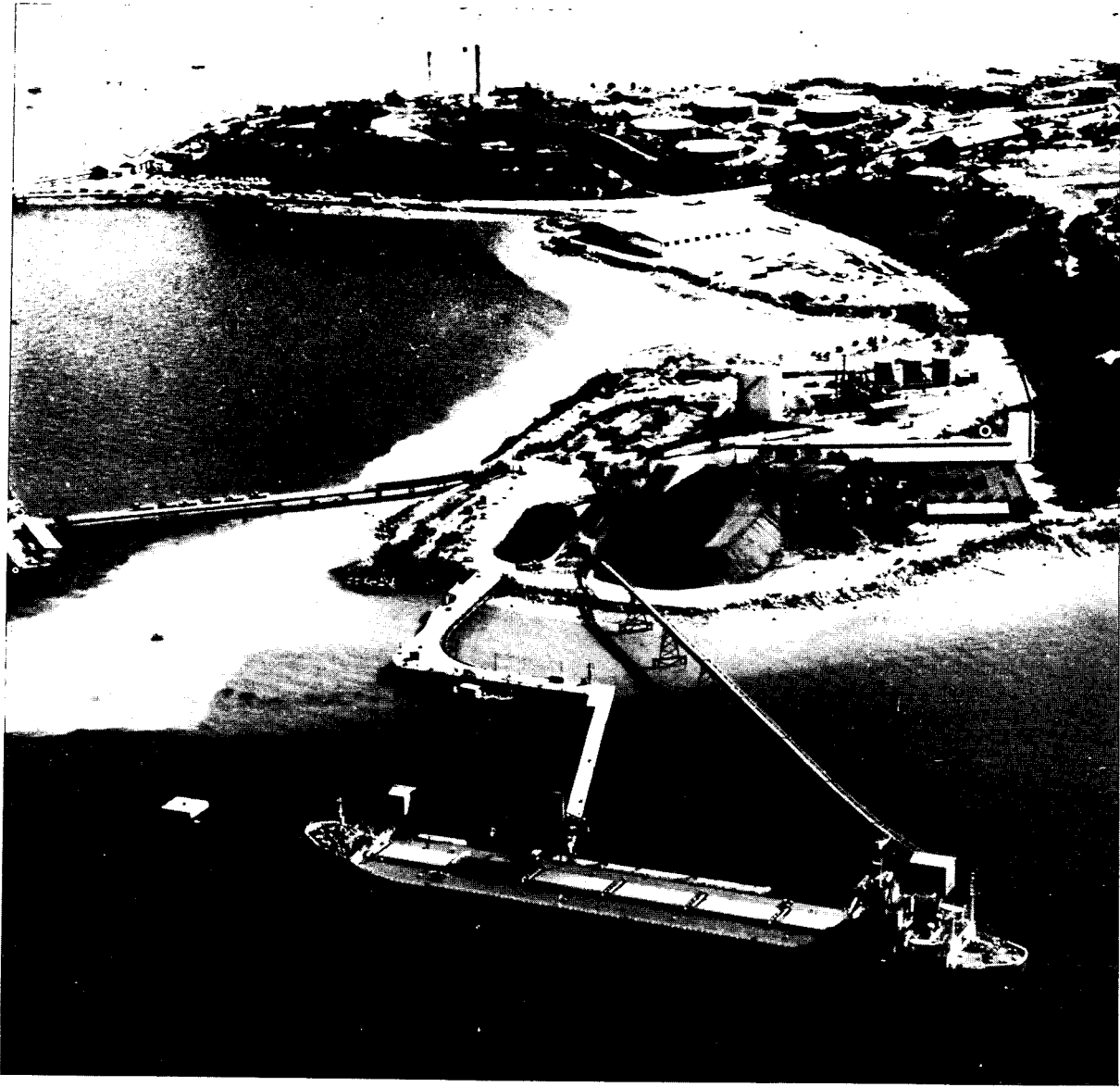


## **CHAPTER 24**

# **OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS**



The motor vessel DARWIN MARU loads iron ore at Darwin, the capital of Australia's Northern Territory.

*AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION SERVICE PHOTOGRAPH. Industry—Mining 17/11/72/29*

## CHAPTER 24

### OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

This chapter includes statistics of overseas trade, balance of payments, and overseas investment by private investors; however, because of limitations of space, the statistics are mainly restricted to summarised form.

#### 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 Australian 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.

###### Commonwealth Government Legislation

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the Customs Act, the *Customs Tariff* and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*. The *Customs Tariff* provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

###### The Customs Tariff

The first *Australian 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. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy. However, an extra duty known as 'primage' is imposed on some goods, generally of a luxury nature, for revenue purposes.

The present tariff provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the 'Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature' (formerly known as 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. The *Australian Customs Tariff* has been based on the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature since 1 July 1965.

*Preferential rates.* Preferential rates generally apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, and to 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.

Details of the rules covering the application of preferential rates may be found in Year Book No. 61, pages 316 and 317, or by reference to the *Customs Act 1966* and associated regulations.

*Declared preference countries or developing countries.* Under the Customs Act, certain goods from specified countries are subject to special rates of duty. Countries to which these special rates apply are classed as 'declared preference countries' or 'developing countries'. A full list of these countries, and goods excluded from the special rates of duty normally applicable, is given in the *Australian Customs Tariff*.

*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 legal instruments, made in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, to authorise admission of imported goods either free of duty or at rates of duty lower than those normally applicable. The rates of duty that apply where concessional entry has been granted are contained in the Customs Tariff and are identified by the words 'as prescribed by by-law'. The most frequently used by-law provision is Item

19 in Schedule 2 to the *Customs Tariff* which allows duty free admission of goods, 'being goods a suitable equivalent of which that is the produce or manufacture of Australia is not reasonably available'. Normally, by-laws identify goods by general description, have neither quantity nor time limitations and may be used by any importer. Ministerial Determinations may be either in that form or, if it is necessary to limit the availability of concessions to ensure that the tariff protection accorded to local industry is maintained, be restricted in some way, e.g. quantity or time limitations. By-laws and notices of the making of Ministerial Determinations are published in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

*Anti-Dumping duties.* The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* 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 material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping duty see Year Book No. 61, page 320 or the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*.

### **Import controls**

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission, the Textiles Authority or the Temporary Assistance Authority. At present, the textile, apparel, footwear, motor vehicle and steel industries are assisted by import control. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 42 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Edmund Barton Building, Barton, A.C.T. 2600.

### **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.* 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 to control the movement out of Australia of capital in the form of securities and currency.

*Export incentives.* The Commonwealth Government provides financial incentives to encourage exports. The *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974* was introduced to operate for five years from 1 July 1974 but has been revised (to improve its effectiveness) with effect from 1 July 1978. The scheme will now operate until 30 June 1982. The scheme administered by the Export Development Grants Board, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Resources, is designed to encourage exporters and potential exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets. The scheme covers exporters of primary products, industrial goods, certain services including tourism, know-how and industrial property rights, whether the exporter is an individual, partnership, company or marketing organisation.

The scheme operates by way of taxable grants, to a maximum of \$100,000 (and in certain circumstances to \$125,000), against eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and promotional publicity activities and development.

The Board also administers the *Export Expansion Grants Act 1978*, a scheme designed to reward improved export performance. Grants, which are taxable, are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in exports in a grant year, over the average annual exports in the three immediately preceding years. The scheme covers a wide range of goods and services. However, some products are excluded including minerals, wool, wheat, sugar, livestock, certain meats, woodchips and hides and skins of cattle and sheep. The scheme took effect from 1 July 1977 and will run until mid 1982.

*Export education.* A national export consciousness program entitled the "Export Now" campaign was launched by the Prime Minister in February 1979. The campaign, which is managed

by the Department of Trade and Resources in close association with the Trade Development Council, will run for three years. It aims to increase the awareness of industry and of the community at large, of the economic benefits to be obtained from increasing Australia's exports and to inform exporters of the range of assistance available to them from the Government.

*State Export Action Committees.* Committees comprising leading representatives from business, commerce, unions and Federal and State Governments have been formed in each State and the Northern Territory to arrange and implement a broad-ranging program of seminars, workshops and training courses for the "Export Now" campaign. This is being supported by a nationwide publicity program.

*Export awards.* To give public recognition to firms and individuals for outstanding export endeavour and to support the "Export Now" campaign, a number of new export awards have been created including: The Governor-General's Award for Export Excellence; Export Dedication Awards which recognise outstanding efforts by individual employees; the Major Trading Banks of Australia Export Awards highlighting the export achievements of firms and employees in the export of Australian services and technology and, the Australian Mining Industry Council Award for Export Achievement in the Mining Industry. These are in addition to a new series of State export awards and the long-established Annual Export Awards organised in association with the Confederation of Australian Industry.

#### **Trade descriptions**

*The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905.* This Act, administered by the Bureau of Customs of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, 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 in relation to specified export commodities.

### **Government authorities**

#### **Export Finance and Insurance Corporation**

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1975 to provide Australian exporters with a specialised range of insurance guarantee and finance facilities not normally available from commercial sources. The EFIC took over the functions of the Export Payments Insurance Corporation which had been operating since 1956.

### **Trade Relations**

#### **Multilateral—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 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 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.

The General Agreement is applied provisionally by all its contracting parties pursuant to Protocols of Provisional Application. Under the terms of these protocols, contracting parties are not required to amend pre-existing legislation in order to bring them into line with the provisions of the General Agreement. As at 1 November 1979, there were eighty-four contracting parties to the Agreement, four countries who had provisionally acceded (i.e. they participated in GATT but had not yet contracted to it), twenty-eight countries who applied the provisions of the Agreement on a de facto basis and two applications, one for full accession and the other for provisional accession to the General Agreement. These 117 countries account for approximately 85 per cent of world trade.

Up to the end of 1979 the contracting parties had held thirty-five 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 annual 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.

There have been seven main tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Agreement, and a number of smaller scale negotiations preceding the accession for 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 Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the seventh under the auspices of the GATT, were inaugurated at a meeting of Ministers in Tokyo in September 1973. Almost one hundred countries (both members and non-members of GATT) participated in the negotiations which were concluded during 1979.

Fourteen agreements or understandings which aim at liberalising and stabilising international trade in both industrial and agricultural products have been finalised. The subjects covered are subsidies and countervailing duties; government procurement; customs valuation; standards; import licensing; anti-dumping; trade in civil aircraft; reciprocity; more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries; trade measures for balance of payments purposes; safeguard action for development purposes; notification, consultation, dispute settlement and surveillance; export restrictions; arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

Whether governments will accede or not to these agreements (most of which are expected to come into effect on 1 January 1980) is now subject to consideration.

Within the context of the MTN various participants have held bilateral negotiations with the aim of exchanging tariff and access concessions. Australia has concluded bilateral agreements with the U.S.A., EEC and Japan which, inter alia provide for better access of Australian beef, dairy products and wool. Australia hopes to conclude bilateral agreements with other trading partners before the end of 1979.

Increasing attention has been focused in GATT on specific trade and development problems of developing countries, and in February 1965 a new Part IV of GATT, 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.

Arising from their commitments under GATT, the developed countries have introduced 'Generalised System of Preferences' (GSP) which offer tariff preferences on developing country products.

The Australian System of Tariff Preferences for Developing Countries, like those of other donors, is a unilateral, non-reciprocal and non-contractual provision of specified preferential tariff advantages. Accordingly, Australia reserves the right at any time to modify, withdraw, suspend or limit the preferential treatment for any item or with respect to any beneficiary.

Australia's system of tariff preferences was introduced in 1966 (the first in the world) and was substantially revised and expanded from 1 January 1974. Reviews undertaken in 1976 and 1979 have further extended the product coverage of the system and it now covers most dutiable manufactured, semi-manufactured and substantially processed primary products. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per centage points below the General Tariff rate.

In 1977-78 import clearances from developing countries totalled \$2,509 million of which \$1,818 million (72%) was eligible for duty-free entry at General or preferential rates. A further \$265 million (11%) was dutiable at preferential rates and only \$427 million (17%) was excluded from preference and dutiable at General Tariff rates.

The system is designed to assist developing countries to overcome their disadvantages in competing with other countries in the Australian market, providing always that such imports do not cause or threaten injury to Australian industry. A range of products where developing countries generally are already competitive on the Australian market are excluded from the system and preferences on a number of additional products have been withdrawn because of disruption to local industry. In some cases specific beneficiaries have been excluded from a preference.

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products from the system are referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. This procedure gives all interested parties the opportunity to submit their views in evidence to a public inquiry.

#### **Bilateral arrangements**

*West Europe*—Australia has not concluded a trade agreement with the European Economic Community. The EEC comprises the world's largest trading bloc (accounting for 40 per cent of world trade) and is Australia's second largest trading partner and its largest source of imports.

Although the EEC has formal trading arrangements with a large number of countries providing either free trade or preferential treatment, no such arrangement has been concluded with Australia. However, in the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations Australia was able to gain improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. In addition, Australian exports of a range of agricultural and industrial products will benefit from progressive tariff reductions which are to be undertaken by the Community from 1 January 1980.

In recent years, Australia has suffered a large and growing trade deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. Since 1977 Ministerial and high level officials' discussions between Australia and the EEC have been directed towards correcting this situation. In May 1979 a bilateral settlement with the EEC was concluded within the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which provides certain Australian agricultural exports, particularly beef and cheese, with valuable new openings and guaranteed levels of access in EEC markets. While the bilateral settlement does not eliminate all of the problems which affect Australia's trading relationship with the EEC, it represents an important beginning. In areas such as EEC export subsidies, where serious problems still exist, Australia will continue to seek a limitation on the level of those subsidies particularly when they operate to the disadvantage of Australian exports in our traditional markets. Greater co-operation has also been sought from the EEC in international commodity stabilisation especially in respect of sugar.

#### **Bilateral trade agreements (involving Customs Tariff preferences and free trade arrangements)**

*New Zealand*—The New Zealand/Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed in 1965 which came into force on 1 January 1966, has the main objective of furthering the development of the NAFTA area and the use of its resources by promoting a sustained and mutually beneficial expansion of trade. The Agreement provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods and for progressive listing in the Schedule of all goods unless the addition of such goods would be seriously detrimental to domestic industry, contrary to national interest or inconsistent with any commodity arrangement to which both countries are parties. In respect of non-scheduled goods the Agreement provides under Article 3:7 for both countries to agree on special measures beneficial to the trade and development of each country.

The 1933 Trade Agreement between Australia and New Zealand continues in effect as part of NAFTA except as superseded or modified by it.

Following U.K. accession to the EEC and consequent termination of Australia's and New Zealand's respective trade agreements with the U.K., both countries negotiated an interim Agreement in May 1973 to maintain, to the maximum extent possible, the preferences derived from those trade agreements. A more enduring Agreement on Tariffs and Tariff Preferences was subsequently negotiated and entered into force in December 1977.

*Canada*—signed 1960. Provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

*Malaysia*—signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The agreement also assures Malaysia that any Australian import licensing restriction on natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber and that Australia import duties on natural rubber will not exceed those on synthetic rubber.

*Papua New Guinea*—came into force 1977. The Papua New Guinea Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA) provides, inter alia, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

#### **Other Bilateral Trade Agreements**

(in most instances involving, inter alia, exchange of most favoured nation treatment for imports)

*Bahrain*—signed 1979. Provides, inter alia, for a Joint Committee; measures to expand trade, economic relations and technical co-operation; facilitates joint ventures in each country and includes provision for the exchange of commercial and technical expertise.

