

CHAPTER VII.

TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in Sub-section 51 (i) and sections 86 to 95 of the Act.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. This information is not repeated in the present issue. Particulars of recent legislation relating to oversea trade are given hereunder.

2. **Customs Tariffs 1933.**—The Tariff Schedule in operation at 30th June, 1935, was a consolidation of the Schedules to the Customs Tariff 1933 (Act No. 27 of 1933), and the Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1933 (Act No. 31 of 1933), as amended by Customs Tariff proposal No. 1 introduced on 6th December, 1934, validated until 30th November, 1935, by Act No. 19 of 1935, and Customs Tariff proposal No. 2 introduced on 28th March, 1935. Customs Tariffs 1933 incorporate the Customs Act 1901–1930 and repeal the undermentioned Acts:—Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (No. 26 of 1926), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (No. 45 of 1926), Customs Tariff 1928 (No. 2 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1928 (No. 35 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1928 (No. 36 of 1928) and Customs Tariff 1930 (No. 3 of 1930). The Customs Tariffs 1933 validate collections of all duties of Customs demanded or collected pursuant to the Tariff Proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the undermentioned dates (but not including proposals for the imposition of primage duties or the special duty of Customs):—25th February, 1932; 17th March, 1932; 3rd May, 1932 (Customs Proposals Nos. 3 and 4); 24th May, 1932, and 1st September, 1932.

The Customs Tariff 1921–1930 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The Customs Tariffs 1933 make no provision for an Intermediate Tariff, but provide duties of Customs under two headings—"British Preferential Tariff" and "General Tariff." The rates of duty imposed under the "British Preferential Tariff" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference, and that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia.

The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British protectorate or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

The "General Tariff" applies to all importations excepting:—

- (a) Goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom;
- (b) Goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries when admissible under the British Preferential Tariff or at a special rate of duty: Canada (*vide* Act No. 13 of 1931, Act No. 5 of 1934 and proposals introduced on 6th December, 1934); New Zealand (*vide* Act No. 26 of 1933 as amended by Act No. 2 of 1934); Norfolk Island (*vide* Act No. 15 of 1913); Papua and Territories of New Guinea (*vide* Act No. 4 of 1934); and British non-self-governing Colonies, British Protectorates and certain Territories governed under British mandate.

Customs Tariffs 1933 provide for duties on certain goods to be deferred. Where a deferred duty on any goods is provided in the Schedule, the Minister shall refer to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether the deferred duty should or should not operate on and after the date to which it has been deferred. The Board shall report whether the goods in respect of which the deferred duty is provided are being made or produced in Australia or will be so made or produced on, or immediately after, the date to which the duty has been deferred—(a) in reasonable quantities; (b) of satisfactory quality; and (c) at a reasonable price having regard, among other things, to the probable economic effect of the imposition of the deferred duty upon other industries concerned, and upon the community in general. Upon receipt of a report from the Tariff Board, the Minister may defer the duty further by notice published in the *Gazette*.

During the period 3rd April, 1930, to the 23rd July, 1931, a special customs duty equal to 50 per cent. of the rate already in force was imposed on a number of items which were mostly of a luxury nature. The Act validating the collection of these rates (No. 56 of 1931) was assented to on the 26th November, 1931. The list of items affected was reduced on 24th May, 1932, and further reductions were made prior to 28th February, 1935, from which date the special duty was removed from the remaining items.

By proclamation of the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited; the principal items affected being confectionery, jams and jellies, agricultural implements, platedware, matches, spirits, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, batteries, and wireless receiving sets. This prohibition of importation was repealed in respect of 43 items on the 24th February, 1932, and in respect of 11 items on the 18th May, 1932. The revocation of the remaining prohibitions was made on the 31st August, 1932.

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

A proclamation of the 14th May, 1931, exempted certain aids to primary production, and on the 11th July, 1931, a further amendment, in addition to extending the list of these goods and also exempting some minor imports from primage duty, provided for a rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on a few other items, mainly aids to production, and increased the *ad valorem* rate of primage duty to 10 per cent. on all other articles imported.

Amendments made since July, 1931, include a proposal of 4th October, 1933, which imposed primage duty at rates of 4, 5, and 10 per cent. and provided for preferential treatment of certain goods admitted under the British Preferential Tariff. A proclamation of 12th December, 1934, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of Fiji and a proclamation of 13th March, 1935, reduced the primage

duty on goods the produce or manufacture of the Territory of New Guinea or Papua to the rate chargeable on similar goods under the British Preferential Tariff. Under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act (No. 26 of 1933) goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty. Similarly under the Norfolk Island Act 1913 goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island are exempt from primage duty.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—(i) *British Preference.* The Commonwealth Tariff 1908 (Act No. 7, 1908) provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. The favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921–1930 further concessions were granted.

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture should have been performed in the United Kingdom and that the expenditure on material of British production and/or British labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in their finished state.

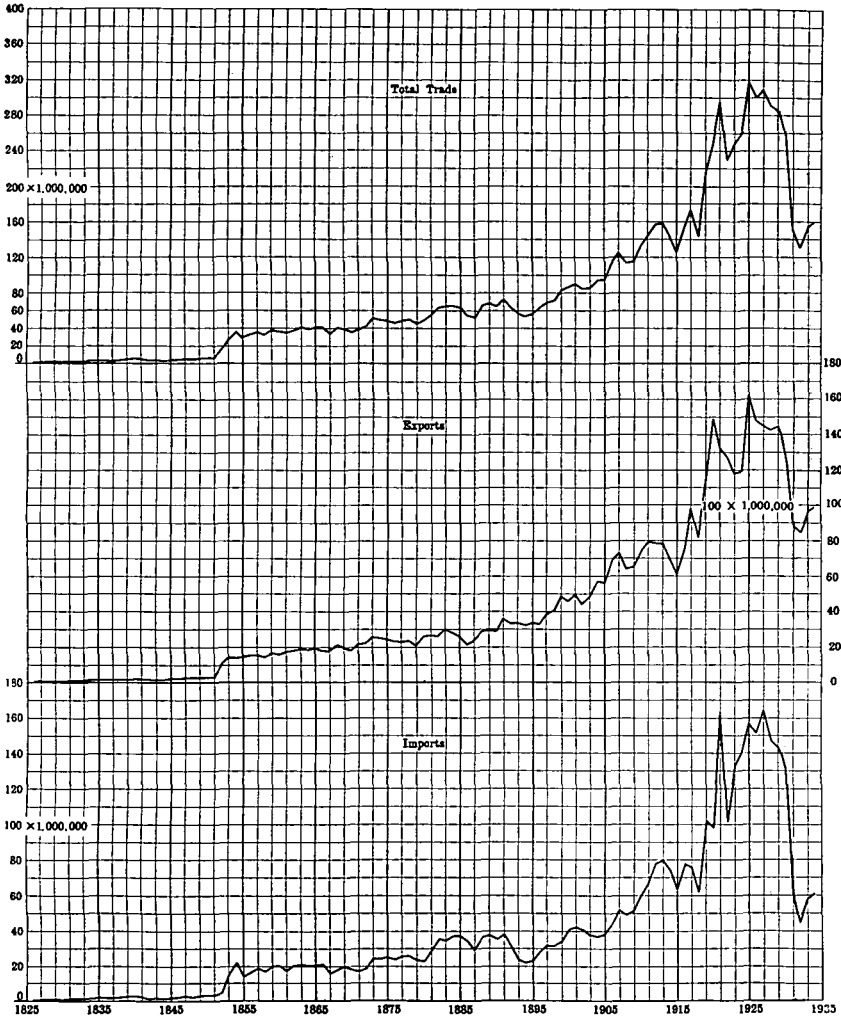
These conditions, as later amended, were superseded by Customs Act (No. 7 of 1934) which repealed section 151A of the Principal Act and inserted in its stead :—

151A (1.) For the purposes of any Customs Tariff whether passed before or after the commencement of this section, the following goods shall, subject to this section, be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom :—

- (a) Goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom from materials in one or more of the following classes—
 - (i) Materials wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom or in Australia.
 - (ii) Imported unmanufactured raw materials.
 - (iii) Imported manufactured raw materials as determined by the Minister.
- (b) Goods of the factory or works cost of which not less than seventy-five per cent. is represented—
 - (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom ; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.
- (c) Goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in Australia and of the factory or works cost of which not less than twenty-five per cent. is represented—
 - (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom ; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.

(2.) Where in relation to any class or kind of goods to which paragraph (c) of the last preceding sub-section applies the Minister is satisfied that it is desirable that 50 per cent. should be substituted for the percentage specified, the Minister may so determine and thereupon that paragraph shall apply to that class or kind of goods as if 50 per cent. were so substituted accordingly.

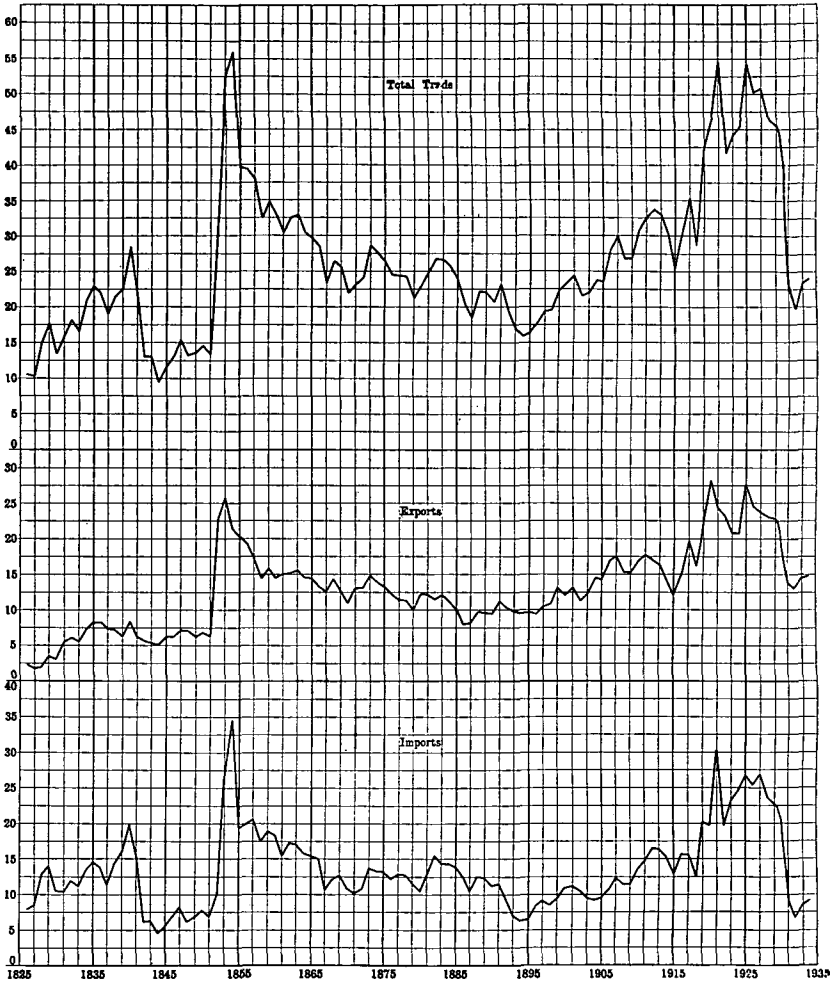
VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA 1826 TO 1933-34.



(See page 250.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height ten million pounds sterling for imports and exports, and twenty million pounds sterling for total trade.

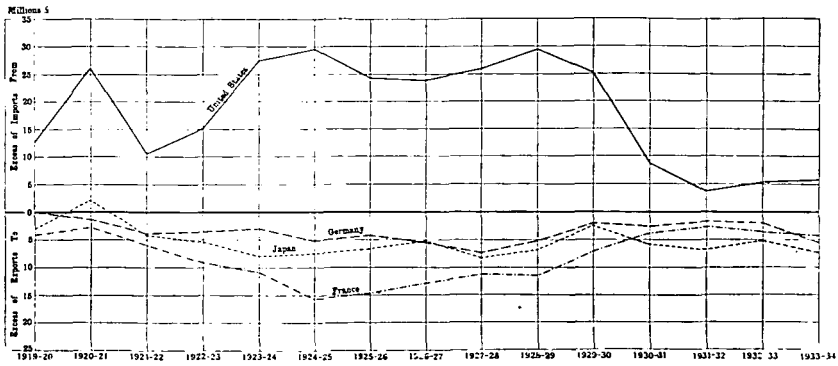
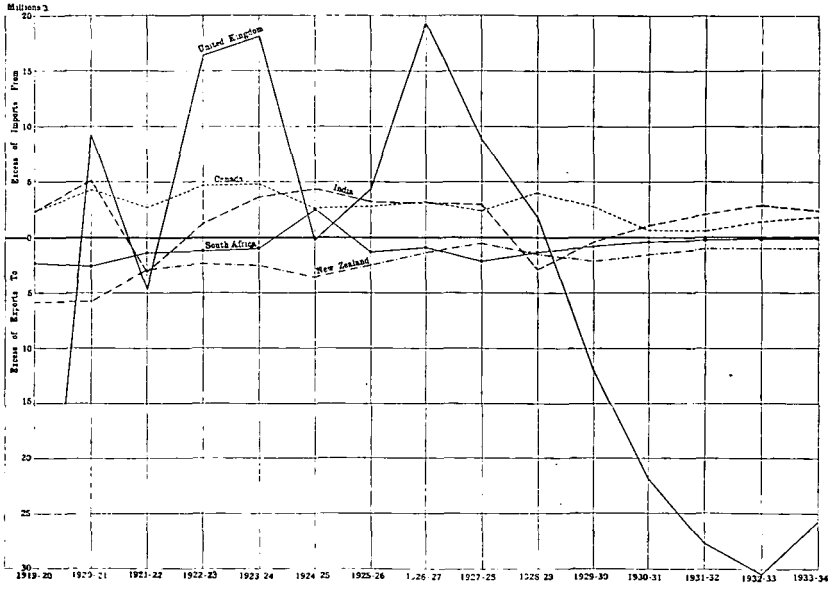
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1933-34.



(See page 250.)

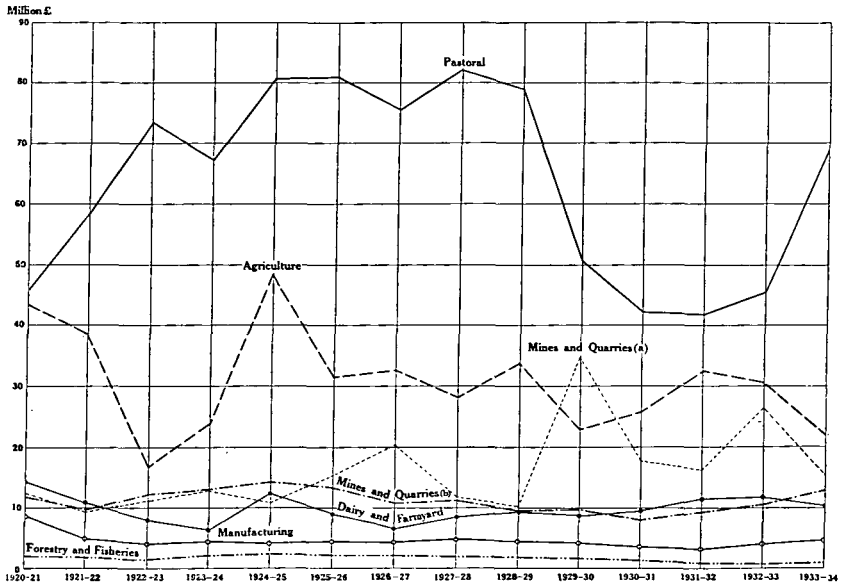
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. od. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1933-34.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each square or rectangle represents one year, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 TO 1933-34.



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

Mines and Quarries (b) represents the export of products other than Gold, to which is added the value of gold produced in the respective years.

(3.) No goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom unless the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in the United Kingdom.

(4.) The provisions of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to goods imported from any country with which the Commonwealth has a Preferential Tariff Agreement in like manner as they apply in relation to goods imported from the United Kingdom.

Sub-sections 5, 6, and 8 of section 151A relate to certain powers of the Minister and sub-section 7 to the meaning of "unmanufactured raw materials."

The Customs Tariffs 1933 provide that the British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods or manufactures of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference (see Section 151A of Customs Act (No. 7 of 1934) above). Customs Tariffs 1933 also provide that the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British Protectorate, or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have also been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, during July and August, 1932, a trade agreement providing increased preference was made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Tariff proposals embodying the terms of the trade agreement came into operation on the 14th October, 1932. An Act entitled the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act*, No. 57 of 1932, assented to on the 2nd December, 1932, approved the provisions of the trade agreement arising out of the Conference at Ottawa. Briefly stated the Commonwealth Government agrees to (a) invite Parliament to pass legislation making the tariff changes necessary to give effect to the preference formula set forth in the agreement; (b) that protection by tariffs shall be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success; (c) that during the currency of the agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration may be given to the case of industries not fully established; (d) that the Australian Tariff Board review existing protective duties in accordance with the above principles, and after the receipt of the report of the Board the Parliament shall be invited to vary, wherever necessary, the tariff on goods of United Kingdom origin in such manner as to give effect to such principles; (e) that no new protective duty shall be imposed and no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods to an amount in excess of the recommendation of the Tariff tribunal; (f) that United Kingdom producers shall be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it has under consideration above-mentioned matters; (g) that, in so far as concerns goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government undertake to (i) repeal the proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain goods; (ii) remove as soon as practicable the surcharges imposed by resolution introduced into the Parliament of Australia on 24th May, 1932; and (iii) to reduce or remove primage duty as soon as the finances of Australia will allow.

The agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and come into effect on 20th August, 1932 (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken).

The concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom under the terms of the Ottawa trade agreement on goods of Australian origin are set out briefly in Paragraph 6 of this Chapter. Further reference to this trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book, No. 26, 1933.

