

## CHAPTER XIV

### OVERSEA TRADE

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

#### § 1. Legislation affecting Oversea Trade

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

2. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—The Commonwealth legislation affecting oversea trade includes: the Customs Act; the Customs Tariff and various Preference Tariffs; the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act; Trading with the Enemy Act. The Customs Act is the administrative Act under which the Department of Customs and Excise operates, while the Customs Tariffs provide the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time.

3. **The Customs Tariff.**—(i) *General.* The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8th October, 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The tariff has since been extensively amended.

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

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

(ii) *British Preference.* British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations in force at the time affecting the grant of preference,

and that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia. For the purpose of the preferential tariff, the following goods are deemed by section 151A of the *Customs Act* 1901–1963 to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in that country.

- (a) Goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom from materials in one or more of the following classes:—
  - (i) materials wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom or in Australia;
  - (ii) imported unmanufactured raw materials; or
  - (iii) imported manufactured raw materials as determined by the Minister.
- (b) Goods of the factory or works cost of which not less than 75 per cent. is represented—
  - (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom; or
  - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.
- (c) Goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in Australia and of the factory or works cost of which not less than 25 per cent. (or 50 per cent. if the Minister so determines) is represented—
  - (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom; or
  - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.

The British Preferential Tariff also applies to the Republic of Ireland and, with the exception of a relatively small number of commodities which carry special rates of duty, to Canada, New Zealand (except Cook Islands) and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and the abovementioned preference conditions apply *mutatis mutandis* to each of those countries, except that in respect of New Zealand the percentage content of goods under clause (b) of the said conditions is 50 per cent. of New Zealand and Australian labour and materials or 75 per cent. of New Zealand and United Kingdom or of New Zealand, Australian and United Kingdom labour and materials. In relation to certain goods, the British Preferential Tariff also applies to specified countries of the Commonwealth of Nations and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and trust territories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Normal value” under the Act means:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with the principle of relaxing and removing controls in the light of developments in Australia's balance of payments position, large-scale licensing changes involving the almost complete abolition of controls were made as from 23rd February, 1960. As a result of these changes, some 90 per cent. of total imports were exempted from control. The remaining import licensing controls were removed on 18th October, 1962, with the exception of some goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of the Australian industries concerned. The goods falling within this latter category at 31st December, 1964, are broadly described as:—aluminium and aluminium alloy, ingot and preliminary shapes, and waste and scrap; and used, secondhand or disposal earthmoving and construction equipment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A new Trade Agreement, designed to replace the original agreement and correct the unbalance in benefits which had emerged in the 25 years of its operation, came into effect on 9th November, 1956. Briefly, this agreement preserves security for Australian exports in the United Kingdom market, but lowers the obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom (see also pp. 495–6).

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

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

(iv) *Southern Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi.* A trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in June, 1955. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian export products. Following the dissolution of the Federation in December, 1963, the agreement has been applied on a provisional basis to each of the three constituent countries—Southern Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi.

(v) *Malaysia.* A trade agreement was signed with the former Federation of Malaya on 26th August, 1958. By common consent, the agreement continues in force, applying only to that part of Malaysia which formerly comprised the Federation of Malaya. (For administrative purposes this area is now known as the States of Malaya.) The trade agreement provides for concessional rates of duty on a limited number of items on both sides, and includes anti-dumping clauses to protect Malayan rubber and tin and Australian wheat and flour. The Agreement continues in force indefinitely, subject to six months notice of termination by either party. A review of the operation of the agreement is due every two years.

(vi) *Japan.* An Agreement on Commerce between the Commonwealth of Australia and Japan was signed on 6th July, 1957, and formally ratified on 4th December, 1957. It was provided that the Agreement would remain in force until 5th July, 1960, and thereafter

unless prior notice of termination should be given by either government. The agreement provides that each country shall extend most-favoured-nation treatment to the other in respect of customs duties and similar charges and import and export licensing. Japan is not entitled to claim the benefit of preferences accorded by Australia to Commonwealth countries and dependent territories. Japan also gave certain specific commitments on some important Australian export commodities.

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

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

Japan has—

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

Australia has—

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

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

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

The agreement operated until December, 1962. Since that time, for each succeeding year, the Federal Republic has agreed to accord similar treatment, except for those products which have become subject to the common agricultural policy of the European Economic Community.

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

(ix) *Other Countries.* Australia has entered into bilateral agreements with South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Switzerland. Summaries of the texts of these agreements were given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. In 1951, Australia entered into a trade agreement with Israel under which each country undertook to accord most-favoured-nation treatment to imports from the other. A similar agreement with Iceland was concluded in 1952.

(x) *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.).* The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, of which Australia is an original member, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1st January, 1948. Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955.

\* "Soft" wheat is fair average quality wheat; "hard" wheat is premium grade wheat similar to that grown in North America.

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

Five series of tariff negotiations have been completed under the provisions of the General Agreement. As a result of these negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of products of which it is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were a result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiations by other countries—in the latter case, benefits occur through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle.

In 1958 a Committee was set up to examine problems of expansion of trade in agricultural products and obstacles to the expansion of trade of under-developed countries, and in 1962 groups were set up to study the problems of trade in cereals and meat. Little progress has been made, however, in resolving the problems of expanding trade in agricultural products.

In May, 1963, a Ministerial meeting of Contracting Parties was convened principally to make arrangements for a new round of trade negotiations commencing in 1964—the "Kennedy Round". The chief characteristics of the present proposals for Kennedy Round negotiations is that they contemplate a linear or "across the board" cut in tariffs of a suggested depth of 50 per cent. (whereas previous rounds were confined to negotiation of tariff cuts on an item-by-item basis) and are expected to embrace non-tariff barriers. The negotiations are intended to cover agricultural as well as other products.

There are at present (January, 1965) 64 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's larger trading nations, and further countries are seeking accession or have some provisional association with the G.A.T.T. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with the questions arising out of the administration of the Agreement. The 21st Session was held in February/March, 1964 and the 22nd Session was held in March, 1965. A permanent Council has been set up to deal with urgent business arising between sessions and gives preliminary consideration to work arising at the sessions.

## § 2. Imperial Preference in the United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Continued free entry for those Australian goods in which Australia has an active trade interest, and which were accorded free entry immediately prior to the new agreement.

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

### § 3. Trade Commissioner Service

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

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

After the War, the service increased steadily to take care of Australia's expanding export interests and the growing diversity of our export commodities. By December, 1964, there were 41 Trade Commissioner posts in 30 countries. In 1964 new posts were opened in The Hague, the Netherlands; Vienna, Austria; Hamburg, West Germany; and Brussels, Belgium.

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

The first two Australian Trade Correspondents were appointed in 1957 at Montevideo, Uruguay, and Nairobi, Kenya (since replaced by a Trade Commissioner). In 1958, four more were appointed at Suva, Honolulu (discontinued in 1963), Mauritius and Mexico City. Appointments have since been made at Taiwan, Malta, Istanbul and Madrid.



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

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

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

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

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

The oversea trade representation is shown in Chapter XXIX. International Relations.

#### § 4. Australian Trade Missions

During the last ten years the Australian Government has sent a number of Trade Missions abroad as part of the campaign to increase exports.

Experience in this field has indicated the need to vary the technique to suit particular products or markets.

At present the following two trade mission techniques are in use.

- (a) *Survey Mission.* This is organized to obtain precise knowledge about trade potential for specific products in an oversea market. This method is adopted for new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and requires technical knowledge. Seven such missions have been organized to date.
- (b) *Specialized Selling Mission.* The approach is to organize a specific industry or group of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in oversea markets with known sales potential. The group visits the market, exhibits and publicizes its products and negotiates sales. Two specialized selling missions have been organized in recent years.

Survey and selling missions have developed from the general trade missions of the past which comprised members with a wide variety of interests and objectives. In addition to the missions mentioned above, Australia has sent overseas since 1954, 15 general trade missions and four trade ships.

Further details on Trade Missions are included in Year Book No. 49, page 544.

### § 5. Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956* established the Corporation with the objective of protecting Australian exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of their overseas accounts.

The Corporation is charged to be self-supporting and operates on principles similar to those of any other form of insurance. There is no overlap with normal insurance facilities, since the Corporation does not cover risks which can normally be insured with commercial insurers.

The main risks of loss against which the Corporation insures are the "commercial" risks of the insolvency or protracted default of the buyer, and "political" risks. The cover for "commercial" risks is a maximum of 85 per cent., and the cover on "political" risks a maximum of 90 per cent. for the amount of loss in the pre-shipment period and a maximum of 95 per cent. in the post-shipment period.

The initial capital of the Corporation was £500,000 and the maximum contingent liability limit for contracts of insurance issued to exporters, £25,000,000. In April, 1959, these limits were increased to £1,000,000 and £50,000,000 respectively, to meet the then existing demands of the Australian exporter for this facility. In November, 1964, it was found necessary to increase the maximum contingent liability figure again to £75,000,000; the capital remained unchanged.

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

### § 6. Method of Recording Imports and Exports

1. **Source of Statistics.**—Overseas trade statistics are compiled from documents obtained under the *Customs Act 1901–1963* and supplied to the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics by the Department of Customs and Excise. Certain items are excluded for which customs entries are not required. See sub-para. (viii) Balance of Payments, page 500.

2. **Customs Area.**—The area to which all overseas trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia. Non-contiguous territories are treated as outside countries, and trade transactions between Australia and these non-contiguous territories are part of the overseas trade of Australia. Such transactions are shown separately, i.e. the trade of Australia with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

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

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

(a) *Special Trade.* Special imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption (including transformation and repair) and withdrawals from bonded warehouses or free zones for domestic consumption. Special exports comprise exports of national merchandise, namely, goods wholly or partly produced or manufactured in the country, together with exports of nationalized goods. (Nationalized goods are goods which, having been included in special imports, are then exported without transformation.)

- (b) *General Trade.* General imports are the combined total of imports directly for domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouse or free zone. General exports are the combined total of national exports and re-exports. *Re-exports*, in the general trade system, consist of the outward movement of nationalized goods plus goods which, after importation, move outward from bonded warehouse or free zone without having been transformed.

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

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

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—Statistics of overseas imports and exports from which the summary tables in this issue of the Official Year Book have been extracted were compiled according to the revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1945. This classification is designed to allow for the inclusion of items which become significant with varying trade conditions, and in 1963–64 provided for over 3,700 import items and over 1,300 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to overseas trade have been shown according to the financial year (July to June). Prior to that date, the figures related to the calendar year. A table is included in § 18 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1960 to 1964 inclusive.

6. **Valuation.**—(i) *Imports.* The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*.

Section 154 (1) of the *Customs Act* 1901–1963 provides that "when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; and
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export."

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country". *The recorded values of Australia's imports, as shown throughout this and other chapters of this issue of the Official Year Book, are therefore "transaction value (f.o.b.)" or "domestic value (f.o.b.)", whichever is the higher. These values are f.o.b. port of shipment Australian currency.*

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

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold (e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were dispatched for sale (as regards wool, the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation to the f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price ultimately received).

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

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

7. **Inclusions and Exclusions.**—(i) *Stores.* Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on oversea vessels as ships' stores were included as exports. From 1906 ships', and subsequently aircraft, stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the tabulation of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1959-60 is shown on page 523.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(viii) *Balance of Payments.* Statistics relating to oversea trade do not measure Australia's total balance of payments during the period shown. Particulars of other transactions entering into the balance of payments, for example, freight charges and oversea travel, payment of dividends, profits and interest, and government expenditure overseas, are provided in the statistical bulletin *Balance of Payments: Quarterly Summary* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician (see also § 20, p. 529). For items such as naval ships, merchant vessels trading overseas, aircraft for use on oversea routes, uranium and certain materials for inter-governmental defence projects, no customs entries are recorded, but these items are taken into account in estimates of the balance of payments.

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

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

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

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

### § 7. Total Oversea Trade

1. *Including Gold.*—The following table shows the total trade (including gold) of Australia with overseas countries from 1901 to 1963–64. The period 1901 to 1955–56 has been divided into five-year periods, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the periods specified. Figures for the individual years were published in earlier issues, but figures for imports in issues prior to No. 37 were expressed in British currency.

#### VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA

(INCLUDING GOLD)

(£A. f.o.b.)