*Brazil*—signed 1978. The agreement represented a significant development in strengthening trade and economic links between Australia and Brazil. It basically confirms GATT rights and obligations and emphasises industrial co-operation including investment. A significant feature is the ten year initial life of the Agreement to cover long term commodity contracts. It also establishes a Joint Consultative Committee which meets annually.

*People's Republic of China*—signed 1973. The Agreement provides, inter alia, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency; and that each country will promote the inter-change of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

#### **Eastern European Countries**

The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of Eastern Europe began as part of a policy of diversification away from Western Europe in the mid 1960's.

Australia has signed formal trade agreements with a number of the European member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA): U.S.S.R. (1965 and a supplementary Agreement in 1973), Czechoslovakia (1972), German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria (all in 1974), Romania (1975) and Poland (1978).

The Agreements are all broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the Trade Agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products.

With the exception of the agreement with Czechoslovakia there are also provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial and technical representatives, groups and delegations. Mixed Commissions are also established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems.

A bilateral Trade Agreement is also in force with Yugoslavia, signed in 1970, but this does not provide for the establishment of a formal Mixed Commission.

A Protocol to the Trade Agreement with the German Democratic Republic on Industrial and Technical Co-operation was signed in Berlin in 1977.

*India*—signed 1976. The Agreement confirms that trade between the two countries shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of GATT. It provides for encouragement and co-operation between India and Australia and establishes a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually and review the operation of the Agreement and advance its objectives.

*Indonesia*—signed 1972. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement signed in 1959. It provides, inter alia, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports; expresses support for trade initiatives and arrangements among member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and encouragement for Australian commercial investment in Indonesia.

*Iran*—signed 1974. The Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify trade and encourage industrial and technical co-operation; declares the support of both governments for the principle of long-term contracts between



organisations and enterprises of the two countries; incorporates schedules of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other; and provides that payments in relation to trade will be in convertible currency. The Agreement also established a committee of representatives to further the aims of the Agreement.

*Japan*—signed 1957. The current Agreement on Commerce between Australia and Japan was initially signed in 1957, amended in 1963 and formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter and cheese; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Commonwealth Government purchases from suppliers overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

*Republic of Korea*—signed 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The new Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements, and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

*Philippines*—signed 1975. Provides, inter alia, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; established a Joint Commission and encourages Australian investment and joint ventures in the Philippines. The Agreement did not enter into force until 1979.

*South Africa*—signed 1935. Provides for most favoured nation treatment in the Customs Tariff of each country.

*Switzerland*—signed 1938. Provides inter alia, for most favoured nation treatment in the Customs Tariff of each country; for reduction in import duties on certain goods by each country and minimum annual quotas for several Australian primary products exported to Switzerland.

*Thailand*. Provides inter alia, for facilitation of trade; most favoured nation treatment; a Joint Trade Committee and encourages economic commercial and industrial co-operation including investment in joint ventures.

*Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*—signed in 1974. Provides, inter alia, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports and expresses support for the principle of long term commercial contracts.

*Yugoslavia*—see reference under Eastern European countries.

## 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 1939–45 War is available in Year Book No. 51, page 496. Since the War the service has increased steadily; by early 1980 there was an establishment of 174 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and at 55 posts in 46 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial intelligence in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, reasources, energy and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting 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 and services and helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the resources and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian government representative.

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners and Trainee Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the public service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner and Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers are promoted to higher grades or to Trade Commissioner as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner and, in many cases, also by another Trade Commissioner.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Department of Trade and Resources (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 that mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank—Minister (Commercial), Counsellor (Commercial) or Commercial Secretary.

The countries where Australian Trade Commissioner posts are located are shown in the following list. Except where indicated the missions are located in capital cities only. Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Bahrain; Belgium; Brazil (Rio de Janeiro); Britain; Canada (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa); China, People's Republic; Egypt, Arab Republic of; Fiji; France; German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic; Greece; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Libya; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Poland; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi); United States of America (Washington DC, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York); U.S.S.R.; Venezuela; Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic.

Full details of the Australian Trade Commissioner posts are available from the Department of Trade and Resources, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

#### **Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers**

Detached Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers supplement the work of the Trade Commissioner in whose territory they are located. Correspondents are situated in various locations throughout the world.

#### **Trade Missions**

Since 1954 the Commonwealth Government has sent trade missions abroad as part of its trade promotion program. 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 one or more overseas markets. 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 October 1978, Australia had sent overseas 142 trade and survey missions and 5 trade ships.

#### **Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions and store promotions**

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions and displays in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and the Pacific area.

Initially, the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community; however, with the development of export promotion techniques and the greater diversity of goods available for export, greater emphasis is now being placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby and Suva.

### Market Advisory Services

The Australian Government has established a Market Advisory and Preference Section in the Department of Trade and Resources to advise and assist developing countries and countries with centrally planned economies in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two experienced Australian Trade Commissioners—one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne—to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

### Australian Standard Commodity Classification

The Australian Standard Commodity Classification (ASCC) has been developed by the ABS to enable users to compare statistics of commodities produced in Australia with statistics of commodities imported and exported.

The ASCC manual (1207.0) links production, import and export items at their most detailed level of comparability in the form of standard (ASCC) commodity items. In a large number of cases, however, due to the differences between production, import and export items, comparability is only achieved at fairly broad aggregate levels. In the ASCC, commodities are grouped under industries (as defined in the Australia Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)) in which they are typically produced.

The first edition of the ASCC was restricted to commodities originating in the manufacturing industries. The second edition, which relates to the year 1977-1978 and is to be published in 1980, has been amended to also include commodities originating in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industries.

The classification will continue to be developed over the coming years to improve the alignment between production, imports and exports.

The ABS also publishes a statistical publication, *Comparable Commodity Statistics of Production, Imports and Exports* (1310.0) containing commodity statistics of Australian production, imports and exports based on the standard (ASCC) items contained in the ASCC manual. The second edition of this publication, which is to be published in 1980, relates to the year 1977-78 and will contain Australian production, import and export commodity statistics of manufactured goods classified in accordance with the standard (ASCC) items in the second edition of the ASCC manual.

### Trade representation in Australia

The Trade Representatives of overseas governments in Australia are shown in the following list. Full details of Trade Representatives in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

Austria (Sydney); Belgium (Sydney, Melbourne, Perth); Britain (Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth); Bulgaria (Sydney); Canada (Sydney, Melbourne); China (Canberra); Czechoslovakia (Sydney); Denmark (Sydney, Melbourne); Finland (Sydney); France (Sydney, Melbourne); German Democratic Republic (Sydney); Germany, Federal Republic of (Sydney, Melbourne); Greece (Sydney); Hungary (Sydney); Israel (Sydney); Italy (Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne); Indonesia (Sydney, Canberra); Japan (Canberra); Malaysia (Sydney); Mexico (Sydney); New Zealand (Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane, Perth); Norway (Canberra); Pakistan (Sydney); Peru (Canberra); Phillippines (Sydney, Melbourne); Poland (Sydney); Romania (Sydney); Singapore (Sydney); South Africa (Melbourne); Spain (Sydney); Sri Lanka (Sydney); Sweden (Sydney, Melbourne); United States of America (Sydney, Melbourne); U.S.S.R. (Canberra).

## Collection and presentation of statistics

### Source of data

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters or importers or their agents to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act.

### Scope of the statistics

The statistics presented below are, with one exception, recorded on a *general trade* basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports, and total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods imported into Customs warehouses. The statistics of import clearances, however, are recorded on a *special trade* basis, i.e., clearances comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption together with goods cleared into the domestic market from Customs warehouses.

*Exports of Australian produce* are 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 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 or shelling.

*Total exports* are the aggregate of exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

The statistics are not confined to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction; generally, all goods imported into or exported from Australia are recorded. Among the items included are exports and imports on government account, including defence equipment. For exports, the value recorded for each item includes the value of the outside package, i.e., the outside package or covering in which the goods were exported. For imports prior to 1 July 1976, outside packages were included as a non-commercial transaction under Statistical Item 931.00.21; since 1 July 1976, however, the recorded value of imports includes the value of the outside package and, therefore, separate details on the value of outside packages are no longer available.

The following are excluded from overseas trade statistics:

- (a) direct transit trade, i.e., goods being transhipped or moved through Australia for purposes of transport only;
- (b) bunkers and stores supplied to foreign owned vessels and aircraft prior to departure overseas (these are shown separately as *ships' stores* statistics on page 681);
- (c) migrants' and passengers' effects for which customs entries are not required; and parcels post exports and imports of small value, for which customs entries are not required;
- (d) certain materials for intergovernmental defence and similar projects for which customs entries are not required;
- (e) vessels and aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods between Australia and other countries;
- (f) vessels and aircraft purchased for use on overseas routes and any subsequent sales made of such vessels and aircraft;
- (g) fish and other sea products landed in Australia or abroad directly from the high seas by Australian vessels.

### State

From 1 July 1978, *State* statistics for exports comprise State of origin of Australian produce and State of final shipment of re-exported goods. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Previously *State* was the State in which the export document was lodged with the Bureau of Customs. Because of this change, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods.

For imports the State is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Bureau of Customs. The port of lodgement of the import entry is not necessarily the port of discharge of the goods or of final consumption. Goods forwarded interstate after import, whether in containers or not, are recorded as being imported at the port of lodgement of the import entry.

### Statistical period

Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the documentation is processed. Normally this is within a few days of shipment or discharge of cargo. However, delays may occur in the processing of documentation and in some cases the documentation may be cleared prior to discharge or shipment of cargo.

### Valuation

*Exports.* Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the free on board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid to the exporter. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale. The value of outside packages is included.

*Imports.* The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. In

practice, the basis for valuation is generally taken to be the invoice price subject to certain safeguards and adjustments where necessary. Because of the change in the basis of valuation the recorded imports figures for 1976-77 are not comparable with previous years. For details of the method of valuation used prior to 1 July 1976, see Year Book No. 61, page 330.

*Leasing arrangements.* The recorded value of goods exported or imported under leasing arrangements is defined according to the valuation procedures shown above and is not the value of the lease receipts or payments. However, for balance of payments purposes, large items of equipment under lease are normally excluded from export and import figures, if the lease is for 12 months or less, and therefore, from the balance of trade.

#### Quantity data

Where quantities are shown they are generally expressed in terms of the normal unit of quantity used in the appropriate industry and as specified in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the ABS. Quantities are not tabulated in respect of statistical items for which there is no appropriate unit of quantity (e.g. a statistical item which covers a number of commodities that cannot be recorded under a uniform unit of quantity).

#### Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

Total trade is divided into merchandise and non-merchandise trade in accordance with international standards recommended by the United Nations. Merchandise trade is the equivalent of total exports or imports less certain items specified as non-merchandise. Complete descriptions of commodities classified as non-merchandise are contained in the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (1203.0, 1204.0) published by the ABS.

#### Excess of exports or imports

The excess of the value of exports or imports does not represent the balance of trade. The balance of trade is the excess of exports or imports on a *balance of payments* basis. Details of the adjustments (relating to coverage, timing and valuation) made to total recorded exports and imports for balance of payments purposes, are set out in the annual publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0). Some information may be found in the section relating to the balance of payments, page 687.

#### Country

A country is defined as a geographical entity which trades, or has the potential to trade, with Australia in accordance with Australian Customs provisions. External territories under Australian administration are treated separately whilst self-governing territories and dependent territories under the administration of other countries may be treated as individual countries in Australian overseas trade statistics. *Exports:* for exports, *country* refers to the country to which the goods were consigned at the time of export. Where the country of consignment is not determined at the time of export, goods are recorded as exported *For orders* and in those cases where it was found to be impossible to determine the destination, as *Destination unknown*. *Imports:* for imports, *country* refers to the country of origin of the goods which is defined as the country of production for Customs purposes.

#### Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (AECC) and the *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (AICC) which, from 1 July 1978 have been based on the second revision of the *Standard International Trade Classification*.

Because of the changes to the AECC and AICC between 1977-78 and 1978-79, it has not been possible to derive exactly comparable figures for periods prior to 1 July 1978 and footnote (a) in the table on page 668 indicates where these statistics have been estimated.

**Overseas trade statistics****Total overseas trade**

The following table shows the total trade of Australia with overseas countries from 1973-74 to 1978-79. For details relating to years prior to 1973-74, see Year Book No. 61, page 333.

**OVERSEAS TRADE**

(\$m)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)</i>
1973-74 . . . . .	6,914	6,085	+ 829
1974-75 . . . . .	8,726	8,080	+ 646
1975-76 . . . . .	9,640	8,241	+ 1,399
1976-77 . . . . .	11,652	10,410	+ 1,241
1977-78 . . . . .	12,245	11,167	+ 1,078
1978-79 . . . . .	14,247	13,752	9ff496

Plate 47 below shows the overseas trade of Australia from 1961-62 to 1978-79.

OVERSEAS TRADE  
1961-62 TO 1978-79

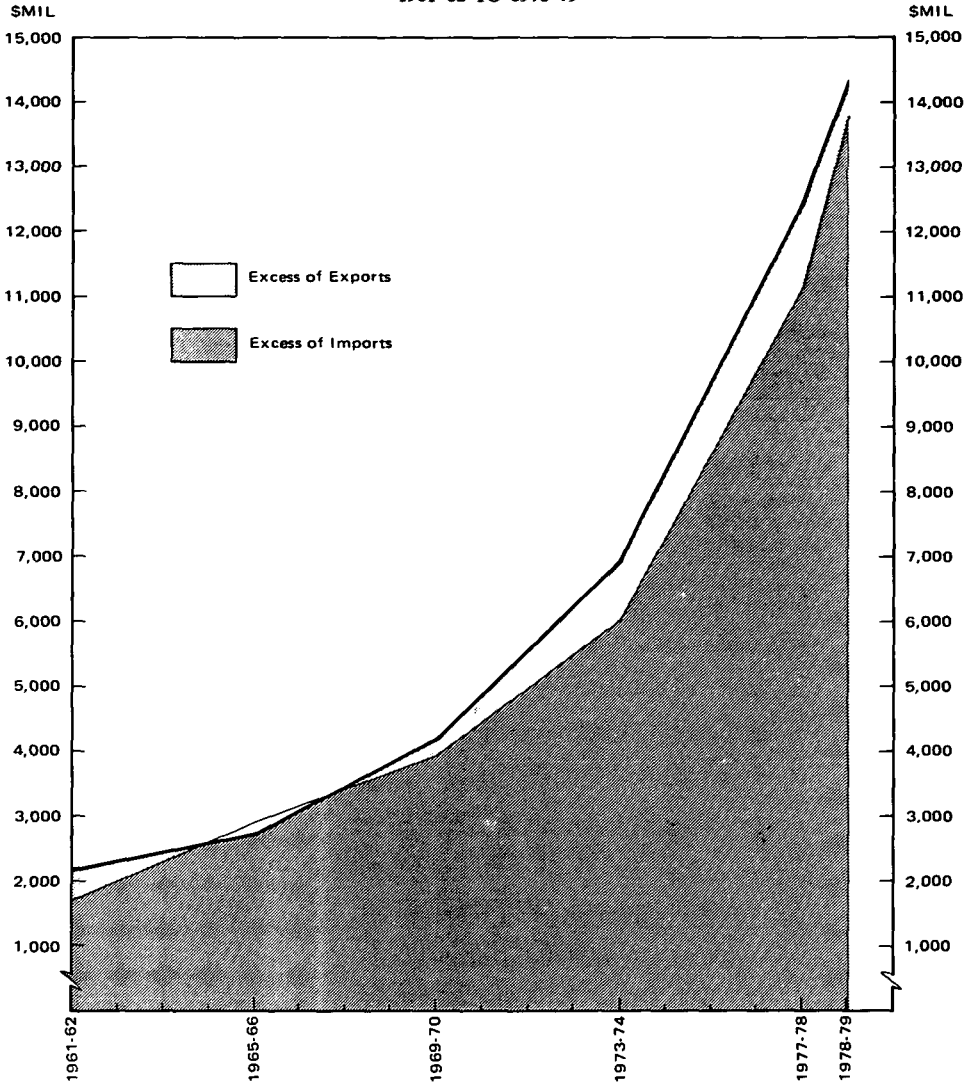


PLATE 47

The following table shows particulars of merchandise and non-merchandise trade for recent years.

