

## CHAPTER VI. OVERSEA TRADE.

### § 1. Introductory.

1. **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 sub-sections 86 to 95 of the Act, which is printed in full in Chapter I. of this volume.

### § 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Foreign Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting foreign trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue but the main provisions of the initial Commonwealth Customs Legislation and also of the principal Acts in operation at the present time affecting foreign trade are mentioned hereunder.

2. **Development of Customs Legislation.**—(i) *Customs Act of 1901.* The first Commonwealth Act relating to Customs, entitled “Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901),” came into operation by proclamation on the 4th October, 1901. This Act provided for the establishment of the necessary administrative machinery for all matters pertaining to the Customs, and prescribed, *inter alia*, the manner in which Customs duties shall be computed and paid. It did not, however, determine the rates of duties.

During the interval between the establishment of the Commonwealth, viz., on 1st January, 1901, and the coming into operation of the Customs Act 1901, the Customs Acts of the several States were administered by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth under Section 86 of the Constitution.

(ii) *Customs Act 1901–1923.* Several amendments of the original Act of 1901 have been made, and the amendments so made have been incorporated in the Customs Act 1901–1923, which comprises the Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901), as amended by Acts No. 36 of 1910, No. 19 of 1914, No. 10 of 1916, No. 41 of 1920, No. 19 of 1922, and No. 12 of 1923. The Customs Act 1901 has also been amended by the Spirits Act 1906 (No. 21 of 1906), section 5, and by the Customs (Interstate Accounts Act) 1910 (No. 9 of 1910), section 2. Act No. 12 of 1923 provided that aeroplanes, seaplanes, airships, etc., from parts beyond the seas were subject to similar Customs control as those provided for vessels from oversea. This Act is now incorporated in the Customs Act 1901–1923.

(iii) *The First Tariff.*—The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901, and the “Customs Tariff Act 1902 (No. 14 of 1902)” was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. This Act made provision that uniform duties of Customs specified in the Tariff Schedule should be imposed from the 8th October, 1901. From this date, trade between the States became free, with the exception that under Section 95 of the Constitution Act the right was reserved to the State of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States for five years. Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade.

3. **Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921).**—The Tariff Schedule which is now in operation was submitted to Parliament on the 24th March, 1920, and the Act was assented to on the 16th December, 1921. The date of commencement of the imposition of the duties of Customs imposed by this Act was the 25th March, 1920. The Tariff Schedule provides a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The main provisions of the Act are mentioned hereunder:—

The rates of duty set out in the Schedule in the column headed “British Preferential Tariff” apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject

to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia (Section 8).

The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any part of the British Dominions, and the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any part of the British Dominions or to any foreign country.

The Act of 1921 repealed the following Acts:—Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908); Customs Tariff Amendment 1908 (No. 13 of 1908); Customs Tariff 1910 (No. 39 of 1910); Customs Tariff 1911 (No. 19 of 1911); and with the exception of the proposals contained in such Acts relating to the Tariff on goods imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Union of South Africa, the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1917, and the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1919.

The Tariff proposals assented to by the House of Representatives on the following dates ceased to have effect as from the time when the Act of 1921 was deemed to have come into operation:—

3rd December, 1914; 12th December, 1914; 9th June, 1915; 12th November, 1915; 10th August, 1917; 26th September, 1917; and 25th September, 1918.

The provisions of the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 (No. 17 of 1906) and the Tariff proposals relating to the Tariff on goods imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Union of South Africa agreed to in the House of Representatives on the 3rd December, 1914, and on 25th September, 1918, were not affected by the Act of 1921.

4. Customs Tariff 1922 (No. 16 of 1922).—This Act was assented to on the 28th September, 1922, and amended the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1921. The items of import affected by the amendments to the Schedule were—wire, wire fencing, wire netting, traction engines, and alternating current-recording watt-hour meters.

5. Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (No. 32 of 1922).—This Act was assented to on the 18th October, 1922, and amended the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1921–1922. The amendments related to the duties on sugar, golden syrup and sugar syrups.

6. Customs Tariff 1923 (No. 22 of 1923).—This Act was assented to on 1st September, 1923, and amended the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1921–22, by inserting in Item 275 of the Schedule after Sub-item A (1) the following proviso:—“Provided that, so long as a bounty is payable on sulphur under any law of the Commonwealth, the importation of sulphur to which this Sub-item applies shall be free of duty.”

7. Customs Tariff 1924 (No. 1 of 1924).—This Act was assented to on 19th May, 1924, and amended item 3 (A) of the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1921–23 relating to the rates of duty on brandy.

8. South African Preference.—By the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 it was provided that certain goods, specified in the Schedule to that Act, imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates included in the South African Customs Union, should be admitted to the Commonwealth at preferential rates as compared with the general rates then in force under the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1902. Although the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1902 has been repealed, subsequent enactments have provided for the continuance of the South African Preference. (*vide* Section 15 of Customs Tariff 1921.)

9. British Preference.—The Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908) made provision for preferential rates of Customs duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. This Act was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), the main provisions of which have already been mentioned.

**10. New Zealand Preference.**—The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922 (No. 3 of 1922) was assented to on the 23rd August, 1922, and repealed Act No. 27 of 1921. The Act was proclaimed on the 1st September, 1922, and the duties of Customs provided for in the Schedule of the Act came into force on and from that date. The Act provided that the duties of Customs on goods imported direct from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Dominion of New Zealand shall be in accordance with the following rates:—

- (a) On all goods described in the Tariff Schedule against which rates of duty are set out in the column headed "Proposed Duties against New Zealand" the rates so set out.
- (b) On all goods other than those provided for in paragraph (a) the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff applies.

The Act ratifies and confirms the agreement made on the 11th April, 1922, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand.

The Act provides that, from and after the 1st May, 1922, duties of Customs on goods not being the produce or manufacture of New Zealand which are imported into the Commonwealth from that Dominion and upon which, if they had been imported into the Commonwealth direct from the country of origin there would have been payable duties of Customs at the rates set out in the British Preferential Tariff shall be in accordance with the rates set forth in that particular tariff.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference, No. 2).—Act No. 36 of 1922, assented to on 18th October, 1922, relates to the rates of duty on certain imports from New Zealand specified in the schedule to the Act. The goods specified are—meats, preserved in tins or other airtight vessels; sheets and roofing slates composed of cement and asbestos or of similar materials; dairying machines and implements, viz.,—curd agitators and curd mixers; and corn (millet) brooms.

New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924 (No. 21 of 1924) assented to on 16th September, 1924, relates to the value for duty of goods not the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, which are imported into Australia from New Zealand.

**11. Tariff Board Act 1921 (No. 21 of 1921).**—This Act, which was assented to on the 15th December, 1921, as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), 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 shall be appointed Chairman of the Board. 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 enquiry 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 or the Intermediate 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 enquiry 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.

**12. Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923).**—This Act, which was assented to on 1st September, 1923, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921. Section 5 of the Principal Act provided for a Tariff Board consisting of three members. The section has been amended by omitting therefrom the word "three" and inserting in its stead the word "four." Section 37 relating to the duration of the Act has also been amended to provide that "the Act shall continue in force for a period of three years and no longer."

Section 6 subsection (3) of the principal Act was amended during 1924 (Act No. 29 of 1924) by providing that members of the Board shall be appointed for a term not being less than one year nor more than three years. This amending Act provides that in 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 1921-22 shall be taken in public on oath. Section 37 of the Principal Act relating to duration of Act is repealed.

The Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921, reviews the work of the Board to June, 1924. The Report covers:—(a) Operation of the Tariff in regard to—(1) Primary Industries; (2) Secondary Industries; (3) Admission of Goods under By-laws; (4) Tariff Revision; (5) Industries Preservation Act; and (6) General. There are also attached to the Report copies of different reports made by the Tariff Board on matters of particular interest, viz.:—(a) General Report on Western Australia by the Tariff Board and Report of the Tariff and its incidence on Western Australia; (b) Material for use in the construction of the Sydney Harbour bridge; (c) Dumping duty on Wire netting; (d) Appointment of Tariff Boards in different countries, and (e) Wine Industry.

**13. Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 (No. 28 of 1921).**—This Act, assented to on the 16th December, 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.

Several amendments of the Act have been recommended by the Tariff Board and have been put into effect. In Section 5 of the Act "a reasonable price" meant such a price as represented the cost of production of the goods, plus 5 per cent., plus free on board charges. The addition of only 5 per cent. to the cost of production was considered to be inadequate, and this was altered to read "such addition not exceeding 20 per cent., as is determined by the Minister after inquiry by the Board." Section 6 (Goods on Consignment) was similarly amended.

Under Section 8, Dumping Exchange Duty (for the protection of Australian industries), as originally provided, the maximum amount of duty that could be imposed was *ad valorem* 75 per cent. Owing to the rapid depreciation of the currency of some European countries after the Act was introduced, the maximum of 75 per cent. proved to be insufficient to meet the competition from such countries. Section 8 was therefore amended, providing that when the currency of the country of origin or export of any goods has depreciated to less than one-twelfth of its normal par value as compared with the pound sterling, the duty which shall be charged under this section shall be the difference between—

- (a) the landed cost in warehouse in Australia (including duty calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act 1901-1920), plus a percentage of profit to be determined by the Minister after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, and
- (b) the Australian wholesale price of similar goods of Australian manufacture.

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 Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected.

During the period August, 1922, to March, 1925, 270 notices have been gazetted. This number includes notices revoking previous gazettals. The commodities brought under the various sections of the Act exceed 150. The number of notices in force under each section is shown hereunder :—

Section 4.—27 gazettals (below fair market value).

Section 5.—11 gazettals (at less than a reasonable price).

Section 6.—2 gazettals (goods on consignment and which may be sold at a low price).

Section 7.—3 gazettals (goods carried at low freight rates).

Section 8.—63 gazettals (from countries with depreciated currency to detriment of Australian industry).

Section 9.—37 gazettals (from countries with depreciated currency to detriment of British industry).

Section 11.—1 gazettal (if duty payable on goods under previous sections may be evaded by the consignment of the goods).

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 protect Australian industries, while sections 9 and 11 protect British industries.

Seventy-five of these gazettals relate to goods imported from Germany. Of the remainder, 14 relate to the United States; 3 to Czecho-Slovakia; 13 to United Kingdom; 8 to Austria; 6 to France; 6 to Belgium; and one or more to the following countries :—Holland, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Luxemburg, Sweden, Japan, Norway, Canada, and South Africa. Three gazettals relate to imports from all countries while two relate to all countries excepting United Kingdom. The notices cover a very wide range of commodities.

**14. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).**—This Act was assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906. It 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 imports 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)* agricultural seeds and plants.

**15. Acts Passed in 1924.**—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1924 :—

Canned Fruit Bounty Act 1924 (No. 2 of 1924). An act to provide for the payment of bounties on the production and export of canned fruit.

Cattle Export Bounty Act 1924 (No. 14 of 1924). An Act to provide for the payment of a bounty on the export of live cattle.

Dried Fruits Advances Act 1924 (No. 20 of 1924). An act to provide for the payment of advances to growers of dried fruits.

Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924 (No. 40 of 1924). An act relating to the export of dried fruit.

Wine Export Bounty Act 1924 (No. 23 of 1924). An act to provide for the payment of bounty on the export of fortified wine.

Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924 (No. 38 of 1924). An act relating to the export of dairy produce.

Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924 (No. 39 of 1924). An Act to impose charges upon the export of dairy produce.

Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924 (No. 41 of 1924). An act to impose charges upon the export of dried fruit.

Export Guarantee Act 1924 (No. 42 of 1924). An act to provide for guarantees of advances made upon the export of produce and for other purposes.

Meat Industry Encouragement Act 1924 (No. 55 of 1924). An act to encourage and improve the meat industry of Australia.

### § 3. 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 recently amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1923 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.”

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. 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. As the values for statistical purposes as well as those for duty purposes were based on the mint par, it follows that the recorded values of imports from countries such as France and Italy, where the pound sterling has been at a premium, were, for some time prior to December, 1920, in excess of their commercial value, whereas imports from Japan, the United States of America and other countries where sterling was at a discount, were not given their full commercial value.

2. **Value of Exports.**—The recorded value of goods exported is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all Oversea Trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory (contiguous territory). Other (non-contiguous) territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries. Trade transactions between the Commonwealth and these non-contiguous territories are included in the oversea trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions, however, are also registered 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. 21 for the year 1923–24, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a revised 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 existing statistical classification was revised and considerably extended during the early part of 1922. Provision was made for recording particulars concerning over 500 additional items of Import, while the number of Export items was also increased. The new classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,458 separate Import items and 511 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 showed the volume of trade during each calendar year.

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 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 on in this Chapter.

#### § 4. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with overseas countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1915-16 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years have been published in previous issues of the Year Book. (a)

##### OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1923-24.

Period.(a)	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.(b)			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826-30 ..	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	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901-5 ..	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906-10 ..	51,508	69,336(c)	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 ..	76,229	97,955	174,184	15 10 0	19 18 3	35 8 3	128.5
1917-18 ..	62,335	81,429	143,764	12 10 3	16 6 9	28 17 0	130.6
1918-19 ..	102,335	113,964	216,299	20 2 9	22 8 7	42 11 4	111.4
1919-20 ..	98,974	149,824	248,798	18 13 2	28 4 11	46 18 1	151.4
1920-21 ..	163,802	132,159	295,961	30 5 7	24 8 5	54 14 0	80.7
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913.	18 14 1	23 4 1	41 18 2	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 4	44 6 0	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 1	20 15 8	45 4 9	85.0

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1915-16 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 13 and earlier issues. (b) Reckoned on mean population. (c) Prior to 1906 ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table.

The graphs of the movement of the oversea trade of Australia which accompany this Chapter show that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and, measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894. The heavy decline in the last-mentioned year was due to the acute financial stress which culminated in the commercial crisis of 1893.

There was a slight recovery in 1895, and a continuous upward movement until 1901. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of primary products, reduced the figures for 1902, but from this date until 1907 there was an increase. There was a falling-off in 1908 as compared with 1907, but from 1909 the value of imports and exports showed a steady increase until 1913, the year prior to the war.

The trade of 1914-15 and subsequent years was seriously disturbed by the dislocation of shipping and increased prices arising out of war conditions. The shortage of shipping was particularly marked in 1917-18, when, in order to conserve space for more essential requirements, the importation of goods which were considered to be in the nature of luxuries was prohibited or restricted.

Shipping facilities having improved during 1918-19 the oversea trade of Australia increased rapidly. Imports and exports during that year show heavy increases compared with previous years. The value of imports declined during 1919-20, but exports increased enormously, the total reaching the high figure of £149,823,509.

(ii) *Effect of Prices.* The effect of prices on the value of exports is shown in the "Price Levels" given in §10 hereinafter. On the basis of uniform prices, the exports during the years 1914-15 to 1918-19 were less than for the years immediately preceding the war, and notwithstanding that they include accumulations of wool and wheat which could not be shipped earlier, the exports of 1919-20 were, on the basis of quantities, only 11 per cent. greater than the exports during 1913, though the recorded values were 91 per cent higher. On a quantitative basis, i.e., eliminating the effect of varying prices—the exports during 1921-22 were greater than in any previous year although the recorded value of exports for the year was less than in 1919-20 and 1920-21. The recorded value of exports declined during 1922-23, as compared with the figures for the three preceding years, and on a quantitative basis the exports of 1922-23 were less than the exports during each of the four previous years and also lower than those of 1913. Compared with the previous year the recorded value of exports during 1923-24 showed a slight increase, but on a quantitative basis the exports were less than during 1922-23.