Period	Imports	Exports	Total	Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)	Value per head of population		
					Imports	Exports	Total
Annual Average—	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£	£	£
1901 to 1905 ..	35,689	51,237	86,926	+ 15,548	9.1	13.1	22.2
1906 to 1910 ..	46,825	a 69,336	116,161	+ 22,511	11.0	16.3	27.3
1911 to 1915–16 ..	66,737	74,504	141,241	+ 7,767	13.8	15.4	29.2
1916–17 to 1920–21	91,577	115,066	206,643	+ 23,489	17.4	21.9	39.3
1921–22 to 1925–26	124,404	134,545	258,949	+ 10,141	21.1	22.9	44.0
1926–27 to 1930–31	119,337	131,382	250,719	+ 12,045	18.6	20.5	39.1
1931–32 to 1935–36	73,798	120,958	194,756	+ 47,160	11.1	18.1	29.2
1936–37 to 1940–41	123,553	157,610	281,163	+ 34,057	17.8	22.7	40.5
1941–42 to 1945–46	211,514	163,955	375,469	– 47,559	29.1	22.4	51.5
1946–47 to 1950–51	449,273	571,430	1,020,703	+ 122,157	57.2	72.7	129.9
1951–52 to 1955–56	782,794	786,128	1,568,922	+ 3,334	87.8	88.2	176.0
Year—							
1954–55 ..	843,742	774,164	1,617,906	– 69,578	92.8	85.2	178.0
1955–56 ..	821,088	781,864	1,602,952	– 39,224	88.1	83.9	172.0
1956–57 ..	718,991	992,906	1,711,897	+ 273,915	75.4	104.2	179.6
1957–58 ..	791,940	817,946	1,609,886	+ 26,006	81.3	83.9	165.2
1958–59 ..	796,599	811,463	1,608,062	+ 14,864	80.0	81.5	161.5
1959–60 ..	927,091	937,682	1,864,773	+ 10,591	91.1	92.2	183.3
1960–61 ..	1,087,577	968,843	2,056,420	– 118,734	104.6	93.2	197.8
1961–62 ..	884,746	1,077,284	1,962,030	+ 192,538	83.4	101.6	185.0
1962–63 ..	1,081,335	1,075,906	2,157,241	– 5,429	100.0	99.5	199.5
1963–64 ..	1,186,329	1,391,230	2,577,559	+ 204,901	107.6	126.2	233.8

(a) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in exports. For the value of such goods shipped on overseas vessels and aircraft during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, see table in § 13 on p. 523.

A graph showing the overseas trade of Australia from 1945–46 to 1963–64 appears on page 509.

2. Excluding Gold.—The following table shows particulars of merchandise trade (including silver and bronze as merchandise), from which all gold movements have been excluded.

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

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Value per head of population		
				Imports	Exports	Total
				£	£	£
1959-60 ..	£'000 924,568	£'000 927,471	£'000 1,852,039	91.0	91.2	182.2
1960-61 ..	1,085,374	928,884	2,014,258	104.5	89.4	193.9
1961-62 ..	882,598	1,068,307	1,950,905	83.2	100.7	183.9
1962-63 ..	1,078,860	1,069,436	2,148,296	99.8	98.9	198.7
1963-64 ..	1,184,031	1,384,085	2,568,116	107.4	125.5	232.9

**§ 8. Direction of Oversea Trade**

1. According to Countries.—(i) Values. The following table shows the value of Australian imports and exports during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 according to country of origin and consignment respectively.

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

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>Commonwealth countries—</b>						
United Kingdom .. ..	265,917	329,192	329,534	205,876	200,777	255,988
Australian Territories .. ..	10,912	10,988	13,037	19,487	22,065	28,025
Canada .. ..	34,158	45,911	47,936	17,524	19,051	25,195
Ceylon .. ..	9,821	8,534	8,579	8,947	6,455	7,157
Hong Kong .. ..	6,418	7,627	9,413	14,015	13,957	18,082
India .. ..	16,083	18,073	17,305	25,296	18,610	17,717
Malaya .. ..	11,098	13,638	12,641	11,560	13,262	14,418
New Zealand .. ..	13,237	17,474	22,358	58,648	65,566	83,060
Singapore .. ..	2,489	3,418	3,415	15,987	16,847	18,498
Other Commonwealth countries	32,010	30,391	35,867	29,835	35,520	39,340
<i>Total, Commonwealth Countries</i>	<i>402,143</i>	<i>485,246</i>	<i>500,085</i>	<i>407,175</i>	<i>412,110</i>	<i>507,480</i>
<b>Foreign countries—</b>						
Arabian States .. ..	29,272	43,806	44,080	3,527	5,709	6,268
Belgium-Luxembourg .. ..	6,810	6,998	8,377	22,981	23,186	29,888
China (Mainland) .. ..	3,811	5,628	8,178	65,956	64,644	84,095
France .. ..	11,085	17,778	20,029	50,485	52,985	68,785
Germany, Federal Republic of	51,832	58,660	65,383	40,834	34,184	45,923
Indonesia .. ..	26,510	29,013	27,719	3,548	2,616	4,824
Iran .. ..	20,944	19,232	18,852	1,473	1,907	2,514
Italy .. ..	14,028	19,532	20,079	52,180	44,028	54,312
Japan .. ..	49,495	64,689	81,234	186,905	173,083	243,905
Netherlands .. ..	13,142	13,736	15,565	9,652	7,170	7,927
Sweden .. ..	16,655	17,912	22,809	2,124	3,267	2,683
United States of America .. ..	174,080	230,046	271,245	108,991	132,898	140,394
U.S.S.R. .. ..	850	528	925	11,767	14,616	57,066
Other foreign countries .. ..	61,036	64,993	77,588	93,967	89,337	118,627
<i>Total, Foreign Countries</i>	<i>479,550</i>	<i>592,551</i>	<i>682,063</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>649,630</i>	<i>867,211</i>
Country unknown .. ..	905	1,063	1,883	6,742	7,696	9,394
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>882,598</b>	<b>1,078,860</b>	<b>1,184,031</b>	<b>1,068,307</b>	<b>1,069,436</b>	<b>1,384,085</b>



2. According to Major Groups of Countries.—(i) *Countries included in Major Groups.* The following table shows the major groups of countries referred to in the tables on pages 504-5 and 533-4.

## COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN MAJOR GROUPS

Sterling area	Non-sterling countries	
United Kingdom	North America—	Eastern Europe, China
British East Africa, British Pacific Islands, British West Africa, West Indies, Hong Kong and other British colonies and dependencies (excluding New Hebrides)	Canada	(Mainland), etc.—
	United States of America and dependencies	<i>continued</i>
	European Economic Community(a)—	Poland
	Belgium-Luxembourg	Romania
	France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	Germany, Federal Republic of	China (Mainland)
	Greece	Korea (North)
	Italy	Vietnam (North)
Australia and Territories (including Papua and New Guinea)	Netherlands (excluding dependencies)	Principal other countries—
Ceylon	European Free Trade Association (other than the United Kingdom)(a)—	Argentina
Ghana	Austria	Brazil
India	Denmark	China, Republic of (Formosa)
Malaysia, Federation of (Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore)	Finland	Indonesia
New Zealand and dependencies	Norway	Iran
Pakistan	Portugal	Iraq
Rhodesia and Malawi	Sweden	Japan
Other Commonwealth countries	Switzerland	Korea, Republic of
Arabian States of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and Trucial States	Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc.—	Mexico
Burma	Albania	Netherlands dependencies
Iceland	Bulgaria	Peru
Ireland	Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Jordan	Germany (East)	Spain
Libya	Hungary	Saudi Arabia
South Africa		Thailand
		Turkey
		United Arab Republic
		Venezuela
		Yugoslavia

(a) Includes dependent territories, associated communities, etc., unless otherwise stated.

(ii) *Trade with Major Groups.* The following table shows the trade of Australia with the major groups of countries shown above during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. Particulars of Australia's balance of payments with countries in these groups are shown on pages 533-4.

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

Major groups of countries	1962-63	1963-64
STERLING AREA		
Imports—		
From—United Kingdom .. .. .	329,231	329,534
Other countries .. .. .	144,517	157,694
Total .. .. .	473,748	487,228
Exports—		
To—United Kingdom .. .. .	200,814	255,994
Other countries .. .. .	214,080	248,703
Total .. .. .	414,894	504,697
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	-58,854	+17,469



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

Major groups of countries	1962-63	1963-64
<b>NON-STERLING COUNTRIES—NORTH AMERICA</b>		
Imports—		
From—Canada .. .. .	45,916	47,936
United States of America(a) .. .. .	230,086	271,263
Total .. .. .	276,002	319,199
Exports—		
To—Canada .. .. .	19,051	25,195
United States of America(a) .. .. .	134,391	142,577
Total .. .. .	153,442	167,772
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	—122,560	—151,427
<b>OTHER NON-STERLING COUNTRIES</b>		
Imports—		
From—European Economic Community .. .. .	118,643	131,402
European Free Trade Association(b) .. .. .	49,663	57,452
Other countries—		
Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc. .. .. .	11,173	15,044
Other .. .. .	152,106	176,004
Total .. .. .	331,585	379,902
Exports—		
To—European Economic Community .. .. .	166,879	213,794
European Free Trade Association(b) .. .. .	11,638	14,358
Other countries—		
Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc. .. .. .	93,094	161,176
Other .. .. .	235,959	329,433
Total .. .. .	507,570	718,761
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	+175,985	+338,859
<b>ALL GROUPS</b>		
Total Imports .. .. .	1,081,335	1,186,329
Total Exports .. .. .	1,075,906	1,391,230
Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (—)	—5,429	+204,901

(a) Includes Alaska and Hawaiian Islands.

(b) Other than United Kingdom.

### § 9. Trade with the United Kingdom

1. *Statistical Classes.*—The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of imports into Australia of United Kingdom origin and of exports from Australia to the United Kingdom during each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64.

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

Class	Imports			Exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	1,932	2,188	2,954	50,413	44,443	50,204
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	1,193	871	906	68,100	60,618	77,614
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	4,018	3,222	3,893	850	811	843
IV. Tobacco, etc.	395	490	509	..	..	..
V. Live animals and birds	110	174	246	..	..	..
VI. Animal substances, etc.	755	1,107	1,168	55,628	59,381	80,357
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	2,480	2,458	2,700	441	508	360
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	28,043	28,944	27,157	247	257	413
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	2,388	2,484	1,647	1,610	1,980	2,469
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	2,903	3,713	2,845	..	..	..
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	759	800	841	5,298	5,739	7,536
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	139,823	190,286	188,731	13,227	17,828	25,388
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	4,368	5,341	5,767	2,709	2,486	2,583
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	305	372	400	1,081	896	344
XV. Earthenware, etc.	7,708	8,938	8,298	..	..	..
XVI. Paper and stationery	17,832	20,137	17,803	410	317	416
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	3,135	3,405	3,643	..	..	..
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	5,731	6,094	6,543	782	890	1,173
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	21,003	21,599	22,834	589	688	1,042
XX. Miscellaneous	(a)21,035	(a)26,568	(a)30,647	4,324	3,800	4,467
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	1	40	2	665	172	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>265,917</b>	<b>329,231</b>	<b>329,534</b>	<b>206,374</b>	<b>200,814</b>	<b>255,994</b>

(a) Includes outside packages.

2. Imports of Principal Articles.—The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported into Australia from the United Kingdom during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

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

Article	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Article	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Aircraft and parts	3,199	3,224	2,462	Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	4,177	4,444	4,531
Arms and ammunition, military, naval and air force stores	3,621	2,410	3,712	Paper, printing	2,120	2,491	1,873
Aluminium—				Paper, wrapping	2,118	1,997	71
Plates, sheets, strips	559	922	487	Piece-goods—			
Leaf and foil	649	1,000	756	Cotton and linen	3,907	4,328	3,976
Apparel	2,684	2,852	3,030	Silk and rayon(a)	824	814	1,126
Books, magazines, etc.	8,250	9,333	9,516	All other piece-goods	3,845	3,527	3,400
Carpets	3,367	3,615	2,846	Plastics materials	3,210	7,152	8,845
Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils and fertilizers	21,003	21,599	22,834	Rubber and rubber manufactures	3,417	4,466	4,805
Crockery	1,850	1,906	1,762	Sewing and other cottons, threads, etc.	1,968	2,053	2,241
Dyes	1,353	1,871	1,777	Stationery and paper manufactures	11,060	12,295	13,033
Electrical machinery and appliances	23,861	27,936	23,504	Tools of trade	1,869	2,043	1,967
Glass and glassware	2,952	3,975	3,438	Vehicles, parts and accessories	29,851	56,738	56,239
Iron and steel—				Vessels (ships) including parts	215	854	768
Plate and sheet	3,093	3,491	3,527	Whisky	3,761	2,992	3,623
Other	5,691	5,858	6,420	Yarns—			
Linoleums	2,274	1,894	1,697	Cotton	1,568	1,491	864
Machines and machinery (except dynamo, electrical)				Rayon	3,743	4,243	4,128
Agricultural	1,081	928	1,062	Other	651	748	714
Metal-working	4,586	6,190	5,894	All other articles(b)	47,401	51,862	53,437
Motive-power	16,690	25,202	29,534				
Other	33,449	40,487	39,635	<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>265,917</b>	<b>329,231</b>	<b>329,534</b>

(a) Includes tyre cord fabric.

(b) Includes outside packages.

3. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to the United Kingdom during each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64.