**MERCHANDISE AND NON-MERCHANDISE TRADE**  
(S'000)

**EXPORTS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>			<i>Non-merchandise</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Australian produce</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Australian produce</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1973-74 . . . . .	6,618,034	140,141	6,758,175	89,021	67,200	156,220	6,914,395
1974-75 . . . . .	8,342,085	198,510	8,540,595	114,782	70,398	185,180	8,725,774
1975-76 . . . . .	9,235,698	163,768	9,399,466	103,910	136,207	240,117	9,639,583
1976-77 . . . . .	11,291,763	197,284	11,489,046	89,765	72,780	162,545	11,651,591
1977-78 . . . . .	11,770,386	254,724	12,025,110	127,516	92,505	220,021	12,245,130
1978-79 . . . . .	13,629,909	375,080	14,004,989	158,983	83,362	242,345	14,247,333

**IMPORTS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Non-merchandise</i>	<i>Total</i>
1973-74 . . . . .	6,027,091	57,913	6,085,004
1974-75 . . . . .	7,960,683	119,170	8,079,853
1975-76 . . . . .	8,153,421	87,172	8,240,593
1976-77 . . . . .	10,330,210	80,435	10,410,645
1977-78 . . . . .	11,079,677	87,075	11,166,752
1978-79 . . . . .	13,641,823	109,736	13,751,559



VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS  
PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRY  
1974-75 TO 1978-79

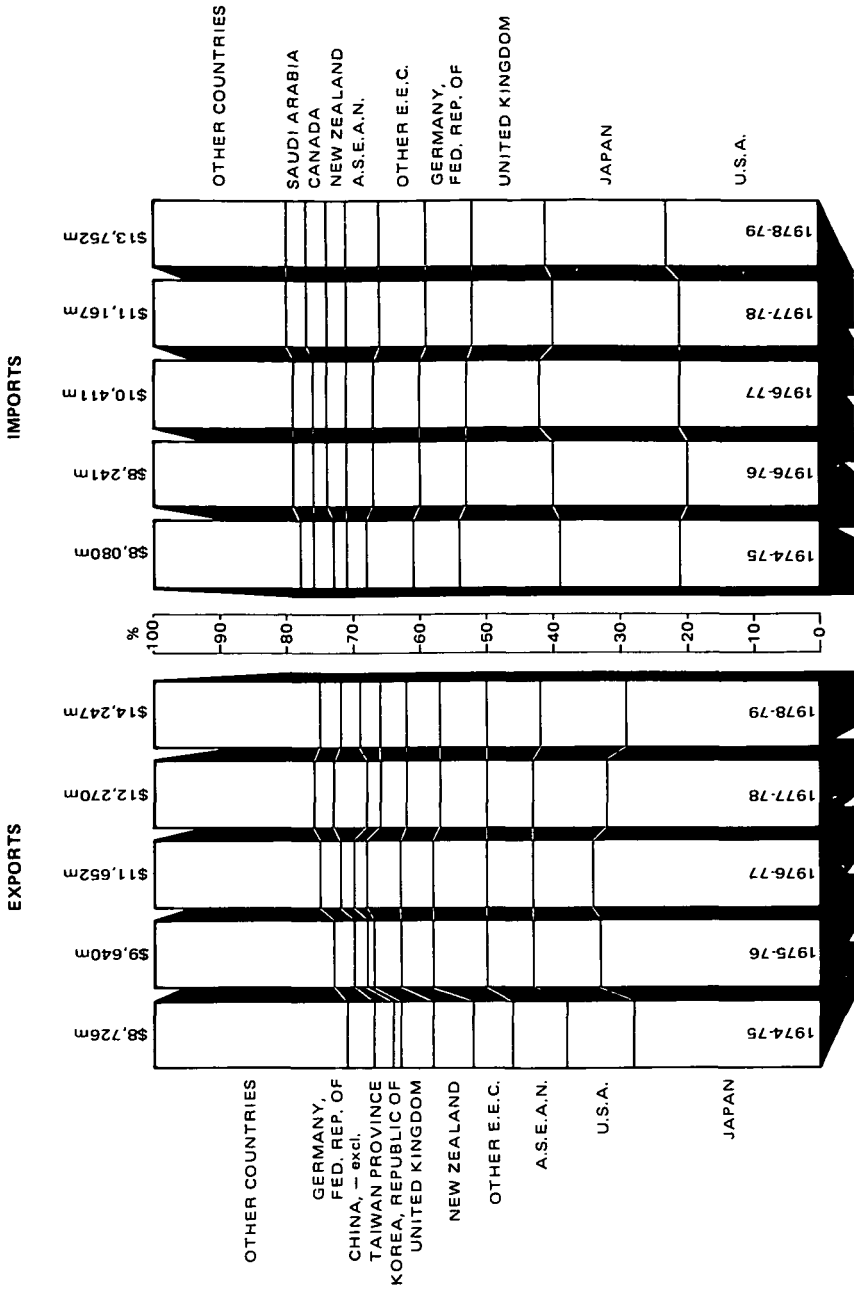


PLATE 48

## 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* Revision 2).

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS**  
(S'000)

Division No.	Description	Exports		Imports	
		1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
00	Live animals chiefly for food . . . . .	104,427	120,136	16,805	17,560
01	Meat and meat preparations(a) . . . . .	1,118,852	1,710,599	2,784	4,086
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs(a) . . . . .	198,993	219,697	21,569	25,329
03	Fish and fish preparations(a) . . . . .	144,467	194,155	120,247	125,926
04	Cereals and cereal preparations . . . . .	1,350,367	1,180,345	14,955	14,878
05	Fruit and vegetables(a) . . . . .	126,017	157,598	92,157	91,398
06	Sugar, preparations, honey(a) . . . . .	547,693	463,706	10,248	13,590
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices(a) . . . . .	21,738	21,350	220,324	205,885
08	Feeding stuff for animals(a) . . . . .	48,899	50,366	16,061	14,141
09	Miscellaneous food preparations(a) . . . . .	9,297	10,974	16,087	20,030
11	Beverages . . . . .	18,161	21,898	59,573	71,357
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures . . . . .	8,424	8,158	62,712	59,736
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw . . . . .	258,506	374,101	1,885	2,251
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels . . . . .	3,748	23,367	9,966	2,686
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) . . . . .	3,144	4,258	47,386	58,843
24	Wood, timber and cork(a) . . . . .	92,692	108,701	125,959	155,897
25	Pulp and waste paper . . . . .	504	622	57,578	70,970
26	Textile fibres and their waste(a) . . . . .	1,159,848	1,469,397	68,598	73,953
27	Crude fertilisers and minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones) . . . . .	72,172	113,765	120,021	148,719
28	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap(a) . . . . .	2,331,155	2,479,018	20,222	19,313
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.(a) . . . . .	34,609	36,699	26,246	30,922
32	Coal, coke and briquettes(a) . . . . .	1,489,797	1,527,501	1,938	3,466
33	Petroleum and petroleum products(a) . . . . .	241,658	316,776	1,160,369	1,136,909
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons . . . . .	(b)	(b)	174	228
41	Animal oils and fats . . . . .	100,365	123,601	608	733
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats . . . . .	1,957	2,617	56,676	55,850
43	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, processed . . . . .	6,179	7,871	8,583	9,290
51	Chemical elements and compounds(a) . . . . .	27,906	38,096	262,818	325,620
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas(a) . . . . .	33,744	48,580	125,859	139,022
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials . . . . .	15,979	19,703	54,845	69,190
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products . . . . .	47,239	65,194	111,517	130,771
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations . . . . .	18,344	24,744	51,467	68,404
56	Fertilisers, manufactured(a) . . . . .	1,216	1,986	16,701	24,340
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products . . . . .	2,561	4,839	8,191	7,564
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins(a) . . . . .	32,141	51,449	230,316	280,925
59	Chemical materials, n.e.s.(a) . . . . .	40,957	54,435	128,251	155,164
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins . . . . .	26,670	46,632	23,571	36,222
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. . . . .	6,544	6,549	145,776	155,539
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)(a) . . . . .	3,691	5,192	52,247	64,193
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures(a) . . . . .	25,004	29,976	283,618	345,925
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles(a) . . . . .	68,344	89,955	681,042	833,257
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s. . . . .	64,405	115,959	242,534	273,825
67	Iron and steel . . . . .	460,125	581,040	236,114	274,215
68	Non-ferrous metals(a) . . . . .	578,223	790,849	48,310	66,221
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.(a) . . . . .	100,285	120,205	289,716	358,778

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Exports		Imports	
		1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
71	Machinery, other than electric(a)	29,169	30,229	337,992	440,455
72	Electrical machinery and apparatus(a)	113,659	126,861	632,151	826,379
73	Transport equipment(a)	16,173	16,625	93,225	138,897
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	89,821	104,946	546,931	710,749
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	33,013	41,001	378,168	489,231
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	15,635	21,058	315,115	383,758
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	64,272	65,161	536,282	655,729
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	92,608	136,177	1,065,151	1,411,573
79	Other transport equipment	92,242	131,803	239,226	674,060
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1,664	3,183	24,013	30,323
82	Furniture	2,797	5,202	59,296	70,734
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	404	1,119	32,221	42,091
84	Clothing and accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	10,374	13,784	267,921	280,877
85	Footwear	1,662	2,877	85,760	94,003
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	44,707	58,454	197,708	250,251
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	47,414	63,930	210,639	270,238
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	72,319	80,010	580,794	703,450
9A	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind(c)	277,923	259,908	126,579	125,902
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>12,052,904</i>	<i>14,004,989</i>	<i>11,081,795</i>	<i>13,641,823</i>
9B	Non-merchandise	216,626	242,345	84,758	109,736
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,269,530</b>	<b>14,247,333</b>	<b>11,166,553</b>	<b>13,751,559</b>

(a) Due to changes in the classification from 1 July 1978, the 1977-78 statistics have been estimated, see page 663.  
Division 9A. (c) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

(b) Included in

## Exports of major commodities

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Aluminium and alloys, unworked . . . . .	tonnes	75,533	75,921	81,026	60,084	69,270	82,219
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide . . . . .	"	5,877,472	6,352,217	6,408,284	567,054	666,458	718,939
Barley . . . . .	"	2,100,152	1,325,176	1,702,961	222,516	121,834	149,547
Butter . . . . .	"	32,092	31,678	34,490	38,114	43,946	49,437
Cars, passenger motor, assembled and unassembled . . . . .		-	-	-	36,808	32,115	54,032
Cheese . . . . .	tonnes	52,498	44,089	51,503	56,248	55,497	68,974
Coal (anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous) (except briquettes) . . . . .	"	34,431,726	37,861,714	38,870,813	1,282,900	1,481,774	1,518,806
Copper, ore and concentrates . . . . .	"	143,012	105,833	131,661	50,960	28,365	43,845
Copper, refined, unworked . . . . .	"	75,295	66,092	53,677	91,013	70,797	76,817
Crustaceans and molluscs (except canned or bottled) . . . . .		-	-	-	118,551	132,121	180,851
Flour (wheaten) plain white . . . . .	tonnes	155,867	128,649	60,022	26,166	21,483	11,961
Fruit, fresh and nus, fresh or dried . . . . .	"	72,979	91,540	155,176	22,436	32,472	93,226
Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations . . . . .		-	-	-	48,191	45,540	50,051
Hides, bovine and equine (except calf and kip skins) . . . . .	tonnes	174,675	186,370	183,340	119,423	128,210	223,883
Iron and steel ingots and other primary forms . . . . .	"	1,886,752	1,603,580	1,241,230	220,640	202,321	193,911
Iron ore and concentrates (except roasted iron pyrites) . . . . .	"	80,775,467	74,690,551	79,547,095	901,664	920,923	967,697
Iron, pig and cast . . . . .	"	763,421	519,176	784,415	56,813	39,583	70,546
Lead and lead alloys (including silver-lead) unworked . . . . .	"	296,569	305,272	322,278	165,488	193,865	260,084
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, beef-boneless . . . . .	"	600,613	708,908	747,093	589,032	782,051	1,262,546
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—bovine animals, other . . . . .	"	34,406	46,166	84,715	31,996	43,871	103,629
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—edible offals . . . . .	"	55,667	61,469	66,932	37,482	48,796	77,707
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—sheep, lambs and goats . . . . .	"	225,969	192,424	152,260	169,314	184,176	191,092
Milk and cream . . . . .	"	184,886	114,214	100,209	92,209	84,518	84,255
Nickel and nickel alloys, unworked . . . . .	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	46,755	25,442	92,934
Nickel matte and speiss . . . . .	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	184,975	161,916	130,491
Petroleum products . . . . .		-	-	-	190,336	223,820	307,022
Rice . . . . .	tonnes	256,477	277,459	240,999	57,148	66,634	70,355
Skins, sheep and lamb, with wool on . . . . .	"	89,959	76,445	73,220	109,541	106,369	109,987
Sorghum, unmilled . . . . .	"	829,247	384,528	516,329	76,267	35,457	45,497
Sugar—from cane (except icing sugar) . . . . .	"	2,555,712	2,477,896	1,839,822	637,498	536,640	448,155
Titanium and zirconium ore and concentrates (except beneficiated ilmenite) . . . . .	"	1,866,049	1,695,686	1,702,024	137,876	110,706	111,686
Wheat (including spelt) and maslin, unmilled . . . . .	"	7,945,143	10,948,926	6,800,564	863,456	1,011,078	794,612
Wood chips . . . . .	"	3,233,602	3,131,652	3,349,170	79,497	82,421	93,592
Wool, carbonised—shorn and skin . . . . .	"	12,065	10,533	11,988	35,905	34,003	43,137
Wool, carded or combed (tops and other) . . . . .	"	11,693	9,973	11,164	43,615	39,759	49,464
Wool, greasy . . . . .	"	675,476	493,605	566,319	1,276,600	993,476	1,227,710
Wool, washed and scoured—shorn, skin and boiled . . . . .	"	41,132	35,366	46,298	118,029	112,603	153,188
Zinc, ore and concentrates . . . . .	"	379,113	389,175	453,118	58,950	44,725	57,127
Zinc and zinc alloys, unworked . . . . .	"	170,075	184,290	193,826	109,390	96,078	110,963
<i>Total major commodities</i> . . . . .		-	-	-	9,030,940	9,111,113	10,379,975
<b>Total Exports</b> . . . . .		-	-	-	<b>11,651,591</b>	<b>12,269,530</b>	<b>14,247,333</b>

**Exports, by industrial group**

The following table is designed to show fluctuations in exports of Australian produce dissected according to the main industry of the exports' origin, although any such classification is necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

**EXPORTS BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP**

<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>Value (\$m)</i>			<i>Proportion of total exports (per cent)</i>		
	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
<b>Agriculture, horticulture and viticulture—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	1,324.1	1,341.6	1,226.8	11.4	10.9	8.6
Processed . . . . .	813.1	713.6	637.0	7.0	5.8	4.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,137.2</b>	<b>2,055.2</b>	<b>1,863.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	2,413.2	2,415.8	3,359.3	20.7	19.7	23.6
Processed . . . . .	368.4	397.1	504.6	3.2	3.2	3.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,781.6</b>	<b>2,812.9</b>	<b>3,864.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>
<b>Dairy and farmyard—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	16.3	15.3	20.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Processed . . . . .	188.1	194.3	211.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Mines and quarries (except gold)—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	2,792.6	2,978.9	3,132.6	24.0	24.3	22.0
Processed . . . . .	596.5	584.0	762.2	5.1	4.8	5.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,389.1</b>	<b>3,563.0</b>	<b>3,894.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Fisheries—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	128.1	141.4	201.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Processed . . . . .	15.6	11.5	10.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Forestry—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed . . . . .	12.2	12.7	18.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total primary produce—</b>						
Unprocessed . . . . .	6,674.5	6,893.5	7,941.9	57.3	56.2	55.7
Processed . . . . .	1,993.9	1,913.2	2,144.1	17.1	15.6	15.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>8,668.4</b>	<b>8,806.6</b>	<b>10,085.9</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>70.8</b>
<b>Manufacturers . . . . .</b>	<b>2,368.4</b>	<b>2,680.1</b>	<b>3,191.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Refined petroleum oils . . . . .</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>232.1</b>	<b>287.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Gold . . . . .</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Unclassified . . . . .</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total Australian produce</b>	<b>11,381.5</b>	<b>11,922.2</b>	<b>13,788.9</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>
<b>Re-exports . . . . .</b>	<b>270.1</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>458.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11,651.6</b>	<b>12,269.5</b>	<b>14,247.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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.

