 899 | +244 | 145.4 | 114.3 |
| 1951-52 to 1955-56 | 1,572 | 1,566 | + 6 | 176.4 | 175.6 |
| 1956-57 to 1960-61 | 1,811 | 1,729 | + 82 | 182.0 | 173.7 |
| 1961-62 to 1965-66 | 2,492 | 2,430 | + 62 | 224.8 | 218.6 |
| Year— | | | | | |
| 1960-61 | 1,938 | 2,175 | -237 | 186.5 | 209.3 |
| 1961-62 | 2,155 | 1,769 | +385 | 202.4 | 166.2 |
| 1962-63 | 2,152 | 2,163 | - 11 | 198.5 | 199.4 |
| 1963-64 | 2,782 | 2,373 | +410 | 251.6 | 214.5 |
| 1964-65 | 2,651 | 2,905 | -253 | 235.1 | 257.5 |
| 1965-66 | 2,721 | 2,939 | -218 | 236.6 | 255.6 |
| 1966-67 | 3,024 | 3,045 | - 21 | 258.3 | 260.1 |
| 1967-68 | 3,045 | 3,264 | -220 | 255.3 | 273.7 |
| 1968-69 | 3,374 | 3,469 | - 94 | 277.2 | 285.0 |
| 1969-70 | 4,132 | 3,881 | +250 | 332.0 | 312.1 |

(a) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in exports. For value of such goods loaded on overseas vessels and aircraft during each of the years 1967-68 to 1969-70, see page 309.

Plate 26 opposite shows the overseas trade to Australia from 1949-50 to 1969-70.

The following table shows particulars of merchandise and non-merchandise trade for each of the years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

MERCHANDISE AND NON-MERCHANDISE TRADE: AUSTRALIA, 1965-66 TO 1969-70
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

EXPORTS

| Year | Merchandise | | | Non-merchandise | | | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| | Australian produce | Re-exports | Total | Australian produce | Re-exports | Total | |
| 1965-66 | 2,578,184 | 55,348 | 2,633,532 | 59,913 | 27,508 | 87,421 | 2,720,953 |
| 1966-67 | 2,872,396 | 62,176 | 2,934,572 | 63,827 | 25,498 | 89,325 | 3,023,897 |
| 1967-68 | 2,861,812 | 73,388 | 2,935,200 | 73,344 | 36,132 | 109,476 | 3,044,675 |
| 1968-69 | 3,156,231 | 84,054 | 3,240,283 | 88,848 | 45,131 | 133,980 | 3,374,263 |
| 1969-70 | 3,863,038 | 131,090 | 3,994,128 | 97,146 | 40,269 | 137,415 | 4,131,543 |

IMPORTS

| Year | Merchandise | Non-merchandise | Total |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1965-66 | 2,898,280 | 41,212 | 2,939,492 |
| 1966-67 | 3,003,973 | 41,368 | 3,045,341 |
| 1967-68 | 3,215,003 | 49,470 | 3,264,473 |
| 1968-69 | 3,423,276 | 45,229 | 3,468,505 |
| 1969-70 | 3,822,623 | 58,604 | 3,881,227 |

Classified summary of Australian overseas trade

The following table shows exports and imports according to divisions of the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications (based on the Standard International Trade Classification) during each of the years 1967-68 to 1969-70.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1967-68 TO 1969-70

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Division No. | Description | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|--------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| 00 | Live animals | 5,891 | 5,444 | 7,358 | 2,745 | 2,681 | 4,355 |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations | 279,155 | 285,800 | 417,909 | 957 | 1,044 | 2,288 |
| 02 | Dairy products and eggs | 92,855 | 79,473 | 102,254 | 3,817 | 4,506 | 5,757 |
| 03 | Fish and fish preparations | 34,000 | 37,025 | 39,107 | 27,463 | 30,677 | 33,368 |
| 04 | Cereals and cereal preparations | 419,087 | 351,400 | 431,792 | 3,790 | 6,332 | 4,747 |
| 05 | Fruit and vegetables | 110,780 | 96,757 | 94,102 | 19,268 | 21,311 | 23,855 |
| 06 | Sugar, preparations, honey | 104,972 | 129,753 | 121,848 | 2,495 | 2,606 | 3,004 |
| 07 | Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices | 2,915 | 2,867 | 4,240 | 46,334 | 49,288 | 51,396 |
| 08 | Feeding stuff for animals | 6,383 | 8,314 | 12,406 | 8,176 | 6,502 | 6,882 |
| 09 | Miscellaneous food preparations | 2,949 | 3,420 | 3,500 | 2,051 | 2,853 | 4,199 |
| 11 | Beverages | 7,535 | 7,363 | 7,623 | 13,457 | 15,464 | 16,469 |
| 12 | Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | 2,623 | 2,374 | 2,982 | 22,460 | 28,362 | 31,975 |
| 21 | Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed | 64,159 | 77,342 | 89,922 | 2,426 | 2,822 | 1,664 |
| 22 | Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | 837 | 1,663 | 1,094 | 9,495 | 7,356 | 9,897 |
| 23 | Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) | 465 | 768 | 806 | 24,482 | 27,837 | 30,111 |
| 24 | Wood, timber and cork | 3,753 | 3,609 | 4,397 | 41,506 | 47,585 | 53,077 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper | 227 | 370 | 411 | 25,145 | 26,410 | 36,550 |
| 26 | Textile fibres and their waste | 718,516 | 800,420 | 768,802 | 31,812 | 33,101 | 33,815 |
| 27 | Crude fertilisers and minerals (see also Divisions 32 and 33) | 3,640 | 5,361 | 9,524 | 71,008 | 66,054 | 60,989 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 242,574 | 340,372 | 506,567 | 5,956 | 5,109 | 7,877 |
| 29 | Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 11,442 | 10,659 | 14,636 | 11,999 | 12,146 | 13,265 |
| 32 | Coal, coke, and briquettes | 88,594 | 119,142 | 172,414 | 356 | 581 | 804 |
| 33 | Petroleum and petroleum products | 33,224 | 26,426 | 27,722 | 240,600 | 251,185 | 254,390 |
| 34 | Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | 106 | 112 | 193 | 45 | 31 | 45 |
| 41 | Animal oils and fats | 10,794 | 12,118 | 24,836 | 1,158 | 777 | 893 |
| 42 | Fixed vegetable oils and fats | 197 | 97 | 100 | 10,833 | 10,523 | 12,532 |
| 43 | Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, processed | 827 | 738 | 913 | 1,713 | 2,161 | 2,174 |
| 51 | Chemical elements and compounds | 57,711 | 84,763 | 94,155 | 100,195 | 108,508 | 117,454 |
| 52 | Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas | 397 | 270 | 256 | 2,349 | 1,786 | 2,162 |
| 53 | Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials | 5,280 | 8,410 | 8,472 | 17,934 | 19,046 | 22,364 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical | 13,294 | 15,864 | 18,383 | 38,011 | 39,803 | 51,220 |
| 55 | Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations | 4,345 | 4,580 | 6,104 | 12,804 | 14,289 | 16,505 |
| 56 | Fertilisers, manufactured | 161 | 177 | 844 | 12,092 | 11,589 | 7,209 |
| 57 | Explosives and pyrotechnic products | 2,348 | 2,267 | 2,436 | 7,027 | 4,586 | 4,922 |
| 58 | Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins | 5,379 | 6,201 | 6,802 | 76,096 | 80,342 | 91,161 |
| 59 | Chemical materials, n.e.s. | 15,399 | 19,346 | 23,537 | 42,496 | 48,252 | 49,726 |
| 61 | Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed fur skins | 5,512 | 6,500 | 5,652 | 6,056 | 6,145 | 7,332 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 5,055 | 7,606 | 12,127 | 39,587 | 37,040 | 41,995 |
| 63 | Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture) | 1,959 | 2,817 | 2,559 | 12,931 | 14,373 | 15,391 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard and manufactures | 9,235 | 10,534 | 12,080 | 93,354 | 99,689 | 107,799 |
| 65 | Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles | 12,146 | 15,882 | 18,909 | 248,069 | 263,400 | 287,324 |
| 66 | Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 18,002 | 25,124 | 27,042 | 57,691 | 65,772 | 78,267 |
| 67 | Iron and steel | 91,835 | 110,402 | 135,707 | 86,921 | 95,848 | 95,286 |
| 68 | Non-ferrous metals | 149,898 | 181,069 | 284,112 | 24,246 | 26,088 | 24,515 |
| 69 | Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. | 29,524 | 31,380 | 42,466 | 75,416 | 79,286 | 94,650 |
| 71 | Machinery, other than electric | 57,960 | 65,895 | 89,804 | 586,474 | 603,839 | 708,828 |
| 72 | Electrical machinery and apparatus | 25,564 | 26,940 | 36,927 | 207,781 | 215,262 | 251,367 |
| 73 | Transport equipment | 73,665 | 89,214 | 153,071 | 455,870 | 508,729 | 567,496 |
| 81 | Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings | 1,423 | 1,431 | 1,769 | 4,048 | 4,648 | 5,664 |
| 82 | Furniture | 1,275 | 1,297 | 1,355 | 3,614 | 4,911 | 5,463 |
| 83 | Travel goods, handbags, etc. | 167 | 166 | 293 | 4,748 | 5,052 | 5,740 |
| 84 | Clothing and accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric | 5,537 | 7,488 | 9,030 | 25,657 | 29,813 | 34,385 |
| 85 | Footwear, gaiters and similar articles | 512 | 484 | 761 | 8,775 | 10,660 | 15,481 |
| 86 | Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks | 13,922 | 17,382 | 20,106 | 92,173 | 100,950 | 120,711 |
| 89 | Manufactured articles, n.e.s. | 20,246 | 20,661 | 23,765 | 130,498 | 142,100 | 162,218 |
| 9(A) | Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind | 58,949 | 66,943 | 88,143 | 110,542 | 116,165 | 123,611 |
| | <i>Total merchandise</i> | <i>2,935,200</i> | <i>3,240,283</i> | <i>3,994,128</i> | <i>3,215,003</i> | <i>3,423,276</i> | <i>3,822,623</i> |
| 9(B) | Non-merchandise | 109,476 | 133,980 | 137,415 | 49,470 | 45,229 | 58,604 |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>3,044,675</i> | <i>3,374,263</i> | <i>4,131,543</i> | <i>3,264,473</i> | <i>3,468,505</i> | <i>3,881,227</i> |

Exports of principal articles of Australian produce

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1967-68 TO 1969-70

| Article | Quantity | | | Value (\$'000 f.o.b.) | | |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen— | | | | | | |
| Of bovine animals | '000 lb | 564,250 | 564,547 | 722,901 | 198,630 | 211,012 |
| Of sheep, lambs and goats | " | 254,477 | 234,349 | 394,159 | 49,984 | 45,711 |
| Meat, canned or bottled | " | 45,647 | 36,628 | 37,715 | 12,676 | 10,062 |
| Sausage casings (natural) | " | .. | .. | .. | 5,494 | 5,350 |
| Other meat (incl. poultry, game, rabbits) | " | .. | .. | .. | 17,843 | 19,006 |
| Milk and cream | '000 lb | 149,863 | 153,987 | 199,754 | 21,961 | 18,974 |
| Butter | " | 172,453 | 165,501 | 218,164 | 46,976 | 40,523 |
| Cheese | " | 76,036 | 56,096 | 90,037 | 17,933 | 13,872 |
| Fish (incl. shell fish) fresh or preserved by cold process | " | 21,386 | 20,725 | 25,004 | 30,983 | 34,301 |
| Wheat | tons | 6,395,852 | 4,813,574 | 6,777,309 | 342,767 | 258,334 |
| Barley, unprepared | " | 127,246 | 443,551 | 621,348 | 6,569 | 18,246 |
| Oats | " | 179,152 | 328,096 | 215,820 | 8,407 | 13,042 |
| Flour (wheaten), plain white | '000 lb | 760,454 | 699,175 | 657,666 | 23,534 | 21,185 |
| Fruit, dried— | | | | | | |
| Grapes | " | 151,131 | 137,776 | 97,268 | 20,775 | 19,513 |
| All other | " | 8,028 | 5,401 | 4,828 | 2,015 | 2,087 |
| Fruit, canned or bottled | " | 425,328 | 311,061 | 293,417 | 50,661 | 37,842 |
| Sugar, the produce of cane | tons | 1,597,235 | 2,029,177 | 1,364,307 | 97,582 | 122,214 |
| Wine | gallons | 1,844,623 | 1,803,786 | 1,294,786 | 3,165 | 3,399 |
| Hides and skins— | | | | | | |
| Calf, cattle and horse | '000 lb | 112,067 | 119,866 | 143,079 | 14,685 | 17,592 |
| Sheep and lamb (excl. pieces) | '000 | 30,989 | 30,565 | 35,555 | 46,127 | 55,853 |
| Timber, wood in the rough, shaped or simply worked | '000 super ft | 18,278 | 17,622 | 24,834 | 3,069 | 3,026 |
| Wool— | | | | | | |
| Greasy | '000 lb | 1,390,319 | 1,467,938 | 1,569,546 | 643,275 | 717,014 |
| Scoured or washed, carbonised, tops, noils and waste | " | 123,587 | 118,228 | 118,931 | 72,456 | 78,493 |
| Iron ore concentrates (except roasted iron pyrites) | tons | 12,325,812 | 20,071,987 | 33,244,279 | 103,070 | 179,515 |
| Copper ores and concentrates | " | 47,256 | 41,073 | 64,082 | 10,098 | 9,769 |
| Lead ores and concentrates | " | 113,498 | 111,145 | 119,468 | 22,047 | 21,605 |
| Zinc ores and concentrates | " | 311,437 | 334,817 | 430,216 | 21,305 | 22,235 |
| Titanium and zirconium concentrates | " | 920,767 | 1,077,300 | 1,276,133 | 35,316 | 40,025 |
| Coal | " | 10,206,765 | 13,814,749 | 17,344,788 | 85,150 | 117,103 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | " | .. | .. | .. | 32,976 | 26,240 |
| Tallow, inedible | cwt | 1,654,071 | 2,035,529 | 3,019,497 | 8,644 | 9,482 |
| Leather (excl. leather manufactures) | " | .. | .. | .. | 5,027 | 5,791 |
| Lead and lead alloys, unworked | cwt | 5,224,428 | 4,919,311 | 6,670,639 | 62,895 | 65,523 |
| Copper and copper alloys | " | 578,925 | 969,743 | 1,243,193 | 33,104 | 53,420 |
| Zinc and zinc alloys | " | 1,782,718 | 2,311,239 | 3,045,450 | 20,877 | 27,291 |
| Machinery and transport equipment | " | .. | .. | .. | 104,673 | 125,126 |
| Drugs and chemicals | " | .. | .. | .. | 83,872 | 117,839 |
| Paper, pulp and stationery | " | .. | .. | .. | 13,786 | 15,310 |
| Motor vehicles (new, assembled) | No | 7,549 | 7,202 | 13,255 | 12,015 | 11,828 |
| All other articles | " | .. | .. | .. | 542,734 | 629,704 |
| Total, Australian produce | | | | | 2,935,156 | 3,245,079 |
| | | | | | | 3,960,184 |

Exports, by industrial group

The following table provides an analysis of Australian exports for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70. This analysis is designed to show fluctuations in exports of Australian produce dissected according to the main industry of their origin, although any such classification is necessarily somewhat conventional.

**EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP
1967-68 TO 1969-70**

| <i>Industrial group</i> | <i>Value (\$'000 f.o.b.)</i> | | | <i>Proportion of value of exports of Australian produce (excluding gold) (per cent)</i> | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>1967-68</i> | <i>1968-69</i> | <i>1969-70</i> | <i>1967-68</i> | <i>1968-69</i> | <i>1969-70</i> |
| Agriculture, horticulture and viticulture— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 411,004 | 350,384 | 435,837 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Processed | 225,144 | 232,822 | 222,116 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 5.7 |
| Total, agriculture, etc. | 636,148 | 583,206 | 657,953 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 16.8 |
| Pastoral— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 975,344 | 1,069,544 | 1,175,913 | 33.4 | 33.2 | 29.9 |
| Processed | 110,184 | 118,030 | 137,083 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Total, pastoral | 1,085,528 | 1,187,574 | 1,312,996 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 33.4 |
| Dairy and farmyard— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 4,492 | 5,196 | 8,779 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Processed | 92,598 | 77,681 | 100,985 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Total, dairy, etc. | 97,090 | 82,877 | 109,764 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Mines and quarries (other than gold)— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 317,409 | 440,513 | 647,551 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 16.5 |
| Processed | 161,977 | 193,187 | 304,715 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 7.7 |
| Total, mines, etc. | 479,386 | 633,700 | 952,266 | 16.4 | 19.7 | 24.2 |
| Fisheries— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 32,923 | 38,066 | 39,707 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Processed | 3,402 | 3,088 | 2,960 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total, fisheries | 36,325 | 41,154 | 42,667 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Forestry— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 521 | 315 | 507 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Processed | 4,264 | 4,425 | 5,304 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total, forestry | 4,785 | 4,740 | 5,811 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total, primary produce— | | | | | | |
| Unprocessed | 1,741,693 | 1,904,018 | 2,308,294 | 59.6 | 59.1 | 58.7 |
| Processed | 597,569 | 629,233 | 773,163 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 19.7 |
| Total, primary produce | 2,339,262 | 2,533,251 | 3,081,457 | 80.1 | 78.6 | 78.4 |
| Manufactures | 467,891 | 565,969 | 715,266 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 18.2 |
| Refined petroleum oils | 32,208 | 25,560 | 26,731 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Unclassified | 80,422 | 97,592 | 107,345 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Total Australian produce (excluding gold) | 2,919,783 | 3,222,373 | 3,930,798 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Re-exports (excluding gold) | 109,519 | 129,185 | 171,359 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gold exports | 15,373 | 22,706 | 29,385 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total value of recorded exports | 3,044,675 | 3,374,263 | 4,131,543 | .. | .. | .. |

The items enumerated indicate how arbitrary is 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.

Imports of merchandise, by economic class

The following table shows imports of merchandise into Australia during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 classified according to economic classes of (i) purpose and (ii) degree of manufacture.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY ECONOMIC CLASS: AUSTRALIA
1967-68 TO 1969-70

| | Value (\$'000 f.o.b.) | | | Proportion of value of imports of merchandise (per cent) | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| PURPOSE | | | | | | |
| Producers' materials for use in— | | | | | | |
| Building and construction | 99,887 | 131,369 | 132,651 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Rural industries | 59,132 | 55,631 | 51,124 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing— | | | | | | |
| Motor vehicle assembly(a). | 220,842 | 235,990 | 288,070 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 |
| Other(b) | 1,132,178 | 1,175,519 | 1,257,031 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 32.9 |
| <i>Total, producers' materials(b)</i> | <i>1,512,040</i> | <i>1,598,509</i> | <i>1,728,876</i> | <i>47.0</i> | <i>46.8</i> | <i>45.2</i> |
| Capital equipment(c)— | | | | | | |
| Producers' equipment | 699,475 | 723,851 | 858,196 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 22.4 |
| Transport equipment— | | | | | | |
| Complete road vehicles and as- sembled chassis | 89,021 | 108,779 | 121,324 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Railway equipment, vessels and civil aircraft | 101,469 | 73,262 | 108,499 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| <i>Total, capital equipment</i> | <i>889,965</i> | <i>905,892</i> | <i>1,088,019</i> | <i>27.7</i> | <i>26.3</i> | <i>28.4</i> |
| Finished consumer goods— | | | | | | |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 113,600 | 126,777 | 142,879 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Clothing and accessories | 30,967 | 35,468 | 45,382 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| All other(d) | 433,071 | 463,303 | 578,359 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 15.1 |
| <i>Total, finished consumer goods(d)</i> | <i>577,638</i> | <i>625,548</i> | <i>766,620</i> | <i>18.0</i> | <i>18.3</i> | <i>20.1</i> |
| Fuels and lubricants(e) | 27,030 | 33,388 | 47,905 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Auxiliary aids to production(f) | 83,098 | 85,800 | 95,875 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Munitions and war stores | 125,232 | 174,139 | 95,328 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 2.5 |
| <i>Grand total</i> | <i>3,215,003</i> | <i>3,423,276</i> | <i>3,822,623</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> |
| DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE(g) | | | | | | |
| Producers' materials— | | | | | | |
| Crude | 419,516 | 423,590 | 415,145 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 10.9 |
| Simply transformed | 220,866 | 231,376 | 272,213 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| Elaborately transformed | 871,658 | 943,543 | 1,041,518 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 27.2 |
| Finished consumer goods— | | | | | | |
| Crude | 26,562 | 32,912 | 34,106 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Simply transformed | 44,367 | 48,046 | 47,784 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Elaborately transformed | 506,709 | 544,590 | 684,730 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.9 |
| Total imports— | | | | | | |
| Crude | 446,078 | 456,502 | 449,251 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 11.8 |
| Simply transformed | 343,949 | 368,043 | 429,473 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.2 |
| Elaborately transformed | 2,424,976 | 2,598,731 | 2,943,899 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 77.0 |
| <i>Grand total</i> | <i>3,215,003</i> | <i>3,423,276</i> | <i>3,822,623</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>100.0</i> |

(a) Owing to insufficient information, it is not possible to treat unassembled tractors and other machinery in a similar manner to motor vehicles, and all such machinery and replacement parts therefor are treated as capital equipment whether imported in an assembled or unassembled condition. (b) Excludes a percentage for piece goods to be sold at retail, and paper to be used solely for wrapping, which are recorded in Finished consumer goods, All other, and Auxiliary aids to production, respectively. (c) See footnote (a). (d) Includes a percentage for piece goods to be sold at retail; see footnote (b). (e) Excludes crude petroleum, which is included in Producers' materials, Manufacturing—Other. (f) Includes a percentage for paper to be used solely for wrapping; see footnote (b). (g) The class Fuels and lubricants consists of goods 'simply transformed', and the classes Capital equipment and Munitions and war stores entirely of goods 'more elaborately transformed'. The class Auxiliary aids to production is about equally divided between goods 'simply transformed' and 'elaborately transformed'.

Direction of Overseas Trade

Exports and imports, by country of consignment or of origin

The following two tables show the value and percentage of Australian exports and imports during each of the years 1949-50, 1959-60 and 1969-70 according to principal country of consignment or origin. The proportions of Australian exports and imports by country of origin or consignment are shown graphically on plate 27 on page 306.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VALUE BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT
OR ORIGIN, 1949-50, 1959-60, 1969-70
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Country | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1949-50 | 1959-60 | 1969-70 | 1949-50 | 1959-60 | 1969-70 |
| Austria | 1,678 | 3,822 | 1,736 | 1,005 | 6,216 | 9,256 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 54,983 | 48,592 | 42,863 | 7,178 | 16,940 | 29,120 |
| Brunei | (a) | (a) | 8,700 | (a) | (a) | 14,452 |
| Canada | 18,095 | 27,810 | 112,773 | 26,551 | 59,306 | 151,031 |
| Ceylon | 12,141 | 15,422 | 14,718 | 17,873 | 22,476 | 11,321 |
| China (mainland) | 1,005 | 32,264 | 125,815 | 2,903 | 8,838 | 32,082 |
| China, Republic of (Taiwan) | .. | 2,706 | 29,912 | .. | 216 | 15,869 |
| Czechoslovakia | 6,170 | 16,776 | 8,745 | 8,742 | 5,148 | 7,610 |
| Denmark | 5,230 | 2,254 | 4,060 | 670 | 3,880 | 10,976 |
| Fiji | 4,837 | 10,228 | 19,894 | 138 | 2,778 | 5,010 |
| Finland | 2,946 | 576 | 4,296 | 2,716 | 7,844 | 17,724 |
| France | 81,322 | 120,650 | 114,640 | 21,289 | 27,486 | 70,059 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | (a) | 76,666 | 115,557 | (a) | 107,738 | 258,275 |
| Hong Kong | 13,697 | 18,548 | 84,718 | 1,399 | 10,322 | 54,022 |
| India | 74,068 | 32,808 | 40,237 | 55,328 | 36,360 | 31,839 |
| Indonesia | 1,013 | 6,442 | 35,266 | 29,499 | 58,876 | 48,882 |
| Iran | 3,547 | 7,240 | 14,794 | 22,337 | 25,332 | 12,770 |
| Iraq | 354 | 13,620 | 3,947 | 404 | 572 | 10,898 |
| Italy | 38,811 | 93,148 | 105,961 | 18,116 | 26,022 | 77,378 |
| Japan | 47,949 | 269,348 | 1,021,446 | 13,998 | 83,066 | 481,203 |
| Korea, Republic of | (a) | 7,984 | 12,371 | (a) | 2 | 2,183 |
| Kuwait | (a) | 1,402 | 9,084 | (a) | 14,236 | 45,661 |
| Malaysia | (a) | (a) | 68,525 | (a) | (a) | 34,922 |
| Mexico | 3,608 | 6,418 | 12,975 | 13 | 4,146 | 5,928 |
| Nauru | 724 | 2,008 | 4,035 | 2,527 | 3,992 | 15,466 |
| Netherlands | 17,757 | 11,712 | 71,542 | 6,406 | 37,364 | 59,981 |
| New Zealand | 42,570 | 108,686 | 198,872 | 9,913 | 31,744 | 86,435 |
| Norway | 2,749 | 1,116 | 6,201 | 6,200 | 7,932 | 10,226 |
| Pakistan | 724 | 10,054 | 16,394 | 2,456 | 6,760 | 18,953 |
| Papua and New Guinea | 11,341 | 32,602 | 147,298 | 5,266 | 17,280 | 21,631 |
| Philippines | 1,308 | 9,836 | 55,890 | 137 | 538 | 4,294 |
| Poland | 26,338 | 21,716 | 20,108 | 342 | 506 | 2,981 |
| Saudi Arabia | (a) | 1,736 | 10,385 | (a) | 12,486 | 42,099 |
| Singapore | 16,143 | 21,896 | 98,469 | 14,616 | 3,120 | 14,031 |
| South Africa | 5,664 | 16,262 | 64,860 | 7,279 | 14,572 | 21,631 |
| Spain | 4,095 | 256 | 18,136 | 791 | 4,290 | 13,112 |
| Sweden | 10,087 | 4,292 | 9,635 | 15,510 | 28,572 | 59,136 |
| Switzerland | 3,133 | 3,894 | 3,456 | 5,516 | 23,908 | 59,004 |
| Thailand | 1,459 | 4,756 | 29,117 | 166 | 842 | 2,687 |
| United Kingdom | 475,052 | 494,642 | 488,230 | 557,496 | 660,604 | 845,344 |
| United States of America | 99,288 | 151,858 | 556,431 | 84,497 | 309,062 | 965,245 |
| U.S.S.R. | 22,375 | 25,160 | 51,438 | 1,411 | 1,050 | 3,475 |
| Yugoslavia | 4,080 | 7,936 | 17,062 | 29 | 102 | 880 |
| Other countries | 111,052 | 118,598 | 243,920 | 103,228 | 169,060 | 179,568 |
| 'For Orders' and Country of origin or destination unknown | .. | 11,624 | 7,031 | (b)22,193 | 1,598 | 16,577 |
| Total | 1,227,393 | 1,875,364 | 4,131,543 | 1,076,138 | 1,854,182 | 3,881,227 |

(a) Comparable figures not available. (b) Includes 'Outside packages' valued at \$21,741,000.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, PROPORTIONS, BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT
OR ORIGIN, 1949-50, 1959-60, 1969-70

(Per cent)

| Country | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1949-50 | 1959-60 | 1969-70 | 1949-50 | 1959-60 | 1969-70 |
| Austria | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.04 | 0.09 | 0.34 | 0.24 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 4.48 | 2.59 | 1.04 | 0.67 | 0.91 | 0.75 |
| Brunei | (a) | (a) | 0.21 | (a) | (a) | 0.37 |
| Canada | 1.47 | 1.48 | 2.73 | 2.47 | 3.20 | 3.89 |
| Ceylon | 0.99 | 0.82 | 0.36 | 1.66 | 1.21 | 0.29 |
| China (mainland) | 0.08 | 1.72 | 3.05 | 0.27 | 0.48 | 0.84 |
| China, Republic of (Taiwan) | .. | 0.14 | 0.72 | .. | 0.01 | 0.41 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0.50 | 0.89 | 0.21 | 0.81 | 0.28 | 0.20 |
| Denmark | 0.43 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.28 |
| Fiji | 0.39 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.01 | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| Finland | 0.24 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.42 | 0.46 |
| France | 6.63 | 6.43 | 2.77 | 1.98 | 1.48 | 1.80 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | (a) | 4.09 | 2.80 | (a) | 5.81 | 6.65 |
| Hong Kong | 1.12 | 0.99 | 2.05 | 0.13 | 0.56 | 1.39 |
| India | 6.03 | 1.75 | 0.97 | 5.14 | 1.96 | 0.82 |
| Indonesia | 0.08 | 0.34 | 0.85 | 2.74 | 3.18 | 1.26 |
| Iran | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.36 | 2.08 | 1.37 | 0.33 |
| Iraq | 0.03 | 0.73 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.28 |
| Italy | 3.16 | 4.97 | 2.56 | 1.68 | 1.40 | 2.00 |
| Japan | 3.91 | 14.36 | 24.72 | 1.30 | 4.48 | 12.40 |
| Korea, Republic of | (a) | 0.43 | 0.30 | (a) | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Kuwait | (a) | 0.07 | 0.22 | (a) | 0.77 | 1.18 |
| Malaysia | (a) | (a) | 1.66 | (a) | (a) | 0.90 |
| Mexico | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.15 |
| Nauru | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.40 |
| Netherlands | 1.45 | 0.62 | 1.73 | 0.60 | 2.02 | 1.54 |
| New Zealand | 3.47 | 5.80 | 4.81 | 0.92 | 1.71 | 2.23 |
| Norway | 0.22 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.58 | 0.43 | 0.26 |
| Pakistan | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.40 | 0.23 | 0.36 | 0.49 |
| Papua and New Guinea | 0.92 | 1.74 | 3.57 | 0.49 | 0.93 | 0.55 |
| Philippines | 0.11 | 0.52 | 1.35 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.11 |
| Poland | 2.15 | 1.16 | 0.49 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.08 |
| Saudi Arabia | (a) | 0.09 | 0.25 | (a) | 0.67 | 1.08 |
| Singapore | 1.32 | 1.17 | 2.38 | 1.36 | 0.17 | 0.36 |
| South Africa | 0.46 | 0.87 | 1.57 | 0.68 | 0.79 | 0.56 |
| Spain | 0.33 | 0.01 | 0.44 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 0.34 |
| Sweden | 0.82 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 1.44 | 1.54 | 1.52 |
| Switzerland | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.51 | 1.29 | 1.52 |
| Thailand | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.71 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.07 |
| United Kingdom | 38.70 | 26.38 | 11.82 | 51.81 | 35.63 | 21.78 |
| United States of America | 8.09 | 8.10 | 13.47 | 7.85 | 16.18 | 24.87 |
| U.S.S.R. | 1.82 | 1.34 | 1.25 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.09 |
| Yugoslavia | 0.33 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Other Countries | 9.05 | 6.33 | 5.90 | 9.60 | 9.09 | 4.62 |
| 'For Orders' and Country of origin or destination unknown | .. | 0.62 | 0.17 | (b)2.06 | 0.09 | 0.43 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

(a) Comparable figures not available. (b) Includes 'Outside packages'.

