

## CHAPTER 24

### OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

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

### OVERSEAS TRADE

#### Constitutional provisions and legislation

##### Constitutional provisions

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

##### Commonwealth Government Legislation

Commonwealth Government legislation affecting overseas trade includes the *Customs Act* 1901, the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975. The *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 provides the statutory authority for imposing the actual rates of duty operative from time to time, while the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading.

##### The Customs Tariff

The first *Australian Customs Tariff* was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The *Australian Customs Tariff* has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from countries of the Commonwealth and certain developing countries. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present tariff provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the 'Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature' (formerly known as the 'Brussels Nomenclature') which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950. The *Australian Customs Tariff* has been based on the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature since 1 July 1965.

**Preferential rates.** Preferential rates apply to certain goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland (terminating on 30 June 1981), Canada, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and of certain specified developing and declared preference countries provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

Details of the rules covering the application of preferential rates may be found by reference to Sections 151 and 151A of the *Customs Act* 1901.

A full list of developing and declared preference countries and goods excluded from the special rates of duty normally applicable, in the case of developing countries, is given in the *Australian Customs Tariff*.

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

**By-law provisions.** Customs By-laws and Ministerial Determinations are legal instruments, made in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Act* 1901, to authorise admission of imported goods at rates of duty lower than those normally applicable. The rates of duty that apply where concessional entry has been granted are contained in the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 and are normally identified by the words 'as prescribed by by-law'. The most frequently used by-law provision is Item 19 in Schedule 2 to the *Customs Tariff Act* 1966 which allows admission of goods at concessional rates, 'being goods a suitable equivalent of which that is the produce or manufacture of Australia is not reasonably available'. Normally, by-laws identify goods by general description, have neither quantity nor time

limitations and may be used by any importer. Ministerial Determinations may be either in that form or, if it is necessary to limit the availability of concessions to ensure that the tariff protection accorded to local industry is maintained, be restricted in some way, e.g. quantity or time limitations. By-laws and notices of the making of Ministerial Determinations are published in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette.

*Anti-Dumping duties.* The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry.

For details on the calculation of dumping duty see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* and the publication "Facts about the Australian Dumping Law" which is available from the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

#### **Import controls**

Import controls, by global tariff quotas or import licensing, are introduced to assist local industry following inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission and the Temporary Assistance Authority. At present, the textile, apparel, footwear and motor vehicle industries are assisted by import control. Import licensing firmly limits import quantities, provides for penal and seizure action and may be selectively applied to particular goods or countries. As such, it differs from global tariff quotas which allow imports up to a predetermined level, above which additional duties may be imposed. At present, some 60 commodities or groups of commodities are subject to import controls. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Edmund Barton Building, Barton, A.C.T. 2600.

#### **Export controls and incentives**

*Export restrictions.* Section 112 of the *Customs Act 1901* provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the exportation of goods from Australia and that this power may be exercised by: (a) prohibiting the exportation of goods absolutely; (b) prohibiting the exportation of goods to a specified place; and (c) prohibiting the exportation of goods unless prescribed conditions or restrictions are complied with. Goods subject to this export control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

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

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

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

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

*Export education.* A national export consciousness program entitled the "Export Now" campaign was launched by the Prime Minister in February 1979. The campaign, which is managed by the Department of Trade and Resources in close association with the Trade Development Council, will

run for three years. It aims to increase the awareness of industry and of the community at large, of the economic benefits to be obtained from increasing Australia's exports and to inform exporters of the range of assistance available to them from the Government.

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

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

### **Trade descriptions**

*The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905.* This Act, administered by the Bureau of Customs of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, gives power to require the application of a proper trade description to certain prescribed goods imported into or exported from Australia. Goods which must bear a prescribed trade description upon importation into Australia are specified in the Commerce (Imports) Regulations. As regards exports from Australia, marking requirements are prescribed in regulations issued under the Act and in relation to specified export commodities.

## **Government authorities**

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

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

### **Australian Overseas Projects Corporation**

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established by the *Australian Overseas Projects Corporation Act* No. 105 of 1978 with the aim of assisting Australian consultancy and construction firms in securing contracts overseas. Its prime function is to act as a catalyst in the formation of consortia for these projects which, by their nature, are too large or too diverse in scope, to be handled by a single company. On request from private enterprise it can also act as the prime contractor in projects where an Australian Government interest in a consortium is of assistance in securing work. The Corporation can also act as a channel to make expertise located in Government and semi-Government Departments and Authorities available for use by Australian firms.

### **Trade Missions**

Since 1954 the Commonwealth Government has sent trade missions abroad as part of its trade promotion program. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use:

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

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

Up to the end of September 1980, Australia had sent overseas 176 trade and survey missions.

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

For many years Australia has organised or participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions and displays throughout the world.

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

## Trade relations

### Multilateral—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a multilateral treaty which provides the main framework of rules for the conduct of world trade. It also provides a forum in which countries can discuss and seek to overcome their trade problems as well as negotiate to enlarge world trading opportunities. The aim of the GATT is to liberalise world trade and place it on a secure basis, thereby contributing to economic growth and development.

The GATT entered into force in January 1948 with Australia being an original signatory. Since that date GATT membership has expanded to 85 countries, with a further 32 countries applying its rules on a *de facto* basis.

Seven rounds of multilateral negotiations to liberalise world trade have been held under the GATT, the most recent of which was the Tokyo Round (1975-1979). Concessions negotiated by member countries are incorporated in their "Schedules of Concessions" which form an integral part of each country's obligations under the GATT. These concessions generally involve commitments not to increase tariffs on specific products above specified levels. The Tokyo Round negotiations also resulted in a number of agreements on non-tariff measures which clarified and expanded the existing rules of the GATT. These agreements included codes of conduct on subsidies and countervailing duties, government procurement, customs valuation, standards, import licensing, anti-dumping, trade in civil aircraft and a group of texts under the heading "Framework for the Conduct of International Trade". The latter includes texts which deal with reciprocity, more favourable treatment and fuller participation for developing countries, trade measures for balance of payments purposes, safeguard action for development purposes, consultation, dispute settlement and surveillance. There are also arrangements relating to bovine meat and dairy products.

All major developed countries have acceded or intend to accede to most of these agreements and Australia has already acceded or intends to accede to those on customs valuation, anti-dumping, import licensing, the Framework texts and the arrangements on bovine meat and dairy products. Decisions have been deferred on standards and subsidies and countervailing duties.

An important aspect of the GATT's work is to oversee the application of the trade rules established under its auspices. The main features of the General Agreement are:

- trade without discrimination; the guarantee of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment to all Contracting Parties
- agreement on commercial policy rules for international trade, including restrictions on the use of subsidies and quantitative restrictions
- provision of mechanism for consultations and dispute settlement
- safeguard, or emergency protection, provisions, enabling countries to apply temporary measures to industries seriously threatened by imports
- special recognition of the needs and capabilities of developing countries.

The highest body of GATT is the Session of Contracting Parties which usually meets annually. GATT decisions are generally arrived at by consensus, rather than vote, though two-thirds majority votes are required for the granting of "waivers", (authorisations for members to depart from specific GATT obligations). Between Sessions of the contracting parties the Council of Representatives is authorised to act on both routine and urgent matters. The Council meets about six times a year.

In 1975 a Consultative Group of 18 comprising high level officials from key member countries was established to operate essentially as an executive steering group to assist GATT members carry out some of their major responsibilities more effectively.

The Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) reflects the GATT's increased focus on the problem of developing countries and has the duty of following all activities of GATT to ensure that problems of concern to developing countries are given priority attention. The CTD was formed after the introduction, in 1965, of Part IV of GATT which embodies commitments to individual and joint action by Contracting Parties, aimed at ensuring that the developing countries can increasingly find the means to raise living standards and promote rapid economic development through increased

participation in international trade. This commitment has been elaborated by the Framework agreement enabling differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries, as a permanent legal feature of the world trading system.

A number of other committees have also been established to supervise implementation of the Tokyo Round agreements, examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions for balance of payments purposes, the agreement on textiles, anti-dumping practices and financial/administrative questions. Working parties are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession, verification that agreements concluded by members are in conformity with GATT and to investigate disputes.

The developed country contracting parties to the GATT have introduced tariff preferences for developing country products under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

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

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

In 1978-79 import clearances from developing countries totalled \$2,880 million of which \$2,055 million (71%) was eligible for duty-free entry at General or preferential rates. A further \$359 million (13%) was dutiable at preferential rates and only \$466 million (16%) was excluded from preference and dutiable at General Tariff rates.

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

Proposals for the addition or withdrawal of products from the system are referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report within 45 days. This procedure gives all interested parties the opportunity to submit their views in evidence to a public inquiry.

#### **Market advisory services**

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

#### **Bilateral arrangements**

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

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

In recent years, Australia has suffered a large and growing trade deficit with the EEC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. Since 1977 Ministerial and high level officials' discussions between Australia and the EEC have been directed towards correcting this situation. In May 1979 a bilateral settlement with the EEC was concluded within the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which provides certain Australian agricultural exports, particularly beef and cheese, with valuable new openings and guaranteed levels of access in EEC markets. While the bilateral settlement does not eliminate all of the problems which affect Australia's trading relationship with the EEC, it represents an important beginning. In areas such as EEC export subsidies, where serious problems still exist,

Australia will continue to seek a limitation on the level of those subsidies particularly when they operate to the disadvantage of Australian exports in our traditional markets. Greater co-operation has also been sought from the EEC in international commodity stabilisation especially in respect of sugar.

While agriculture remains the dominating feature of the bilateral relationship, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as a supplier of a wide range of minerals and energy resources and in attracting increased European investment to resource based development projects in Australia.

*U.S.A.*—Formal trading relations with the U.S. are governed by common membership of the GATT and there is also extensive contact on trading issues between Governments.

## Trade agreements

### Asia

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

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

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

*Philippines*—signed 1965. Provides, inter alia, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; established a Joint Commission and encourages Australian investment and joint ventures in the Philippines. The Agreement came into force in May 1979.

*Thailand*—signed 1979. Provides, inter alia, for strengthening and diversification of bilateral trade; supports trading arrangements among ASEAN countries; supports international commodity agreements; encourages economic, commercial and industrial co-operation, including investment in Joint Ventures. Provides for a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually or as required.

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

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

*Malaysia*—signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

## Pacific

*New Zealand*—The New Zealand–Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed in 1965 came into force on 1 January 1966 and formally established a free trade area between Australia and New Zealand. However, complete free trade was not thereby achieved. The Agreement provides only for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for additions to the free trade schedule. It also provides in respect of non-scheduled goods, for the two governments to agree on special measures (including the remission or reduction of duties) beneficial to the trade and development of each country.

The 1933 Agreement continues in effect as part of the Free Trade Agreement except as superseded or modified by it. Following the termination in early 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an interim arrangement on tariffs and tariff preferences on 7 May 1973. This has been replaced by a new Agreement which came into effect on 1 December 1977 and allows for the continuation of the contractual right of both countries to margins of preferences in each others' markets.

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

## Americas

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

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

## Europe

*East Europe*—The development of Australia's trade relations with the countries of East Europe began as part of a policy of market diversification away from West Europe in the mid 1960s.

Formal trade agreements Australia has signed with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria (all in 1974), Romania (in 1975) and Poland (in 1978—supplementary to the earlier 1966 Agreement) are broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the Trade Agreements with Hungary, Poland, and Romania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products.

There are provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial trade and technical representations, groups and delegations.

In addition, the Agreements with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria provide for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other.

The Agreement with the U.S.S.R. (signed 1965) provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports and recognised the preferential agreements of both countries. A supplementary Agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic Relations was signed in 1973 and provides, inter alia, for encouragement and facilitation of trade between the two countries; encouragement of industrial and technical co-operation; support for international commodity agreements; and established a Mixed Commission to provide a forum for regular consultations on measures to develop bilateral trade and on bilateral trade problems, and to further the aims of the Agreement.

Mixed Commissions are also established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems. Other Bilateral Trade

Agreements are in force with Yugoslavia, signed 1970, Czechoslovakia, signed 1972. A protocol (to the Trade Agreement with the German Democratic Republic) on Industrial and Technical Co-operation was signed in Berlin in 1977.

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

### **Middle East**

*Bahrain*—The Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in May 1979. The Agreement expresses the intention of the two Governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations by the establishment of a Joint Committee, the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries, and encouraging the exchange of technology and technical expertise between commercial enterprises.

*Iraq*—The Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980. The Agreement provides, inter alia, for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment between Australia and Iraq, encouragement to the negotiation of commercial contracts between relevant organisations and commercial enterprises and the establishment of a Joint Governmental Commission.

*Saudi Arabia*—The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation was signed in March 1980 and provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in each country, encouraging the exchange of scientific and technological research, and the establishment of a Joint Commission.