**Exports and imports by broad economic categories, 1978-79**

The following table shows exports and imports of merchandise classified according to the nineteen categories of the United Nations' Classification, Broad Economic Categories (BEC). The BEC attempts to classify external trade statistics for the purposes of general economic analysis according to the main end use of the commodities traded.

<i>Broad Economic Category</i>	<i>Exports</i>		<i>Imports</i>	
	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Proportion to total</i>	<i>\$million</i>	<i>Proportion to total</i>
<b>FOOD AND BEVERAGES</b>	4,128.6	29.0	647.3	4.7
Primary	1,426.4	10.0	234.7	1.7
Mainly for industry	1,129.1	7.9	134.7	1.0
Mainly for household consumption	297.3	2.1	100.0	0.7
Processed	2,702.2	19.0	412.7	3.0
Mainly for industry	581.3	4.1	85.4	0.6
Mainly for household consumption	2,120.9	14.9	327.3	2.4
<b>INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES n.e.s.</b>	6,826.5	47.9	3,837.6	27.9
Primary	3,777.7	26.5	322.3	2.3
Processed	3,048.9	21.4	3,515.3	25.6
<b>FUELS AND LUBRICANTS</b>	1,828.2	12.8	1,118.0	8.1
Primary	1,529.0	10.7	400.7	2.9
Processed	299.3	2.1	717.2	5.2
Motor spirit	47.9	0.3	90.8	0.7
Other	251.4	1.8	626.4	4.6
<b>CAPITAL GOODS (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof</b>	443.0	3.1	3,433.1	25.0
Capital goods (except transport equipment)	266.6	1.9	2,473.6	18.0
Parts and accessories	176.3	1.2	959.5	7.0
<b>TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT and parts and accessories thereof</b>	290.5	2.0	2,297.2	16.7
Passenger motor cars (a)	14.2	0.1	352.9	2.6
Other	107.8	0.8	799.7	5.8
Industrial (a)	95.4	0.7	668.4	4.9
Non-industrial	12.4	0.1	131.3	1.0
Parts and accessories	168.5	1.2	1,144.7	8.3
<b>CONSUMER GOODS n.e.s.</b>	234.8	1.6	2,184.7	15.9
Durable	56.5	0.4	754.5	5.5
Semi-durable	49.0	0.3	837.3	6.1
Non-durable	129.4	0.9	593.0	4.3
<b>GOODS n.e.s.(b)</b>	253.4	1.8	123.9	0.9
<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>14,005.0</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>13,641.8</i>	<i>99.2</i>
Non-merchandise	242.3	1.7	109.7	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,247.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,751.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Unassembled road motor vehicles are included with parts and accessories of transport equipment. (b) For exports, includes petroleum gases.

**Direction of Overseas Trade***Exports and imports, by country of consignment or of origin*

The following table shows the value and percentage of Australian exports and imports 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 48 on page 667.

**AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VALUE BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP OF  
CONSIGNMENT OR ORIGIN**

(\$'000)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Argentina	27,336	41,014	45,649	3,679	4,602	3,781
Associations of South-East Asian Nations—						
Indonesia	180,508	196,259	217,478	50,174	84,096	99,239
Malaysia	224,636	214,796	330,606	113,434	120,454	152,563
Philippines	118,460	130,492	165,793	43,937	56,821	76,948
Singapore, Republic of	183,506	240,721	263,810	196,305	264,863	277,688
Thailand	65,044	74,497	121,758	27,219	30,623	35,438
<i>Total ASEAN</i>	<i>772,153</i>	<i>856,765</i>	<i>1,099,447</i>	<i>431,069</i>	<i>556,857</i>	<i>641,876</i>
Austria	4,463	9,122	5,675	30,012	34,030	41,582
Bahrain	29,313	38,031	40,899	68,348	75,328	96,404
Bangladesh	16,903	35,088	40,908	10,575	9,516	11,705
Brazil	10,387	22,089	20,318	44,455	48,245	67,926
Canada	280,352	280,191	272,021	292,206	276,392	383,486
China—excl. Taiwan Province	184,685	580,975	437,570	103,151	113,392	141,638
—Taiwan Province only	134,401	182,569	299,205	212,754	246,799	337,543
Egypt, Arab Republic of	144,970	187,635	193,971	121	115	92
European Economic Community—						
Belgium-Luxembourg	171,304	114,064	147,284	83,821	110,442	100,457
Denmark	6,234	7,223	16,966	33,846	40,409	64,881
France	282,358	273,100	296,429	170,764	179,714	249,666
Germany, Federal Republic of	395,916	398,866	430,926	715,366	746,394	1,031,518
Ireland	4,096	3,680	3,841	20,762	22,835	38,330
Italy	342,007	259,290	358,726	264,239	268,523	372,728
Netherlands	173,467	183,725	182,030	158,818	164,523	174,915
United Kingdom	540,361	482,094	572,417	1,136,204	1,280,991	1,492,404
<i>Total EEC</i>	<i>1,915,744</i>	<i>1,722,042</i>	<i>2,008,618</i>	<i>2,583,820</i>	<i>2,813,831</i>	<i>3,524,898</i>
Fiji	68,002	77,656	99,476	9,580	10,658	10,676
Finland	4,066	4,608	5,391	57,118	57,979	75,104
Hong Kong	189,157	215,484	321,331	254,281	265,309	331,559
India	201,342	69,807	111,549	70,586	89,655	104,019
Iran	150,310	179,397	117,468	103,657	82,645	38,932
Iraq	64,272	70,023	91,703	59,074	117,554	94,895
Japan	3,959,413	3,896,083	4,111,151	2,149,988	2,111,908	2,425,953
Korea, Republic of	190,205	265,100	448,566	95,818	120,258	135,693
Kuwait	47,631	64,525	75,899	197,211	194,715	159,569
New Zealand	579,734	584,984	750,286	319,556	360,108	424,850
Norway	48,444	37,817	31,208	23,161	24,171	35,471
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of	23,140	44,320	66,308	6,836	5,840	10,797
Papua New Guinea	189,912	237,178	293,954	80,277	73,842	69,491
Poland	105,879	65,351	93,471	7,969	8,116	10,822
Romania	35,064	44,899	37,887	4,975	12,734	5,110
Saudi Arabia	54,237	87,031	126,319	281,655	355,220	359,497
South Africa, Republic of	69,415	65,654	67,532	56,374	58,051	84,877
Spain	69,499	57,338	54,452	47,277	42,802	53,958
Sri Lanka	21,368	21,433	26,474	17,426	21,210	13,561
Sweden	57,869	46,247	58,579	203,958	175,944	232,929
Switzerland	10,521	9,793	12,110	127,186	131,627	178,648
United Arab Emirates	35,724	32,953	39,539	—	24,968	64,428
United States of America	1,009,381	1,289,068	1,781,779	2,161,662	2,319,855	3,225,619
U.S.S.R.	347,700	246,706	264,622	5,796	5,704	7,597
Yugoslavia	50,726	59,801	76,341	5,157	6,863	8,474
Other countries	527,650	515,593	571,012	280,644	304,334	332,981
'For Orders' and Country of origin or destination unknown	20,223	25,160	48,645	3,233	5,376	5,118
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,651,591</b>	<b>12,269,530</b>	<b>14,247,333</b>	<b>10,410,645</b>	<b>11,166,553</b>	<b>13,751,559</b>

*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.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79**  
(S'000)

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food . . . . .	11,307	-	1	-	529	35
01	Meat and meat preparations . . . . .	37,236	19	1,805	1	71,516	26
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs . . . . .	55,135	-	14	15	333	-
03	Fish and fish preparations . . . . .	1,736	18,445	1,256	516	180	10,422
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations . . . . .	171,251	364	2,548	33	51	614
05	Fruit and vegetables . . . . .	20,236	6,896	1,547	350	18,419	4,163
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey . . . . .	69,303	97	73	20	42,893	713
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof . . . . .	7,689	49,223	-	43	56	33
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals) . . . . .	9,826	5,236	923	490	-	6
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food . . . . .	2,274	1,105	1	62	6	519
11	Beverages . . . . .	1,575	29	5	11	1,926	126
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures . . . . .	343	2,398	-	3	-	670
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw . . . . .	1,555	67	776	-	73	22
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels . . . . .	245	990	30	-	9	53
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed) . . . . .	1,122	38,705	-	997	-	177
24	Wood, timber and cork . . . . .	2	48,448	3,143	29	18	47,849
25	Pulp and waste paper . . . . .	42	-	-	-	72	20,583
26	Textile fibres and their waste . . . . .	16,759	824	43,755	44	2,685	4,951
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones) . . . . .	21,123	645	71	502	61	23,112
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap . . . . .	91,619	973	23,648	79	104,139	8,470
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s. . . . .	2,107	1,932	561	21	962	63
32	Coal, coke and briquettes . . . . .	2,797	-	10,443	-	-	205
33	Petroleum and petroleum products . . . . .	33,270	223,947	-	538	34	1,108
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydro- carbons . . . . .	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	1
41	Animal oils and fats . . . . .	9,372	-	43	-	70	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats . . . . .	109	26,419	3	5	-	2,159
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin . . . . .	2,533	2,084	10	4	109	79
51	Chemical elements and compounds . . . . .	5,269	529	91	6,854	5	4,437
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, pet- roleum and natural gas . . . . .	16,572	564	8	3,244	280	3,235
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials . . . . .	7,531	188	1	1,218	92	502
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products . . . . .	9,799	752	507	1,277	1,177	602
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations . . . . .	5,247	1,015	1	517	30	559
56	Fertilisers, manufactured . . . . .	84	9	-	319	-	5,205
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products . . . . .	2,994	-	-	-	-	50
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins . . . . .	16,955	3,964	3	3,854	79	11,396
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. . . . .	6,068	265	-	944	874	1,346
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins . . . . .	1,312	497	8	304	264	93
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s. . . . .	1,114	3,640	58	872	6	1,041
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furni- ture) . . . . .	923	12,422	3	44	41	1,234
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof . . . . .	8,936	1,132	15	3,877	24	38,628
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and re- lated products . . . . .	3,608	32,831	6	6,566	5,303	24,396
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. . . . .	21,797	7,710	2,803	10,852	4,542	2,441
67	Iron and steel . . . . .	106,033	3,714	15,562	2,426	4,088	1,563
68	Non-ferrous metals . . . . .	108,205	2,736	33,945	649	643	6,872
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s. . . . .	21,186	7,726	357	2,520	1,734	9,994
71	Machinery (except electric) . . . . .	3,864	1,548	63	358	117	4,389
72	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances . . . . .	23,194	2,128	1,596	12,768	735	16,903
73	Transport equipment . . . . .	5,406	1,054	5	622	159	648
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s. . . . .	20,018	11,970	163	10,371	1,370	11,083
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment . . . . .	2,970	1,325	90	3,044	217	12,296
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment . . . . .	3,025	9,996	309	6,485	114	1,121
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and ap- pliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof . . . . .	8,381	6,911	144	4,178	195	8,548
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles) . . . . .	15,161	10,512	182	511	618	7,369
79	Other transport equipment . . . . .	37,789	23,148	-	409	417	59,640
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings . . . . .	287	531	12	57	7	767
82	Furniture . . . . .	555	9,523	2	56	67	1,221
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles . . . . .	190	2,313	-	7	3	46
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric . . . . .	1,395	17,890	5	76	64	1,049

For footnotes see end of table.



## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium-Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
85	Footwear	239	5,748	-	-	3	100
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	5,614	885	164	1,016	872	2,554
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	14,266	1,696	105	6,728	540	3,673
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,538	23,237	140	2,971	865	9,662
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified(b)	6,924	1,305	159	496	1,106	999
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>1,073,015</i>	<i>640,263</i>	<i>147,164</i>	<i>100,253</i>	<i>270,792</i>	<i>381,821</i>
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	26,638	1,613	120	204	1,229	1,666
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,099,653</b>	<b>641,876</b>	<b>147,284</b>	<b>100,457</b>	<b>272,021</b>	<b>383,486</b>

(a) Included in Division 9A. (b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

Div. No.	China-excl. Taiwan Province		China-Taiwan Province only		EEC		France		Germany, Federal Republic of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	-	-	110	-	34	4,673	-	-	-	3
01	54	79	15,083	-	91,106	1,516	13,050	123	5,695	28
02	1	-	16,209	9	533	11,600	-	1,098	107	1,627
03	90	6,339	380	1,898	7,059	16,068	2,235	83	579	942
04	142,341	508	39,187	124	22,511	5,855	79	72	13,406	1,004
05	-	4,644	386	7,281	55,484	9,900	4,779	276	18,190	919
06	14,849	84	5	84	2,342	5,040	44	670	361	474
07	-	4,168	-	112	71	31,052	-	256	-	2,122
08	-	-	5,867	74	1,782	2,383	1	438	2	1,061
09	30	440	101	635	196	6,560	3	1,015	3	705
11	19	45	18	6	1,786	58,533	147	9,933	31	6,251
12	-	-	-	-	1	15,286	-	103	-	72
21	923	258	10,526	-	207,092	392	75,934	1	37,277	-
22	-	214	62	-	10,681	30	-	-	1,273	-
23	-	-	370	109	2	4,635	-	1,191	-	407
24	-	7	1,066	62	10,993	728	1,039	30	628	66
25	-	-	106	-	-	9	-	4	-	-
26	18,213	924	44,898	657	435,453	10,012	85,958	57	104,507	2,315
27	-	1,284	4,464	11	16,136	6,142	988	92	6,794	469
28	94,849	508	30,697	-	354,759	1,202	25,622	113	169,233	399
29	-	2,642	781	515	13,331	7,249	347	1,214	4,104	602
32	-	111	50,718	-	231,517	810	59,270	-	9,366	728
33	-	4,338	28	173	9	40,619	-	98	-	1,855
34	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	83	(a)	68	(a)	2
41	30,931	-	7,348	-	8,675	78	1,354	-	12	1
42	-	1,263	16	4	1,344	1,148	-	52	528	173
43	-	2	571	-	625	4,755	40	7	92	277
51	-	2,175	417	1,131	4,058	102,041	455	7,950	104	28,272
52	827	1,693	3,960	640	3,138	45,545	2	3,072	2,423	23,594
53	24	69	481	8	597	35,503	20	1,757	130	13,649
54	44	844	839	415	10,819	71,452	36	2,448	996	18,599
55	10	401	148	99	323	31,339	15	12,688	58	5,415
56	-	-	-	-	-	2,303	-	55	-	989
57	-	605	-	263	5	4,009	-	124	1	218
58	5	71	323	8,746	226	117,309	28	7,602	51	30,711
59	38	2,681	156	31	1,436	63,184	42	4,617	373	9,505
61	408	355	768	1,736	24,915	8,964	291	485	1,101	851
62	-	89	5	5,324	656	50,712	16	8,809	290	8,268
63	-	453	6	22,256	517	5,008	6	378	327	697
64	-	758	90	660	306	55,956	50	3,208	42	15,233
65	4,475	59,362	5,806	46,428	4,958	151,529	26	11,234	2,906	27,823
66	-	2,751	2,174	8,747	10,058	111,944	198	8,656	3,207	17,661
67	107,540	79	13,771	1,097	26,291	43,884	6	5,550	3,363	11,397
68	19,213	61	27,906	382	334,253	25,809	14,747	418	27,526	10,537
69	1,613	1,160	732	20,177	5,907	120,546	512	4,077	902	40,435
71	-	287	545	4,137	1,513	187,873	40	21,448	385	57,965
72	464	9	2,595	3,954	11,574	313,928	719	12,750	1,365	124,131
73	92	219	74	6,933	832	50,407	44	3,138	303	22,675
74	100	91	436	6,644	7,416	261,003	390	8,663	1,465	86,959
75	-	33	69	1,067	5,511	100,806	1,167	3,979	715	28,191
76	-	-	11	17,082	2,371	64,170	82	14,311	563	27,284
77	6	868	217	7,928	8,609	230,443	475	17,836	1,927	76,534
78	8	19	491	8,841	5,090	363,382	937	25,472	898	168,171
79	-	-	1,860	1,188	4,610	74,290	250	6,394	100	21,774
81	-	60	3	2,326	586	12,296	2	406	31	3,117
82	-	1,526	1	7,320	313	22,890	14	190	92	3,237

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79—continued

(\$'000)

Div. No.	China-excl. Taiwan Province		China-Taiwan Province only		EEC		France		Germany, Federal Republic of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
83	7	443	4	10,103	43	5,291	1	242	4	237
84	1	23,163	19	58,326	582	36,241	79	4,565	222	2,201
85	-	5,770	-	27,111	17	23,257	-	2,859	4	749
87	118	131	320	1,209	13,713	86,372	3,415	4,716	767	32,701
88	4	703	89	3,845	4,356	76,954	121	6,149	1,149	27,568
89	3	6,783	305	39,562	9,629	242,964	748	12,260	1,515	31,041
9A(b)	-	1	1,290	29	8,950	56,969	197	1,953	1,207	21,083
	<b>437,454</b>	<b>141,573</b>	<b>294,910</b>	<b>337,501</b>	<b>1,987,700</b>	<b>3,502,933</b>	<b>296,020</b>	<b>247,451</b>	<b>428,700</b>	<b>1,021,970</b>
9B	116	65	4,295	41	20,917	21,965	409	2,215	2,226	9,548
	<b>437,570</b>	<b>141,638</b>	<b>299,205</b>	<b>337,543</b>	<b>2,008,618</b>	<b>3,524,898</b>	<b>296,429</b>	<b>249,666</b>	<b>430,926</b>	<b>1,031,518</b>

(a) Included in Division 9A. (b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia		Iran	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	6,720	-	1,647	-	26,307	-
01	Meat and meat preparations	20,886	2	1,148	-	7,666	-
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	12,842	-	12,242	-	128	-
03	Fish and fish preparations	7,666	1,560	33	626	-	-
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	21,471	592	78,078	5	14,250	-
05	Fruit and vegetables	5,086	778	1,727	155	31	1,429
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	165	164	314	-	890	-
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1,570	131	116	35,108	-	6
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,640	13	296	-	349	-
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	1,189	1,358	588	16	17	-
11	Beverages	1,039	12	401	-	1	-
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	270	1	317	61	-	4
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	6,557	2	6	67	9	-
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	334	222	-	434	-	-
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	135	-	505	5,413	-	-
24	Wood, timber and cork	48	8	-	1,606	-	-
25	Pulp and waste paper	-	-	10	-	-	-
26	Textile fibres and their waste	6,432	197	363	-	1,216	-
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	484	314	2,131	21	53	549
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	411	82	1,683	-	4,803	-
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	961	545	130	109	-	7
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	-	-	241	-	-	-
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	1,038	144	9,570	49,334	-	33,726
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	-
41	Animal oils and fats	389	-	545	-	116	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	14	240	12	-	-	-
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	244	45	1,138	-	-	-
51	Chemical elements and compounds	3,712	272	390	72	-	-
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	744	73	6,065	16	262	-
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	768	37	2,332	-	85	10
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3,378	410	931	403	477	-
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	2,617	1,200	436	295	-	-
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	4	-	3	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1	50	2,900	-	-	-
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	4,498	820	5,357	23	-	-
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	992	475	1,942	-	105	-
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	3,119	596	13	71	-	2
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	47	240	592	278	-	-
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	193	276	5	29	-	-
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	1,957	1,274	888	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	6,361	79,553	678	384	3,461	2,602
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	20,268	3,481	1,182	212	485	3
67	Iron and steel	35,346	4	25,142	12	37,250	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	16,131	597	27,781	-	7,704	-
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	7,841	13,318	2,662	10	264	79

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79—continued

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia		Iran	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
71	Machinery (except electric)	478	2,049	528	-	5	-
72	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	3,226	1,026	2,352	1	3,333	-
73	Transport equipment	295	82	985	-	58	-
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	2,513	3,187	3,947	-	79	39
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	3,302	2,330	25	-	20	-
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	3,194	14,528	112	7	-	-
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and ap- pliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	2,948	22,736	1,319	11	3	-
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,347	1,080	3,739	-	19	-
79	Other transport equipment	375	638	2,632	1,053	113	-
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	119	3,201	47	1	-	-
82	Furniture	336	2,307	215	96	-	-
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	126	14,217	2	47	-	-
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	617	65,853	318	2,120	1	2
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts thereof	3	3,070	120	770	-	3
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instru- ments and apparatus, n.e.s.	847	997	603	-	194	2
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s. watches and clocks	15,960	15,992	249	1	21	-
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	6,136	67,916	498	252	25	10
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified (b)	4,620	722	2,328	12	6,743	-
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>252,014</i>	<i>331,015</i>	<i>212,557</i>	<i>99,130</i>	<i>116,541</i>	<i>38,473</i>
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	69,318	544	5,129	109	927	460
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>321,331</b>	<b>331,559</b>	<b>217,686</b>	<b>99,239</b>	<b>117,468</b>	<b>38,932</b>

(a) Included in Division 9A. (b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

Division No.	Italy		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	-	-	3,777	-	1,982	-	22,313	-	4,419	-
01	1,548	489	295,043	36	81,682	-	15,396	-	9,837	-
02	9	2,479	40,828	1	741	-	3,699	-	13,790	-
03	1,748	310	111,190	14,619	37	2,583	205	-	499	11,431
04	3,435	577	252,707	621	3,906	16	26,615	-	50,380	60
05	472	3,739	14,071	1,120	15	623	1,113	-	4,054	378
06	39	143	226,140	2,168	47,936	-	126	-	59,028	31
07	-	912	8,137	1,505	-	5	-	-	5,063	9,231
08	-	89	20,860	494	10	-	1,363	-	1,981	483
09	1	351	203	1,312	4	130	93	-	694	233
11	2	5,601	523	337	8	7	224	-	270	1
12	-	14	-	5	-	2,430	-	-	-	-
21	82,274	1	49,299	-	15,348	-	-	-	90	-
22	3,781	17	371	36	185	-	-	-	41	2
23	-	1	57	2,279	-	-	-	-	129	27,760
24	25	10	92,906	80	-	-	-	-	-	29,042
25	-	-	-	333	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	129,387	229	426,064	9,635	76,792	19	-	-	15,199	150
27	842	776	49,369	14,380	5,140	62	-	-	1,223	-
28	32,631	-	1,023,967	923	57,889	-	-	31	73,185	41
29	2,712	334	7,364	1,225	1,098	365	61	-	975	265
32	45,818	-	1,082,861	548	73,261	-	-	-	76	-
33	-	34,328	11,705	1,508	-	-	-	159,539	3,829	7,244
34	(a)	-	(a)	14	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	-
41	184	-	19,390	-	16,281	-	4	-	2,043	-
42	-	623	7	64	1	223	28	-	10	14,892
43	-	2	1,081	180	53	118	8	-	489	1,804
51	5	4,997	9,001	53,127	1,005	2,127	-	-	343	349
52	11	610	3,234	23,534	734	102	-	-	1,808	60
53	1	868	219	4,687	1,179	40	-	-	889	46
54	78	2,316	2,549	4,917	950	535	90	-	3,740	268
55	8	719	1,980	868	372	106	26	-	1,645	63
56	-	3	3	144	-	-	-	-	75	-

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79—continued

(\$'000)

Division No.	Italy		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
57	-	8	-	62	1	-	-	-	-	-
58	23	4,662	371	47,002	1,085	435	7	-	2,219	788
59	2	514	8,287	8,495	641	46	33	-	734	61
61	21,897	1,506	788	902	190	912	-	-	222	23
62	4	4,834	75	52,308	18	5,805	-	-	88	2,403
63	3	1,266	81	1,015	6	1,514	1	-	80	5,204
64	3	7,019	263	32,502	-	1,912	248	-	4,078	199
65	1,127	20,045	14,780	163,765	1,463	28,699	1	-	891	13,730
66	102	27,744	26,102	49,394	534	4,298	173	-	2,414	231
67	6,664	901	29,913	147,881	33,616	17,073	192	-	13,705	16
68	18,312	2,216	72,987	5,729	19,928	16	236	-	17,344	2,017
69	299	8,816	7,424	60,256	74	6,089	514	-	4,404	2,875
71	23	4,449	387	57,714	68	1,137	31	-	862	15
72	1,121	37,522	2,053	87,431	261	161	23	-	4,352	448
73	16	6,700	324	37,568	54	105	250	-	896	25
74	816	27,866	2,916	104,775	131	374	633	-	3,060	8,689
75	324	21,379	1,068	113,541	175	283	-	-	872	1
76	2	527	701	208,640	16	6,974	73	-	1,605	1,523
77	187	28,803	822	161,677	349	1,758	982	-	2,376	1,055
78	890	26,836	1,149	727,662	1,952	1,001	251	-	2,840	136
79	159	1,579	12,624	37,406	119	939	12	-	912	27
81	13	2,849	2	3,053	-	66	4	-	14	155
82	43	10,809	115	2,650	-	1,373	18	-	50	1,275
83	2	3,275	132	848	4	3,524	-	-	22	114
84	12	8,743	1,320	5,836	-	22,275	18	-	142	2,869
85	1	14,981	3	905	-	4,820	-	-	15	2,203
87	573	2,463	2,249	29,271	578	536	22	-	956	152
88	210	4,712	1,451	61,025	47	1,421	74	-	706	134
89	247	26,651	2,738	69,258	26	12,552	168	-	1,219	1,044
9A (b)	391	492	160,523	1,115	4	76	3	-	2,341	620
	<b>358,486</b>	<b>370,706</b>	<b>4,106,551</b>	<b>2,420,386</b>	<b>447,950</b>	<b>135,664</b>	<b>75,334</b>	-	<b>325,221</b>	<b>151,864</b>
9B	239	2,023	4,599	5,567	615	29	565	-	5,385	699
	<b>358,726</b>	<b>372,728</b>	<b>4,111,151</b>	<b>2,425,953</b>	<b>488,566</b>	<b>135,693</b>	<b>75,899</b>	<b>159,569</b>	<b>330,606</b>	<b>152,563</b>

(a) Included in Division 9A. (b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

Division No.	Description	Netherlands		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	-	-	2,164	11,722	344	-
01	Meat and meat preparations	10,775	-	920	1,780	36,599	-
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	-	1,878	280	6,455	4,516	-
03	Fish and fish preparations	639	1,390	1,754	11,001	306	967
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	23	1,038	6,795	3,659	32,867	-
05	Fruit and vegetables	2,740	1,595	12,368	14,404	3,032	9
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	2	318	21,978	2,349	7,225	-
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	5	15,448	411	611	1,283	52,349
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	740	10	348	65	1,863	-
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	-	539	520	2,096	3,364	-
11	Beverages	10	294	1,675	257	2,740	154
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	-	11,269	137	85	4,744	1,077
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	1,928	-	2,568	80	3	-
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	5,452	4	871	97	44	-
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	-	595	2,245	109	23	3,776
24	Wood, timber and cork	1,228	19	1,344	15,620	2	1,971
25	Pulp and waste paper	-	5	279	31,724	14	-
26	Textile fibres and their waste	27,403	1,647	1,861	22,965	1,373	1
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	685	201	2,684	576	534	-
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	28,296	119	43,041	2,979	37	257
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,633	324	1,843	3,976	192	32
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	46,362	26	267	653	5	-
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	-	1,019	137,138	76	18,664	739
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(a)	12	(a)	-	(a)	-
41	Animal oils and fats	5,997	3	20	65	2,605	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	552	220	409	45	470	510
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	-	3,004	175	53	624	-
51	Chemical elements and compounds	1,943	8,709	12,514	331	634	-
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	596	763	7,997	145	769	-
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	106	1,483	5,894	2,517	1,242	-
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,067	2,558	27,688	1,962	2,007	1

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79—continued  
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Netherlands		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	12	1,011	5,110	5,180	6,078	-
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	-	709	1,063	281	671	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	-	-	1,226	-	463	-
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	9	9,761	22,530	5,389	2,148	9
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	70	6,809	5,041	782	2,104	-
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	512	47	1,589	7,047	83	-
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	-	863	1,549	1,402	1,498	-
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	3	199	1,602	6,688	699	3,784
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	4	5,337	6,590	45,506	7,481	12
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	78	6,494	24,694	46,651	2,511	1
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	360	1,982	9,121	6,759	4,032	182
67	Iron and steel	264	484	60,880	2,051	14,081	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	34,283	130	48,911	4,536	1,711	7
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	461	2,174	21,849	16,605	13,267	123
71	Machinery (except electric)	21	2,519	7,621	857	5,076	491
72	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	785	13,648	14,538	9,835	14,573	18
73	Transport equipment	21	375	2,809	1,795	1,240	-
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	215	5,058	27,332	13,073	10,957	26
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,106	16,568	10,409	335	4,205	14
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	397	3,368	2,469	1,141	3,634	13
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	525	18,803	16,938	28,584	9,937	13
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	58	426	72,030	18,656	7,690	15
79	Other transport equipment	101	8,963	12,895	1,893	6,700	126
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	-	768	287	731	1,212	1
82	Furniture	-	343	1,046	11,550	1,926	6
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1	103	312	1,363	115	-
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	31	145	2,884	19,035	2,661	-
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	1	10	1,410	2,542	959	-
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,247	3,653	9,186	2,544	2,309	31
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	47	2,467	12,303	1,810	1,921	5
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	218	5,718	24,360	18,669	7,054	106
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified (b)	161	1,094	6,699	776	23,201	2,052
	Total merchandise	180,176	174,520	735,471	422,523	290,323	68,878
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	1,854	394	14,815	2,327	3,630	613
	Grand total	182,030	174,915	750,286	424,850	293,954	69,491