Exports and Imports, by country of consignment and origin, and by description

The following table shows details of exports to and imports from principal countries, classified according to divisions of the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications, for the year 1969-70.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT AND ORIGIN: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1969-70

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Division No. | Description | Belgium-Luxembourg | | Canada | | Ceylon | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 00 | Live animals | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations | 152 | .. | 41,948 | 320 | 6 | .. |
| 02 | Dairy products and eggs | 2 | 8 | 345 | .. | 1,800 | .. |
| 03 | Fish and fish preparations | 58 | 4 | 114 | 1,413 | .. | 3 |
| 04 | Cereal grains and cereal preparations | 60 | 17 | 4 | 303 | 10,271 | .. |
| 05 | Fruit and vegetables | 323 | 196 | 7,480 | 674 | 264 | 59 |
| 06 | Sugar and sugar preparations and honey | 4 | 3 | 10,186 | 10 | 3 | .. |
| 07 | Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof | .. | 5 | 27 | 4 | .. | 10,172 |
| 08 | Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals) | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 92 | .. |
| 09 | Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food | 2 | 5 | 2 | 79 | 3 | 49 |
| 11 | Beverages | .. | .. | 1,525 | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | .. | 11 | .. | 112 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed | 144 | .. | 14 | 67 | .. | .. |
| 22 | Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | .. | .. | .. | 850 | .. | .. |
| 23 | Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) | .. | 872 | 2 | 676 | .. | 62 |
| 24 | Wood, timber and cork | 61 | 22 | 3 | 17,156 | .. | 1 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper | .. | .. | .. | 10,522 | .. | .. |
| 26 | Textile fibres and their waste | 28,062 | 579 | 4,988 | 1,634 | 6 | 375 |
| 27 | Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones) | 4 | 85 | 4 | 13,963 | 3 | 59 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 9,449 | .. | 27,818 | 1,942 | 9 | .. |
| 29 | Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 58 | 53 | 463 | 180 | 43 | 72 |
| 32 | Coal, coke and briquettes | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 203 | .. |
| 33 | Petroleum and petroleum products | .. | 59 | 1 | 75 | .. | 170 |
| 34 | Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 41 | Animal oils and fats | 82 | .. | 45 | 1 | 308 | .. |
| 42 | Fixed vegetable oils and fats | .. | 1 | .. | 676 | .. | .. |
| 43 | Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin | .. | 5 | 45 | 73 | 8 | .. |
| 51 | Chemical elements and compounds | 428 | 1,157 | 7,515 | 2,991 | 25 | .. |
| 52 | Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 53 | Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials | 4 | 28 | 13 | 329 | 71 | .. |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 1 | 422 | 13 | 354 | 64 | .. |
| 55 | Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations | 10 | 37 | 4 | 154 | 19 | 12 |
| 56 | Fertilisers, manufactured | .. | 23 | 3 | 1,802 | .. | .. |
| 57 | Explosives and pyrotechnic products | .. | 50 | 1 | 107 | .. | .. |
| 58 | Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins | .. | 296 | 23 | 4,636 | 5 | .. |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 35 | 255 | 283 | 436 | 33 | .. |
| 61 | Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins | 43 | 51 | 289 | 29 | 42 | .. |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 3 | 84 | 19 | 482 | 4 | .. |
| 63 | Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture) | 9 | 86 | 6 | 252 | 11 | 2 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof | .. | 892 | 27 | 23,130 | 124 | .. |
| 65 | Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products | 1 | 3,477 | 581 | 4,188 | 1 | 13 |
| 66 | Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 210 | 5,089 | 233 | 721 | 4 | 40 |
| 67 | Iron and steel | 697 | 365 | 2,060 | 4,392 | 153 | .. |
| 68 | Non-ferrous metals | 2,096 | 222 | 22 | 3,892 | 325 | .. |
| 69 | Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. | 105 | 1,154 | 1,250 | 5,611 | 140 | 1 |
| 71 | Machinery (except electric) | 352 | 4,387 | 946 | 23,981 | 252 | 2 |
| 72 | Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances | 61 | 1,941 | 541 | 4,579 | 89 | .. |
| 73 | Transport equipment | 23 | 4,956 | 524 | 9,221 | 91 | .. |
| 81 | Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings | .. | 9 | 1 | 166 | 4 | .. |
| 82 | Furniture | .. | 1 | 1 | 51 | 3 | .. |
| 83 | Travel goods, handbags and similar articles | .. | 3 | 6 | 65 | .. | .. |
| 84 | Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric | 123 | 25 | 417 | 295 | 9 | .. |
| 85 | Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts thereof | .. | 2 | 15 | 38 | .. | .. |
| 86 | Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks | 30 | 973 | 861 | 1,628 | 4 | 1 |
| 89 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. | 66 | 388 | 703 | 1,882 | 33 | 6 |
| 9A | Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified | 13 | 542 | 202 | 4,120 | 25 | 219 |
| | <i>Total merchandise</i> | <i>42,772</i> | <i>28,841</i> | <i>111,597</i> | <i>150,402</i> | <i>14,559</i> | <i>11,318</i> |
| 9B | Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade | 91 | 279 | 1,176 | 629 | 159 | 3 |
| | Grand total | 42,863 | 29,120 | 112,773 | 151,031 | 14,718 | 11,321 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT AND ORIGIN: DIVISIONS OF THE
 AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1969-70—continued
 (\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Div No. | China (mainland) | | France | | Germany, Federal Republic of | | Hong Kong | | India | |
|------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 00 | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 63 | .. |
| 01 | .. | 12 | 2,149 | 15 | 379 | 3 | 706 | .. | 27 | 9 |
| 02 | .. | .. | .. | 129 | 227 | 270 | 3,657 | .. | 1,169 | .. |
| 03 | .. | 519 | 1,200 | 28 | 65 | 721 | 1,631 | 260 | 1 | 1,493 |
| 04 | 118,297 | 32 | 122 | 8 | 3,416 | 93 | 4,670 | 57 | 5,803 | 10 |
| 05 | 2 | 858 | 980 | 134 | 6,106 | 262 | 1,512 | 168 | 31 | 1,913 |
| 06 | .. | 6 | 6 | 11 | 66 | 15 | 41 | 42 | 9 | .. |
| 07 | .. | 129 | .. | 22 | .. | 147 | 275 | 26 | 1 | 3,287 |
| 08 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 75 | 75 | 201 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 09 | .. | 57 | 1 | 24 | .. | 107 | 84 | 132 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | .. | 1 | .. | 1,949 | 3 | 355 | 153 | 8 | 20 | .. |
| 12 | .. | .. | .. | 91 | .. | 22 | 110 | .. | .. | 61 |
| 21 | 152 | 100 | 36,064 | 86 | 6,369 | 2 | 1,187 | .. | 193 | 57 |
| 22 | .. | 204 | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 665 |
| 23 | .. | .. | .. | 421 | .. | 216 | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 80 | 31 | 31 | 170 | .. | 9 |
| 25 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 26 | 2,674 | 745 | 53,643 | 67 | 48,347 | 1,988 | 9,563 | 199 | 19,086 | 616 |
| 27 | .. | 190 | 4 | 180 | 3 | 101 | 7 | .. | .. | 471 |
| 28 | 454 | 107 | 7,924 | .. | 18,687 | 13 | 445 | 128 | 1,493 | .. |
| 29 | 4 | 1,437 | 205 | 163 | 2,642 | 165 | 172 | 281 | 2 | 404 |
| 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,042 | 112 | 73 | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | 1 | 155 | .. | 136 | .. | 197 | 3 | .. | 1 | 265 |
| 34 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | .. | .. | 690 | 3 | 464 | .. | 39 | .. | 28 | .. |
| 42 | .. | 303 | .. | 3 | .. | 786 | .. | 25 | .. | 7 |
| 43 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 49 | 75 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| 51 | 114 | 433 | 26 | 3,293 | 128 | 13,145 | 174 | 41 | 101 | 688 |
| 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 53 | .. | 26 | 19 | 257 | 219 | 4,943 | 506 | 2 | 220 | 18 |
| 54 | .. | 64 | 148 | 410 | 185 | 7,145 | 1,005 | 11 | 10 | 156 |
| 55 | .. | 220 | 83 | 1,350 | 23 | 1,475 | 802 | 118 | 58 | 103 |
| 56 | .. | .. | .. | 78 | .. | 773 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | .. | 193 | .. | 46 | 114 | 85 | 92 | 16 | .. | .. |
| 58 | .. | .. | .. | 2,559 | 74 | 8,549 | 271 | 42 | 27 | .. |
| 59 | 1 | 505 | 90 | 777 | 637 | 3,517 | 66 | 100 | 73 | 16 |
| 61 | .. | 19 | 47 | 1,120 | 150 | 462 | 690 | 66 | 10 | 385 |
| 62 | .. | 3 | 23 | 1,752 | 19 | 1,975 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| 63 | .. | 163 | 2 | 107 | 44 | 689 | 3 | 97 | .. | 59 |
| 64 | .. | 141 | 1 | 396 | 19 | 2,274 | 986 | 185 | 50 | 2 |
| 65 | .. | 16,459 | 18 | 4,399 | 28 | 10,361 | 1,537 | 17,973 | 4 | 16,187 |
| 66 | .. | 1,308 | 353 | 2,425 | 1,054 | 5,419 | 5,173 | 429 | 28 | 424 |
| 67 | 172 | 60 | 55 | 1,025 | 1,695 | 2,628 | 5,642 | 12 | 1,005 | 1,440 |
| 68 | 3,919 | 136 | 7,562 | 348 | 12,378 | 1,689 | 5,929 | 4 | 8,041 | .. |
| 69 | 7 | 405 | 295 | 1,483 | 316 | 8,453 | 826 | 1,068 | 19 | 218 |
| 71 | 11 | 93 | 363 | 11,872 | 684 | 72,033 | 1,626 | 420 | 437 | 1,175 |
| 72 | .. | 90 | 125 | 6,606 | 876 | 25,940 | 2,030 | 1,020 | 239 | 271 |
| 73 | .. | 12 | 579 | 15,830 | 130 | 48,173 | 2,466 | 147 | 865 | 16 |
| 81 | .. | 25 | .. | 56 | 9 | 506 | 113 | 477 | .. | 24 |
| 82 | .. | 48 | 3 | 37 | .. | 182 | 38 | 503 | .. | 106 |
| 83 | .. | 170 | .. | 33 | .. | 192 | 19 | 1,836 | .. | 15 |
| 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | .. | 2,351 | 68 | 827 | 139 | 838 | 1,343 | 10,382 | .. | 133 |
| 86 | .. | 1,073 | .. | 425 | .. | 629 | 21 | 2,022 | 11 | 368 |
| 89 | 1 | 662 | 277 | 1,741 | 286 | 13,704 | 1,439 | 1,317 | 10 | 36 |
| 9A | 2 | 1,831 | 99 | 1,689 | 274 | 8,967 | 1,160 | 13,220 | 41 | 318 |
| | 3 | 730 | 573 | 4,182 | 3,045 | 6,166 | 500 | 837 | 273 | 360 |
| | 125,814 | 32,072 | 113,797 | 68,693 | 114,577 | 256,661 | 59,161 | 53,899 | 39,459 | 31,800 |
| 9B | 1 | 10 | 843 | 1,366 | 980 | 1,614 | 25,557 | 123 | 778 | 39 |
| | 125,815 | 32,082 | 114,640 | 70,059 | 115,557 | 258,275 | 84,718 | 54,022 | 40,237 | 31,839 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT AND ORIGIN: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1969-70—continued