On the basis of the imports during 1913 the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-1911 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the basis of the imports during 1933-34 the Customs Tariffs 1933 extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and at the same time increased the margin of preference to 15.1 per cent. *ad valorem*. These percentages relate to all imports on which preference was granted, whether dutiable or free under the preferential provisions. With regard to imports on which preference was granted and which were dutiable under both the Preferential and General Tariffs, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty paid in 1933-34 under the Customs Tariffs 1933 on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 18.4 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 33.5 per cent.

An application of the Customs Tariffs 1933 to the total imports of £A32,445,151 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1933-34 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £A29,345,115, upon which duty to the amount of £2,952,024 was collected. Under the General Tariff, the same goods would have been required to pay £7,387,291 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods £4,435,267 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 15.1 per cent. on the value of the goods subject to preference. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during the year 1933-34 were textiles £1,428,990; metals and metal manufactures, £1,114,715; machines and machinery, £367,543; paper, £374,216; drugs, chemicals, etc., £197,192; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £135,546; spirituous and alcoholic liquors, £78,602; earthenware, glass, etc., £106,498; manufactured fibres, £124,889; and apparel, £123,456.

From the preceding paragraph it appears that, if there had been no preference on goods imported from the United Kingdom and the General Tariff had been operating on the goods actually imported under the preferential provisions, there would have been £4,435,267 more collected in Customs duties in Australia. It is improper, however, to speak of this sum as the "value" of preference to the United Kingdom. Some of the preferential goods would have come from the United Kingdom in any case without preference. For the rest, it is not possible to assess in money the value to the United Kingdom of £1,000,000 of additional export trade.

The effect of the preferential rates prescribed by the Tariff Acts has been supplemented to some extent by the Exchange Adjustment Act (see page 238). This Act has reduced the amount of duty which otherwise would have been collected on some imports from British countries and consequently has increased the margin of preference in favour of the United Kingdom. If the Exchange Adjustment Act had not been in operation imports of United Kingdom origin would have paid duty to the amount of £3,232,175 instead of £2,952,024 and the margin of preference would have been greater by the same amount.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £A18,197,266 and the duty collected thereon was £5,419,404, or, £2,993,112 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

The following table shows the effect of the Preferential provisions of the Customs Tariff on imports of goods affected favourably or adversely by the British Preferential Tariff during the years, 1931-32, 1932-33, and 1933-34.

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.

GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "FREE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£	8,506,549	11,729,146	13,309,515	4,660,270	5,961,194	6,731,535
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£	..	..	..	538,593	866,145	1,064,661
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	%	..	..	..	11.6	14.5	15.8
Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	£	898,344	1,599,757	2,012,102	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	%	10.6	13.6	15.1	..	..	..

GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTIABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£	11,992,546	15,563,764	16,035,600	8,728,184	10,880,441	11,465,731
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£	2,354,104	2,923,866	2,952,024	2,842,803	3,826,125	4,354,743
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	%	19.6	18.8	18.4	32.6	35.2	38.0
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£	3,968,834	5,203,786	5,375,189	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	%	33.1	33.4	33.5	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£	..	..	..	1,810,769	2,344,109	2,426,292
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	%	..	..	..	20.8	21.6	21.2
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£	1,614,730	2,279,920	2,423,165	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	%	13.5	14.6	15.1	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential Tariff rates ..	£	..	..	..	1,032,034	1,482,016	1,928,451
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	%	..	..	..	11.8	13.6	16.8

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff".

(b) See note (b) at end of table.

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

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
TOTAL GOODS—"FREE" AND "DUTIABLE", AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption	£ 20,499,095	27,292,910	29,345,115	13,388,454	16,841,635	18,197,266
Amount of Duty collected thereon	£ 2,354,104	2,923,866	2,952,024 ^b	3,381,396	4,692,270	5,419,404
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected	% 11.5	10.7	10.1	25.2	27.8	29.8
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 4,867,178	6,803,543	7,387,291	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 23.7	24.9	25.2	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£ ..	..	..	1,810,769	2,344,109	2,426,292 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	% ..	..	..	13.5	13.9	13.3
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates	£ 2,513,074	3,879,677	4,435,267 ^b	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods	% 12.2	14.2	15.1	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential rates ..	£ ..	..	..	1,570,627	2,348,161	2,993,112 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries .. ..	% ..	..	..	11.7	13.9	16.5

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff". (b) In computing this amount, account has been taken of the effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the margin of British Preference.

NOTE.—For the purpose of the above analysis the value of imports is stated in Australian currency.

(ii) *Exchange Adjustment.* The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act* (No. 29 of 1933) assented to on 4th December, 1933, provides for adjustments in Duties of Customs, consequent upon depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of countries, to goods on which the British Preferential Tariff applies. This Act came into operation on the 5th October, 1933, but subsequent amendments have extended the list of items affected. The application of Section 5 of the Act is explained hereunder:—

The deduction to be made from duty in respect of protected goods (covered by items) specified in the schedule to the Act and admissible under the British Preferential Tariff on account of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currency of the British country exporting the protected goods to Australia will depend on—

- (a) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; or
- (b) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than 11 1-9 per cent., and less than 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

If (a) applies, the deduction from the amount of duty will be—(i) one-fourth of the amount of duty; or (ii) 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the value for duty, whichever is the less:

If (b) applies, the deduction will be—(i) one-eighth of the amount of duty ; or (ii) 6½ per cent. of the value for duty, whichever is the less. The telegraphic transfer (buying) rate shall determine the extent of depreciation of Australian currency.

Prior to 1933-34 the Tariff Board had recommended rates of duty as though exchange were at par but early in the year mentioned the Board decided to change the basis of its recommendations and has since shown its findings under three headings, viz.:—

- (a) The rates which would prove reasonable and adequate under existing conditions of exchange.
- (b) An estimate as closely as can be made of the rates which would be reasonable and adequate if exchange suddenly reverted to par.
- (c) The scale of adjustment necessary to meet conditions of exchange between parity and the present adverse rate of 25 per cent.

In tariff proposals introduced on 6th December, 1934, and 28th March, 1935, respectively the new basis has been adopted in fixing rates of duty on certain items in accordance with the Board's recommendations as set out in (a) with provision for the adjustment of rates of duty as set out in (c). In respect to such items the deductions referred to in the preceding paragraph will cease to apply.

During that part of the year (approximately nine months) when the Exchange Adjustment Act was in operation it reduced the amount of duty which otherwise would have been collected by £286,824. This amount was distributed as follows:—United Kingdom, £280,272, including £121 that was allowed on goods which were not entitled to preference under the Customs Tariffs 1933; Canada, £6,396; and non-self-governing British Colonies, £156. As already mentioned the Exchange Adjustment Act has increased the margin of preference previously enjoyed by these countries. Imports of United Kingdom origin to the value of £A29,345,115 benefited by a reduction in duty of £280,151 equal to about 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, while similar goods from other countries which were cleared under the General Tariff amounted to £A18,197,266 on which a similar concession would have represented £219,261 or 1.2 per cent.

The effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the imports from British Dominions was small. The reduction of £6,396 in the duty on imports of Canadian origin represented 2 per thousand *ad valorem* on the total imports, and on the imports from British non-self-governing colonies the effect was less.

(iii) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.* The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 which supersedes the Act of 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariffs 1933, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule to the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 proposals are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green and dry ginger, coconuts, Rangoon beans, kapok and sesame seeds, areca nuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca, spices, vanilla beans and gums. Total imports from Papua during 1933-34 amounted to £132,235, imports of goods entitled to preference to £47,565, and duties remitted to £38,021. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1933-34 amounted to £1,026,764, imports of goods entitled to preference to £50,614, and the duties remitted to £39,757.

5. *Reciprocal Tariffs.*—(i) *General.* The Customs Tariff of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. The purpose of the Intermediate Tariff, as announced by the Minister for Customs when submitting the schedule to Parliament, was stated in Year Book No 26, p. 224. The Intermediate Tariff is not now a feature of the Tariff Act of Australia.

The trade agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, held at Ottawa, Canada, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia materially altered the existing conditions of preference. The agreement provides special preferential trade conditions between the Commonwealth of Australia and the United Kingdom and certain of its dependencies. The Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the 13th October, 1932, embodied the main provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, and imposed duties of customs under two headings, viz. :—British Preferential Tariff; and General Tariff. No provision was made for an Intermediate Tariff. The terms of the agreement conceded by the Commonwealth Government are briefly stated in Paragraph 4 of this Chapter and the concessions granted, under the agreement, by the Government of the United Kingdom on goods of Australian origin are set out in Paragraph 6. A review of the trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 26, 1933.

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff Agreement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act (No. 17 of 1906) and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods "when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, since when South African goods imported have had no special tariff treatment.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it was provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1922, and by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 38 of 1926, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 25 of 1928.

A new Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand came into operation on 1st December, 1933, and was ratified by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 26 of 1933 which repealed the earlier Acts. Alterations of minor importance have since been made by proclamations. The Act of 1933 provides that duties on all goods specified in the schedule to the Act shall be at the rates indicated therein, and that all goods other than those provided for in the schedule shall be subject to the rates in force under the British Preferential Tariff. An amendment to this Act (No. 2 of 1934) provides that where the rate of duty upon any class of goods under the New Zealand British Preferential Tariff, is less than that operating in Australia under the British Preferential rate, upon request by the New Zealand Government, such goods may, after proclamation, be admitted at the lower rate. The rates of duty on goods re-exported from New Zealand (not being goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand) and which are imported into Australia, and upon which if they had been imported into Australia direct from the country of origin would have been subject to the rates of duty under the British Preferential Tariff, shall be the rates of duty in force under that tariff.

The Act provides that films produced in New Zealand by or for the Government of New Zealand for publicity purposes shall be admitted free of duty, also that cocoa beans the produce of Western Samoa shall not be subject to any higher duties than those paid on cocoa beans the produce of any British non-self-governing Colony or Protectorate or any Territory under British mandate. Nothing in the Act shall apply to goods being the produce of Cook Islands.

Goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty.

The conditions of preference in the Act provide that goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of New Zealand if they conform to the laws and regulations in force in Australia which apply to such goods when imported under the British Preferential Tariff (*vide* section 151A of *Customs Act* (No. 7 of 1934)) except that goods not wholly produced or manufactured in New Zealand, need not contain more than 50 per cent. of New Zealand labour and/or material in their factory or works cost, instead of 75 per cent. under the conditions of the United Kingdom preference.

Of the total imports of £1,392,469 from New Zealand during 1933-34 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable amounting in value to £394,276 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £243,222. In addition, goods valued at £32,803 were admitted under the preferential rates of duty, the duty remitted on such goods being £6,363. The total of the duties remitted on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £249,585, representing a margin of preference of 58.4 per cent. on the value of the goods entitled to preference. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £260,536, and fish, £86,660, the amounts of duty remitted being £203,251 and £29,700 respectively.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* A reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia was effected in September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries came into operation on 1st October, 1925. The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Acts (No. 13 of 1931 and No. 5 of 1934), reaffirmed the principle of granting preferences for their mutual advantage and extended preferential conditions. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are:—Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh, and pulped), fruits in cans, gelatine, glue, honey, hops, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, veneers and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports:—Carbide of calcium, cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), timber, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and vehicles, viz., motor chassis (unassembled and assembled), and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels, and bodies.

During 1933-34 the imports from Canada amounted in Australian currency to £A3,654,900 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £A3,317,074, the principle items being printing paper, £A676,371; timber, £A604,669; motor chassis, £A836,803; and fish, £A343,918.

The duty on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference would have been £A1,251,632 under the General Tariff, but by the preferential provisions this was reduced by £A759,605, or by 22.9 per cent. of the value of the imports concerned.

Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £850,000, the principal items being dried fruits, £495,472; fruits, preserved, £64,978; gelatine and glue, £26,092; sugar, £181,637; wine, £22,856; and tallow, £6,655.

6. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that such goods have been

consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless a specified percentage of their value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under this Tariff are :—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy. In the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925.

Conditions of preference to goods of Australian origin imported into the United Kingdom were revised in the trade agreement signed at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. Increased preference was granted and the list of commodities entitled to preference was extended. This agreement provides that for eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products free entry for produce of Australia will be continued for three years certain. Article 2 of the agreement provides that the British Government will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on foreign goods specified in Schedule B, the duties of customs specified therein in place of the duties (if any) now leviable. The goods and duties in Schedule B are as follows :—Wheat in grain, 2s. per quarter; butter, 15s. per cwt.; cheese, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; apples, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; pears, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; apples, canned, 3s. 6d. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; other canned fruits, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s., 10s. 6d. per cwt.; eggs in shell, (a) not exceeding 14 lb. per great 100, 1s. per great 100; (b) over 14 lb. but not exceeding 17 lb., 1s. 6d. per great 100; (c) over 17 lb., 1s. 9d. per great 100; condensed milk, whole, sweetened, 5s. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; condensed milk, whole, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; honey, 7s. per cwt.; copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, etc., 2d. per lb.; oranges, raw, 3s. 6d. per cwt. from 1st April to 30th November; grape fruit, raw, 5s. per cwt., from 1st April to 30th November; and grapes (other than hothouse) 1½d. per lb. from 1st February to 30th June. Schedule C provides that the margin of preference on wine not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit shall be 2s. per gallon.

The British Government undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section 1 of the *Import Duties Act 1932* on the following foreign goods shall not be reduced except with the consent of the Commonwealth Government :—Leather, tallow, canned meat, zinc, lead, barley, wheaten flour, macaroni, dried peas, dressed poultry, casein, eucalyptus oil, meat extracts and essences, copra, sugar of milk, sausage casings, wattle bark, asbestos and dried fruits other than currants.

The duties provided on foreign wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc are conditional on Empire producers continuing to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world price.

During the Calendar year 1933 Merchandise of Australian origin imported into United Kingdom amounted to £48,551,240. Of this total approximately £29,200,000 represented goods which received preferential tariff treatment over similar goods from foreign countries. If these goods had been subject to the duties imposed on foreign goods it is estimated that they would have paid approximately £5,090,000 more in duty. This represents a rebate of approximately 17.4 per cent. on the value of imports receiving preferential treatment. The main items receiving preference and the amount of rebate were :—Butter, £6,525,000 (Rebate £1,269,000); Wheat, £8,376,000 (£683,000); Wine £600,000 (£684,000); Sugar, £1,246,000 (£568,000); Raisins, £1,869,000 (£457,000); and Apples, £2,223,000 (£443,000). The above figures for imports have been obtained from the *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, 1933*, and the rebate granted has been estimated from rates of duty shown in the *Import Duties Act 1932, Ottawa Agreements Act 1932*, and the other enactments mentioned above.

The declaration by the British Government (Schedule H of the agreement) provides for the regulation of foreign meat into the United Kingdom and undertakes that no restriction will be placed upon the importation of any meat from Australia during the period (January 1933 to June 1934) named in the "agreed programme" which is set out in Schedule H.

The views of the Government of the United Kingdom on the imports of meat into the United Kingdom were the subject of a paper presented to the House of Representatives in April, 1935. In a memorandum on "The Livestock Situation", issued as a White Paper in July, 1934, the United Kingdom Government called attention to the very serious decline which had taken place in 1932, 1933, and the first half of 1934, in the prices of fat and store cattle in the United Kingdom market. The decline was attributed in the main to the disproportionate fall of agricultural prices as the result of the World depression and the effect on the meat industry of the expansion of overseas production which in some cases was stimulated by the payment of subsidies. The United Kingdom Government added that it was clearly impossible for that Government to acquiesce in a situation which threatened ruin to the United Kingdom livestock industry and explained that the choice lay between—

- (a) a drastic reduction of imports to the point necessary to sustain prices of United Kingdom livestock at a remunerative figure; or
- (b) the introduction in agreement with overseas countries of a levy upon imports the proceeds of which would be available for the assistance of the home industry.

In the latter case, it was explained, the quantity of imports might either be left entirely free or subjected to such moderate regulation as might be thought necessary to prevent the market from breaking altogether. It was further pointed out that, without the consent of the countries concerned, no duty could be imposed on Dominion meat before August, 1937, or on Argentine meat before November, 1936. Failing agreement on the payment of a levy on meat imports the United Kingdom Government would have no alternative but to take steps to regulate, during the currency of existing agreements, the quantity of imports to whatever extent was necessary to restore livestock prices to a remunerative level.

In summing up the position the United Kingdom Government stated that it was the firm intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to safeguard the position of the United Kingdom livestock industry.

Import programmes of Australian meat were determined by the British Government as follow:—First quarter of 1935—Beef, 187,000 cwt., of which 30,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 450,000 cwt.; pork, 16,700 cwt. (excluding bacon).

Second quarter of 1935—Beef, 331,000 cwt., of which 56,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 450,000 cwt.; pork, 15,538 cwt.

For the third and fourth quarters combined the quantity of beef which might be imported from Australia was fixed as 1,150,000 cwt., of which 160,000 cwt. might be chilled. Nine hundred and fifty thousand cwt. of mutton and lamb were allowed to be imported for this period, but it is not anticipated that Australian exports will reach this figure. No decision has yet been reached regarding frozen or chilled beef for 1936, and negotiations are still proceeding.

The quantities of pork (excluding baconers) to arrive in the United Kingdom for the third and fourth quarters have not been fixed although an estimate is being furnished at the request of the British Government.

During 1936 the quantity of mutton and lamb which may be shipped from Australia to the United Kingdom is 1,750,000 cwt., with the stipulation, however, that if Australian exports of mutton and lamb to the United Kingdom in the last half of 1935 is short by 50,000 cwt. of the Australian quotas for this period that quantity may be added to the 1936 quota to bring it to 1,800,000 cwt.

7. **Trade Agreement between Belgium and Australia.**—An agreement between the Governments of Belgium and of the Commonwealth of Australia was executed on the 19th November, 1934, by which Belgium will be permitted to supply a specified proportion of the Australian requirements of plain clear sheet glass and in return the Government of Belgium will waive all restrictions upon the importation into Belgium of Australian meat preserved by cold process and will not enforce the embargo on the importation into Belgium of Australian barley or other cereals which was to have been proclaimed on the 20th October, 1934. This arrangement will remain in force until the 31st October, 1935, or later, until one of the parties has given two months' notice of its intention to terminate it. It is contemplated that an agreement will be arranged subsequently to regulate in a more complete manner the customs and tariff regulations between the two countries.