(iii) *Trade Conditions, 1920-21.* During the year 1920-21 the value of imports increased considerably. This increase was largely due to the fulfilment of long standing orders which it had been impossible to execute earlier. In their anxiety to replenish stocks which had become depleted during the war, and to take advantage of the free spending of soldiers' gratuities and repatriation moneys, Australian importers ordered freely in the belief that their orders could not be satisfied immediately, but hoping to get a percentage thereof. The trade depression in Great Britain, and the cancellation of foreign orders, however, enabled British manufacturers to devote their attention to Australian orders, with the result that shipments, which it had been expected would be spread over a long period were received in quick succession. The rapidity with which the goods arrived created some difficulty in providing exchange, and the banks found it necessary to restrict credit for import business. The value of imports during 1920-21 reached the exceptionally high figure of £163,801,826, an amount greatly in excess of any previous year.

The decline in the value of exports during 1920-21 as compared with 1919-20 was mainly due to reduced exports of wool at lower prices, and to smaller exports of meats, flour, hides and skins, tallow, copper, and lead. As a set-off against these items there was an increase in the exports of wheat of nearly £12,000,000, and of butter of nearly £8,000,000.

(iv) *Trade in 1921-22.* Imports during 1921-22 amounted to £103,066,436, and the total exports were valued at £127,846,535, of which £123,487,513 was Australian produce.



The trade position was, therefore, very much improved as compared with the previous year, by a reduction of 37 per cent. in the value of imports accompanied by a fall in the value of exports of only 3.2 per cent.

(v.) *Trade in 1922-23.* A reversal of the trade position occurred in 1922-23, when imports were greatly in excess of exports. The value of goods imported during the year was £131,747,835, while exports were valued at £117,870,147. Compared with the previous year, the value of imports increased 27 per cent. and exports declined 8 per cent. The heavy decline in the exports of wheat was mainly responsible for the decrease in the total value of exports during this year. The total was also affected by the smaller figures for flour and butter as compared with previous years. The value of wool exported during 1922-23 reached £57 millions, or 48 per cent. of the total exports.

(vi.) *Trade in 1923-24.* The total oversea trade during the year 1923-24 was £260,105,457, as compared with £249,627,982 during the previous year. The increased trade was mainly due to imports. The balance of trade during the year was greatly in favor of imports, the value of which (£140,618,293) exceeded that of exports (£119,487,164) by £21 millions. Machinery and manufactures of metal, including motor cars and other vehicles, represented 31 per cent., and attire, apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres 27 per cent. of the total value of imports during 1923-24. Exports of wool and wheat accounted for 59 per cent. of the total value of exports during the year, the value of these two commodities exceeding 70 millions sterling.

2. *Ratio between Exports and Imports.*—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for each quinquennial period from 1826-30 to 1911-15 and for each financial year since 1915-16. Prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, has been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. From the 1st July, 1920, to the end of June, 1924, there has been an excess of imports, though the results for each of those years have not been consistently in that direction.

The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital into Australia in the form of Government loans or for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports which appears for many subsequent years represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayments of loans to oversea bondholders, and freight on trade carried chiefly on vessels of the United Kingdom and foreign countries. As the introduction of new capital, and the payments for interest on existing investments and for shipping and other services are continually operating in opposite directions at the same time in the statistics of trade, it follows that it is the balance only of these transactions which is reflected in the excess of imports or exports.

Trade balances are further modified by the loans floated abroad by local governing bodies, by the imports of foreign capital for private enterprises, and by the addition to or the absorption of bank balances held in London on Australian account. Definite information regarding these items is not readily available. Other factors which affect trade balances to a certain extent are the financial arrangements made by immigrants to Australia and also by tourists in Australia from abroad. The purchase in Australian ports of bunker coal and other stores for vessels owned outside Australia is also a matter of some importance.

Against these items, however, account must be taken of the capital of persons emigrating from Australia and the travelling and other expenses of tourists from Australia to other parts of the world. These expenses would include fares on all steamers not owned in Australia, and since the termination of the war would represent very large sums, the total of which could not be readily ascertained.

The following table presents the balance of trade of Australia as shown by the records of imports and exports for each year since 1st July, 1914, and also the modification of these figures by loans raised abroad by the Commonwealth and State Governments. In the exceptional circumstances arising from the war the excess of exports during this period is somewhat understated, as much of the wool exported appeared in the records at appraised rates, whereas sales effected later by the British Australian Wool Realization Association (B.A.W.R.A.) made considerable additions to the funds available in London on Australian account. Allowance has been made in the table for this increased value.

of wool exported. An approximation of Australia's annual liability for interest and services is also shown; any error in these figures will be in the direction of an understatement.

### BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE FROM 1st JULY, 1914, TO MARCH, 1925.

Year.	Recorded excess of Exports.	Increase in Public Debt (Commonwealth and State) raised abroad.	B.A.W.R.A. Dividends.	Total of Columns (2), (3), and (4).	Approximate annual obligations abroad for interest and services.	Addition to Funds available abroad for transmission to Australia.	
						For the Year.	Accumulated from 1st July, 1914.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1914-15 ..	- 3.8	5.1	..	1.3	16.0	-14.7	-14.7
1915-16 ..	- 3.0	4.3	..	1.3	17.2	-15.9	-30.6
1916-17 ..	21.7	18.6	..	40.3	18.4	21.9	- 8.7
1917-18 ..	19.1	20.9	..	40.0	22.0	18.0	9.3
1918-19 ..	11.6	.5	..	12.1	22.2	-10.1	- .8
1919-20 ..	50.8	10.8	..	61.6	23.2	38.4	37.6
1920-21 ..	-31.6	11.3	7.7	-12.6	24.3	-36.9	.7
1921-22 ..	24.8	42.2	9.9	76.9	26.7	50.2	50.9
1922-23 ..	-13.9	3.8	5.9	- 4.2	26.8	-31.0	19.9
1923-24 ..	-21.1	28.1	5.3	12.3	27.0	-14.7	5.2
1924-25 (9 months)	9.2	16.0	..	25.2	21.0	4.2	9.4
Total ..	63.8	161.6	28.8	254.2	244.8	9.4	...

Although the data used in computing the figures in the table are necessarily incomplete, the general accuracy of the results to the close of the year 1920-21 is confirmed by the exchange rates of that time. The figures given show that in June, 1921, Australian funds in London were at practically the same level as at 30th June, 1914; while at the later date the quoted buying price of the Associated Banks of Australia for "telegraphic transfers" on London was at a premium of 20s. per £100. On a similar basis the amount of Australian money held in London and elsewhere at the end of March, 1925, was about £9,400,000 in excess of the amount so held at 30th June, 1914, while "telegraphic transfers" on London were quoted at 70s. per cent. discount buying. On the other hand, in June, 1922, when the balance of funds for transmission to Australia was very high, similar transfers were quoted at 5s. per cent. discount; and a year later, when there was still a large balance of funds outstanding, the buying price was 25s. per cent. discount. The apparent inconsistency between the relatively small amount of money held abroad (as determined above) and the high rates operating in March, 1925, for the transfer of money to Australia, might have been due in some measure to the prospective further borrowing by Australian governments in the near future, and to the investment of British or foreign capital in Australian industries or in Government loans in Australia. The high rate of exchange, on the other hand, may have indicated a variation in the relative values of the British and the Australian currencies.

Proclamations issued on 14th July, 1915, and 22nd February, 1922, prohibiting the exportation of Gold Specie and Bullion from the Commonwealth except with the consent in writing of the Treasurer, were revoked by a proclamation gazetted on 28th April, 1925. The immediate effect of the lifting of the embargo on the export of gold was a noticeable reduction in the exchange rates. "Telegraphic transfers" on London quoted at 70s. per cent. discount buying declined to 15s. per cent.

The exchanges between Australia and New Zealand and London have been the subject of much discussion in political, financial, and commercial circles; but, hitherto, no generally acceptable explanation of the position has been forthcoming.

### § 5. Direction of Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value of the imports into Australia stated to be the produce or manufacture of the under-mentioned countries during the past five years:—

#### AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Country of Origin.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	38,516,436	76,849,934	53,001,926	68,394,423	63,607,743
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	2,640,280	4,425,262	3,146,450	5,064,253	5,046,519
Ceylon .. ..	1,675,443	838,340	1,009,477	1,001,412	1,251,392
India .. ..	4,777,905	7,312,832	3,747,023	4,393,685	4,800,086
Malaya (British) ..	354,179	284,886	571,544	272,759	494,930
New Zealand .. ..	1,930,049	1,995,897	1,702,997	2,005,307	2,514,225
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji .. ..	285,456	204,775	217,248	116,290	61,866
Territory of New Guinea ..	626,151	635,370	619,537	418,420	99,558
Other Islands .. ..	750,309	988,085	907,547	777,085	988,449
Papua .. ..	218,006	325,773	163,232	209,193	471,953
South African Union ..	964,195	534,118	356,869	758,720	1,052,156
Other British Possessions*	1,011,737	891,150	565,213	603,210	739,198
Total British Possessions ..	15,233,710	18,436,488	13,007,131	15,623,334	17,520,362
Total British Countries ..	53,750,146	95,286,422	66,009,057	84,017,757	81,128,105
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	276,940	1,029,647	950,952	906,050	902,534
China .. ..	1,094,427	1,034,306	950,772	873,579	925,045
France .. ..	2,422,304	3,597,811	2,731,739	3,231,197	4,101,137
Germany .. ..	13,474	56,944	85,976	593,812	1,368,904
Italy .. ..	581,038	828,217	944,226	1,174,489	1,242,790
Japan .. ..	4,222,511	5,230,039	3,581,614	3,936,150	3,557,834
Netherlands .. ..	196,712	613,926	498,824	580,888	597,682
Netherlands East Indies ..	8,313,874	8,798,957	3,236,970	4,361,302	4,607,681
Norway .. ..	831,909	1,920,997	848,134	1,686,439	1,415,339
Pacific Islands .. ..	262,377	152,938	119,127	94,884	86,471
Philippine Islands .. ..	204,958	209,170	151,106	168,742	170,135
Sweden .. ..	793,945	2,751,827	1,238,327	1,629,515	2,031,872
Switzerland .. ..	959,826	2,016,156	1,836,291	2,189,854	2,274,296
United States of America ..	23,826,313	36,113,477	18,823,113	24,851,303	34,556,529
Other Foreign Countries†	1,223,538	3,260,992	1,060,208	1,461,874	1,651,939
Total Foreign Countries ..	45,224,146	68,515,404	37,057,379	47,740,078	59,490,188
Total .. ..	98,974,292	163,801,826	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293

\* Includes Egypt during the years 1919-20, 1920-21, and 1921-22.

† Includes Egypt during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.

The value of imports into Australia fluctuated considerably during the five years under review. The lack of shipping materially affected the importation of commodities during the war period, and the value of imports during each of the war years was lower than that of 1913, the year prior to the war. Shipping facilities became practically normal during the early part of 1919, and the value of imports for the year 1918-19 was 40 millions in excess of that for the previous year. Imports declined slightly during 1919-20, but increased abnormally during the following year, when the value reached the exceptionally high figure of 163 millions. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade during this period were responsible for the high value of imports during 1920-21, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years these facts should be taken into consideration. The exceptional conditions affecting Australian trade during 1920-21 have already been mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Compared with 1920-21 the value of imports during 1921-22 showed a decrease of over 60 millions. This heavy decline was partly due to the exceptional importations of the previous year and partly to the lower prices of commodities during the later year. Imports in 1922-23 were greatly in excess of those for 1921-22, but the total value of the commodities imported during the year was 32 millions less than in 1920-21. The heavy importation of goods continued during 1923-24, the total value exceeding 140 millions, an amount nearly nine millions in excess of the imports during the previous year.

In view of the effect that the varying prices of commodities had upon the value of imports during the period under review it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages.

2. *Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.*—The following table gives the relative proportions of the import trade of Australia which have been supplied by the various countries, together with the proportions furnished by the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,  
1919-20 TO 1923-24.**

Country of Origin.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom .. ..	38.91	46.92	51.43	51.90	45.24
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	2.67	2.70	3.05	3.84	3.59
Ceylon .. ..	1.69	0.51	0.98	0.76	0.89
India .. ..	4.83	4.46	3.64	3.33	3.41
Malaya (British) ..	0.36	0.17	0.55	0.21	0.35
New Zealand .. ..	1.95	1.22	1.65	1.52	1.79
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji .. ..	0.29	0.12	0.21	0.09	0.04
Territory of New Guinea	0.63	0.39	0.60	0.32	0.07
Other Islands ..	0.76	0.60	0.88	0.58	0.70
Papua .. ..	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.34
South African Union ..	0.97	0.33	0.35	0.58	0.75
Other British Possessions*	1.02	0.54	0.55	0.46	0.53
Total British Possessions	15.39	11.25	12.62	11.85	12.46
Total British Countries ..	54.30	58.17	64.05	63.75	57.70
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	0.28	1.18	0.92	0.69	0.64
China .. ..	1.11	0.63	0.92	0.67	0.66
France .. ..	2.45	2.20	2.65	2.45	2.92
Germany .. ..	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.45	0.97
Italy .. ..	0.59	0.51	0.91	0.89	0.88
Japan .. ..	4.27	3.19	3.48	2.99	2.53
Netherlands .. ..	0.20	0.37	0.48	0.44	0.42
Netherlands East Indies ..	8.40	5.37	3.14	3.31	3.28
Norway .. ..	0.84	1.17	0.82	1.28	1.01
Pacific Islands .. ..	0.26	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.06
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.21	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.12
Sweden .. ..	0.80	1.68	1.20	1.24	1.44
Switzerland .. ..	0.97	1.23	1.78	1.66	1.62
United States of America ..	24.07	22.05	18.27	18.87	24.58
Other Foreign Countries† ..	1.24	1.99	1.03	1.11	1.17
Total Foreign Countries	45.70	41.83	35.95	36.25	42.30
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100

\* Includes Egypt during the years 1919-20, 1920-21, and 1921-22.

† Includes Egypt during the years 1922-23, and 1923-24.

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom increased steadily during the first four years of the quinquennial period under review, the proportion increasing from 38.91 per cent. in 1919-20 to 51.90 per cent. in 1922-23. A noticeable decline in the percentage therefrom occurred, however, in 1923-24, the proportion being 45.24 per cent., a decrease of 6.66 per cent. compared with 1922-23. Whilst the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom declined, that from the United States increased from 18.87 per cent. in 1922-23 to 24.58 per cent. in 1923-24. The value of imports from the last-mentioned country was £34,556,529 during 1923-24, as compared with

£24,851,303 during 1922-23. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were £63,607,743 in 1923-24 and £68,394,423 in 1922-23. The percentages of imports from Japan and Netherlands East Indies show reduced figures in 1923-24 as compared with 1919-20, but the percentages for the last two years have remained fairly uniform. There have been no outstanding alterations in the proportions of the imports supplied by other countries.