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Division No. | Description | Indonesia | | Italy | | Japan | |
|--------------|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 00 | Live animals | 11 | .. | 6 | .. | 19 | .. |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations | 117 | .. | 780 | 144 | 31,599 | 14 |
| 02 | Dairy products and eggs | 1,604 | .. | 93 | 761 | 10,352 | .. |
| 03 | Fish and fish preparations | 2 | 1 | 228 | 42 | 10,113 | 9,166 |
| 04 | Cereal grains and cereal preparations | 7,052 | .. | 4,259 | 107 | 65,207 | 150 |
| 05 | Fruit and vegetables | 46 | 1 | 300 | 1,100 | 1,303 | 256 |
| 06 | Sugar and sugar preparations and honey | 4 | .. | 1 | 31 | 36,605 | 112 |
| 07 | Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof | 13 | 4,577 | .. | 44 | 1,282 | 2,910 |
| 08 | Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals) | 29 | .. | .. | 24 | 3,844 | 43 |
| 09 | Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food | 227 | 1 | .. | 96 | 59 | 121 |
| 11 | Beverages | 73 | .. | 5 | 749 | 50 | 18 |
| 12 | Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | 11 | 67 | .. | 5 | 15 | 5 |
| 21 | Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed | .. | 1 | 17,120 | .. | 11,685 | 12 |
| 22 | Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | .. | .. | .. | .. | 247 | 1 |
| 23 | Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205 | 1,535 |
| 24 | Wood, timber and cork | 17 | 156 | 19 | .. | 224 | 55 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. |
| 26 | Textile fibres and their waste | 144 | 36 | 64,411 | 108 | 259,128 | 3,485 |
| 27 | Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones) | 298 | .. | 9 | 334 | 5,964 | 1,228 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 13 | .. | 7,534 | .. | 328,242 | 264 |
| 29 | Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | .. | 61 | 338 | 280 | 2,641 | 182 |
| 32 | Coal, coke and briquettes | .. | .. | 1,547 | .. | 155,911 | .. |
| 33 | Petroleum and petroleum products | 78 | 43,737 | 2 | .. | 74 | 1,158 |
| 34 | Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | Animal oils and fats | 3 | .. | 146 | 1 | 6,329 | 194 |
| 42 | Fixed vegetable oils and fats | .. | .. | .. | 313 | 2 | 550 |
| 43 | Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 16 |
| 51 | Chemical elements and compounds | 502 | .. | 102 | 718 | 9,043 | 15,935 |
| 52 | Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 397 |
| 53 | Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials | 251 | .. | 73 | 176 | 339 | 647 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 418 | 4 | 43 | 223 | 253 | 349 |
| 55 | Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations | 85 | 25 | 40 | 295 | 702 | 198 |
| 56 | Fertilisers, manufactured | 398 | .. | .. | 243 | 16 | 1,202 |
| 57 | Explosives and pyrotechnic products | 5 | .. | 47 | 64 | 30 | 219 |
| 58 | Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins | 35 | .. | .. | 1,087 | 65 | 15,920 |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 50 | .. | 458 | 49 | 5,033 | 2,030 |
| 61 | Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins | 14 | .. | 44 | 358 | 156 | 461 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 46 | .. | 6 | 782 | 6 | 7,345 |
| 63 | Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture) | 47 | 4 | 2 | 560 | 158 | 2,014 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof | 412 | .. | 9 | 1,092 | 165 | 8,487 |
| 65 | Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products | 114 | 12 | 3 | 6,492 | 975 | 90,094 |
| 66 | Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 29 | .. | 70 | 2,070 | 6,336 | 16,995 |
| 67 | Iron and steel | 4,006 | .. | 1,746 | 1,451 | 13,666 | 41,709 |
| 68 | Non-ferrous metals | 539 | .. | 3,602 | 59 | 41,935 | 1,529 |
| 69 | Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. | 677 | .. | 234 | 1,494 | 1,505 | 14,472 |
| 71 | Machinery (except electric) | 2,142 | .. | 835 | 20,178 | 1,205 | 51,305 |
| 72 | Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances | 645 | 1 | 288 | 4,807 | 765 | 36,645 |
| 73 | Transport equipment | 9,729 | 2 | 19 | 14,028 | 1,608 | 91,471 |
| 81 | Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings | 41 | .. | .. | 518 | 11 | 366 |
| 82 | Furniture | 2 | .. | .. | 603 | 32 | 867 |
| 83 | Travel goods, handbags and similar articles | .. | .. | 1 | 393 | 24 | 1,569 |
| 84 | Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric | 1 | 1 | 144 | 1,628 | 174 | 2,808 |
| 85 | Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts thereof | 1 | .. | 1 | 4,465 | .. | 1,476 |
| 86 | Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks | 231 | 4 | 107 | 2,434 | 597 | 15,925 |
| 89 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. | 428 | 6 | 73 | 4,648 | 1,677 | 25,260 |
| 9A | Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified | 1,654 | 178 | 634 | 1,647 | 845 | 9,413 |
| | <i>Total merchandise</i> | <i>32,294</i> | <i>48,875</i> | <i>105,380</i> | <i>76,700</i> | <i>1,018,497</i> | <i>478,587</i> |
| 9B | Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade | 2,972 | 7 | 581 | 678 | 2,949 | 2,616 |
| | Grand total | 35,266 | 48,882 | 105,961 | 77,378 | 1,021,446 | 481,203 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT AND ORIGIN: DIVISIONS OF THE
 AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1969-70—continued
 (\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Div. No. | Malaysia | | Netherlands | | New Zealand | | Pakistan | | Papua and New Guinea | |
|-------------|----------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 00 | 183 | .. | .. | .. | 708 | 3,496 | 39 | .. | 225 | .. |
| 01 | 780 | .. | 291 | 5 | 20 | 267 | 9 | .. | 6,052 | .. |
| 02 | 3,948 | .. | .. | 553 | 40 | 906 | 212 | .. | 1,447 | .. |
| 03 | 223 | 1,147 | 33 | 602 | 6 | 2,612 | 1 | 159 | 374 | 114 |
| 04 | 18,028 | .. | 10,290 | 263 | 1,331 | 1,738 | 7,098 | 14 | 8,432 | .. |
| 05 | 1,139 | 81 | 2,039 | 465 | 4,359 | 4,067 | 3 | .. | 1,043 | 1,354 |
| 06 | 4,826 | .. | .. | 181 | 4,818 | 918 | 41 | .. | 1,471 | .. |
| 07 | 564 | 1,009 | 1 | 930 | 171 | 108 | .. | .. | 470 | 6,783 |
| 08 | 933 | .. | 4 | 12 | 83 | 59 | 5 | 3 | 609 | .. |
| 09 | 132 | 5 | .. | 352 | 208 | 61 | 1 | .. | 735 | .. |
| 11 | 150 | .. | 1 | 69 | 357 | 32 | 7 | .. | 1,753 | .. |
| 12 | 51 | .. | .. | 3,633 | 38 | 28 | .. | .. | 1,782 | .. |
| 21 | 94 | 17 | 1,419 | 10 | 285 | 113 | .. | .. | 3 | 213 |
| 22 | .. | .. | 146 | 40 | 61 | 86 | .. | .. | .. | 3,956 |
| 23 | 1 | 15,963 | .. | 385 | 285 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 2,841 |
| 24 | .. | 13,043 | 18 | 1 | 982 | 5,767 | 81 | .. | 98 | 1,354 |
| 25 | 255 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 6,423 | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| 26 | 27 | 7 | 18,806 | 1,396 | 2,097 | 4,308 | 2,594 | 2,776 | 53 | .. |
| 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 100 | .. | 507 | 515 | 1,173 | 84 | .. | 1 | 175 | 1 |
| 28 | 268 | 185 | 14,298 | 9 | 185 | 2,234 | 6 | .. | 2 | 443 |
| 29 | 90 | 141 | 378 | 280 | 505 | 1,637 | 1 | 71 | 170 | 13 |
| 32 | 15 | .. | 1,730 | .. | .. | .. | 233 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 33 | 668 | 193 | .. | 123 | 8,562 | 299 | 1 | .. | 1,239 | 16 |
| 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 79 | .. |
| 41 | 807 | .. | 2,951 | 5 | 7 | 116 | 2,877 | .. | 394 | .. |
| 42 | .. | 926 | .. | 302 | 49 | 4 | .. | .. | 43 | 58 |
| 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 51 | 57 | .. | 4 | 901 | 36 | 40 | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| 52 | 1,319 | 86 | 202 | 2,648 | 5,274 | 1,452 | 76 | .. | 322 | .. |
| 53 | 6 | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| 53 | 415 | .. | 103 | 420 | 2,207 | 87 | 58 | .. | 401 | .. |
| 54 | 682 | .. | 378 | 910 | 9,398 | 858 | 9 | 5 | 710 | .. |
| 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | 381 | 21 | 10 | 573 | 891 | 228 | .. | 1 | 977 | .. |
| 56 | 2 | .. | .. | 26 | 157 | 104 | .. | .. | 57 | .. |
| 57 | 4 | .. | 6 | .. | 1,217 | 6 | 8 | .. | 303 | .. |
| 58 | 207 | 1 | 17 | 3,586 | 3,751 | 193 | 3 | .. | 674 | .. |
| 59 | 210 | 7 | 217 | 853 | 2,788 | 214 | 13 | .. | 581 | 125 |
| 61 | 113 | .. | 163 | 4 | 197 | 377 | 1 | 352 | 15 | .. |
| 62 | 56 | 488 | 16 | 640 | 427 | 531 | 2 | .. | 1,419 | .. |
| 63 | 9 | 466 | 13 | 109 | 567 | 540 | .. | 2 | 256 | 2,314 |
| 64 | 1,552 | .. | 5 | 1,204 | 1,427 | 17,002 | 57 | 12 | 1,994 | .. |
| 65 | 263 | 168 | 26 | 4,234 | 9,927 | 8,938 | 31 | 13,718 | 644 | 3 |
| 66 | 349 | 1 | 37 | 969 | 1,284 | 912 | 14 | 1 | 2,668 | 199 |
| 67 | 1,145 | .. | .. | 88 | 29,771 | 63 | 1,190 | .. | 4,961 | .. |
| 68 | 3,382 | 347 | 11,909 | 379 | 22,298 | 225 | 210 | .. | 477 | 24 |
| 69 | 1,009 | 15 | 273 | 613 | 6,277 | 1,696 | 90 | 95 | 6,196 | 4 |
| 71 | 5,129 | 1 | 358 | 6,040 | 12,314 | 4,002 | 328 | 1,059 | 18,124 | 128 |
| 72 | 1,507 | 21 | 1,144 | 8,977 | 8,203 | 4,640 | 98 | .. | 5,794 | 19 |
| 73 | 8,711 | 2 | 2,667 | 9,412 | 32,191 | 1,236 | 351 | .. | 15,828 | 11 |
| 81 | 198 | .. | .. | 102 | 164 | 255 | .. | 2 | 470 | .. |
| 82 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 23 | 334 | .. | 1 | 643 | .. |
| 83 | 2 | 2 | .. | 5 | 16 | 356 | .. | 3 | 28 | .. |
| 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 171 | 1 | 108 | 24 | 332 | 1,205 | 9 | 25 | 867 | .. |
| 86 | .. | 5 | .. | 23 | 58 | 222 | .. | 5 | 398 | .. |
| 89 | 193 | 4 | 88 | 1,556 | 4,312 | 258 | 70 | 121 | 1,273 | 72 |
| 89 | 292 | 73 | 150 | 2,824 | 4,884 | 2,206 | 50 | 284 | 2,034 | 48 |
| 9A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9A | 1,177 | 354 | 150 | 2,500 | 2,615 | 1,268 | 71 | 227 | 35,280 | 446 |
| 9A | 61,868 | 34,801 | 70,957 | 59,792 | 189,377 | 84,811 | 15,951 | 18,938 | 130,080 | 20,552 |
| 9B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9B | 6,657 | 121 | 585 | 189 | 9,495 | 1,624 | 443 | 15 | 17,218 | 1,079 |
| 9B | 66,525 | 34,922 | 71,542 | 59,981 | 198,872 | 86,435 | 16,394 | 18,953 | 147,298 | 21,631 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT AND ORIGIN: DIVISIONS OF THE
 AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1969-70—continued

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Division No. | Description | Philippines | | Singapore | | South Africa | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 00 | Live animals | 178 | .. | 1,621 | .. | 88 | .. |
| 01 | Meat and meat preparations | 990 | .. | 3,547 | 4 | 96 | .. |
| 02 | Dairy products and eggs | 4,678 | .. | 3,277 | .. | 77 | .. |
| 03 | Fish and fish preparations | .. | 3 | 430 | 202 | 849 | 1,777 |
| 04 | Cereal grains and cereal preparations | 4,938 | .. | 10,516 | 4 | 578 | .. |
| 05 | Fruit and vegetables | 157 | 343 | 5,773 | 7 | 385 | 219 |
| 06 | Sugar and sugar preparations and honey | .. | .. | 2,737 | .. | 1 | 4 |
| 07 | Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof | .. | .. | 267 | 96 | .. | .. |
| 08 | Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals) | 1,118 | .. | 1,921 | .. | 17 | 1,205 |
| 09 | Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food | 22 | .. | 214 | 31 | 64 | .. |
| 11 | Beverages | 4 | 1 | 222 | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| 12 | Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | .. | 38 | 104 | 1 | .. | 2,307 |
| 21 | Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed | 18 | .. | 321 | 11 | 1,893 | 8 |
| 22 | Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 725 |
| 23 | Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) | 104 | 6 | 9 | 22 | 19 | 9 |
| 24 | Wood, timber and cork | .. | 1,605 | 10 | 71 | 158 | 3 |
| 25 | Pulp and waste paper | .. | .. | 61 | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | Textile fibres and their waste | 531 | 73 | 4 | .. | 1,218 | 153 |
| 27 | Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones) | 135 | .. | 72 | .. | 2 | 4,800 |
| 28 | Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 39 | 233 | 119 | 123 | 735 | 31 |
| 29 | Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. | 3 | 52 | 162 | 87 | 303 | 142 |
| 32 | Coal, coke and briquettes | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 105 |
| 33 | Petroleum and petroleum products | 102 | .. | 9,799 | 10,221 | 1,487 | 34 |
| 34 | Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | Animal oils and fats | 626 | .. | 374 | .. | 2,931 | 80 |
| 42 | Fixed vegetable oils and fats | .. | 34 | .. | 52 | .. | 765 |
| 43 | Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin | 65 | .. | 40 | .. | 15 | 3 |
| 51 | Chemical elements and compounds | 147 | 23 | 437 | 150 | 682 | 853 |
| 52 | Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas | .. | .. | 9 | 111 | .. | 1 |
| 53 | Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials | 702 | .. | 716 | 1 | 61 | 465 |
| 54 | Medicinal and pharmaceutical products | 296 | .. | 501 | 2 | 253 | 61 |
| 55 | Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations | 50 | .. | 440 | .. | 143 | 53 |
| 56 | Fertilisers, manufactured | .. | 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | Explosives and pyrotechnic products | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 38 | .. |
| 58 | Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins | 198 | .. | 300 | .. | 275 | 165 |
| 59 | Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. | 141 | 34 | 229 | 2 | 136 | 19 |
| 61 | Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins | 37 | .. | 602 | .. | 212 | 12 |
| 62 | Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. | 57 | .. | 80 | 22 | 265 | 32 |
| 63 | Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture) | .. | 703 | 163 | 151 | 150 | 165 |
| 64 | Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof | 150 | .. | 1,589 | 8 | 42 | 66 |
| 65 | Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products | 1,118 | 78 | 755 | 34 | 870 | 18 |
| 66 | Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. | 318 | 29 | 534 | 5 | 111 | 1,348 |
| 67 | Iron and steel | 21,487 | .. | 2,790 | 19 | 1,193 | 2,825 |
| 68 | Non-ferrous metals | 5,061 | .. | 3,192 | 1 | 1,506 | 386 |
| 69 | Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. | 1,931 | 5 | 1,680 | 55 | 2,788 | 710 |
| 71 | Machinery (except electric) | 3,128 | 5 | 5,523 | 48 | 7,792 | 795 |
| 72 | Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances | 952 | .. | 1,832 | 97 | 2,360 | 319 |
| 73 | Transport equipment | 3,008 | .. | 5,180 | 158 | 31,510 | 100 |
| 81 | Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings | 10 | 1 | 265 | .. | 15 | 12 |
| 82 | Furniture | .. | 152 | 32 | 11 | 43 | 3 |
| 83 | Travel goods, handbags and similar articles | .. | 33 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| 84 | Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric | 59 | 91 | 351 | 121 | 258 | 4 |
| 85 | Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor | .. | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 86 | Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photo- graphic and optical goods, watches and clocks | 909 | 5 | 1,178 | 46 | 659 | 79 |
| 89 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. | 278 | 314 | 1,094 | 897 | 1,025 | 87 |
| 9A | Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified | 183 | 82 | 11,762 | 1,030 | 333 | 519 |
| | <i>Total merchandise</i> | 53,929 | 4,283 | 82,856 | 13,955 | 63,663 | 21,489 |
| 9B | Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade | 1,961 | 11 | 15,613 | 76 | 1,197 | 142 |
| | Grand total | 55,890 | 4,294 | 98,469 | 14,031 | 64,860 | 21,631 |

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT AND ORIGIN: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1969-70—continued