8. **Tariff Board Act.**—This Act (No. 21 of 1921), as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), 1924 (No. 29 of 1924) 1929 (No. 5 of 1929) and 1933 (No. 69 of 1933), provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member may be appointed Chairman of the Board. Members of the Board are appointed for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, and two members may be appointed as a Committee for making special inquiries. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for inquiry and report include the classification of goods for duty; the determination of the value of goods for duty; any disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bonuses; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth; the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

Inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff shall be held in public, and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–1933 shall be taken in public on oath.

The latest Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921–1933 reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1934. During the year the Board furnished 120 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and of these reports 69 related to matters on which public inquiries had been held. The subjects dealt with comprised:—Tariff revision, 61; gazettal of goods under Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 4; deferred duties, 2; question of inclusion under or removal from by-law, 2. The reports on matters which did not call for public inquiry were:—Admission of goods under by-law, 1; question of financial commitments entered into by Australian manufacturers in connexion with items on which deferred duties are provided, 6; deferred duties, 43; question arising out of existing bounty, 1.

At 30th June, 1934, the Board had on hand 25 references from the Minister on which reports were in course of preparation, or which were being considered with a view to the preparation of reports, and 6 references on which public inquiries had been opened and adjourned. In addition 122 references on which public inquiries had not been held were with the Board.

The report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1933, dealt principally with the "Ottawa Agreement" in its effect on the work of the Board. This report is dealt with in Commonwealth Year Book No. 27.

In the report for the year ended 30th June, 1934, the Board reviews the method of determining rates of duty and indicates briefly the method of assessing some of the more important factors that must be ascertained to enable the determination of a "reasonable and adequate rate of duty". Included in the scope of the review are selling price, profits, industrial efficiency, ratios of costs and charges including costs of raw materials, labour costs, distributing and selling expenses and capital charges, and the incidence of exchange. The report also deals with the preferential margins on materials for manufacturing purposes admitted under by-laws.

The Minister for Trade and Customs, on 14th December, 1932, referred to the Tariff Board for public inquiry and report the question as to the practicability of evolving some method of varying duties imposed under protective items of the Customs Tariff to meet the operation of exchange and primage. After public inquiry the Tariff Board, on 13th April, 1933, issued a Report and Recommendation on Adjustment of protective duties to compensate for the effects of Exchange and Primage. The comments and recommendations of the Board are too lengthy and technical to be briefly reviewed in this Chapter. The recommendation of the Board regarding exchange adjustment was embodied in Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 29 of 1933) assented to 4th December, 1933. During 1933-34 the Tariff Board decided to change the basis of its recommendations to provide for rates of duty considered reasonable and adequate under existing conditions of exchange. (See "Exchange Adjustment, p. 238.") In regard to primage duty, the Board reaffirms its recommendation to the Minister, dated 5th August, 1932, that primage duty should be removed from protective items in the Tariff Schedule, and suggests the adoption of such recommendation so soon as the Government considers that revenue considerations permit.

9. **Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act.**—This Act (No. 28 of 1921) provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental to an Australian industry:—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also imposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated. Provision is also made for the protection of the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currency.

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected. Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922. The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act (No. 30 of 1933) assented to 4th December, 1933, repeals section 8 of Act 1921-1922 and provides new clauses relating to Exchange Special Duty.

10. **Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act.**—This Act (No. 16 of 1905), as amended by Acts No. 37 of 1926, No. 15 of 1930, and No. 13 of 1933, gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. The goods to which a trade description must be applied are:—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; (c) manures; (d) apparel, (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured; (e) jewellery; (f) seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

11. **Acts passed in 1934.**—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1934:—

Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act (No. 2 of 1934). An Act to amend the *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933.*

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act (No. 3 of 1934). An Act to amend the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933.*

Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) (No. 4 of 1934). An Act relating to Customs Tariff preference on goods the produce of the Territory of Papua, and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea.

Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act (No. 5 of 1934). An Act relating to Preferential Duties of Customs on Goods, the Produce or Manufacture of the Dominion of Canada.

Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act (No. 6 of 1934). An Act relating to Primage Duties of Customs.

Customs Act (No. 7 of 1934). An Act to amend the *Customs Act 1901-1930.*

Distillation Act (No. 8 of 1934). An Act to amend the *Distillation Act 1901-1931.*

Wheat Growers' Relief Act (No. 10 of 1934). An Act to amend Section 12 of the *Wheat Growers' Relief Act 1933.*

Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 13 of 1934). An Act to amend the *Flour Tax Assessment Act 1933.*

Financial Relief Act (No. 16 of 1934). An Act to provide Financial Relief for certain Primary Producers, and for other purposes.

Raw Cotton Bounty Act (No. 22 of 1934). An Act to provide for the Payment of Bounty on the Production of Raw Cotton, and for other purposes.

Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 23 of 1934). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Validation Act (No. 24 of 1934). An Act to provide for the Validation of Adjustments in Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals.

Excise Tariff Validation Act (No. 25 of 1934). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Excise under Excise Tariff Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Special Duties) Validation Act (No. 26 of 1934). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Special Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Mandarin Growers' Relief Act (No. 27 of 1934). An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to States in the Provision of Benefit and Assistance to Growers of Mandarins.

Wine Export Bounty Act (No. 33 of 1934). An Act to provide for the Payment of Bounty on the Export of Fortified Wine, and for other purposes.

- Excise Act (No. 44 of 1934).* An Act to amend Part XI. of the *Excise Act 1901-1923*.
- Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) (No. 55 of 1934).* An Act relating to the Imposition, Assessment and Collection of a Tax upon Flour and certain Imported Goods in the manufacture of which Flour has been used.
- Wheat Growers' Relief Act (No. 2) (No. 59 of 1934).* An Act to provide for financial assistance to the States in the provision of Relief to Wheat Growers, and for other purposes.
- Wheat Bounty Act (No. 60 of 1934).* An Act to provide for the payment of a Bounty on the Production of Wheat, and for other purposes.
- Sales Tax Assessment (Fiji Imports) Act (No. 62 of 1934).* An Act to amend various Sales Tax Assessment Acts 1930-1934.

§ 3. Trade Representatives.

1. **Oversea.**—The Commonwealth of Australia is represented in the United Kingdom by the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C., High Commissioner, with head-quarters at Australia House, London. Matters affecting the oversea trade of Australia come within the scope of the duties of the office.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with head-quarters at Paris. This official is attached to Australia House, London.

The first appointment of a representative for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. The office of the Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States is vacant at present date. The Official Secretary, with head-quarters at New York, attends to Australian affairs, including oversea trade matters.

In April, 1929, a Commercial Representative for Australia was appointed in the Dominion of Canada. The functions of this officer are to develop the sales of Australian products in Canada and generally to represent Australia in a commercial capacity. Mr. L. K. McGregor, the present occupant of the office, was appointed on 1st March, 1930, under the designation of Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, with head-quarters at Toronto.

In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with head-quarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.

The *Trade Commissioners Act (No. 74 of 1933)* assented to 15th December, 1933, provides for the appointment of one or more Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners of the Commonwealth in such places as the Governor-General determines. In April, 1934, the first appointment under the Act was made, Mr. R. H. Nesbitt being appointed Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, with head-quarters at Wellington. In June, 1935, Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners were appointed to Japan, China, and Netherlands East Indies. The Trade Commissioners are :—Japan, Mr. E. Longfield Lloyd, with head-quarters at Tokio ; China, Mr. V. G. Bowden, with head-quarters at Shanghai ; Netherlands East Indies, Mr. C. E. Critchley, with head-quarters at Batavia.

2. **In Australia.**—Trade Commissioners representing the undermentioned countries are located in Australia, viz. :—The United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America, and France. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom has his head-quarters in Sydney and a Trade Commissioner is located at Melbourne, where the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner has his head-quarters. The New Zealand Tourist and Trade Commissioner and the Trade Commissioners for United States of America and France are located in Sydney. Trade matters affecting other oversea countries are generally attended to by their Consular representatives.

§ 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1934 now provides that “when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher ;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export ; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

“Current domestic value” is defined as “the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country.”

Imports are recorded in British currency values, and Section 157 of the Customs Act provides that when the invoice value of imported goods is shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency shall be ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange to be declared in case of doubt by the Minister. Under this section it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. Since the date mentioned, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions have been based on the commercial rates of exchange.

The term “British currency values” is not exactly synonymous with “English sterling”, since imports already expressed in terms of £. s. d. are regarded for duty purposes as being expressed in British currency values. This exception to the general rule is chiefly important in the case of imports from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, when their currencies are not at par with English currency. In all the tables in this volume no correction has been made on this account, even when for the sake of brevity the term “sterling” has been used as a contraction for “British currency values.”

2. **Value of Exports.**—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for (a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers, or an f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment ; (b) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate. Until the 31st March, 1934, the basis adopted for the value of exports of butter was the current market value, less the amount paid as export bonus. After that date the basis has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the butter was sold and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1930, the basis adopted for the value of *wool* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export, the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

From 1st July, 1932, the basis adopted for the value of *wheat* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1934, the basis adopted for the value of *flour* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all overseas trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory), Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory. Non-contiguous territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries, and trade transactions between the Commonwealth and these non-contiguous territories are part of the overseas trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e., the trade of the Commonwealth with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 31 for the year 1933–34, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to imports and exports the number of items has been materially increased. The revised classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,740 separate import items and 545 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From the 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year. A table is given in § 14 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1931 to 1934 inclusive.

6. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation, each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is necessarily the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. The figures in the following table for years prior to federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the overseas trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board overseas vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1906 is given later in this Chapter.

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *Including Gold.* The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of the Commonwealth with overseas countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1920–21 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. (See note to following table.)

TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA.
(INCLUDING GOLD.)

Period. (a)	Recorded Value. (c)			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826 to 30	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831 „ 35	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836 „ 40	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841 „ 45	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846 „ 50	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851 „ 55	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856 „ 60	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861 „ 65	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866 „ 70	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871 „ 75	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876 „ 80	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881 „ 85	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886 „ 90	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891 „ 95	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896 „ 1900	33,703	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 0	20 10 10	121.7
1901 „ 05	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906 „ 10	51,508	69,336	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 0	23 3 11	41 17 11	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 5	44 6 1	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 0	20 15 6	45 4 6	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	161,311	318,454	26 14 7	27 8 10	54 3 5	102.7
1925-26 ..	151,638	146,209	297,847	25 5 6	24 7 5	49 12 11	96.4
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,084	308,801	26 18 1	23 10 9	50 8 10	87.5
1927-28 ..	147,945	141,206	289,151	23 13 8	22 12 0	46 5 8	95.4
1928-29 ..	143,648	141,633	285,281	22 12 3	22 5 11	44 18 2	98.6
1929-30 ..	131,081	125,127	256,208	20 7 7	19 9 0	39 16 7	95.5
1930-31 (d)	60,960	104,856	..	9 7 7	16 2 9	..	..
(e)	60,960	89,326	150,286	9 7 7	13 14 11	23 2 6	146.5
1931-32 (d)	44,713	108,404	..	6 16 6	16 10 10	..	..
(e)	44,713	85,348	130,061	6 16 6	13 0 5	19 16 11	190.9
1932-33 (d)	58,014	120,943	..	8 15 8	18 6 3	..	..
(e)	58,014	96,597	154,611	8 15 8	14 12 6	23 8 2	166.5
1933-34 (d)	60,713	123,441	..	9 2 6	18 11 0	..	..
(e)	60,713	98,573	159,286	9 2 6	14 16 2	23 18 8	162.4

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920-21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 21 and earlier issues. From 1914-15 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (b) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table, § 9. (c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see § 8, paras. 5 and 6. (d) Recorded values. Imports, British currency; Exports, Australian currency. (e) British currency values.

The graphs which accompany this Chapter show the movement of Australian oversea trade from 1855 onwards. In previous issues of the Official Year Book the fluctuations in this trade have been treated in some detail up to the high imports during the year 1920-21. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years, these factors should be taken into consideration.

In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place and both imports and exports declined. The following year 1922-23 showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24 imports had advanced, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. The heavy importation of goods continued during 1924-25 and the value of the oversea trade amounted to £318,454,736, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £161,311,440 exports. These figures, so far as total trade and exports are concerned, are the highest recorded, while the figure of imports has been exceeded in 1920-21 and 1926-27. Imports, however, included an exceptionally large quantity of bullion and specie valued at £10,542,807.

During 1925-26 both imports and exports declined, the total oversea trade showing a decrease of £20 millions compared with the previous year. Exports declined over fifteen millions, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. In 1926-27 imports were greater than in any previous year, and exceeded those in 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef and zinc.

A progressive downward trend in the value of oversea trade from 1927-28 to 1931-32 was followed by a marked upward movement in 1932-33, the total trade in that year amounting to £154,611,085, an increase of £24,549,610 as compared with the preceding year. Oversea trade further improved in 1933-34 when the total reached £159,285,558, an increase of £4,674,473 on the year 1932-33. Imports increased by £2,699,066 and exports by £1,975,407. The increases per head of population were imports 6s. 10d. and exports 3s. 8d. Marked increases were recorded in the value of imports of the following commodities in 1933-34:—fish, tea (quantity lower), spirits (beverages), apparel and attire, carpets and linoleums, electric machinery and appliances, motive power machinery (excluding electric), iron and steel, tools of trade, motor vehicles and parts, timber, crude rubber and rubber waste, books and periodicals, and arms, ammunition and explosives. In quantity and value exports of the following principal commodities were greater than in 1932-33:—eggs in shell, frozen and chilled beef, frozen lamb mutton and pork, dried fruits, sugar, cattle hides, rabbit and hare skins, sheepskins, wool scoured, concentrates of silver and silver lead and zinc, leather and undressed timber. The quantity of butter shipped was greater but the value was less. Rabbits and hares, milk dried and concentrated, fresh apples, wheat, flour, and tallow were exported in smaller quantities and values were lower. Shipments of greasy wool were lower but the value was much higher.

(ii) *Excluding Gold.* In recent years there have been large gold movements of an exceptional nature, which have been included in the previous table. The fluctuations in merchandise trade (including silver as merchandise) are shown more clearly in the following table, from which *all* gold movements have been excluded.

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Period.	Imports excluding Gold.	Exports excluding Gold.	Total Trade excluding Gold.	Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1928-29	143,300	138,648	281,948	22 12 3	21 17 7	44 9 10	96.8
1929-30	130,788	98,259	229,047	20 7 10	15 6 4	35 14 2	75.1
1930-31	60,586	77,055	137,641	9 6 5	11 17 2	21 3 7	127.2
1931-32	44,059	75,818	119,877	6 14 5	11 11 5	18 5 10	172.2
1932-33	56,872	78,562	135,434	8 12 3	11 17 11	20 10 2	138.1
1933-34	59,502	90,914	150,416	8 18 10	13 13 3	22 12 1	152.8

2. **Balance of Trade.**—The table on page 250 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21, while the above table shows the percentage of exports on imports (excluding gold) for each financial year 1928-29 to 1933-34. Reference to the first mentioned table shows that prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20, the position was reversed. During the subsequent decennial period to 1929-30, there was an excess of imports, though exports were in excess in the years 1921-22 and 1924-25. From 1930-31 to 1933-34, exports were largely in excess of imports.

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

With the exception of reductions in the export totals for the years 1924-25 and 1928-29, in accordance with the amended basis adopted for the valuation of exports of sugar and butter, the total balance of trade is the same as that previously published as being the recorded excess of exports in each year.

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

British Currency Values.

Year.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
	Total Imports other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte).	Total Exports, other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	Gold produced in Australia.	Total of Merchandise exports and Gold Production. B+C	Commodity Balance of Trade. D-A	Net Exports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production. F	Total Balance. E+F
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	76.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	9.4	84.5	6.1	- 7.3	- 1.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	36.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	- 3.7	- 1.8
1914-18 ..	64.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	2.5	- 6.3	- 3.8
1915-16 ..	77.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	- 5.3	2.3	- 3.0
1916-17 ..	76.0	86.3	6.6	92.9	16.9	4.8	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.8	75.0	5.8	80.8	20.0	- 0.9	19.1
1918-19 ..	95.0	106.8	5.4	112.2	17.2	- 5.6	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	50.8	0.1	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.8	4.7	131.5	-32.3	0.6	-31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	124.3	3.8	128.1	25.1	- 0.3	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	115.6	3.3	118.9	-12.8	- 1.1	-13.9
1923-24 ..	140.6	116.7	3.2	119.9	-20.7	- 0.4	-21.1
1924-25 ..	146.7	160.4	2.8	163.2	16.5	-12.3	- 5.8
1925-26 ..	151.3	141.9	2.3	144.2	- 7.1	1.7	- 5.4
1926-27 ..	164.1	132.7	2.2	134.9	-29.2	8.6	-20.6
1927-28 ..	146.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	- 6.4	- 0.3	- 6.7
1928-29 ..	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	- 2.8	0.8	- 2.0
1929-30 ..	130.8	98.2	1.0	100.1	-30.7	24.7	- 6.0
1930-31 ..	60.6	77.1	2.2	79.3	18.7	9.7	28.4
1931-32 ..	44.1	75.8	3.6	79.4	35.3	5.3	40.6
1932-33 ..	56.9	78.6	4.6	83.2	26.3	12.3	38.6
1933-34 ..	59.5	90.9	5.7	96.6	37.1	0.8	37.9

(a) First six months only.

3. **Balance of Payments.**—The balance of visible trade, including the net movement of precious metals, does not present a complete picture of Australia's international transactions during each year. Allowance must also be made for unrecorded imports and exports, for services rendered and received, and for international capital and interest transactions. The values of some of these items are known, and some of those remaining can be estimated with a sufficient measure of accuracy. For many items, however, it is difficult to make even a rough guess. A continuous investigation is being made into the values of these "invisible" items in the balance of payments.

In previous issues of the *Year Book* it has been customary to publish tentative estimates in an Appendix, those last published covering the years 1928-29 to 1933-34 inclusive. The present and future issues of the *Year Book* will include only a summary of these detailed tables which, in view of their increasing scope and complexity, will be published separately in future.

SUMMARY TABLES.