**3. Direction of Exports.**—The following tables show a decreasing proportion of Australian exports to the United Kingdom, and increasing proportions to France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Japan and China. The reservation to the United Kingdom of the first call on Australian primary products increased the proportion of exports to that country during the war period, but since the termination of the war there has been an increasing tendency towards direct shipment of the more important commodities, such as wool, skins, wheat, flour, butter, etc., to the consuming countries. The value of exports shipped to the United States during 1923-24 shows a considerable decrease compared with the previous years. The value of imports from United States generally exceeds the value of exports from Australia to that country, but the difference was very marked during 1923-24, when the value of imports from United States was no less than 27 millions in excess of the value of the Australian exports. The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to the more important countries during the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24:—

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.**  
(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	80,784,096	67,519,740	57,742,767	51,975,381	45,508,323
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	312,452	154,899	373,570	364,732	235,947
Ceylon .. ..	354,810	290,131	711,163	814,435	2,453,465
Egypt .. ..	2,769,331	6,607,172	3,523,355	*	*
Fiji .. ..	664,634	732,251	573,401	352,744	389,059
Hong Kong .. ..	2,599,757	866,839	536,596	501,874	776,998
India .. ..	2,439,935	2,193,006	6,770,067	3,107,584	1,201,777
Malaya (British) .. ..	6,216,398	2,121,090	1,876,648	1,343,029	1,549,220
Mauritius .. ..	102,944	117,554	145,352	134,997	126,586
New Zealand .. ..	7,743,744	7,780,763	4,619,655	4,302,281	5,008,152
Papua .. ..	308,159	292,851	172,419	219,225	214,839
South African Union .. ..	3,044,351	3,049,507	1,660,359	1,967,861	2,046,099
Other British Possessions .. ..	1,293,421	1,701,305	880,614	977,326	986,503
<b>Total British Possessions .. ..</b>	<b>27,849,936</b>	<b>25,916,368</b>	<b>21,843,199</b>	<b>14,086,088</b>	<b>14,968,645</b>
<b>Total British Countries .. ..</b>	<b>108,634,032</b>	<b>93,436,108</b>	<b>79,585,966</b>	<b>66,061,469</b>	<b>60,476,968</b>
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	4,263,608	6,845,925	5,015,976	4,299,926	6,524,169
Chile and Peru .. ..	181,928	227,037	227,538	197,845	168,119
China .. ..	543,365	328,087	509,339	278,121	1,947,030
Egypt .. ..				†1,583,785	2,321,083
France .. ..	6,671,878	6,409,862	8,701,179	12,296,665	14,888,846
Germany .. ..	16,520	1,457,119	4,003,726	4,186,864	4,402,913
Italy .. ..	3,771,544	2,547,810	8,047,291	5,950,726	4,633,185
Japan .. ..	7,229,501	3,117,572	7,052,547	9,309,560	11,555,484
Netherlands .. ..	11,005	1,264,530	765,725	640,818	1,911,114
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	3,119,766	2,568,619	2,368,197	1,862,364	1,602,013
Norway .. ..	500,208	170,532	300,389	47,696	34,275
Pacific Islands .. ..	724,666	757,541	482,666	451,280	367,784
Philippine Islands .. ..	1,061,463	420,870	565,063	568,648	523,618
Spain .. ..	866	287,669	354,405	932	317,034
Sweden .. ..	256,702	136,500	25,180	168,112	409,466
United States of America .. ..	11,129,937	9,965,575	8,314,386	9,630,770	7,109,496
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1,706,520	2,217,556	626,962	334,066	294,567
<b>Total Foreign Countries .. ..</b>	<b>41,189,477</b>	<b>38,722,804</b>	<b>48,260,569</b>	<b>51,808,678</b>	<b>59,010,196</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>149,823,509</b>	<b>132,158,912</b>	<b>127,846,535</b>	<b>117,870,147</b>	<b>119,487,164</b>

\* Now recorded under Foreign Countries.

† Previously recorded under British Possessions.

4. Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.—The following table gives the relative proportions of the export trade of Australia with the countries specified, together with the proportions shipped to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively:—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom .. ..	53.92	51.10	45.16	44.10	38.09
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	0.21	0.12	0.29	0.31	0.20
Ceylon .. ..	0.24	0.22	0.56	0.69	2.05
Egypt .. ..	1.85	5.01	2.76	*	*
Fiji .. ..	0.44	0.53	0.45	0.30	0.32
Hong Kong .. ..	1.74	0.65	0.42	0.43	0.65
India .. ..	1.63	1.66	5.30	2.64	1.01
Malaya (British) .. ..	4.15	1.61	1.47	1.14	1.30
Mauritius .. ..	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11
New Zealand .. ..	5.17	5.90	3.61	3.65	4.19
Papua .. ..	0.21	0.22	0.13	0.19	0.18
South African Union .. ..	2.02	2.31	1.30	1.67	1.71
Other British Possessions ..	0.86	1.29	0.69	0.83	0.81
Total British Possessions	18.59	19.61	17.09	11.96	12.53
Total British Countries ..	72.51	70.71	62.25	56.06	50.62
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	2.85	5.18	3.92	3.65	5.46
Chile and Peru .. ..	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.14
China .. ..	0.36	0.25	0.40	0.24	1.63
Egypt .. ..	..	..	..	†1.34	1.94
France .. ..	4.45	4.86	6.81	10.43	12.46
Germany .. ..	0.01	1.10	3.13	3.55	3.68
Italy .. ..	2.52	1.93	6.29	5.05	3.88
Japan .. ..	4.83	2.36	6.22	7.90	9.67
Netherlands .. ..	0.01	0.96	0.60	0.54	1.60
Netherlands East Indies ..	2.08	1.94	1.85	1.58	1.34
Norway .. ..	0.33	0.12	0.24	0.04	0.03
Pacific Islands .. ..	0.48	0.57	0.38	0.38	0.31
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.71	0.32	0.44	0.48	0.44
Spain .. ..	0.00	0.21	0.28	0.00	0.27
Sweden .. ..	0.17	0.10	0.02	0.14	0.34
United States of America ..	7.43	7.55	6.50	8.17	5.95
Other Foreign Countries ..	1.14	1.67	0.49	0.28	0.24
Total Foreign Countries	27.49	29.29	37.75	43.94	49.38
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100

\* Now recorded under Foreign Countries.

† Previously recorded under British Possessions.

5. **Principal Imports and Exports—Countries.**—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries are given hereunder. Should further details be required reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 21," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade of 38 of the principal countries of the world with Australia during the past five years. This publication also furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of imports for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country. The value of each item imported into each State of the Commonwealth is also shown. The publication referred to also gives information as to the country to which each item of exports was shipped during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.

*United Kingdom. Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin, £63,607,743.* The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Apparel, textiles, yarns, etc, £24,979,055, and machines, machinery and manufactures of metal, £22,347,802. Imports of the undermentioned goods also contributed largely to the total:—Whisky; china and earthenware; paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; and vessels (ships.)

*Total Exports to United Kingdom, £45,508,323.* Of this total £44,583,940 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £20,136,750; wheat, £5,415,124; and butter, £3,996,201. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Frozen beef, mutton, and lamb; cheese; flour; fruits, fresh, and dried; hides and skins; tallow; leather; copper; lead; tin and zinc.

*United States of America. Total Imports of United States Origin, £34,556,529.* The following were the more important items of import:—Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, £2,790,108; petroleum spirit, benzine, £2,333,273; motor chassis, bodies, etc., £6,735,053; rubber manufactures, £1,314,514; undressed timber, £2,762,303; apparel, textiles, etc.; kerosene, lubricating and other oils; electrical machinery, materials and appliances; printing machinery; manufactures of metals; musical instruments; films for cinematographs; sulphur; preserved fish; gums and resins; leather; and sausage casings.

*Total Exports to United States, £7,109,496.* Of this total £6,999,312 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £4,323,239; rabbit, kangaroo, and opossum skins, £1,055,997; gold specie, £380,520; pearlshell; sausage casings; coal; hides; and tin. The value of the above commodities represents 93 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

*India. Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India, £4,800,086.* Bags and sacks valued at £2,718,548 represent 57 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians; rice; tea; hides and skins; linseed; paraffin wax; gums and resins; precious stones; coffee and chicory; and spices.

*Total Exports to India, £1,201,777.* Of this total £1,197,228 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Gold specie, £65,232; silver, £638,029; undressed timber; coal; copper; tallow; jams and jellies; preserved milk and cream; horses; and wool.

*Japan. Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £3,557,834.* Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £1,918,590; cotton and linen piece goods, £490,101; china and porcelain ware; glass and glassware; undressed timber; fancy goods; brushware; apparel and attire; and oils.

*Total Exports to Japan, £11,555,484.* Of this total £11,430,468 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £6,212,881; wheat, £2,980,952; tallow; pig lead; zinc; apparel; flour; trochus shell; milk and cream; and vessels (ships).

*Netherlands East Indies. Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin, £4,607,681.* The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £1,685,022; tea, £1,714,086; kerosene; crude petroleum; crude rubber; kapok; coffee and chicory; spices; tobacco; and flax and hemp.

*Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,602,013.* Of this total £1,577,013 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £558,052; butter, £438,985; preserved milk and cream; coal; leather; bacon and hams; biscuits; and soap.

*Canada. Total Imports of Canadian Origin, £5,046,519.* The principal imports were—Chassis for motor cars, £1,983,227; bodies for motor cars, £88,853; printing paper, £63,535; wrapping paper, £94,521; undressed timber, £502,899; rubber manufactures, £545,906; preserved fish; apparel and textiles; agricultural implements; corsets; metal manufactures; other paper and stationery.

*Total Exports to Canada, £235,947.* Of this total £228,638 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Wool—greasy, scoured, and tops, £154,323; meats; and hides and skins.

*France. Total Imports of French Origin, £4,101,137.* Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £1,115,222; trimmings for attire, £320,570; motor cars and parts, £348,892; lace for attire; brandy; wine; rubber manufactures; cream of tartar; perfumery and toilet preparations; fancy goods; tobacco-pipes; gloves; olive oil; apparel and attire; and paper manufactures.

*Total Exports to France, £14,888,846.* Of this total £14,635,362 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £12,278,938; wheat, £819,694; sheep skins, £1,255,522; butter; copra; concentrates; zinc; and beef.

*Switzerland. Total Imports of Swiss Origin, £2,274,296.* Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £829,395; trimmings and ornaments for attire, £304,565; lace for attire; clocks and watches; grass straw for manufacture of hats; and handkerchiefs.

*Total Exports to Switzerland, £34,793.* Chief items were greasy wool, £26,284; and timepieces and parts, £6,866.

*Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands, £1,236,374.* Chief items were—Copra, £257,208; rock phosphates, £678,446; sugar, molasses, etc.; cocoa beans; cattle; hides; and guano.

*Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,548,418.* Of this amount £973,393 was the produce of Australia. The exports to these islands cover a very wide range of commodities. The outstanding items were—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £422,143; apparel, textiles, etc., £168,796; coal and coke, £140,057; machines, machinery and metal manufactures, £179,789; foodstuffs of animal origin, £99,949; and tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, £100,634. The chief individual items were—Butter; meats; biscuits; flour; rice; sugar; potatoes; tea; ale and porter; spirits; tobacco and cigarettes; boots; canvas and duck; cotton piece goods; kerosene; undressed timber; soap; and fertilizers.

*New Zealand. Total Imports of New Zealand Origin, £2,514,225.* The principal items were—Timber, £510,721; hides and skins, £545,001; wool, £426,057; butter, £189,968; tallow, £108,636; flax and hemp; oakum and tow; linseed and other seeds; smoked fish; meats; horses; cattle; and grain and pulse.

*Total Exports to New Zealand, £5,008,152.* Of this total £4,024,466 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, £231,269; machinery and metal manufactures, £501,340; coal, £803,178; manufactured tobacco, £315,495; undressed timber, £475,854; wheat, £293,686; rubber manufactures; leather; dried and fresh fruits; confectionery; and medicines. The remaining exports covered a very large range of commodities and included a number of items not the produce of Australia, such as spirits, rice, tea, paints, dyes, glassware, earthenware, etc.

*Sweden. Total Imports of Swedish Origin, £2,031,872.* Chief items were—Printing paper, £315,763; cream separators, £112,824; wood pulp, £93,846; dressed and undressed timber, £730,111; electrical machinery and appliances, £62,330; wrapping and other paper, £271,201; and matches, £215,300.

*Total Exports to Sweden, £409,466.* Chief items were—Wool, £81,470; wheat, £297,858; hides—cattle, £26,613.

*Ceylon. Total Imports of Ceylon Origin, £1,251,392.* The chief items were—Tea, £1,061,654; nuts, £95,145; rubber; cocoa beans; fibres; and yarns.

*Total Exports to Ceylon, £2,453,465.* Of this total £2,448,126 was Australian produce; The principal exports were—Gold specie, £1,929,307; gold—bar, dust, ingot, sheet, £268,646; flour, £103,477; undressed timber; butter; preserved milk; silver; and preserved meats.

*Belgium. Total Imports of Belgian Origin, £902,534.* Principal imports were—Iron and steel—bar, angle, hoop, etc., £24,875; glass and glassware, £395,545; cotton and linen piece goods, £69,743; apparel; gloves; parchment; cameos and precious stones (unset); matches; and chassis for motor cars.



*Total Exports to Belgium*, £6,524,169. Of this total £6,491,085 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £4,951,127; wheat, £145,217; hides and skins, £278,754; zinc concentrates, £764,750; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates, £85,700; barley, £93,926; beef, £96,270; copra; and pig lead.

*China. Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £925,045. The principal items were—Silk piece goods, £88,500; lace for attire, £57,457; rice, £63,421; tea, £179,226; edible nuts; preserved ginger; china and other oils; raw cotton; grass straw; and hair and fibre.

*Total Exports to China*, £1,947,030. Of this total £1,924,627 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Silver—bar, ingot, &c., £243,501; gold—bar, ingot, &c., £114,115; butter, £61,571; sandalwood, £83,415; flour, £128,498; wheat, £1,014,864; tallow; leather; jams and jellies; undressed timber; and pig lead.

*Italy. Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £1,242,790. Chief imports were—Chassis for motor cars, £339,414; silk piece goods, £159,419; edible nuts, £64,463; hides and skins, £29,629; hats, £116,510; essential oils; flax and hemp; marble; gloves; works of art; and paper and stationery.

*Total Exports to Italy*, £4,633,185. Of this total, £4,606,727 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wheat, £1,558,892; wool, £2,634,990; tallow, £53,292; hides and skins, £198,473; copra, £25,332; beef, £115,819; flour; and zinc.

*Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £1,415,339. Principal items were—Paper, £419,571; timber, dressed and undressed, £555,553; preserved fish, £339,163; wood pulp, £25,725; and matches, £13,742.

*Total Exports to Norway*, £34,275. Of this total the principal items were wheat, £24,387; and wool, £4,930.

*Malaya (British). Total Imports of (British) Malayan Origin*, £494,930. Principal items were—Rubber, £319,448; sago and tapioca, £82,682; spices, £42,718; resins; kapok; and bamboo and cane.

*Total Exports to (British) Malaya*, £1,549,220. Of this total, £1,515,006 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Preserved milk and cream, £492,116; gold, £34,790; flour, £393,035; mining machinery, £156,494; butter, £67,523; coal, £76,913; sheep; horses; bacon and ham; preserved and frozen meat; leather; and sandalwood.

*Netherlands. Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £597,682. Principal items were—Metal manufactures; piece goods; cocoa and chocolate; paper; gin and schnapps; jewellery; and electrical machinery.

*Total Exports to Netherlands*, £1,911,114. Chief exports were—Wool, £1,625,493; copra, £46,282; flour, £127,030; wheat, £32,807; hides and skins, £51,976.

*South African Union. Total Imports of Produce of South African Union*, £1,052,156. Principal items were—Precious stones, £236,803; explosives, £89,795; maize, £513,855; fish, £75,910; fancy goods; tanning bark; fibres and seeds.