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Div. No. | Sweden | | Switzerland | | United Kingdom | | United States of America | | U.S.S.R. | |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 544 | 1,197 | 245 | .. | .. |
| 01 | 2,765 | .. | 849 | 14 | 43,800 | 728 | 253,024 | 77 | 7,896 | .. |
| 02 | 1 | 141 | .. | 178 | 44,941 | 135 | 1,471 | 146 | .. | .. |
| 03 | 4 | 44 | 39 | .. | 717 | 6,541 | 22,182 | 838 | .. | 443 |
| 04 | 17 | 234 | 445 | 1 | 63,394 | 1,057 | 144 | 508 | .. | .. |
| 05 | 2,871 | 8 | 100 | 36 | 45,488 | 894 | 2,526 | 4,702 | .. | 14 |
| 06 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 32,339 | 817 | 24,447 | 49 | .. | 1 |
| 07 | .. | .. | 2 | 39 | 3 | 1,112 | 14 | 557 | .. | .. |
| 08 | .. | 1 | .. | 40 | 332 | 37 | 205 | 3,420 | .. | .. |
| 09 | 19 | 22 | 1 | 81 | 437 | 2,004 | 891 | 632 | .. | 2 |
| 11 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 675 | 9,693 | 119 | 329 | .. | 3 |
| 12 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 1,345 | 27 | 19,241 | .. | .. |
| 21 | 558 | 9 | 63 | .. | 3,331 | 147 | 1,656 | 278 | .. | 159 |
| 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 294 | 108 | .. | 1,501 | .. | .. |
| 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 1,117 | 60 | 5,968 | .. | .. |
| 24 | .. | 84 | .. | .. | 1,644 | 85 | 221 | 11,086 | .. | .. |
| 25 | .. | 5,848 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 8,560 | .. | .. |
| 26 | 1,071 | 854 | 301 | 2 | 63,061 | 4,202 | 36,635 | 5,192 | 43,212 | .. |
| 27 | .. | 38 | .. | 1 | 225 | 1,784 | 384 | 5,821 | .. | .. |
| 28 | 508 | .. | 13 | .. | 34,820 | 119 | 36,430 | 645 | .. | .. |
| 29 | 53 | 2 | 89 | 33 | 2,903 | 1,437 | 2,214 | 3,366 | .. | 383 |
| 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 363 | .. | 138 | .. | .. |
| 33 | .. | 7 | .. | 17 | 1 | 1,344 | 31 | 7,057 | .. | .. |
| 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. |
| 41 | 12 | .. | 24 | .. | 1,132 | 75 | 265 | 17 | .. | .. |
| 42 | .. | 235 | .. | 2 | .. | 434 | .. | 1,837 | .. | .. |
| 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 51 | .. | 55 | .. | .. | 160 | 469 | 2 | 304 | .. | .. |
| 52 | .. | 505 | 6 | 4,423 | 362 | 23,102 | 62,541 | 39,858 | .. | 147 |
| 53 | 11 | 4 | 30 | 3,648 | 193 | 8,080 | 545 | 3,060 | .. | .. |
| 54 | 6 | 312 | 238 | 10,172 | 1,238 | 17,257 | 122 | 10,170 | .. | .. |
| 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | .. | 8 | 2 | 932 | 102 | 4,871 | 154 | 5,216 | .. | 6 |
| 57 | 38 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 134 | 2,567 | .. | 7 |
| 58 | 3 | 176 | 1 | 994 | 260 | 29,650 | 64 | 1,106 | .. | .. |
| 59 | 1 | 410 | 1 | 336 | 3,010 | 18,219 | 8,290 | 19,817 | .. | 1 |
| 61 | 58 | 121 | .. | 7 | 1,705 | 2,458 | 526 | 672 | .. | 8 |
| 62 | 2 | 304 | 10 | 99 | 56 | 14,289 | 8,781 | 11,162 | .. | .. |
| 63 | 1 | 513 | 6 | 20 | 436 | 1,294 | 362 | 761 | .. | 1 |
| 64 | 17 | 6,897 | .. | 270 | 96 | 13,072 | 420 | 19,093 | .. | .. |
| 65 | 2 | 564 | 48 | 4,885 | 486 | 44,997 | 465 | 20,137 | .. | 69 |
| 66 | 19 | 648 | 132 | 257 | 883 | 20,343 | 3,112 | 11,173 | .. | 33 |
| 67 | 37 | 5,299 | 24 | 9 | 4,452 | 16,464 | 10,876 | 9,469 | .. | .. |
| 68 | 308 | 151 | 3 | 204 | 107,462 | 8,301 | 26,175 | 4,441 | .. | 1,374 |
| 69 | 141 | 3,630 | 31 | 1,066 | 3,105 | 28,937 | 2,813 | 21,389 | .. | 13 |
| 71 | 360 | 17,975 | 155 | 11,013 | 3,767 | 196,541 | 8,034 | 275,381 | 1 | 380 |
| 72 | 228 | 8,292 | 66 | 7,054 | 2,184 | 81,931 | 2,225 | 54,597 | .. | 16 |
| 73 | 24 | 3,469 | 31 | 303 | 3,619 | 145,169 | 9,555 | 221,499 | .. | 55 |
| 81 | .. | 193 | .. | 9 | 17 | 2,017 | 6 | 471 | .. | .. |
| 82 | .. | 39 | .. | 6 | 10 | 1,401 | 56 | 493 | .. | 5 |
| 83 | .. | 25 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 491 | 110 | 150 | .. | .. |
| 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 88 | 18 | 52 | 479 | 877 | 7,457 | 2,321 | 1,540 | .. | 6 |
| 86 | .. | 21 | 6 | 242 | 29 | 2,513 | 116 | 90 | .. | .. |
| 89 | 58 | 622 | 272 | 8,377 | 2,314 | 30,618 | 2,637 | 37,785 | .. | 187 |
| 9A | 118 | 353 | 92 | 1,902 | 2,695 | 52,952 | 4,235 | 34,830 | .. | 76 |
| | 75 | 824 | 88 | 1,487 | 2,967 | 25,409 | 4,340 | 36,853 | 2 | 35 |
| | 9,478 | 58,976 | 3,224 | 58,679 | 482,111 | 837,284 | 543,513 | 950,662 | 51,111 | 3,426 |
| 9B | 157 | 160 | 232 | 325 | 6,119 | 8,060 | 12,918 | 14,583 | 327 | 49 |
| | 9,635 | 59,136 | 3,456 | 59,004 | 488,230 | 845,344 | 556,431 | 965,245 | 51,438 | 3,475 |

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: AUSTRALIA
 PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRY
 1965-66 TO 1969-70

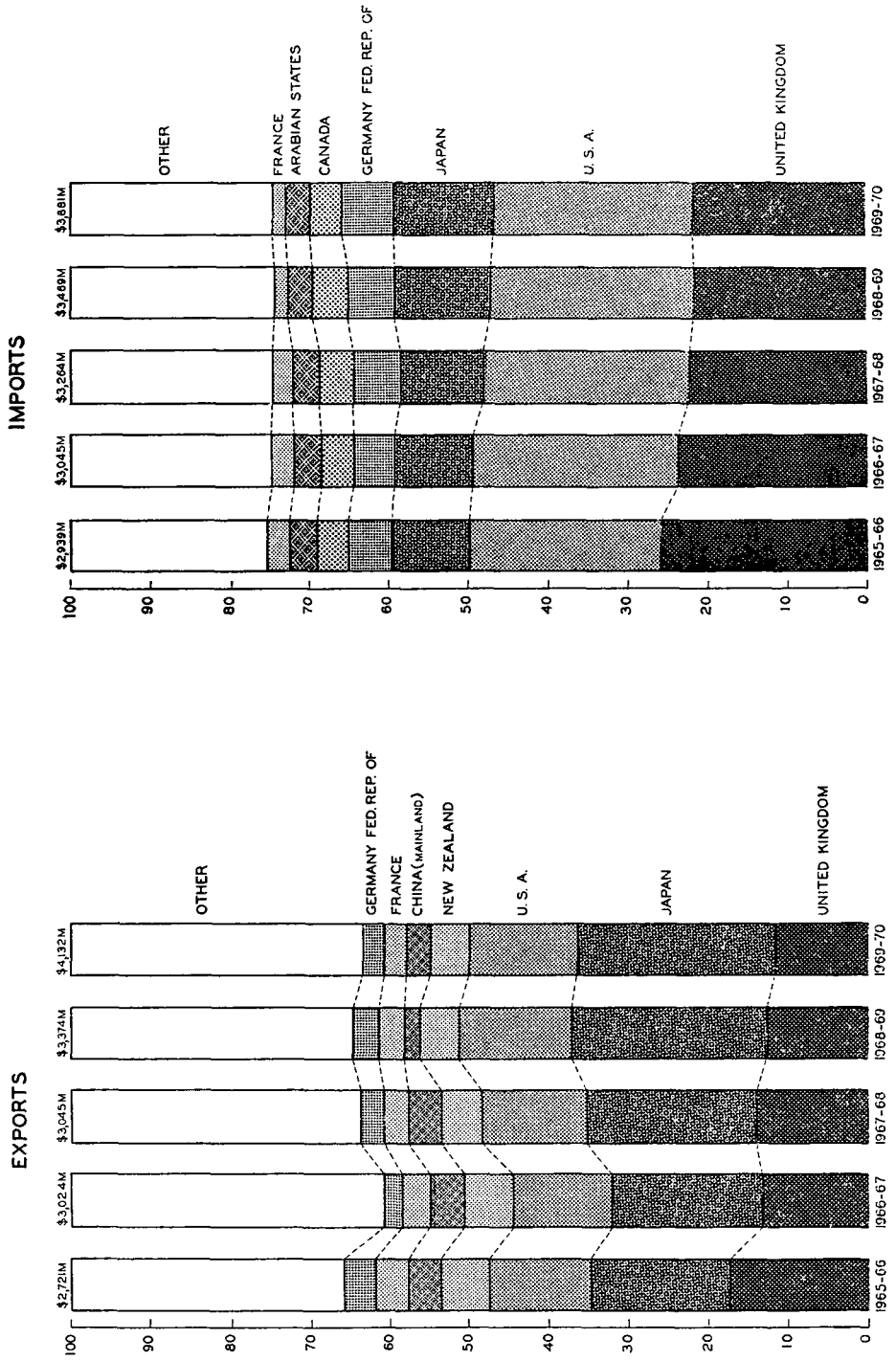


PLATE 27

Trade with major groups of countries

Australia's trade with major groups of countries is shown in the following table. Particulars of Australia's balance of payments with countries in these groups are shown on page 323.

TRADE OF AUSTRALIA, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF COUNTRIES
1967-68 TO 1969-70
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| STERLING AREA | | | |
| Exports to— | | | |
| United Kingdom | 426,314 | 424,836 | 488,230 |
| Other countries | 648,022 | 659,536 | 851,348 |
| Total | 1,074,336 | 1,084,372 | 1,339,578 |
| Imports from— | | | |
| United Kingdom | 723,010 | 747,155 | 845,344 |
| Other countries | 397,555 | 450,693 | 494,297 |
| Total | 1,120,565 | 1,197,848 | 1,339,641 |
| Excess of exports (+) or imports (-) | -46,229 | -113,476 | -63 |
| NON-STERLING COUNTRIES—NORTH AMERICA | | | |
| Exports to— | | | |
| Canada | 53,541 | 67,611 | 112,773 |
| United States of America(a) | 413,974 | 493,238 | 570,364 |
| Total | 467,515 | 560,849 | 683,137 |
| Imports from— | | | |
| Canada | 140,518 | 153,084 | 151,031 |
| United States of America(a) | 841,233 | 883,774 | 965,867 |
| Total | 981,751 | 1,036,858 | 1,116,898 |
| Excess of exports (+) or imports (-) | -514,236 | -476,009 | -433,761 |
| OTHER NON-STERLING COUNTRIES | | | |
| Exports to— | | | |
| European Economic Community | 373,194 | 454,908 | 497,589 |
| European Free Trade Association(b) | 32,054 | 33,755 | 47,836 |
| Other countries— | | | |
| Japan | 642,072 | 822,101 | 1,021,446 |
| Eastern Europe, China (mainland), etc. | 192,019 | 148,544 | 217,689 |
| Other | 263,484 | 269,736 | 324,265 |
| Total | 1,502,823 | 1,729,044 | 2,108,825 |
| Imports from— | | | |
| European Economic Community | 426,681 | 419,249 | 521,028 |
| European Free Trade Association(b) | 145,567 | 147,269 | 169,695 |
| Other countries— | | | |
| Japan | 343,310 | 414,676 | 481,203 |
| Eastern Europe, China (mainland), etc. | 40,753 | 49,875 | 54,162 |
| Other | 205,846 | 202,730 | 198,600 |
| Total | 1,162,157 | 1,233,799 | 1,424,688 |
| Excess of exports (+) or imports (-) | +340,666 | +495,245 | +684,137 |
| ALL GROUPS | | | |
| Total exports | 3,044,675 | 3,374,263 | 4,131,543 |
| Total imports | 3,264,473 | 3,468,505 | 3,881,227 |
| Excess of exports (+) or imports (-) | -219,798 | -94,242 | +250,316 |

(a) Includes United States of America, Territories and Dependencies. (b) Other than United Kingdom.

Countries constituting the several groups are listed below.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| STERLING AREA— | Tonga | Polynesia (French) | Argentina |
| Antarctica | Trinidad and Tobago | Reunion and | Bhutan |
| Bahama Is | Trucial States | Southern Is | Bolivia |
| Bahrain | United Kingdom | Rwanda | Brazil |
| Barbados | Virgin Is (British) | St Pierre and | Burma |
| Bermuda | Western Samoa | Miquelon | Cambodia |
| Botswana | Windward Is | Senegal | Chile |
| British Indian Ocean Territory | Zambia | Somalia | China, Republic of (Taiwan) |
| Brunei | | Surinam | Colombia |
| Ceylon | NON-STERLING COUNTRIES— | Tanzania | Costa Rica |
| Christmas Is | NORTH AMERICA— | Togo | Cuba |
| Cocos Is | Canada | Tunisia | Dominican Republic |
| Cook Is | United States of America and Dependencies (Guam, Okinawa, Puerto Rico, Samoa, Virgin Is and other U.S. Pacific Is) | Turkey | Ecuador |
| Cyprus | | Uganda | El Salvador |
| Falkland Is | | Upper Volta | Equatorial Guinea, Republic of, previously included with Spanish Equatorial (West) Africa |
| Fiji | | Wallis and Futuna Is | |
| Gambia | | West Indies (French) | |
| Ghana | | | Ethiopia |
| Gibraltar | | | Guatemala |
| Gilbert and Ellice Is | | EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION^(a)— | Guinea |
| Guyana | | Angola | Haiti |
| Honduras (British) | | Austria | Honduras (not British) |
| Hong Kong | | Cape Verde Is | Indonesia |
| India | EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY— | Denmark | Iran |
| Ireland | Antilles (Netherlands) | Finland | Iraq |
| Jamaica | Belgium-Luxembourg | Guinea (Portuguese) | Israel |
| Jordan | Burundi | Iceland | Japan |
| Kuwait | Cameroon | Macao | Korea, Republic of |
| Leeward Is | Central African Republic | Mozambique | Laos |
| Lesotho | Chad | Norway | Lebanon |
| Libya | Congo (Brazzaville) | Portugal | Liberia |
| Malawi | Congo (Kinshasa) | Sweden | Mexico |
| Malaysia | Dahomey | Switzerland | Nepal |
| Maldive Is | France | Timor | New Hebrides |
| Malta | French Territory of the Afar and Issa Peoples formerly Somaliland (French) | | Nicaragua |
| Mauritius | Gabon | EASTERN EUROPE, CHINA (MAINLAND), ETC.— | Panama |
| Muscat and Oman | Germany, Federal Republic of | Albania | Paraguay |
| Nauru, Republic of | Greece | Bulgaria | Peru |
| New Zealand | Guiana (French) | China (mainland) | Philippines |
| Niue and Tokelau Is | Italy | Czechoslovakia | Rhodesia |
| Norfolk Is | Ivory Coast | Germany (East) | Saudi Arabia |
| Pakistan | Kenya | Hungary | Spain |
| Papua and New Guinea | Malagasy, Republic of | Korea (North) | Spanish Sahara, previously included with Spanish Equatorial (West) Africa |
| Qatar | Mali | Mongolia | Sudan |
| Ross Dependency | Mauritania | Poland | Syria |
| St Helena and Ascension | Morocco | Romania | Thailand |
| Seychelles | Netherlands | U.S.S.R. | United Arab Republic |
| Sierra Leone | New Caledonia | Vietnam (North) | Uruguay |
| Singapore | Niger | | Venezuela |
| Solomon Is | Nigeria | OTHER— | Vietnam, Republic of |
| South Africa | | Afghanistan | Yemen |
| South West Africa | | Algeria | Yugoslavia |
| South Yemen | | | |
| Swaziland | | | |

(a) Other than United Kingdom.

Trade with the United Kingdom

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 Britain about Australian trade affairs. British Trade Commissioners are located in all Australian Capital Cities except Hobart. From 8 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 pages 280-1 in this chapter. For details of exports to and imports from the United Kingdom, by divisions of the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications, see the table on page 305.

Trade with eastern countries

Details of exports to and imports from eastern countries are shown in the following table. Further information for principal eastern countries, by divisions of the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications, is shown in the tables on pages 300-5.

TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES, BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT
OR ORIGIN, 1967-68 TO 1969-70

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Country | Exports | | | Imports | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| Bhutan | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brunei | 9,351 | 799 | 8,700 | 15,410 | 18,562 | 14,452 |
| Burma | 2,797 | 2,928 | 3,802 | 187 | 125 | 295 |
| Cambodia | 254 | 115 | 832 | 29 | 36 | 35 |
| Ceylon | 16,173 | 15,083 | 14,718 | 15,014 | 15,184 | 11,321 |
| China (mainland) | 126,459 | 67,214 | 125,815 | 23,592 | 29,651 | 32,082 |
| China, Republic of (Taiwan) | 20,388 | 26,415 | 29,912 | 8,590 | 11,787 | 15,869 |
| Hong Kong | 59,876 | 70,973 | 84,718 | 36,729 | 41,075 | 54,022 |
| India | 65,466 | 32,017 | 40,237 | 35,296 | 32,196 | 31,839 |
| Indonesia | 13,870 | 20,665 | 35,266 | 55,430 | 59,956 | 48,882 |
| Japan | 642,072 | 822,101 | 1,021,446 | 343,310 | 414,676 | 481,203 |
| Korea (North) | 1,928 | 5,599 | 3,688 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Korea, Republic of | 8,417 | 13,469 | 12,371 | 1,556 | 2,493 | 2,183 |
| Laos | 149 | 114 | 126 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Macao | 33 | 39 | 23 | 38 | 61 | 29 |
| Malaysia | 56,485 | 63,670 | 68,525 | 28,842 | 30,022 | 34,922 |
| Nepal | 96 | 26 | 44 | 14 | 21 | 23 |
| Pakistan | 5,944 | 6,905 | 16,394 | 14,562 | 17,068 | 18,953 |
| Philippines | 41,722 | 44,820 | 55,890 | 3,555 | 3,136 | 4,294 |
| Singapore | 58,138 | 63,325 | 98,469 | 8,564 | 12,496 | 14,031 |
| Thailand | 23,494 | 23,872 | 29,117 | 1,969 | 1,932 | 2,687 |
| Timor | 262 | 1,001 | 554 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Vietnam (North) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vietnam, Republic of | 23,198 | 31,063 | 23,193 | 20 | 81 | 30 |
| Total | 1,176,572 | 1,312,234 | 1,673,840 | 592,713 | 690,559 | 767,158 |

Ships' and aircraft stores

Ships' and aircraft stores loaded on overseas ships and aircraft are excluded from exports. The value of these stores is shown in the table below for each of the years 1967-68 to 1969-70.