A. Current Movements of Goods, Services, and Gold Production.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.
Inward or Credit Movements (Exports)—						
I. Merchandise	139,979	98,098	79,855	80,719	84,387	97,999
II. Interest and Dividends	3,343	2,978	2,088	3,090	1,759	1,574
III. Other Services	12,012	12,098	9,530	6,993	7,126	7,188
Total Credits	155,334	113,174	91,473	90,802	93,272	106,761
Outward or Debit Movements (Imports)—						
I. Merchandise	149,653	138,780	64,000	47,338	60,967	64,092
II. Interest and Dividends	37,474	38,027	36,576	31,669	30,987	30,500
III. Other Services	10,527	9,090	5,850	4,403	5,822	7,062
Total Debits	197,654	185,897	106,426	83,410	97,776	101,654
Excess of Debits (-) or Credits (+)	-42,320	-72,717	-14,953	+ 7,392	- 4,504	+ 5,107
B. Capital Movements.						
	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.
Inward or Credit Movements (Increase of Liabilities)	12,418	31,548	8,811	- 4,150	- 3,999	-7,339
Outward or Debit Movements (Increase of Assets)	-11,396	- 3,357	6,006	9,520	11,458	17,741
Excess of Debits (-) or Credits (+)	+23,814	+34,905	+ 2,805	-13,670	-15,457	-25,080
C. Monetary Gold Movements.						
	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.
Inward or Credit Movements (Exports in excess of New Production)	1,115	24,998	10,119	5,927	13,443	2,015
Outward or Debit Movements (Imports)	348	294	374	654	1,141	1,211
Excess of Debits (-) or Credits (+)	+ 767	+24,704	+ 9,745	+ 5,273	+12,302	+ 804

SUMMARY TABLES—continued.

Balance of Payments.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.
Deficiency (-) or Surplus (+) on Current Account	-42,320	-72,717	-14,953	+7,392	-4,504	+5,107
Deficiency (-) or Surplus (+) on Monetary Gold Account	+767	+24,704	+9,745	+5,273	+12,302	+804
Total	-41,553	-48,013	-5,208	+12,665	+7,798	+5,911
Deficiency (-) or Surplus (+) on Capital Account (so far as it has been traced)	+23,814	+34,905	+2,805	-13,670	-15,457	-25,081
Balance, accounted for by lags, errors and omissions, especially in private capital items	+17,739	+13,103	+2,403	+1,005	+7,659	+19,169

The balances appearing at the foot of the above table call for more detailed investigation than is possible at this juncture. The most serious omission from the calculations is the increase, which has undoubtedly taken place, in oversea capital privately invested in Australia. Further discussion of these balances will be found in Year Book No. 27, pp. 877-878.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances it has been impossible to complete the above tables for 1934-35 before going to press. In the following table, however, are stated the figures for the four major items in the balance of payments on "current" or "income" account.

Current Movements of Goods, Services, and Gold Production.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.	£000 stg.
Exports of merchandise and silver	138,645	98,255	77,050	75,313	78,548	91,107	82,188
Current gold production	1,872	1,874	2,157	3,609	4,606	5,659	5,880
Total credits from above items	140,517	100,129	79,207	79,422	83,154	96,766	88,068
Imports of merchandise and silver	143,300	130,788	60,586	44,059	56,872	59,681	72,447
Interest on central and local government debt	28,332	29,556	31,345	27,033	25,995	24,977	23,250
Total debits from above items	171,632	160,344	91,931	71,092	82,867	84,658	95,697
Deficiency (-) or Surplus (+) on above items	-31,115	-60,215	-12,724	+5,330	+287	+12,108	-7,629
Deficiency (-) or Surplus (+) on all other current items	-11,205	-12,502	-2,229	-938	-4,791	-7,001	(a)
Deficiency (-) or Surplus (+) on all current items	-42,320	-72,717	-14,953	+7,392	-4,504	+5,107	(a)

(a) Not yet available.

(b) Subject to revision.

§ 6. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. **Imports according to Country of Origin.**—The following table shows the value (in British currency) of the imports into Australia of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries during the past five years. The figures however, do not indicate with any degree of precision the competitive forces of different countries in the Australian import trade. To measure the success or otherwise of these forces requires some analysis which will show the relative amounts of different classes of goods supplied by different countries. The results of such an analysis, confined to the major classes of manufactured goods imported, are shown in § 13 of this Chapter.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
United Kingdom	54,248,339	23,283,784	17,408,811	23,541,877	25,143,101
British Possessions—					
Canada	3,502,421	1,377,217	1,392,271	2,315,462	2,918,095
Ceylon	2,125,141	1,061,478	598,177	624,562	718,563
India	5,021,449	3,778,492	2,773,356	3,423,103	2,926,181
Malaya (British)	812,513	274,894	276,654	271,407	327,235
New Zealand	1,512,774	774,970	702,686	731,200	1,198,645
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	442,516	229,316	217,512	334,747	288,249
Papua	105,098	134,145	138,972	96,848	93,296
Territory of New Guinea	223,412	53,714	68,483	90,950	68,703
Other Islands	719,391	288,756	228,768	328,971	245,825
Union of South Africa	302,879	89,823	56,598	99,648	133,441
Other British Possessions	867,623	424,887	352,196	456,435	546,692
Total, British Possessions	15,635,217	8,489,692	6,807,673	8,773,333	9,464,925
Total, British Countries ..	69,883,556	31,773,476	24,216,484	32,315,210	34,608,026
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	985,005	312,023	282,131	391,294	368,219
China	568,664	347,641	314,778	266,938	285,514
France	3,070,645	1,498,306	1,145,829	1,195,470	956,335
Germany	4,341,678	1,997,056	1,427,079	1,831,636	1,920,676
Italy	1,350,849	658,308	453,891	676,139	588,260
Japan	4,181,643	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,536,581	3,676,737
Netherlands	1,134,921	631,634	361,405	461,674	389,609
Netherlands East Indies	6,282,653	4,011,194	2,648,948	2,930,951	3,960,233
Norway	655,523	214,440	188,300	305,455	340,325
Pacific Islands	268,409	148,271	73,942	70,552	39,054
Philippine Islands	174,518	39,957	35,947	34,899	59,733
Sweden	1,671,786	822,563	693,433	886,332	782,780
Switzerland	1,566,721	926,144	471,054	478,436	451,030
United States of America	30,313,535	11,399,005	7,037,417	8,084,047	7,838,982
Other Foreign Countries	2,802,069	1,631,293	1,098,311	1,881,833	1,729,716
Total, Foreign Countries ..	59,368,619	27,017,393	18,629,099	23,032,237	23,387,263
Total	129,252,175	58,790,869	42,845,583	55,347,447	57,995,289
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, 1929-30, £1,535,385; 1930-31, £1,794,965; 1931-32, £1,213,561; 1932-33, £1,524,882; and 1933-34, £1,506,932.

2. **Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.**—In view of the fluctuations in the total values of imports, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia in

successive years. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country of Origin.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	41.97	39.60	40.63	42.54	43.35
British Possessions—					
Canada	2.72	2.34	3.25	4.18	5.03
Ceylon	1.64	1.81	1.38	1.13	1.24
India	3.88	6.43	6.48	6.18	5.05
Malaya (British)	0.63	0.47	0.65	0.49	0.56
New Zealand	1.17	1.32	1.64	1.32	2.07
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.34	0.39	0.52	0.61	0.50
Papua	0.08	0.23	0.32	0.17	0.16
Territory of New Guinea ..	0.18	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.12
Other Islands	0.56	0.49	0.53	0.60	0.42
Union of South Africa	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.23
Other British Possessions ..	0.67	0.72	0.83	0.83	0.94
Total, British Possessions	12.10	14.44	15.89	15.85	16.32
Total, British Countries..	54.07	54.04	56.52	58.39	59.67
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.76	0.53	0.66	0.71	0.63
China	0.44	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.49
France	2.38	2.55	2.67	2.15	1.65
Germany	3.36	3.40	3.33	3.33	3.32
Italy	1.05	1.12	1.06	1.22	1.01
Japan	3.24	4.05	5.59	6.38	6.34
Netherlands	0.88	1.07	0.84	0.83	0.67
Netherlands East Indies ..	4.85	6.83	6.18	5.29	6.83
Norway	0.51	0.36	0.44	0.55	0.59
Pacific Islands	0.21	0.25	0.17	0.12	0.07
Philippine Islands	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.10
Sweden	1.29	1.40	1.62	1.06	1.35
Switzerland	1.21	1.58	1.10	0.86	0.78
United States of America ..	23.45	19.39	16.43	14.60	13.52
Other Foreign Countries ..	2.17	2.77	2.58	3.97	2.98
Total, Foreign Countries ..	45.93	45.96	43.48	41.61	40.33
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the period covered by the above table showed a decrease in 1930-31 with a gradual upward tendency in successive years to 1933-34. The United Kingdom supplied 43.35 per cent of the imports during 1933-34, compared with 41.97 per cent. in 1929-30, an increase of 1.38 per cent. The proportion of imports from British Possessions increased from 12.10 per cent. in 1929-30 to 16.32 per cent. in 1933-34, owing to the fact that the imports of bags and sacks from India, and motor chassis and undressed timber from Canada were sustained at a higher level than imports in the aggregate. The proportion of imports supplied by foreign countries declined from 45.93 per cent. in 1929-30 to 40.33 per cent. in 1933-34, a decrease of 5.60 per cent. during the five yearly period. During the five years some marked changes occurred in the proportion of imports from foreign countries, e.g., Japan supplied 6.34 per cent. during 1933-34 as compared with 3.24 per cent. during 1929-30.

An increased share of the tea trade was responsible for an increase in the imports from the Netherlands East Indies from 4.85 per cent. in 1929-30 to 6.83 per cent. in 1930-31. In the next two years the percentage declined but again increased to 6.83 per cent. in 1933-34.

The share of imports supplied by the United States of America declined progressively from 23.45 per cent. in 1929-30 to 13.52 per cent. in 1933-34.

Compared with the previous year imports from the United States were £245,065 lower in 1933-34, and the proportion of the total imports declined by 1.08 per cent. Japan supplied £140,156 more imports in 1933-34, but the proportion of trade decreased by 0.04 per cent. The principal items imported from Japan and from the United States of America may be found on pp. 262 and 263 respectively.

Imports from British countries fell from £31,773,476 in 1930-31 to £24,216,484 in 1931-32, a drop of 24 per cent., whereas the imports from foreign countries declined from £27,017,393 to £18,629,099, a decrease of 31 per cent. In 1932-33 imports from British countries increased to £32,315,210, a rise of 33 per cent. on the figures for the previous year, while imports from foreign countries were £23,032,237, an increase of 24 per cent. In 1933-34 imports from British countries increased to £34,608,026, a rise of 7 per cent. on the figures for 1932-33, while imports from foreign countries were £23,387,263, an increase of 2 per cent. Total imports from all countries increased from £55,347,447 in 1932-33 to £57,995,289 in 1933-34, representing a rise of 5 per cent.

3. Direction of Exports.—The following table shows the value in Australian currency of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1929-30 to 1933-34 inclusive :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Australian Currency Values.

Country.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
United Kingdom	43,357,463	40,060,439	48,228,712	46,893,462	54,402,862
British Possessions—					
Canada	743,742	958,730	1,033,782	1,209,237	1,267,170
Ceylon	507,191	373,736	313,243	331,001	421,499
Fiji	456,733	363,988	268,704	347,168	320,707
Hong Kong	336,315	382,290	738,797	769,242	506,696
India	3,233,919	2,227,457	748,835	831,470	610,159
Malaya (British)	1,389,321	822,740	919,827	962,060	1,015,315
Mauritius	72,178	52,572	102,757	90,421	107,000
New Zealand	3,624,395	2,975,848	2,660,716	2,770,190	3,031,026
Papua	170,692	136,345	128,351	128,145	129,500
Union of South Africa	1,050,107	496,455	370,211	232,339	247,278
Other British Possessions	1,222,534	1,189,650	1,667,990	1,727,848	1,724,547
Total, British Possessions	12,807,127	9,979,811	8,896,213	9,399,121	9,380,897
Total, British Countries	56,164,590	50,040,250	57,124,925	56,292,583	63,783,759
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	5,536,231	4,195,186	3,579,143	4,061,551	7,470,984
Chile and Peru	207,014	115,253	208,238	264,568	42,023
China	295,157	3,351,145	4,945,813	6,283,398	914,866
Egypt	1,792,223	1,474,717	1,052,557	481,256	370,234
France	10,134,578	6,747,944	4,636,602	6,054,054	6,517,380
Germany	6,246,960	5,310,575	3,922,479	5,089,724	9,439,054
Italy	2,761,293	3,494,885	3,631,915	3,275,500	4,600,423
Japan	6,555,003	9,500,499	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256
Netherlands	451,603	387,611	509,712	306,193	455,328
Netherlands East Indies	2,080,722	1,436,524	1,352,898	1,195,518	1,149,167
Norway	21,891	48,076	54,240	35,685	2,937
Pacific Islands	358,955	243,213	244,262	284,483	285,637
Philippine Islands	390,750	333,140	317,615	430,154	348,177
Soviet Union (Russia)	343,023	4,141	190,143	267,279	88,678
Spain	82,899	115,276	360,119	160,424	157,521
Sweden	135,405	145,523	252,488	120,982	250,898
United States of America	4,233,772	2,930,407	1,990,262	1,341,241	2,401,601
Other Foreign Countries	466,540	590,069	479,223	986,013	1,593,274
Total, Foreign Countries	42,094,019	40,424,190	39,386,721	42,106,482	50,084,378
Total	98,258,609	90,464,440	96,511,646	98,399,065	113,868,137

The comparison of the value of exports as shown in the above table is affected by two factors operating in different directions. The values have been depressed by prices, but have been increased in the later years by the fact that they are stated in Australian currency. In 1930-31 the recorded value of exports was increased by 17.4 per cent. by the depreciation of the currency and in subsequent years the increase from this cause amounted to 25½ per cent. Stated in sterling the value of exports of merchandise for 1933-34 was £90,912,684 against £113,868,137 in Australian currency. Up to the end of the year 1929-30 the two currencies had practically the same value.

The smaller value of exports from Australia since 1928-29 is the result of lower prices.

4. **Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.**—In consequence of the fluctuations in the total values of exports, the relative importance of various countries as markets for Australian produce is shown more clearly by the following table of percentages. The smaller exports of wheat to India was mainly responsible for the smaller proportion of exports to British Possessions.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	44.13	44.28	49.97	47.66	47.78
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.76	1.06	1.07	1.23	1.13
Ceylon	0.52	0.41	0.32	0.34	0.37
Fiji	0.46	0.40	0.28	0.35	0.28
Hong Kong	0.34	0.42	0.77	0.78	0.44
India	3.29	2.46	0.78	0.84	0.53
Malaya (British)	1.42	0.91	0.95	0.98	0.89
Mauritius	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.09
New Zealand	3.69	3.29	2.70	2.82	2.66
Papua	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11
Union of South Africa	1.07	0.55	0.38	0.23	0.22
Other British Possessions	1.24	1.32	1.73	1.76	1.52
Total, British Possessions	13.03	11.03	9.22	9.55	8.24
Total, British Countries	57.16	55.31	59.19	57.21	56.02
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	5.63	4.64	3.71	4.13	6.56
Chile and Peru	0.21	0.13	0.22	0.27	0.04
China	0.30	3.70	5.12	6.39	0.80
Egypt	1.82	1.63	1.09	0.49	0.33
France	10.31	7.46	4.80	6.15	5.72
Germany	6.36	5.87	4.07	5.17	8.29
Italy	2.82	3.86	3.76	3.33	4.04
Japan	6.67	10.50	12.08	11.60	12.21
Netherlands	0.46	0.43	0.53	0.31	0.40
Netherlands East Indies	2.12	1.58	1.40	1.21	1.01
Norway	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.00
Pacific Islands	0.37	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.25
Philippine Islands	0.40	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.31
Soviet Union (Russia)	0.35	0.04	0.20	0.27	0.08
Spain	0.08	0.12	0.37	0.16	0.14
Sweden	0.14	0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22
United States of America	4.31	3.24	2.06	1.36	2.18
Other Foreign Countries	0.47	0.65	0.50	1.00	1.40
Total, Foreign Countries	42.84	44.69	40.81	42.79	43.98
Total	100	100	100	100	100

5. **Balance of Trade with Principal Countries.**—In the following table a comparison is made in British currency values of the total Australian trade in merchandise (excluding bullion and specie) with principal countries during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34:—

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION, AND SPECIE.)

British Currency Values.

Country.	Imports from—		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
United Kingdom	23,524	25,140	36,721	42,611	13,197	17,471
Canada	2,315	2,918	965	1,012	— 1,350	— 1,906
India	3,423	2,926	656	482	— 2,767	— 2,444
New Zealand	729	1,197	2,172	2,380	1,443	1,183
Other British Countries ..	2,295	2,360	3,627	3,485	1,332	1,125
Total, British Countries ..	32,286	34,541	44,141	49,970	11,855	15,429
Belgium	391	368	3,243	5,965	2,852	5,597
China	267	286	5,018	730	4,751	444
France	1,195	956	4,834	5,203	3,639	4,247
Germany	1,832	1,921	4,064	7,536	2,232	5,615
Italy	676	588	2,615	3,673	1,939	3,085
Japan	3,537	3,677	9,156	11,103	5,619	7,426
Netherlands East Indies ..	2,931	3,960	964	917	— 1,967	— 3,043
United States of America ..	8,084	7,839	1,069	1,989	— 7,015	— 5,850
Other Foreign Countries ..	4,119	3,792	2,667	2,871	— 1,452	— 922
Total, Foreign Countries ..	23,032	23,387	33,630	39,987	10,598	16,599

The balance of trade with single countries is of little significance, since in the first place, there is still a fair proportion of Australian produce distributed through the United Kingdom either immediately, by transshipment or re-sale, or ultimately, by incorporation in manufactures. Further, in very many cases international balances are equated directly by services or indirectly by exchange of goods between several countries.