*Iran*—signed 1974. The Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify trade and encourage industrial and technical co-operation; declares the support of both governments for the principle of long-term contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries; incorporates schedules of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other; and provides that payments in relation to trade will be in convertible currency. The Agreement also established a committee of representatives to further the aims of the Agreement.

### **Others**

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

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

## **Trade services**

### **Trade Commissioner Service**

The stimulation of interest abroad in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent part. A brief account of the establishment and growth of the Trade Commissioner Service before the 1939-45 War is available in Year Book No. 51, page 496. Since the War the service has increased steadily; by late 1980 there was an establishment of 171 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and at 55 posts in 46 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for providing commercial intelligence in their territories in the fields of manufactured goods, rural commodities, resources, energy and technical and allied services. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include; surveying market prospects; advising on selling and advertising methods; arranging introductions with buyers and agents; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms; advising and assisting business visitors; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services and helping to attract desirable investment.

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

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners and Trainee Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the public service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner and Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers are promoted to higher grades or to Trade Commissioner



as experience and performance warrant. In the majority of posts the Trade Commissioner is supported by an Assistant Trade Commissioner and, in many cases, also by another Trade Commissioner.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Australian Standard Commodity Classification**

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

The ASCC manual (1207.0 and 1208.0) links production, import and export items at their most detailed level of comparability in the form of standard (ASCC) commodity items. In a large number of cases, however, due to the differences between production, import and export items, comparability is only achieved at fairly broad aggregate levels. In the ASCC, commodities are grouped under industries (as defined in the Australia Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)) in which they are typically produced.

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

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

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

### **Trade representation in Australia**

Details of Trade Representatives in Australia are available from the Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

## **Collection and presentation of statistics**

### **Source of data**

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

### Scope of the statistics

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

*Exports of Australian produce* are goods, materials or articles which have been produced, manufactured or partly manufactured in Australia, except goods which were originally imported and have undergone only repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged.

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

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

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

The following are excluded from overseas trade statistics:

- (a) direct transit trade, i.e., goods being transhipped or moved through Australia for purposes of transport only;
- (b) bunkers and stores supplied to foreign owned vessels and aircraft prior to departure overseas (these are shown separately as *ships' stores* statistics on page 644);
- (c) migrants' and passengers' effects exported or imported; and parcels post exports and imports of small value, for which customs entries are not required;
- (d) certain materials under intergovernmental agreements for defence and similar projects for which customs entries are not required;
- (e) vessels and aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods between Australia and other countries;
- (f) vessels and aircraft purchased for use on overseas routes and any subsequent sales made of such vessels and aircraft;
- (g) fish and other sea products landed in Australia or abroad directly from the high seas by Australian vessels.
- (h) entries lodged on informal clearance documents (ICD) for values not exceeding \$250.

### State

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

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

### Statistical period

*Exports.* Exports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are both finalised by the Bureau of Customs and passed to the ABS for further processing. Regular exporters or their agents may provide details of their export shipments on a periodic rather than an individual shipment basis by submitting weekly or monthly returns. These 'periodic returns' must be submitted to the Bureau of Customs within seven days of the period in question covering all shipments during that period. All other exporters are required to report each individual shipment prior to the ship's departure. Approximately 90% of monthly export values are recorded on periodic returns. The statistical month for Customs outports (generally ports other than those at which the main Customs Office in each State is located) closes on the twenty-first of each month, whereas for mainports the statistical month is the cal-

endar month. Because of these factors export statistics for a particular month do not necessarily represent all of the commodities actually exported during that month. Analysis of past data has shown that in aggregate approximately 55% of export trade by value for a particular month reflects actual shipments during that month, 40% by value was actually exported during the previous month with the remaining 5% by value exported in earlier months. For individual commodities the percentage by value representing actual exports in a month may vary considerably.

**Imports.** Imports are recorded statistically in the calendar month in which the import entries were both finalised by the Bureau of Customs and passed to the ABS for further processing. Normally this is within a few days of discharge of cargo. However, import entries may be lodged early using the check-to-arrive system or may be delayed because of various validation checks before being passed on to the ABS. Because of this import statistics for a particular month do not necessarily represent entries lodged or commodities actually imported during the month in question. Analysis of past data has shown that in aggregate approximately 70% of import trade by value recorded for a particular month was actually imported during that month, 25% was actually imported during the previous month with the remaining 5% being imported in earlier months. For individual commodities the percentage by value representing actual imports in a month may vary considerably.

### Valuation

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

**Imports.** The recorded value is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, Australia adopted the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to the place of introduction in Australia, are excluded). The value for duty is based on the normal price i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. In practice, the basis for valuation is generally taken to be the invoice price subject to certain safeguards and adjustments where necessary. Because of the change in the basis of valuation the recorded imports figures for 1976-77 are not comparable with previous years. For details of the method of valuation used prior to 1 July 1976, see Year Book No. 61, page 330.

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

### Quantity data

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

### Merchandise and non-merchandise trade

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

### Excess of exports or imports

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

**Country**

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

**Commodity classification**

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

Because of the changes to the AECC and AICC between 1977-78 and 1978-79, it has not been possible to derive exactly comparable figures for periods prior to 1 July 1978 and footnote (a) in the table on page 633 indicates where these statistics have been estimated.

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

The following table shows the total trade of Australia with overseas countries from 1974-75 to 1979-80. For details relating to years prior to 1973-74, see Year Book No. 61, page 333.

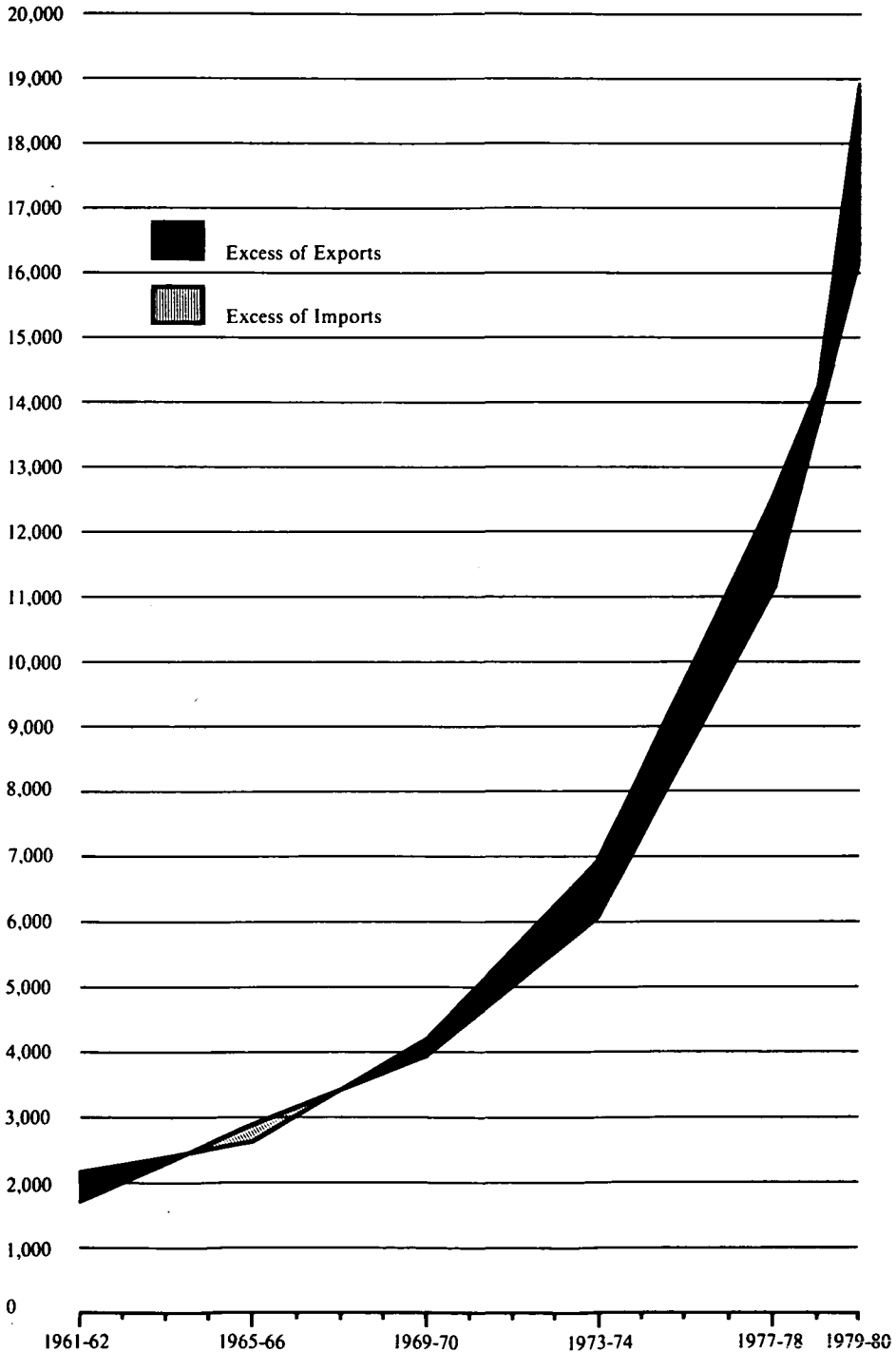
OVERSEAS TRADE  
(\$m)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)</i>
1974-75 . . . . .	8,726	8,080	+ 646
1975-76 . . . . .	9,640	8,241	+ 1,399
1976-77 . . . . .	11,652	10,410	+ 1,241
1977-78 . . . . .	12,245	11,167	+ 1,078
1978-79 . . . . .	14,243	13,752	+ 491
1979-80 . . . . .	18,887	16,216	+ 2,671

Plate 47 below shows the overseas trade of Australia from 1961-62 to 1979-80.

**OVERSEAS TRADE 1961-62 TO 1979-80**

\$ million



**PLATE 47**

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

**MERCHANDISE AND NON-MERCHANDISE TRADE**

(\$'000)

**EXPORTS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>			<i>Non-merchandise</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Australian produce</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Australian produce</i>	<i>Re-exports</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1974-75 . . . . .	8,342,085	198,510	8,540,595	114,782	70,398	185,180	8,725,774
1975-76 . . . . .	9,235,698	163,768	9,399,466	103,910	136,207	240,117	9,639,583
1976-77 . . . . .	11,291,763	197,284	11,489,046	89,765	72,780	162,545	11,651,591
1977-78 . . . . .	11,770,562	254,724	12,025,286	127,498	92,498	219,996	12,269,681
1978-79 . . . . .	13,697,709	374,888	14,072,597	86,780	83,371	170,151	14,242,747
1979-80 . . . . .	18,216,345	406,941	18,623,286	108,702	150,311	259,013	18,882,299

**IMPORTS**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Non-merchandise</i>	<i>Total</i>
1974-75 . . . . .	7,960,683	119,170	8,079,853
1975-76 . . . . .	8,153,421	87,172	8,240,593
1976-77 . . . . .	10,330,210	80,435	10,410,645
1977-78 . . . . .	11,079,677	87,075	11,166,752
1978-79 . . . . .	13,638,756	113,089	13,751,845
1979-80 . . . . .	16,029,816	186,573	16,216,389