STORES LOADED ON BOARD OVERSEAS VESSELS AND
AIRCRAFT: AUSTRALIA, 1967-68 TO 1969-70

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Stores | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco | 835 | 778 | 774 |
| Fuel, lubricating oil and lubricants | 33,805 | 32,513 | 34,745 |
| Foodstuffs for human consumption— | | | |
| Meats | 3,096 | 2,578 | 2,277 |
| Sugar | 72 | 48 | 51 |
| Milk and cream, preserved | 95 | 68 | 68 |
| Butter | 116 | 163 | 169 |
| Cheese | 88 | 79 | 68 |
| Eggs in shell | 414 | 361 | 353 |
| Seafoods | 661 | 710 | 623 |
| Prepared grains | 224 | 211 | 158 |
| Vegetables | 838 | 818 | 666 |
| Fruit | 432 | 480 | 445 |
| Tea | 18 | 12 | 11 |
| Other | 955 | 678 | 711 |
| Fodder | 64 | 71 | 45 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 1,636 | 1,684 | 1,839 |
| Coal | 6 | 9 | 33 |
| Other ships' stores | 5,438 | 5,580 | 7,272 |
| Total | 48,793 | 46,841 | 50,308 |

Overseas trade at customs ports

The following table shows the value of exports and imports at customs ports of Australia during the year 1969-70, and the totals for each State and Territory.

OVERSEAS TRADE: CUSTOMS PORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1969-70
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| Port or customs station | Exports | Imports | Port or customs station | Exports | Imports |
|---|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| New South Wales— | | | South Australia—<i>continued</i> | | |
| Sydney | 754,055 | 1,387,639 | Port Lincoln | 23,076 | 1,455 |
| Kingsford-Smith airport | 106,702 | 166,797 | Port Pirie (including Port Germein) | 98,066 | 159 |
| Coffs Harbour (including Ballina) | 601 | .. | Port Wallaroo | 14,313 | 1,554 |
| Botany Bay (Kurnell) | 2,780 | 48,970 | Whyalla | 38,085 | 4,294 |
| Newcastle (including Port Stephens) | 185,104 | 44,412 | Parcels post, Adelaide | (a) | 2,710 |
| Port Kembla | 107,499 | 34,158 | <i>Total, South Australia</i> | 417,031 | 201,223 |
| Richmond | 1,862 | 8,368 | | | |
| Parcels post, Sydney | (a) | 17,101 | Western Australia— | | |
| <i>Total, New South Wales</i> | 1,158,603 | 1,707,445 | Fremantle | 290,182 | 143,460 |
| | | | Perth | 349 | 3,617 |
| Victoria— | | | Perth airport | 10,993 | 12,586 |
| Melbourne | 788,646 | 1,148,250 | Kwinana | 3,700 | 34,582 |
| Melbourne airport | 5,243 | 104,011 | Albany | 24,309 | 2,924 |
| Geelong | 86,719 | 63,476 | Broome | 5,890 | 1,372 |
| Portland | 31,212 | 6,334 | Bunbury | 15,917 | 2,904 |
| Westernport | 776 | 12,192 | Busselton | 59 | .. |
| Parcels post, Melbourne | (a) | 12,790 | Carnarvon | 2,007 | 58 |
| <i>Total, Victoria</i> | 912,596 | 1,347,053 | Derby | 1,724 | 217 |
| | | | Esperance | 43,170 | 2,502 |
| Queensland— | | | Exmouth (North West Cape) | 170 | 446 |
| Brisbane | 343,983 | 259,242 | Geraldton | 40,713 | 10,060 |
| Brisbane airport | 7,409 | 11,311 | King Bay (Dampier) | 116,983 | 7,453 |
| Bowen | 8,451 | 1 | Port Hedland | 110,397 | 12,586 |
| Bundaberg | 3,044 | 64 | Wyndham | 6,294 | .. |
| Cairns (including airport) | 25,626 | 2,719 | Yampi Sound (Cockatoo Island) | 2,170 | 5,727 |
| Gladstone | 110,714 | 6,562 | Parcels post, Perth | (a) | 1,805 |
| Innisfail | 27,820 | 2 | <i>Total, Western Australia</i> | 675,027 | 242,299 |
| Mackay | 37,530 | 2,509 | | | |
| Maryborough (including Uran-gan) | 93 | 325 | Tasmania— | | |
| Rockhampton (including airport and Port Alma) | 39,659 | 850 | Hobart (including airport) | 55,358 | 20,975 |
| Thursday Island | 3,384 | 540 | Burnie (including airport) | 30,068 | 10,838 |
| Townsville (including airport) | 165,806 | 6,608 | Devonport (including airport and Ulverstone) | 8,670 | 7,003 |
| Weipa | (a) | 1,822 | Launceston (including airport and Beauty Point) | 26,608 | 8,182 |
| Parcels post, Brisbane | (a) | 1,559 | Port Latta | 22,646 | .. |
| <i>Total, Queensland</i> | 773,519 | 294,114 | Port Stanley | 120 | .. |
| | | | Parcels post | (b) | (b) |
| | | | <i>Total, Tasmania</i> | 143,470 | 46,998 |
| South Australia— | | | Northern Territory— | | |
| Port Adelaide (including Sten-house Bay) | 214,464 | 163,220 | Darwin (including Groote Eylandt and Gove) | 49,725 | 39,829 |
| Adelaide city | .. | .. | | | |
| Adelaide airport | 8,678 | 8,776 | Australian Capital Territory— | | |
| Port Stanvac | 437 | 19,055 | Canberra | 1,571 | 2,267 |
| Port Augusta | 7,444 | .. | <i>Total</i> | 4,131,543 | 3,881,227 |
| Cape Thevenard | 6,758 | .. | | | |
| Edithburgh | 75 | .. | | | |
| Ardrossan | 5,635 | .. | | | |

(a) Included with main port.

(b) Included with respective port.

Movement of bullion and specie

The following table shows the values of gold and silver bullion and specie, and of bronze specie, exported from and imported into Australia during each of the years 1967-68 to 1969-70.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE: AUSTRALIA, 1967-68 TO 1969-70
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| | <i>Exports</i> | | | <i>Imports</i> | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| Gold—Bullion(a) | 15,299 | 22,706 | 29,367 | 4,324 | 3,964 | 6,709 |
| Specie | 30 | .. | 6 | 53 | 32 | 40 |
| <i>Total gold</i> | <i>15,328</i> | <i>22,706</i> | <i>29,373</i> | <i>4,377</i> | <i>3,996</i> | <i>6,749</i> |
| Silver—Bullion(a) | 22,528 | 22,677 | 14,006 | 152 | 212 | 156 |
| Specie | 949 | 50 | 81 | 162 | 666 | 162 |
| <i>Total silver</i> | <i>23,477</i> | <i>22,727</i> | <i>14,087</i> | <i>314</i> | <i>878</i> | <i>318</i> |
| Other (including bronze and cupro-nickel)—Specie | 764 | 759 | 1,255 | 1,537 | 1,008 | 1,320 |
| Total— | | | | | | |
| Australian Produce | 39,554 | 46,175 | 44,688 | .. | .. | .. |
| Re-exports | 16 | 17 | 27 | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand total | 39,570 | 46,192 | 44,715 | 6,228 | 5,882 | 8,387 |

(a) Includes in matte.

The following table shows the exports and imports of bullion and specie to and from various countries during the year 1969-70.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE, BY COUNTRY OF CONSIGNMENT OR ORIGIN, 1969-70
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Exports</i> | | | <i>Imports</i> | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <i>Bullion</i> | <i>Specie</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Bullion</i> | <i>Specie</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Fiji | 10 | .. | 10 | 3,637 | 60 | 3,697 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 115 | .. | 115 | 31 | .. | 31 |
| Hong Kong | 23,498 | .. | 23,498 | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | 4,851 | .. | 4,851 | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Malaysia | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 56 |
| New Zealand | 424 | 342 | 766 | 31 | 1,132 | 1,163 |
| Papua and New Guinea | .. | 430 | 430 | 764 | .. | 764 |
| Singapore | 6,646 | 469 | 7,115 | .. | .. | .. |
| Solomon Is | .. | 39 | 39 | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 43 |
| United Kingdom | 7,821 | 21 | 7,842 | 2,362 | 8 | 2,370 |
| United States of America | 7 | 1 | 8 | 32 | 1 | 33 |
| Other Countries | .. | 40 | 40 | .. | 22 | 22 |
| Australia re-imported | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 200 |
| Total | 43,373 | 1,342 | 44,715 | 6,865 | 1,522 | 8,387 |

Total import clearances, dutiable clearances, and net customs duties collected

The following table shows the value of total import clearances, total dutiable clearances, and the net customs duties collected during each of the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 together with the ratio of total dutiable clearances to total clearances.

**TOTAL IMPORT CLEARANCES, DUTIABLE CLEARANCES, AND NET CUSTOMS DUTIES
1965-66 TO 1969-70**

| | | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total import clearances | \$'000 | 2,914,520 | 3,030,897 | 3,265,116 | 3,432,209 | 3,858,808 |
| Total dutiable clearances | " | 1,230,459 | 1,228,320 | 1,371,780 | 1,508,391 | 1,779,110 |
| Total net customs duties collected | " | 265,590 | 269,296 | 306,590 | 340,940 | 407,432 |
| Ratio of dutiable clearances to total clearances | per cent | 42.2 | 40.5 | 42.0 | 43.9 | 46.1 |
| Ratio of duties collected to dutiable clearances | " | 21.6 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.6 | 22.9 |

Overseas 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 estimates of Australian exports and imports for each of the calendar years 1966 to 1970.

**OVERSEAS TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS, AUSTRALIA, 1966 TO 1970
(\$'000 f.o.b.)**

| Year | Merchandise | | Non-merchandise | | Total | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports |
| 1966 | 2,742,315 | 2,853,925 | 88,960 | 41,199 | 2,831,275 | 2,895,124 |
| 1967 | 3,004,232 | 3,082,991 | 101,181 | 47,108 | 3,105,413 | 3,130,099 |
| 1968 | 3,036,221 | 3,443,943 | 112,227 | 45,143 | 3,148,448 | 3,489,086 |
| 1969 | 3,615,710 | 3,573,713 | 155,469 | 52,800 | 3,771,179 | 3,626,513 |
| 1970 | 4,131,015 | 3,997,992 | 129,752 | 56,492 | 4,260,767 | 4,054,484 |

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 the chapter Public Finance. The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

QUANTITY OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC. ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID: AUSTRALIA, 1968-69 AND 1969-70

| Article | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | Article | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | '000 gallons | '000 gallons | | '000 gallons | '000 gallons |
| Beer | 312,505 | 325,675 | Petrol— | | |
| | '000 proof gallons | '000 proof gallons | Aviation gasoline (by-law)(a) | 9,707 | 8,214 |
| Spirits— | | | Gasoline(a) | 2,013,522 | 2,102,302 |
| Brandy | 1,044 | 1,154 | Total petrol | 2,023,229 | 2,110,516 |
| Gin | 262 | 274 | Mineral turpentine | 5 | .. |
| Whisky | 327 | 356 | Aviation turbine kerosene(a) | 129,348 | 143,612 |
| Rum | 490 | 507 | Other kerosene | 334 | .. |
| Liqueurs | 104 | 111 | Automotive diesel fuel | 172,169 | 191,119 |
| Vodka | 138 | 160 | | doz packs | doz packs |
| Flavoured spirituous liquors | 16 | 23 | Playing cards | '000 127 | '000 136 |
| Other | .. | 1 | | 60 papers or tubes | 60 papers or tubes |
| Total spirits (potable) | 2,381 | 2,585 | Cigarette papers and tubes | '000 57,493 | '000 56,132 |
| Spirits for— | | | | 8,640 matches | 8,640 matches |
| Fortifying wine | 2,817 | 3,261 | Matches | '000 3,668 | '000 3,656 |
| Tobacco | '000 lb 7,053 | '000 lb 6,641 | Coal | '000 tons 25,771 | '000 tons 34,955 |
| Cigars | 151 | 173 | | '000 doz containers | '000 doz containers |
| Cigarettes—machine-made | 53,477 | 54,837 | Canned fruit | 7,676 | 7,343 |

(a) Includes supplies to Commonwealth Government on which excise was paid. During the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 refunds were made on 58,870,000 gallons and 61,592,000 gallons, respectively.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT BY PRIVATE INVESTORS

Surveys of overseas investment have been conducted since 1947-48 to obtain particulars of certain types of private capital flows to and from Australia. The surveys, when supplemented by other information, provide statistics of overseas investment in companies in Australia and in Australian public authority securities repayable in Australian currency, as well as statistics of Australian investment in companies overseas and in foreign government securities. Particulars of investment income from most of those classes of investment are also obtained from the surveys.

Certain types of private overseas investment are not included in the statistics which follow. Investment in real estate (except when made through companies) and loans between Australian individuals and non-resident individuals are not covered. Nor are changes in short-term liabilities between exporters and importers in Australia and overseas covered, except in so far as they arise from exports and imports between branches or subsidiaries and their home offices. In this case they are included in the figures of investment in branches or subsidiaries.

In the tables which classify investment in Australia according to country of origin, the investment is shown as an inflow from the country which is the immediate source of the capital. Income payable overseas is classified on a similar basis, i.e. it is classified to the country to which it is directly payable.

Remittances between Australia and overseas by Australian life insurance companies are regarded as capital transactions made to bring assets located in overseas countries into line with commitments in those countries, and are included as a flow of investment between Australia and overseas. Similar considerations apply to overseas life insurance companies with branches in Australia.

The following are explanatory notes relating to some of the terms used in the tables.

Overseas. For the purpose of these statistics, Papua and New Guinea and the other external territories under the control of Australia are regarded as overseas countries.

Companies. In these statistics the term 'companies' relates to both incorporated and unincorporated businesses.

Australian branches. Australian branches of companies incorporated overseas whose net liabilities to home office or whose net profit or loss exceeds \$10,000, or which maintain in Australia a branch register of shares, debentures or unsecured notes.

Australian subsidiaries. For the purpose of these statistics an Australian subsidiary is a company in which there is ownership of 25 per cent or more of the company's ordinary shares (or voting stock) by one company or a group of associated companies in one overseas country, or ownership of 50 per cent or more of the company's ordinary shares (or voting stock) by individual persons or individual companies in one overseas country.

Direct investment. For the purpose of these statistics direct investment is overseas investment made through a branch or subsidiary (as defined above) by the overseas persons or overseas companies which hold the specified proportions of ordinary shares (or voting stock) in the subsidiary.

Portfolio investment and institutional loans. This term relates to investment other than direct investment, including loans raised overseas from financial institutions and other companies which have no direct investment in the borrowing company.