6. **Principal Imports and Exports.—Countries.**—The total value of imports from and exports to each of the more important British and foreign countries during 1933-34, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. The values of imports are shown in British currency, while the exports are shown in Australian currency. Should further details be required, reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 31," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 32 of the principal countries of the world during the past five years. That publication furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country, and the value of each item imported into each of the States. The publication referred to also gives the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin, £25,144,441.* The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £8,753,708; and machines, machinery, and manufactures of metal, £8,253,238. Imports of the following goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery, £2,679,052; drugs and chemicals, £1,413,095; earthenware, crockery, glass, etc., £520,686; whisky, £428,621; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £342,734; foodstuffs of animal origin, £223,575; paints, £201,988; and rubber and leather and manufactures, £176,566.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £63,955,032. Of this total £62,132,564 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £17,762,789; gold specie and bullion, £9,552,170; butter, £7,582,706; wheat, £6,596,553; frozen mutton and lamb, £3,503,727; lead, pig, £2,126,367; sugar, £2,093,878; frozen beef, £1,745,245; dried fruits, raisins, £1,395,849; fruits, fresh, apples, £1,188,279; eggs, £1,061,282; fruits preserved in liquid, £826,527; flour, £815,255; wine, £715,338; and sheepskins, £597,171.

Canada. *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £2,918,095. The principal imports were motor chassis and parts, £712,845; printing paper, £540,016; timber, £523,229; fish, preserved in tins, £275,041; apparel and textiles, £196,869; sensitized films, £87,694; and typewriters and parts, £49,857.

Total Exports to Canada, £1,336,023. Of this total £1,332,167 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Fruits dried, £495,472; wool, £409,798; sugar, £181,637; fruits preserved, £74,863; spirituous liquors, £28,344; gelatine and glue, £26,092; and flour, £24,521.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £718,563. The principal items were—Tea, £643,783; rubber, £44,844; and cocoa beans and shells, £7,405.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £421,499. Of this total £419,494 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Flour, £110,960; silver, £96,276; sleepers, railway, £42,926; milk and cream, £39,601; fruits, £28,546; butter, £24,142; and timber, £12,311.

Fiji. *Total Imports of Fijian Origin*, £33,522, include gold, £12,687; molasses, £9,655; bananas, £4,269; and hides, £2,467.

Total Exports to Fiji, £320,707. Of this total £275,624 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £76,807; bran and pollard, £36,652; tobacco, £28,834; flour, £18,793; coal, £16,769; drugs and chemicals, £13,127; apparel and textiles, £12,128; wood and wicker manufactures, £11,609; and rubber and leather manufactures, £7,572.

Hong Kong. *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £18,436. Chief items were—Ginger, £5,361; clothing and textiles, £3,147; bamboo and cane, £3,027; lamps and lampware, £1,729; and fireworks, £1,663.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £506,696. Of this total £503,303 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £170,395; sandalwood, £64,735; leather, £49,747; meats, £37,837; timber, undressed, £33,808; butter, £28,843; bêche-de-mer, £23,373; fruits, fresh, £17,027; and infants' and invalids' food, £12,433.

India. *Total Imports of Indian Origin*, £2,926,181. The principal imports were—Bags and sacks, £2,042,224; hessians, £286,972; seeds, £141,559; tea, £113,424; hides and skins, £110,416; mats and matting of coir, £26,071; and gums and resins, £23,817.

Total Exports to India, £610,159. Of this total, £604,998 was Australian produce. The chief exports were—Zinc bars, blocks, etc., £133,148; wool, £106,937; tallow, unrefined, £82,022; horses, £64,324; milk and cream, £49,143; wheat, £44,812; jams and jellies, £16,678; and coal, £8,177.

Malaya (British). *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £328,720. Principal items were—Rubber (crude), £239,088; sago and tapioca, £36,279; spices (unground), £18,684; and gums and resins, £2,828.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £1,015,315. Of this total £994,055 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Flour, £317,857; milk and cream, £304,510; meats, £71,830; butter, £48,824; fruits, fresh and preserved, £40,056; spirituous liquors, £35,173; leather, £20,673; manufactures of metal, £19,804; and live animals, £19,485.

New Zealand. *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £1,392,469. The principal imports were—Wool, £337,941; timber, £260,604; hides and skins, £221,051; gold, bar, dust, etc., £193,824; fish, £86,512; seeds, £61,097; horses, £32,379; and tallow, unrefined, £14,304.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £2,962,335, of which £2,609,005 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £739,051; apparel and textiles, £318,736; drugs and chemicals, £267,774; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £138,177; rubber and leather manufactures, £134,623; timber, £132,347; fruits dried, £129,591; paper and stationery, £117,349; coal, £104,763; fruits fresh, £61,466; tobacco and manufactures, £57,277; paints and varnishes, £50,417; grain and pulse prepared, £50,356; and spirituous liquors, £41,819.

Papua. Total Imports of Papuan Origin, £132,253. The chief items were—Coconuts (prepared), £44,728; gold, bar, dust, etc., £38,939; rubber, £33,073; copra, £8,634; and coffee, raw, £2,429.

Total Exports to Papua, £129,500, of which £79,793 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Tobacco and manufactures, £19,510; apparel and textiles, £11,180; meats, £10,916; manufactures of metal, £10,865; machines and machinery, £10,442; films, £9,696; and grain and pulse, £8,321.

Territory of New Guinea. Total Imports of Territory of New Guinea Origin, £1,026,764. The principal items were—Gold, bar, dust, etc., £958,061; coconuts (prepared), £47,945; copra, £11,483; and cocoa beans and shells, raw, £2,152.

Total Exports to Territory of New Guinea, £507,743, of which £365,283 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Manufactures of metal, £67,968; machines and machinery, £56,613; meats, £49,259; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £45,247; films, £40,381; tobacco, and preparations, £35,018; spirituous liquors, £31,540; apparel and textiles, £26,674; drugs and chemicals, £16,648; and paper and stationery, £10,283.

Union of South Africa. Total Imports of Union of South Africa Origin, £137,456. The principal items were—Diamonds, £50,634; asbestos, crude, £27,242; fish, £15,416; fibres, £7,416; and feathers, £5,980.

Total Exports to Union of South Africa, £247,278, of which £243,350 was Australian produce. The chief exports were—Timber, £72,593; machinery and metal manufactures, £25,127; apparel and textiles, £20,550; gelatine and glue, £15,419; fruits, £13,785; butter, £11,280; leather, £10,198; tallow, unrefined, £8,996; wheat, £6,845; and soap, £6,044.

Belgium. Total Imports of Belgian Origin, £368,219. Principal items were—Piecegoods, velvet, £89,319; other piecegoods, £53,239; glass and glassware, £70,534; machinery and metal manufactures, £39,415; paper and stationery, £26,554; carpets and carpeting, £15,592; gloves, £11,507; precious stones, £10,808; and drugs and chemicals, £6,939.

Total Exports to Belgium, £7,470,984. Of this total £7,468,747 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wool, £6,864,243; silver and silver lead concentrates, £184,204; lead (pig), £120,172; barley, £82,602; hides and skins, £41,789; meats, £36,384; fadders, £21,000; copper ingots, £9,500; and zinc concentrates, £8,952.

China. Total Imports of Chinese Origin, £285,514. Chief items were—Apparel and textiles, £74,341; tea, £38,018; nuts (edible), £23,771; bristles, etc., £20,050; ginger, £16,447; Tung, etc, oil, £15,158; vegetable substances and fibres, £13,007; drugs and chemicals, £7,863; feathers, £7,103; and fireworks, £5,036.

Total Exports to China, £914,806, of which £913,881 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Flour, £441,931; wheat, £208,259; infants' and invalids' food, £59,570; butter, £52,289; milk and cream, £45,243; sandalwood, £36,358; timber, £7,908; and tallow (unrefined), £6,442.

Egypt. Total Imports of Egyptian Origin, £18,808. Chief items were—Bitumen and natural pitch, £11,346; cigarette tubes and papers, £4,699; and gums and resins, £1,338.

Total Exports to Egypt, £370,234, of which £370,234 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Flour, £154,463; meats, £82,200; butter, £69,615; wheat, £26,876; and apples, fresh, £13,133.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin*, £956,335. Chief items were—Argol, £158,491; piecegoods, velvets, £98,041; piecegoods, silks, £94,567; trimmings and ornaments, £62,957; paper and stationery, £50,465; spirituous liquors, £49,707; olive oil, £40,596; machinery and metal manufactures, £34,449; perfumery and toilet preparations, £31,758; gums and resins, £18,976; fertilizers, £18,682; medicines, £14,922; and pipes, cigar holders, etc., £12,020.

Total Exports to France, £6,517,380. Of this total £6,458,543 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £4,691,624; sheepskins, £1,702,019; apparel and textiles, £46,383; manufactures of metal, £22,017; and concentrates, £8,120.

Germany. *Total Imports of German Origin*, £1,920,676. Chief items were—Drugs and chemicals, £300,523; manufactures of metal, £288,597; machinery, £279,056; gloves, £117,684; paper and stationery, £117,399; piecegoods, £112,696; optical and scientific instruments, £102,449; apparel and attire, £71,752; earthenware, china, glassware, etc., £57,194; bags, baskets, etc., £51,020; timepieces, £49,108; paints and varnishes, £46,543; and oils, fats, and waxes, £37,206.

Total Exports to Germany, £9,439,054, of which £9,423,313 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £8,697,719; fruits, fresh, apples, £306,681; lead (pig), £116,173; copper ingots, £94,515; sausage casings, £55,266; cadmium, bars, etc., £15,454; and wolfram, £13,696.

Italy. *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £588,260. Chief imports were—Yarns, artificial silk, £106,524; apparel, £92,354; piecegoods, silk, £52,456; other textiles, £33,170; fibres, flax and hemp, £41,706; argol, £40,344; machinery and metal manufactures, £37,026; sulphur, £22,464; oils in bulk, olive, £20,085; and hides and skins, £14,241.

Total Exports to Italy, £4,600,423, of which £4,594,836 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £4,237,212; silver and silver lead, concentrates, £128,952; hides and skins, £101,246; wheat, £93,187; and tallow, £26,155.

Japan. *Total Imports of Japanese Origin*, £3,676,737. Chief imports were—Silk or containing silk piecegoods, £1,520,978; cotton and linen piecegoods, £580,617; other piecegoods, £114,224; silk, raw, £267,929; jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods, £167,708; crockery and household ware, £137,621; machinery and metal manufactures, £133,018; sulphur, £66,725; yarns, £55,420; towels and towelling, £45,395; paper and stationery, £39,776; glass and glassware, £33,938; and buttons, £37,931.

Total Exports to Japan, £13,906,256. Of this total £13,892,848 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £12,127,621; wheat, £1,042,234; tallow, £157,593; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £112,920; iron and steel (scrap), £76,945; hides and skins, £52,850; barley, £42,622; trochus shell, £41,326; milk and cream, £33,368; flour, £32,058; infants' and invalids' food, £31,300; lead (pig), £24,995; and beef, frozen, £23,368.

Netherlands. *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £389,669. Chief items were—Artificial silk yarns, £166,293; electrical machinery and appliances, £55,860; jewellery, timepieces, etc., £23,988; manufactures of metal, £23,422; drugs and chemicals, £21,001; paper, £15,812; and gin, £10,715.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £455,328, of which £422,703 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wool, £302,133; fruits, fresh, £36,910; machinery and metal manufactures, £25,378; meats, £15,727; hides and skins, £13,969; wheat, £10,157; tallow, £5,207; and flour, £4,159.

Netherlands East Indies. *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £3,960,233. Chief imports were—Tea, £1,362,650; petroleum spirit, £1,354,320; residual oil, £325,192; petroleum (crude), £288,103; kerosene, £156,748; fibres, kapok, £111,360; fibres, other, £52,623; rubber, crude, £100,224; coffee and chicory, £42,352; and waxes, £25,804.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,149,167. Of this total £1,134,765 was Australian Produce. Principal exports were—Flour, £510,267; butter, £285,900; milk and cream, £59,077; leather, £48,753; meats, £44,430; fruits, fresh, £31,265; biscuits, £28,489; coal, £24,318; and drugs and chemicals, £22,424.

Norway. *Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £340,325. Chief items were—Fish, preserved in tins, £80,891 ; paper—writing and typewriting, £79,125, printing, £59,583, wrapping, £21,224, other paper, £22,787 ; timber, £35,647 ; and manufactures of metal, £19,947.

Total Exports to Norway, £2,937. Principal exports were—Lead (pig), £2,200 ; and hides and skins, £473.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Pacific Islands Origin*, £1,744,900. The chief imports were—Gold, £1,009,773 ; rock phosphates, £470,111 ; nuts, edible, £94,399 ; copra, £67,164 ; crude rubber, £33,075 ; fruits, fresh, bananas, £13,600 ; molasses, £9,655 ; silver, £6,461 ; and hides and skins, £6,355.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,701,046. Of this total £1,154,459 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £295,334 ; vessels, transferred abroad, £192,706 ; tobacco and preparations, £120,393 ; flour, £84,773 ; apparel, textiles and yarns, £80,780 ; coal, £79,923 ; cinematographs and films, £60,230 ; meats, preserved in tins, £50,770 ; meats, other, £40,827 ; drugs and chemicals, £47,834 ; bran, pollard and sharps, £40,532 ; oils, fats and waxes, £29,854 ; biscuits, £27,937 ; milk and cream, £21,457 ; butter, £20,718 ; vegetables, £20,411 ; paints and varnishes, £17,248 ; and sugar, £16,638.

Philippine Islands. *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £59,733. Chief items were—Hemp, £38,277 ; timber, £17,073 ; and tobacco, £1,274.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £348,177. Of this total £348,037 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Milk and cream, £123,065 ; flour, £77,871 ; meats, £58,398 ; coal, £38,032 ; butter, £32,090 ; leather, £7,030 ; and infants' and invalids' food, £2,706.

Soviet Union (Russia). *Total Imports of Soviet Union Origin*, £50,139. Chief items were—Furs, dressed, £14,185 ; fish, £11,291 ; hair and bristles, £6,985 ; hides and skins, £6,299 ; and apparel, textiles, etc., £5,686.

Total Exports to Soviet Union (Russia), £88,678. Principal items were—Wheat, £80,374 ; and flour, £8,290.

Spain. *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £129,366. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £50,955 ; nuts, edible, £37,312 ; potash salts, £5,793 ; dry colours, £5,266 ; and liquorice, £4,910.

Total Exports to Spain, £157,521. Principal items were—Wool, greasy, £132,128 ; and hides and skins, £25,235.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £782,780. Chief imports were—Pulp for papermaking, £204,638 ; machines and machinery, £108,508 ; timber and manufactures of wood, £80,414 ; paper—wrapping, £80,066, boards, £44,830, printing, £44,032, other paper, £81,512 ; manufactures of metal, £59,964 ; and vacuum cleaners, £27,270.

Total Exports to Sweden, £250,898. Principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £130,923 ; apples, fresh, £44,428 ; wool, scoured, £37,829 ; and hides and skins, cattle, £26,369.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £451,030. Chief imports were—Clocks and watches, £91,979 ; piecegoods, cotton and linen, £76,019 ; silk, £34,246 ; apparel and attire, £49,962 ; grass straw for hats, £43,815 ; drugs and chemicals, £41,737 ; machinery and metal manufactures, £37,422 ; handkerchiefs, £27,343 ; and other textiles, £22,431.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £225,321. Principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £212,809 ; and tim-pieces, £4,271.

United States of America. *Total Imports of United States Origin*, £7,839,250. Chief imports were—Petroleum spirit, £1,302,899 ; motor cars and parts, £819,516 ; tobacco, unmanufactured, £614,469 ; lubricating (mineral) oil, £604,072 ; electrical machinery and appliances, £353,543 ; apparel and textiles, £247,267 ; timber and wood manufactures, £231,749 ; sulphur, £229,993 ; optical, etc., instruments, £222,487 ; kerosene, £219,183 ; paper and stationery, £198,605 ; motive power machinery, £181,597 ; films, £175,910 ; sausage casings, £125,416 ; and tools of trade, £110,218.

Total Exports to the United States of America, £2,512,431. Of this total £2,454,172 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Rabbit skins, £689,247; wool, £485,840; sausage casings, £263,903; concentrates, £263,097; sheep skins, £208,212; pearl shell, £141,639; kangaroo skins, £134,532; tin, ingots, £34,011; machinery and metal manufactures, £24,675; and timber undressed, £18,875.

§ 7. Trade with Eastern Countries.

1. *Principal Articles Exported.*—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), Hong Kong, Borneo (British), Korea, French Indo-China, Siam, and French and Portuguese Possessions in India. During the years 1930-31 to 1932-33 the export trade with Eastern countries showed an improvement in value over the year 1929-30 owing to increased shipments of wheat and flour to China and of wheat and wool to Japan. Exports of flour increased by large exports to China. Wheat exports to Eastern countries were consistently large during these three years, but in 1933-34 they fell to relatively very small dimensions, with the result that the value of total exports of merchandise during 1933-34 was nearly £3½ millions less than during the previous year, and would have been smaller still but for an increase of over 54 per cent. in the exports of wool to Japan. This marked decline was due to the falling off in shipments of butter to Netherlands East Indies, wheat and tallow to India and Japan, and wheat and flour to China.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Biscuits	60,411	41,253	32,587	33,638	37,815
Butter	836,253	646,500	709,001	530,878	486,878
Cheese	12,163	9,963	13,295	17,785	18,526
Coal	27,089	82,540	148,086	94,963	83,674
Fruits—					
Fresh	77,881	85,831	90,727	96,321	110,555
Dried and Preserved	37,692	35,139	53,929	47,333	51,381
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	2,645,318	6,540,867	7,929,220	7,930,706	1,307,770
Flour	1,969,516	1,193,999	1,534,452	2,498,016	1,744,820
Other (prepared and unprepared)	77,226	33,913	18,839	30,683	75,014
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	20,362	11,648	13,618	13,028	12,285
Horses	124,522	95,857	93,089	84,265	63,357
Infants' and Invalids' Food	56,254	48,116	74,986	89,663	106,033
Iron Ore	92,831	27,492	8,347	7,908	4,072
Iron and Steel (scrap)	26,597	1,879	35,579	43,227	76,945
Jams and Jellies	33,296	29,306	33,648	34,406	39,265
Lard and Refined Animal Fats	21,802	21,810	21,670	22,495	21,764
Lead, Pig	92,323	70,180	51,745	34,031	33,585
Leather	166,551	124,168	182,788	142,686	140,733
Meats—					
Bacon and Hams	99,545	74,606	76,192	82,301	79,293
Other meats	461,153	344,113	260,721	242,769	202,714
Milk and Cream	920,558	567,170	569,011	730,650	667,229
Pearlshell and trochus shell	66,612	45,925	32,544	49,295	41,599
Sandalwood	89,427	72,969	62,914	132,657	114,301
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	43,088	37,594	43,330	35,305	72,293
Tallow (unrefined)	497,301	393,341	391,890	322,616	233,232
Timber (undressed)	139,116	165,488	95,210	47,046	96,973
Wool	4,512,341	6,528,817	7,590,943	8,034,927	12,249,581
Zinc—					
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	334,921	195,175	180,193	253,037	246,068
Concentrates .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	24,994	125,211	18,097
Other merchandise	518,350	382,987	382,727	497,917	420,720
Total merchandise	14,060,499	17,908,676	20,756,275	22,305,763	18,876,572
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	3,516,873	1,477,543	600,501	50,262	102,672
Total Exports	17,577,372	19,386,219	21,356,776	22,356,025	19,979,244

(a) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency values are, 1930-31, £ stg. 16,514,985; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,814,563; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,849,122; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,153,089.