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

Article	Quantity			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Butter .. .. . tons	68,031	65,094	74,361	19,950	19,326	22,338
Cheese .. .. . "	17,427	13,632	13,059	3,427	2,683	2,618
Eggs .. .. . "	..	..	..	3,253	1,536	858
Fruit, dried .. .. . tons	34,542	29,943	28,206	5,251	4,398	4,842
" fresh .. .. . '000 bus.	5,411	4,407	5,050	7,517	7,048	7,491
" preserved in airtight containers	77,384	65,834	106,861	10,723	9,043	14,296
Gold .. .. . "	..	..	..	498	37	6
Grains and cereals—						
Barley .. .. . tons	213,685	66,232	112,467	4,636	1,463	2,462
Flour (wheaten), plain white .. .. . tons(a)	66,560	66,641	48,743	1,943	1,470	1,444
Wheat .. .. . tons	623,622	437,073	753,923	16,438	11,803	20,188
Other .. .. . "	..	..	..	1,986	2,212	1,155
Hides and skins .. .. . "	..	..	..	1,998	2,021	3,166
Lead bullion .. .. . tons	37,861	59,645	60,715	3,527	4,979	6,726
" pig .. .. . "	65,897	80,228	76,631	4,615	5,092	6,679
Leather .. .. . "	..	..	..	2,643	2,328	2,315
Meats preserved by cold process—						
Beef and veal .. .. . tons	34,833	26,695	36,961	7,633	5,900	10,430
Lamb .. .. . "	11,414	16,655	13,005	1,614	2,965	2,491
Mutton .. .. . "	7,074	6,852	5,350	920	1,238	818
Rabbit and hare .. .. . "	..	..	..	1,985	1,558	1,602
Meats, tinned .. .. . tons	22,753	10,461	10,119	6,859	3,069	2,667
Milk and cream .. .. . '000 lb.	5,583	6,640	8,691	305	422	601
Silver bullion .. .. . '000 fine oz.	375	231	1,336	161	128	770
Sugar (cane) .. .. . tons	375,538	437,769	422,058	18,599	22,103	24,748
Tallow, inedible .. .. . "	19,409	10,006	10,568	597	512	614
Timber, undressed(b) .. .. . '000 super. ft.	2,923	1,912	950	221	137	68
Wine, fermented .. .. . '000 gals.	1,161	1,104	1,054	817	781	805
Wool .. .. . '000 lb.	223,562	222,585	247,586	53,289	57,002	76,764
Zinc bars, etc. .. .. . tons	15,563	22,193	21,750	1,424	1,735	2,244
All other articles .. .. . "	..	..	..	18,715	24,409	30,778
<b>Total Exports (Australian Produce)</b>	..	..	..	<b>201,544</b>	<b>197,398</b>	<b>251,984</b>

(a) 2,000 lb.

(b) Excludes railway sleepers.

4. Imports from the United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—Since 1908, permanent resident Commissioners appointed by the British Board of Trade have been located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of customs duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market in relation to other countries. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on pages 495–6 in this chapter.

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

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the United States of America. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors in normal times with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table.

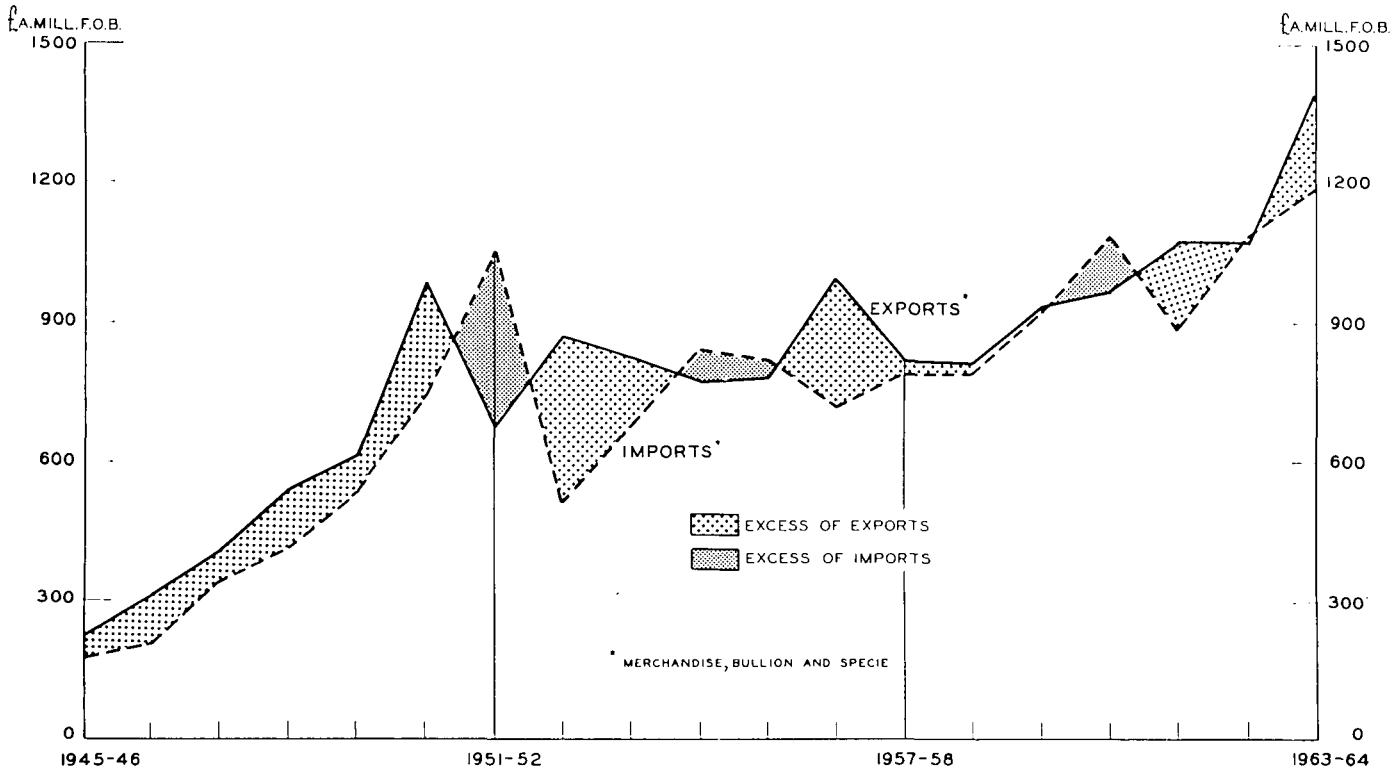
**VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN COMPETITORS: AUSTRALIA**

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Nature of imports	Year	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	All countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1961-62	1,932	11	315	2,504	1,037	11,271
	1962-63	2,188	12	294	2,187	908	12,341
	1963-64	2,954	..	451	2,390	740	14,849
Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles and apparel	1961-62	28,043	2,192	2,927	24,322	9,417	104,204
	1962-63	28,944	2,239	2,973	28,119	12,347	116,650
	1963-64	27,157	2,051	2,803	28,608	10,821	116,998
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1961-62	139,823	4,071	29,631	7,599	84,612	315,209
	1962-63	190,286	9,458	33,494	14,929	119,636	425,061
	1963-64	188,731	11,096	37,349	24,564	147,693	473,654
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1961-62	4,368	394	378	502	4,520	19,450
	1962-63	5,341	552	525	931	4,960	23,335
	1963-64	5,767	1,073	403	..	5,525	25,580
Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stoneware	1961-62	7,708	684	1,078	2,372	1,596	17,957
	1962-63	8,938	789	933	3,247	2,498	20,219
	1963-64	8,298	674	1,014	3,695	2,986	20,359
Pulp, paper and board; paper manufactures and stationery	1961-62	17,832	333	1,123	1,506	10,039	54,793
	1962-63	20,137	461	1,313	1,757	13,356	66,733
	1963-64	17,803	367	1,525	1,815	12,258	70,832
Sporting material, toys, fancy goods, jewellery and time-pieces	1961-62	3,135	191	1,351	2,122	978	12,515
	1962-63	3,405	240	1,394	2,301	948	14,154
	1963-64	3,643	236	1,288	2,417	892	14,995
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; photographic goods, n.e.i.	1961-62	5,731	139	2,415	1,749	4,885	16,860
	1962-63	6,094	188	2,801	2,049	5,377	18,713
	1963-64	6,543	228	2,955	2,261	6,809	21,640
Chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, essential oils and fertilizers	1961-62	21,003	1,467	6,455	1,547	13,474	59,544
	1962-63	21,599	1,816	7,292	2,171	20,617	71,231
	1963-64	22,834	1,814	8,013	4,855	25,113	81,687
<i>Total Competitive Imports</i>	1961-62	229,575	9,482	45,673	44,223	130,558	611,803
	1962-63	286,932	15,755	51,019	57,691	180,647	768,437
	1963-64	283,730	17,539	55,801	70,605	212,837	840,594
<b>Total Imports (less Bullion and Specie) (a)</b>	1961-62	265,917	11,085	51,832	49,495	174,077	882,546
	1962-63	329,191	17,778	58,660	64,689	230,026	1,078,777
	1963-64	329,531	19,941	65,383	81,234	271,233	1,183,937

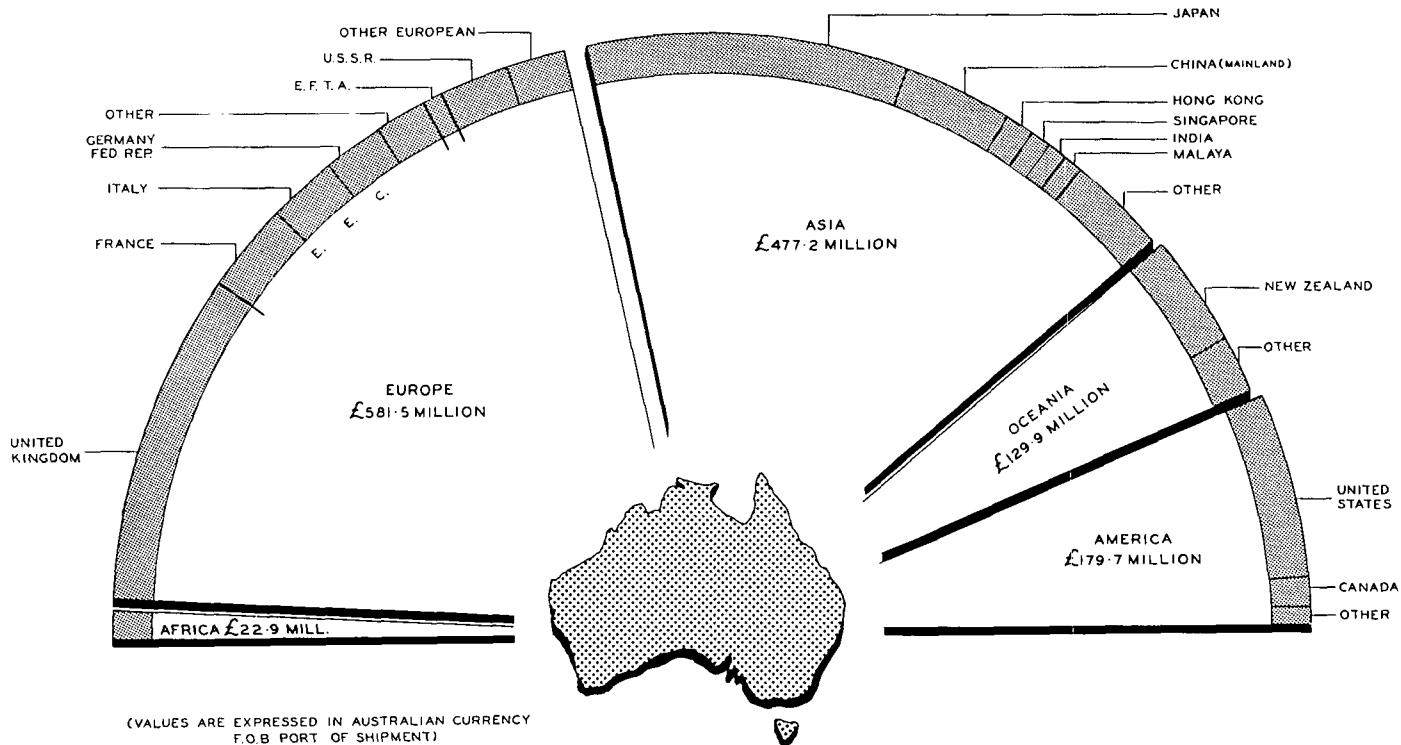
(a) Includes outside packages.