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRY, 1975-76 TO 1979-80

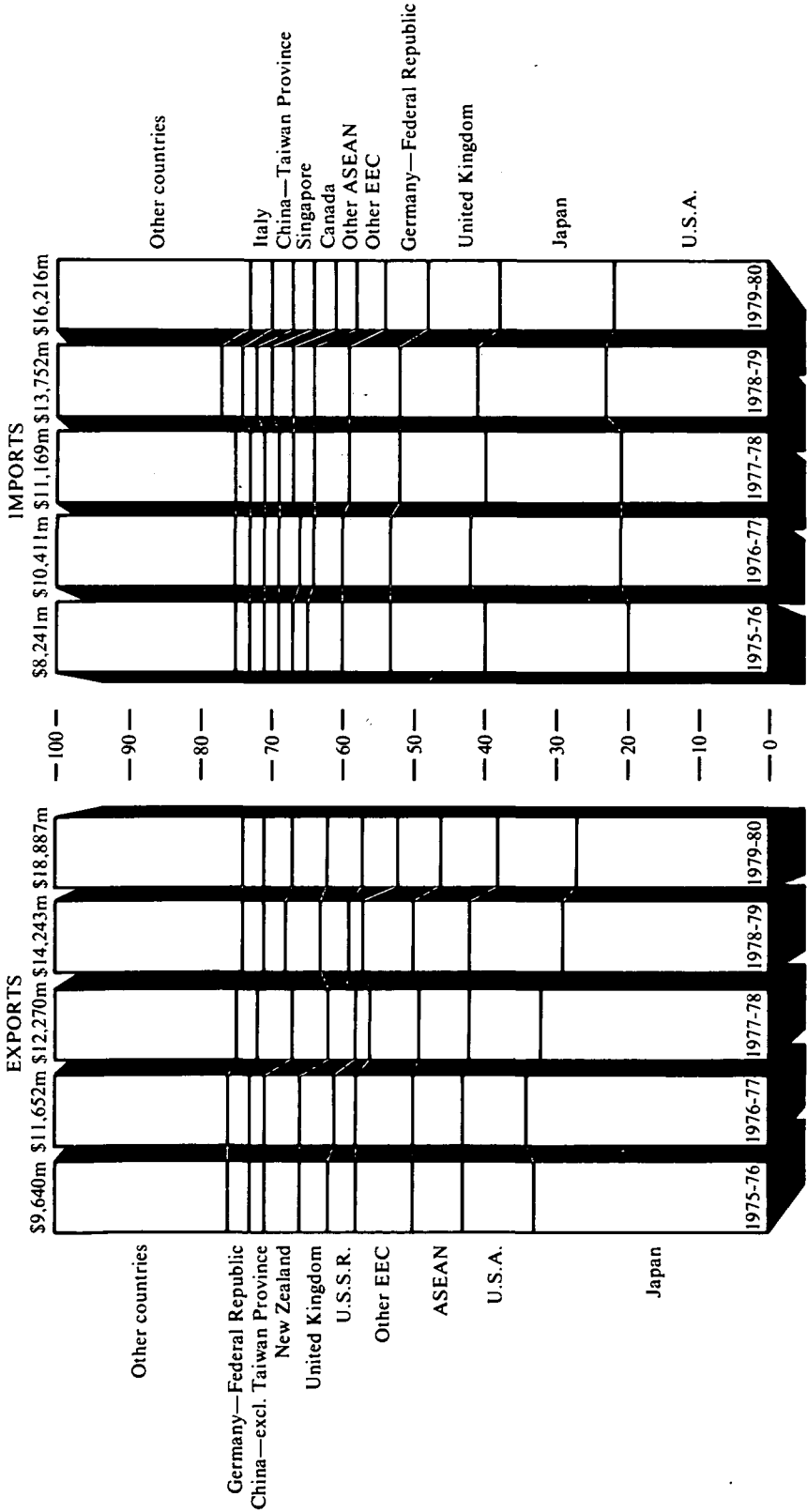


PLATE 48

**Classified summary of Australian overseas trade**

The following table shows exports and imports according to divisions of the *Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications* (based on the *Standard International Trade Classification* Revision 2).

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS**

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Exports			Imports		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
00	Live animals chiefly for food	104,386	120,074	209,716	16,805	17,560	25,496
01	Meat and meat preparations(a)	1,118,859	1,712,572	1,740,406	2,784	4,086	9,076
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs(a)	198,993	219,115	264,013	21,569	25,329	33,200
03	Fish and fish preparations(a)	144,467	194,129	242,142	120,247	125,994	154,310
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	1,350,367	1,174,210	2,893,438	14,955	14,878	16,583
05	Fruit and vegetables(a)	126,017	157,510	210,843	92,157	91,398	114,506
06	Sugar, preparations, honey(a)	547,693	463,749	700,433	10,248	13,581	9,631
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices(a)	21,750	21,350	22,444	220,324	205,885	242,998
08	Feeding stuff for animals(a)	48,899	50,352	25,742	16,061	14,141	26,491
09	Miscellaneous food preparations(a)	9,297	10,996	14,177	16,087	20,031	23,172
11	Beverages	18,154	21,856	28,077	59,573	71,357	74,402
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	8,424	7,768	13,299	62,712	59,736	67,628
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	258,506	374,238	377,503	1,885	2,251	2,602
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	3,748	23,686	35,584	9,966	2,686	7,264
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	3,144	4,258	2,904	47,386	58,843	77,560
24	Wood, timber and cork(a)	92,692	108,348	169,141	125,959	155,897	195,029
25	Pulp and waste paper	504	622	1,417	57,578	71,277	92,292
26	Textile fibres and their waste(a)	1,159,856	1,468,343	1,606,534	68,598	73,953	89,841
27	Crude fertilisers and minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	72,088	103,348	83,064	120,021	148,378	162,336
28	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	2,330,157	2,478,405	3,244,042	20,200	18,137	32,410
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.(a)	34,609	36,653	47,261	26,246	30,922	40,825
32	Coal, coke and briquettes(a)	1,488,646	1,532,648	1,690,165	1,938	3,466	4,060
33	Petroleum and petroleum products(a)	241,658	315,636	426,541	1,160,369	1,136,500	2,092,459
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(b)	(b)	(b)	174	228	274
41	Animal oils and fats	100,365	123,601	91,351	608	733	553
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	1,957	2,356	1,504	56,676	55,850	62,933
43	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, processed	6,179	7,928	6,890	8,583	9,290	17,725
51	Chemical elements and compounds(a)	27,906	37,944	46,104	262,818	325,917	486,360
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas(a)	33,744	48,580	74,206	125,859	138,772	152,708
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	15,979	19,677	21,649	54,845	68,951	84,355
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	47,239	65,173	70,188	111,517	130,704	152,371
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	18,344	24,744	28,788	51,467	68,404	83,326
56	Fertilisers, manufactured(a)	1,216	1,987	5,491	16,701	24,615	32,125
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,561	4,839	5,865	8,191	7,564	10,619
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins(a)	32,141	50,767	59,195	230,316	280,706	372,021
59	Chemical materials, n.e.s.(a)	40,957	54,448	68,252	128,251	155,166	204,331
61	Leather, leather manufacturers, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	26,670	45,755	42,826	23,571	36,208	42,547
62	Rubber manufacturers, n.e.s.	6,544	6,532	11,806	145,776	155,557	200,065
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)(a)	3,691	5,190	7,386	52,247	64,193	78,548
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures(a)	25,004	29,958	50,566	283,618	345,618	420,014
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles(a)	68,344	88,645	108,722	680,980	831,295	953,948
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	64,405	116,666	124,697	242,534	274,160	336,219
67	Iron and steel	462,603	592,521	606,844	236,156	274,220	337,378
68	Non-ferrous metals(a)	578,153	792,620	1,250,606	48,332	67,461	95,590
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.(a)	99,840	120,294	159,306	289,716	358,789	436,342
71	Machinery, other than electric(a)	29,169	30,173	38,620	337,992	440,465	504,033
72	Electrical machinery and apparatus(a)	113,659	126,906	156,341	632,151	826,326	889,882
73	Transport equipment(a)	16,173	16,625	20,444	93,225	138,897	128,648
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	89,821	105,120	126,629	546,931	710,749	784,540
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	33,013	41,010	46,354	378,168	489,228	499,110
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	15,635	21,184	27,184	315,115	383,780	416,905

For footnotes see end of table.



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS—*continued*

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Exports			Imports		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	64,738	63,350	86,556	536,282	655,729	708,352
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	92,608	136,000	159,840	1,067,475	1,411,912	1,409,008
79	Other transport equipment	92,242	132,674	196,033	239,226	674,038	314,278
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1,664	3,188	4,849	24,013	30,256	37,753
82	Furniture	2,797	5,202	7,759	59,296	70,734	78,316
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	404	1,117	1,090	32,221	42,091	50,648
84	Clothing and accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	10,374	13,787	22,531	267,921	280,877	290,539
85	Footwear	1,662	2,877	3,867	85,760	93,997	106,050
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	44,707	58,458	75,790	197,708	250,252	290,624
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	47,414	63,821	83,070	210,716	270,235	311,544
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	72,319	79,882	117,319	580,794	703,394	840,079
9A	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind(c)	277,923	331,136	562,751	126,579	125,108	214,985
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>12,053,080</i>	<i>14,072,597</i>	<i>18,628,154</i>	<i>11,084,176</i>	<i>13,638,756</i>	<i>16,029,818</i>
9B	Non-merchandise	216,601	170,151	259,013	84,758	113,089	186,572
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,269,681</b>	<b>14,242,747</b>	<b>18,887,167</b>	<b>11,168,934</b>	<b>13,751,845</b>	<b>16,216,390</b>

(a) Due to changes in the classification from 1 July 1978, the 1977-78 statistics have been estimated, *see* page 626. (b) Included in Division 9A. (c) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

## EXPORT OF MAJOR COMMODITIES

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Aluminium and alloys, unworked	tonnes	75,921	81,111	55,048	69,270	82,323	68,448
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	"	6,352,217	6,408,284	7,235,994	666,458	719,787	970,865
Barley	"	1,325,176	1,744,453	2,962,437	121,834	149,547	354,295
Butter	"	31,678	34,490	23,125	43,946	49,446	38,602
Cars, passenger motor, assembled and unassembled	"	-	-	-	32,115	54,022	71,713
Cheese	tonnes	44,089	51,503	61,134	55,497	68,974	94,390
Coal (anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous) (except briquettes)	"	37,861,714	39,084,987	42,556,277	1,481,774	1,523,953	1,677,420
Copper, ore and concentrates	"	105,833	131,697	157,481	28,365	43,899	88,560
Copper, refined, unworked	"	66,092	53,677	47,953	70,797	76,817	93,821
Crustaceans and molluscs (except canned or bottled)	"	-	-	-	132,121	180,824	210,882
Flour (wheaten) plain white	tonnes	128,649	68,778	49,827	21,483	13,553	11,613
Fruit, fresh and nuts, fresh or dried	"	91,540	155,164	176,688	32,472	93,180	117,513
Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	"	-	-	-	45,540	50,006	70,496
Hides, bovine and equine (except calf and kip skins)	tonnes	186,370	183,357	131,547	128,210	224,023	181,202
Iron and steel ingots and other primary forms	"	1,603,580	1,248,270	679,336	202,326	194,461	138,164
Iron ore and concentrates (except roasted iron pyrites)	"	74,690,551	79,584,850	78,878,062	920,923	967,697	1,076,395
Iron, pig and cast	"	519,176	785,315	618,818	39,583	70,546	76,208
Lead and lead alloys (including silver-lead) unworked	"	305,272	322,278	355,686	193,865	260,084	548,337
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, beef—boneless	"	708,908	748,606	560,563	782,051	1,264,089	1,272,241
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—bovine animals, other	"	46,166	84,850	24,963	43,871	104,079	55,246
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—edible offals	"	61,469	66,944	51,568	48,796	77,714	77,465
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—sheep, lambs and goats	"	192,424	152,213	189,970	184,176	191,044	239,405
Milk and cream	"	114,214	100,046	122,386	84,518	83,675	118,008
Nickel and nickel alloys, unworked	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	25,442	92,934	125,362
Nickel matte and speiss	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	161,916	128,430	291,666
Petroleum products	"	-	-	-	223,820	305,882	419,400
Rice	tonnes	277,459	241,236	457,295	66,634	66,153	129,928
Skins, sheep and lamb, with wool on	"	76,445	73,244	77,164	106,369	110,077	149,280
Sorghum, unmilled	"	384,528	516,329	580,411	35,457	45,507	59,769
Sugar—from cane (except icing sugar)	"	2,477,896	1,839,822	2,201,007	536,640	448,198	666,786
Titanium and zirconium ore and concentrates (except beneficiated ilmenite)	"	1,695,686	1,708,774	1,977,551	110,706	112,486	146,187
Wheat (including spelt) and maslin, unmilled	"	10,948,926	6,823,720	14,840,344	1,011,078	794,248	2,178,068
Wood chips	"	3,131,652	3,349,170	4,312,988	82,421	93,592	127,994
Wool, carbonised—shorn and skin	"	10,533	12,016	12,000	34,003	43,236	48,021
Wool, carded or combed (tops and other)	"	9,973	11,164	12,495	39,759	49,464	63,935
Wool, greasy	"	493,605	565,806	504,078	993,476	1,226,641	1,282,600
Wool, washed and scoured—shorn, skin and boiled	"	35,366	46,251	49,470	112,603	153,107	189,052
Zinc, ore and concentrates	"	389,175	452,520	460,180	44,725	56,703	77,443
Zinc and zinc alloys, unworked	"	184,290	194,424	173,761	96,078	111,387	115,844
Total major commodities		-	-	-	9,111,113	10,381,788	13,722,624
Total Exports		-	-	-	12,269,681	14,242,747	18,887,167