*Total Exports to South African Union*, £2,046,099. Of this total £2,036,892 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £897,720; flour, £408,115; undressed timber, £273,713; butter, £149,599; preserved milk and cream, £34,986; tallow, £73,924; dried fruits; sheep; leather; and soap.

*Philippine Islands. Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £170,135. Chief items were—Flax and hemp, £108,659; timber, £41,826; and tobacco and cigars.

*Total Exports to Philippine Islands*, £523,618. Principal items were—Frozen meats, £118,884; flour, £145,127; coal, £160,088; butter; bacon and ham; fodder; and onions.

*Spain. Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £153,009. Chief items were—Corks, &c., £69,110; edible nuts, £31,840; liquorice; raisins; quicksilver; and wine.

*Total Exports to Spain*, £317,034. Chief items were—Silver and silver-lead concentrates, £202,174; wheat, £111,760.

*Germany.* Trade with Germany was suspended on the outbreak of war, and importation of German goods, except by permits granted by the Minister for Trade and Customs, was not permitted until the 1st August, 1922. Imports from Germany during 1923–24 were valued at £1,368,904. Chief items were—Apparel and textiles, £271,909; machinery and metal manufactures, £319,497; pianos, £262,085; paper and stationery,

£47,440; toys, £58,082; timepieces; fancy goods; fertilizers; and musical instruments. Exports to Germany amounted to £4,402,913. Of this total £4,388,629 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Beef, £65,054; hides and skins, £136,675; wool, £3,576,436; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates, £237,360; pig-lead, £84,495; and zinc—bars, blocks, &c., £105,850.

*Egypt.* *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £16,814. Chief items were—Gums and resins, £8,213; and cigarettes, £1,898.

*Total Exports to Egypt*, £2,321,083. Principal items were—Flour, £1,831,045; wheat, £310,300; frozen meat, £66,225; undressed timber, £55,666; butter; and horses.

*Russia.* *Total Imports of Russian Origin*, £33,556. Chief items were—Hair and fibre; furs; and drugs.

*Total Exports to Russia*, £46.

*Hong Kong.* *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £2,685. Chief items were—Cigars; cordage; and bamboo and wicker articles.

*Total Exports to Hong Kong*, £776,998. Chief items were—Flour, £126,273; fish, £31,349; sandalwood, £222,300; butter, £34,968; preserved milk and cream, £40,310; pig lead, £63,865; leather and manufactures thereof, £154,755; jams and jellies; bacon and ham; frozen meat; and tallow.

6. Imports—States, and Total.—Imports are recorded at the port of landing and are credited to the State in which the port is situated. Records are not obtainable of interstate trade and the State totals represent, therefore, the value of overseas goods consigned to the various States. They do not, moreover, represent the consumption within each State. Figures for the last five years are given hereunder.

#### IMPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

State.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	44,691,959	72,466,306	43,321,478	55,010,083	58,225,180
Victoria ..	33,788,287	57,608,777	36,352,056	46,729,100	49,592,643
Queensland ..	7,218,694	11,840,442	8,639,446	10,782,906	11,605,668
South Australia ..	7,473,893	12,381,973	9,047,242	10,846,619	12,700,321
Western Australia	4,959,062	7,219,538	4,308,141	6,788,165	6,662,729
Tasmania ..	813,341	2,264,933	1,385,958	1,588,158	1,817,320
Northern Territory	29,056	19,857	12,115	12,804	14,432
Total ..	98,974,292	163,801,826	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293

7. Exports—States, and Total.—The following table gives the value of exports shipped from each State during the last five years. It must be noted that the value of goods transferred from one State to another for shipment to overseas countries is shown as an export from the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

#### EXPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

State.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	55,017,065	52,601,798	48,012,511	42,581,874	43,146,722
Victoria ..	43,124,940	34,871,961	34,644,182	33,768,701	29,612,548
Queensland ..	14,403,922	15,171,884	17,573,103	15,782,072	14,628,305
South Australia ..	20,530,355	17,773,919	14,747,260	13,583,003	16,912,932
Western Australia	14,459,097	10,395,015	10,797,000	9,679,496	12,412,625
Tasmania ..	2,010,503	1,329,583	2,067,443	2,460,374	2,766,032
Northern Territory	277,627	14,752	5,036	14,627	8,000
Total ..	149,823,509	132,158,912	127,846,535	117,870,147	119,487,164

8. Trade of Principal Ports.—The following table gives the value of Imports received at, and Exports despatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1922-23 and 1923-24.

## OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1922-23 AND 1923-24.

Port.	1922-23.			1923-24.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Sydney ..	53,362,111	40,573,690	93,935,801	56,691,354	40,916,746	97,608,100
Newcastle ..	1,614,584	1,916,482	3,531,066	1,496,109	2,124,501	3,620,610
Other Ports ..	33,388	91,702	125,090	37,717	105,475	143,192
Total ..	55,010,083	42,581,874	97,591,957	58,225,180	43,146,722	101,371,902
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	46,294,074	30,593,080	76,887,154	48,967,249	26,581,946	75,549,195
Geelong ..	388,991	2,011,441	2,400,432	522,075	2,226,626	2,748,701
Other Ports ..	46,035	1,164,180	1,210,215	103,319	803,976	907,295
Total ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	9,178,849	13,194,617	22,373,466	10,012,563	12,568,268	22,580,831
Rockhampton ..	511,017	833,913	1,344,930	431,849	480,448	912,297
Townsville ..	634,355	1,202,142	1,836,497	677,513	833,859	1,511,372
Other Ports ..	458,685	551,400	1,010,085	483,743	745,730	1,229,473
Total ..	10,782,906	15,782,072	26,564,978	11,605,668	14,628,305	26,233,973
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide, including Adelaide	10,711,752	9,400,065	20,111,817	12,470,826	10,607,980	23,078,806
Port Pirie ..	107,215	2,480,671	2,587,886	165,841	3,242,547	3,408,388
Wallaroo ..	27,652	1,186,131	1,213,783	63,654	2,073,163	2,136,817
Other Ports ..	..	516,136	516,136	..	989,242	989,242
Total ..	10,846,619	13,583,003	24,429,622	12,700,321	16,912,932	29,613,253
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth)	6,574,467	7,354,549	13,929,016	6,468,590	9,713,068	16,181,658
Bunbury ..	34,720	829,264	863,984	37,144	1,126,976	1,164,120
Other Ports ..	178,978	1,495,683	1,674,661	156,995	1,572,581	1,729,576
Total ..	6,788,165	9,679,496	16,467,661	6,662,729	12,412,625	19,075,354
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Hobart ..	925,021	1,589,049	2,514,070	1,068,772	1,961,998	3,030,770
Launceston ..	620,810	731,826	1,352,636	679,253	643,630	1,322,883
Other Ports ..	42,327	139,499	181,826	69,295	160,404	229,699
Total ..	1,588,158	2,460,374	4,048,532	1,817,320	2,766,032	4,583,352
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Port Darwin ..	12,804	14,627	27,431	14,432	8,000	22,432
Grand Total	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982	140,618,293	119,487,164	260,105,457

## § 6. Exports to Eastern Countries.

1. Principal Articles Exported.—The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies and Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), and Hong Kong. The particulars given in the tables apply to these countries only.

## EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Article.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony .. .. .	1,099	160	683	298	..
Biscuits .. .. .	165,584	127,573	89,187	62,197	62,371
Butter .. .. .	1,066,694	700,283	760,581	780,325	678,384
Cheese .. .. .	61,862	30,104	19,036	11,527	10,235
Coal .. .. .	247,147	863,165	422,323	397,352	357,230
Concentrates—Zinc .. .. .	37,310	..	..	..	52
Copper .. .. .	729,041	212,466	4,239	22,350	51,546
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat .. .. .	2,389,191	13,881	6,243,878	936,596	3,996,125
Flour .. .. .	4,057,560	628,274	1,413,859	1,353,990	1,618,877
Other (prepared and unprepared) .. .. .	210,079	109,465	47,693	9,882	33,864
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder .. .. .	36,190	24,659	22,110	18,576	21,272
Horses .. .. .	121,857	154,235	40,382	82,834	21,713
Iron and Steel (unmanufactured) .. .. .	301,612	67,961	1,527	4,472	618
Jams and jellies .. .. .	128,688	158,092	81,299	59,613	67,377
Lead, Pig .. .. .	580,724	32,701	347,963	644,848	533,770
Leather .. .. .	346,510	282,738	217,185	242,681	366,578
Meats .. .. .	526,277	587,907	545,659	397,006	426,174
Milk and cream .. .. .	901,343	944,021	1,305,277	1,140,775	1,002,637
Pearl shell and trochus shell .. .. .	209,657	43,880	50,779	56,531	37,300
Sandalwood .. .. .	266,945	194,591	75,556	110,822	357,025
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow .. .. .	947,271	439,270	601,077	523,619	648,012
Sulphate of ammonia .. .. .	204,759	126,639	83,346	47,249	34,053
Tin ore .. .. .	..	2,735	..	..	..
Timber (undressed) .. .. .	29,834	151,059	182,032	87,161	195,742
Wool .. .. .	2,014,820	2,161,707	4,535,541	6,124,687	6,343,014
Other merchandise .. .. .	1,755,816	1,672,567	1,589,522	1,338,978	1,439,569
Total merchandise .. .. .	17,337,870	9,730,133	18,676,734	14,504,648	18,303,648
Specie and gold and silver bullion .. .. .	6,232,767	2,192,714	2,615,173	3,284,263	3,307,936
Total exports .. .. .	23,570,637	11,922,847	21,291,907	17,788,911	21,611,584

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

## EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES.—DESTINATION, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	406,850	328,087	371,836	244,810	1,589,414
East Indies .. .. .	2,878,615	2,372,881	2,262,758	1,865,660	1,603,092
Hong Kong .. .. .	1,406,924	668,713	536,596	501,874	776,998
India and Ceylon .. .. .	1,571,885	1,229,252	5,158,346	711,432	739,712
Japan .. .. .	7,229,424	2,853,406	7,952,547	9,303,960	11,555,484
Malaya (British) .. .. .	2,782,812	1,858,924	1,829,588	1,303,264	1,514,430
Philippine Islands .. .. .	1,061,360	420,870	565,093	568,648	523,618
Total .. .. .	17,337,870	9,730,133	18,676,734	14,504,648	18,303,648

3. *Chief Exports to Eastern Countries.*—The series of tables given hereunder shows the value of each of the principal articles exported to the countries specified during each of the last five years.

**BUTTER.**

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	89,217	91,173	88,358	43,123	61,571
East Indies .. ..	564,585	374,999	461,645	503,267	439,086
Hong Kong .. ..	66,197	62,127	42,116	44,411	34,968
India and Ceylon .. ..	38,485	35,922	19,237	26,150	24,060
Japan .. ..	55,126	12,204	36,721	30,358	19,676
Malaya (British) .. ..	162,044	78,856	76,751	98,877	67,523
Philippine Islands .. ..	91,040	45,002	35,753	34,139	31,500
Total .. ..	1,066,694	700,283	760,581	780,325	678,384

The exports of butter given above for the year 1923-24 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £107,773; Victoria, £530,755; Queensland, £38,677; South Australia, £1,158; Western Australia, £21.

**COAL.**

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	10,251	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	73,303	422,213	219,919	76,519	101,369
Hong Kong .. ..	2	13,758	4,293	2,259	..
India and Ceylon .. ..	15,258	105,488	65,643	118,912	18,860
Japan .. ..	3,473	7,639	2,502	889	..
Malaya (British) .. ..	98,368	192,328	70,803	48,065	76,913
Philippine Islands .. ..	56,743	111,488	59,163	150,988	160,088
Total .. ..	247,147	863,165	422,323	397,632	357,230

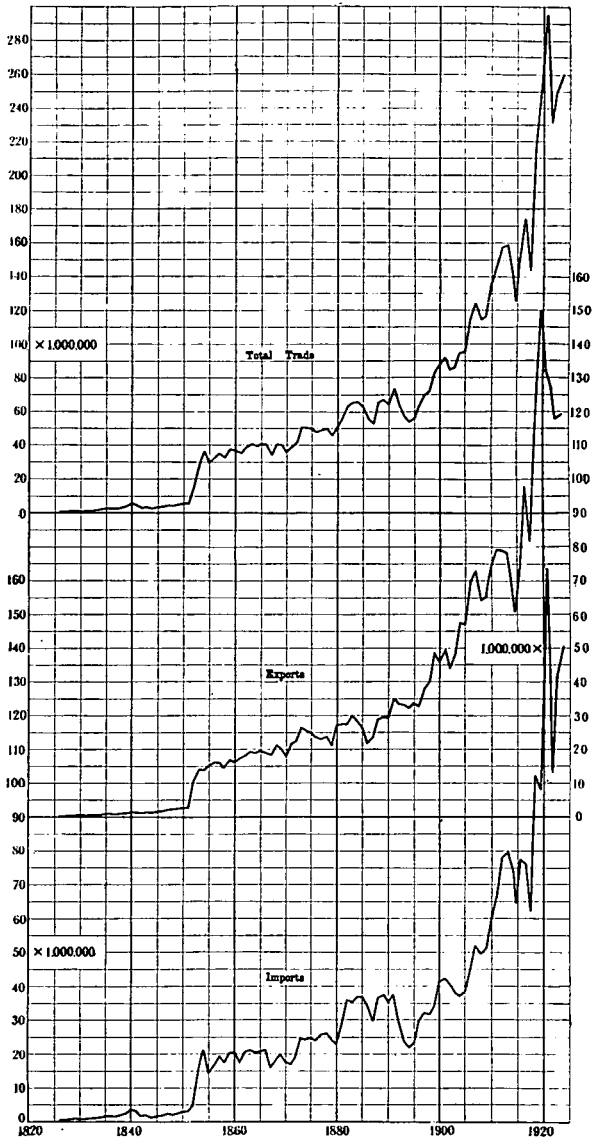
The exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

**COPPER.**

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	59,981	16,954	4,125	..	..
East Indies .. ..	1,848	2	..	..	..
Hong Kong .. ..	..	..	..	..	150
India and Ceylon .. ..	276,840	195,510	..	22,350	51,396
Japan .. ..	390,372	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British) .. ..	..	..	114	..	..
Total .. ..	729,041	212,466	4,239	22,350	51,546

The copper exported to the East during 1923-24 was shipped from—New South Wales, £29,602; Queensland, £150; South Australia, £21,794.

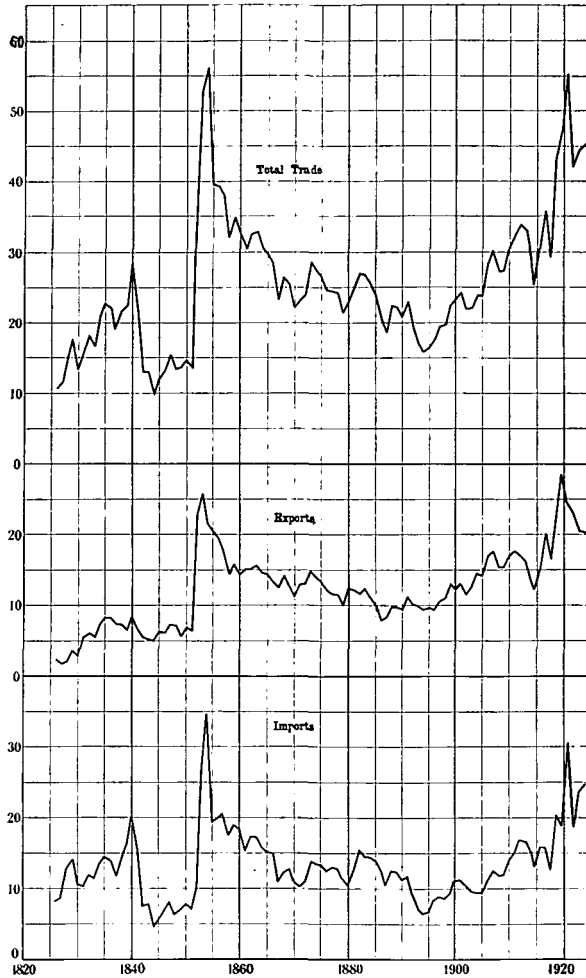
## VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1923-24.