# OVERSEA TRADE: AUSTRALIA, 1945-46 TO 1963-64



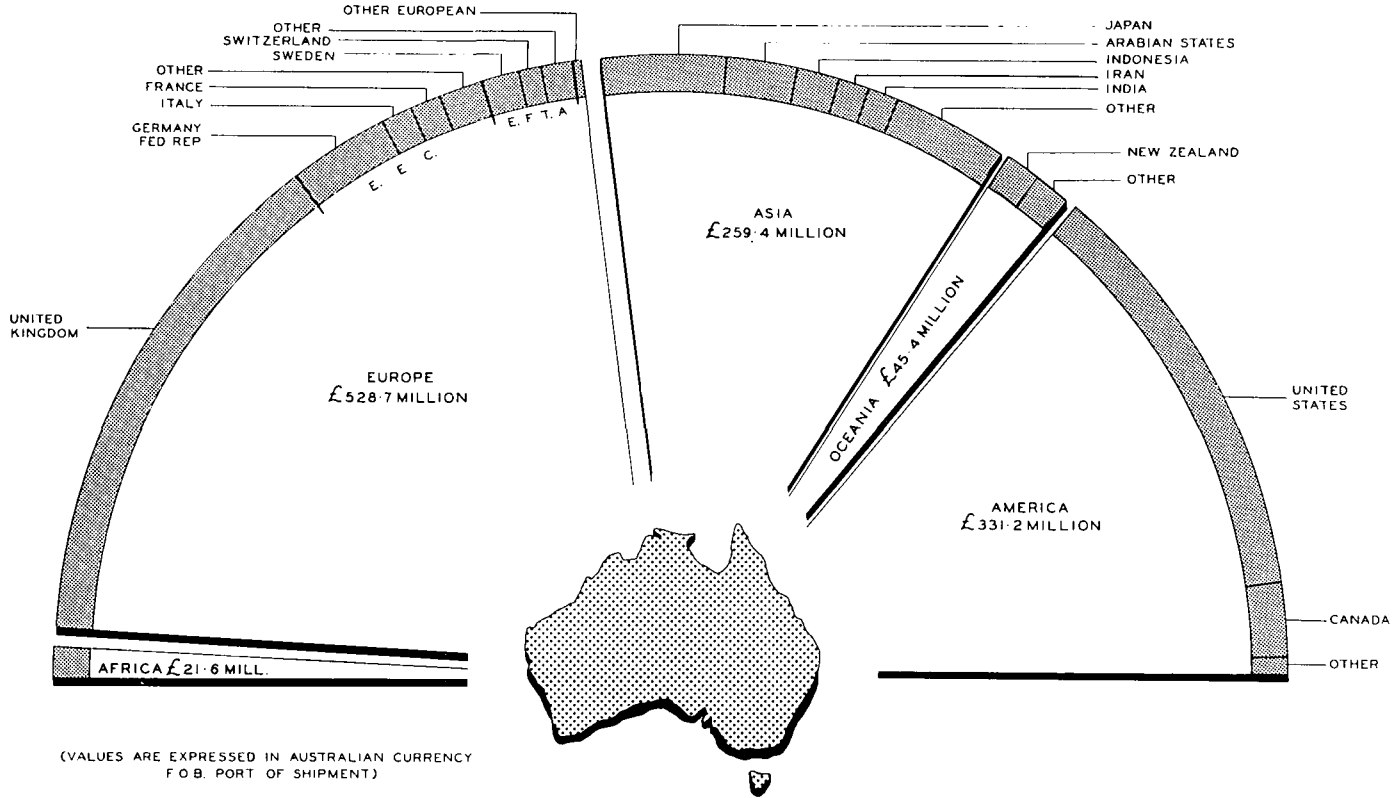
# EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

TOTAL EXPORTS - £1,391.2 MILLION



# IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

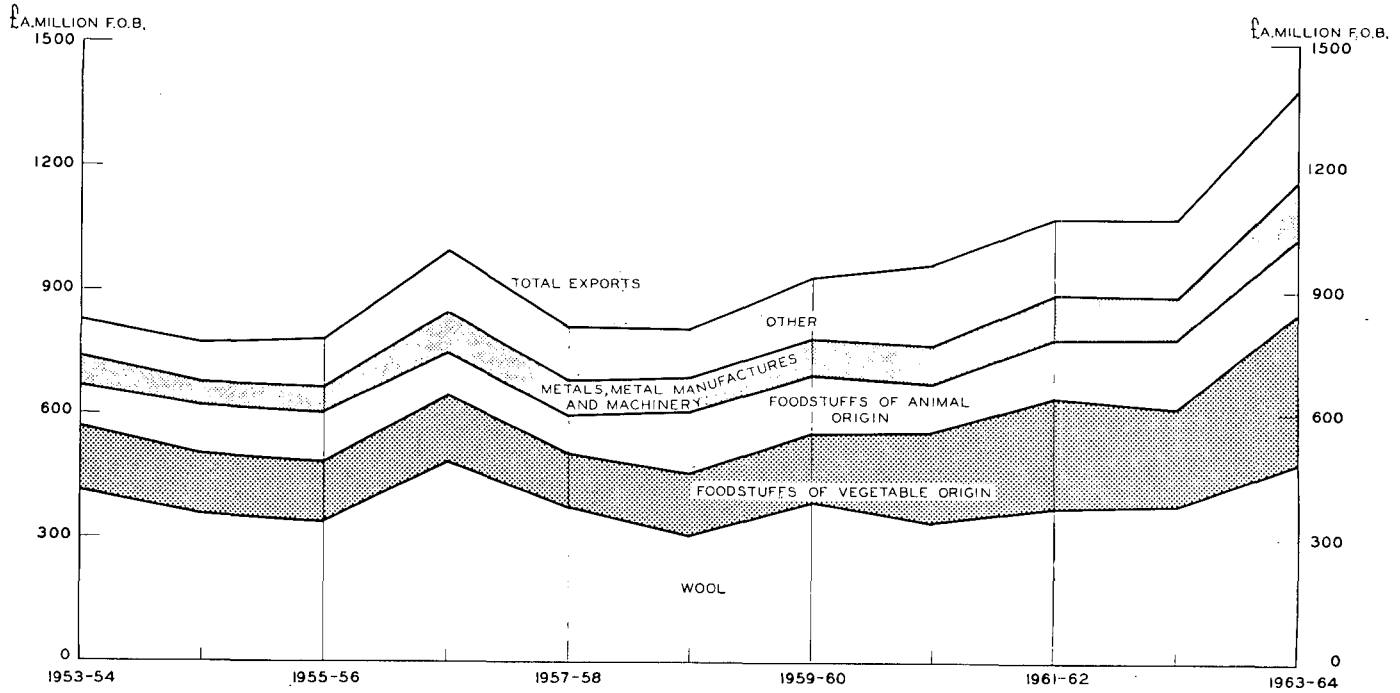
TOTAL IMPORTS - £1,186.3 MILLION



# EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

## AUSTRALIA

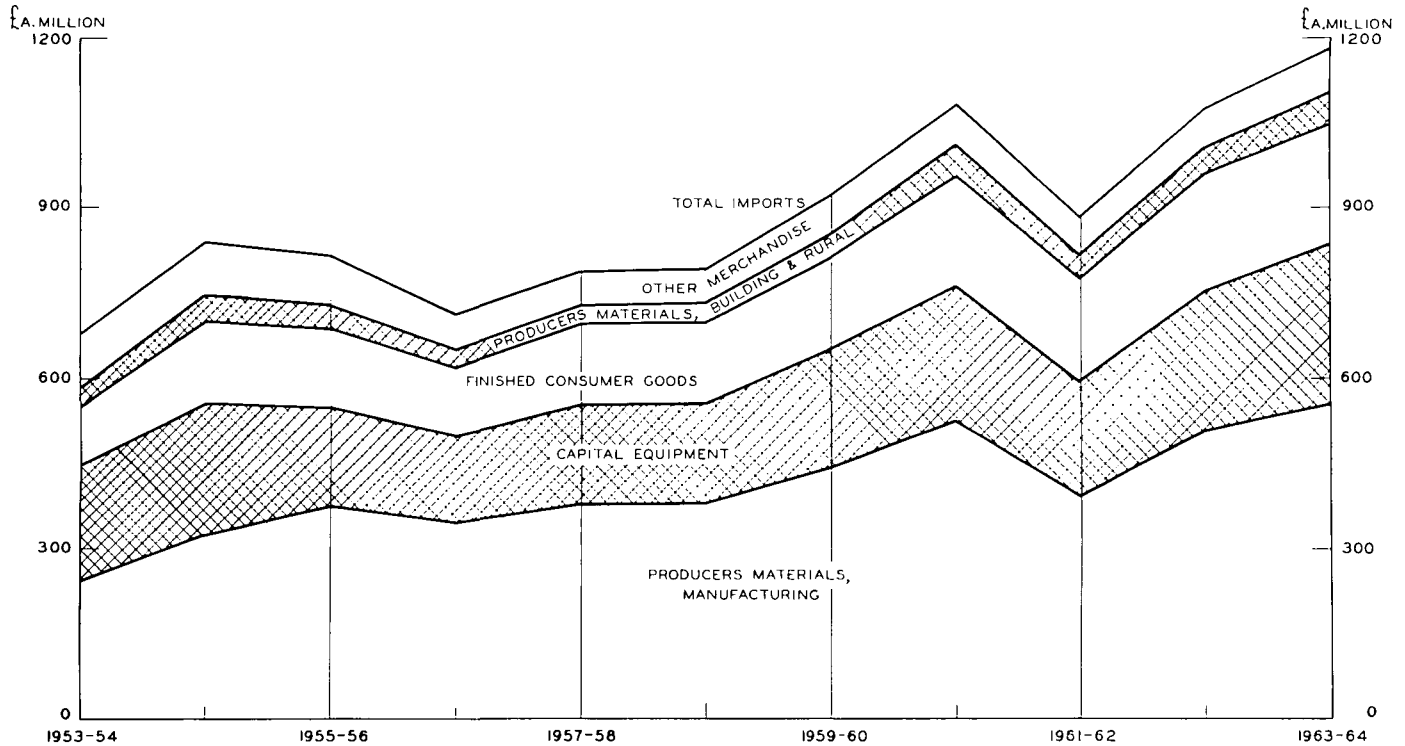
1953-54 TO 1963-64



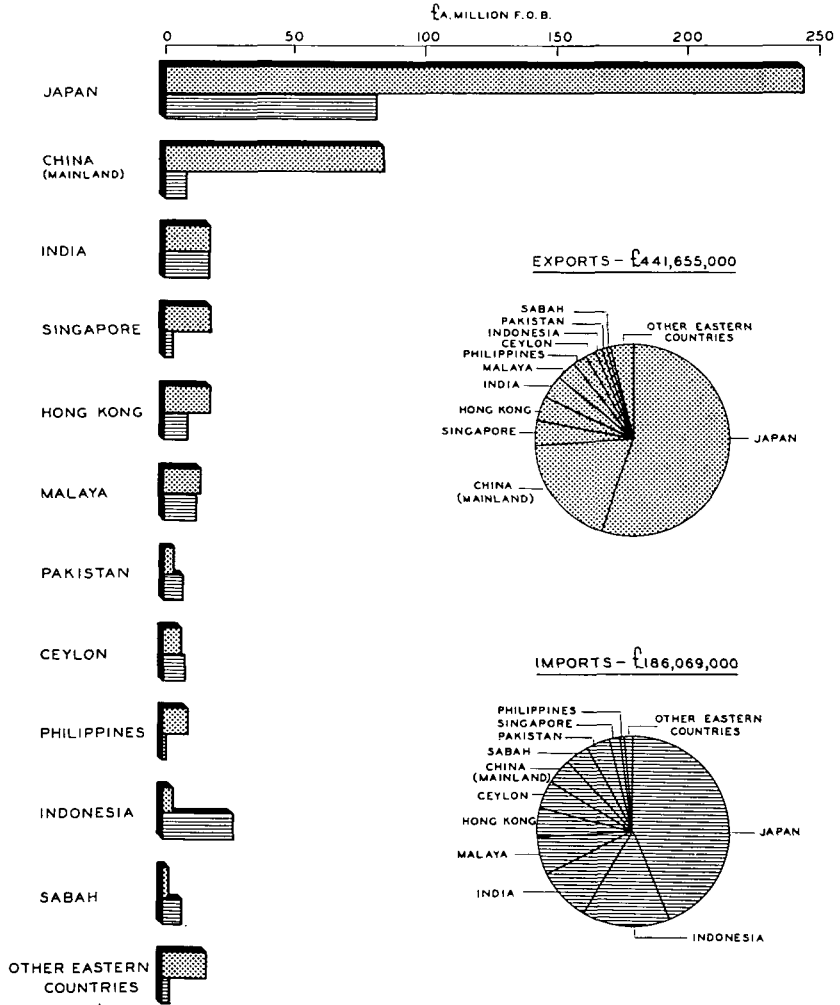


# IMPORTS BY ECONOMIC CLASS: AUSTRALIA

1953-54 TO 1963-64



# TRADE WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES AUSTRALIA 1963-64



The following table shows the proportions of the several classes of goods shown in the previous table imported from each country during the year 1963-64.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN COMPETITORS: PROPORTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64**

(Per cent.)

Nature of imports	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	Other countries	All countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin .. ..	19.9	..	3.0	16.1	5.0	56.0	100.0
Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles and apparel ..	23.2	1.8	2.4	24.5	9.2	38.9	100.0
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery ..	39.8	2.3	7.9	5.2	31.2	13.6	100.0
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor ..	22.5	4.2	1.6	..	21.6	50.1	100.0
Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stoneware ..	40.8	3.3	5.0	18.1	14.7	18.1	100.0
Pulp, paper and board; paper manufactures and stationery ..	25.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	17.3	52.3	100.0
Sporting material, toys, fancy goods, jewellery and time-pieces ..	24.3	1.6	8.6	16.1	5.9	43.5	100.0
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc.; photographic goods, n.e.i. ..	30.2	1.1	13.7	10.4	31.5	13.1	100.0
Chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, essential oils and fertilizers ..	28.0	2.2	9.8	5.9	30.7	23.4	100.0
<i>Total Competitive Imports</i> ..	<i>33.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>Total Imports (less Bullion and Specie) (a) .. ..</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes outside packages.