**Exports, by industrial group**

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

**EXPORTS BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP**

<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>Value (\$m)</i>			<i>Proportion of total exports (per cent)</i>		
	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Agriculture, horticulture and viticulture—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	1,341.6	1,221.2	2,980.9	10.9	8.6	15.8
Processed . . . . .	713.6	636.7	943.5	5.8	4.5	5.0
Total . . . . .	2,055.2	1,858.0	3,924.4	16.8	13.0	20.8
Pastoral—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	2,415.8	3,359.8	3,518.4	19.7	23.6	18.6
Processed . . . . .	397.1	503.8	537.7	3.2	3.5	2.8
Total . . . . .	2,812.9	3,863.6	4,056.1	22.9	27.1	21.5
Dairy and farmyard—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	15.3	20.7	29.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Processed . . . . .	194.3	211.1	253.2	1.6	1.5	1.3
Total . . . . .	209.6	231.9	282.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Mines and quarries (except gold)—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	2,976.6	3,125.5	3,351.1	24.3	21.9	17.7
Processed . . . . .	584.0	762.8	1,151.0	4.8	5.4	6.1
Total . . . . .	3,560.7	3,888.3	4,502.1	29.0	27.3	23.8
Fisheries—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	141.4	201.6	241.6	1.2	1.4	1.3
Processed . . . . .	11.5	10.4	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total . . . . .	152.8	212.1	254.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
Forestry—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed . . . . .	12.7	18.2	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total . . . . .	13.1	18.8	25.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total primary produce—						
Unprocessed . . . . .	6,891.2	7,929.4	10,122.6	56.2	55.7	53.6
Processed . . . . .	1,913.2	2,143.1	2,922.4	15.6	15.0	15.5
Total . . . . .	8,804.3	10,072.5	13,045.1	71.8	70.7	69.1
Manufacturers . . . . .	2,682.6	3,200.5	4,177.3	21.9	22.5	22.1
Refined petroleum oils . . . . .	232.1	286.5	384.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Gold . . . . .	44.4	80.7	110.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Unclassified . . . . .	159.0	144.3	504.0	1.3	1.0	2.7
<b>Total Australian produce</b>	<b>11,922.4</b>	<b>13,784.5</b>	<b>18,221.2</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.5</b>
Re-exports . . . . .	347.3	458.3	666.0	2.8	3.2	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,269.7</b>	<b>14,242.7</b>	<b>18,887.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Exports and imports by broad economic categories, 1978-79 and 1979-80**

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

Broad Economic Category	Exports				Imports			
	1978-79		1979-80		1978-79		1979-80	
	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total
<b>FOOD AND BEVERAGES</b>	4,125.0	29.0	6,324.6	33.5	647.4	4.7	774.7	4.8
Primary	1,426.0	10.0	3,223.4	17.1	234.5	1.7	288.7	1.8
Mainly for industry	1,128.9	7.9	2,858.7	15.1	134.7	1.0	179.6	1.1
Mainly for household consumption	297.1	2.1	364.7	1.9	99.9	0.7	109.1	0.7
Processed	2,698.9	19.0	3,101.3	16.4	412.9	3.0	486.0	3.0
Mainly for industry	580.7	4.1	801.3	4.2	85.5	0.6	100.7	0.6
Mainly for household consumption	2,118.2	14.9	2,300.0	12.2	327.4	2.4	385.3	2.4
<b>INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES</b>								
n.e.s.	6,896.9	48.4	8,495.8	45.0	3,834.8	27.9	4,783.7	29.5
Primary	3,766.5	26.5	4,303.8	22.8	320.8	2.3	375.9	2.3
Processed	3,130.3	22.0	4,192.0	22.2	3,514.1	25.6	4,407.8	27.2
<b>FUELS AND LUBRICANTS</b>	1,832.2	12.9	2,105.8	11.1	1,117.5	8.1	2,066.9	12.7
Primary	1,534.1	10.8	1,685.2	8.9	400.7	2.9	933.8	5.6
Processed	298.1	2.1	420.6	2.2	716.8	5.2	1,133.1	7.0
Motor spirit	47.5	0.3	73.9	0.4	99.6	0.7	104.1	0.6
Other	250.7	1.8	346.7	1.8	617.2	4.5	1,029.0	6.3
<b>CAPITAL GOODS (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof</b>	443.0	3.1	549.5	2.9	3,432.9	25.0	3,609.4	22.3
Capital goods (except transport equipment)	266.6	1.9	336.9	1.8	2,475.1	18.0	2,464.7	15.2
Parts and accessories	176.4	1.2	212.6	1.1	957.7	7.0	1,144.7	7.1
<b>TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT and parts and accessories thereof</b>	290.0	2.0	387.6	2.1	2,297.6	16.7	2,117.6	13.1
Passenger motor cars (a)	14.2	0.1	19.4	0.1	352.6	2.6	387.1	2.4
Other	107.4	0.8	148.2	0.8	800.3	5.8	593.8	3.7
Industrial (a)	95.4	0.7	130.1	0.7	680.2	4.9	488.0	3.0
Non-industrial	12.0	0.1	18.1	0.1	120.0	0.9	105.8	0.7
Parts and accessories	168.4	1.2	219.9	1.2	1,144.7	8.3	1,136.7	7.0
<b>CONSUMER GOODS n.e.s.</b>	233.0	1.6	313.2	1.7	2,184.6	15.9	2,473.7	15.3
Durable	56.3	0.4	95.4	0.5	752.6	5.5	835.8	5.2
Semi-durable	47.7	0.3	62.2	0.3	837.2	6.1	949.5	5.9
Non-durable	128.9	0.9	155.7	0.8	594.7	4.3	688.4	4.2
<b>GOODS n.e.s.(b)</b>	252.6	1.8	451.6	2.4	123.9	0.9	203.7	1.3
<b>Total merchandise</b>	<b>14,072.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>18,628.2</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>13,638.8</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>16,029.8</b>	<b>98.8</b>
<b>Non-merchandise</b>	170.2	1.2	259.0	1.4	113.1	0.8	186.6	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,242.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,887.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,751.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,216.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

The following table shows the value and percentage of Australian exports and imports according to principal country of consignment or origin. The proportions of Australian exports and imports by country of origin or consignment are shown graphically on Plate 48 on page 629.

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

(\$'000)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Argentina	41,014	45,649	91,399	4,602	3,781	6,853
Associations of South-East Asian Nations—						
Indonesia	196,265	217,582	293,145	84,096	99,239	241,793
Malaysia	214,796	330,736	427,855	120,454	152,549	185,820
Philippines	130,492	165,767	160,811	56,821	76,948	82,565
Singapore, Republic of	240,721	264,060	393,401	264,863	277,683	442,259
Thailand	74,497	112,805	141,221	30,623	35,438	53,453
<b>Total ASEAN</b>	<b>856,771</b>	<b>1,090,951</b>	<b>1,416,432</b>	<b>556,857</b>	<b>641,857</b>	<b>1,005,890</b>
Austria	9,122	5,712	3,996	34,030	41,582	43,679
Bahrain	38,031	40,897	59,606	75,328	96,404	135,481
Bangladesh	35,088	40,908	109,081	9,516	11,705	25,102
Brazil	22,089	20,617	24,963	48,245	67,926	82,175
Canada	280,191	274,362	338,641	276,392	383,486	446,057
China—excl. Taiwan Province	580,975	437,570	845,456	113,344	141,638	199,708
— Taiwan Province only	182,569	298,713	323,257	246,847	337,543	440,930
Egypt, Arab Republic of	190,595	193,971	327,903	115	92	79
European Economic Community—						
Belgium-Luxembourg	116,501	147,276	200,571	110,442	100,454	120,719
Denmark	7,223	17,210	19,779	40,409	64,870	58,987
France	273,093	297,401	337,810	179,714	249,669	306,889
Germany, Federal Republic of	394,871	434,103	495,322	746,436	1,031,278	1,021,416
Ireland	3,680	3,755	6,237	22,835	38,330	44,101
Italy	259,290	358,933	427,074	268,523	372,739	420,499
Netherlands	182,582	182,786	234,596	164,523	174,915	190,330
United Kingdom	482,095	571,310	951,531	1,280,991	1,492,376	1,647,638
<b>Total EEC</b>	<b>1,719,334</b>	<b>2,012,773</b>	<b>2,672,919</b>	<b>2,813,873</b>	<b>3,524,631</b>	<b>3,810,579</b>
Fiji	77,656	99,514	147,833	10,658	10,839	18,433
Finland	4,608	5,391	6,900	57,979	75,104	109,074
Hong Kong	215,484	318,227	279,376	265,248	331,554	380,522
India	69,807	112,581	173,449	89,655	104,019	119,299
Iran	179,397	115,904	251,815	82,645	38,932	83,688
Iraq	70,023	93,335	226,042	117,554	94,895	150,612
Japan	3,896,096	4,108,961	5,071,828	2,114,232	2,426,240	2,526,638
Korea, Republic of	265,103	448,314	406,038	120,258	135,693	138,486
Kuwait	64,525	75,848	97,165	194,715	159,569	311,065
New Zealand	584,955	747,377	864,772	360,108	424,850	546,698
Norway	37,817	35,081	51,341	24,171	35,481	41,153
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of	44,320	66,358	69,690	5,840	10,797	17,065
Papua New Guinea	237,091	293,691	369,064	73,842	69,608	86,459
Poland	65,351	93,589	108,637	8,116	10,822	16,269
Romania	44,899	37,887	29,600	12,734	5,110	6,559
Saudi Arabia	87,031	125,956	220,501	355,220	359,497	625,607
South Africa, Republic of	65,654	67,547	95,087	58,051	84,877	105,771
Spain	57,338	54,454	56,717	42,802	53,964	54,036
Sri Lanka	21,433	26,474	34,971	21,210	13,561	15,930
Sweden	46,247	58,584	71,994	175,944	232,944	307,920
Switzerland	9,793	11,927	14,035	131,627	178,649	160,360
United Arab Emirates	32,953	39,751	85,285	24,968	64,428	117,212
United States of America	1,289,068	1,789,653	2,055,833	2,319,932	3,225,597	3,576,250
U.S.S.R.	246,706	264,902	979,255	5,704	7,597	66,406
Yugoslavia	59,801	76,341	63,620	6,863	8,473	11,028
Other countries	515,589	573,099	752,948	304,325	332,976	422,526
'For Orders' and Country of origin or destination unknown	25,160	39,883	89,719	5,380	5,118	4,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,269,681</b>	<b>14,242,747</b>	<b>18,887,167</b>	<b>11,168,934</b>	<b>13,751,845</b>	<b>16,216,390</b>

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

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

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80  
(\$'000)**

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	18,924	-	-	-	186	2,464
01	Meat and meat preparations	38,706	1	1,828	8	67,662	50
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	50,619	37	-	57	93	2
03	Fish and fish preparations	3,123	-	962	76	232	11,073
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	261,333	22,128	2,668	30	55	254
05	Fruit and vegetables	30,489	528	3,338	325	25,444	4,481
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	97,367	8,427	132	10	92,917	178
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	7,529	31	10	149	44	26
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	3,560	64,285	-	907	-	-
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	3,359	8,630	-	69	21	874
11	Beverages	2,411	2,229	9	63	2,066	120
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	148	37	-	4	-	848
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	710	1,828	758	-	153	42
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	301	8	1,605	-	10	109
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	437	799	-	2,911	-	366
24	Wood, timber and cork	1,161	50,874	5,749	-	25	58,269
25	Pulp and waste paper	110	64,668	-	-	-	23,697
26	Textile fibres and their waste	15,333	-	48,055	122	3,701	7,428
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	11,084	879	199	171	73	34,011
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	107,192	1,477	35,251	-	113,675	13,621
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,745	1,715	838	19	2,030	403
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	2,701	3,365	10,718	-	-	1,131
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	97,264	-	-	604	74	2,164
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(a)	505,443	(a)	-	(a)	2
41	Animal oils and fats	8,083	22	56	-	62	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	319	22,655	-	11	-	2,766
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	1,912	6,179	23	5	98	-
51	Chemical elements and compounds	6,781	804	47	9,453	18	5,109
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	20,422	2,175	11,529	1,920	163	3,728
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	8,002	202	209	1,122	399	984
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	9,623	963	25	2,055	1,182	571
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	6,724	450	10	309	17	542
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	1,492	-	-	537	1	13,624
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,571	4	-	-	-	204
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	18,032	3,078	115	3,613	41	16,425
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	7,582	367	2	1,614	900	2,242
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,509	278	6	601	426	102
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,225	4,985	205	977	132	1,574
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	1,224	15,174	-	36	12	1,182
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	15,892	1,244	46	3,200	62	55,326
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	5,609	41,498	241	6,784	3,462	35,973
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	26,155	10,327	1,277	16,651	4,408	2,439
67	Iron and steel	95,317	4,685	10,033	1,017	3,923	1,766
68	Non-ferrous metals	151,743	6,461	57,798	855	88	4,677
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	29,939	8,706	902	5,421	2,407	12,766
71	Machinery (except electric)	4,754	1,860	273	598	1,330	5,874
72	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	31,478	3,295	1,868	13,646	1,294	26,975
73	Transport equipment	6,742	850	36	372	74	3,627
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	25,682	15,344	1,768	15,670	1,646	12,491
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	4,093	2,398	83	2,336	483	14,548
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	4,523	12,316	32	5,855	131	2,476
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	15,610	10,160	171	6,318	258	13,959
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	16,229	5,491	28	335	443	13,921
79	Other transport equipment	25,690	3,720	-	5	645	1,779
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	305	549	82	22	7	960
82	Furniture	866	11,544	1	63	110	1,512
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	228	4,107	-	10	12	106
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	1,556	24,280	13	120	267	1,107