(See page 216.)

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

VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS  
AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1923-24.



(See page 216.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height £5 per head of the population.

## GRAIN AND PULSE.—WHEAT.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	..	34,150	10,003	1,014,864
East Indies .. ..	57,716	173	7	..	28
Hong Kong .. ..	6	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon .. ..	402,662	10,306	4,248,575	296	268
Japan .. ..	1,924,723	3,376	1,961,063	976,271	2,980,952
Malaya (British) .. ..	4,084	..	83	7	13
Philippine Islands .. ..	..	26	..	19	..
Total .. ..	2,389,191	13,881	6,243,878	986,596	3,996,125

The exports of wheat given for the year 1923-24 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £185,559 ; Victoria, £1,142,148 ; South Australia, £1,906,883 ; Western Australia, £760,835.

## GRAIN AND PULSE.—FLOUR.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	20,183	1,440	63,388	3,140	128,498
East Indies .. ..	802,968	345,561	591,093	628,414	559,149
Hong Kong .. ..	591,734	9,364	124,498	71,891	126,273
India and Ceylon .. ..	174,562	11,768	94,315	98,828	104,747
Japan .. ..	464,922	8,603	83,260	19,337	162,048
Malaya (British) .. ..	1,319,493	186,268	301,390	404,952	393,035
Philippine Islands .. ..	683,698	65,270	155,915	127,428	145,127
Total .. ..	4,057,560	628,274	1,413,859	1,353,990	1,618,877

The flour exported during 1923-24 as above, was shipped from the several States as follows :—New South Wales, £737,560 ; Victoria, £617,401 ; South Australia, £69,109 ; Western Australia, £194,807.

## GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	474	3,365	423	120	161
East Indies .. ..	67,689	65,209	5,211	3,130	3,443
Hong Kong .. ..	6,760	5,426	1,208	514	303
India and Ceylon .. ..	17,222	6,804	6,802	3,035	2,454
Japan .. ..	106,499	22,346	10	11	23,990
Malaya (British) .. ..	9,109	3,861	33,857	2,976	3,506
Philippine Islands .. ..	2,326	2,454	182	96	7
Total .. ..	210,079	109,465	47,693	9,882	33,864

The exports given above for 1923-24 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £3,105 ; Victoria, £12,800 ; Queensland, £23 ; South Australia, £14,339 ; Western Australia, £3,597.



## HAY AND CHAFF, AND COMPRESSED FODDER.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	65	44	42	104
East Indies .. ..	3,420	2,413	2,998	1,738	1,916
Hong Kong .. ..	1,191	1,783	1,103	953	850
India and Ceylon .. ..	13,881	10,547	4,514	4,651	2,986
Japan .. ..	67	540	..	26	..
Malaya (British) .. ..	5,030	3,328	4,550	5,129	3,946
Philippine Islands .. ..	12,601	5,983	8,901	6,037	11,470
Total .. ..	36,190	24,659	22,110	18,576	21,272

The exports given above for the year 1923-24 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £188; Victoria, £17,757; Queensland, £158; Western Australia, £3,169.

## HORSES.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	250	140	..	110	140
East Indies .. ..	14,464	15,375	6,163	4,555	2,480
Hong Kong .. ..	50	..	..	..	100
India and Ceylon .. ..	86,801	128,611	26,724	71,274	9,726
Japan .. ..	1,770	3,025	2,425	1,260	3,596
Malaya (British) .. ..	15,192	6,406	5,070	5,285	4,380
Philippine Islands .. ..	3,330	678	..	350	1,291
Total .. ..	121,857	154,235	40,382	82,834	21,713

The value of horses exported to the above countries from each State during 1923-24 was as follows:—New South Wales, £10,472; Victoria, £9,746; Queensland, £590; Western Australia, £905.

## LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	30,698	..	223	15,196	49,714
East Indies .. ..	463	128	313	..	..
Hong Kong .. ..	120,427	347	39,695	67,512	63,865
Japan .. ..	428,796	32,200	307,732	562,140	419,988
Malaya (British) .. ..	..	26	..	..	..
Philippine Islands .. ..	340	..	..	..	203
Total .. ..	580,724	32,701	347,963	644,848	533,770

The exports of pig lead in 1923-24 were shipped from New South Wales, £418,462; South Australia, £115,308.

## MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	..	5	1,416	..
East Indies .. ..	1,637	7,600	14,566	17,028	8,539
Hong Kong .. ..	21,213	31,599	20,961	21,720	36,263
India and Ceylon .. ..	25,066	34,747	16,883	20,476	21,732
Japan .. ..	1,019	1,303	4,023	5,813	23,067
Malaya (British) .. ..	104,633	130,963	89,542	77,026	64,389
Philippine Islands .. ..	88,481	73,691	148,310	80,649	118,884
Total .. ..	242,049	279,903	294,290	224,128	272,874

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1923-24 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £86,042 ; Victoria, £7,336 ; Queensland, £176,564 ; Western Australia, £2,932.

## MEATS.—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	14,972	16,115	5,193	5,621	3,757
East Indies .. ..	73,454	114,501	81,683	75,409	66,459
Hong Kong .. ..	28,753	23,082	13,303	9,410	11,126
India and Ceylon .. ..	48,450	50,987	80,220	26,229	10,048
Japan .. ..	3,312	2,460	1,619	2,251	17,611
Malaya (British) .. ..	81,698	51,982	45,529	28,789	24,047
Philippine Islands .. ..	33,589	48,877	23,822	25,168	20,252
Total .. ..	284,228	308,004	251,369	172,877	153,300

The exports given above for the year 1923-24 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £53,437 ; Victoria, £26,325 ; Queensland, £73,169 ; South Australia, £268 ; Western Australia, £101.

## SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	18,307	39,798	7,611	30,876	83,415
East Indies .. ..	115	96	66	3	..
Hong Kong .. ..	174,659	111,730	57,714	66,460	222,300
India and Ceylon .. ..	1,860	7,736	6,180	8,161	6,192
Japan .. ..	482	40	50	..	..
Malaya (British) .. ..	71,522	35,191	3,935	5,322	45,118
Total .. ..	266,945	194,591	75,556	110,822	357,025

The exports of sandalwood in 1923-24 were shipped from Queensland, £8,073 ; Western Australia, £348,713 ; Northern Territory, £239.

## SKINS, HOOFS, HORNS, BONES, SINEWS, AND TALLOW.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	1,742	5,268	31,161	14,522	39,374
East Indies .. ..	..	821	4,230	4,040	3,315
Hong Kong .. ..	4,633	11,728	10,289	8,369	17,018
India and Ceylon .. ..	167,579	75,167	65,883	65,934	48,244
Japan .. ..	772,881	345,460	488,554	424,462	533,498
Malaya (British) .. ..	146	709	960	2,170	6,489
Philippine Islands .. ..	290	117	..	4,122	74
Total .. ..	947,271	439,270	601,077	523,619	648,012

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1923-24 were shipped from the several States as follows :—New South Wales, £314,214; Victoria, £102,717; Queensland, £194,444; South Australia, £34,626; Western Australia, £745; Northern Territory, £1,266.

## TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	5,996	39,682	19,796	27,418	36,951
East Indies .. ..	..	3,674	37	16	53
Hong Kong .. ..	2,969	4,954	6,580	3,883	..
India and Ceylon .. ..	13,948	91,966	153,117	47,860	156,638
Japan .. ..	6,921	8,380	2,478	2,169	2,100
Malaya (British) .. ..	..	..	24	5,045	..
Philippine Islands .. ..	..	2,403	..	770	..
Total .. ..	29,834	151,059	182,032	87,161	195,742

The above exports of undressed timber during 1923-24 from the several States were shipped as follows :—New South Wales, £2,133; Queensland, £2; Western Australia, £193,607.

## WOOL.

Country.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	..	46,626	14,093	753
India and Ceylon .. ..	..	45,198	50,243	11,487	123,550
Japan .. ..	2,010,732	2,107,473	4,438,672	6,095,616	6,212,881
Philippine Islands .. ..	4,088	9,036	..	3,491	5,830
Total .. ..	2,014,820	2,161,707	4,535,541	6,124,687	6,343,014

The value of wool exported to the East by each State during 1923-24 was as follows :—New South Wales, £3,613,634; Victoria, £1,532,201; Queensland, £1,193,426; South Australia, £668; Western Australia, £2,195; Tasmania, £890.

## § 7. Classified Summary of Australian 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 :—

## AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—IN CLASSES, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Classes.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	1,459,212	1,224,099	1,535,308	1,770,241	2,204,883
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	11,800,877	10,728,551	4,450,028	5,577,049	6,548,204
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,308,686	2,000,248	1,583,382	1,864,738	2,102,219
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	2,743,535	3,841,548	2,467,033	2,232,910	3,213,264
V. Live animals ..	117,519	76,882	96,934	113,808	172,349
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	1,072,163	716,523	703,196	960,784	1,398,676
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	3,462,396	3,829,032	2,891,040	2,854,308	2,844,905
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	27,630,763	52,322,707	34,225,043	44,570,027	38,482,446
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	4,751,906	8,428,750	5,130,286	5,987,331	7,383,879
X. Paints and varnishes ..	459,136	627,333	426,039	564,038	635,814
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	245,824	268,957	210,022	339,222	698,248
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	23,352,444	42,220,826	25,096,571	35,203,294	43,751,850
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	2,125,284	3,093,611	1,583,611	2,643,493	3,497,381
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	2,876,247	5,722,464	2,884,550	4,767,841	6,218,902
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	1,237,558	3,184,438	1,886,934	2,205,799	2,441,238
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	4,156,626	8,978,897	4,855,564	6,275,837	6,443,226
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	2,065,318	2,609,446	1,762,373	2,405,779	2,477,695
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	991,041	1,125,158	943,688	1,189,254	1,472,669
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	3,652,671	5,591,325	3,556,742	3,895,988	3,878,526
XX. Miscellaneous ..	3,374,917	7,185,721	6,702,306	6,281,525	4,669,017
XXI. Gold and silver, and bronze specie ..	60,149	25,810	74,286	53,964	82,852
Total ..	98,974,292	163,801,826	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293

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

## EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Classes.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
(a) AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	18,148,656	20,980,389	16,355,946	15,498,298	9,717,734
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	36,021,644	43,612,176	38,722,009	16,588,345	23,550,639
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	438,837	611,300	237,437	222,457	271,380
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	276,735	380,157	451,940	620,430	380,127
V. Live animals ..	245,528	380,296	177,569	237,674	125,873
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	62,068,711	37,741,985	51,552,436	64,284,144	63,047,851
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	499,651	356,553	234,546	441,745	792,521
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	1,441,267	1,163,633	318,775	171,619	260,437
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	3,629,903	1,731,162	1,596,965	1,775,599	969,655
X. Paints and varnishes ..	230,555	179,834	143,983	59,462	39,325
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	1,531,692	2,869,590	1,934,846	3,171,607	3,371,002
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	7,895,361	5,467,373	3,912,258	4,895,991	5,905,199
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	2,644,509	1,603,105	891,039	911,652	945,034
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	559,026	1,471,550	1,242,562	1,116,025	1,334,668
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	113,315	219,952	128,173	79,417	81,375
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	147,178	194,732	148,604	141,309	168,359
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	350,694	259,395	84,321	91,123	151,130
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	62,658	67,564	61,076	58,336	72,990
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	966,262	914,950	501,326	505,228	501,598
XX. Miscellaneous ..	693,752	760,025	514,832	536,272	582,783
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	6,573,390	5,464,938	4,336,569	3,344,576	3,892,865
Total ..	144,569,324	126,430,681	123,487,512	114,751,309	116,162,545

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1919-20 TO 1923-24—*continued.*

Classes.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
(b) OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	70,793	71,200	39,822	77,391	61,228
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	676,714	474,283	427,943	435,099	544,313
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	176,524	155,548	102,880	77,246	78,268
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	136,348	117,506	61,365	63,063	57,358
V. Live animals ..	24,208	3,793	9,092	12,977	10,517
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	121,381	19,898	35,803	37,865	22,448
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	605,577	1,078,137	1,077,326	615,748	546,820
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	944,079	800,525	964,764	616,394	411,417
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	178,321	272,633	243,834	94,646	126,056
X. Paints and varnishes ..	11,760	8,102	5,341	7,200	4,794
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	3,982	7,175	2,015	4,583	2,957
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	559,023	663,110	473,846	417,070	427,224
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	154,340	107,800	226,773	76,847	49,142
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	52,082	106,821	76,766	52,075	56,638
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	35,693	30,354	14,129	20,140	16,917
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	96,939	114,537	99,575	100,718	155,064
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	85,888	173,277	132,914	103,866	51,679
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	100,147	126,795	85,883	84,578	104,917
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	150,662	129,406	101,291	73,940	69,000
XX. Miscellaneous ..	993,509	1,252,056	176,102	145,892	527,585
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	76,125	15,275	1,550	600	277
Total ..	5,254,185	5,728,231	4,359,023	3,118,838	3,324,619

## (c) TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	18,219,449	21,051,589	16,395,768	15,575,689	9,778,962
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	36,698,358	44,086,459	39,149,952	17,024,344	24,094,952
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	615,361	766,848	340,326	299,703	349,648
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	413,083	486,663	513,305	683,493	437,485
V. Live animals ..	269,826	390,089	136,661	250,651	136,390
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	62,220,092	37,761,883	51,568,239	64,322,009	63,070,299
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,105,228	1,434,692	1,312,172	1,057,493	1,339,341
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	2,385,346	1,969,178	1,283,539	785,013	671,854
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	3,308,224	2,003,795	1,840,799	1,870,245	1,095,711
X. Paints and varnishes ..	242,315	187,936	89,324	66,662	44,119
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	1,535,674	2,876,765	1,936,861	3,176,190	3,373,959
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	8,454,384	6,130,483	4,386,104	5,313,061	6,332,423
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	2,798,849	1,710,905	1,117,812	988,490	994,176
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	611,108	1,578,371	1,319,328	1,168,100	1,391,306
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	149,008	250,306	142,302	99,557	98,292
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	244,117	309,269	248,179	242,027	323,423
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	436,582	432,672	217,235	194,989	202,809
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	162,805	194,359	146,959	142,914	177,207
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	1,116,924	1,044,356	602,617	579,168	570,598
XX. Miscellaneous ..	1,687,261	2,012,081	690,934	682,164	1,110,368
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	6,649,515	5,480,213	4,338,119	3,345,176	3,893,142
Total ..	149,823,509	132,158,912	127,846,535	117,870,147	119,487,164

3. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The following table gives the value 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, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.**

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.		
	£	£	£	£
1919-20 .. .. .	38,443,794	60,484,412	46,086	98,974,292
1920-21 .. .. .	62,467,773	101,313,909	20,144	163,801,826
1921-22 .. .. .	38,400,193	64,622,939	43,304	103,066,436
1922-23 .. .. .	43,749,955	87,977,056	30,824	131,757,835
1923-24 .. .. .	43,092,594	97,463,907	61,792	140,618,293

4. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the 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, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.**

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Total Exports.
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1919-20 .. .. .	138,011,233	5,178,060	6,558,091	76,125	149,823,509*
1920-21 .. .. .	120,997,216	5,712,956	5,433,465	15,275	132,158,912*
1921-22 .. .. .	119,160,362	4,357,473	4,327,150	1,550	127,846,535*
1922-23 .. .. .	111,450,970	3,118,238	3,300,339	600	117,870,147*
1923-24 .. .. .	112,350,326	3,324,342	3,812,219	277	119,487,164*

\* Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table.