The following table shows comparisons of the proportions of the several countries for competitive imports and for total imports for each of the years 1961-62 to 1962-63.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITS MAIN COMPETITORS: PROPORTIONS, AUSTRALIA**  
(Per cent.)

Nature of imports	Year	United Kingdom	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Japan	United States of America	Other countries	All countries
Total Competitive Imports	1961-62	37.4	1.5	7.4	7.2	21.3	25.2	100.0
	1962-63	37.3	2.1	6.6	7.5	23.5	23.0	100.0
	1963-64	33.8	2.1	6.6	8.4	25.3	23.8	100.0
Total Imports (less Bullion and Specie)(a)	1961-62	30.1	1.3	5.9	5.6	19.7	37.4	100.0
	1962-63	30.5	1.6	5.4	6.0	21.3	35.2	100.0
	1963-64	27.8	1.7	5.5	6.9	22.9	35.2	100.0

(a) Includes outside packages.

**§ 10. Trade with Eastern Countries**

1. Merchandise Trade According to Countries.—The values of imports from, and exports to, eastern countries during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 are shown in the following table.

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

Country	Imports(a)			Exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>Commonwealth countries—</b>						
Ceylon .. .. .	9,821	8,534	8,579	8,947	6,455	7,157
Hong Kong .. .. .	6,418	7,627	9,413	14,015	13,957	18,082
India .. .. .	16,083	18,073	17,305	25,296	18,610	17,717
Malaya .. .. .	11,098	13,638	12,641	11,560	13,262	14,418
Pakistan .. .. .	5,663	5,714	6,980	3,329	7,058	4,014
Sabah(b) .. .. .	12,883	8,766	7,014	1,463	1,688	1,697
Singapore .. .. .	2,489	3,418	3,415	15,987	16,847	18,498
<b>Foreign countries—</b>						
Burma .. .. .	11	64	77	2,782	3,235	2,791
Cambodia .. .. .	4	3	3	108	57	42
China, Republic of (Formosa) .. .. .	388	574	1,434	1,976	2,028	3,626
China (Mainland) .. .. .	3,811	5,628	8,178	65,956	64,644	84,095
Indonesia .. .. .	26,510	29,013	27,719	3,548	2,616	4,824
Japan .. .. .	49,495	64,689	81,234	186,905	173,083	243,905
Korea, Republic of .. .. .	115	206	399	1,684	3,182	3,225
Korea (North) .. .. .	1	7	48	854	1,190	1,149
Laos .. .. .	..	..	..	28	17	25
Nepal .. .. .	..	17	4	..	..	1
Philippines .. .. .	510	759	1,070	4,669	6,243	10,367
<b>Portuguese Dependencies—</b>						
Macao .. .. .	20	16	40	2	8	5
Timor .. .. .	1	20	2	98	56	142
Other .. .. .	13	..	..	74	(c)	(c)
Thailand .. .. .	334	434	493	3,311	3,704	5,122
Vietnam, Republic of .. .. .	7	17	21	522	1,205	744
Vietnam (North) .. .. .	..	..	..	22	164	9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>145,675</b>	<b>167,217</b>	<b>186,069</b>	<b>353,136</b>	<b>339,309</b>	<b>441,655</b>

(a) Includes outside packages. separately.

(b) Includes Brunei and Sarawak.

(c) Not recorded

Graphs showing trade between Australia and eastern countries during 1963-64 are shown on page 514.

2. Merchandise Trade—Principal Articles.—(i) Totals, 1961-62 to 1963-64. The following table shows the value of merchandise trade between Australia and eastern countries for each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64. The countries concerned in this trade are listed in the previous table.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES:  
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES  
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Article	Imports			Article	Exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Apparel and attire ..	2,777	3,070	3,978	Animal (except marine) oils and fats ..	2,925	3,154	3,790
Bags and sacks ..	10,330	8,615	8,635	Army stores ..	1,267	1,563	1,129
Crude and crepe rubber and latex ..	6,223	8,068	7,472	Butter ..	1,782	2,022	2,537
Fibres, vegetable origin ..	1,597	2,724	2,708	Cheese ..	766	1,066	1,432
Hides and skins ..	185	199	407	Fodders ..	1,380	1,305	1,809
Nuts, edible ..	1,026	1,437	1,615	Fruit, fresh or preserved ..	1,706	1,824	2,251
Outside packages ..	1,865	2,112	2,439	Grains and cereals—			
Petroleum oils—				Wheat ..	78,616	75,515	91,134
Kerosene ..	2,377	2,806	1,924	Flour (wheaten), plain white ..	11,312	9,402	10,343
Petroleum, crude ..	29,846	28,891	27,002	Other ..	7,906	5,136	12,247
Petroleum, spirit ..	3,665	3,035	3,351	Infants' and invalids' foods ..	2,638	2,704	2,461
Other ..	866	855	714	Leather ..	750	653	749
Piece-goods—				Machines and machinery ..	4,213	6,433	7,930
Cotton and linen ..	20,857	24,106	24,396	Meats, all kinds ..	4,017	4,470	8,036
Hessian and other jute ..	3,210	3,758	3,831	Metals and metal manufactures except zinc bars, etc.	31,141	17,116	25,196
Pulp, paper and board ..	994	1,359	1,556	Milk and cream ..	5,661	7,230	6,495
Tea ..	12,718	12,115	11,221	Petroleum oils ..	6,733	7,647	4,030
Timber ..	3,870	4,524	4,910	Sugar—from cane (raw) ..	4,076	9,255	27,924
Vegetable oils and fats, n.e.i.	878	1,994	2,933	Wool ..	137,139	134,380	172,555
All other articles ..	42,391	57,549	76,977	Zinc bars, blocks, etc. ..	3,428	3,463	4,269
				All other articles ..	45,680	44,971	55,338
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>145,675</b>	<b>167,217</b>	<b>186,069</b>	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>353,136</b>	<b>339,309</b>	<b>441,655</b>

(ii) *Individual Countries, 1963-64.* The following tables show the imports and exports of principal articles from and to individual countries in this trade.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE FROM  
INDIVIDUAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1963-64  
(£A'000 f.o.b.)

Article	Ceylon	Hong Kong	India	Malaya	Pakistan	Sabah (a)	China (Mainland)	Indonesia	Japan
Apparel and attire ..	..	1,785	35	..	3	..	551	15	1,523
Bags and sacks ..	..	95	3,609	..	4,699	68	77	..	85
Crude and crepe rubber and latex ..	38	..	7	6,716	..	..	..	..	..
Fibres, vegetable origin ..	250	6	479	24	722	6	58	77	912
Nuts, edible ..	266	3	819	4	..	..	143	..	3
Outside packages ..	210	163	272	36	38	2	156	142	1,362
Petroleum oils—									
Kerosene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063	1
Petroleum, crude ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,820	163	21,730	..
Petroleum, spirit ..	..	..	277	..	187	..	..	1,325	561
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	116
Piece-goods—									
Cotton and linen ..	..	2,969	2,663	13	43	..	2,330	..	15,106
Hessian and other jute ..	..	..	3,564	..	251	..	7	..	4
Pulp, paper and board ..	..	7	22	..	..	..	391	..	1,110
Tea ..	7,718	3	1,755	9	..	..	143	1,482	1
Timber ..	..	70	2	2,448	1	1,853	..	23	47
Vegetable oils and fats, n.e.i.	19	6	1,509	383	..	..	28	675	269
All other articles ..	78	4,306	2,292	3,008	1,036	265	4,131	709	60,134
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>17,305</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>7,014</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>27,719</b>	<b>81,234</b>

(a) Includes Brunei and Sarawak. (b) Includes metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £24,564,000; textiles other than piece goods shown above, £3,079,000; tinned fish, £2,219,000; earthenware, china-ware, etc., £3,695,000; sporting material, toys, jewellery, etc., £2,417,000; chemical and medical supplies, etc., £4,855,000; optical, surgical, etc., supplies, £2,261,000.

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE TO  
INDIVIDUAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1963-64**  
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Article	Ceylon	Hong Kong	India	Malaya	Pakistan	Singapore	China (Mainland)	Indonesia	Japan
Animal (except marine)									
oils and fats .. .. .	241	70	208	499	129	70	617	71	1,421
Army stores .. .. .		5	1	924		194		2	1
Butter .. .. .	504	541	3	379		642		67	14
Cheese .. .. .	76	91	20	40		80		49	615
Fodders .. .. .	11	536		242		876		14	92
Fruit, fresh or preserved	1	590	1	253		1,165	5	40	14
Grains and cereals—									
Wheat .. .. .	9	1,496	5,543	118	1,455	1,196	64,077		13,781
Flour (wheaten), plain									
white .. .. .	3,536	110	1	2,824	2	1,498		167	
Other .. .. .	36	296	32	898		2,024	2,598	21	4,948
Infants' and invalids' foods .. .. .	156	265	5	469		471		46	
Leather .. .. .	15	482	19	74		90	25		23
Machines and machinery	227	541	508	1,129	364	1,282	1	331	454
Meats, all kinds .. .. .	153	608	20	314	1	1,529	2	259	4,264
Metals and metal manufactures except zinc bars, etc. .. .. .	134	2,026	1,942	1,239	113	1,166	868	422	13,656
Milk and cream .. .. .	352	127	418	2,086	9	547	4	341	74
Petroleum oils .. .. .	150		65	1		2,359		2	1,450
Sugar—from cane (raw)		701						76	26,841
Wool .. .. .		5,596	6,207		949		15,481	70	141,075
Zinc bars, blocks, etc. . .	1	483	1,328	173	13	99	27	6	481
All other articles .. .. .	1,555	3,518	1,396	2,756	979	3,210	390	2,840	34,701
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>18,082</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>14,418</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>18,498</b>	<b>84,095</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>243,905</b>

(a) Includes coal, £15,194,000; copper ores and concentrates, £3,046,000; other ores and concentrates, £4,888,000.

**§ 11. Oversea Trade at Principal Ports**

The following table shows the value of oversea imports and exports at the principal ports of Australia during the year 1963-64, and the totals for each State and Territory.

**VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE: PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1963-64**  
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Port	Imports	Exports	Port	Imports	Exports
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>			<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>		
Sydney, including Botany Bay .. .. .	497,485	314,190	Port Adelaide, including Adelaide and Port Stanvac .. .. .	85,686	96,703
Newcastle, including Port Stephens .. .. .	10,650	60,956	Port Lincoln .. .. .	615	12,482
Port Kembla .. .. .	9,674	25,114	Port Pirie .. .. .	653	32,182
Other .. .. .		297	Walleroo .. .. .	388	8,195
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>517,809</b>	<b>400,557</b>	Whyalla .. .. .	2,482	374
			Other .. .. .	1	11,144
			<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>89,825</b>	<b>161,080</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>			<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>		
Melbourne .. .. .	387,905	312,848	Fremantle, including Perth and Kwinana .. .. .	58,814	114,081
Geelong .. .. .	28,912	52,174	Albany .. .. .	608	12,424
Portland .. .. .	106	8,298	Bunbury .. .. .	845	6,686
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>416,923</b>	<b>373,320</b>	Geraldton .. .. .	506	7,378
			Other .. .. .	66	2,788
			<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>60,839</b>	<b>143,357</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>			<b>TASMANIA</b>		
Brisbane .. .. .	73,931	149,477	Hobart .. .. .	8,596	23,403
Bowen .. .. .	1	2,771	Burnie .. .. .	608	5,794
Cairns .. .. .	1,788	9,650	Devonport .. .. .	382	1,247
Gladstone .. .. .	183	7,956	Launceston .. .. .	6,569	8,715
Mackay .. .. .	764	27,621	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,757</b>	<b>39,159</b>
Maryborough .. .. .	94				
Rockhampton .. .. .	337	5,920	<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>		
Townsville .. .. .	3,016	43,522	Darwin .. .. .	1,469	1,237
Other .. .. .	727	(a) 25,602	<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>80,841</b>	<b>272,519</b>	Canberra .. .. .	866	1
			<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,186,329</b>	<b>1,391,230</b>

(a) Includes Mourilyan Harbour, £20,607,000.