(a) Included in Division 9A. (b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

Div. No.	Saudi Arabia		Singapore Republic of		United Kingdom		United States of America		U.S.S.R.	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	26,829	-	4,411	-	25	4,529	1,850	1,123	-	-
01	32,953	-	16,339	16	57,390	872	816,298	33	13,673	-
02	27,860	-	7,088	-	397	660	7,424	891	2,313	-
03	273	-	1,030	1,774	282	11,000	60,986	14,419	-	839
04	25,532	-	25,905	211	2,991	2,551	875	1,104	15,261	-
05	1,283	-	13,978	207	24,880	3,015	4,573	15,548	1	-
06	528	-	9,816	2	1,784	2,989	24,311	1,233	-	-
07	25	-	2,487	4,760	65	12,258	63	4,681	-	3
08	289	-	3,207	87	117	212	918	2,068	-	-
09	387	-	549	657	188	2,813	932	4,189	-	-
11	128	-	701	8	1,583	28,584	2,351	3,800	5	-
12	-	-	25	14	-	3,562	8	26,757	-	-
21	-	-	18	-	6,973	165	2,237	1,216	185	92
22	-	-	127	340	134	9	350	441	-	-
23	-	-	5	5,314	2	1,444	33	8,544	-	-

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1978-79—continued

(\$'000)

Div. No.	Saudi Arabia		Singapore Republic of		United Kingdom		United States of America		U.S.S.R.	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
24	-	-	2	5,009	4,695	385	565	37,880	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	10,145	-	-
26	1	-	56	23	44,383	5,720	39,423	13,700	190,044	-
27	-	-	2,745	106	5,674	1,833	2,822	15,435	-	53
28	813	-	3,803	46	75,256	493	434,952	1,573	36,494	-
29	129	-	558	1,073	3,737	2,671	3,557	8,179	39	17
32	-	-	5	-	51,112	27	14,901	237	-	-
33	2	359,497	14,490	167,367	9	2,779	42,122	27,766	-	-
34	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	1	(a)	87	(a)	-
41	-	-	1,416	-	1,085	73	583	355	-	-
42	5	-	4	1,965	261	47	-	10,280	-	-
43	7	-	99	279	484	519	501	1,755	-	-
51	1	-	370	56	1,446	40,135	144	109,772	-	13
52	30	-	1,852	52	98	13,966	4,522	50,497	742	1,786
53	13	-	2,454	142	338	16,440	84	14,969	-	-
54	5	-	1,742	77	7,813	33,768	636	26,315	-	48
55	64	-	1,955	656	206	10,795	362	21,625	-	4
56	1	-	4	9	-	227	-	13,482	-	-
57	-	-	91	-	4	3,659	65	2,230	-	-
58	65	-	3,636	2,791	111	60,494	318	76,522	-	7
59	10	-	1,854	109	943	39,942	25,119	72,043	-	-
61	4	-	689	25	1,090	5,735	366	1,508	-	3
62	-	-	263	384	288	25,250	233	27,506	-	4
63	-	-	805	2,487	175	1,725	323	2,143	-	6
64	539	-	3,100	748	168	21,144	752	73,637	-	-
65	50	-	1,054	9,217	806	77,034	999	96,046	-	1,135
66	68	-	5,949	2,574	3,361	42,600	8,464	31,165	-	10
67	85	-	16,183	1,812	428	23,095	28,331	20,825	-	-
68	177	-	15,846	1	204,961	11,845	84,060	13,636	-	-
69	2,060	-	8,467	2,266	3,204	59,757	10,891	71,445	-	5
71	4	-	1,468	1,521	949	100,495	3,442	148,295	6	26
72	1,157	-	6,466	1,003	5,594	107,303	13,621	334,160	12	1,035
73	358	-	2,245	996	411	15,942	1,126	21,296	-	447
74	445	-	7,356	2,205	4,262	113,402	10,540	252,729	-	154
75	130	-	1,108	1,323	1,823	27,162	9,299	228,611	3	-
76	184	-	994	8,362	1,001	10,957	1,595	44,329	-	-
77	1,595	-	3,490	4,032	5,276	80,055	6,066	140,240	-	26
78	363	-	3,476	279	1,972	141,830	8,096	204,976	-	67
79	-	-	33,052	21,911	3,746	20,207	31,976	454,963	-	-
81	3	-	148	359	526	4,968	43	3,593	-	24
82	17	-	238	3,906	160	7,720	339	5,339	-	28
83	-	-	95	305	35	1,267	48	1,126	-	-
84	159	-	781	1,341	232	20,280	2,568	5,104	-	-
85	-	-	101	503	11	4,604	27	1,032	-	-
87	78	-	2,142	505	5,583	36,939	11,551	109,682	11	160
88	98	-	6,095	897	2,616	27,169	6,436	79,412	1	316
89	161	-	5,573	14,388	6,561	156,305	8,572	181,596	-	642
9A(b)	1,303	-	864	589	6,803	31,580	15,803	53,169	-	185
	126,270	-	250,869	277,089	556,511	1,485,007	1,759,530	3,208,460	258,792	7,131
9B	49	-	12,941	599	15,906	7,396	22,249	17,159	5,831	466
	126,319	359,497	263,810	277,688	572,417	1,492,404	1,781,779	3,225,619	264,622	7,597

(a) Included in Division 9A. (b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

NOTE: For description of Div. No. see page 678-9.

**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.

**STORES LOADED ON BOARD OVERSEAS VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT, 1976-77 TO 1978-79**  
(S'000)

<i>Stores</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco . . . . .	1,749	1,536	1,659
Fuel, lubricating oil and lubricants . . . . .	189,688	203,566	226,587
Foodstuffs for human consumption—			
Meats . . . . .	2,210	3,306	3,182
Sugar . . . . .	18	9	15
Milk and cream, preserved . . . . .	62	84	90
Butter . . . . .	94	167	107
Cheese . . . . .	69	108	121
Eggs in shell . . . . .	231	368	284
Seafoods . . . . .	627	823	642
Prepared grains . . . . .	200	465	364
Vegetables . . . . .	699	1,324	1,281
Fruit . . . . .	334	442	362
Tea . . . . .	12	21	18
Other . . . . .	1,691	2,315	1,338
Fodder . . . . .	192	218	1,223
Alcoholic beverages . . . . .	3,708	4,029	4,281
Other ships' stores . . . . .	8,275	10,207	8,651
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>209,857</b>	<b>228,985</b>	<b>250,206</b>

**Overseas trade by State**

The following table shows the value of exports and imports for each State and Territory.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY STATE, 1978-79**  
(S'000)

<i>State(a)</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
New South Wales . . . . .	3,772,411	5,759,568
Victoria . . . . .	2,702,452	4,693,538
Queensland . . . . .	3,284,745	1,027,772
South Australia . . . . .	926,222	865,863
Western Australia . . . . .	2,826,592	1,160,984
Tasmania . . . . .	513,148	140,652
Northern Territory . . . . .	217,784	96,644
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	3,980	6,536
<b>Grand Total</b> . . . . .	<b>14,247,333</b>	<b>13,751,559</b>

(a) For imports: State in which entry was lodged. The State of lodgement is not necessarily the State in which the goods were discharged or consumed. For exports: State is State of origin of Australian produce and State of final shipment of re-exported goods. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Because of this change in the basis on which statistics by State are derived, figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods, see 662.

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

The following table shows the value of total import clearances, total dutiable clearances, and the customs duties collected, together with the ratio of total dutiable clearances to total clearances.

**TOTAL IMPORT CLEARANCES, DUTIABLE CLEARANCES, AND CUSTOMS DUTIES**

	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77(a)</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>
Total import clearances . . . . . S'000	6,015,035	7,976,280	8,174,645	10,304,756	11,122,041	13,667,307
Total dutiable clearances . . . . . "	2,329,826	3,029,747	3,224,861	4,022,198	3,978,180	4,435,424
Total customs duties collected . . . . . "	621,864	857,386	950,150	1,172,424	1,145,181	1,378,856
Ratio of dutiable clearances to total clearance . . . . . per cent	38.7	38.0	39.4	39.0	35.8	32.5
Ratio of duties collected to dutiable clearances . . . . . "	26.7	28.3	29.5	29.1	28.8	31.1

(a) Clearance figures from 1976-77 are not comparable with previous years because of the change in the basis of valuation (see page 662).

## 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 Bureau of Customs, it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of customs and excise revenue are shown in Chapter 22, Public Finance. The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc. on which excise duty was paid in Australia.

## QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL EXCISABLE GOODS ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID: AUSTRALIA

Article	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Article	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre		'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Beer . . . . .	1,891,229	1,923,387	1,887,313	Petrol—			
	'000	'000	'000	Aviation gasoline (by-law)(a)	56,381	64,108	76,529
	1 al	1 al	1 al	Aviation gasoline—Other(a)	111	—	6,538
Spirits—				Gasoline . . . . .	13,774,739	14,214,250	14,793,982
Brandy . . . . .	2,755	2,845	2,384	<i>Total petrol</i> . . . . .	13,831,231	14,278,358	14,877,050
Gin . . . . .	731	695	558	Mineral turpentine . . . . .	—	—	—
Whisky . . . . .	671	633	441	Aviation turbine kerosene(a)	942,638	1,019,474	1,089,716
Rum . . . . .	1,529	1,750	1,635	Other kerosene . . . . .	5,000	—	—
Liqueurs . . . . .	298	296	268	Diesel fuel (as defined by by-law)	1,552,161	1,674,390	1,915,269
Vodka . . . . .	760	827	656		doz. packs	doz. packs	doz. packs
Flavoured spirituous liquors	243	263	211		'000	'000	'000
Other . . . . .	10	101	9	Playing cards . . . . .	127	132	140
<i>Total spirits (potable)</i> . . . . .	6,998	7,410	6,163		'000	'000	'000
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	Cigarette papers and tubes . . . . .	3,706,945	3,150,190	3,323,630
Tobacco . . . . .	2,097	1,944	1,841		matches	matches	matches
Cigars . . . . .	93	82	80		'000	'000	'000
Cigarettes—machine-made . . . . .	27,846	27,867	26,670	Matches . . . . .	26,655,026	25,739,447	23,495,320
					'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
				Coal . . . . .	63,982	68,398	69,508
					'000 doz	'000 doz	'000 doz
				Canned fruit . . . . .	6,752	7,030	6,824
					containers	containers	containers

(a) Includes supplies to Commonwealth Government on which excise was paid.

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Surveys of foreign 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 foreign investment in enterprises in Australia and in Australian public authority securities repayable in Australian currency, as well as statistics of Australian investment in enterprises abroad 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 foreign 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 or parent enterprises. In this case they are included in the figures of investment in branches or subsidiaries. Non-resident deposits in, and foreign borrowings by, Australian trading banks are excluded from foreign investment statistics and are included instead in the non-official monetary item in the balance of payments capital account.

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 on foreign investment is classified on a similar basis, i.e. it is classified to the country to which it is directly payable.

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

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

*Branches.* Offices in Australia of enterprises incorporated abroad or offices in separate foreign countries of enterprises incorporated in Australia. For the purposes of the survey, branches are included if the value of net liabilities to head office exceeds \$A10,000 or if the annual net profit or loss



exceeds \$A10,000. Australian branches of foreign enterprises *include* other Australian offices of foreign enterprises where a branch register is maintained in Australia, but *exclude* enterprises in Australia which are incorporated abroad but which have no business operations in Australia other than an account with a bank in Australia. Foreign branches of enterprises in Australia *exclude* foreign enterprises which are incorporated in Australia but which have no business operations abroad other than an account with a foreign bank. However, the short-term assets represented by the bank accounts abroad are included as Australian portfolio investment abroad for those companies included in the surveys of foreign investment.

*Enterprises.* Incorporated and unincorporated businesses and other organisations including public enterprises, but *excluding* enterprises which have no business operations in a country other than an account with a bank in that country.

*Direct investment.* All investment in branches and subsidiaries by direct investors i.e. head offices of branches, direct shareholders in subsidiaries and other related enterprises.

*Foreign residents.* Any individual, enterprise or other organisation domiciled in a country other than Australia. Includes Norfolk Island and other external territories of Australia. Foreign branches and subsidiaries of enterprises in Australia are also regarded as being foreign residents.

*Portfolio investment and institutional loans.* Investment in enterprises other than direct investment, i.e. investment other than investment by related enterprises in branches and subsidiaries. Includes both corporate equities and borrowings.

*Subsidiaries.* An *Australian subsidiary* of a foreign enterprise is an enterprise in Australia, other than a branch, in which:

- (a) a single foreign resident (individual or enterprise) or a group of related enterprises in the one foreign country holds 25 per cent or more of the equity, or, if this condition does not apply,
- (b) residents of one foreign country combined hold 50 per cent or more of the equity, together with other enterprises in Australia in which the Australian subsidiary holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per cent of the equity.

A *foreign subsidiary* of an enterprise in Australia is a foreign enterprise other than a branch, in which an enterprise in Australia holds 25 per cent or more of the equity. In principal, foreign enterprises in which the combined Australian shareholding is 50 per cent or more would also be included, but it is not practicable to ascertain the total investment by Australian shareholders in individual foreign enterprises.

*Undistributed profits of subsidiaries.* Equity of direct investors in the net earnings of an enterprise during the year, less tax payable on those earnings and less dividends declared during the year whether relating to earnings of the same year or not. Net earnings are, in general, based on income for taxation purposes. However, certain deductions allowable for taxation purposes (e.g. mining and petroleum exploration expenditure, Export Market Development Allowance, Investment Allowance for Manufacturing Plant, previous year's losses, etc.) are not deducted in calculating net earnings. Undistributed profits of Australian subsidiaries also include undistributed income accruing to the subsidiary from related enterprises in Australia.

*Unremitted profits of branches.* Net earnings (after tax) during the year, less remittances of earnings to the head office during the year, irrespective of the year to which the earnings relate. Net earnings of branches are, in general, similar to those for subsidiaries. Also included is undistributed income accruing to the branch of other enterprises related to the branch.

More details on foreign investment in Australia and Australian investment abroad are contained in the annual publication *Foreign Investment, Australia* (5305.0).

### Foreign investment in enterprises in Australia and income payable on foreign investment in enterprises in Australia

The inflow of foreign investment in enterprises in Australia in recent years is shown in the next three tables.

#### INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT (\$ million)

Year	<i>Direct investment</i>				Total	<i>Portfolio investment and institutional loans</i>	Total
	<i>Undistributed income</i>		<i>Other direct investment</i>				
	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Subsidiaries</i>	<i>Branch liabilities to head office</i>	<i>Other (a)</i>			
1972-73	41	258	42	50	391	102	494
1973-74	21	402	-	189	612	-134	478
1974-75	15	228	16	393	652	242	894
1975-76	177	434	11	-42	579	206	785
1976-77	41	619	49	365	1,074	488	1,562
1977-78	113	524	59	313	1,008	268	1,276

(a) Includes for subsidiaries: corporate equities, intercompany indebtedness and borrowings; and for branches: borrowings from related foreign enterprises other than the head office.