5. 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 1921.

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF 1921—AUSTRALIA, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages ..	1,495,212	2,237,364	1,758,023	2,053,142	2,322,901
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	2,743,535	3,841,548	2,467,033	2,232,910	3,213,264
III. Sugar ..	4,378,219	6,590,314	209,787	126,649	52,593
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	11,498,070	8,127,079	7,891,727	9,274,696	10,762,231
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire ..	25,526,984	47,974,571	31,151,498	40,112,188	35,267,870
VI. Metals and Machinery ..	19,675,024	37,286,278	21,184,911	26,829,243	29,883,111
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varishes ..	5,113,381	9,457,198	5,711,960	6,673,295	8,123,183
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone ..	1,565,999	3,622,336	2,223,380	2,837,598	3,103,866
IX. Drugs and Chemicals ..	3,291,868	4,856,129	3,115,647	2,691,018	2,587,796
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane ..	2,933,500	5,948,837	2,989,968	4,767,841	6,218,902
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods ..	2,679,264	3,139,672	2,332,226	2,857,037	3,196,898
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber ..	2,362,826	3,411,386	1,738,198	3,007,484	3,923,855
XIII. Paper and Stationery ..	4,156,626	8,978,897	4,839,613	6,259,063	6,387,522
XIV. Vehicles ..	3,974,069	5,984,764	4,061,656	8,335,452	13,807,297
XV. Musical Instruments ..	427,619	874,313	426,610	741,815	1,332,776
XVI. Miscellaneous ..	4,172,089	8,673,891	8,692,515	10,847,830	7,557,313
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff ..	2,933,921	2,777,105	2,228,380	2,079,750	2,812,123
Total Merchandise ..	98,928,206	163,781,682	103,023,132	131,727,011	140,556,501
Specie and Bullion ..	46,086	20,144	43,304	30,824	61,792
Grand Total ..	98,974,292	163,801,826	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293

§ 8. Excise.

While of course it does not come under the heading of oversea trade, the accompanying information in regard to Excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer and tobacco on which Excise Duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years, 1919-20 to 1923-24.

**QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY  
WAS PAID—AUSTRALIA, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.**

Article.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
<b>Spirits—</b>					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	191,951	165,277	145,202	158,492	185,340
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	14,321	15,479	11,123	14,016	13,815
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	85,647	66,792	50,212	54,503	54,870
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	201,083	171,244	136,349	143,190	148,088
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	732	367	92	99	95
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	498,378	454,993	448,213	468,952	520,516
Rum (Blended) ..	2,238	..	..	642	1,208
Liqueurs ..	..	80	101	635	138
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	4,925	4,909	1,054	2,756	2,035
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	138,472	114,792	130,991	141,646	142,499
Spirits for Fortifying Wine ..	608,746	703,932	793,749	851,007	941,076
Spirits for making Vinegar ..	31,085	41,107	35,325	38,378	45,089
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, &c.* ..	23,409	19,720	21,373	26,046	27,066
Methylated Spirits* ..	483,512	41,416	5	..	..
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	5	20	13	27	54
<b>Total, Spirits ..</b>	<b>2,284,504</b>	<b>1,800,128</b>	<b>1,773,802</b>	<b>1,900,389</b>	<b>2,081,889</b>
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Beer, n.e.i. ..	69,954,249	66,118,642	62,968,031	63,195,280	63,202,012
Beer, Brewed from Malt and Hops ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total, Beer ..</b>	<b>69,954,249</b>	<b>66,118,642</b>	<b>62,968,031</b>	<b>63,195,280</b>	<b>63,202,012</b>
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i. ..	9,611,939	9,844,157	11,872,442	11,894,776	12,208,264
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	613,526	516,381	545,532	471,147	561,628
Tobacco—Uncovered ..	987,160	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	48,957	37,187	36,303	33,804	29,025
<b>Total, Tobacco ..</b>	<b>11,261,582</b>	<b>10,397,725</b>	<b>12,454,277</b>	<b>12,399,727</b>	<b>12,798,917</b>
Cigars—Machine-made ..	60,727	59,463	51,187	52,812	38,879
Cigars—Hand-made ..	506,544	456,634	473,840	434,258	409,597
<b>Total, Cigars ..</b>	<b>567,271</b>	<b>516,097</b>	<b>525,027</b>	<b>487,070</b>	<b>448,476</b>
Cigarettes—Machine-made ..	4,667,882	5,009,842	4,807,118	4,410,713	4,739,115
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	47,438	48,943	57,497	42,448	30,321
<b>Total, Cigarettes ..</b>	<b>4,715,320</b>	<b>5,058,785</b>	<b>4,864,615</b>	<b>4,453,161</b>	<b>4,769,436</b>
Snuff ..	245	238	230	231	100

\* Liquid gallons.



### § 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 1923-24, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table :—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS ON OVERSEA VESSELS,  
1906 TO 1923-24.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906 .. ..	575,471	875,966	1915-16 .. ..	719,510	1,544,872
1907 .. ..	663,724	998,897	1916-17 .. ..	748,852	1,676,116
1908 .. ..	867,707	1,196,106	1917-18 .. ..	632,910	1,389,291
1909 .. ..	781,113	1,071,677	1918-19 .. ..	857,507	1,765,367
1910 .. ..	740,567	1,080,133	1919-20 .. ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1911 .. ..	858,783	1,238,446	1920-21 .. ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1912 .. ..	1,008,259	1,431,985	1921-22 .. ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1913 .. ..	1,018,595	1,458,702	1922-23 .. ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1923-24 .. ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1914-15 .. ..	829,875	1,587,757			

### § 10. 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. In certain cases in which the produce has been subjected to some initial process of manufacture, opinions may differ in regard to its classification, but in preparing the tabulation the method adopted generally has been to credit to the primary industry those products in which the value of the primary element is appreciably the greater. Thus, such commodities as flour, jams and preserved fruits, chaff and prepared fodders, etc., have been treated as the produce of agriculture; butter, cheese, preserved milk, and bacon and hams have been credited to the dairying industry; canned meats, tallow and fellmongered skins have been credited to the pastoral industry, but leather has been classed as a product of manufacturing; minerals and metals which have been smelted or otherwise refined, but not further manufactured, have been included as the produce of mining; and sawn timber as the produce of forestry.

Increasing manufacturing activity in close proximity to the centres of primary production—in some instances by co-operative association of primary producers—has the effect of merging more closely the direct interests of primary and secondary production. Prominent cases of the kind referred to are the production of butter, preserved and dried milk, bacon and hams, canned and dehydrated fruit, jam, sugar, flax fibre, etc. As, therefore, no sharp distinction can be made in such cases between the primary and secondary industries, it follows that the values allocated to these divisions in the table must be taken as a general indication only of their relative importance in the export returns. While there is in the primary products some value due to factory processes, there is, on the other hand, in the manufactured products a considerable element of Australian primary produce in the raw materials from which these manufactured products were made. As the figures given are, however, on the same basis throughout the period covered by the table, they indicate, with reasonable accuracy, the variations in the relative importance of the several industrial groups.

## EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913.(a)		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture .. ..	10,677,734	100	16,708,194	157	23,747,422	222
Pastoral .. ..	42,057,346	100	73,310,786	174	67,024,019	159
Dairy and Farmyard .. ..	3,854,734	100	7,985,754	207	6,318,361	164
Mines and Quarries .. ..	14,712,242	100	11,035,889	75	12,722,501	86
Fisheries .. ..	424,849	100	414,256	98	437,476	103
Forestry .. ..	1,106,549	100	1,181,656	107	1,648,709	149
Total Primary Produce .. ..	72,833,454	100	110,636,535	152	111,898,488	154
Manufacturing .. ..	2,304,693	100	4,114,774	179	4,264,057	185
Total .. ..	75,138,147	100	114,751,309	153	116,162,545	155

(a) Base year.

2. Effect of Price Changes.—If the effect of price changes be eliminated from the above figures by the application of the export price index-numbers, the relative quantitative results will be approximately as follows:—

## AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—ELIMINATION OF PRICE CHANGES.

Industrial Group.	1913.(a)		1922-23.		1923-24.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture .. ..	10,677,734	100	11,456,058	107	18,495,051	173
Pastoral .. ..	42,057,346	100	44,191,861	105	30,884,298	73
Dairy and Farmyard .. ..	3,854,734	100	4,865,034	126	3,978,621	103
Mines and Quarries .. ..	14,712,242	100	8,426,306	57	9,269,370	63
Fisheries .. ..	424,849	100	483,379	114	505,753	119
Forestry .. ..	1,106,549	100	724,054	65	973,839	88
Total Primary Produce .. ..	72,833,454	100	70,146,692	96	64,106,932	88
Manufacturing .. ..	2,304,693	100	1,912,959	83	2,160,110	94
Total .. ..	75,138,147	100	72,059,651	96	66,267,042	88

(a) Base year.

3. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the first of the two preceding tables the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, while in the second table the effect of price changes during the period has been taken into account. In the table showing exports according to recorded value the pastoral group was responsible for the highest proportion of exports during each year. In 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 55.97 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 63.89 per cent. during the year 1922-23, and 57.69 per cent. during 1923-24. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group. The high price ruling for that commodity was responsible for the increased percentage during 1923-24, as the quantity exported was less than in 1913.

The value of minerals, etc., included in the mining group exceeded the value of items in the agricultural group during the year 1913, but, during the two later years the value of agricultural produce exported was in excess of mineral exports. According to value, the agricultural group now ranks next to the pastoral group. Wheat and flour are the two items of export mainly responsible for this position. The low percentage of the agricultural group on the total exports during 1922-23, as compared with that of the following year, was due to the comparatively small quantity of wheat exported.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased during 1922-23, but declined considerably during 1923-24. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to a marked extent, but an increase in 1923-24 over the returns for the preceding year occurred in the value of exports in the manufacturing group.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 53 per cent. during 1922-23, and of 55 per cent. during 1923-24, as compared with the total value of exports during the year 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes during the period is shown in the second table. Higher prices of commodities in 1922-23 and 1923-24 tended to inflate the value of exports during these years. On the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1922-23 were 4 per cent. less than those of 1913, while the exports during 1923-24 were 12 per cent. less than in 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the agricultural, pastoral, dairy produce, and manufacturing groups.

4. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production, and Australian Exports during the period of eight years, 1916-17 to 1923-24, classified according to industries, the proportion of each industrial group to total production and also 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, 1916-17 TO 1923-24.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Eight Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Eight Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
Agriculture .. ..	£1,000. 612,133	23.2	£1,000. 211,131	23.3	34.5
Pastoral .. ..	702,015	26.6	458,533	50.7	65.3
Dairy and Farmyard ..	314,509	11.9	64,051	7.1	20.4
Mining .. ..	176,772	6.7	112,219	12.4	63.5
Forestry and Fisheries ..	73,414	2.8	11,224	1.2	15.3
Total Primary Produce	1,878,843	71.2	857,158	94.7	45.6
Manufacturing .. ..	758,121	28.8	47,759	5.3	6.3
Total .. ..	2,636,964	100	904,917	100	34.3

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned in *1 ante*. A period of eight 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 71.2 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 28.8 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 26.6 per cent., and agriculture with 23.2 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 94·7 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 50·7 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 23·3 per cent. and 12·4 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 5·3 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 45·6 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and approximately two-thirds of the pastoral production were sent abroad.

Sixty-four per cent. of the total production of the mining industry and 20 per cent. of the produce included in the dairy and farmyard group were exported.

The percentage of manufactured goods exported was comparatively small, only 6 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

### § 11. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver specie and bullion, and bronze specie imported and exported during the years 1919-20 to 1923-24 :—

#### AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION, 1919-20 TO 1923-24.

Items.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Gold—Specie ..	£ 19	£ 13	£ 7	£ 7	£ ..
Bullion ..	36,312	6,736	6,356	3,501	5,157
Total ..	36,331	6,749	6,363	3,508	5,157
Silver—Specie ..	8,152	10,882	34,877	24,300	55,172
Bullion ..	1,596	2,502	2,041	2,130	1,425
Total ..	9,748	13,384	36,918	26,430	56,597
Bronze—Specie ..	7	11	23	886	38
GRAND TOTAL ..	46,086	20,144	43,304	30,824	61,792
<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Gold—Specie ..	£ 5,321,053	£ 5,303,423	£ 3,480,420	£ 2,219,998	£ 2,411,512
Bullion ..	226,154	796	200	5,907	385,755
Total ..	5,547,207	5,304,219	3,480,620	2,225,905	2,797,267
Silver—Specie ..	105,657	66,687	6,955	5,870	17,355
Bullion ..	979,307	77,319	841,085	1,069,159	997,874
Total ..	1,084,964	144,006	848,040	1,075,029	1,015,229
Bronze—Specie ..	2,045	515	40	5	..
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	6,558,091	5,433,465	4,327,150	3,300,339	3,812,219
Other Produce ..	76,125	15,275	1,550	600	277
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,634,216(a)	5,448,740(a)	4,328,700(a)	3,300,939(a)	3,812,496(a)

(a) Includes premium on gold exported.

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 1923-24.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES, 1923-24.**

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	47,849	..	47,849	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	5,990	2,053	8,043	7,123	104,812	111,935
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	1,994,539	919,821	2,914,360
Malaya (British) ..	..	..	..	34,790	..	34,790
New Zealand ..	1,367	..	1,367	..	482	482
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	..	..	18	881	899
Norfolk Island ..	..	..	..	200	..	200
Pleasant Island (Nauru) ..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	8,510	..	8,510
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	4,510	4,510	..	..	..
Total British Countries ..	55,206	6,563	61,769	2,045,180	1,026,013	3,071,193
China ..	..	..	..	..	357,616	357,616
Germany ..	..	10	10	..	..	..
Pacific Islands—						
New Caledonia ..	..	..	..	300	..	300
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	2,867	..	2,867
United States of America ..	4	9	13	380,520	..	380,520
Total Foreign Countries ..	4	19	23	383,687	357,616	741,303
GRAND TOTAL ..	55,210	6,582	61,792	2,428,867	1,383,629	(b)3,812,496

(a) Australian Produce re-imported.

(b) Includes the premium on gold exported.

## § 12. Effect of Prices on Value of Exports.

1. General.—In comparing the value of exports from, and also imports into, any country for a series of years, the question naturally arises as to the extent to which any variation in the aggregate value is due to fluctuations in prices, or to increase or decrease of actual quantities, for, in aggregates expressed in value—the only possible method when the commodities differ—the two sources of variation are confused.

2. Methods of Computation.—The method of computation adopted consists in the taking of an annual average for an extended period of the quantities of all such articles of export as are recorded by quantity, and the application to the average quantities so obtained of the average prices in each year. The quantities used to produce the following results are the averages for 19½ years, viz., from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1916, these being taken as representing the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from Australia. The results published in issues of this work prior to No. 12, 1919, were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken as the basic year. The advantage of the method now adopted is that the results are comparable throughout, whereas under the method previously followed each year was comparable with the basic year only.

