

CHAPTER 24

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

This chapter includes statistics of foreign trade, balance of payments, foreign investment by private investors; and foreign ownership and control of enterprises in Australia. Because of limitations of space, the statistics are mainly restricted to summarised form.

FOREIGN 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* 1982 and the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975. The *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 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 concessional treatment to certain imports from countries, the subject of various Trade Agreements. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, but in its protective character the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Act* 1901. Valuation must follow precise rules and practices to ensure consistency and equity in the treatment of goods. Customs values are also the basis for import trade statistics.

On 30 November 1981, Australia adopted the international value system which is expressed in the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

This GATT Agreement provides that the customs value shall be based, as far as is possible, on the actual price of the goods. The price may be subject to a limited range of adjustments for such matters as packing costs and other considerations, passing from the buyer to the seller. The price cannot be used as a basis for valuation if the buyer and seller are related and the price has been influenced by that relationship.

Where there is no price or the price cannot be used the Agreement provides other valuation methods.

Concessional rates. In addition to the concessional rates applicable to imports from all sources complying with particular ownership or other conditions as set out in Part I of Schedule 4, concessional rates apply to certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified developing and declared preference countries and to goods the subject of the New Zealand/Australia Closer Economic Relations Agreement, the Canada/Australia Trade Agreement, the Papua New Guinea/Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement and the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement.

Details of the rules regarding the determination of origin and the provisions applying to direct shipment are set out in sections 151 and 151A of the *Customs Act* 1901.

A full list of Forum Island, Declared Preference and Developing Countries is given in Schedule 1 to the *Australian Customs Tariff*.

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

Tariff concessions. The Tariff Concession System is the machinery whereby importers may obtain relief from protective rates of duty where goods serving similar functions to the imported goods are not produced in Australia or are not capable of being produced in Australia in the normal course of business; and where no substantially adverse effect would be caused to the market for any goods produced in Australia.

The System is administered by the Department of Industry and Commerce, Canberra and commenced operation on 1 July 1983. It replaces the old 'By-law' System which was found to be no longer appropriate following an Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) Inquiry conducted throughout 1981-82.

The System provides for the publication of applications for concession in special weekly editions of the *Commonwealth Gazette* (available for perusal at Customs Houses and major post offices). Anyone opposing an intended concession has 28 days to inform the Department of objections.

Concessions finally approved are published in schedule form called the 'Schedule of Commercial Tariff Concessions' and are available to any person importing the goods described therein.

Inquiries in respect of any aspect of the System should be directed either to the Tariff Concession Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce, Canberra or to the Tariff Concession Liaison Officer, Customs House in the capital cities. An explanatory booklet, which is regarded as the primary guide on the System both for industry and the administering Department, is also available from these locations.

Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties. The *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* provides protection for Australian industry against certain forms of unfair trading. Under this Act, Anti-Dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the 'normal value' of those goods. Countervailing duty may be imposed on goods on which a subsidy or bounty has been paid. Anti-Dumping or countervailing duties may however be imposed only where it can be demonstrated that there is a causal link between the dumped or subsidised imports, and injury suffered or threatened.

For details on calculation of Anti-Dumping or Countervailing duties, see the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975* and the publication: *Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Information* which are available from Customs Houses in capital cities or from the Department of Industry and Commerce, Canberra, ACT 2600.

Import restrictions

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, clothing and footwear industries are assisted by tariff quotas while the motor vehicle industry is assisted by import licensing. 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. As part of the seven year quota control programme for textiles, clothing and footwear which commenced on 1 January 1982, a portion of quota is allocated by tender. Concessionary quotas are made available to imports from developing countries and allow for concessional entry of certain goods. The SPARTECA (South Pacific Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement) quota also provides for concessional treatment of certain goods imported from Island Member Countries of the South Pacific Forum. Further information on import controls may be obtained from the Australian Customs Service, Department of Industry and Commerce, Edmund Barton Building, Barton, A.C.T.

Import prohibitions. Section 50 of the *Customs Act 1901* provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the importation of goods into Australia and that this power may be exercised by:

- (a) prohibiting the importation of goods absolutely;
- (b) prohibiting the importation of goods from a specified place; or
- (c) prohibiting the importation of goods unless specified conditions or restrictions are complied with.

Goods subject to these import controls are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations and Customs (Endangered Species) Regulations.

Import prohibitions may also be imposed under the Quarantine Act; and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation.

Export controls

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; or (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 and Customs (Endangered Species) Regulations. Export prohibitions may also be imposed under the Export Control Act administered by the Department of Primary Industry; the Quarantine Act; and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation.

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.

Trade descriptions

The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905. This Act, administered by the Australian Customs Service of the Department of Industry and Commerce, 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.

Trade promotion and incentives

Each year the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Trade undertakes an extensive overseas trade promotion and publicity program.

Trade displays, fairs and exhibitions

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 specialised export promotion techniques and the greater diversity of goods available for export, 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, Seoul, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, Suva, Bangkok, Wellington and Auckland. Limited display space is also available in Tokyo.

Trade missions

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, establishes agencies and negotiates sales.