## § 12. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade

1. *Statistical Classes.*—(i) *Imports and Exports.* The following table shows, according to statistical classes, the value of Australian imports and exports during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

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

Class	Imports			Exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	11,271	12,341	14,849	141,311	167,141	181,382
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	28,140	27,761	30,786	268,153	235,552	362,523
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	4,528	3,799	4,573	2,369	2,536	2,768
IV. Tobacco, etc.	9,744	12,136	13,440	564	802	890
V. Live animals and birds	575	667	964	1,470	1,653	2,409
VI. Animal substances, etc.	4,349	6,227	7,033	405,886	417,548	527,807
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	19,625	24,409	28,786	1,761	1,957	1,930
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	104,204	116,650	116,998	3,763	4,589	7,334
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	109,913	123,141	125,730	29,552	31,720	28,985
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	4,197	5,674	5,807	960	1,183	1,331
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	7,567	9,645	11,805	40,350	35,253	46,553
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	315,209	425,061	473,654	110,960	103,943	140,270
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	19,450	23,335	25,580	4,855	4,709	5,390
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	15,260	17,262	20,571	3,621	3,068	3,083
XV. Earthenware, etc.	17,957	20,219	20,359	984	1,128	1,695
XVI. Paper and stationery	54,793	66,733	70,832	3,869	4,482	6,493
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	12,515	14,154	14,995	2,839	4,184	5,320
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	16,860	18,713	21,640	3,031	3,136	3,687
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	59,544	71,231	81,687	9,205	10,831	13,308
XX. Miscellaneous	(a)66,845	(a)79,620	(a)93,848	32,382	33,611	37,999
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	2,200	2,557	2,392	9,399	6,880	10,073
Total	884,746	1,081,335	1,186,329	1,077,284	1,075,906	1,391,230

(a) Includes outside packages.

(ii) *Exports—Australian Produce and Re-exports.* In the following table, the exports from Australia of (a) Australian produce and (b) re-exports are shown according to statistical classes for each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

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

Class	Australian produce			Re-exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, etc.	141,145	167,090	181,296	166	51	86
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	267,646	235,090	361,958	507	462	565
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	2,350	2,519	2,711	19	17	57
IV. Tobacco, etc.	520	609	761	44	193	129
V. Live animals and birds	1,377	1,552	2,301	93	101	108
VI. Animal substances, etc.	405,750	417,401	527,484	136	147	323
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,684	1,893	1,840	77	64	90
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	3,239	4,110	6,602	524	479	732
IX. Oils, fats and waxes	28,712	30,785	27,053	840	935	1,932
X. Pigments, paints and varnishes	879	1,104	1,260	81	79	71
XI. Rocks, minerals, etc.	40,145	35,112	46,493	205	141	60
XII. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	104,263	98,277	132,889	6,697	5,666	7,381
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	4,787	4,601	5,277	68	108	113
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	3,525	2,949	2,919	96	119	164
XV. Earthenware, etc.	917	1,040	1,577	67	88	118
XVI. Paper and stationery	3,619	4,127	5,860	250	355	633
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	2,482	3,823	4,950	357	361	370
XVIII. Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	2,424	2,523	2,896	607	613	791
XIX. Chemicals, medicinal products, essential oils, fertilizers	8,775	10,040	12,484	430	791	824
XX. Miscellaneous	17,099	21,409	24,787	15,283	12,202	13,212
XXI. Gold and silver; bronze specie	9,386	6,855	10,059	13	25	14
Total	1,050,724	1,052,909	1,363,457	26,560	22,997	27,773

2. Imports of Principal Articles.—The following table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

## IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES: AUSTRALIA

Article	Quantity			Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Aircraft and parts .. .. .				12,174	13,488	19,585
Aluminium manufacture .. .. .	408,335	683,765	147,931	5,348	8,627	2,014
Leaf and foil .. .. . '000 lb.	5,960	6,299	4,488	1,730	1,929	1,487
Apparel—						
Blouses, skirts, costumes, etc. .. .. .				1,204	1,463	1,876
Gloves .. .. . doz. prs.	390,282	456,462	530,402	1,098	1,222	1,347
Headwear .. .. .				1,237	1,108	1,301
Men's and boys' outer clothing .. .. .				480	460	498
Socks and stockings .. .. .				523	551	457
Trimmings and ornaments .. .. .				1,337	1,271	1,294
Other apparel and attire .. .. .				2,908	3,539	4,238
Arms, explosives, military stores, etc. .. .. .				8,140	6,846	9,132
Bags and sacks .. .. .				10,380	8,691	8,666
Carpets and carpeting .. .. .				4,532	5,301	4,725
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers .. .. .				59,544	71,231	81,687
Cocoa and chocolate .. .. . '000 lb.	32,465	31,488	42,061	3,787	3,504	5,320
Cotton, raw .. .. . " "	37,735	42,543	56,663	5,272	5,786	7,797
Crockery, etc. .. .. .				3,295	3,704	3,629
Electrical machinery and appliances .. .. .				47,862	59,270	58,996
Fibres (excl. Cotton, raw) .. .. .				7,617	11,155	12,209
Fish—						
Fresh or preserved by cold process .. .. . '000 lb.	32,290	33,630	40,177	3,561	3,822	5,192
Preserved in airtight containers .. .. .	22,021	21,529	25,087	4,086	4,039	4,684
Glass and glassware .. .. .				7,928	9,543	9,515
Iron and steel—						
Pipes, tubes and fittings .. .. . cwt.	428,223	659,296	576,837	3,527	4,066	3,961
Plate and sheet .. .. .	1,179,620	1,585,840	2,052,360	6,710	7,746	9,666
Other .. .. .				10,166	11,348	16,229
Machines and machinery (except dynamo electrical)—						
Agricultural .. .. .				2,463	3,757	6,094
Metal-working .. .. .				11,678	18,676	17,767
Mining and metallurgical .. .. .				7,685	7,669	6,587
Motive power—						
Diesel engines .. .. .				3,011	4,382	4,269
Steam engines, turbines and parts .. .. .				2,389	3,200	5,645
Tractors and parts .. .. .				15,494	22,430	36,985
Other .. .. .				16,684	17,120	17,488
Office and accounting .. .. .				11,712	14,817	18,287
Textile working .. .. .				7,015	7,888	6,651
Other .. .. .				59,707	69,550	76,458
Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies and parts .. .. .				47,202	98,106	108,094
Musical instruments .. .. .				996	1,247	1,295
Oils—						
Linseed .. .. . '000 gals.	1,903	872	37	1,108	431	19
Olive .. .. . " "	1,466	1,206	1,040	1,461	1,573	1,142
Petroleum and shale—						
Crude(a) .. .. . mill. gals.	2,871	3,237	3,160	65,302	71,861	72,374
Kerosene .. .. . '000 gals.	97,413	98,074	72,357	5,020	5,242	3,911
Lubricating (mineral) .. .. .	46,179	59,104	48,213	6,453	8,113	6,608
Petroleum and shale spirit .. .. .	182,389	246,626	265,652	9,941	14,901	14,607
Residual and solar .. .. .	67,828	88,694	125,408	2,757	2,918	3,644
Paper, printing .. .. . '000 cwt.	483	365	318	16,815	19,869	22,704
wrapping .. .. .				2,621	2,157	1,800
Piece-goods—						
Cotton .. .. .				35,518	37,923	36,026
Silk and man-made fibre-yarn .. .. .				7,239	9,468	12,206
Woolen and containing wool .. .. .				1,455	1,926	1,825
All other piece-goods .. .. .				10,304	11,979	12,854
Plastics materials .. .. .				16,767	21,972	24,610
Rubber and rubber manufactures .. .. .				17,772	21,330	23,225
Stationery and paper manufactures .. .. .				20,166	23,723	24,217
Tea .. .. . '000 lb.	63,866	64,369	61,749	12,914	12,529	11,810
Timber, undressed, including logs(b) .. .. . '000 sup. ft.	264,171	320,148	371,373	12,238	14,059	17,257
Tobacco .. .. . '000 lb.	24,510	28,513	30,940	8,483	10,346	11,298
Yarns—						
Cotton .. .. .	5,410	4,771	2,829	2,198	1,906	1,185
Man-made fibres .. .. .	13,817	21,322	18,584	7,290	11,605	9,846
Woolen .. .. .	982	1,094	714	600	734	636
Other .. .. .	2,036	3,046	3,398	327	547	744
All other articles .. .. .				219,515	255,671	290,656
<b>Total Imports</b> .. .. .				<b>884,746</b>	<b>1,081,335</b>	<b>1,186,329</b>

(a) Includes once-run distillate.  
in super. feet.

(b) Excludes dunnage and undressed timber not measured



3. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

## EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE

Article	Quantity			Value (£A.'000. f.o.b.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Butter .. .. . tons	78,005	77,410	87,751	23,537	23,593	27,357
Cheese .. .. . "	22,377	25,938	27,827	5,203	6,094	6,759
Chemicals, drugs, fertilizers .. .. . "	..	..	..	8,776	10,040	12,484
Coal .. .. . tons	3,469,552	2,676,522	3,805,747	13,611	11,171	16,231
Copper .. .. . "	31,075	38,843	50,475	8,254	10,423	13,755
Fruit—						
Dried .. .. . "	67,394	63,856	66,748	10,357	9,552	10,523
Fresh, including frozen .. '000 bus.	9,515	9,224	10,953	13,363	14,984	16,578
Preserved in airtight containers .. tons	84,261	76,830	126,786	11,919	10,633	17,118
Gold .. .. . "	..	..	..	8,977	6,470	7,145
Grains and cereals—						
Barley .. .. . tons	701,681	230,411	396,335	14,954	5,229	9,149
Flour (wheaten), plain white .. tons(a)	579,274	523,862	684,628	17,397	15,695	21,119
Wheat .. .. . tons	5,441,667	4,070,653	6,796,194	142,446	108,452	181,009
Other .. .. . "	..	..	..	16,777	17,622	17,346
Hides and skins .. .. . "	..	..	..	32,044	36,710	45,590
Iron and steel .. .. . "	..	..	..	43,055	25,765	33,278
Lead, bullion .. .. . tons	46,461	78,076	83,332	4,183	6,197	8,789
Lead, pig .. .. . "	199,943	169,262	169,035	14,253	11,097	15,286
Machines and machinery (except dynamo, electrical) .. .. . "	..	..	..	10,316	13,560	17,504
Meats preserved by cold process—						
Beef and veal .. .. . tons	200,435	259,636	281,286	58,700	79,018	88,261
Lamb .. .. . "	16,696	25,274	18,574	2,624	5,181	3,859
Mutton .. .. . "	48,711	61,045	66,927	8,156	11,652	12,376
Other .. .. . "	..	..	..	6,760	6,954	7,503
Meats, tinned .. .. . tons	33,388	22,220	23,973	10,516	6,521	6,294
Milk and cream .. .. . '000 lb.	95,691	134,874	142,236	7,130	9,112	9,850
Ores and concentrates .. .. . tons	1,114,813	1,087,992	1,369,176	24,560	22,400	28,725
Petroleum and shale oils .. .. . "	..	..	..	21,535	23,421	19,312
Sugar (cane) .. .. . tons	843,537	1,145,966	1,116,190	33,895	45,521	78,256
Wool .. .. . '000 lb.	1,459,568	1,413,619	1,508,242	372,526	379,356	480,440
All other articles .. .. . "	..	..	..	104,900	120,486	151,561
<b>Total Exports (Australian Produce) ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,050,724</b>	<b>1,052,909</b>	<b>1,363,457</b>

(a) 2,000 lb.

A graph showing exports in principal commodity groups in each of the years 1953-54 to 1963-64 will be found on page 512.

4. Imports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.—The table hereunder shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Bullion and specie. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of "free" and "dutiable" goods.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, AND BULLION AND SPECIE:  
AUSTRALIA  
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)**

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and specie	Total imports
	Free goods	Dutiable goods	Total		
1959-60 ..	525,736	398,792	924,528	2,563	927,091
1960-61 ..	594,543	490,788	1,085,331	2,246	1,087,577
1961-62 ..	496,798	385,748	882,546	2,200	884,746
1962-63 ..	601,766	477,011	1,078,777	2,558	1,081,335
1963-64 ..	662,069	521,868	1,183,937	2,392	1,186,329

5. Exports of Merchandise, and Bullion and Specie.—The next table shows the value of exports from Australia during each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Bullion and specie. The exports of Australian produce and re-exports are shown separately.

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, AND BULLION AND SPECIE:  
AUSTRALIA  
(£A.'000 f.o.b.)**

Year	Merchandise			Bullion and specie			Total exports
	Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1959-60 ..	907,971	17,988	925,959	11,716	7	11,723	937,682
1960-61 ..	901,809	26,232	928,041	40,797	5	40,802	968,843
1961-62 ..	1,041,339	26,546	1,067,885	9,385	14	9,399	1,077,284
1962-63 ..	1,046,054	22,972	1,069,026	6,855	25	6,880	1,075,906
1963-64 ..	1,353,398	27,759	1,381,157	10,059	14	10,073	1,391,230

6. Ratios of Net Customs Revenue to Values of Merchandise Imported.—The following table shows the ratios of net customs revenue collected, including and excluding net primage, to values of merchandise imported during the years 1959-60 to 1963-64. The calculations are based on Australian currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports during the same period. For particulars of customs revenue collections see Chapter XXII. Public Finance.

**RATIOS OF NET CUSTOMS REVENUE COLLECTED TO VALUES OF  
MERCHANDISE IMPORTED: AUSTRALIA**

(Per cent.)

Ratio of—	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Net customs revenue collected (excluding net primage) to value of all merchandise imported .. .. .	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6
Net customs revenue collected plus net primage to value of all merchandise imported .. .. .	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8
Net customs revenue collected (excluding net primage) to value of dutiable goods only .. .. .	19.9	19.5	21.5	20.8	21.8

## § 13. Ships' and Aircraft Stores

The value of ships' and aircraft stores, which are excluded from the export figures, is shown in the following table for each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64, with separate figures for oils.