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80—continued

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
85	Footwear	280	7,269	-	-	3	264
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	7,843	1,794	224	511	1,730	4,039
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	20,790	2,700	220	9,061	413	4,786
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,232	26,480	512	2,787	1,150	11,441
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified(b)	13,966	3,406	235	540	1,426	1,618
	Total merchandise	1,369,632	1,005,212	200,190	119,954	337,687	445,095
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	46,800	678	381	765	954	961
	Grand total	1,416,432	1,005,890	200,571	120,719	338,641	446,057

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

Div. No.	China-excl. Taiwan Province		China-Taiwan Province only		EEC		France		Germany, Federal Republic of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	-	-	86	-	318	6,741	46	25	7	-
01	168	119	18,039	-	81,884	2,258	11,016	48	7,568	22
02	5	-	17,896	6	1,958	13,565	-	1,370	446	1,849
03	-	7,166	621	3,411	13,719	14,131	3,504	68	786	1,420
04	457,373	543	38,047	217	20,805	6,734	382	85	5,602	1,137
05	188	3,157	1,059	8,207	70,297	10,561	6,196	298	17,591	752
06	73,374	77	2,265	109	6,527	4,047	71	38	1,717	168
07	-	3,907	21	112	148	31,610	-	211	-	3,107
08	7	-	420	106	482	6,779	-	1,306	424	1,968
09	-	394	53	841	618	5,543	-	527	1	578
11	26	43	99	-	2,755	59,298	44	12,113	214	5,921
12	-	-	-	-	276	16,339	-	136	-	69
21	4,097	422	6,885	-	222,449	562	106,483	47	33,265	21
22	-	26	58	11	18,541	47	2,306	-	77	8
23	-	-	237	141	-	6,214	-	1,007	-	352
24	-	10	2,676	98	13,699	751	848	57	996	44
25	-	-	-	-	10	102	-	4	-	-
26	49,996	1,024	46,224	1,966	474,143	10,918	97,747	121	105,551	1,367
27	-	1,338	5,236	16	5,110	9,157	23	85	292	382
28	51,383	625	42,701	428	480,711	2,073	25,493	107	222,874	668
29	327	3,232	759	482	15,562	7,477	365	1,364	4,636	712
32	-	-	59,306	1	233,466	876	46,831	-	21,896	796
33	-	14,262	136	135	244	36,682	-	189	211	2,438
34	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	130	(a)	83	(a)	-
41	21,595	-	2,305	-	6,796	60	1,792	1	18	-
42	-	1,057	-	3	68	4,404	-	9	59	985
43	39	7	573	-	793	8,284	97	89	307	2,752
51	-	4,043	3,011	1,543	3,815	155,020	189	11,279	33	47,293
52	2,870	3,729	6,303	908	12,347	51,494	1	5,301	342	27,131
53	42	276	394	46	958	44,572	20	2,326	270	16,909
54	102	1,727	1,062	705	10,927	86,770	189	3,328	1,004	22,141
55	-	470	152	183	596	37,665	20	15,838	220	5,761
56	-	-	-	-	5	2,587	-	6	-	1,087
57	-	1,107	-	309	690	5,090	-	98	-	312
58	5	670	705	11,623	681	138,545	131	8,202	166	37,795
59	10	3,513	172	94	1,878	73,870	165	6,058	155	12,738
61	1,529	240	830	3,165	21,425	9,901	84	471	762	1,246
62	-	100	56	9,354	2,327	57,815	6	10,526	1,506	9,277
63	-	616	722	24,469	362	6,330	14	413	172	908
64	2,554	1,048	144	830	1,984	72,397	241	3,609	12	17,023
65	1,494	70,710	7,522	55,469	7,004	150,760	186	10,518	2,357	25,650
66	173	5,439	823	9,422	111,045	138,952	1126	12,253	3,582	19,592
67	123,898	190	15,393	1,917	56,563	46,873	45	6,146	776	12,728
68	37,852	150	27,318	569	648,165	25,045	19,286	1,183	31,205	5,376
69	13,905	3,295	1,186	32,205	8,948	131,936	533	5,384	569	37,273
71	-	442	211	6,240	2,021	219,299	181	16,650	177	79,166
72	174	4	2,383	3,921	14,065	297,759	986	15,235	2,007	111,949
73	-	520	260	10,348	697	46,262	107	3,844	118	18,588
74	31	83	1,199	8,755	8,980	260,942	374	10,451	1,262	78,643
75	15	59	18	985	5,430	95,332	555	2,456	1,281	26,608
76	380	27	136	31,584	2,569	61,928	200	19,274	252	17,112

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80—*continued*

(\$'000)

Div. No.	China-excl. Taiwan Province		China-Taiwan Province only		EEC		France		Germany, Federal Republic of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
77	151	630	249	10,436	7,050	247,073	551	25,437	781	83,226
78	895	89	270	15,395	5,673	349,686	166	30,628	877	140,556
79	5	2	2,143	3,194	8,573	47,802	143	19,418	50	9,198
81	-	117	18	4,663	582	13,583	1	580	11	2,878
82	-	3,167	30	9,591	421	22,053	30	292	109	2,413
83	-	628	-	14,083	51	6,014	3	422	7	237
84	7	41,414	13	58,051	1,003	31,366	70	4,182	78	2,759
85	-	8,601	-	35,496	64	23,561	7	3,199	2	1,127
87	356	205	338	16,309	99,484	5,020	4,436	1,799	38,647	
88	1	809	20	3,715	5,508	82,536	1,028	8,469	953	24,997
89	88	8,133	322	53,193	22,242	290,860	1,266	14,725	2,400	33,070
9A(b)	49	8	3,894	107	93,322	84,757	637	1,376	13,567	9,507
Total	845,164	199,669	322,997	440,841	2,655,659	3,781,264	336,807	303,401	493,401	1,008,439
9B	292	39	260	90	17,261	29,315	1,002	3,488	1,921	12,977
Total	845,456	199,708	323,257	440,930	2,672,919	3,810,579	337,810	306,889	495,322	1,021,416

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

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia		Iran	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	1,341	-	2,859	-	51,387	-
01	Meat and meat preparations	16,201	31	1,820	-	35,884	-
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	16,423	-	9,250	-	384	-
03	Fish and fish preparations	10,264	1,321	93	509	-	1
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	22,880	766	113,597	16	128,204	-
05	Fruit and vegetables	6,562	1,736	2,169	1,034	177	1,951
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	380	215	464	-	1,275	-
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	1,740	79	151	45,567	-	1
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,681	1	64	-	679	-
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	1,512	1,647	1,175	8	-	-
11	Beverages	1,664	24	677	-	-	-
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	225	-	142	69	-	16
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	6,751	-	-	8	-	-
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	565	331	250	236	97	-
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	120	-	24	11,053	-	-
24	Wood, timber and cork	5	473	370	2,099	-	-
25	Pulp and waste paper	20	-	28	-	-	-
26	Textile fibres and their waste	5,378	132	2,527	-	9,135	-
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	263	4	2,539	257	187	1,224
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	148	881	393	16	372	-
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	988	655	21	176	1	13
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	-	-	3	-	-	-
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	1,743	156	32,468	171,101	-	72,471
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	-
41	Animal oils and fats	337	-	171	-	2,718	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	36	329	208	-	-	-
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	282	-	593	-	-	-
51	Chemical elements and compounds	353	547	477	146	-	-
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	1,366	3	7,260	28	518	-
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	808	29	1,316	-	350	7
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	4,315	207	800	467	127	-
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	2,836	1,140	540	124	-	9
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	7	-	1,312	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1	187	2,437	-	-	-
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	3,961	669	4,588	-	-	-
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1,191	561	1,916	-	18	-
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	3,134	483	26	12	92	-
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	70	223	469	145	-	-
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	429	455	86	53	-	1

For footnotes see end of table.



EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80—*continued*

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia		Iran	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	4,402	1,194	1,808	-	-	-
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	9,447	86,454	1,319	884	5,884	7,910
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	13,875	3,675	3,488	618	-	-
67	Iron and steel	36,081	186	27,349	-	3,781	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	21,035	1,283	33,144	-	3,075	-
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	8,732	19,048	4,760	22	-	41
71	Machinery (except electric)	776	350	553	-	1	-
72	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	3,117	3,235	3,870	-	1,628	-
73	Transport equipment	471	82	1,072	-	-	-
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	2,985	5,628	4,599	2	77	-
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,433	2,718	238	-	5	-
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	861	20,275	180	3	1	-
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	4,266	23,157	2,138	9	45	-
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1,970	1,134	2,808	1	1,953	-
79	Other transport equipment	558	612	3,979	118	-	-
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	122	4,092	12	5	-	3
82	Furniture	418	2,472	49	211	-	-
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	139	16,021	5	59	-	-
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	662	70,550	404	4,718	-	-
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	4	2,772	126	804	-	-
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1,294	841	892	5	41	-
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s. watches and clocks	20,806	16,713	158	-	40	-
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	5,493	78,995	453	527	85	31
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified (b)	22,516	1,098	3,596	670	3,563	-
	Total merchandise	277,442	375,874	290,284	241,781	251,782	83,679
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	1,934	4,648	2,861	11	33	9
	Grand total	279,376	380,522	293,145	241,793	251,815	83,688

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

Division No.	Italy		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	-	8	6,672	-	362	-	39,676	-	10,941	-
01	2,328	731	370,871	55	19,631	-	18,333	-	9,835	3
02	-	2,502	46,273	1	1,376	-	3,165	-	16,772	-
03	7,128	596	132,088	15,032	141	2,474	217	-	411	10,472
04	9,724	726	331,711	844	14,773	28	26,130	-	58,350	39
05	472	4,972	18,256	1,078	76	285	1,869	-	6,899	269
06	135	249	279,519	82	66,924	64	135	-	80,734	2
07	-	1,215	8,047	1,171	-	2	25	-	4,689	10,523
08	31	330	12,270	244	-	-	778	-	526	433
09	1	386	326	1,504	33	82	55	-	684	257
11	33	4,198	494	500	30	16	19	-	392	-
12	-	18	-	13	-	1,591	-	-	-	-
21	68,612	-	41,807	-	3,023	-	-	-	183	-
22	8,846	1	684	27	1,319	1	-	-	36	2
23	-	7	-	2,315	42	-	-	-	76	33,775
24	175	13	146,350	102	-	-	-	-	-	41,264
25	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	153,354	110	445,427	9,412	67,182	1	-	-	12,802	165
27	545	1,170	40,446	11,419	5,006	43	1	-	1,599	-
28	42,952	-	1,377,987	1,253	87,289	-	-	-	86,802	113
29	2,481	338	9,267	1,636	1,414	343	29	-	889	311
32	44,486	-	1,207,836	628	91,534	-	2	-	113	-
33	-	21,012	55,199	4,321	38	179	-	311,058	4,423	12,155
34	(a)	10	(a)	2	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	-
41	256	21	4,828	6	3,838	-	-	-	550	-

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80—*continued*

(\$'000)

Division No.	Italy		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
42	—	858	—	75	—	768	—	—	7	15,165
43	—	1	658	734	57	213	—	—	234	6,179
51	4	8,448	16,804	82,587	258	6,333	—	—	292	313
52	7	1,070	676	25,283	2,250	265	—	—	1,832	5
53	1	922	506	5,303	836	344	—	—	843	5
54	56	3,588	3,990	7,196	505	224	118	—	3,251	250
55	6	1,237	1,424	1,471	516	34	31	—	1,563	77
56	5	2	—	773	—	—	—	—	5	—
57	—	16	—	50	—	—	—	—	11	4
58	28	6,268	360	60,400	266	1,599	3	—	1,929	884
59	1	759	10,072	8,139	387	111	14	—	1242	69
61	17,948	1,240	971	1,198	192	1,042	15	—	357	9
62	5	7,497	125	67,884	—	9,903	3	—	148	3,032
63	2	1,973	630	799	23	988	—	—	52	7,215
64	805	18,545	505	35,743	15	2,023	505	—	7,255	35
65	2,594	25,501	19,115	146,593	2,876	35,198	21	—	1,344	12,772
66	120	39,301	20,791	56,347	314	3,640	3	—	2,576	175
67	33,992	1,912	18,813	175,734	7,275	13,563	3,261	—	12,865	292
68	24,375	694	71,871	9,120	14,467	450	179	—	30,999	2,937
69	453	10,570	7,878	62,766	168	6,492	257	—	5,916	3,122
71	153	7,395	266	61,622	112	56	4	—	928	25
72	358	41,447	2,845	87,617	385	44	565	—	5,434	475
73	2	5,916	694	23,255	354	369	82	—	1,565	77
74	429	25,540	1,417	106,296	306	357	423	—	4,015	9,499
75	77	19,075	990	93,965	176	323	—	—	1,363	—
76	38	833	495	207,576	8	6,473	19	—	2,007	2,031
77	180	21,994	3,479	152,538	114	2,098	672	—	5,553	1,831
78	971	29,509	1,225	690,585	4,120	1,037	199	—	4,181	223
79	114	837	41,220	102,986	4,277	25	41	—	2,549	23
81	35	3,618	2	4,159	—	30	22	—	35	111
82	—	11,932	129	3,031	4	882	64	—	83	1,383
83	2	3,949	32	864	—	3,049	6	—	26	127
84	61	9,007	1,979	5,514	—	14,242	33	—	113	3,606
85	12	15,907	24	549	—	4,100	—	—	15	2,262
87	1,406	4,460	3,124	29,052	667	619	60	—	1,231	263
88	135	6,099	1,195	74,749	23	1,522	17	—	422	190
89	342	41,695	2,166	76,673	195	14,897	86	1	2,350	1,203
9A (b)	477	870	292,116	2,010	592	43	21	7	1,296	108
Total	426,751	419,099	5,065,185	2,522,880	405,769	138,465	97,163	311,065	403,592	185,760
9B	323	1,400	6,642	3,759	269	21	2	—	24,263	60
Total	427,074	420,499	5,071,828	2,526,638	406,038	138,486	97,165	311,065	427,855	185,820