3. Effect on Export Values.—The following table shows the value of exports as actually recorded in each year specified, together with the value computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained. The table also shows the yearly “price-levels” based upon the results so ascertained.

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports in each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1923-24, for example, would have been £47,543,823 only, instead of £116,672,542—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£69,128,719) results from a rise of 145 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,454) in the prices of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1923-24. A further increment in values has arisen from the premium on exported gold. During 1923-24 the premium on gold represented £193,418, or 8.72 per cent. on the standard price. Thus, on the basis of 1901 prices, the total value of the exports during 1923-24 would have been £50,165,027 instead of £119,487,164 as recorded.

It will be seen from the column "Price-levels" that prices as indicated by the exports rose from the beginning of the decade to the year 1906. Owing to the large proportion of the aggregate value of exports represented by wool and wheat, any change in the price of these commodities has a marked effect on the index-numbers for the total group of exports, and it is to their influence that the fall of prices in 1911 is mainly due. From that year to 1920-21 prices steadily increased, but there was a considerable decline during 1921-22. An upward trend was manifested during 1922-23, and the price level for that year for all groups of exports was 2,039 as compared with 1,721 for 1921-22. The high price realized for wool during 1923-24 was responsible for the exceptional increase in the price-level of the pastoral group during the year, the index number reaching a level greatly in excess of any previous year. The price level for all groups of commodities rose sharply to 2,454 during 1923-24, the main contributing factor being the abnormal increase in the index number for the pastoral group. The index numbers for the agricultural and dairy produce groups show that commodities included therein were lower in price, while the index numbers for the pastoral, mining and miscellaneous groups indicate that prices of such commodities during 1923-24 were higher than in 1922-23.

**AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—VALUES AND PRICE LEVELS, 1901, 1906, AND  
1911 TO 1923-24.**

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price- Levels.(a) Year 1901 = 1,000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1901 ..	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	58,900,389	1258
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1912 ..	11,881,216	67,214,874	53,218,427	79,096,090	65,099,643	1263
1913 ..	3,164,105	75,407,664	58,455,553	78,571,769	61,619,658	1290
1914-15 ..	2,474,197	58,118,379	44,740,861	60,592,576	47,215,058	1299
1915-16 ..	10,391,019	64,387,302	40,469,705	74,778,321	50,860,724	1591
1916-17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917-18 ..	6,483,265	74,945,956	35,962,551	81,429,221	42,445,816	2084
1918-19 ..	7,252,202	106,711,774	52,489,805	113,963,976	59,742,007	2033
1919-20 ..	5,654,909b	144,168,600	64,103,424	149,823,509	68,516,379	2249
1920-21 ..	5,371,421b	126,787,491	56,249,996	132,158,912	60,330,722	2254
1921-22 ..	3,487,615b	124,358,920	72,259,686	127,846,535	75,225,164	1721
1922-23 ..	2,231,780b	115,638,367	56,713,275	117,870,147	58,818,605	2039
1923-24 ..	2,814,622b	116,672,542	47,543,823	119,487,164	50,165,027	2454

(a) These are index-numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.

(b) Including premium on gold exported 1919-20, £1,241,954, or 28.8 per cent. on standard price; 1920-21, £1,290,695, or 32.1 per cent.; 1921-22, £522,137 or 17.6 per cent; 1922-23, £126,450 or 6.04 per cent.; 1923-24, £193,418 or 8.72 per cent.

4. **Price-Levels of Exports.**—The following table of index-numbers shows the variations in price of the different classes of goods exported, grouped according to their industrial origin:—

**AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—PRICE-LEVELS, 1901, 1906 AND 1911 TO 1923-24.**

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.(a)	Miscellaneous.	All Classes.(a)
1901 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906 .. ..	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991	1,258
1911 .. ..	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227	1,161
1912 .. ..	1,388	1,268	1,198	1,133	1,254	1,263
1913 .. ..	1,324	1,334	1,124	1,114	1,329	1,290
1914-15 ..	1,480	1,323	1,176	1,066	1,221	1,299
1915-16 ..	1,927	1,589	1,488	1,393	1,106	1,591
1916-17 ..	1,726	2,131	1,690	1,650	1,357	1,965
1917-18 ..	1,954	2,250	1,624	1,760	1,401	2,084
1918-19 ..	1,864	2,166	1,855	1,692	1,775	2,033
1919-20 ..	2,145	2,393	2,023	1,787	2,150	2,249
1920-21 ..	3,177	2,093	2,854	1,813	2,179	2,254
1921-22 ..	2,108	1,717	1,507	1,427	1,845	1,721
1922-23 ..	1,931	2,213	1,845	1,459	1,701	2,039
1923-24 ..	1,700	2,895	1,785	1,529	1,803	2,454

(a) Excluding gold which, since February, 1919, has been exported at a premium.

### § 13. 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. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represented, prior to the war, approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 45 per cent.; of France, 20 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; whereas in Australia the same element represents, normally, about 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

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. Further, the statistical records of many countries do not distinguish between bullion and specie imported for the use of the particular country (home consumption) and the amount in transit, nor between the exports of that produced within the country and that re-exported. 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 converted on the average of the commercial rates of exchange for the years subsequent to the war.

### IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS —INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year ended—	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.					
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.			
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
• C'wealth of Australia	30/6/24	137,294	116,163	253,457	23 17 6	20 4 1	44 1 7			
	31/12/13	76,323	75,113	151,436	15 17 11	15 12 10	31 10 9			
United Kingdom (a)	31/12/24	1,139,636	795,365	1,935,061	23 17 11	16 13 6	40 11 5			
	31/12/13	671,265	525,461	1,196,726	14 11 8	11 8 4	26 0 0			
Canada (a)	31/3/24	200,757	234,910	435,667	22 16 10	26 14 7	49 11 5			
	31/3/14	132,019	89,915	221,934	16 13 6	11 7 2	28 0 8			
New Zealand	31/12/24	47,836	51,921	99,757	35 13 11	38 14 11	74 8 10			
	31/12/13	21,879	22,578	44,457	20 10 7	21 3 8	41 14 3			
Union of South Africa	31/12/24	63,725	75,847	139,572	9 3 11	10 18 11	20 2 10			
	31/12/22	51,557	60,334	111,891	7 8 11	8 14 4	16 3 3			
United States of America (a)	30/6/24	784,237	955,587	1,739,874	7 8 5	9 0 9	16 9 2			
	30/6/14	391,780	493,182	884,962	4 0 0	5 0 8	9 0 8			
Argentina Republic	31/12/22	125,390	122,911	248,301	14 6 8	14 1 0	28 7 8			
Belgium	31/12/23b	154,063	113,465	267,528	20 8 8	15 1 0	35 9 8			
	31/12/12	210,211	160,054	370,265	27 15 3	21 2 10	48 18 1			
Denmark(a)	31/12/23	78,526	63,343	141,869	23 17 6	19 5 2	43 2 8			
	31/12/12	41,954	33,940	75,894	14 19 8	12 2 5	27 2 1			
France	31/12/23	465,829	434,736	900,565	11 17 7	11 1 9	22 10 4			
	31/12/12	350,482	281,495	631,977	8 16 9	7 1 11	15 18 8			
German Empire	31/12/12	541,675	447,392	989,067	8 3 9	6 15 3	14 19 0			
Italy	31/3/22	141,530	82,239	223,769	3 10 7	2 1 1	5 11 8			
	31/12/12	149,113	97,536	246,649	4 5 2	2 15 8	7 0 10			
Japan (a)	31/12/22	211,670	133,338	395,008	3 15 8	3 5 6	7 1 2			
	31/12/12	66,007	57,972	123,979	1 5 3	1 2 2	2 7 5			
Netherlands	31/12/22	175,927	108,712	284,639	25 4 3	15 11 7	40 15 10			
	31/12/20	314,717	163,412	478,129	46 8 6	24 2 2	70 10 8			
Norway	31/12/22	52,557	31,496	84,053	19 16 8	11 17 9	31 14 5			
	31/12/12	28,756	18,147	46,903	11 15 9	7 8 10	19 4 7			
Spain (a)	31/12/22	106,428	50,348	157,276	4 19 8	2 7 8	7 7 4			
	31/12/12	42,089	41,826	83,915	2 2 9	2 2 6	4 5 3			
Sweden (a)	31/12/23	75,852	60,886	142,738	12 13 4	11 3 5	23 16 9			
	31/12/12	44,005	42,257	86,262	7 17 4	7 10 10	15 8 2			
Switzerland (a)	31/12/22	81,841	73,382	155,223	21 1 10	18 18 3	40 0 1			
	31/12/12	81,577	55,629	137,206	21 6 7	14 10 11	35 17 6			

(a) Excluding Bullion and Specie.

(b) Includes Luxembourg.

### § 14. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia, compared with that of Competing Countries.

1. 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 a permanent resident Commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade has been established 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 special rates in favour of goods from the United Kingdom with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market.

In an investigation into the relative position, as compared with other countries, 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, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, crude rubber, 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.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1913 AND 1920-21 TO 1923-24.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	239,229	947,697
	1920-21	406,982	2,557	..	5,695	310,202	1,224,099
	1921-22	345,803	3,145	..	6,423	390,545	1,535,308
	1922-23	335,022	4,074	200	9,052	346,090	1,770,241
	1923-24	453,861	3,364	274	9,872	306,164	2,204,883
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1920-21	1,443,554	346,059	..	480	53	2,000,248
	1921-22	1,364,857	134,430	31	126	..	1,583,382
	1922-23	1,585,244	177,597	490	160	66	1,864,738
	1923-24	1,752,607	222,626	1,712	10	2,778	2,102,219
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1920-21	34,282,863	1,808,371	55	3,215,401	4,125,344	52,322,707
	1921-22	23,165,981	1,447,505	275	2,755,020	1,657,927	34,225,643
	1922-23	31,015,472	1,702,088	54,482	2,928,768	2,432,296	44,570,027
	1923-24	24,979,055	2,310,817	271,909	2,657,125	2,011,387	38,482,446
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1920-21	25,103,669	237,338	10,682	237,095	13,518,897	42,220,826
	1921-22	14,443,901	337,048	70,099	69,993	7,194,024	25,096,571
	1922-23	20,159,269	306,487	229,225	73,346	10,095,490	35,203,294
	1923-24	22,347,802	484,638	319,497	57,107	15,991,224	43,751,850
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1920-21	3,480,920	109,027	1,352	106,649	1,325,978	8,978,897
	1921-22	2,260,155	122,122	2,337	17,744	523,048	4,855,564
	1922-23	3,577,157	143,373	19,918	25,052	630,867	6,275,873
	1923-24	4,064,670	171,957	47,440	19,772	677,986	6,443,226
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1920-21	1,043,357	209,422	12	161,636	357,394	2,609,446
	1921-22	769,645	104,583	24	86,254	231,162	1,762,373
	1922-23	1,003,207	165,016	53,236	149,477	261,561	2,405,779
	1923-24	959,693	155,293	134,257	102,149	314,763	2,477,695
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1920-21	1,294,509	13,650	17	620,028	323,232	3,184,438
	1921-22	1,199,808	20,252	25	202,257	166,885	1,886,934
	1922-23	1,311,817	20,090	10,882	221,253	155,720	2,205,799
	1923-24	1,462,533	17,438	32,092	181,736	219,969	2,441,288
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1920-21	2,415,128	425,259	37,409	88,435	1,243,037	5,591,325
	1921-22	1,718,317	228,599	5,451	50,740	619,954	3,556,742
	1922-23	1,932,104	266,499	57,980	31,572	586,548	3,895,988
	1923-24	1,875,757	220,889	88,735	43,495	574,636	3,878,526
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1920-21	788,383	169,600	..	3,963	1,291,509	3,093,611
	1921-22	503,498	135,473	2	1,048	508,765	1,583,611
	1922-23	687,663	152,341	15,475	759	1,151,893	2,643,498
	1923-24	692,595	147,826	13,731	2,272	1,592,065	3,497,381
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1920-21	70,199,865	3,321,283	49,527	4,489,382	22,495,646	121,225,597
	1921-22	45,761,965	2,533,157	78,244	3,189,605	11,292,310	76,086,128
	1922-23	61,656,955	2,937,565	441,888	3,439,439	15,660,531	100,835,201
	1923-24	58,588,573	3,734,848	909,647	3,073,538	21,690,972	105,279,514
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1920-21	76,845,973	3,507,811	52,432	5,230,039	36,110,081	163,781,682
	1921-22	52,987,879	2,731,728	79,447	3,581,614	13,822,364	103,022,132
	1922-23	68,300,489	3,231,197	593,636	3,936,150	24,850,931	131,727,011
	1923-24	63,599,700	4,101,137	1,368,894	3,557,834	34,556,516	140,556,501

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES,  
1913 AND 1920-21 TO 1923-24.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	1920-21	33.25	0.21	..	0.47	25.35	100
	1921-22	22.52	0.20	..	0.42	25.43	100
	1922-23	18.93	0.23	0.01	0.51	19.55	100
	1923-24	20.58	0.15	0.01	0.45	13.89	100
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1920-21	72.19	17.30	..	0.00	0.00	100
	1921-22	86.18	8.49	..	0.01	..	100
	1922-23	85.02	9.52	0.03	0.01	0.00	100
	1923-24	83.37	10.59	0.08	0.00	0.13	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres ..	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.50	2.39	3.13	100
	1920-21	65.52	3.46	0.00	6.15	7.88	100
	1921-22	67.66	4.23	0.00	8.05	4.85	100
	1922-23	69.59	3.82	0.12	6.57	5.46	100
	1923-24	64.91	6.00	0.71	6.90	5.23	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1920-21	59.46	0.56	0.03	0.68	32.02	100
	1921-22	57.55	1.34	0.28	0.28	28.67	100
	1922-23	57.26	0.67	0.65	0.21	28.68	100
	1923-24	51.08	1.11	0.73	0.13	36.55	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1920-21	38.77	1.21	0.02	1.19	14.77	100
	1921-22	46.55	2.52	0.05	0.37	10.77	100
	1922-23	57.00	2.28	0.32	0.40	10.05	100
	1923-24	63.08	2.67	0.74	0.31	10.52	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.23	1.34	9.58	100
	1920-21	39.98	8.03	0.00	6.19	13.70	100
	1921-22	43.67	5.93	0.00	4.89	13.12	100
	1922-23	41.70	6.86	2.21	6.21	10.87	100
	1923-24	38.74	6.27	5.42	4.12	12.70	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1920-21	38.77	0.43	0.00	19.47	10.15	100
	1921-22	63.59	1.07	0.00	10.72	8.84	100
	1922-23	59.47	0.91	0.49	10.03	7.06	100
	1923-24	59.91	0.71	1.31	7.45	9.01	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.40	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1920-21	43.19	7.60	0.67	1.58	22.23	100
	1921-22	43.31	6.43	0.15	1.43	17.43	100
	1922-23	50.88	6.84	1.49	0.81	15.06	100
	1923-24	48.36	5.70	2.29	1.12	14.82	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1920-21	25.50	5.48	..	0.13	41.75	100
	1921-22	31.79	8.55	0.00	0.07	32.13	100
	1922-23	26.01	5.76	0.59	0.03	43.57	100
	1923-24	19.80	4.23	0.39	0.06	45.52	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1920-21	57.91	2.74	0.04	3.70	18.56	100
	1921-22	60.15	3.33	0.10	4.19	14.84	100
	1922-23	61.15	2.91	0.44	3.41	15.53	100
	1923-24	55.65	3.55	0.86	2.92	20.60	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1920-21	46.92	2.20	0.03	3.19	22.05	100
	1921-22	51.44	2.65	0.08	3.48	18.27	100
	1922-23	51.92	2.45	0.45	2.99	18.87	100
	1923-24	45.25	2.92	0.97	2.53	24.59	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £105,279,514 during 1923-24. The two classes of goods which bulked largely in these totals were—(a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and (b) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 78 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1923-24, as compared with 75 per cent. during 1913.