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

#### INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA, BY COUNTRY (\$ million)

Year	<i>EEC</i>						Total
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	
1972-73	121	51	89	6	51	176	494
1973-74	96	83	189	18	77	14	478
1974-75	115	157	355	17	67	183	894
1975-76	279	12	364	15	101	14	785
1976-77	360	267	624	70	175	66	1,562
1977-78	368	63	621	-4	191	38	1,276

(a) Includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

#### INFLOW OF DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA, BY INDUSTRY GROUP (\$ million)

Year	<i>Primary production(a)</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other industries</i>	Total
1972-73	69	84	239	391
1973-74	64	247	300	612
1974-75	65	285	303	652
1975-76	26	231	323	579
1976-77	-53	485	641	1,074
1977-78	57	360	591	1,008

(a) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying and oil exploration and production.

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

The next three tables show investment income payable abroad by enterprises in Australia.

**INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA, BY TYPE OF INCOME**  
(\$ million)

Year	<i>Income payable abroad on direct investment</i>					Total	<i>Income payable abroad on portfolio investment and institutional loans</i>	Total
	<i>Distributed income</i>				Total			
	<i>Undistributed income</i>	<i>Remitted profits of branches</i>	<i>Dividends payable</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>				
1972-73 . . . . .	300	92	203	107	702	150	852	
1973-74 . . . . .	424	104	208	110	847	163	1,010	
1974-75 . . . . .	243	152	204	133	732	207	939	
1975-76 . . . . .	611	157	248	130	1,146	242	1,388	
1976-77 . . . . .	660	290	248	123	1,321	254	1,575	
1977-78 . . . . .	636	318	286	112	1,352	290	1,642	

**INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY**  
(\$ million)

Year	<i>EEC</i>						Total
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	
1972-73 . . . . .	337	15	403	27	18	52	852
1973-74 . . . . .	383	14	491	27	19	76	1,010
1974-75 . . . . .	292	1	528	18	22	78	939
1975-76 . . . . .	483	53	648	47	43	113	1,388
1976-77 . . . . .	523	55	766	38	77	116	1,575
1977-78 . . . . .	598	63	800	-1	34	148	1,642

(a) Includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands. Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

**INCOME PAYABLE ON DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA, BY INDUSTRY GROUP**  
(\$ million)

Year	<i>Primary production(a)</i>	<i>Manu- facturing</i>	<i>Other industries</i>	Total
1972-73 . . . . .	184	281	237	702
1973-74 . . . . .	272	321	253	847
1974-75 . . . . .	303	272	158	732
1975-76 . . . . .	308	416	421	1,146
1976-77 . . . . .	341	546	434	1,321
1977-78 . . . . .	372	474	506	1,352

(a) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying and oil exploration and production.

**Australian investment in and investment income receivable from foreign enterprises**

The outflow of Australian investment in enterprises in recent years and a classification by country in which the capital was invested are shown in the following two tables.

**OUTFLOW OF AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES, BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT**  
(\$ million)

Year	<i>Direct investment</i>						
	<i>Undistributed income</i>		<i>Other direct investment</i>			<i>Portfolio investment and institutional loans(a)</i>	
	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Subsidiaries</i>	<i>Branch liabilities to head office</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>
1972-73	-10	83	10	13	97	15	112
1973-74	-3	103	55	78	232	18	250
1974-75	-12	40	16	63	106	5	111
1975-76	2	62	10	85	160	20	180
1976-77	-1	100	24	109	233	3	235
1977-78	-19	104	27	58	170	8	178

(a) Prior to April 1975, excludes portfolio investment in Papua New Guinea other than some long-term trade credit and short-term assets; between April and December 1975, includes transactions with Papua New Guinea where amounts involved are denominated in Kina; from January 1976, includes all portfolio investment in Papua New Guinea.  
Minus sign (-) denotes repatriation of investment.

**OUTFLOW OF AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES, BY COUNTRY**  
(\$ million)

Year	<i>EEC</i>		<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>U.S.A. and Canada</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea(b)</i>	<i>ASEAN(c)</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>						
1972-73	-3	21	24	20	(d)	7	(e)42	112
1973-74	41	29	25	39	(d)	24	(e)91	250
1974-75	2	-1	51	9	-6	38	20	111
1975-76	30	8	11	43	50	11	27	180
1976-77	31	9	57	53	26	19	41	235
1977-78	68	-4	44	1	25	23	21	178

(a) Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands. (b) See footnote (a) in preceding table. (c) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. (d) Not available for publication. (e) Includes Papua New Guinea.

Minus sign (-) denotes repatriation of investment.

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

**INCOME RECEIVABLE ON AUSTRALIAN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES, BY TYPE OF INCOME(a)**  
(\$ million)

Year	<i>Distributed income</i>					
	<i>Undistributed income</i>		<i>Remitted profits of branches</i>	<i>Dividends of subsidiaries</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Subsidiaries</i>				
1972-73	-10	83	16	34	2	125
1973-74	-3	103	18	68	1	187
1974-75	-12	40	23	60	3	113
1975-76	2	62	22	46	5	137
1976-77	-1	100	24	60	7	190
1977-78	-19	104	33	109	3	231

(a) Details are not available of income receivable in Australia on either portfolio investment and institutional loans or on Australian holdings of foreign government securities.  
Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

**INCOME RECEIVABLE ON AUSTRALIAN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES, BY COUNTRIES<sup>(a)</sup>**  
(**\$ million**)

Year	EEC		New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua New Guinea	ASEAN	Other countries	Total
	U.K.	Other <sup>(b)</sup>						
1972-73 . . . . .	19	-	21	3	(c)	4	(d)78	125
1973-74 . . . . .	25	-	35	2	(c)	6	(d)118	187
1974-75 . . . . .	17	-7	29	4	(c)	9	(d)61	113
1975-76 . . . . .	24	2	34	7	(c)	9	(d)61	137
1976-77 . . . . .	34	-3	54	8	39	17	42	190
1977-78 . . . . .	30	-6	59	3	58	21	66	231

(a) Details are not available of income receivable in Australia on either portfolio investment and institutional loans or on Australian holdings of foreign government securities. (b) Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands. (c) Not available for publication—included in 'Other countries'. (d) Includes Papua New Guinea.

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Broadly speaking the balance of payments is a statistical statement designed to provide a systematic record of economic transactions between residents of a country and residents of the rest of the world (non-residents). Such a record is essential to the examination of influences which external factors have on the domestic economy. These estimates have always assumed a particular importance in Australia as the Australian economy is subject to fairly large fluctuations in export income and is also affected in important respects by variations in the level of foreign investment and the demand for imports.

Detailed estimates and a description of the various items included are provided in the annual publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0). Somewhat less detailed estimates of the principal current account items and capital movements are published in the quarterly publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5302.0), and summary statement of the main balance of payments aggregates, *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5301.0), is issued monthly.

Transactions are recorded in the balance of payments when ownership of goods changes, services are rendered, income (interest and dividends) becomes payable, transfer payments are made and ownership of financial assets changes. The Australian balance of payments is divided into a current account and a capital account, the former covering transactions in goods, services and property income and unrequited transfers and the latter covering transactions in financial claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world.

The balance of payments is a double entry accounting statement based on rules of debit and credit so that, conceptually, credits should exactly offset debits. However, errors and omissions in the estimates and timing discrepancies in the recording of transactions and their offsets occur. It is therefore necessary, to preserve the identity between the two accounts, to introduce a balancing item which, although it is included in the capital account, reflects errors, omissions and timing discrepancies in both the current and capital accounts.

#### Current account

The current account is sub-divided into transactions in goods and invisibles. Transactions in goods consist of exports and imports, the difference between the two being the balance of trade. Exports and imports comprise all movable goods which undergo a change of ownership between residents and non-residents. Recorded trade statistics based on customs entries provide the basic source of data; however these have to be adjusted in respect of valuation, timing and coverage to bring them to a balance of payments basis. In brief, these adjustments include deducting those goods from recorded trade which, although they have crossed the customs frontier, have not changed ownership, and adding to the recorded trade figures those goods which have changed ownership but have not crossed the customs frontier. Goods crossing the customs frontier without changing ownership for the purpose of sale at a later date (e.g. consignment goods) are removed from trade data and added back later when they are sold. Recorded imports, which are recorded at the value for duty for customs purposes are also adjusted to reflect the transactions value required for the balance of payments.

Invisibles transactions include the sale and purchase of services, property income receivable from and payable to overseas, and transfer payments, both government and private. In most cases, credit entries represent the receipt of foreign exchange and debit entries the payment of foreign exchange,

although there are some exceptions to this general rule: undistributed income, for example, is included as an imputed transaction in both the current and capital accounts, and transfers in kind (e.g. aid in the form of food shipments) also occur which do not result in movements of foreign exchange. The item gold production (net) also requires an explanation. Prior to 1976, this item measured the net value of gold exported (excluded from visible trade items exports and imports) plus the value of newly won gold monetised i.e. retained by the Reserve Bank as part of Australia's official reserve assets. Following the removal of restrictions on the private ownership of, and transactions in gold, this separate item has been discontinued and non-monetary gold transactions have been included in merchandise trade as from 1 January 1976. After this date, all monetisation or demonetisation of gold by the Reserve Bank will, if they occur, be covered in the monetary sector of the capital account.

Sources of data for the invisibles items vary. They include ABS surveys (transportation, defence expenditure, remitted profits, dividends and interest), data from trading banks on foreign exchange transactions (travel, miscellaneous services, royalties and copyrights, most private transfers), and data from government departments (government overseas receipts and expenditure, interest on public authority debt, foreign aid, social security cash benefits).

The balance on current account gives the net result of the trade and invisibles transactions and is derived by summing the balance of trade, invisible credits and invisible debits.

### **Capital account**

The capital account records those transactions which represent changes in financial assets or liabilities between residents of Australia and the rest of the world. They include government loan-raising overseas, investment by foreign residents in Australian enterprises, the investment by Australian residents in foreign enterprises, and changes in the level of Australia's foreign reserves.

In the capital account, transactions are recorded on a net basis. Credit entries 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 classified primarily by the sector of the Australian party to the transaction, the primary distinction being between the non-monetary and monetary sectors, the former being sub-classified into 'Government' and 'Private' and the latter into 'Non-official' and 'Official'. Government sector transactions include transactions by Commonwealth, State and local governments with the exception of government banks (which are classified in the monetary sector) and certain public trading enterprises. Private sector transactions include transactions by all resident enterprises and individuals except that deposits with and loans to Australian monetary institutions are excluded. The monetary sector covers transactions involving Australian banking institutions with separate classification of official and non-official transactions.

The government sector covers transactions by non-residents in government securities domiciled overseas and in Australia, and the changes in Australia's assets with and liabilities to international development institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank. Also included are other government transactions which 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 and government shipping and airline enterprises 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, overseas investment in Australian enterprises, Australian investment abroad, and trade credit transactions not elsewhere included are the broad categories of capital flows separately distinguished. The figures for trade credit not elsewhere included represent mainly short term changes in export and import indebtedness of Australian marketing authorities and other private enterprises.

The monetary sector covers the transactions of official monetary institutions which consist of changes in official reserve assets (gold, special drawing rights in the IMF, reserve position in the IMF and foreign exchange) the allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs) and other transactions of the Reserve Bank including those with the IMF. The item allocation of SDRs (item 19.3) is the counterpart to the change in official reserve assets due to the allocation to Australia of SDRs by the IMF. 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. Of the transactions of non-official monetary institutions the changes in liabilities incurred on account of overseas borrowings and in the foreign currency balances held as assets are the most significant.

The balancing item includes errors and omissions and timing differences, referred to on page 687.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**  
(**\$ million**)

	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>						
<b>Goods—</b>						
1 Exports f.o.b.(a)	9,408	-	11,404	-	12,042	-
2 Imports f.o.b.(a)	-	7,924	-	10,345	-	11,165
<i>Balance of trade</i>	<i>1,484</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,059</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>877</i>	<i>-</i>
<b>Invisibles—</b>						
3 Gold production (net)(b)	23	-	-	-	-	-
4 Transportation—						
4.1 Freight on imports(c)	-	802	-	1,034	-	1,076
4.2 Expenditure of overseas carriers	693	-	813	-	814	-
4.3 Other transportation	348	804	425	964	502	1,059
5 Travel	233	509	278	510	325	551
6 Government—						
6.1 Australian government—						
6.11 Defence expenditure	-	57	-	62	-	67
6.12 Other expenditure	-	118	-	127	-	156
6.13 Services to non-residents	23	-	24	-	23	-
6.2 Foreign governments expenditure	55	-	64	-	70	-
7 Miscellaneous—						
7.1 Business expenses	69	140	52	109	59	187
7.2 Other	67	114	42	146	96	212
8 Property income—						
8.1 Direct investment—						
8.11 Undistributed	64	611	99	660	85	637
8.12 Distributed	73	585	91	661	146	716
8.2 Interest on government loans	-	85	-	114	-	162
8.3 Royalties and copyrights	8	75	13	57	10	81
8.4 Other	186	251	154	269	113	314
9 Government transfers—						
9.1 Papua New Guinea	-	239	-	244	-	237
9.2 Other foreign aid	-	132	-	145	-	179
9.3 Social security cash benefits	-	18	-	26	-	36
10 Private transfers—						
10.1 Migrants' funds	149	115	133	102	132	97
10.2 Social security cash benefits	29	-	29	-	28	-
10.3 Other	181	198	114	188	242	270
<b>Balance on current account</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,515</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

## OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—*continued*  
(\$ million)

	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)</b>						
<b>Government—</b>						
11 Government securities—						
11.1 Domiciled overseas . . . . .	126	-	357	-	1,612	-
11.2 Domiciled in Australia . . . . .	-	79	17	-	35	-
12 International development institutions . . . . .	-	25	-	35	-	38
13 Other government transactions . . . . .	-	150	-	188	-	91
<b>Private—</b>						
14 Overseas investment in Australian companies—						
14.1 Direct investment—						
14.11 Undistributed income . . . . .	611	-	660	-	637	-
14.12 Other . . . . .	-	31	414	-	371	-
14.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans . . . . .	206	-	488	-	268	-
15 Australian investment overseas—						
15.1 Direct investment—						
15.11 Undistributed income . . . . .	-	64	-	99	-	85
15.12 Other . . . . .	-	96	-	134	-	85
15.2 Portfolio investment . . . . .	-	21	-	10	-	3
16 Other private investment . . . . .	1	-	13	-	1	2
17 Trade credit n.e.i.—						
17.1 Marketing authorities . . . . .	120	-	111	-	-	208
17.2 Other . . . . .	-	10	132	-	-	76
<b>Monetary—</b>						
18 Non-official monetary institutions—						
18.1 Changes in liabilities—						
18.11 Borrowing overseas . . . . .	-	27	18	-	63	-
18.12 Other liabilities . . . . .	-	7	41	-	-	53
18.2 Changes in assets—						
18.21 Advances to non-residents . . . . .	-	9	15	-	3	-
18.22 Foreign currency balances . . . . .	19	-	-	44	-	19
19 Official monetary institutions—						
19.1 Changes in liabilities—						
19.11 Use of IMF credit . . . . .	-	-	309	-	-	90
19.12 Other liabilities . . . . .	-	28	-	10	158	-
19.2 Changes in official reserve assets . . . . .	1,053	-	190	-	474	-
19.3 Allocation of SDR's . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.4 Other transactions . . . . .	-	4	2	-	-	-
Balancing item . . . . .	-	457	-	220	-	357
<b>Balance on capital account . . . . .</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>-</b>

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect timing, coverage and valuation. (b) Estimates cover period up to 31 December 1975 after which date the treatment of gold transactions in the balance of payments has changed. (c) Freight payable overseas only. Total freight and insurance on imports, whether payable overseas or in Australia, is estimated at \$954 million in 1975-76 and \$1,241 million in 1976-77 and \$1,314 million in 1977-78.