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

Division No.	Description	Netherlands		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	—	—	6,006	14,652	475	—
01	Meat and meat preparations	12,206	2	1,663	4,311	41,191	—
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	98	2,287	342	10,675	5,751	—
03	Fish and fish preparations	544	1,256	3,146	20,442	576	1,072
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	497	1,189	10,981	3,414	38,263	—
05	Fruit and vegetables	6,787	1,015	18,436	12,992	3,584	5
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	556	708	10,471	2,998	9,440	—
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	—	19,482	353	2,399	1,754	65,415
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	—	69	317	257	1,875	—
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	—	456	768	2,825	3,450	—
11	Beverages	5	264	2,559	314	3,142	—
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	202	11,216	122	93	7,484	1,269
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	2,453	6	4,687	81	—	—
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	2,912	5	2,180	118	41	—
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	—	681	1,561	4	138	4,986
24	Wood, timber and cork	2,511	16	2,040	26,402	6	1,806
25	Pulp and waste paper	—	35	1,011	41,574	14	—
26	Textile fibres and their waste	19,446	2,301	2,287	29,111	1,635	—
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	852	24	2,262	435	838	—
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	45,371	20	42,751	3,457	151	557

For footnotes see end of table.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80—continued

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Netherlands		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,116	510	2,013	5,868	161	6
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	23,418	14	256	284	13	-
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	1	876	132,314	5,217	23,125	1,062
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(a)	36	(a)	-	(a)	-
41	Animal oils and fats	3,478	3	69	77	2,813	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	9	2,396	229	76	587	692
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	70	3,981	287	40	1,066	-
51	Chemical elements and compounds	2,220	16,596	12,472	743	982	-
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	251	999	10,445	111	1,127	7
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	19	1,884	5,998	2,360	1,323	2
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	583	2,447	29,465	2,650	2,156	-
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	3	1,188	5,459	5,963	7,765	-
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	-	725	2,466	281	1,242	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	-	-	2,201	-	176	-
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	55	14,549	27,468	8,537	2,826	6
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	40	14,642	5,924	1,645	3,355	1
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,072	23	1,434	7,768	110	-
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	-	382	1,887	3,925	2,149	4
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	1	329	2,045	12,718	599	4,375
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	19	4,981	10,427	61,772	9,290	9
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	294	6,295	23,951	60,073	2,886	1
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	429	2,087	15,868	8,801	4,866	1
67	Iron and steel	10,182	1,450	78,138	2,935	16,482	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	87,781	317	59,752	8,150	2,049	-
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	1,018	3,072	29,322	23,720	16,466	19
71	Machinery (except electric)	71	1,640	8,219	543	5,487	85
72	Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	918	8,348	19,692	11,810	18,602	23
73	Transport equipment	40	432	3,520	1,265	1,689	-
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	390	6,885	27,611	15,514	15,256	7
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,475	11,884	10,779	490	6,215	3
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	89	2,966	3,253	1,656	4,512	20
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	674	19,580	20,716	23,213	12,534	6
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	76	309	82,472	20,435	10,705	4
79	Other transport equipment	289	5,026	10,287	2,002	6,245	127
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	14	507	343	940	2,011	14
82	Furniture	8	180	1,742	12,101	2,451	9
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1	7	271	1,671	112	-
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	24	54	6,815	19,494	2,846	-
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	-	7	1,457	2,453	1,611	-
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	628	1,809	9,679	3,100	3,323	7
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	33	2,368	15,693	1,650	3,115	12
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1,212	5,703	32,724	23,445	7,831	85
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified (b)	151	1,450	18,085	2,426	37,050	2,844
	Total merchandise	233,596	189,967	847,194	544,475	365,015	84,542
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	1,001	363	17,578	2,224	4,048	1,916
	Grand total	234,596	190,330	864,772	546,698	369,064	86,459

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

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1979-80—continued

(\$'000)

Div. No.	Saudi Arabia		Singapore Republic of		United Kingdom		United States of America		U.S.S.R.	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	34,821	-	3,733	1	265	6,708	1,050	1,638	-	-
01	47,064	-	21,470	14	45,792	1,297	759,449	109	49,328	-
02	33,013	-	8,021	-	1,411	794	9,003	897	1,106	-
03	150	-	2,534	2,479	784	9,428	72,070	17,538	-	1,569
04	80,144	-	65,680	267	1,866	2,789	46	1,422	629,386	-
05	2,881	-	20,849	275	31,175	3,193	4,785	18,900	-	2
06	268	-	15,936	3	3,847	2,373	52,575	1,103	-	-
07	225	-	2,688	7,442	138	7,439	53	1,500	-	-
08	34	-	1,380	129	28	125	30	4,421	-	-
09	447	-	780	1,593	616	2,737	1,365	5,456	-	-
11	36	-	990	18	2,407	32,153	3,596	4,233	6	5
12	-	-	6	6	73	4,617	1,890	35,397	-	-
21	-	-	52	-	10,333	129	2,363	1,237	-	37
22	-	-	3	347	2,792	33	455	3,771	-	-
23	-	-	105	5,632	-	1,256	11	12,340	-	-
24	-	-	4	5,328	3,155	272	342	38,164	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	10	63	-	12,446	-	-
26	19	-	4	39	49,902	6,893	40,328	18,347	204,986	-
27	-	-	2,951	385	911	2,251	2,724	20,620	-	-
28	727	-	4,190	634	108,698	1,278	606,593	2,137	35,176	-
29	271	7	494	1,581	4,428	2,583	3,438	11,363	-	10
32	-	-	4	-	75,103	28	2,752	865	-	-
33	-	625,589	34,577	322,186	32	11,298	4,693	38,314	-	-
34	(a)	-	(a)	-	(a)	1	(a)	118	(a)	-
41	-	-	2,927	-	1,196	35	320	29	3,026	-
42	23	-	2	1,214	-	52	-	14,006	-	401
43	3	-	159	-	296	478	480	1,860	-	-
51	72	-	674	251	1,309	56,078	60	173,441	-	1
52	213	-	3,870	76	217	14,721	6,464	42,973	-	1,849
53	8	-	3,905	192	438	21,295	213	18,085	-	-
54	67	-	1,806	245	8,633	38,568	1,178	27,917	-	31
55	129	-	2,505	246	337	13,042	388	29,038	-	1
56	14	-	25	-	-	229	19	12,844	-	-
57	-	-	122	-	690	4,664	104	3,327	-	-
58	52	-	6,876	1,435	184	67,807	360	115,779	-	13
59	253	-	2,781	149	1,489	37,205	31,882	102,896	-	-
61	9	-	741	14	1,422	6,279	1,017	2,766	-	5
62	20	-	367	756	585	27,833	281	34,283	-	14
63	-	-	1,081	2,473	173	2,167	399	2,480	-	5
64	623	-	5,414	1,149	859	24,897	393	82,743	-	-
65	4	-	1,285	12,029	1,282	73,316	2,475	131,844	31	788
66	2,858	-	6,470	2,563	4,239	46,616	11,291	49,729	-	5
67	615	-	24,713	1,534	1,536	23,581	49,549	28,913	-	-
68	6,260	-	28,197	3,522	427,344	16,598	125,278	30,833	-	-
69	2,241	-	13,550	1,877	5,113	66,956	15,027	93,328	-	7
71	614	-	2,452	1,833	1,151	112,857	6,990	168,714	-	79
72	836	-	8,673	2,214	7,648	103,235	16,861	382,496	28	1,155
73	817	-	2,838	687	385	16,281	1,347	24,822	-	495
74	783	-	9,828	5,025	4,508	113,323	13,596	303,752	-	403
75	28	-	2,133	2,398	1,940	31,175	12,176	258,088	-	-
76	234	-	2,029	9,970	1,924	12,625	2,908	51,431	1	-
77	999	-	6,322	6,785	4,610	86,983	4,930	172,343	10	40
78	190	-	4,776	657	3,489	148,245	8,673	235,580	1	234
79	15	-	17,980	3,328	7,443	13,213	70,687	142,306	-	-
81	103	-	243	381	402	5,816	54	4,402	-	-
82	1	-	457	5,442	236	6,803	463	6,489	1	23
83	2	-	56	377	37	1,267	45	1,453	-	-
84	254	-	832	3,561	756	15,120	4,467	6,302	-	-
85	-	-	139	587	43	3,321	74	1,429	-	-
87	797	-	3,216	1,349	6,428	44,443	14,181	130,692	89	96
88	21	-	9,032	1,365	2,921	29,363	5,718	101,697	-	315
89	186	1	8,304	15,420	15,913	180,368	8,811	216,229	8,252	2,184
9A(b)	590	6	2,438	2,455	78,126	70,877	31,076	98,983	2	273
Total	220,035	625,603	375,667	441,914	939,068	1,637,468	2,019,846	3,558,659	931,428	10,041
9B	465	4	17,734	345	12,463	10,170	35,987	17,591	47,827	56,364
Total	220,501	625,607	393,401	442,259	951,531	1,647,638	2,055,833	3,576,250	979,255	66,406

(a) Included in Division 9A.

(b) Includes Division 34 (Exports only).

**Ships' and aircraft stores**

Ships' and aircraft stores loaded on overseas ships and aircraft are excluded from exports. The value of these stores is shown in the table below.

**STORES LOADED ON BOARD OVERSEAS VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT, 1977-78 TO 1979-80**  
(S'000)

<i>Stores</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco . . . . .	1,536	1,659	2,199
Fuel, lubricating oil and lubricants . . . . .	203,566	227,088	409,568
Foodstuffs for human consumption—			
Meat . . . . .	3,306	3,183	4,963
Dairy products . . . . .	359	318	787
Eggs in shell . . . . .	368	284	430
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs . . . . .	823	641	1,295
Fruit and vegetables . . . . .	1,766	1,643	2,165
Alcoholic beverages . . . . .	4,029	4,301	5,955
Other food and drink . . . . .	2,810	1,735	2,914
Fodder . . . . .	218	1,223	5,735
Other ships' stores . . . . .	10,207	8,853	12,909
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>228,985</b>	<b>250,928</b>	<b>448,920</b>

**Overseas trade by State**

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

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY STATE, 1979-80**  
(S'000)

<i>State(a)</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
New South Wales . . . . .	4,464,579	6,703,818
Victoria . . . . .	3,784,020	5,506,573
Queensland . . . . .	4,265,101	1,321,214
South Australia . . . . .	1,603,141	882,389
Western Australia . . . . .	3,853,797	1,449,756
Tasmania . . . . .	660,526	179,780
Northern Territory . . . . .	252,119	164,282
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	3,885	8,578
<b>Grand Total</b> . . . . .	<b>18,887,167</b>	<b>16,216,390</b>

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

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

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

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

		<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77(a)</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Total import clearances . . . . .	\$'000	7,976,280	8,174,645	10,304,756	11,122,041	13,662,602	16,066,215
Total dutiable clearances . . . . .	"	3,029,747	3,224,861	4,022,198	3,978,180	4,488,894	9,843,055
Total customs duties collected . . . . .	"	857,386	950,150	1,172,424	1,145,181	1,378,923	1,576,233
Ratio of dutiable clearances to total clearance . . . . .	per cent	38.0	39.4	39.0	35.8	32.5	61.3
Ratio of duties collected to dutiable clearances . . . . .	"	28.3	29.5	29.1	28.8	31.1	16.0

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

**Excise**

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on overseas trade, the rate of excise duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover, as the Excise Acts are administered by the Bureau of Customs, it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of customs and excise revenue are shown in Chapter 22, Public Finance. The following table shows the quantities of spirits, beer, tobacco, etc. on which excise duty was paid in Australia.