2. Destination of Exports of Merchandise.—The next table shows the destination of the merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the last five years.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
China	273,507	3,312,675	4,902,974	6,279,584	914,806
Hong Kong	336,315	382,290	738,797	767,710	506,596
India and Ceylon	2,894,139	2,031,033	778,603	1,114,200	928,986
Japan	6,555,003	9,500,499	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256
Malaya (British)	1,389,321	822,740	919,827	958,880	1,015,315
Netherlands East Indies	2,080,622	1,436,405	1,352,893	1,178,078	1,149,167
Philippine Islands	390,750	333,146	317,615	428,461	348,177
Siam	87,276	60,324	58,460	78,132	71,356
Other Eastern Countries	53,566	29,564	28,089	32,250	35,913
Total	14,060,499	17,908,676	20,756,275	22,305,763	18,876,572

(a) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 15,253,381; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,305,935; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,808,755; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,071,115.

3. Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.—The value of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the last five years is shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported in 1933-34, according to the countries of origin, were:—Tea—India and Ceylon, £757,133, and Netherlands East Indies, £1,362,636; Petroleum—Netherlands East Indies, £1,642,423; Bags and Sacks, and Hessians—India, £2,329,119; Silk Piece Goods—Japan, £1,520,978; Cotton and Linen Piece Goods—Japan, £580,617.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
China	568,013	347,432	314,778	266,938	285,514
Hong Kong	17,420	14,436	6,156	10,363	18,436
India and Ceylon	7,146,590	4,839,970	3,373,533	4,047,665	3,643,250
Japan	4,181,643	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,561,581	3,670,737
Malaya (British)	812,513	274,894	276,654	271,407	328,720
Netherlands East Indies	6,282,653	4,011,194	2,648,919	2,930,951	3,960,233
Philippine Islands	174,518	39,957	35,947	34,899	59,733
Siam	8,743	2,112	2,218	1,512	1,822
Other Eastern Countries	113,578	37,632	25,504	41,311	37,781
Total	19,305,671	11,947,185	9,080,443	11,141,627	12,012,226

By comparison with the previous table, the balance of trade with Eastern countries can be ascertained and shows an excess of imports into Australia in the year 1929-30, and an excess of exports from Australia in the years 1930-31 to 1933-34.

§ 8. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

1. Imports.—The following table shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, arranged in classified order in accordance with the statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922 :—

IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

British Currency Values.

Classes.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	2,182,397	911,076	747,110	799,859	942,656
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	6,037,708	3,372,099	2,387,434	2,330,791	3,141,432
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1,583,368	530,166	231,938	460,437	558,474
IV. Tobacco, etc.	2,422,648	1,365,636	614,193	711,848	718,582
V. Live animals	213,229	67,628	314,432	48,240	94,670
VI. Animal substances, etc.	1,953,561	914,821	733,160	833,154	1,193,026
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	2,879,321	1,408,258	1,306,047	1,550,425	1,492,848
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	32,546,428	15,898,259	13,831,502	17,323,363	15,994,563
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	11,565,261	6,927,042	4,833,654	5,953,471	5,274,615
X. Paints and varnishes	686,195	263,079	249,964	301,366	353,557
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,668,078	401,293	234,595	379,336	398,942
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	36,323,308	12,338,793	6,550,798	10,128,134	13,049,596
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	2,070,294	769,959	668,101	644,782	743,936
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	4,629,167	1,113,854	906,943	1,265,780	1,403,049
XV. Earthenware, etc.	2,251,940	818,987	518,637	891,827	1,018,224
XVI. Paper and stationery	7,912,167	4,565,813	3,861,802	4,251,636	4,304,303
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	2,144,442	895,532	486,432	692,769	749,022
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	1,414,638	1,067,162	941,454	940,694	987,369
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	5,082,161	3,069,287	2,670,688	3,687,498	3,384,857
XX. Miscellaneous	5,189,196	3,664,865	2,174,493	3,641,291	3,935,678
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	325,723	399,024	670,491	1,171,159	1,278,117
Total	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926

2. Exports.—In the following table the exports from Australia are shown in classes according to the same classification as for imports, distinguishing (a) Australian produce; (b) Other Produce (Re-exports); and (c) Total Exports.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

Australian Currency Values.

Classes.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
A. AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	14,649,566	15,561,080	18,044,611	17,221,140	17,339,929
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	22,515,068	25,569,888	31,727,701	30,062,717	21,285,172
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	601,653	555,713	953,667	855,299	916,100
IV. Tobacco, etc.	303,457	282,908	214,774	171,771	125,563
V. Live animals	240,763	136,659	124,033	124,279	130,864
VI. Animal substances, etc.	43,827,255	36,174,451	34,766,515	39,198,506	61,884,960
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	337,089	212,657	183,431	249,732	296,684
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	200,859	175,401	265,127	323,029	328,794
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	1,070,626	689,739	909,397	886,843	554,529
X. Paints and varnishes	51,567	39,428	42,213	57,289	68,954
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,944,020	1,291,729	548,299	629,958	1,166,453
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	5,774,982	4,312,849	4,111,474	4,208,791	4,706,797
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	523,887	426,172	447,102	469,473	701,490
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	1,042,042	783,732	566,552	377,913	608,579
XV. Earthenware, etc.	89,260	59,549	68,045	77,999	103,576
XVI. Paper and stationery	178,437	158,848	127,299	134,403	149,311
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	170,115	55,356	59,641	68,017	93,564
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	249,529	174,045	112,984	121,911	103,495
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	535,148	423,801	427,577	437,565	459,332
XX. Miscellaneous	502,722	520,459	453,897	441,299	453,174
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	27,748,839	15,018,664	12,118,880	22,291,422	9,174,601
Total	122,616,884	102,623,128	106,273,222	118,400,356	120,651,925
		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 87,409,968; 1931-32, £ stg. 83,670,793; 1932-33, £ stg. 94,572,386; 1933-34, £ stg. 96,343,293.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES—*continued.*

Classes.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	£A. 15,858	£A. 15,877	£A. 17,023	£A. 9,977	£A. 8,701
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	215,301	100,862	51,098	77,704	72,881
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	83,304	40,276	22,141	17,848	40,121
IV. Tobacco, etc.	97,191	80,459	76,353	86,904	55,204
V. Live animals	63,403	36,638	25,343	18,922	13,918
VI. Animal substances, etc.	34,665	10,759	2,058	2,640	20,898
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	313,216	16,181	5,903	7,118	4,806
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	334,686	298,373	171,747	173,994	217,388
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	78,826	42,519	51,863	80,371	42,505
X. Paints and varnishes	7,981	6,129	9,953	3,642	5,448
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,587	2,153	274	1,132	1,299
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	636,016	677,535	634,339	414,879	325,914
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	78,645	65,120	13,902	8,571	7,974
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	57,316	39,233	26,783	21,381	21,698
XV. Earthenware, etc.	15,345	12,580	7,020	6,350	8,099
XVI. Paper and stationery	83,463	65,981	57,470	52,518	36,141
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	69,590	63,331	39,853	30,281	34,879
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	108,785	166,334	160,155	139,261	146,135
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	47,468	40,351	44,419	31,971	43,649
XX. Miscellaneous	167,608	172,439	137,493	105,820	85,896
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	10	279,594	575,906	1,242,657	1,595,820
Total	2,510,264	2,232,724 (a)	2,131,096 (a)	2,533,961 (a)	2,789,374 (a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £stg. 1,916,000; 1931-32, £stg. 1,677,814; 1932-33, £stg. 2,024,839; 1933-34, £stg. 2,229,339.

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

Australian Currency Values.

	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	14,665,424	15,576,957	18,061,634	17,231,117	17,348,630
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	22,730,369	25,670,750	31,778,799	30,140,421	21,358,053
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	684,957	595,989	975,808	873,147	956,221
IV. Tobacco, etc.	460,648	303,367	291,127	258,675	180,767
V. Live animals	304,166	173,297	149,376	143,201	144,782
VI. Animal substances, etc.	43,861,920	36,135,210	34,768,573	39,201,146	61,905,858
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	650,305	228,838	189,334	256,850	301,490
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	535,545	473,774	436,874	497,023	546,182
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	1,149,452	732,258	961,269	967,214	597,034
X. Paints and varnishes	59,548	45,557	52,166	60,931	74,402
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,945,607	1,293,882	548,573	631,090	1,167,752
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	6,410,998	4,990,384	4,745,813	4,623,670	5,032,711
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	602,532	491,292	461,004	478,064	709,464
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	1,099,358	822,065	593,335	399,294	630,277
XV. Earthenware, etc.	104,605	72,129	75,065	84,349	111,675
XVI. Paper and stationery	261,900	224,829	184,769	186,921	185,452
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	179,705	118,687	99,497	98,289	128,447
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	358,314	340,379	273,139	261,172	249,630
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	582,616	464,152	471,096	469,536	502,981
XX. Miscellaneous	730,330	692,898	591,390	547,119	539,070
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	27,748,849	15,298,258	12,694,786	23,534,079	10,770,421
Total	125,127,148	104,855,852 (a)	108,404,318 (a)	120,943,317 (a)	123,441,299 (a)

(a) Recorded value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £stg. 89,325,968; 1931-32, £stg. 85,348,607; 1932-33, £stg. 96,597,225; 1933-34, £stg. 98,572,632.

3. Imports of Principal Articles.—The next table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia during the last five years. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Article.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Fish, preserved in tins	lb. £ 28,039,277	13,126,217	14,478,827	15,828,494	19,597,955
Tea	lb. £ 5,342,016	501,080	442,510	468,276	529,531
Whisky	gal. £ 3,298,705	46,433,350	44,140,136	48,441,433	46,680,172
Tobacco and preparations thereof	gal. £ 946,523	2,245,507	1,365,626	1,270,948	2,174,035
Copra	cwt. £ 1,113,512	385,896	150,191	355,259	406,242
Fibres	£ 2,422,648	446,418	106,369	300,285	427,638
Hides and skins	£ 407,320	1,505,636	614,193	711,848	718,282
Pulp for paper making	ton £ 520,266	190,312	240,955	267,475	239,788
Seeds	£ 492,320	97,999	136,657	137,073	67,164
Socks and stockings	£ 838,330	414,489	368,335	458,842	425,844
Gloves	£ 916,311	397,566	292,640	430,442	476,844
Hats and caps	£ 23,709	22,327	25,783	34,142	35,300
Trimnings and ornaments	£ 269,270	218,749	190,834	246,995	250,165
Other apparel and attire	£ 668,973	370,680	289,633	318,755	338,196
Carpets and carpeting	£ 792,456	67,297	3,516	7,092	12,851
Floorcloths and linoleums	£ 487,869	220,492	225,321	309,145	288,558
Piece Goods—	£ 683,501	121,386	94,514	124,561	146,786
Canvas and duck	£ 721,257	454,962	327,805	310,217	255,477
Cotton and linen	£ 1,956,739	461,793	354,482	528,987	612,843
Silk and artificial silk	£ 1,343,932	468,461	307,850	599,174	703,087
Woolen or containing wool	£ 796,865	218,219	134,811	202,005	291,890
All other piece goods	£ 645,828	285,527	252,495	383,493	390,052
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£ 7,488,675	4,123,483	4,068,299	4,943,007	4,390,262
Bags and sacks	£ 5,500,268	3,017,936	2,477,972	2,771,277	2,543,386
Yarns—	£ 1,201,018	185,235	51,451	111,171	179,800
Artificial silk	£ 2,969,201	1,216,456	1,476,524	1,896,814	1,615,128
Cotton	£ 873,935	468,591	466,150	544,879	479,119
Woolen	£ 2,906,817	2,753,911	1,931,355	2,596,201	2,059,805
Other	£ 854,034	445,590	547,926	594,979	548,356
Kerosene	gal. £ 1,089,938	707,806	434,589	622,838	479,400
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal. £ 1,139,580	10,957,159	7,783,073	11,750,101	12,445,801
Petroleum	gal. £ 361,975,866	264,085,522	205,506,145	239,217,947	266,226,956
Residual and solar oil	gal. £ 8,547,817	4,877,840	3,071,065	3,704,511	3,340,990
Electrical machinery and appliances	£ 1,197,389	17,647,552	61,035,261	65,821,403	72,714,508
Electrical cable and wire, covered	£ 11,273	82,980	335,849	363,819	411,205
Agricultural machinery	£ 4,583,660	2,334,260	927,242	1,046,064	1,167,701
Metal-working machinery	£ 306,163	127,568	43,441	66,445	94,913
Motive power machinery	£ 1,517,817	507,669	274,982	376,324	454,214
Iron and Steel—	£ 443,707	174,942	47,690	83,491	95,306
Pipes and tubes	£ 407,190	110,344	32,421	96,074	157,589
Plate and sheet	£ 2,482,268	1,011,306	299,031	353,969	522,387
Cutlery and platedware	£ 1,390,469	461,715	272,480	416,024	460,396
Tools of trade	£ 3,713,883	1,339,715	1,033,954	1,401,892	1,421,528
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£ 673,658	324,308	195,502	344,292	315,408
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£ 922,499	413,028	304,030	576,197	585,142
Timber, undressed, including logs (a)	£ 6,704,769	860,037	436,096	1,435,771	2,795,239
Crockery	£ 1,684,621	682,755	611,262	580,680	663,530
Glass and glassware	£ 338,462,347	116,452,047	121,600,530	188,663,281	243,432,388
Paper, printing	£ 2,915,619	629,673	629,092	884,411	1,000,602
Stationery and paper manufactures	£ 694,740	391,531	260,305	390,584	382,395
Cinematograph films	£ 1,046,109	280,532	176,034	359,345	419,615
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£ 3,129,705	1,651,410	1,661,603	1,817,973	1,726,627
Arms and explosives	£ 2,738,781	1,805,769	1,198,587	1,211,626	1,360,976
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£ 41,480,720	50,516,896	56,946,029	56,949,478	60,323,114
Outside Packages	£ 290,524	528,732	563,460	534,191	512,351
All other articles	£ 5,082,161	3,069,287	2,670,688	3,667,498	3,384,857
Total Imports	£ 35,064,051	14,390,534	10,933,077	13,996,790	15,835,355
	£ 131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—(a) Quantities. The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the last five years. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Butter	centl. 1,073,661	1,631,807	2,016,394	2,263,293	2,442,997
Cheese	centl. 30,894	85,917	72,677	117,852	93,137
Eggs in shell	doz. 3,570,219	5,970,696	9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032
Milk and cream	centl. 164,935	123,510	159,963	244,526	197,720
Fruits, dried	centl. 1,44,481	1,33,706	969,076	1,063,245	1,454,867
Fruits, fresh	centl. 1,959,418	1,680,254	2,254,665	2,750,353	2,402,877
Barley	centl. 323,771	1,664,326	1,657,555	1,525,509	1,350,954
Wheat	centl. 24,234,424	71,533,974	76,440,603	71,733,563	36,959,117
Flour	centl. 9,314,666	10,484,864	344,015	12,629,179	10,849,839
Sugar (cane)	cwt. 3,634,216	3,983,096	5,758,158	3,740,774	6,158,662
Wine	gal. 13,727	2,205,542	3,471,604	3,095,555	3,066,743
Tobacco, manufactured	centl. 17,272	10,309	7,671	6,138	4,242
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	centl. 7,892,288	8,602,152	8,936,206	10,054,173	8,929,341
Pearlshell	cwt. 58,503	48,353	26,779	32,975	33,721
Sandalwood	cwt. 72,435	59,273	46,890	97,076	79,061
Tallow (unrefined)	cwt. 598,533	527,007	772,769	747,102	487,748
Coal	ton 294,593	377,851	444,015	282,977	292,416
Concentrates	cwt. 4,154,510	3,664,310	1,248,296	1,598,314	2,818,036
Copper	cwt. 219,582	241,121	240,471	168,195	105,389
Lead	cwt. 2,322,401	3,093,195	2,997,015	3,632,208	3,687,298
Zinc—bar, block, dust	cwt. 658,846	909,535	910,601	699,380	616,945
Tin—ingots	cwt. 17,128	11,990	15,577	19,571	24,794
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	sup. ft. 81,348,857	62,396,283	47,038,823	26,508,661	45,507,512
Soap	centl. 159,822	137,699	108,955	89,946	71,521

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

(b) Values. The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the same period as in the preceding table are given in the table hereunder.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Article.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Butter	7,001,540	8,621,379	10,250,002	8,940,008	8,194,220
Cheese	124,716	244,066	212,870	318,895	229,313
Eggs in shell	255,571	321,627	494,032	958,065	1,058,164
Meats	6,259,924	5,747,995	6,368,245	5,998,187	7,094,371
Milk and cream	997,512	610,653	642,016	927,546	739,000
Fruits, dried	2,169,832	2,248,791	1,965,310	2,230,110	2,659,773
Fruits, fresh	1,861,428	1,588,027	2,085,595	2,417,437	2,011,695
Fruits, preserved in liquid	568,205	588,142	644,180	726,650	949,206
Barley	99,046	403,919	450,477	352,152	305,359
Wheat	10,036,535	14,744,468	19,220,203	17,804,849	8,873,987
Flour	4,948,927	3,513,573	3,833,237	4,148,973	3,266,718
Sugar (cane)	2,216,468	1,805,777	2,514,502	1,489,639	2,294,333
Wine	553,658	508,110	904,518	789,351	801,820
Tobacco, manufactured	347,717	272,418	200,701	159,097	111,664
Hides and skins	6,584,614	3,635,577	2,314,279	2,366,941	4,384,584
Wool	36,596,600	32,001,760	32,192,246	36,406,990	57,111,449
Pearlshell	450,615	354,992	194,351	233,786	198,347
Sandalwood	89,427	72,969	62,914	132,657	114,301
Tallow (unrefined)	991,592	643,405	831,415	790,405	494,940
Coal	346,916	411,612	341,800	281,512	269,296
Concentrates	1,036,377	744,098	141,633	297,190	816,439
Copper	625,649	485,548	469,184	248,897	230,935
Lead	3,413,939	2,418,974	2,267,924	2,384,062	2,418,072
Zinc—bar, block, dust	810,457	723,894	627,236	578,453	617,736
Tin—ingots	167,863	81,660	124,963	189,723	329,410
Leather	444,439	366,558	386,027	390,355	611,359
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	965,647	712,501	499,008	302,809	489,758
Soap	292,469	258,591	194,673	166,228	119,498
Gold	26,868,534	14,279,829	11,526,304	21,598,527	8,159,695
Silver	880,249	733,471	592,576	692,875	1,014,756
All other articles	4,592,418	3,478,744	3,740,801	4,086,987	4,690,727
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	122,616,884	102,623,128	106,273,222	118,409,356	120,651,925
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. (b) Recorded value. The estimated British currency values are : 1930-31, £stg. 87,409,968 ; 1931-32, £stg. 83,670,793 ; 1932-33, £stg. 94,572,386 ; 1933-34, £stg. 95,343,293.

5. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The table hereunder gives the value in British currency of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of “free” and “dutiable” goods.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1929-30 ..	53,971,857	76,786,677	130,758,534	322,786	131,081,320
1930-31 ..	25,625,776	34,935,011	60,560,787	398,846	60,959,633
1931-32 ..	18,255,502	25,787,160	44,042,662	670,206	44,712,868
1932-33 ..	24,033,438	32,809,263	56,842,701	1,171,159	58,013,860
1933-34 ..	24,359,167	35,075,642	59,434,809	1,278,117	60,712,926

(a) The estimated Australian currency value was—1930-31, £A68,808,280; 1931-32, £A56,967,274; 1932-33, £A72,662,360; 1933-34, £A76,042,940.

6. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the recorded value of exports from Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion, giving the exports of Australian Produce and Other Produce separately.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	
1929-30 ..	94,868,045	2,510,254	97,378,299	27,748,839	10	27,748,849	125,127,148
1930-31 {	(b) 87,604,464	1,953,130	89,557,594	15,018,664	279,594	15,298,258	104,855,852
	(c) 74,592,889	1,686,123	76,279,012	12,817,079	229,877	13,046,956	89,325,968
1931-32 {	(b) 94,154,342	1,555,190	95,709,532	12,118,880	575,906	12,694,786	108,404,318
	(c) 73,960,444	1,223,917	75,184,361	9,710,349	453,897	10,164,246	85,348,607
1932-33 {	(b) 96,117,934	1,291,304	97,409,238	22,291,422	1,242,657	23,534,079	120,943,317
	(c) 76,739,828	1,030,981	77,770,809	17,832,558	993,858	18,826,416	96,597,225
1933-34 {	(b) 111,477,324	1,193,554	112,670,878	9,174,601	1,595,820	10,770,421	123,441,299
	(c) 89,003,851	952,937	89,956,788	7,339,442	1,276,402	8,615,844	98,572,632

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table. (b) Recorded values. (c) British currency values.

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff.

IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages ..	1,823,775	619,909	272,661	522,240	619,171
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	2,422,648	1,565,636	614,193	711,848	718,282
III. Sugar ..	49,282	16,752	9,461	12,167	13,784
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	10,156,619	6,824,198	3,752,673	3,709,621	4,669,232
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire ..	28,935,639	14,332,883	12,502,068	15,473,427	14,249,414
VI. Metals and Machinery	27,311,871	10,946,912	5,943,193	8,071,275	9,440,968
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes ..	12,330,568	7,233,924	5,208,357	6,195,643	5,546,801
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone ..	2,851,314	1,106,687	791,154	1,169,548	1,325,086
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	3,326,255	2,179,831	1,999,799	2,923,319	2,761,080
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane ..	4,629,167	1,113,854	906,943	1,265,780	1,403,049
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods ..	2,773,249	1,515,943	1,122,774	1,278,446	2,516,918
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber ..	3,418,138	1,252,068	1,085,344	1,093,902	890,793
XIII. Paper and Stationery	8,224,459	4,777,302	4,034,606	4,517,669	4,523,489
XIV. Vehicles ..	9,121,772	1,485,644	743,448	2,075,555	3,642,192
XV. Musical Instruments	344,925	66,873	26,296	36,824	55,461
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	8,455,167	4,285,951	4,236,598	6,367,260	6,388,171
-- Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff ..	4,583,686	1,236,420	793,094	1,418,177	670,918
Total Merchandise ..	130,758,534	60,560,787	44,042,662	56,842,701	59,434,809
Specie and Bullion ..	322,786	398,846	670,206	1,171,159	1,278,117
Grand Total ..	131,081,320	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926

Consequent on the imposition of increased customs duties, prohibition of imports of certain goods, and the economic depression, imports declined rapidly in 1930-31, the total value of merchandise imported being £61 millions as against £131 millions during 1929-30. A further decline to £44 millions was recorded in 1931-32, all divisions of the tariff showing decreases. Imports of merchandise increased during 1932-33 to £57 millions due to the partial removal of tariff restrictions, the replenishment of stocks and the improved economic conditions. Compared with the previous year imports increased in all tariff divisions with the exception of the division agricultural products and groceries. In 1933-34 imports of merchandise increased to £59 millions. The principal increases

were in the tariff divisions agricultural products and groceries, metals and machinery, jewellery and fancy goods, and vehicles (mainly motors). Lower imports were recorded under the tariff divisions textiles, attire, etc., oils, paints and varnishes, drugs and chemicals, and hides, rubber and leather.

8. **Imports and Net Customs Revenue.**—The percentage of net Customs revenue collected on the total value of all merchandise imported in each year was as follows:—1929-30, 23.0 per cent.; 1930-31, 23.0 per cent.; 1931-32, 26.5 per cent.; 1932-33, 23.5 per cent.; and 1933-34, 24.4 per cent. Primage duty was imposed during the last four years, and taking this extra duty into account, the percentages were as follow:—1930-31, 25.6 per cent.; 1931-32, 33.0 per cent.; 1932-33, 29.8 per cent.; and 1933-34, 29.8 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1929-30, 39.2 per cent.; 1930-31, 39.9 per cent.; 1931-32, 45.2 per cent.; 1932-33, 40.6 per cent.; and 1933-34, 41.3 per cent. The calculations are based on uniform currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports during the same period.

§ 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1933-34, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED ON OVERSEA VESSELS—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906	575,471	875,966	1919-20	1,487,872	2,688,371
1907	663,724	998,897	1920-21	2,027,133	3,560,648
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1921-22	2,178,101	3,152,604
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1922-23	1,988,890	2,887,399
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1923-24	1,672,160	2,614,948
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1924-25	1,485,957	2,714,562
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1925-26	1,331,789	2,773,422
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1926-27	1,421,927	2,781,312
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1927-28	1,306,225	2,601,034
1914-15	829,875	1,587,757	1928-29	1,009,163	2,316,116
1915-16	719,510	1,544,872	1929-30	742,383	2,046,561
1916-17	748,852	1,676,116	1930-31	607,537	1,653,141a
1917-18	632,910	1,389,291	1931-32	534,897	1,559,574a
1918-19	857,507	1,765,367	1932-33	550,277	1,621,640a
			1933-34	495,951	1,620,907a

(a) Recorded Value. The estimated British currency values are, 1930-31, £stg.1,408,032; 1931-32, £stg.1,225,119; 1932-33, £stg.1,294,723; 1933-34, £stg.1,294,137.

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1933-34 were—Oils, £527,683 (mainly fuel oils which have displaced coal); meats, £171,354; butter, £33,312; fish, £40,494; and vegetables, £23,863.

The net Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on oversea vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1933-34 to £48,689.

§ 10. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
IMPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	17,372	5,357	459	683	466
Bullion ..	273,451	368,378	653,253	1,140,848	1,210,239
Total ..	290,823	373,735	653,712	1,141,531	1,210,705
Silver—Specie ..	25,419	23,074	14,094	20,220	57,642
Bullion ..	6,480	1,947	2,305	9,314	9,528
Total ..	31,899	25,021	16,399	29,534	67,170
Bronze—Specie ..	64	90	95	94	242
GRAND TOTAL ..	322,786	(a) 398,846	(a) 670,206	(a) 1,171,159	(a) 1,278,117

(a) British currency values. The estimated Australian currency values are: 1930-31, £A468,000; 1931-32, £A852,241; 1932-33, £A1,466,877; 1933-34, £A1,600,842.

EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	26,866,824	12,909,567	4,817,890	14,435,404	340,656
Bullion ..	1,715	1,481,845	7,074,782	8,108,848	9,232,506
Total ..	26,868,539	14,391,412	11,892,672 (a)	22,544,252 (b)	9,573,162
Silver—Specie ..	32,605	235,110	168,939	336,132	231,518
Bullion ..	847,635	649,767	583,498	639,206	958,619
Total ..	880,240	884,877	752,437	975,338	1,190,137
Bronze—Specie ..	70	21,969	49,677	14,489	7,122
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	27,748,839	15,018,664	12,118,880	22,291,422	9,174,601
Other Produce ..	10	279,594	575,906	1,242,657	1,595,820
GRAND TOTAL ..	27,748,849	15,298,258 (c)	12,694,786 (c)	23,534,079 (c)	10,770,421 (c)

(a) Includes £(G)2,001,116 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A3,296,438, and in British currency, £stg.2,670,489.
(b) Includes £(G)7,999,412 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A14,082,352, and in British currency, £stg.11,265,636.
(c) Australian currency values. The estimated British Currency values are: 1930-31, £stg.13,046,956; 1931-32, £stg.10,164,246; 1932-33, £stg.18,826,416; 1933-34, £stg.8,615,844.

2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the year 1933-34.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1933-34.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	56,292	..	56,292	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	2,049	2,157	4,206	517,882	10,066,996	10,584,878
Canada ..	..	..	..	129	..	129
India and Ceylon ..	9	..	9	11	102,661	102,672
Malaya (British) ..	..	1,485	1,485	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	..	195,608	195,608	50,000	328	50,328
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	12,700	12,700	..	282	282
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Papua ..	..	40,000	40,000	50	..	50
Solomon Islands ..	..	77	77	2,650	..	2,650
Samoa (British) ..	..	9	9	..	..	..
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	963,448	963,448	7,635	..	7,635
Union of South Africa ..	..	4,015	4,015	116	..	116
Total, British Countries ..	58,350	1,219,499	1,277,849	578,480	10,170,267	10,748,747
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	816	..	816
Samoa (American) ..	..	..	..	..	6	6
United States of America ..	..	268	268	..	20,852	20,852
Total, Foreign Countries ..	..	268	268	816	20,858	21,674
GRAND TOTAL ..	58,350	1,219,767	1,278,117	579,296	10,191,125	10,770,421
			(b)			(c)

(a) Australian produce re-imported. currency value is £A1,600,842.

(b) British currency value. The estimated Australian currency value is £stg.8,615,844.

(c) Australian currency value. The estimated British currency value is £stg.8,615,844.

§ 11. Exports according to Industries.

1. Classification.—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 in comparison with those for the year 1913. The index-number based on the year 1913 shows the variations in the total recorded value only of exports in each industrial group, and has not been adjusted either for price-changes or in accordance with the variation of the Australian £ in relation to sterling.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1932-33.		1933-34.	
	£	Index No.	£	Index No.	£	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	30,662,382	287	21,895,976	205
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	45,331,667	108	68,793,057	164
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	11,700,621	304	10,375,003	269
Mines and Quarries (c)	21,926,310	100	10,442,752	48	12,834,559	59
Fisheries	424,849	100	292,608	69	249,781	59
Forestry	1,106,549	100	487,072	44	644,861	58
Total, Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	98,917,102	124	114,793,237	143
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	3,959,554	171	4,773,355	207
Total	82,352,215	100	102,876,656 (b)	125	119,566,592 (b)	145

(a) Base year. (b) Recorded value; estimated British currency value, 1932-33, £stg.82,168,208. index number, 100; 1933-34, £stg.95,478,499, index number, 116. (c) Australian production of gold substituted for exports of gold each year.

2. **Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.**—In the previous table the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, with the exception that the value of the production of gold in Australia in each year has been substituted in the Mines and Quarries group for actual shipments of gold in each year. This has been done in order to eliminate the exports of gold for monetary purposes. In order of importance the pastoral group occupies the highest place and in 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 51.1 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 44.1 per cent. in 1932-33, and 57.6 per cent. in 1933-34. Exports of pastoral produce generally realized low prices during 1932-33 but during 1933-34 prices showed considerable improvement. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group and the increase in this group in 1933-34 was entirely due to the higher prices realized for this commodity.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. Compared with the previous year the value of agricultural exports was nearly nine millions lower in 1933-1934. This decrease was due to a reduction of about 48 per cent. in the quantity of wheat shipped and a small reduction in the average price in 1933-34. From 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, agricultural produce increased to 29.8 per cent. in 1932-33, but declined to 18.3 per cent. in 1933-34.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 11.4 per cent. in 1932-33, but declined to 8.7 per cent. in 1933-34 following decreased prices for butter. Though the products of mines and quarries declined seriously subsequent to the year 1913, a partial recovery has been made in more recent years and the figures for 1933-34 disclose a further improvement of over two millions compared with 1932-33. The manufacturing group of exports, which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, increased to 3.8 per cent. in 1932-33, and 4.0 per cent. in 1933-34.

Compared with the year 1913, exports of agricultural produce in 1933-34 showed an increase of 105 per cent., pastoral produce 64 per cent., dairy and farmyard produce 169 per cent., the manufacturing group 107 per cent., and total exports 45 per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the products of mines and quarries and of fisheries and forests declined. Exports of the products of fisheries and forests during the period under review have never been relatively large and they show a dwindling contribution to the total exports.

3. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1924-25 to 1933-34, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£A1,000.	%	£A1,000.	%	%
Agriculture	336,885	21.33	307,645	25.30	36.76
Pastoral	969,237	24.72	646,364	53.16	66.68
Dairy and Farmyard	455,297	11.60	97,228	8.00	21.35
Mining	195,425	4.98	107,684	8.86	55.10
Forestry and Fisheries	107,191	2.74	15,750	1.29	14.69
Total, Primary Produce	2,564,035	65.37	1,174,671	96.61	45.81
Manufacturing	1,357,687	34.63	41,208	3.39	3.034
Total	3,921,722	100.00	1,215,879	100.00	31.002

(a) See letterpress in the concluding paragraph of this section.

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned previously. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 65.4 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 34.6 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 24.7 per cent., agriculture with 21.3 per cent., and dairy and farmyard produce with 11.6 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.6 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 53.2 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural group 25.3 per cent., the mining group 8.9 per cent. and the dairy and farmyard group 8.0 per cent. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.4 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period, 45·8 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production, over one-half of the mining production, and two-thirds of the pastoral production were sent abroad. Twenty-one per cent. of the produce of the dairy and farmyard group industry was exported.

The total exports of gold bullion and specie are not included in the value of exports of the mining industry, the actual production of gold during the period being taken.

On account of the inherent difficulties of classifying production and exports by industries, the figures given for the manufacturing industry should not be interpreted too literally. In the first place, the value of manufacturing "production" stated is not the total value of output, but only the "value added" by manufacturing processes, while the value of manufactured exports represents the total value of the goods, including raw materials, etc. Secondly, some of the exported goods classified as primary produce have been increased in value by manufacturing processes, but have not been changed in form sufficiently to warrant their inclusion as manufactured products, e.g., flour, butter and sugar.

§ 12. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. *Essentials of Comparisons.*—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, *i.e.*, from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. This class of trade represents a much greater proportion of the trade of Switzerland and Belgium than that of other countries. France and the United Kingdom also re-export largely, whereas in Canada, Australia and New Zealand the same class of trade represents a comparatively small proportion of the total trade.

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

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the League of Nations Review of World Trade.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1933.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.
Australia (a) ..	59.4	90.0	149.4	8 19 2	13 11 1	22 10 3
United Kingdom ..	626.8	366.6	993.4	13 9 11	7 17 11	21 7 10
Canada ..	87.1	127.6	214.7	8 7 11	12 5 11	20 13 10
India ..	86.5	108.8	195.3	0 4 11	0 6 2	0 11 1
New Zealand ..	20.3	32.6	52.9	13 4 8	21 5 1	34 9 0
Union of South Africa ..	50.5	91.6	142.1	6 1 6	11 0 6	17 2 0
Argentine Re- public ..	69.2	86.4	155.6	5 16 10	7 5 10	13 2 8
Austria ..	38.7	26.0	64.7	5 14 10	3 17 2	9 12 0
Belgium ..	124.3	118.2	242.5	15 2 8	14 7 10	29 10 0
China ..	83.4	37.8	121.2	0 3 6	0 1 7	0 5 1
Czechoslovakia ..	52.6	52.6	105.2	3 11 5	3 11 5	7 2 10
Denmark ..	54.7	51.7	106.4	15 3 1	14 6 5	29 9 0
France ..	337.7	218.8	556.5	8 1 4	5 4 7	13 5 11
Germany ..	301.1	349.1	650.2	4 12 7	5 7 4	9 19 11
Italy ..	117.9	95.2	213.1	2 16 5	2 5 6	5 1 11
Japan ..	114.9	110.6	225.5	1 4 2	1 3 4	2 7 6
Netherlands ..	147.2	88.3	235.5	17 19 9	10 15 10	28 15 7
Netherlands East Indies ..	40.5	57.7	98.2	0 13 4	0 19 0	1 12 4
Norway ..	33.3	27.8	61.1	11 14 1	9 15 5	21 9 6
Poland ..	27.8	32.6	60.4	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 17 0
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	55.0	78.9	133.9	0 6 8	0 9 6	0 16 2
Sweden ..	56.8	55.9	112.7	9 3 6	9 0 8	18 4 2
Switzerland ..	90.4	47.8	138.2	21 19 4	11 12 4	33 11 8
United States of America ..	336.2	386.9	723.1	2 13 9	3 1 9	5 15 0

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1934.