Undistributed profits. This term refers, in the case of Australian subsidiaries, to the equity of the overseas parent in the net earnings for taxation purposes of the Australian company, less tax (or tax provision) and less dividends declared. In the case of overseas subsidiaries of Australian companies, this term represents the equity of the Australian parent in the book value of the net earnings of the subsidiary after tax, less dividends paid or payable.

Unremitted profits. For these statistics this represents the net earnings of branches during the year, after tax, less remittances by the branches to their home offices during the year of net earnings and interest (irrespective of the period to which the earnings and interest relate). 'Net earnings' of Australian branches of overseas companies are, in general, based on the value of their income for taxation purposes.

The annual bulletin *Insurance and Other Private Finance* and the *Annual Bulletin of Overseas Investment* contain additional figures relating to overseas investment, including a longer range of years covered, and also a more detailed description of the figures.

Private overseas investment in companies in Australia and investment income payable overseas by companies in Australia.

The inflow of private overseas investment in Australia since 1965-66 is shown in the next three tables.

**ANNUAL INFLOW OF PRIVATE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA
BY CATEGORY OF INVESTMENT AND TYPE OF COMPANY(a), 1965-66 TO 1969-70**
(\$ million)

| Year | Annual inflow of direct private overseas investment in companies in Australia | | | | | Portfolio investment and institutional loans(b) | Grand total |
|-----------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---|-------------|
| | Australian branches | | Australian subsidiaries | | Total | | |
| | Un-remitted profits | Other direct investment | Undistributed profits | Other direct investment | | | |
| 1965-66 . | 15 | 86 | 110 | 283 | 493 | 195 | 688 |
| 1966-67 . | 12 | 94 | 103 | 125 | 334 | 176 | 509 |
| 1967-68 . | 34 | 110 | 195 | 205 | 544 | 417 | 962 |
| 1968-69 . | 34 | 148 | 246 | 191 | 619 | 402 | 1,021 |
| 1969-70 . | 48 | 148 | 247 | 296 | 740 | 285 | 1,025 |

(a) Increases in investment by some overseas investors are offset against withdrawals of investment by other overseas investors.

(b) Partially estimated.

**ANNUAL INFLOW OF PRIVATE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN
COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA, BY DOMICILE OF INVESTOR AND
CATEGORY OF INVESTMENT(a), 1965-66 TO 1969-70**

(\$ million)

| Year | United Kingdom | U.S.A. | Canada | Japan | E.E.C.(b) | Other countries | Total |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| DIRECT INVESTMENT | | | | | | | |
| Undistributed income(c)— | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 63 | 52 | 2 | .. | 2 | 7 | 125 |
| 1966-67 | 60 | 47 | 4 | .. | -3 | 6 | 115 |
| 1967-68 | 116 | 88 | 16 | 2 | .. | 8 | 229 |
| 1968-69 | 143 | 118 | 12 | 3 | -4 | 8 | 280 |
| 1969-70 | 164 | 109 | 13 | -2 | 1 | 9 | 295 |
| Other direct investment— | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 165 | 133 | 9 | .. | 24 | 38 | 369 |
| 1966-67 | 32 | 157 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 219 |
| 1967-68 | 6 | 249 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 9 | 315 |
| 1968-69 | 70 | 186 | 7 | 15 | 31 | 30 | 339 |
| 1969-70 | 86 | 253 | 22 | 21 | 31 | 31 | 445 |
| PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL LOANS(d) | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 39 | 122 | 3 | (e) | (e) | 31 | 195 |
| 1966-67 | 27 | 73 | 5 | (e) | (e) | 70 | 176 |
| 1967-68 | 268 | 56 | 3 | (e) | (e) | 91 | 417 |
| 1968-69 | 260 | 11 | 4 | (e) | (e) | 127 | 402 |
| 1969-70 | 104 | 77 | -10 | (e) | (e) | 115 | 285 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 266 | 307 | 14 | (e) | (e) | 101 | 688 |
| 1966-67 | 119 | 277 | 15 | (e) | (e) | 98 | 509 |
| 1967-68 | 389 | 393 | 38 | (e) | (e) | 141 | 962 |
| 1968-69 | 472 | 314 | 24 | (e) | (e) | 211 | 1,021 |
| 1969-70 | 354 | 439 | 25 | (e) | (e) | 207 | 1,025 |

(a) See footnote (a) to preceding table. (b) Includes France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Greece and Turkey. (c) Unremitted profits of Australian branches plus undistributed profits of Australian subsidiaries. (d) Partially estimated. (e) Not available—included in 'Other countries'.

Minus sign (-) denotes outflow.

**ANNUAL INFLOW OF DIRECT PRIVATE OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN
COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA, BY INDUSTRY IN WHICH CAPITAL
INVESTED, 1965-66 TO 1969-70**

(\$ million)

| Year | Primary production | Manufacturing | Other industries | Total |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|-------|
| 1965-66 | 128 | 186 | 179 | 493 |
| 1966-67 | 114 | 152 | 68 | 334 |
| 1967-68 | 176 | 214 | 154 | 544 |
| 1968-69 | 262 | 181 | 177 | 619 |
| 1969-70 | 265 | 187 | 287 | 740 |

The next three tables show investment income payable overseas by companies in Australia.

**INVESTMENT INCOME PAYABLE OVERSEAS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA
BY CATEGORY OF INCOME AND TYPE OF COMPANY, 1965-66 TO 1969-70**
(\$ million)

| | 1965-66 | 1966-67 | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Income payable on direct investment— | | | | | |
| Australian branches— | | | | | |
| Unremitted profits | 15 | 12 | 34 | 34 | 48 |
| Remitted profits and interest | 42 | 44 | 44 | 68 | 72 |
| Australian subsidiaries— | | | | | |
| Undistributed profits | 110 | 103 | 195 | 246 | 247 |
| Distributed profits— | | | | | |
| Dividends payable | 79 | 100 | 104 | 106 | 140 |
| Interest remitted | 13 | 17 | 21 | 31 | 48 |
| <i>Total, income payable on direct investment</i> | 260 | 276 | 399 | 485 | 555 |
| Income payable on portfolio investment and institutional loans— | | | | | |
| Dividends | 35 | 39 | 40 | 48 | 54 |
| Interest | 14 | 22 | 25 | 36 | 37 |
| <i>Total, income payable on portfolio investment, etc.</i> | 49 | 60 | 65 | 84 | 91 |
| Grand total | 309 | 337 | 464 | 569 | 646 |

**INVESTMENT INCOME PAYABLE OVERSEAS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY
TO WHICH PAYABLE AND CATEGORY OF INCOME 1965-66 TO 1969-70**
(\$ million)

| Year | United Kingdom | U.S.A. | Canada | Japan | E.E.C. (a) | Other countries | Total |
|---|----------------|--------|--------|-------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME | | | | | | | |
| Undistributed income(b)— | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 63 | 52 | 2 | .. | 2 | 7 | 125 |
| 1966-67 | 60 | 47 | 4 | .. | -3 | 6 | 115 |
| 1967-68 | 116 | 88 | 16 | 2 | .. | 8 | 229 |
| 1968-69 | 143 | 118 | 12 | 3 | -4 | 8 | 280 |
| 1969-70 | 164 | 109 | 13 | -2 | 1 | 9 | 295 |
| Distributed income on direct investment(c)— | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 78 | 48 | 3 | .. | 1 | 5 | 135 |
| 1966-67 | 90 | 60 | 2 | .. | 2 | 8 | 162 |
| 1967-68 | 82 | 72 | 4 | .. | 4 | 7 | 169 |
| 1968-69 | 87 | 95 | 6 | (d) | (d) | 17 | 205 |
| 1969-70 | 99 | 134 | 7 | (d) | (d) | 20 | 260 |
| INCOME PAYABLE ON PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL LOANS | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 23 | 13 | .. | (d) | (d) | 14 | 49 |
| 1966-67 | 26 | 17 | 1 | (d) | (d) | 17 | 60 |
| 1967-68 | 27 | 19 | 1 | (d) | (d) | 18 | 65 |
| 1968-69 | 35 | 24 | 1 | (d) | (d) | 23 | 84 |
| 1969-70 | 37 | 27 | 1 | (d) | (d) | 26 | 91 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | |
| 1965-66 | 164 | 112 | 5 | (d) | (d) | 28 | 309 |
| 1966-67 | 175 | 124 | 7 | (d) | (d) | 30 | 337 |
| 1967-68 | 225 | 179 | 21 | (d) | (d) | 39 | 464 |
| 1968-69 | 265 | 237 | 19 | (d) | (d) | 47 | 569 |
| 1969-70 | 300 | 270 | 22 | (d) | (d) | 54 | 646 |

(a) Includes France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Greece and Turkey. (b) Unremitted profits of Australian branches plus undistributed profits of Australian subsidiaries. (c) Consists of remitted profits and interest of Australian branches, distributed profits and remitted interest of Australian subsidiaries. (d) Not available— included in 'Other countries'.

**INCOME PAYABLE OVERSEAS ON DIRECT INVESTMENT BY
COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA, BY INDUSTRY IN WHICH CAPITAL
INVESTED, 1965-66 TO 1969-70**

(\$ million)

| Year | Primary production | Manu- facturing | Other industries | Total |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1965-66 | 25 | 161 | 74 | 260 |
| 1966-67 | 29 | 168 | 79 | 276 |
| 1967-68 | 54 | 222 | 122 | 399 |
| 1968-69 | 88 | 242 | 154 | 485 |
| 1969-70 | 119 | 260 | 176 | 555 |

Australian investment in companies overseas and investment income receivable from companies overseas

The outflow of Australian investment in companies since 1965-66 and a classification by country in which the capital was invested are shown in the following two tables.

**ANNUAL OUTFLOW OF PRIVATE AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES OVERSEAS
BY CATEGORY OF INVESTMENT AND TYPE OF COMPANY(a), 1965-66 TO 1969-70**

(\$ million)

| Year | <i>Annual outflow of direct private Australian investment in companies overseas</i> | | | | Total | Portfolio investment and institu- tional loans | Grand total |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|
| | Overseas branches | | Overseas subsidiaries | | | | |
| | Unre- mitted profits | Other direct investment | Undis- tributed profits | Other direct investment | | | |
| 1965-66 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 38 | -5 | 33 |
| 1966-67 | -1 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 37 | -7 | 29 |
| 1967-68 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 47 | -6 | 41 |
| 1968-69 | -1 | 15 | 21 | 35 | 70 | -9 | 60 |
| 1969-70 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 117 | 146 | 2 | 148 |

(a) Increases in investment by some Australian investors are offset against withdrawals of investment by other Australian investors.

Minus sign (-) denotes inflow.

**ANNUAL OUTFLOW OF PRIVATE AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES OVERSEAS
BY COUNTRY IN WHICH CAPITAL INVESTED(a), 1965-66 TO 1969-70**

(\$ million)

| Year | United Kingdom | New Zealand | U.S.A. and Canada | Papua and New Guinea(b) | Other countries | Total |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1965-66 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 33 |
| 1966-67 | -4 | 8 | .. | 18 | 7 | 29 |
| 1967-68 | .. | 8 | 1 | 21 | 11 | 41 |
| 1968-69 | 6 | 14 | -2 | 35 | 7 | 60 |
| 1969-70 | 29 | 17 | 7 | 88 | 7 | 148 |

(a) Increases in investment by some Australian investors are offset against withdrawals of investment by other Australian investors. (b) Excludes portfolio investment and institutional loans.

Minus sign (-) denotes inflow.

The next two tables show income from direct investment receivable by Australian companies from companies overseas, and the countries from which it is receivable.

INCOME FROM DIRECT INVESTMENT RECEIVABLE BY AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES FROM COMPANIES OVERSEAS, BY TYPE OF COMPANY AND CATEGORY OF INCOME, 1965-66 TO 1969-70
(\$ million)

| Year | Overseas branches | | Overseas subsidiaries | | Total |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | Unre-mitted profits (net) | Remitted profits and interest | Undis-tributed profits (net) | Dividends and interest receivable | |
| 1965-66 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 38 |
| 1966-67 | -1 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 39 |
| 1967-68 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 19 | 45 |
| 1968-69 | -1 | 5 | 21 | 24 | 49 |
| 1969-70 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 26 | 56 |

INCOME FROM DIRECT INVESTMENT RECEIVABLE BY AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES FROM COMPANIES OVERSEAS, BY COUNTRY FROM WHICH RECEIVABLE 1965-66 TO 1969-70
(\$ million)

| Year | United Kingdom | New Zealand | U.S.A. and Canada | Papua and New Guinea(a) | Other countries | Total |
|---------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1965-66 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 38 |
| 1966-67 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 39 |
| 1967-68 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 45 |
| 1968-69 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 49 |
| 1969-70 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 19 | 56 |

(a) Excludes portfolio investment and institutional loans.

Net annual flow of investment

The net annual flow of investment between Australia and overseas, and its classification by country, are shown in the following two tables. In addition to private overseas investment, the annual inflow of overseas investment in Australian public authority securities and net overseas remittances by life insurance companies have been incorporated in both tables.

NET ANNUAL FLOW OF INVESTMENT BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES(a) 1965-66 TO 1969-70
(\$ million)

| Year | Annual inflow of investment | Annual outflow of investment | Net annual flow |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1965-66 | 662 | 27 | 635 |
| 1966-67 | 532 | 27 | 505 |
| 1967-68 | 1,109 | 36 | 1,073 |
| 1968-69 | 1,157 | 50 | 1,108 |
| 1969-70 | 909 | 149 | 760 |

(a) Increases in investment by some investors are offset against withdrawals of investment by other investors.

NET ANNUAL FLOW OF INVESTMENT BETWEEN AUSTRALIA
AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES, BY COUNTRY, 1965-66 TO 1969-70
(\$ million)

| Year | United Kingdom | U.S.A. and Canada | Other countries | I.B.R.D. (a) | Net annual flow |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1965-66 . . . | 230 | 343 | 69 | -7 | 635 |
| 1966-67 . . . | 57 | 396 | 75 | -23 | 505 |
| 1967-68 . . . | 355 | 610 | 131 | -23 | 1,073 |
| 1968-69 . . . | 451 | 379 | 301 | -24 | 1,108 |
| 1969-70 . . . | 236 | 417 | 127 | -19 | 760 |

(a) Particulars are not available of the domicile of securities issued to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Minus sign (-) denotes outflow.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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 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 summarised statement of the principal current account items and capital movements is prepared and issued on a quarterly basis in the *Balance of Payments—Quarterly Summary*.

In the form of presentation adopted for the Australian balance of payments estimates a basic distinction is made between 'current account' and 'capital account' transactions. Current account transactions may be defined as those involving changes in the ownership of goods or the rendering of services between residents of Australia and the rest of the world and include such items as exports, imports, shipping freights, dividends, profits and interest, travel, and government expenditure. The current account also includes the value of transfers in the form of gifts in cash or kind made or received by residents of Australia, both private and government, to or from the rest of the world. Capital account transactions may be defined as those involving claims to money and titles of investment between residents of one country and those of another country and include government loan-raising operations overseas, investment by overseas residents in Australian companies, the investment of Australian residents in companies overseas, and transactions involving changes in the overseas assets and liabilities of certain Australian marketing authorities.

By definition, the balance of payments on current account and the balance of payments on capital account during a given period must exactly offset one another. Errors and omissions, however, occur in the estimation of the amounts involved in various items in both the current and capital accounts, and, in addition, there are differences in timing between the statistical recording of trade and invisible transactions and the relevant foreign exchange transactions. It is therefore necessary to introduce into the estimates a 'balancing item' which allows the identity between the current and capital account balances to be preserved. The 'balancing item' is included in the capital account, but, as mentioned above, it includes discrepancies in the current account and does not, as is frequently supposed, include only errors, omissions and timing differences related to capital transactions.