**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS**  
(*\$ million*)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT(a)</b>			
<b>Exports f.o.b.(b)–</b>			
United States of America	867	982	1,241
Canada	243	280	276
United Kingdom	398	517	468
European Economic Community(c)	1,032	1,322	1,239
Japan	3,189	3,937	3,878
New Zealand	439	553	566
ASEAN	624	746	835
Papua New Guinea	163	190	227
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	748	771	991
Other countries	1,706	2,108	2,320
<i>Total exports</i>	<i>9,408</i>	<i>11,404</i>	<i>12,042</i>
<b>Imports f.o.b.(b)–</b>			
United States of America	-1,640	-2,145	-2,422
Canada	-194	-287	-272
United Kingdom	-1,042	-1,140	-1,267
European Economic Community(c)	-1,061	-1,519	-1,497
Japan	-1,558	-2,117	-2,103
New Zealand	-238	-314	-353
ASEAN	-313	-424	-546
Papua New Guinea	-35	-79	-73
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	-107	-150	-168
Other countries	-1,737	-2,169	-2,465
<i>Total imports</i>	<i>-7,924</i>	<i>-10,345</i>	<i>-11,165</i>
<b>Invisibles (net)–</b>			
United States of America	-843	-1,054	-1,169
Canada	-62	-52	-10
United Kingdom	-763	-910	-1,072
European Economic Community(c)	-231	-259	-307
Japan	-59	-101	-61
New Zealand	23	39	38
ASEAN	-164	-162	-185
Papua New Guinea	-112	-137	-119
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	-5	5	-3
Other countries	-417	-456	-503
Gold production	23	-	-
<i>Total invisibles (net)</i>	<i>-2,610</i>	<i>-3,086</i>	<i>-3,391</i>
<b>Balance on current account–</b>			
United States of America	-1,617	-2,216	-2,350
Canada	-13	-60	-6
United Kingdom	-1,408	-1,534	-1,870
European Economic Community(c)	-259	-457	-565
Japan	1,572	1,720	1,715
New Zealand	223	278	251
ASEAN	147	160	104
Papua New Guinea	16	-26	35
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	637	626	820
Other countries	-447	-517	-647
Gold production	23	-	-
<b>Balance on current account</b>	<b>-1,126</b>	<b>-2,027</b>	<b>-2,515</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)(a)</b>			
<b>Non-monetary sector—</b>			
<b>Government capital movements—</b>			
United States of America	43	-61	193
Canada	-	1	-
United Kingdom	-54	-79	-31
European Economic Community(c)	-23	362	1,145
Japan	-	-8	172
New Zealand	-1	-	-
ASEAN	-6	-4	-6
Papua New Guinea	2	3	3
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	-	-	-
Other countries	-90	-61	42
<i>Total government capital movements</i>	<i>-128</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>1,518</i>
<b>Overseas investment in Australian companies—</b>			
United States of America	364	624	621
Canada	15	70	-5
United Kingdom	279	360	368
European Economic Community(c)	12	267	63
Japan	101	175	191
New Zealand	13	-15	25
ASEAN	22	-36	30
Papua New Guinea	2	-1	-
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	1	-1	8
Other countries	-24	119	-25
<i>Total overseas investment in Australian companies</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>1,562</i>	<i>1,276</i>
<b>Other private capital movements—</b>			
United States of America	-50	-11	24
Canada	1	20	-6
United Kingdom	-25	-15	-114
European Economic Community(c)	-8	39	-5
Japan	58	19	-24
New Zealand	8	-29	-74
ASEAN	-11	-18	-42
Papua New Guinea	-48	-19	-34
Centrally Planned Economies(d)	-4	69	-144
Other countries	10	-41	-41
<i>Total other private capital movements</i>	<i>-69</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-459</i>
<b>Total non-monetary sector transactions—</b>			
United States of America	357	552	839
Canada	16	90	-10
United Kingdom	200	267	223
European Economic Community(c)	-19	668	1,203
Japan	159	186	339
New Zealand	20	-44	-49
ASEAN	6	-58	-19
Papua New Guinea	-44	-17	-31
Central Planned Economies(d)	-3	68	-135
Other countries	-103	17	-25
<i>Total non-monetary sector transactions</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>1,727</i>	<i>2,336</i>
<b>Monetary sector transactions—</b>			
Net official monetary movements(e)	1,020	491	542
Non-official monetary sector transactions(e)	-25	30	-6
Balancing item(e)	-457	-220	-357
<b>Balance on capital account(e)</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,515</b>

(a) For current account entries minus sign (-) denotes a debit; for capital account items minus sign (-) denotes an increase in overseas assets or a decrease in liabilities to overseas. (b) The amounts shown represent recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect timing, coverage and valuation. (c) Excluding United Kingdom. (d) Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Mongolia, North Korea, Peoples Republic of China, Poland, Romania, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, U.S.S.R. (e) No regional split is available for these items.

**International reserves**

The following table shows Australia's official reserve assets as at 30 June for recent years.

**OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS(a)**

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

(\$ million)

	30 June		
	1977	1978	1979
Official reserve assets—			
Gold . . . . .	947	1,225	1,939
Special Drawing Rights . . . . .	27	113	195
Reserve position in IMF . . . . .	174	179	186
Foreign exchange—			
United States dollars . . . . .	1,312	727	612
Others . . . . .	851	982	952
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>3,312</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>3,885</b>

(a) SDRs, and Australia's reserve position in the IMF are based on the IMF basket valuation for the SDR, which is published in terms of US dollars crossed with the representative rate for the Australian dollar in terms of the US dollar. Gold is valued at the average London gold price for the month, converted to Australian dollars at the market rate of exchange applying on the last day of the month. The foreign currency value of all other overseas assets has been based, where applicable, on market quotations. Accrued interest is normally taken into account. Conversion to Australian dollar equivalent is based on market rates of exchange.

**FOREIGN CONTROL**

A program of studies of foreign control of key industries and economic activities in Australia has been undertaken. Studies have been completed for manufacturing, mining, mineral exploration other than for petroleum, petroleum exploration, registered financial corporations other than retailers, finance companies, general insurance, life insurance, tourist accommodation, accredited advertising agencies and research and experimental development (R and D). This program of foreign control studies was terminated in 1978, as part of the measures necessary to bring ABS activities within the resources available to it.

Brief explanatory notes and a summary of the main results of these studies are given below.

An enterprise in Australia has been classified to *foreign control* if a foreign resident investor (individual, company or group of related companies) or foreign controlled enterprise held at least 25 per cent of the paid-up value of its voting shares (or equivalent equity interest in the case of unincorporated enterprises), provided that there was no larger holding by an Australian controlled enterprise or Australian resident individual. This definition of foreign control includes cases where there was an equal holding by an Australian controlled enterprise or Australian resident individual. All enterprises not classified to foreign control have been classified to *Australian control*.

To obtain aggregate measures of the extent of foreign control of an industry (or economic activity), operations data for each statistical unit in that industry (economic activity) have been allocated wholly to the appropriate control category for that unit and the results summed over all units in the industry (economic activity).

In the following table the classification by country of foreign control is based on the country of domicile of the *immediate* foreign resident investor who held the controlling interest in the enterprise. This is not necessarily the country of ultimate control, since an immediate foreign resident investor may be an enterprise that is controlled by residents of another country.

## FOREIGN CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

Industry and period	Foreign/Aust. control measured in terms of	Foreign control				Australian control	Total	Total
		U.K.	U.S.A.	Other	Total			
Manufacturing 1972-73	value added	per cent 16.2	per cent 13.1	per cent 5.0	per cent 34.3	per cent 65.7	per cent 100.0	\$ million 10,746
Manufacturing industry—study of large enterprise groups 1975-76	value added	20.5	16.7	6.2	43.5	56.5	100.0	8,534
Mining 1976-77	value added	15.9	37.5	5.6	59.0	41.0	100.0	3,562
Mineral exploration other than for petroleum 1975-76	exploration expenditure	15.0	23.6	15.8	54.4	45.6	100.0	117
Petroleum exploration 1975-76	exploration expenditure	36.7	34.1	3.6	74.4	25.6	100.0	60
Registered financial corporations other than retailers 1976	total assets	14.2	17.1	2.5	33.8	66.2	100.0	25,172
Finance companies 1976	balances outstanding	17.9	26.5	3.8	48.2	51.8	100.0	13,254
General insurance business 1975-76	premiums received	26.0	2.7	9.1	37.8	62.2	100.0	2,846
Life insurance business 1976	premiums received	13.2	1.7	3.8	18.7	81.3	100.0	1,501
Tourist accommodation establishments 1973-74	total takings	1.2	0.7	2.3	4.3	95.7	100.0	1,361
Accredited advertising agencies 1974-75	turnover	6.4	44.5	—	50.9	49.1	100.0	464
R and D performed on account of private enterprises 1976-77	expenditure	21.2	23.5	7.5	52.3	47.7	100.0	156

## VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT CONSTANT PRICES

The following tables show annual values of Australian exports and imports of merchandise at constant (average 1974-75) prices. These estimates are compiled on the basis of recorded statistics of merchandise trade within the framework of the Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and the Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC). Quarterly figures in original and seasonally adjusted terms are published regularly in the publication *Exports and Imports of Merchandise at Constant Prices* (5421.0).

## Nature of measures

In concept, constant price estimates may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of each component transaction as the product of a quantity and a price, and then substituting, for each current period price, the average price of the corresponding item in the base year. There are, however, many transactions recorded in statistics of overseas trade for which it is not possible to apply such an approach. Some common examples of such transactions are those where quantity data are not recorded or where there is some doubt as to whether the commodity involved corresponds sufficiently to that for which a base year price has been calculated. In these cases it is necessary to make assumptions and approximations (e.g. revaluing by means of the price index which is considered to be most closely related to the commodity involved). The published estimates at constant prices should be viewed in the light of these approximations and should not be interpreted as precise quantitative measures.

The system of recording import values was changed from 1 July 1976. It has been estimated that, if the previous basis of valuation had been continued, the total value of imports would have been about 2 per cent higher at current prices than the recorded values on the new basis. The constant (average 1974-75) price estimates would be affected to a much lesser degree (refer page 662).

From 1978-79, exports and imports have been classified according to the new AECC and the new AICC respectively. These are based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2. The changes in the commodity classification have caused only two significant discontinuities in the published aggregates between 1977-78 and 1978-79, both being due to the reclassification of exports of alumina from division 51 of the superseded AECC to division 28 of the current AECC. The other published aggregates have not been significantly affected by the adoption of the new commodity classification.

**IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT AVERAGE 1974-75 PRICES**  
(\$ million)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	354	377	330	379	372	371
Fuels . . . . .	769	724	679	763	797	753
Basic materials . . . . .	539	433	409	441	427	453
Chemicals (incl. plastics) . . . . .	805	786	666	799	832	960
Textiles, fabrics, etc. . . . .	658	436	521	546	516	596
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	3,131	3,565	3,156	3,515	3,096	3,658
Other imports . . . . .	1,623	1,639	1,570	1,747	1,679	1,829
<b>Total imports of merchandise . . . . .</b>	<b>7,879</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>7,718</b>	<b>8,620</b>

**EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT AVERAGE 1974-75 PRICES**  
(\$ million)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79p
<b>Principal exports of rural origin—</b>						
Meat and meat preparations . . . . .	479	444	602	727	799	834
Cereal grains and cereal preparations . . . . .	975	1,460	1,460	1,535	1,794	1,277
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey . . . . .	600	661	664	841	813	613
Wool and sheep skins . . . . .	836	816	1,024	1,191	900	1,030
Other (dairy produce, fruit, etc.) . . . . .	461	399	471	526	460	498
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>4,252</b>
<b>Other exports—</b>						
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap . . . . .	1,168	1,202	1,177	1,218	1,207	1,634
Coal, coke and briquettes . . . . .	623	733	674	767	827	822
Metals, metal manufacturers, machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	1,448	1,551	1,433	1,504	1,486	1,743
Other exports . . . . .	1,311	1,275	1,333	1,414	1,545	1,346
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>5,545</b>
<b>Total exports of merchandise . . . . .</b>	<b>7,901</b>	<b>8,541</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>9,724</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>9,796</b>

### Further information

For detailed information see the Annual Bulletin of *Foreign Investment, Australia* (5305.0) also the other annual publications *Overseas Trade, Australia* (issued in two parts) (5409.0 and 5410.0), *Australian Exports, Country by Commodity* (5411.0), *Australian Imports, Country by Commodity* (5414.0), *Imports Cleared for Home Consumption* (issued in two parts) (5412.0 and 5413.0), *Exports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0), *Exports of Major Commodities and their Principal Markets, Australia* (5423.0), *Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0) and *Customs and Excise Revenue, Australia* (5427.0) and the annual publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0). Preliminary information is available in summary form in the statements *Balance of Payments, Australia—Quarterly Summary* (5302.0), *Foreign Investment—Preliminary* (annual) (5304.0), *Australian Overseas Trade—Exports and Imports* (5401.0) (monthly), *Overseas Trade, Australia—Exports by Commodity Divisions* (monthly) (5402.0), and *Overseas Trade, Australia—Imports by Commodity Divisions* (monthly) (5405.0). Current information is included in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics, Australia* (1304.0), the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (1305.0), and in more detail in *Exports, Australia* (monthly) (5404.0), *Imports, Australia* (monthly) (5406.0) and *Customs and Excise Revenue, Australia* (monthly) (5425.0). There are also the following additional publications: *Exports of Major Commodities and their Principal Markets, Australia* (monthly) (5403.0), *Imports of Assembled New Passenger Motor Cars, Australia* (monthly) (5416.0) and *Exports by Mode of Transport, Australia* (quarterly) (5415.0) and *Exports and Imports, Australia: Trade with Selected Countries and Major Country Groups* (quarterly) (5422.0). 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 statements 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. An appropriate charge is made which varies depending on the amount of detail required.

More detailed statistics and explanatory notes on individual foreign participation studies are contained in the following publications:

*Foreign Ownership and Control in Manufacturing Industry, 1972-73 (5322.0)*, *Foreign Control in Manufacturing Industry, Study of Large Enterprise Groups, 1975-76 (5315.0)*, *Foreign Control in the Mining Industry, 1976-77 (5329.0)*, *Foreign Control in Mineral Exploration, 1975-76 (5323.0)*, *Foreign Control of Registered Financial Corporations, 1976 (5328.0)*, *Foreign Control of Finance Companies, 1976 (5324.0)*, *Foreign Control of General Insurance Business, 1975-76 (5326.0)*, *Foreign Control of Life Insurance Business, 1976 (5325.0)*, *Foreign Ownership and Control of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74 (5319.0)*, *Foreign Ownership and Control of Accredited Advertising Agencies 1974-75 (5318.0)* and *Foreign Control in Research and Experimental Development, Private Enterprises, 1976-77 (5330.0)*.