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

Article	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Article	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre		'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Beer . . . . .	1,923,387	1,887,313	1,931,262	Petrol—			
	'000 1 al	'000 1 al	'000 1 al	Aviation gasoline (by-law) (a)	64,108	76,529	97,215
Spirits—				Aviation gasoline—Other (a)	—	6,538	—
Brandy . . . . .	2,845	2,384	2,194	Gasoline . . . . .	14,214,250	14,793,982	14,607,133
Gin . . . . .	695	558	470	Total petrol . . . . .	14,278,358	14,877,050	14,704,348
Whisky . . . . .	633	441	311	Mineral turpentine . . . . .	—	—	—
Rum . . . . .	1,750	1,635	1,541	Aviation turbine kerosene (a)	1,019,474	1,089,716	1,103,390
Liqueurs . . . . .	296	268	200	Other kerosene . . . . .	—	—	—
Vodka . . . . .	827	656	594	Diesel fuel (as defined by by-law)	1,674,390	1,915,269	2,090,071
Flavoured spirituous liquors	263	211	217		doz. packs	doz. packs	doz. packs
Other . . . . .	101	9	10	Playing cards . . . . .	'000 132	'000 140	'000 116
Total spirits (potable)	7,410	6,163	5,537		'000	'000	'000
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	Cigarette papers and tubes . . . . .	3,150,190	3,323,630	3,269,055
Tobacco . . . . .	1,944	1,841	1,824	matches	'000	'000	'000
Cigars . . . . .	82	80	73	Matches . . . . .	25,739,447	23,495,320	22,519,837
Cigarettes—machine-made	27,867	26,670	27,487		'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
				Crude petroleum oil, liquid petroleum and liquefied petroleum gas . . . . .	27,460,991	27,385,310	24,524,213
					'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
				Coal . . . . .	68,398	69,508	71,780
					'000 doz containers	'000 doz containers	'000 doz containers
				Canned fruit . . . . .	7,030	6,824	3,857

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

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT**

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

Certain types of foreign investment are not included in the statistics which follow. Investment in real estate (except when made through companies) and loans between Australian individuals and non-resident individuals are not covered. Nor are changes in short-term liabilities between exporters and importers in Australia and overseas covered, except in so far as they arise from exports and imports between branches or subsidiaries and their home offices or parent enterprises. In this case they are included in the figures of investment in branches or subsidiaries. Non-resident deposits in, and foreign borrowings by, Australian trading banks are excluded from foreign investment statistics and are included instead in the non-official monetary item in the balance of payments capital account.

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

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

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

**Branches.** Offices in Australia of enterprises incorporated abroad or offices in separate foreign countries of enterprises incorporated in Australia. For the purposes of the survey, branches are included if the value of net liabilities to head office exceeds \$A10,000 or if the annual net profit or loss exceeds \$A10,000. Australian branches of foreign enterprises *include* other Australian offices of foreign enterprises where a branch register is maintained in Australia, but *exclude* enterprises in Australia which are incorporated abroad but which have no business operations in Australia other than an account with a bank in Australia. Foreign branches of enterprises in Australia *exclude* foreign enterprises which are incorporated in Australia but which have no business operations abroad other than an account with a foreign bank. However, the short-term assets represented by the bank accounts abroad are included as Australian portfolio investment abroad for those companies included in the surveys of foreign investment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Direct investment				Total	Portfolio investment and institutional loans	Total
	Undistributed income		Other direct investment				
	Branches	Subsidiaries	Branch liabilities to head office	Other (a)			
1973-74	29	401	-	187	618	-128	490
1974-75	23	223	16	395	657	296	953
1975-76	186	428	7	-43	578	232	810
1976-77	52	619	53	358	1,081	459	1,540
1977-78	136	514	61	318	1,029	285	1,314
1978-79	3	800	206	384	1,392	601	1,992

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

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

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

Year	<i>EEC</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	
1973-74	104	83	189	16	77	20	490
1974-75	123	159	372	14	67	218	953
1975-76	278	20	380	14	98	20	810
1976-77	365	267	626	71	138	73	1,540
1977-78	412	66	607	-14	197	46	1,314
1978-79	838	97	762	-6	269	31	1,992

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

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

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

Year	<i>Primary production(a)</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
1973-74	71	247	300	618
1974-75	70	284	303	657
1975-76	28	233	317	578
1976-77	-41	487	635	1,081
1977-78	62	347	620	1,029
1978-79	55	547	791	1,392

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

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.



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

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

<i>Income payable abroad on direct investment</i>							
<i>Year</i>	<i>Distributed income</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Income payable abroad on portfolio investment and institutional loans</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Undistributed income</i>	<i>Remitted profits of branches</i>	<i>Dividends payable</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>			
1973-74	431	104	208	110	853	163	1,016
1974-75	246	152	204	133	735	207	942
1975-76	614	157	248	129	1,148	242	1,390
1976-77	670	290	249	123	1,333	257	1,589
1977-78	649	315	295	113	1,372	297	1,669
1978-79	803	307	283	125	1,518	356	1,874

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

Year	<i>EEC</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	
1973-74	390	14	492	25	19	76	1,016
1974-75	296	1	530	15	22	78	942
1975-76	483	53	651	47	43	113	1,390
1976-77	538	55	765	39	77	115	1,589
1977-78	627	55	800	-2	34	156	1,669
1978-79	766	79	838	11	54	125	1,874

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

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

Year	<i>Primary production(a)</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Other industries</i>	<i>Total</i>
1973-74	279	321	253	853
1974-75	307	270	158	735
1975-76	314	413	422	1,148
1976-77	349	547	437	1,333
1977-78	377	464	531	1,372
1978-79	357	620	541	1,518

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

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

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

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

<i>Direct investment</i>							
<i>Year</i>	<i>Undistributed income</i>		<i>Other direct investment</i>			<i>Portfolio investment and institutional loans(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Subsidiaries</i>	<i>Branch liabilities to head office</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1973-74	-3	103	55	90	244	18	262
1974-75	-12	40	3	63	94	5	99
1975-76	2	62	10	92	166	18	185
1976-77	-1	100	46	110	255	3	257
1977-78	-19	110	24	82	198	8	206
1978-79	5	161	24	28	218	-10	208

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

Minus sign (-) denotes repatriation of investment.

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

Year	<i>EEC</i>		<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>U.S.A. and Canada</i>	<i>Papua New Guinea(b)</i>	<i>ASEAN(c)</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	Total
	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>						
1973-74	41	29	28	49	(d)	24	(e)91	262
1974-75	2	-1	36	11	-6	39	19	99
1975-76	28	8	11	43	50	9	36	185
1976-77	31	9	72	60	26	17	43	257
1977-78	69	-1	46	7	26	23	35	206
1978-79	-13	-2	30	67	18	41	66	208

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

(b) See footnote (a) in preceding table.

(c) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

(d) Not available for publication.

(e) Includes Papua New Guinea.

Minus sign (-) denotes repatriation of investment.

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

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

Year	Undistributed income		Distributed income			Interest	Total
	Branches	Subsidiaries	Remitted profits of branches	Dividends of subsidiaries			
1973-74	-3	103	18	68	1	187	
1974-75	-12	40	23	60	3	113	
1975-76	2	62	22	46	5	136	
1976-77	-1	100	24	59	7	190	
1977-78	-19	110	33	113	3	241	
1978-79	5	161	37	85	7	295	

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

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

**INCOME RECEIVABLE ON AUSTRALIAN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES, BY COUNTRIES (a)**  
(£ million)

Year	EEC		New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua New Guinea	ASEAN	Other countries	Total
	U.K.	Other (b)						
1973-74 . . . . .	25	-	35	2	(c)	6	(d) 118	187
1974-75 . . . . .	17	-7	29	4	(c)	9	(d) 61	113
1975-76 . . . . .	24	2	34	7	(c)	9	(d) 61	136
1976-77 . . . . .	34	-3	54	8	39	17	42	190
1977-78 . . . . .	30	-3	59	4	62	21	68	241
1978-79 . . . . .	39	(c)	63	8	62	39	(e) 84	295

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

Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Broadly speaking, the Australian balance of payments is a statistical statement designed to provide a systematic record of Australia's economic transactions with the rest of the world. It may be described as a system of consolidated accounts in which the accounting entity is the Australian economy and the entries refer to all economic transactions between residents of Australia and residents of the rest of the world (non-residents). Such a record is essential to the examination of influences which external factors have on the domestic economy. Balance of payments estimates have always assumed a particular importance in Australia due to the importance of these influences on the Australian economy.

Official estimates of Australia's balance of payments for the period 1928-29 were included in Year Book No. 24, page 755. Except for the war years 1939 to 1945, estimates have since been published at least annually.

Detailed estimates and descriptions of concepts, structure and the various items included are provided in the annual publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0).

More timely though less detailed estimates of the balance of payments are provided in a quarterly publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5302.0) approximately five and a half weeks after the end of each quarter. A monthly publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5301.0), showing the major balance of payments aggregates, is published about six to eight working days after the end of each month.

Balance of payments statements cover a wide range of economic transactions which may be broadly divided into three categories. The first category comprises transactions in goods, services and income between residents of Australia and non-residents. The second category relates to financial transactions involving claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world. Because the statement is constructed on a double entry recording basis, a third category described as *unrequited transfers* is required to provide offsetting entries for one sided balance of payments transactions, such as gifts in cash and kind which have no 'quid pro quo'. Two changes not arising from transactions—specifically changes in Australia's official reserve assets arising from the allocation (or cancellation) of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the monetisation (or demonetisation) of gold—are included by convention, to make the accounts more analytically useful. The first and third of the above categories are combined in what is described as the current account and the second category together with the two changes not arising from transactions are shown separately in what is described as the capital account.

Under the internationally accepted conventions of the double entry system, credit entries are used to record exports of goods and services, income receivable and financial transactions involving either a reduction in the country's foreign financial assets or an increase in its foreign liabilities. Conversely, debit entries are used to record imports of goods and services, income payable and financial transactions involving either an increase in foreign financial assets or a decrease in foreign liabilities. Transactions in a double entry accounting system are reflected in pairs of equal credit and debit entries. Any entries that are not automatically paired are matched by special offsetting entries. Such offsetting entries are required for the category of unrequited transfers and the other changes not arising from transactions referred to in the previous paragraph.

It follows that, in principle, the net sum of all credit and debit entries is zero. In practice, some transactions are not measured accurately (errors), while others are not measured at all (omissions). Equality between the sum of the credit and debit entries is brought about by the inclusion of a balancing item which reflects net errors and omissions.

The market price principle is adopted as far as practicable in recording transactions in the Australian balance of payments. However, due to data availability and other measurement problems, transactions are generally valued at either the price at which they are recorded in the records of the transactors or the price at which they appear in administrative records.

Transactions and other changes recorded in the balance of payments should, in principle, be recorded at the time of change of ownership (either actual or imputed). For the current account this is conceived as the time when ownership of goods changes, services are rendered, when undistributed income of direct investment enterprises is earned, and when interest and dividends become due for payment. In the case of unrequited transfers, those which are imposed by one party on another, such as taxes and fines, should ideally be recorded at the time they become due for payment without penalty; whereas others should be recorded when the goods, services or financial items to which they are offsets change ownership. For capital account transactions the time of change of ownership is, by convention, normally taken to be the time at which transactions are entered in the books of the transactors. Entries for loan drawings should be based on actual disbursements and not on commitments or authorisations.

In practice, the nature of the available data sources is such that the time of recording of transactions will often diverge from the principle of time of change of ownership. This is particularly true in the case of transactions in goods which are, in the main, recorded at the time that administrative records relating to the movement of the goods across the customs frontier are processed. Where practical timing adjustments are made for transactions in certain goods to ensure that they are recorded in the time period in which change of ownership occurs.

In the first table that follows, the global balance of payments is presented in the conventional two column credit and debit accounting format. In the regional table, however, minus signs are used to denote current account debits and capital account debits (i.e. increases in assets or decreases in liabilities) while the absences of sign are used to denote current account credits and capital account credits (i.e. decreases in assets or increases in liabilities).

For current account transactions, entries for exports of goods and entries for imports of goods are recorded as credits and debits respectively. Likewise entries for transportation credits are recorded separately from entries for transportation debits and for most other invisible transactions the credit entries are similarly recorded separately from the debit entries. Current account transactions, in this context, are termed as being recorded gross. This treatment is in contrast to the recording of transactions and other changes in the capital account which is on a net basis. This means that, for each capital account item shown in the following table, credit entries are combined with debit entries to arrive at a single net result (either a credit or a debit) for the item concerned.

The items included in visible trade include all moveable goods, with a few exceptions, which undergo a change of ownership from residents to non-residents (exports) and from non-residents to residents (imports). Items 3 to 10 which are grouped together under the heading 'invisibles' include services, income and unrequited transfers. Invisible credits comprise the value of services rendered by residents to non-residents, the income earned by Australian residents from the ownership of foreign financial assets and copyrights, licences, etc. (e.g. dividends, interest and royalties) and the offset entries to the value of cash and kind transferred by non-residents to residents without a quid pro quo (unrequited transfers). Invisible debits are composed of similar transactions, but with the roles of resident and non-resident interchanged.