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 and Excise in respect of imports into Australia; (iii) information on particular invisible current account items and capital movements obtained by regular inquiry from private organisations and government departments; (iv) details of receipts and payments of foreign exchange provided by the banking system; (v) information on profits 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 transportation obtained from a sample of the invoices submitted to the Department of Customs and Excise in respect of imports into Australia and from a survey conducted by this Bureau of overseas shipping and airline operations; and (vii) information supplied by the Reserve Bank of Australia on gold and net foreign assets of official and banking institutions.

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. Primarily, entries on the credit side include all current transactions which result in receipts of foreign exchange (for goods and services, property income or transfers), 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 and where debts incurred for current account items, principally goods, are subsequently capitalised. In respect of these amounts no movements of foreign exchange take 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. A further exception occurs in the case of transfers in kind where no foreign exchange movement takes place. The values of transfers received or provided in kind are shown as credits or debits respectively.

The largest items shown in the current account are exports and imports, and the difference between them represents the balance of trade. This is usually the most variable relationship in the balance of payments and is, therefore, a most important one. *For balance of payments purposes, certain adjustments are made to the recorded trade statistics.* Briefly, these adjustments are made to exclude those transactions for which there is no change of ownership between residents and non-residents of Australia and to include certain transactions for which there has been a change of ownership but for which customs entries are not required. In addition, a valuation adjustment is made to the recorded import statistics in order to remove the overstatement which results from the basis of valuation for customs duty. A full description of the adjustments was provided in the Appendix to the publication *Balance of Payments, 1968-69*. A full evaluation of the overall position on current account, however, occurs only after the invisible items have been taken into account. In value terms 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, transfers (including foreign aid made available by the Australian Government), and, on the credit side, the net value of Australian gold production.

Capital account

In the capital account, transactions are recorded on a net basis; that is, according to the net effect of all debit and credit entries relating to each item. Thus entries on the credit side represent a net increase in non-residents' assets in Australia or a net decrease in Australian assets overseas, while debit entries represent a net decrease in non-residents' assets in Australia or a net increase in Australian assets overseas.

Capital account transactions are also grouped according to the sector of the Australian party to the transactions. The government sector, therefore, includes all capital transactions of central, State, local and semi-government authorities with the exception of transactions of monetary institutions (which are included in the monetary sector), while the private sector covers transactions of all resident individuals and private institutions (again, excepting monetary institutions). The monetary sector covers all banking institutions, including government-owned banks. Transactions of the monetary sector are further sub-divided into those of official and 'other' monetary institutions. Transactions of official institutions include changes in Australia's official reserve assets (consisting of gold, foreign exchange, the I.M.F. gold tranche and special drawing rights in the I.M.F.) and transactions between the Reserve Bank of Australia and foreign central monetary authorities and the I.M.F. Also included is an item, *18.4 Allocation of Special Drawing Rights*. This is the counterpart to the change in official reserve assets due to the allocation to Australia of S.D.R.s by the I.M.F. Such an entry is necessary in this case because without it there would be no corresponding credit to the increase in assets (debit) and the allocation would be reflected in an offsetting movement in the balancing item. 'Other' monetary institutions includes all other transactions of Australian monetary institutions.

In the government sector the most important items include transactions by non-residents in government securities domiciled overseas and in Australia and transactions involving changes in Australia's assets with and liabilities to international non-monetary institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank. Other government transactions are largely a reflection of the net effect on the balance of payments of leads and lags between payments made overseas for items of equipment for the defence services or government airlines and the delivery of the equipment. In periods where payments exceed the value of deliveries a net debit results; in periods where the value of deliveries exceeds payments a net credit is recorded.

In the private sector the most important items are overseas investment in Australian companies, Australian investment in companies overseas, and the transactions of marketing authorities. The figures for marketing authorities represent changes in the estimated value of commodity stocks held overseas by, or in amounts owed by overseas debtors to, the principal Australian marketing authorities.

In the monetary sector the most important item is that which shows the net change in Australia's official reserve assets.

The balancing item includes errors and omissions and timing differences, referred to on pages 319-20.

Tables—Balance of payments

The following tables show, for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70, particulars of:

- (i) the balance of payments; and
- (ii) the balance of payments on current account, by major groups of countries.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1967-68 TO 1969-70 (\$ million)

| | 1967-68 | | 1968-69 | | 1969-70 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|
| | Credit | Debit | Credit | Debit | Credit | Debit |
| CURRENT ACCOUNT | | | | | | |
| Goods— | | | | | | |
| 1 Exports f.o.b.(a) | 2,942 | .. | 3,217 | .. | 3,964 | .. |
| 2 Imports f.o.b.(a) | .. | 3,159 | .. | 3,203 | .. | 3,554 |
| <i>Balance of trade</i> | .. | 218 | 14 | .. | 410 | .. |
| Invisibles— | | | | | | |
| 3 Gold production | 22 | .. | 20 | .. | 18 | .. |
| 4 Transportation— | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Freight payable overseas(b) | .. | 365 | .. | 376 | .. | 398 |
| 4.2 Expenditure of overseas carriers | 245 | .. | 263 | .. | 297 | .. |
| 4.3 Other transportation | 117 | 271 | 128 | 308 | 148 | 342 |
| 5 Travel | 88 | 140 | 108 | 150 | 123 | 175 |
| 6 Government— | | | | | | |
| 6.1 Australian government— | | | | | | |
| 6.11 Defence expenditure | .. | 57 | .. | 65 | .. | 72 |
| 6.12 Other expenditure | .. | 38 | .. | 46 | .. | 52 |
| 6.13 Services to non-residents | 34 | .. | 39 | .. | 40 | .. |
| 6.2 Foreign governments' expenditure | 41 | .. | 41 | .. | 45 | .. |
| 7 Miscellaneous— | | | | | | |
| 7.1 Business expenses | 36 | 51 | 41 | 64 | 58 | 78 |
| 7.2 Other | 33 | 46 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 66 |
| 8 Property income— | | | | | | |
| 8.1 Direct investment— | | | | | | |
| 8.11 Undistributed | 20 | 227 | 20 | 284 | 23 | 285 |
| 8.12 Distributed | 25 | 169 | 29 | 202 | 29 | 258 |
| 8.2 Interest on government loans | .. | 76 | .. | 83 | .. | 89 |
| 8.3 Royalties and copyrights | 6 | 64 | 7 | 63 | 7 | 68 |
| 8.4 Other | 79 | 65 | 95 | 84 | 93 | 90 |
| 9 Government transfers— | | | | | | |
| 9.1 Papua-New Guinea | .. | 103 | .. | 106 | .. | 116 |
| 9.2 Other foreign aid | .. | 51 | .. | 54 | .. | 64 |
| 10 Private transfers— | | | | | | |
| 10.1 Migrants' funds | 116 | 28 | 122 | 29 | 133 | 41 |
| 10.2 Other | 41 | 56 | 42 | 60 | 49 | 71 |
| Balance on current account | .. | 1,123 | .. | 1,009 | .. | 743 |

For footnotes see next page.

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1967-68 TO 1969-70—*continued*
(\$ million)

| | 1967-68 | | 1968-69 | | 1969-70 | |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Credit | Debit | Credit | Debit | Credit | Debit |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET) | | | | | | |
| Government (non-monetary)— | | | | | | |
| 11 Government Securities— | | | | | | |
| 11.1 Domiciled overseas | 134 | .. | 138 | .. | .. | 121 |
| 11.2 Domiciled in Australia | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 12 International non-monetary institutions | .. | 11 | .. | 10 | .. | 7 |
| 13 Other government transactions | .. | 49 | .. | 57 | .. | 53 |
| Private (non-monetary)— | | | | | | |
| 14 Overseas investment in Australian companies— | | | | | | |
| 14.1 Direct investment— | | | | | | |
| 14.11 Undistributed income | 227 | .. | 284 | .. | 285 | .. |
| 14.12 Other | 305 | .. | 317 | .. | 421 | .. |
| 14.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans | 416 | .. | 402 | .. | 273 | .. |
| 15 Australian investment overseas— | | | | | | |
| 15.1 Direct investment— | | | | | | |
| 15.11 Undistributed income | .. | 20 | .. | 20 | .. | 23 |
| 15.12 Other | .. | 30 | .. | 54 | .. | 124 |
| 15.2 Portfolio investment | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 15 |
| 16 Other private investment | 5 | .. | 11 | .. | 11 | .. |
| 17 Marketing authorities | 33 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | 47 |
| Monetary— | | | | | | |
| 18 Official monetary institutions— | | | | | | |
| 18.1 Changes in liabilities— | | | | | | |
| 18.11 Use of I.M.F. credit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18.12 Other | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | .. |
| 18.2 Changes in official reserve assets | .. | (c)73 | .. | 143 | .. | 118 |
| 18.3 Other transactions | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 8 | .. |
| 18.4 Allocation of Special Drawing Rights | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | .. |
| 19 Other monetary institutions— | | | | | | |
| 19.1 Changes in liabilities | 43 | .. | .. | 5 | 31 | .. |
| 19.2 Changes in assets— | | | | | | |
| 19.21 Advances to non-residents | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 19.22 Other foreign assets | .. | (c)8 | .. | 26 | .. | 6 |
| Balancing item | 130 | .. | 115 | .. | 145 | .. |
| Balance on capital account | 1,123 | .. | 1,009 | .. | 743 | .. |

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect timing, coverage and valuation. (b) Total freight and insurance on imports, whether payable overseas or in Australia, is estimated at \$398 million in 1967-68, \$414 million in 1968-69, and \$443 million in 1969-70. (c) Excludes the effects of the November 1967 devaluation of the pound sterling and other currencies which reduced the Australian dollar equivalents of official reserve assets and other foreign assets by \$117 million and \$2 million respectively.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT BY MAJOR GROUPS
OF COUNTRIES: AUSTRALIA 1967-68 TO 1969-70

(\$ million)

| | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| EXPORTS f.o.b.(a)— | | | |
| Sterling Area— | | | |
| United Kingdom | 423 | 416 | 483 |
| Other | 587 | 579 | 753 |
| Non-sterling Area— | | | |
| North America | 461 | 550 | 663 |
| European Economic Community | 382 | 448 | 496 |
| European Free Trade Association(b) | 31 | 33 | 40 |
| Japan | 639 | 815 | 1,014 |
| Eastern Europe, China (mainland), etc. | 192 | 149 | 217 |
| Other | 228 | 228 | 299 |
| <i>Total exports</i> | 2,942 | 3,217 | 3,964 |
| IMPORTS f.o.b.(a)— | | | |
| Sterling Area— | | | |
| United Kingdom | 664 | 693 | 773 |
| Other | 360 | 416 | 455 |
| Non-sterling Area— | | | |
| North America | 1,029 | 928 | 980 |
| European Economic Community | 403 | 387 | 464 |
| European Free Trade Association(b) | 134 | 137 | 160 |
| Japan | 330 | 392 | 472 |
| Eastern Europe, China (mainland), etc. | 40 | 49 | 53 |
| Other | 199 | 202 | 196 |
| <i>Total imports</i> | 3,159 | 3,203 | 3,554 |
| INVISIBLES (NET)— | | | |
| Sterling Area— | | | |
| United Kingdom | -297 | -355 | -390 |
| Other | -135 | -142 | -164 |
| Non-sterling Area— | | | |
| North America | -281 | -315 | -337 |
| European Economic Community | -82 | -88 | -118 |
| European Free Trade Association(b) | -35 | -33 | -41 |
| Japan | 3 | .. | -3 |
| Eastern Europe, China (mainland), etc. | -4 | -6 | -3 |
| Other | -78 | -85 | -100 |
| International agencies | -20 | -18 | -16 |
| Gold production | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| <i>Total invisibles (net)</i> | -906 | -1,023 | -1,154 |
| BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT— | | | |
| Sterling Area— | | | |
| United Kingdom | -538 | -632 | -680 |
| Other | 92 | 20 | 134 |
| Non-sterling Area— | | | |
| North America | -849 | -693 | -655 |
| European Economic Community | -104 | -26 | -86 |
| European Free Trade Association(b) | -137 | -137 | -161 |
| Japan | 311 | 423 | 538 |
| Eastern Europe, China (mainland), etc. | 148 | 94 | 161 |
| Other | -49 | -59 | 2 |
| International agencies | -20 | -18 | -16 |
| Gold production | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| <i>Total balance on current account</i> | -1,123 | -1,009 | -743 |

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

Minus sign (-) denotes deficit.

International reserves

The following table shows the total gold and net foreign assets of official and banking institutions as at 30 June 1968, 1969 and 1970.

GOLD AND NET FOREIGN ASSETS
OFFICIAL AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS, 1968 TO 1970
(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)
(\$ million)

| | 30 June | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
| Official reserve assets— | | | |
| Gold | 230 | 231 | 241 |
| Special drawing rights | .. | .. | 79 |
| I.M.F. gold tranche | 249 | 204 | 217 |
| Foreign exchange— | | | |
| United States dollars | 189 | 368 | 371 |
| Sterling | 605 | 586 | 617 |
| Others | 5 | 32 | 14 |
| Total | 1,277 | 1,420 | 1,538 |
| Other foreign assets (net) | 68 | 94 | 100 |
| Total | 1,345 | 1,514 | 1,638 |

Indexes of values of exports and imports at constant prices

The following tables show annual indexes of the values of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at average 1966-67 prices. A description of these measures is given in the first issue of the bulletin *Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices* (publication reference No. 8.21) published on 10 October 1968.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1960-61 TO 1969-70

Indexes of Values at Average 1966-67 Prices

(Base: Year 1966-67 = 100)

| | <i>Food and live animals</i> | | | | <i>Wool and sheep-skins</i> | <i>Metal-liferous ores and metal scrap</i> | <i>Metal manufactures, machinery, transport equipment</i> | <i>Other exports</i> | <i>All exports of merchandise (a)</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | <i>Meat and meat preparations</i> | <i>Cereal and cereal preparations</i> | <i>Other produce, fruit, sugar, etc.)</i> | <i>Total food and live animals</i> | | | | | |
| Percentage of total value of exports in 1966-67(b) | 9.5 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 37.8 | 29.7 | 5.6 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 100.0 |
| 1960-61 | } | | | Not available | | | | } | 69 |
| 1961-62 | | | | | | | | | 79 |
| 1962-63 | | | | | | | | | 77 |
| 1963-64 | | | | | | | | | 90 |
| 1964-65 | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| 1965-66 | 90 | | | | | | | | |
| 1966-67 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1967-68 | 100 | 94 | 99 | 97 | 102 | 147 | 100 | 121 | 105 |
| 1968-69 | 98 | 80 | 102 | 92 | 107 | 211 | 116 | 147 | 114 |
| 1969-70 | 132 | 106 | 100 | 111 | 115 | 302 | 151 | 174 | 136 |

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1960-61 TO 1969-70

Indexes of Values at Average 1966-67 Prices

(Base: Year 1966-67 = 100)

| | <i>Food, beverages, and tobacco</i> | <i>Fuels</i> | <i>Basic materials</i> | <i>Chemicals (including plastics)</i> | <i>Textiles, fabrics, etc.</i> | <i>Metal manufactures, machinery, transport equipment</i> | <i>Other imports</i> | <i>All imports of merchandise (a)</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1960-61 | } | | | Not available | | | } | 75 |
| 1961-62 | | | | | | | | 61 |
| 1962-63 | | | | | | | | 73 |
| 1963-64 | | | | | | | | 81 |
| 1964-65 | | | | | | | | 98 |
| 1965-66 | 98 | | | | | | | |
| 1966-67 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1967-68 | 99 | 100 | 107 | 109 | 107 | 111 | 111 | 109 |
| 1968-69 | 110 | 105 | 106 | 123 | 114 | 116 | 121 | 116 |
| 1969-70 | 116 | 111 | 112 | 132 | 122 | 127 | 137 | 126 |

(a) The series shown for years prior to 1966-67 are not strictly comparable to the series shown from 1966-67 onwards (see the bulletin referred to in the headnote to these two tables). (b) These percentages may be used in analysing the contribution of each group to movements in the total index.