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

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Oils .. .. .	7,817	8,937	7,819	6,869	9,131
All stores (including oils) ..	12,413	14,205	13,324	12,937	14,935

In addition to oils, the principal items supplied to oversea ships and aircraft in 1963-64 were:—meats, £1,313,054; fruit and vegetables, £383,174; eggs, £188,596; butter, £131,121; sea food, £189,197; flour, £49,937; rice, £33,961; milk and cream, £31,519; ale, beer, wine, spirits, etc., £594,463; tobacco and cigarettes, £280,974.

## § 14. Movement of Bullion and Specie

1. Imports and Exports.—The following table shows the values of gold and silver bullion and specie, and of bronze specie, imported into, and exported from, Australia during each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64.

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

Item	Imports			Exports		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Gold—Bullion ..	2,148,395	2,430,793	2,290,705	8,976,094	6,432,988	7,144,690
Specie ..	..	43,771	7,624	732	37,125	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>2,148,395</i>	<i>2,474,564</i>	<i>2,298,329</i>	<i>8,976,826</i>	<i>6,470,113</i>	<i>7,144,690</i>
Silver—Bullion ..	41,663	60,057	72,308	313,159	134,742	2,640,661
Specie ..	9,518	22,456	20,403	108,150	253,687	285,821
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>51,181</i>	<i>82,513</i>	<i>92,711</i>	<i>421,309</i>	<i>388,429</i>	<i>2,926,482</i>
Bronze—Specie ..	6	272	1,042	854	21,853	1,875
Total— Australian pro- duce ..	..	..	..	9,385,581	6,855,460	10,058,648
Re-exports ..	..	..	..	13,408	24,935	14,399
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>2,199,582</b>	<b>2,557,349</b>	<b>2,392,082</b>	<b>9,398,989</b>	<b>6,880,395</b>	<b>10,073,047</b>

2. Imports and Exports, by Country.—The following table shows the imports and exports of bullion and specie from and to various countries during the year 1963–64.

VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BULLION AND SPECIE: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR CONSIGNMENT, 1963-64  
(£A. f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	Bullion	Specie	Total	Bullion	Specie	Total
<b>Commonwealth countries—</b>						
Australia (re-imported)	390	19,962	20,352	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	1,440	752	2,192	776,619	7,911	784,530
<b>Australian Territories—</b>						
Nauru .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,068	3,068
New Guinea ..	684,695	..	684,695	..	223,210	223,210
Norfolk Is. ..	..	..	..	..	670	670
Papua .. ..	77	..	77	..	27,140	27,140
Canada .. ..	147	120	267	..	..	..
Hong Kong ..	..	165	165	7,014,828	537	7,015,365
New Zealand ..	106,248	101	106,349	136,651	7,219	143,870
<b>Pacific Islands (British)—</b>						
Fiji .. ..	1,550,546	114	1,550,660	5,178	..	5,178
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	..	..	..	..	460	460
Solomon Is. ..	2,653	..	2,653	..	16,580	16,580
Singapore .. ..	..	..	..	..	485	485
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .. ..</b>	<b>2,346,196</b>	<b>21,214</b>	<b>2,367,410</b>	<b>7,933,276</b>	<b>287,280</b>	<b>8,220,556</b>
<b>Foreign countries—</b>						
Austria .. ..	11	200	211	..	..	..
Finland .. ..	..	100	100	..	..	..
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	4,403	866	5,269	..	..	..
Iraq .. ..	..	100	100	..	..	..
Israel .. ..	..	122	122	..	..	..
Italy .. ..	..	80	80	..	..	..
Liberia .. ..	..	25	25	..	..	..
Peru .. ..	..	4	4	..	..	..
South Africa ..	..	10	10	..	203	203
Switzerland ..	..	4,860	4,860	..	..	..
United States of America "For Orders" ..	12,403	1,488	13,891	5,547	213	5,760
	..	..	..	1,846,528	..	1,846,528
<b>Total, Foreign Countries</b>	<b>16,817</b>	<b>7,855</b>	<b>24,672</b>	<b>1,852,075</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,852,491</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>2,363,013</b>	<b>29,069</b>	<b>2,392,082</b>	<b>9,785,351</b>	<b>287,696</b>	<b>10,073,047</b>

### § 15. Imports of Merchandise According to Economic Classes

The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise into Australia during the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 classified according to economic classes of (i) purpose and (ii) degree of manufacture. The classification according to purpose for the years 1953–54 to 1963–64 is shown in graphical form on page 513.

## VALUES OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE: ECONOMIC CLASSES, AUSTRALIA

Economic class	Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)			Proportion of value of imports of merchandise (Per cent.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>PURPOSE</b>						
Producers' materials for use in—						
Building and construction ..	27,354	33,689	38,505	3.1	3.1	3.3
Rural industries ..	12,260	12,480	16,262	1.4	1.2	1.4
Manufacturing—						
Motor vehicle assembly(a) ..	48,746	95,934	104,271	5.5	8.9	8.8
Other(b) ..	346,275	411,210	450,508	39.3	38.1	38.1
<i>Total(b)</i> ..	<i>434,635</i>	<i>553,313</i>	<i>609,546</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Capital equipment(c)—						
Producers' equipment ..	169,987	206,929	235,705	19.4	19.2	19.9
Transport equipment—						
Complete road vehicles and assembled chassis ..	12,421	23,172	28,246	1.4	2.1	2.4
Railway equipment, vessels and civil aircraft ..	18,908	18,702	19,618	2.1	1.7	1.6
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>201,316</i>	<i>248,803</i>	<i>283,569</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>23.9</i>
Finished consumer goods—						
Food, beverages and tobacco ..	39,630	40,998	45,889	4.5	3.8	3.9
Clothing and accessories ..	6,319	7,269	8,367	0.7	0.7	0.7
All other(d) ..	134,504	156,328	157,740	15.2	14.5	13.3
<i>Total(d)</i> ..	<i>180,453</i>	<i>204,595</i>	<i>211,996</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>17.9</i>
Fuels and lubricants(e) ..	25,688	30,384	28,798	2.9	2.8	2.4
Auxiliary aids to production(f) ..	30,893	34,529	36,156	3.5	3.2	3.0
Munitions and war stores ..	9,561	7,153	13,872	1.0	0.7	1.2
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>882,546</b>	<b>1,078,777</b>	<b>1,183,937</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE(g)</b>						
Producers' materials—						
Crude ..	140,456	158,151	174,192	15.9	14.6	14.7
Simply transformed ..	67,041	88,350	94,014	7.6	8.2	7.9
Elaborately transformed ..	227,138	306,812	341,340	25.8	28.4	28.9
Finished consumer goods—						
Crude ..	8,793	9,389	12,765	0.9	0.9	1.1
Simply transformed ..	18,091	18,622	18,536	2.0	1.7	1.6
Elaborately transformed ..	153,569	176,584	180,695	17.4	16.4	15.3
Total Imports—						
Crude ..	149,249	167,540	186,957	16.9	15.5	15.8
Simply transformed ..	125,932	156,608	162,247	14.3	14.5	13.7
Elaborately transformed ..	607,365	754,629	834,733	68.8	70.0	70.5
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>882,546</b>	<b>1,078,777</b>	<b>1,183,937</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

## § 16. Exports According to Industries

1. **Classification.**—The following table provides an analysis of the total recorded value of Australian exports for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64. This analysis is designed to show fluctuations in the value of exports of Australian produce dissected according to the main industry of their origin, although any such classification is necessarily arbitrary in some respects.

## VALUES OF EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Value (£A.'000 f.o.b.)			Proportion of value of exports of Australian produce (excluding gold) (Per cent.)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>Agriculture, horticulture and viticulture—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	184,576	143,780	220,086	17.8	13.7	16.2
Processed .. ..	83,579	91,879	141,426	8.0	8.8	10.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>268,155</b>	<b>235,659</b>	<b>361,512</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	439,971	476,853	588,711	42.2	45.6	43.4
Processed .. ..	65,520	64,926	72,405	6.3	6.2	5.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>505,491</b>	<b>541,779</b>	<b>661,116</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>48.7</b>
<b>Dairy and farmyard—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	2,605	2,471	2,477	0.2	0.2	0.2
Processed .. ..	41,688	43,535	47,974	4.0	4.2	3.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>44,293</b>	<b>46,006</b>	<b>50,451</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Mines and quarries (other than gold)—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	36,882	31,935	41,056	3.6	3.1	3.0
Processed .. ..	39,460	41,039	54,813	3.8	3.9	4.1
<b>Total (a) .. ..</b>	<b>76,342</b>	<b>72,974</b>	<b>95,869</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Fisheries—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	6,858	6,629	7,329	0.6	0.6	0.6
Processed .. ..	761	359	518	0.1	0.1	0.0
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>7,847</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Forestry—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	607	427	514	0.1	0.1	0.0
Processed .. ..	3,296	2,863	2,742	0.3	0.2	0.2
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total, Primary Produce—</b>						
Unprocessed .. ..	671,499	662,095	860,173	64.5	63.3	63.4
Processed .. ..	234,304	244,601	319,878	22.5	23.4	23.6
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>905,803</b>	<b>906,696</b>	<b>1,180,051</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>
<b>Manufactures .. ..</b>	<b>102,052</b>	<b>102,088</b>	<b>139,806</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Refined petroleum oils .. ..</b>	<b>21,537</b>	<b>23,391</b>	<b>19,313</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Unclassified .. ..</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>14,282</b>	<b>17,142</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total, Australian Produce (excluding Gold) .. ..</b>	<b>1,041,748</b>	<b>1,046,457</b>	<b>1,356,312</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Re-exports (excluding Gold) .. ..</b>	<b>26,559</b>	<b>22,979</b>	<b>27,773</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Gold exports .. ..</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>7,145</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total Recorded Value of Exports .. ..</b>	<b>1,077,284</b>	<b>1,075,906</b>	<b>1,391,230</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

2. **Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.**—In the year 1963–64 Australian produce (other than gold) exported amounted to approximately £1,356 million. Of this, £1,180 million or 87 per cent. was mainly produce of primary industries, comprising £860 million of unprocessed produce and £320 million of goods which had been processed in some degree before export. The values of the principal individual items of processed Australian primary produce exported were:—raw sugar, £78,256,000; flour, etc., £21,119,000; canned fruit, £17,118,000; dried fruit, £10,530,000; wool (scoured, tops, etc.), £50,729,000; canned meats, £6,295,000; butter, £27,357,000; milk (condensed, dried, etc.), £9,850,000; pig lead, £15,286,000; lead bullion, £8,789,000; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £8,833,000; copper ingots, £7,407,000; and undressed timber, £2,158,000.

The value of manufactures exported as classified on page 526 was £140 million, approximately 10 per cent. of Australian produce (other than gold) exported in 1963–64. The values of principal individual items here included were:—manufactures of metal, £62,210,000; implements and machinery, £17,504,000; drugs and chemicals, £10,174,000; and paper and stationery, £5,860,000.

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

Refined petroleum oils exported are shown separately, as they consist of imported crude oils refined in Australia and re-exported in the refined form. The values of principal individual items shown as “unclassified” in 1963–64 were:—individual consignments of less than £50 in value, £6,306,000; and military equipment and stores and supplies for Australian projects overseas, £2,415,000.

## § 17. External Trade of Australia and other Countries

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

2. **“Special Trade” of Various Countries.**—In the following table, the figures, which are expressed in Australian currency, relate as nearly as possible to imports cleared for home consumption in the various countries specified and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The countries listed below are not necessarily all the important trading countries of the world, but those important countries for which comparable statistics are available. Information for countries other than Australia has been extracted from publications of the United Nations.

VALUES OF IMPORTS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (MERCHANDISE ONLY (a)): VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1963

Country	Imports cleared c.i.f.	Exports f.o.b.	Total	Trade per head of population		
				Imports cleared	Exports	Total
	£A. m.	£A. m.	£A. m.	£A.	£A.	£A.
United States of America	(b) 7,635.7	10,253.1	17,888.8	40.3	54.1	94.4
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	5,812.1	6,525.4	12,337.5	104.8	117.7	222.5
United Kingdom ..	(c) 5,857.1	5,095.5	10,952.6	108.9	94.7	203.6
France ..	3,896.0	3,609.4	7,505.4	81.4	75.4	156.8
Italy ..	3,365.6	2,253.1	5,618.7	66.7	44.7	111.4
Canada ..	(b) 2,708.5	2,882.6	5,591.1	143.1	152.3	295.4
Japan ..	(d) 3,008.5	2,432.1	5,440.6	31.4	25.4	56.8
Netherlands ..	2,663.8	2,215.2	4,879.0	222.6	185.1	407.7
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	2,272.3	2,160.3	4,432.6	236.3	224.7	461.0
Sweden ..	(d) 1,512.9	1,429.5	2,942.4	199.0	188.0	387.0
Switzerland ..	1,453.1	1,078.1	2,531.2	250.1	185.6	435.7
Australia (e) ..	(b) 1,158.6	1,356.3	2,514.9	105.1	123.0	228.1
Denmark ..	(d) 950.0	849.6	1,799.6	202.8	181.4	384.2
Austria ..	747.8	592.0	1,339.8	104.3	82.5	186.8
Norway ..	812.9	479.0	1,291.9	221.7	130.6	352.3
Spain ..	867.0	322.3	1,189.3	27.9	10.4	38.3
Finland ..	539.7	511.2	1,050.9	118.7	112.5	231.2
Chile ..	284.4	242.0	526.4	34.6	29.4	64.0
Greece ..	358.9	129.5	488.4	42.3	15.3	57.6
Portugal ..	294.6	186.2	480.8	32.6	20.6	53.2
Turkey ..	308.0	164.3	472.3	10.2	5.4	15.6

(a) Includes silver. (b) f.o.b. (c) Covers goods imported less goods re-exported. (d) Covers goods imported as distinct from goods cleared for home consumption. (e) Year ended June, 1963.