Of the total value of competitive goods the United Kingdom supplied 55.65 per cent. during 1923-24 as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913 and 61.15 per cent. during

1922-23. In six of the competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom declined during 1923-24 as compared with the previous year. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1923-24 with 83.37 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 64.91 per cent. of apparel and attire; 63.08 per cent. of paper and stationery; 59.91 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 51.08 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 3.70 per cent. in 1920-21, but fell to 2.92 per cent. in 1923-24. The classes of goods chiefly imported from Japan are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, metal manufactures and machinery, china and porcelain ware, earthenware, glass and glassware, paper and stationery, and fancy goods.

The position of the United States in this competitive trade has improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 20.60 per cent. in 1923-24, though it is lower than in 1919-20, when it represented 23.68 per cent. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the value of goods from the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,982,659, whereas in 1923-24 it was £21,690,972. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1923-24 were increased over those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles, manufactured metals and machinery (including motor cars, chassis, etc.), and rubber and manufactures thereof.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 3.55 per cent. in 1923-24. The proportion supplied by France has, however, not varied greatly, as the imports during the five years under review have represented about 3 per cent. of the competitive trade.

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. The corresponding figures for the year 1923-24 were:—Germany, 0.86 per cent.; United Kingdom, 55.65 per cent.; France, 3.55 per cent.; Japan, 2.92 per cent., and the United States, 20.60 per cent.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the more prominent position held by the United States of America and by Japan in the Australian import market in 1922-23 and 1923-24 was not altogether at the expense of the United Kingdom, but represented a substitution of the trade formerly supplied by Germany.

Comparing the percentages of imports from each country during the period 1920-21 to 1923-24 it will be noticed that the proportions supplied by the United States, France, and Germany increased, while those from Japan and the United Kingdom decreased.

**2. Preferential Tariffs.**—The Commonwealth Tariff Act of 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. This favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by the Tariff submitted on the 24th March, 1920 (Tariff Act 1921).

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 the finished state. These conditions were superseded during the year 1925.

Important alterations in the conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff were made during 1925. The amended conditions apply in regard to goods which are invoiced to Australia on and after 1st April, 1925.

Under the new conditions Preference is granted in the Commonwealth as follows:—

(a) To goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

As to manufactured goods, these will only be considered "wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom" if in the raw materials used and also in the finished goods no manufacturing process has been performed outside the United Kingdom which is being commercially performed in the United Kingdom.

The Minister shall determine what are to be regarded as raw materials, and in such determination may include partially manufactured Australian materials.

- (b) To goods, not wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the terms of paragraph (a), provided they contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding paragraphs, to goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia provided they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (d) It is essential in every case that the final process or processes of manufacture shall take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods are consigned therefrom direct to Australia.

It is also provided that the conditions of preference set out above shall apply (in addition to goods from the United Kingdom) to goods, claiming preference, shipped from any country to which the Commonwealth of Australia has extended Tariff Preference, whether the rates granted be those of the "British Preferential Tariff," the "Intermediate Tariff," or special rates.

The amended conditions of Preference have necessitated considerable alterations in the prescribed forms for goods exported to Australia, and an explanatory memorandum has been issued by the Department of Trade and Customs for the guidance of exporters of goods in regard to the provisions of the Customs Act and Regulations thereunder relating to :—

The value for duty of goods exported to the Commonwealth.

The conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff, and an explanation of such conditions.

The prescribed Form of Invoice for goods exported to the Commonwealth.

The prescribed form of Combined Certificate of Value and of Origin for goods exported to the Commonwealth, for which entry is claimed at Preferential Tariff rates.

A list of the goods which for the purpose of the operation of the British Preferential Tariff shall be deemed to be of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in the Commonwealth.

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-11 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5.08 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the same basis the Tariff of 1921 has extended the application of the preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time, has increased the margin of preference to 12.22 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable under the tariff of 1921 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 25 per cent., whereas the same goods under the general Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 37½ per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921 to the imports from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1921-22 shows that over 90 per cent. of these imports were allotted a margin of 12.6 per cent. *ad valorem*, representing about £5,573,000 additional duty which would have been paid had the same goods been imported under the General Tariff rates. A similar computation applied to the imports from the United Kingdom during 1923-24 shows that approximately £7,337,000 additional duty would have been paid if the imports had been dutiable under the General Tariff rates, representing a margin in this case of 12.2 per cent. *ad valorem*.

**3. Reciprocal Tariffs.**—(i) *General.* The Tariff Act of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. In submitting the schedule to Parliament, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff :—" . . . the Minister is empowered under the Bill to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other Dominions of the British Crown. The Minister will be able, if we can arrange a satisfactory reciprocal agreement, to extend to other Dominions on individual items the British preference rate, or the intermediate rate, or, it may be, the general rate. Such agreements will be subject

to the ratification of Parliament. The provision simply means that if any of our sister self-governing Dominions desires to enter into reciprocal trade relationships with us, the Minister, with the British Preference Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff before him, may bargain with the sister Dominion and come to an agreement which, as I say, must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. . . . There is a provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff."

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906 and subsequent amending Acts have 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."

(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 is 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 by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922, and, by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* Although previous efforts to bring about reciprocal Tariff arrangements between Canada and Australia have not been successful, further negotiations with this object in view are in progress.

4. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs Rates on certain goods where they are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless 25 per cent. 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 the Tariff of the United Kingdom are:—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy.

The question of Tariff Preference was discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference held in 1923, when the following resolution was adopted:—

"This Imperial Economic Conference, holding that, especially in present circumstances, all possible means should be taken to develop the resources of the Empire and trade between the Empire countries, desires to affirm the resolution on the subject of Imperial Preference passed by the Imperial War Conference of 1917."

The resolution was agreed to by all delegates, including the representative from Great Britain. The British Ministry in power at the time was prepared to grant certain increased preferences, but stipulated that their proposals could not go beyond the established fiscal system.

Under the existing tariff there is a duty of 10s. 6d. per cwt. on dried figs, raisins, plums and apricots imported from foreign countries, with a preference of one-sixth, i.e., of 1s. 9d. per cwt., if of Empire origin. It was proposed that the duty be retained, but that Empire raisins, figs, and plums should be admitted free, thus having a preference of 10s. 6d. per cwt. Other proposals of the British Ministry to the conference included a preference of 2s. per cwt. on currants, 5s. per cwt. on raw apples, 10s. per cwt. on honey, and also increased preferences on sparkling wines and tobacco.

Before the proposals could be submitted to the British Parliament the Ministry in power at the date of conference was defeated. The new Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) announced, however, that the Imperial Preference resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference would be discussed in the House of Commons during June, 1924, and that the debate would be unfettered and the votes on non-party lines. The proposals duly came before Parliament, and as a result of the debate on Imperial Preference, the first four resolutions, which proposed Imperial Preference without imposing any new charge upon the foreigner, were defeated by small majorities. The other six resolutions, of which notice had been given, were then withdrawn.

After the election of October, 1924, a new Ministry, with Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, came into office, and, 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, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted. The proposed new rates of duty take effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which comes into operation on 16th August, 1925.

### § 15. Customs Tariff of 1921.

1. *General.*—The Commonwealth Customs Duties are levied partially in the form of *ad valorem* duties and partially in the form of fixed rates per unit of quantity; in a few instances both these forms are complementary, and in a few other instances provision is made for the application of fixed rates or *ad valorem* rates according to which will produce the greater amount of duty. Under the Tariff of 1921 about 46 per cent. of imports (on the basis of the imports of 1913) would be subject to *ad valorem* rates, about 25 per cent. would pay fixed rate duties, and the balance—about 29 per cent.—would be free of duty.

2. *Comparisons with Tariff of 1908-11.*—The following table shows approximately the changes made in the average equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty on the various classes of imports by the Tariff of 1921 in comparison with the Tariff of 1908-11. The results given have been obtained by applying, as closely as possible, the rates of duty prescribed by each Tariff to the imports of 1913. The year 1913 has been selected as representing more nearly than any subsequent year the normal composition of Commonwealth imports. Owing to the many subdivisions which have been made in the items of the earlier Tariff by the recent revision, and the inadequacy of the statistics of imports to meet these changes, the results must be taken as merely approximate to the truth. As the imports for 1913 have been taken as the basis of the comparison it has been necessary to make allowance for the increase in prices in computing the *ad valorem* equivalent of the fixed rate duties in operation under the Tariff of 1921. For this purpose the average prices for similar goods imported during 1921-22 have been taken. Amendments to the 1921 Tariff Schedule have been taken into account in the following computation.

From the results given it would appear that the Tariff of 1921 has reduced the proportion of imports which were free from duty from 42.96 per cent. to 28.95 per cent., or, conversely, has increased the proportion of dutiable goods from 57.04 per cent. to 71.05 per cent. This result is due in the most part (75 per cent.) to the imposition of duties of general application, and to a lesser degree (25 per cent.) to duties imposed for the purpose of providing preference to the manufactures of the United Kingdom.

The average *ad valorem* rate of duty over all merchandise—both dutiable and free—has been raised from 17.08 per cent. to 22.63 per cent. This comparatively small increase in what is the equivalent of an average *ad valorem* rate is due to the effect of increased prices for those goods which are subject to fixed rate duties. In order to determine what change has been made in the average rate of duty over all goods, it is usual to put all rates on a common *ad valorem* basis. Notwithstanding that in numerous cases very substantial increases were made in these fixed rate duties the increase in price was so much greater, that their *ad valorem* incidence is less, at the present time, under the 1921 Tariff than it was when the Tariff of 1908-11 was in operation. This is clearly shown in the following table.

## AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF 1908-11 AND OF 1921 COMPARED.

Class of Imports.	Tariff of 1908-11.			Tariff of 1921.		
	Per-centage of Free Goods.	Equivalent <i>ad val.</i> Rates of Duty on—		Per-centage of Free Goods.	Equivalent <i>ad val.</i> Rates of Duty on—	
		All Mer- chandise.	All Dutiable Mer- chandise.		All Mer- chandise.	All Dutiable Mer- chandise.
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	10.42	15.43	17.22	10.42	14.71	16.44
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ..	5.33	33.11	34.97	12.00	23.75	26.98
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic) and Substances used in making ..	79.62	4.36	21.38	79.62	4.08	20.04
IV. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ..	00.00	144.95	144.95	00.00	106.92	106.92
V. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	00.00	159.00	159.00	00.00	85.32	85.32
VI. Live Animals ..	87.70	00.07	00.59	100.00	00.00	00.00
VII. Animal Substances (mainly un- manufactured) ..	80.37	2.70	13.76	80.37	3.64	18.56
VIII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres ..	87.89	3.52	29.01	79.31	6.51	31.46
IX. (i) Apparel ..	15.12	24.75	29.15	4.67	34.85	36.55
(ii) Textiles ..	45.39	9.45	17.31	44.60	12.40	22.36
(iii) Bags and Cordage ..	91.30	1.91	21.92	91.30	2.42	27.88
X. Oils, Fats, and Waxes ..	32.32	11.12	16.43	27.72	9.73	13.46
XI. Paints and Varnishes ..	4.43	16.25	17.00	4.07	21.33	22.23
XII. Stones and Minerals used in- dustrially ..	16.54	19.27	23.10	6.60	21.30	22.80
XIII. Ores and Mineral Earths ..	100.00	..	..	63.78	19.28	53.22
XIV. (i) Machines and Machinery. Agricultural Implements and Machinery ..	39.47	12.44	20.56	4.62	32.58	34.16
Other Machines and Machinery ..	25.92	14.80	19.98	10.60	23.62	26.43
Total Machines and Machinery ..	27.42	14.54	20.04	9.94	24.63	27.34
(ii) Manufactures of Metals, iron and steel (simpler forms) ..	52.18	3.94	8.25	1.60	20.83	21.17
Other Manufactures of Metals ..	42.33	11.64	20.18	16.74	22.83	27.43
Total Manufactures of Metals ..	47.22	7.81	14.80	9.22	20.74	22.85
XV. Rubber and Manufactures of Rubber ..	34.46	15.43	23.54	34.46	23.21	35.42
Leather and Manufactures of Leather ..	3.34	18.72	19.37	1.94	31.37	31.99
XVI. Wood and Wicker, raw and manufactured ..	7.70	15.53	16.83	2.86	21.64	22.28
XVII. Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware ..	7.13	25.71	27.67	2.38	28.44	29.13
XVIII. (i) Paper ..	71.75	6.30	22.30	2.34	15.43	15.80
(ii) Stationery ..	67.46	7.82	24.03	67.04	10.05	30.47
XIX. Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods ..	20.47	20.39	25.64	20.48	32.55	40.94
XX. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments ..	75.38	3.52	14.26	21.91	22.37	28.65
XXI. Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers ..	71.50	6.82	23.92	39.19	14.82	24.37
XXII. Miscellaneous ..	75.93	5.68	23.60	71.53	8.30	29.16
Total Merchandise ..	42.96	17.08	29.96	28.95	22.63	31.85
Total Merchandise, excluding Alcoholic Liquors and Tobacco ..	44.76	11.66	21.10	30.13	18.17	26.19

NOTE.—In computing the results given in the above table it has been assumed that all imports during 1913 were entered for consumption during the year and that all deferred duties were in operation.

Under the Tariff of 1908-11 the duty on whisky was 14s. per gallon, while under the Tariff of 1921 it is 30s. per gallon—an actual increase in duty of 114 per cent. In 1913 the import value of a gallon of bulk whisky was 6s. 6d., whereas in 1921-22 a similar gallon of whisky was valued at 26s. 5d.—an increase in price of 306 per cent. Thus under the 1908-11 Tariff a gallon of whisky valued at 6s. 6d. paid duty amounting to 14s. or 215 per cent. *ad valorem*, while under the Tariff of 1921 a gallon of whisky valued at 26s. 5d. would pay 30s. which, however, would represent only 113 per cent. *ad valorem*. The same thing applies, in varying degree, to all goods subject to fixed rate duties.

The classes most conspicuously affected in this way are those numbered I. to V. in the table above, and it will be noticed that for each of these classes the rates

of duty on the *ad valorem* basis are lower under the 1921 Tariff than before. These results do not indicate a reduction of duties, but merely an increase in prices greater than the increase in duties. As prices revert towards the pre-war level the duties collected under fixed rates will, of course, increase relatively to the cost of the goods.

## § 16. Commonwealth Trade Representation in Overseas Countries.

The Commonwealth is represented in the United Kingdom by the High Commissioner for Australia (Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.), with headquarters at Australia House, London. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of High Commissioner.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with headquarters at Paris. This official is attached to the High Commissioner's office, London.

The first appointment of a Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. The present Commissioner, Mr. (now Sir) J. A. M. Elder, was appointed on 11th September, 1924, with headquarters at New York. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of Commissioner in United States of America.

Early in 1921, a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner was appointed in China, with offices at Shanghai and Hong Kong. This office was terminated in 1923. In 1922, Mr. E. T. Sheaf was appointed Australian Trade Representative in the East, with headquarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.