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

Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908 permanent resident Commissioners appointed by the British Board of Trade have been located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of Customs Duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market, in relation to other countries. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on previous pages in this Chapter.

In an investigation into the relative position occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber, etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the five years 1913 and 1930-31 to 1933-34 are shown in the table hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

BRITISH CURRENCY VALUES.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.	£stg.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,003	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1930-31	259,365	870	325	69,058	131,767	911,076
	1931-32	196,695	581	770	12,534	86,945	747,110
	1932-33	186,479	1,327	..	29,136	147,155	799,859
	1933-34	223,575	1,058	..	28,729	149,923	942,686
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1930-31	488,775	20,456	784	6	159	530,166
	1931-32	198,357	11,730	108	3	1	231,938
	1932-33	402,322	27,883	1,310	..	64	460,437
	1933-34	473,620	49,707	2,020	..	233	554,474
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1930-31	7,913,673	673,087	448,170	1,641,178	744,615	15,868,259
	1931-32	7,359,720	565,332	331,373	1,689,969	430,851	13,831,502
	1932-33	9,319,633	585,188	408,584	2,466,327	262,847	17,323,363
	1933-34	8,753,708	378,838	336,385	2,501,039	247,267	15,994,563
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	13,995,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1930-31	7,167,809	57,010	629,340	21,602	2,967,405	12,338,793
	1931-32	4,206,069	51,043	362,035	36,482	1,294,220	6,559,798
	1932-33	6,485,948	54,136	474,428	95,452	1,784,015	10,128,134
	1933-34	8,253,238	34,449	567,653	133,018	2,485,077	13,049,590
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1930-31	2,838,433	181,026	138,365	14,343	384,099	4,565,813
	1931-32	2,306,655	100,685	108,434	22,084	293,961	3,861,802
	1932-33	2,522,615	67,238	116,995	41,022	234,166	4,251,636
	1933-34	2,679,052	50,465	117,399	39,776	198,605	4,304,303
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1930-31	310,268	42,549	168,182	65,438	74,640	895,532
	1931-32	134,737	17,723	66,216	62,898	29,762	486,432
	1932-33	150,625	21,208	94,909	128,140	15,858	692,769
	1933-34	165,311	20,259	95,826	167,708	17,606	749,002
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1930-31	464,241	9,096	56,447	74,940	61,844	818,987
	1931-32	261,531	5,821	25,350	100,551	45,032	518,637
	1932-33	448,465	11,033	41,476	179,371	53,936	891,827
	1933-34	520,686	10,481	57,194	181,487	77,819	1,018,224
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1930-31	1,094,371	320,574	247,625	24,323	452,695	3,069,287
	1931-32	1,100,644	253,006	254,998	45,171	433,623	2,670,688
	1932-33	1,359,671	261,253	319,804	143,889	605,615	3,687,498
	1933-34	1,413,095	258,929	300,523	101,558	499,347	3,384,857
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and, substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1930-31	225,955	5,696	37,229	897	121,190	769,959
	1931-32	177,711	5,240	42,798	4,167	81,941	668,101
	1932-33	197,365	8,306	27,678	17,791	71,489	644,782
	1933-34	176,566	7,861	24,992	20,829	60,975	743,636
Total, above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1930-31	20,762,980	1,310,364	1,726,467	1,912,285	4,938,414	39,797,372
	1931-32	15,942,115	1,011,161	1,192,082	1,973,850	2,695,336	29,576,008
	1932-33	21,073,123	1,037,572	1,485,184	3,101,128	3,175,145	38,880,305
	1933-34	22,658,851	812,047	1,501,992	3,174,144	3,727,852	40,741,341
Total Imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	73,196,777
	1930-31	23,275,830	1,498,100	1,997,056	2,379,558	11,398,537	60,560,787
	1931-32	17,404,818	1,145,829	1,427,079	2,396,734	7,037,417	44,042,662
	1932-33	23,523,988	1,195,470	1,831,636	3,536,581	8,084,047	56,842,701
	1933-34	25,144,441	956,335	1,920,676	3,676,737	7,838,982	59,434,609

Stated as percentages the figures in the preceding table are shown below :—
AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	1.27	0.74	30.52	100
	1930-31	28.47	0.10	0.04	7.58	14.46	100
	1931-32	26.33	0.07	0.10	1.68	11.64	100
	1932-33	23.31	0.17	0.00	3.64	18.40	100
	1933-34	23.72	0.11	0.00	3.05	15.90	100
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1930-31	92.19	3.86	0.15	0.00	0.03	100
	1931-32	85.52	5.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	100
	1932-33	87.38	6.05	0.28	0.00	0.01	100
	1933-34	85.41	8.96	0.36	0.00	0.04	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1930-31	49.78	4.23	2.82	10.32	4.68	100
	1931-32	53.21	4.09	2.40	12.22	3.11	100
	1932-33	53.80	3.38	2.36	14.24	1.52	100
	1933-34	54.73	2.37	2.10	15.64	1.55	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1930-31	58.09	0.46	5.10	0.18	24.04	100
	1931-32	64.12	0.78	5.51	0.56	19.73	100
	1932-33	64.04	0.54	4.68	0.94	17.61	100
	1933-34	63.24	0.02	4.35	1.02	19.04	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1930-31	62.17	3.96	3.03	0.31	8.41	100
	1931-32	59.73	2.61	2.81	0.57	7.61	100
	1932-33	59.33	1.58	2.75	0.96	5.51	100
	1933-34	62.24	1.17	2.73	0.92	4.61	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1930-31	34.64	4.75	18.78	7.31	8.33	100
	1931-32	27.70	3.64	13.61	12.91	6.12	100
	1932-33	21.74	3.06	13.70	18.50	2.29	100
	1933-34	22.07	2.70	12.79	22.39	2.35	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1930-31	56.68	1.11	6.89	9.15	7.55	100
	1931-32	50.43	1.12	4.89	19.39	6.68	100
	1932-33	50.29	1.24	4.65	20.11	8.05	100
	1933-34	51.14	1.03	5.62	17.82	7.64	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1930-31	35.65	10.44	8.07	0.81	14.75	100
	1931-32	41.21	9.47	9.55	1.60	16.24	100
	1932-33	36.87	7.08	8.67	3.90	16.42	100
	1933-34	41.75	7.65	8.88	3.00	14.49	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1930-31	29.34	0.74	4.83	0.12	15.73	100
	1931-32	26.60	0.78	6.41	0.62	12.26	100
	1932-33	30.60	1.29	4.29	2.76	11.09	100
	1933-34	23.74	1.06	3.36	2.80	8.20	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1930-31	52.17	3.29	4.34	4.80	12.41	100
	1931-32	53.90	3.41	4.03	6.67	9.12	100
	1932-33	54.20	2.67	3.82	7.98	8.17	100
	1933-34	55.62	1.99	3.69	7.79	9.15	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1930-31	38.43	2.47	3.30	3.93	18.82	100
	1931-32	39.52	2.60	3.25	5.44	15.98	100
	1932-33	41.38	2.10	3.22	6.22	14.22	100
	1933-34	42.31	1.61	3.23	6.19	13.19	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £122,631,560 during 1926-27, declined each year to £29,576,008 in 1931-32 and increased to £38,880,305 in 1932-33 and to £40,741,341 in 1933-34. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) apparel, attire and manufactured fibres (value £15,994,563 in 1933-34), and (b) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £13,049,596 in 1933-34). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 69 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1932-33, as compared with 71 per cent. during 1933-34.

Of the total value of competitive goods, the United Kingdom supplied 55.62 per cent. during 1933-34, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 54.20 per cent. in 1932-33. In six of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1933-34 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed increased proportions were foodstuffs of animal origin; apparel; and textiles; paper and stationery; jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods; earthenware, cements, glass; and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. In the three groups spirituous and alcoholic liquors, metals and machinery, and rubber and leather manufactures, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom declined in 1933-34. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1933-34 with 85.41 per cent. of the total overseas purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 54.73 per cent. of apparel and attire; 62.24 per cent. of paper and stationery; 51.14 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 63.24 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery. The proportion of the imports of metals, metal manufactures and machinery supplied by the United Kingdom decreased slightly compared with the previous year 1932-33.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased progressively from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 7.98 per cent. in 1932-33, but showed a slight decline to 7.79 per cent. in proportion to other countries in 1933-34. Imports from Japan increased proportionately in the following five groups:—Apparel, textiles, etc., metals and machinery, jewellery and fancy goods, earthenware, cements, glass, etc., and rubber and leather. The most important classes of competitive goods imported from Japan are as follow:—Silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, crockery, fancy goods and sulphur. The total value of imports from Japan in the competitive groups during 1933-34 was £3,174,144, and of this total silk piece goods valued at £1,520,978 represented 48 per cent., and cotton and linen piece goods valued at £580,617 represented 18 per cent., or together 66 per cent. of the total competitive goods imported from Japan.

The position of the United States of America in the competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928-29, but declined sharply to 19.14 per cent. in 1929-30. A further decline in each of the three years following reduced the percentage to 8.17 in 1932-33. In the next year, 1933-34, a slight improvement to 9.15 per cent. was recorded. In the latest pre-war year (1913) the value of goods from the United States in the competitive groups was £5,982,659, and in 1933-34, £3,727,852. The groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia increased during 1933-34 were foodstuffs of animal origin, metals and metal manufactures, jewellery and fancy goods, and earthenware, cement, glass, etc. Imports of machinery and metal manufactures (including motor vehicles) from the United States declined heavily from £16,472,338 in 1928-29 to £1,784,015 in 1932-33, but increased to £2,485,077 in 1933-34.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 1.99 per cent. in 1933-34. Apparel, textiles, and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. From 1918-19 to 1921-22 imports from Germany were on a very small scale, but have increased since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1933-34 was 3.69 per cent., as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany are manufactured metals and machinery, apparel and textiles, and drugs and chemicals.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1933-34 for France, Germany and Japan, and increased for the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The greatest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from France, which fell from 2.67 per cent. in 1932-33 to 1.99 per cent. in 1933-34, while the United States of America had the greatest increase, from 8.17 per cent. in 1932-33 to 9.15 per cent. in 1933-34.

§ 14. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years.

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record oversea trade in calendar years the following table has been compiled to show Australian imports and exports for each quarter of the calendar years 1931 to 1934.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.—CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£1,000 (S).	£1,000.	£1,000 (S).	£1,000.	£1,000 (S).	£1,000.
QUARTER ENDED 31ST MARCH.						
1931 ..	12,782	{ (R) 24,299 (S) 19,116 }	139	{ (R) 1,224 (S) 1,224 }	12,921	{ (R) 25,523 (S) 20,340 }
1932 ..	10,518	{ (R) 27,946 (S) 22,270 }	158	{ (R) 2,505 (S) 2,027 }	10,676	{ (R) 30,451 (S) 24,297 }
1933 ..	13,505	{ (R) 30,429 (S) 24,295 }	348	{ (R) 16,608 (S) 13,285 }	13,853	{ (R) 47,037 (S) 37,580 }
1934 ..	14,732	{ (R) 32,953 (S) 26,310 }	318	{ (R) 2,663 (S) 2,130 }	15,050	{ (R) 35,616 (S) 28,440 }
QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE.						
1931 ..	9,422	{ (R) 21,745 (S) 16,054 }	99	{ (R) 4,762 (S) 4,762 }	9,521	{ (R) 26,507 (S) 21,416 }
1932 ..	12,283	{ (R) 21,805 (S) 17,374 }	230	{ (R) 5,818 (S) 4,712 }	12,513	{ (R) 27,623 (S) 22,086 }
1933 ..	12,930	{ (R) 20,895 (S) 16,683 }	273	{ (R) 2,527 (S) 2,020 }	13,203	{ (R) 23,422 (S) 18,703 }
1934 ..	15,942	{ (R) 18,460 (S) 14,288 }	343	{ (R) 2,900 (S) 2,770 }	16,285	{ (R) 21,360 (S) 17,058 }
QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER.						
1931 ..	10,222	{ (R) 16,029 (S) 12,284 }	144	{ (R) 2,044 (S) 1,591 }	10,366	{ (R) 18,073 (S) 13,875 }
1932 ..	15,090	{ (R) 16,582 (S) 13,239 }	299	{ (R) 2,377 (S) 1,903 }	15,389	{ (R) 18,959 (S) 15,142 }
1933 ..	14,091	{ (R) 21,943 (S) 17,520 }	333	{ (R) 2,490 (S) 1,992 }	14,424	{ (R) 24,433 (S) 19,512 }
1934 ..	18,686	{ (R) 17,428 (S) 13,915 }	434	{ (R) 2,631 (S) 2,105 }	19,120	{ (R) 20,059 (S) 16,020 }
QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.						
1931 ..	11,019	{ (R) 29,929 (S) 23,257 }	139	{ (R) 2,328 (S) 1,834 }	11,158	{ (R) 32,257 (S) 25,091 }
1932 ..	15,318	{ (R) 29,503 (S) 23,555 }	250	{ (R) 2,022 (S) 1,617 }	15,568	{ (R) 31,525 (S) 25,172 }
1933 ..	14,849	{ (R) 39,576 (S) 31,598 }	284	{ (R) 2,718 (S) 2,174 }	15,133	{ (R) 42,294 (S) 33,772 }
1934 ..	18,553	{ (R) 30,669 (S) 24,487 }	438	{ (R) 2,983 (S) 2,385 }	18,991	{ (R) 33,652 (S) 26,872 }
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1931 ..	43,445	{ (R) 92,002 (S) 71,311 }	521	{ (R) 10,358 (S) 9,411 }	43,966	{ (R) 102,360 (S) 80,722 }
1932 ..	53,209	{ (R) 95,836 (S) 76,438 }	937	{ (R) 12,722 (S) 10,259 }	54,146	{ (R) 108,558 (S) 86,697 }
1933 ..	55,375	{ (R) 112,843 (S) 90,096 }	1,238	{ (R) 24,343 (S) 19,471 }	56,613	{ (R) 137,186 (S) 109,567 }
1934 ..	67,913	{ (R) 99,510 (S) 79,000 }	1,533	{ (R) 11,177 (S) 9,390 }	69,446	{ (R) 110,687 (S) 88,390 }

(R) Recorded values.

(S) British currency values.

§ 15. Excise.

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on oversea trade the rates of excise duty are in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of Customs and Excise Revenue are shown in Chapter XVI.—Public Finance. B. § 2.

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

Article.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Spirits—	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	210,309	139,378	143,297	146,152	} 166,229
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	1,337	339	1,103	334	
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	118,476	148,891	137,353	148,930	169,776
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	265,905	150,225	142,107	139,259	} 143,217
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky)	278	5	67	..	
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	487,024	287,733	283,129	280,985	318,058
Liqueurs ..	852	838	1,148	1,956	2,833
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	172	44	148	50	25
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	124,636	93,205	98,738	97,409	104,198
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	258,827	238,607	280,365	216,093	} 662,103
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	502,061	296,044	450,624	188,484	
Spirits for making Vinegar Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	39,426	37,283	29,906	19,014	15,820
Concentrated Grape Must ..	115	200	69	14	25
	..	22,224	14,149	8,384	9,895
Total, Spirits ..	2,009,418	1,415,016	1,582,203	1,247,064	1,592,179
Spirit for manufacture of Scents, etc. ..	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.	liq. gal.
	44,113	39,641	40,967	39,515	44,805
Beer ..	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
	65,095,178	52,459,070	47,667,903	48,981,805	53,301,143
Tobacco — Manufactured, n.e.i. ..	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	13,859,202	13,180,577	13,370,263	13,597,478	13,735,473
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	206,161	147,537	122,566	75,198	152,451
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	2,991	532	..	..	..
Total, Tobacco ..	14,068,354	13,328,646	13,492,829	13,672,676	13,887,924
Cigars—Machine-made ..	48,627	53,349	39,582	41,097	46,131
Cigars—Hand-made ..	287,618	257,019	199,120	191,808	214,067
Total, Cigars ..	336,245	310,368	238,702	232,905	260,198

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

Article.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	5,243,588	4,324,679	4,054,064	4,455,456	4,517,558
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	463	403	826	612	440
Total, Cigarettes ..	5,244,051	4,325,082	4,054,890	4,456,068	4,517,998
Cigarette Tubes and Papers ..			60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.
			1,579,456	43,819,859	69,637,478
Matches			gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.
			333,190	2,909,390	3,086,433
Petrol	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
	16,815,600	19,402,032	19,044,324	20,130,190	23,351,682
Playing Cards	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.
	1,200	104,331	111,719	116,341	109,079

§ 16. Interstate Trade.

Prior to the federation of the Australian Colonies (now States), each Colony published statistics of its trade with the other Colonies. A similar record was continued by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Constitution Act (Section 93). On the expiry of the "book-keeping" period, these records were discontinued as from 13th September, 1910, and the latest published statements were for the year 1909. Later the Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania revived the records, and statistics of the subject are available again for those States.

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities.

The Government Statist for South Australia publishes some figures for that State made up from the records of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from various other sources. The statistics of interstate trade for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are very meagre. The Melbourne Harbour Trust publishes, in its annual report, the quantities of various commodities of interstate trade loaded and discharged in the Port of Melbourne. The trade with individual States is not disclosed.