### § 18. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record oversea trade in calendar years, the following table has been compiled to show Australian imports and exports for each of the calendar years 1960 to 1964.

#### VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE IN CALENDAR YEARS: AUSTRALIA

(£A.'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and specie		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1960 ..	1,056,842	874,585	2,389	40,577	1,059,231	915,162
1961 ..	934,333	1,036,950	2,331	17,753	936,664	1,054,703
1962 ..	1,009,594	1,046,550	2,224	5,367	1,011,818	1,051,917
1963 ..	1,106,304	1,243,828	3,328	8,673	1,109,632	1,252,501
1964 p ..	1,327,188	1,356,185	2,355	9,727	1,329,523	1,365,912

### § 19. Excise

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on oversea trade, the rate of excise duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover, as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Customs and Excise, it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of customs and excise revenue are shown in Chapter XXII. Public Finance. The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc., on which excise duty was paid in Australia during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.



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

Article	1962-63	1963-64	Article	1962-63	1963-64
	'000 gallons	'000 gallons		'000 lb.	'000 lb.
Beer .. .. .	238,918	251,715	Cigarettes—machine-made	44,007	45,835
	'000 proof gallons	'000 proof gallons	Petrol—	'000 gallons	'000 gallons
Spirits—			Aviation petrol (by-law)	6,311	6,321
Brandy .. .. .	883	928	Aviation petrol (non by-law)	578	495
Gin .. .. .	359	364	Petrol, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,224,793	1,361,820
Whisky .. .. .	324	354	Total Petrol .. .. .	1,231,682	1,368,636
Rum .. .. .	529	576	Aviation turbine fuel .. .. .	30,963	40,481
Liqueurs .. .. .	62	66	Diesel fuel .. .. .	51,682	76,661
Other .. .. .	65	81	Playing cards .. .. .	doz. packs 98,094	doz. packs 104,132
Total, Spirits (Potable) .. .. .	2,222	2,369		60 papers or tubes '000	60 papers or tubes '000
Spirits for—			Cigarette papers and tubes	78,320	69,466
Fortifying wine .. .. .	2,218	2,247		8,640 matches	8,640 matches
Industrial or scientific purposes .. .. .	296	319	Matches .. .. .	3,468	3,521
Manufacture of—			Coal .. .. .	'000 tons 16,807	'000 tons 17,556
Essences .. .. .	109	111		'000 doz. containers (a) 2,503	'000 doz. containers (a) 2,503
Scents and toilet preparations .. .. .	95	106	Canned fruit .. .. .		
Vinegar .. .. .	215	238	Cathode ray tubes .. .. .	'000 351	'000 327
Tobacco .. .. .	'000 lb. 11,493	'000 lb. 10,198			
Cigars .. .. .	149	167			

(a) Operative from 30th October, 1963.

## § 20. Balance of Payments

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

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

The form in which the Australian estimates are presented follows the pattern originally adopted by the International Monetary Fund. In this presentation, a basic distinction is drawn between "current account" transactions and "capital account" transactions. Current account transactions are defined as those which involve changes in the ownership of goods or the rendering of services between residents of Australia and the rest of the world. They include such important items as exports, imports, shipping freights, dividends, profits and interest, travel and government expenditure. The current account also includes transfers in the form of personal gifts and government gifts of technical assistance, for which there is no consideration. Capital account transactions are defined

as those which involve claims to money and titles to investments between residents of one country and those of another country. Details are shown according to whether the items with which transactions are concerned are classified as assets or liabilities. For practical purposes, items are also broadly divisible into investment items (including oversea investment in companies in Australia and government loans), certain financing transactions, and monetary movements (including transactions with the International Monetary Fund and changes in the level of international reserves).

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

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

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

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

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

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Exports f.o.b.(a) .. ..	1,066.8	1,065.1	1,371.9
2. Imports f.o.b.(a) .. ..	856.7	1,034.3	1,117.0
<i>Balance of Trade</i> .. ..	<u>210.1</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>254.9</u>
<b>Invisible Credits—</b>			
3. Gold production .. ..	16.1	15.9	14.4
4. Transportation—			
Expenditure of oversea carriers	70.6	74.1	83.6
Australian carriers .. ..	10.5	11.9	14.9
	81.1	86.0	98.5
5. Travel .. ..	15.6	14.5	17.8
6. Property income—			
Undistributed income .. ..	4.4	4.4	6.6
Royalties and copyrights .. ..	0.9	1.0	1.4
Other .. ..	34.5	32.5	38.5
	39.8	37.9	46.5
7. Government—			
Australian Government receipts	11.8	11.8	15.4
Foreign government expenditure	10.5	11.8	15.7
	22.3	23.6	31.1
8. Miscellaneous—			
Business expenses .. ..	7.2	8.5	10.5
Other .. ..	6.8	9.4	11.1
9. Donations, etc.—	14.0	17.9	21.6
Immigrants' funds .. ..	25.1	27.8	40.3
Other .. ..	10.7	11.2	16.2
	35.8	39.0	56.5
<i>Total Invisible Credits</i> .. ..	<u>224.7</u>	<u>234.8</u>	<u>286.4</u>
<b>Invisible Debits—</b>			
10. Transportation(b)—			
Freight .. ..	102.0	117.0	128.0
Other .. ..	37.1	37.8	41.7
	139.1	154.8	169.7
11. Travel .. ..	40.8	45.0	50.9
12. Property income—			
Public authority interest .. ..	32.0	33.0	35.0
Direct investment .. ..	56.5	62.6	56.3
Undistributed income .. ..	33.0	54.2	66.3
Royalties and copyrights .. ..	15.2	16.2	19.9
Other .. ..	11.7	15.2	16.6
	148.4	181.2	194.1
13. Government—			
Defence .. ..	9.7	9.7	10.0
Other .. ..	17.5	18.2	23.8
	27.2	27.9	33.8 ]
14. Miscellaneous—			
Business expenses .. ..	11.1	6.2	7.1
Other .. ..	14.6	20.7	26.2
15. Donations, etc.—	25.7	26.9	33.3
Government—			
Papua and New Guinea .. ..	22.0	25.4	32.3
Other foreign aid .. ..	4.5	7.3	5.4
Private .. ..	26.5	30.1	34.5
	53.0	62.8	72.2
<i>Total Invisible Debits</i> .. ..	<u>434.2</u>	<u>498.6</u>	<u>554.0</u>
<b>Balance on Current Account</b> .. ..	<u>0.6</u>	<u>-233.0</u>	<u>-12.7</u>

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect both coverage and valuation. (b) Total freight and insurance on imports, whether payable overseas or in Australia, is estimated at £113 million in 1961-62, £129 million in 1962-63 and £140 million in 1963-64.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes deficit.

3. Capital Account.—The capital account shows net movements in assets and liabilities.

**BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT**

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>CHANGES IN ASSETS</b>			
1. International reserves .. ..	10.4	64.9	228.0
2. International Monetary Fund .. ..	..	..	..
3. Other international financial agencies .. ..	1.7	1.7	1.7
4. Other government .. ..	-2.8	6.5	34.3
5. Marketing authorities .. ..	32.9	-5.1	-15.1
6. Portfolio investment .. ..	-2.2	-2.8	-3.8
7. Direct investment—			
Branches—			
Unremitted profits .. ..	0.5	0.2	-0.1
Other .. ..	3.5	-2.2	1.0
Subsidiaries—			
Undistributed profits .. ..	3.9	4.2	6.7
Other .. ..	1.8	3.6	-3.6
	9.7	5.8	4.0
8. Life insurance .. ..	-0.4	0.1	2.2
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>49.3</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>251.3</i>
<b>CHANGES IN LIABILITIES</b>			
9. Government loans—			
International Bank for Recon- struction and Development .. ..	-7.9	5.9	3.3
Other central government .. ..	14.9	43.4	7.9
Local government and semi- governmental .. ..	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2
Discounts, etc. .. ..	-0.4	-1.4	-0.4
	6.4	46.7	10.6
10. International Monetary Fund .. ..	-78.8	-11.5	..
11. Other international financial agencies .. ..	-1.2	-2.3	-2.4
12. Foreign banks .. ..	0.3	2.6	-1.4
13. Portfolio investment—			
Government securities .. ..	-1.5	-4.9	-1.3
Companies, etc. .. ..	37.9	42.2	17.0
	36.4	37.3	15.7
14. Direct investment—			
Branches—			
Unremitted profits .. ..	4.4	8.2	9.8
Other .. ..	22.6	3.1	18.4
Subsidiaries—			
Undistributed profits .. ..	28.6	46.0	56.5
Other .. ..	55.4	123.0	113.3
	111.0	180.3	198.0
15. Balancing item .. ..	-25.4	51.0	43.5
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>48.7</i>	<i>304.1</i>	<i>264.0</i>
<b>Balance on Capital Account</b> .. ..	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>

On the assets side, the most important item is Australia's holdings of monetary gold and foreign exchange, usually referred to as international reserves. On the liabilities side, the most important items are government loans, I.M.F. transactions and private investment in Australian companies.

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

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

The balancing item includes errors and omissions and timing differences, referred to on page 530.

4. Balance of Payments on Current Account, by Major Groups of Countries.—Estimates are also made of Australia's current account transactions with the following groups of countries (see p. 504 for countries included in the several groups).

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

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>EXPORTS f.o.b.(a)—</b>			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom .. .. .	216.3	209.6	260.9
Other .. .. .	191.5	200.2	232.8
Non-sterling—			
North America .. .. .	124.2	150.8	163.8
European Economic Community ..	181.0	165.9	213.2
European Free Trade Association(b)	10.9	11.5	13.6
Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc. .. .. .	93.9	93.1	161.1
Other .. .. .	249.0	234.0	326.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,066.8</b>	<b>1,065.1</b>	<b>1,371.9</b>
<b>IMPORTS f.o.b.(a)—</b>			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom .. .. .	249.1	320.3	307.9
Other .. .. .	122.7	136.1	147.3
Non-sterling—			
North America .. .. .	210.9	258.0	294.8
European Economic Community ..	93.2	110.7	124.3
European Free Trade Association(b)	45.0	47.6	54.4
Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc. .. .. .	8.7	10.7	14.6
Other .. .. .	127.1	150.9	173.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>856.7</b>	<b>1,034.3</b>	<b>1,117.0</b>
<b>INVISIBLES (NET)—</b>			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom .. .. .	-60.5	-82.8	-74.5
Other .. .. .	-40.2	-49.2	-51.5
Non-sterling—			
North America .. .. .	-81.7	-96.4	-103.9
European Economic Community ..	-14.0	-20.7	-20.5
European Free Trade Association(b)	2.7	3.8	7.0
Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc. .. .. .	-1.1	-1.2	-0.8
Other .. .. .	-22.3	-25.4	-28.5
International agencies .. .. .	-8.5	-7.8	-9.3
Gold production .. .. .	16.1	15.9	14.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>-209.5</b>	<b>-263.8</b>	<b>-267.6</b>

For footnotes, see next page.

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

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<b>BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT—</b>			
Sterling—			
United Kingdom .. .. .	-93.3	-193.5	-121.5
Other .. .. .	28.6	14.9	34.0
Non-sterling—			
North America .. .. .	-168.4	-203.6	-234.9
European Economic Community ..	73.8	34.5	68.4
European Free Trade Association(b)	-31.4	-32.3	-33.8
Eastern Europe, China (Mainland), etc. .. .. .	84.1	81.2	145.7
Other .. .. .	99.6	57.7	124.3
International agencies .. .. .	-8.5	-7.8	-9.3
Gold production .. .. .	16.1	15.9	14.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-233.0</b>	<b>-12.7</b>

(a) The amounts shown represent the recorded trade figures as shown on pages 504-5 adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect both coverage and valuation. (b) Other than the United Kingdom.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes deficit.

5. International Reserves.—The following table shows the net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

## INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

(£ million)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Gold .. .. .	79.2	89.3	97.3
Foreign exchange .. .. .	482.0	536.8	756.8
<b>Total at end of period .. .. .</b>	<b>561.2</b>	<b>626.1</b>	<b>854.1</b>
Change during period .. .. .	+10.4	+64.9	+228.0