For capital account transactions, entries for government capital (items 11 to 13) broadly reflect the capital account transactions of the general government sector (i.e. Commonwealth, State and local government authorities and statutory bodies except for government-owned or controlled (public) trading and financial enterprises). However it includes the trade credit transactions and some other minor transactions of certain public enterprises which are included in this grouping under other government transactions (item 13). Items 14 to 17, which comprise private capital, broadly refer to the capital account transactions of resident individuals, or privately owned trading and non-bank financial enterprises and government owned and controlled trading and non-bank financial enterprises.

The transactions of non-official monetary institutions (item 18) broadly cover the capital account transactions of trading banks mainly in the form of overseas borrowings and holdings of foreign currency balances while item 19, official monetary institutions, covers all transactions with the IMF; all capital transactions of the Reserve Bank, as the central monetary authority, with central monetary authorities including the Bank for International Settlements; and transactions and other relevant changes in the holdings of monetary gold and foreign currency assets owned and controlled by the central authorities which are available for meeting balance of payments needs.

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

	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>						
<b>Goods—</b>						
1 Exports f.o.b.(a)	11,447	—	12,026	—	14,075	—
2 Imports f.o.b.(a)	—	10,345	—	11,165	—	13,493
Balance of trade	1,102	—	861	—	582	—
<b>Invisibles—</b>						
4 Transportation—						
4.1 Freight on imports	—	1,034	—	1,076	—	1,245
4.2 Expenditure of non-resident operators	813	—	814	—	895	—
4.3 Other transportation	434	961	512	1,053	664	1,253
5 Travel	278	510	345	551	425	644
6 Government—						
6.1 Australian government—						
6.11 Defence expenditure	—	62	—	67	—	72
6.12 Other expenditure	—	127	—	156	—	147
6.13 Services to non-residents	24	—	23	—	21	—
6.2 Foreign governments, expenditure	64	—	70	—	77	—
7 Miscellaneous—						
7.1 Business expenses	52	109	59	187	82	146
7.2 Other	42	146	96	212	162	237
8 Property income—						
8.1 Direct investment—						
8.11 Undistributed	99	670	91	649	166	803
8.12 Distributed	91	662	150	723	127	715
8.2 Interest on government loans	—	114	—	162	—	307
8.3 Royalties and copyrights	13	57	10	81	15	93
8.4 Other	156	272	114	321	142	403
9 Government transfers—						
9.1 Papua New Guinea	—	244	—	237	—	247
9.2 Other foreign aid	—	145	—	179	—	230
9.3 Social security cash benefits	—	26	—	36	—	40
10 Private transfers—						
10.1 Migrants' funds	133	102	132	97	140	85
10.2 Social security cash benefits	29	—	28	—	11	—
10.3 Other	114	188	242	270	261	313
<b>Balance on current account</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,212</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

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

	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)</b>						
Non-monetary—						
Government—						
11 Government securities—						
11.1 Domiciled overseas . . . . .	357	—	1,612	—	1,349	—
11.2 Domiciled in Australia . . . . .	18	—	33	—	7	—
12 International development financing institutions	—	35	—	38	—	27
13 Other government transactions . . . . .	—	92	—	43	24	—
Private—						
14 Foreign investment in Australian enterprises—						
14.1 Direct investment—						
14.11 Undistributed income . . . . .	670	—	649	—	803	—
14.12 Other . . . . .	411	—	380	—	589	—
14.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans	459	—	285	—	601	—
15 Australian investment abroad—						
15.1 Direct investment—						
15.11 Undistributed income . . . . .	—	99	—	91	—	166
15.12 Other . . . . .	—	156	—	106	—	52
15.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans	—	3	—	9	9	—
16 Net remittances abroad by life insurance enterprises . . . . .	6	—	1	—	1	—
17 Trade credit n.e.i.—						
17.1 Marketing authorities . . . . .	111	—	—	208	34	—
17.2 Other . . . . .	131	—	—	76	—	14
Monetary—						
18 Non-official monetary institutions—						
18.1 Changes in liabilities—						
18.11 Borrowing overseas . . . . .	18	—	63	—	—	2
18.12 Other liabilities . . . . .	41	—	—	37	108	—
18.2 Changes in assets—						
18.21 Advances to non-residents . . . . .	21	—	—	10	—	43
18.22 Foreign currency balances . . . . .	—	44	—	19	—	2
19 Official monetary institutions—						
19.1 Changes in liabilities—						
19.11 Use of IMF credit . . . . .	309	—	—	90	—	—
19.12 Other liabilities . . . . .	—	10	158	—	—	136
19.2 Changes in official reserve assets . . . . .	190	—	474	—	167	—
19.3 Allocation of SDR . . . . .	—	—	—	—	94	—
19.4 Other transactions . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—
Balancing item . . . . .	—	318	—	419	—	130
<b>Balance on capital account . . . . .</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>—</b>

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

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS

(\$ million)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT(a)</b>			
<b>Exports f.o.b.(b)—</b>			
United States of America	983	1,241	1,774
Canada	278	276	272
United Kingdom	520	469	552
Germany, Federal Republic	389	391	433
Other European Economic Community(c)	957	850	1,015
Japan	3,953	3,877	4,137
New Zealand	553	565	728
Other OECD(d)	259	210	232
Total OECD	7,892	7,879	9,144
ASEAN	741	833	1,039
Papua New Guinea	190	227	286
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	779	983	905
Other countries	1,846	2,104	2,701
Total exports	11,447	12,026	14,075
<b>Imports f.o.b.(b)—</b>			
United States of America	-2,145	-2,422	-3,233
Canada	-287	-272	-377
United Kingdom	-1,140	-1,267	-1,464
Germany, Federal Republic	-801	-724	-991
Other European Economic Community(c)	-719	-773	-963
Japan	-2,117	-2,103	-2,405
New Zealand	-314	-353	-435
Other OECD(d)	-500	-544	-631
Total OECD	-8,023	-8,458	-10,500
ASEAN	-424	-546	-611
Papua New Guinea	-79	-73	-68
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	-150	-168	-201
Other countries	-1,669	-1,921	-2,114
Total imports	-10,345	-11,165	-13,493
<b>Invisibles (net)—</b>			
United States of America	-1,052	-1,167	-1,285
Canada	-53	-8	-27
United Kingdom	-916	-1,088	-1,272
Germany, Federal Republic	-103	-137	-173
Other European Economic Community(c)	-157	-158	-171
Japan	-101	-60	-120
New Zealand	45	49	126
Other OECD(d)	-215	-271	-293
Total OECD	-2,551	-2,840	-3,215
ASEAN	-162	-177	-175
Papua New Guinea	-136	-107	-104
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	5	-3	2
Other countries	-242	-243	-302
Total invisibles (net)	-3,088	-3,370	-3,794
<b>Balance on current account—</b>			
United States of America	-2,214	-2,348	-2,744
Canada	-62	-5	-132
United Kingdom	-1,536	-1,886	-2,185
Germany, Federal Republic	-514	-470	-730
Other European Economic Community(c)	81	-81	-118
Japan	1,735	1,714	1,611
New Zealand	283	262	419
Other OECD (d)	-456	-606	-692
Total OECD	-2,682	-3,419	-4,571
ASEAN	155	109	254
Papua New Guinea	-26	47	114
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	633	813	707
Other countries	-66	-59	286
Balance on current account	-1,986	-2,510	-3,212

For footnotes see end of table.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)(a)</b>			
<b>Non-monetary sector—</b>			
<b>Government capital movements—</b>			
United States of America	-32	269	-25
Canada	-	-	-2
United Kingdom	15	-24	-51
Germany, Federal Republic	303	1,002	89
Other European Economic Community(c)	30	110	256
Japan	-8	172	612
New Zealand	-	-	-
Other OECD(d)	-39	49	506
Total OECD	269	1,577	1,385
ASEAN	1	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3	3	3
Centrally Planned Economies (e)	-	-	-
Other countries	-24	-15	-35
<i>Total government capital movements</i>	249	1,564	1,354
<b>Foreign investment in Australian enterprises—</b>			
United States of America	626	607	762
Canada	71	-14	-6
United Kingdom	365	412	887
Germany, Federal Republic	141	46	111
Other European Economic Community(c)	126	20	-63
Japan	138	197	269
New Zealand	-15	27	-24
Other OECD(d)	83	47	75
Total OECD	1,535	1,343	2,011
ASEAN	-36	28	48
Papua New Guinea	-1	-	-4
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	-1	8	6
Other countries	42	-64	-70
<i>Total foreign investment in Australian enterprises</i>	1,540	1,314	1,992
<b>Other private capital movements—</b>			
United States of America	-17	15	-40
Canada	19	-7	-2
United Kingdom	-16	-117	45
Germany, Federal Republic	11	4	9
Other European Economic Community(c)	27	-9	5
Japan	18	-24	-11
New Zealand	-44	-77	-25
Other OECD(d)	-3	-6	6
Total OECD	-4	-220	-14
ASEAN	-19	-40	-71
Papua New Guinea	-19	-35	-28
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	69	-144	69
Other countries	-38	-50	-145
<i>Total other private capital movements</i>	-11	-489	-188
<b>Total non-monetary sector transactions—</b>			
United States of America	577	891	697
Canada	90	-20	-10
United Kingdom	362	271	881
Germany, Federal Republic	455	1,052	209
Other European Economic Community(c)	183	121	198
Japan	148	346	870
New Zealand	-59	-51	-50
Other OECD(d)	41	91	587
Total OECD	1,799	2,700	3,383
ASEAN	-54	-13	-23
Papua New Guinea	-16	-32	-29
Central Planned Economies(e)	68	-135	76
Other countries	-19	-129	-250
<i>Total non-monetary sector transactions</i>	1,778	2,389	3,159

For footnotes see end of table.



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)(a)</b>			
Monetary sector transactions—			
Net official monetary movements(f)	491	542	124
Non-official monetary sector transactions(f)	36	-3	60
Balancing item(f)	-318	-419	-130
<b>Balance on capital account(f)</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>3,212</b>

(a) For current account entries minus sign (-) denotes a debit, for capital account items minus sign (-) denotes an increase in foreign financial assets or a decrease in foreign liabilities. (b) The amounts shown represent recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. Adjustments affect timing, coverage and valuation. (c) Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands. (d) Greece, Spain, Turkey, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland. (e) Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Mongolia, North Korea, Peoples Republic of China, Poland, Romania, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, U.S.S.R. (f) No regional split is available for these items.

**International reserves**

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

**OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS(a)**

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

(\$ million)

	30 June		
	1978	1979	1980
Official reserve assets—			
Foreign exchange—			
United States dollars	727	612	644
Others	982	952	711
Special Drawing Rights	113	195	30
Reserve position in IMF	180	186	179
Gold	1,225	1,939	4,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>5,681</b>

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

**FOREIGN CONTROL**

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA

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

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

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

##### Nature of measures

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

The system of recording import values was changed from 1 July 1976. It has been estimated that, if the previous basis of valuation had been continued, the total value of imports would have been about 2 per cent higher at current prices than the recorded values on the new basis. The constant (average 1974-75) price estimates would be affected to a much lesser degree (refer page 624).

From 1978-79, exports and imports have been classified according to the new AECC and the new AICC respectively. These are based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2.

The changes in the commodity classification have caused only two significant discontinuities in the published aggregates between 1977-78 and 1978-79, both being due to the reclassification of exports of alumina from Division 51 of the superseded AECC to Division 28 of the current AECC. The other published aggregates have not been significantly affected by the adoption of the new commodity classification.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT AVERAGE 1974-75 PRICES

(\$ million)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	377	330	379	372	369	401
Fuels . . . . .	724	679	763	797	759	782
Basic materials . . . . .	433	409	441	426	450	461
Chemicals (incl. plastics) . . . . .	786	666	799	832	962	1,062
Textiles, fabrics, etc. . . . .	436	521	546	516	593	560
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	3,565	3,156	3,529	3,108	3,657	3,304
Other imports . . . . .	1,639	1,570	1,752	1,682	1,825	1,940
<b>Total imports of merchandise . . . . .</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>8,211</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>8,510</b>

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AT AVERAGE 1974-75 PRICES

(\$ million)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
Principal exports of rural origin—						
Meat and meat preparations . . . . .	444	602	727	799	834	652
Cereal grains and cereal preparations . . . . .	1,460	1,460	1,535	1,794	1,277	2,552
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey . . . . .	661	664	841	813	613	745
Wool and sheep skins . . . . .	816	1,024	1,191	900	1,035	959
Other (dairy produce, fruit, etc.) . . . . .	399	471	526	460	498	547
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>4,768</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>5,455</b>
Other exports—						
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap . . . . .	1,202	1,177	1,218	1,207	1,633	1,746
Coal, coke and briquettes . . . . .	733	674	767	827	822	906
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment . . . . .	1,551	1,433	1,504	1,486	1,749	1,874
Other exports . . . . .	1,275	1,333	1,414	1,545	1,370	1,388
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>5,914</b>
<b>Total exports of merchandise . . . . .</b>	<b>8,541</b>	<b>8,840</b>	<b>9,724</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>9,829</b>	<b>11,369</b>

## Further information

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

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

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

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