Publications and advertising

The Department of Trade produces a range of English language and multi-lingual publications for distribution overseas through its Trade Commissioner posts. Special publications are produced for major Australian promotional activities overseas. The promotional activities are also supported by appropriate editorial publicity and advertising in foreign media publications.

Export education

The Commonwealth Government recently completed a three-year 'Export Now' Campaign. This has been replaced by an Export Education program involving seminars, workshops and training activities to help Australian exporters to penetrate overseas markets.

Export awards

The Department of Trade in conjunction with the Confederation of Australian Industry runs an annual program of Export Awards for Outstanding Export Achievement. In addition various other awards are also given from time to time.

Export incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides financial incentives to encourage exports. The Export Market Development Grants Act was introduced in 1974 and will operate until 30 June 1988. The scheme, administered by the Export Development Grants Board which is responsible to the Minister for Trade, 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 \$200,000 in respect to eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

Overseas Trade Publicity Committee

The Overseas Trade Publicity Committee promotes products in an area where potential markets exist. Through the Committee, the Government contributes to members' promotional expenditure on the basis of 65 cents in the dollar. Members of the Committee are drawn from various marketing corporations and the Departments of Trade and Primary Industry.

Promotion of high technology products and services

The Department of Trade has undertaken the special promotion of exports of high technology products and services. Audio-visual displays and prestige publications as well as a catalogue of Australian technology have been produced for use by Trade Commissioners and in general promotion.

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 in November 1978 as a statutory authority of the Commonwealth Government to encourage the export of Australian goods and services. Its prime objective is to assist Australian consultancy and construction organisations to compete for contracts for overseas development projects, particularly those which are beyond the resources of individual firms and require a turnkey or multi-disciplinary approach, or require a government-to-government involvement. The Corporation's major functions are, on request, to act as prime contractor, consortium member or agent on behalf of Australian organisations. The Corporation also serves as a central point for dissemination of information on overseas project opportunities.

Trade relations

Trade policy

Australia is very reliant on international trade for its economic well-being. A substantial proportion of Australia's agricultural and mineral production is exported. Australia is a major world exporter of a range of commodities including coal, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, manganese, mineral sands, wool, meat, wheat and sugar. Imports, particularly capital equipment, play a vital role in the country's economic development. Consequently, Australia is dependent on a stable international trade and payments system to secure its general trading objectives.

Australia's fundamental trade policy objectives include:

- the maintenance of an open international trade and payments system
- the maintenance of an equitable framework of rules based on the principles of multilateralism, non-discrimination, predictability and transparency, and which provides for progressive trade liberalisation
- in relation to agricultural trade, fair and predictable access to major markets, restraints on subsidised competition in third markets and stability in commodity markets
- the maintenance of secure and stable markets for minerals and assistance in obtaining stable and remunerative prices for mineral exports.

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 89 countries, with a further 29 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 (1973-1979). 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 to most of these agreements and Australia has already acceded or intends to accede to those on customs valuation, anti-dumping, import licensing, standards, subsidies, countervailing duties, the Framework texts and the arrangements on bovine meat and dairy products.

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 has since been substantially revised and expanded through reviews in 1974, 1976 and 1979. On 1 January 1981 the system was further extended to include most textile, clothing and footwear products. Most dutiable manufactured and substantially processed primary products are now covered by the system. Margins of preference offered under the system are generally 10 to 15 per cent below the General Tariff rate.

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, usually 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 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.

To further assist developing countries the Government has established International Trade Development Centres in Sydney and Melbourne. The Centres house the local offices of the Market Advisory Service and provide a venue for small trade displays by developing countries as well as for other activities such as marketing seminars.

The Centres are operated by the Department of Trade and are funded under Australia's development assistance programme. From time to time short training courses on trade promotion topics are held at the Centres for officials from developing countries.

Bilateral arrangements

West Europe—Although the European Community (EC) 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.

In recent years Australia has experienced a large and growing trade deficit with the EC which has reflected an imbalance of trading opportunities. In the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, finalised in 1979, Australia was able to negotiate with the EC improved access into Community markets for a number of agricultural products. However the benefits Australia expected to receive from these arrangements have not been fully realised due to EC policies.

Consideration by the Community of proposals for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is expected to be completed in 1984. While welcoming suggestions for CAP reform, Australia has expressed concern to the EC about proposals to further reduce access into the Community for imports of some agricultural products as part of the adaptation of the CAP.

While the bilateral relationship has been overshadowed by the operations of the CAP and agricultural issues, there is significant potential for developing Australia's role as a supplier of minerals and energy to the EC and in attracting increased European investment to resource based development projects in Australia.

The Government has indicated that it wishes to pursue a new and more constructive approach in order to improve the relationship with the EC. Senior Australian officials met with the EC Commission in July 1983 with this objective and further consultations at Ministerial level are planned.

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. A protocol on Economic Co-operation to the Trade Agreement was signed in September 1981. The Protocol has the objective of notifying to enterprises and organisations of the two countries that their Governments have agreed on a range of industry and industry sectors regarded as holding prospects for co-operation between the two countries, and the form in which co-operation projects may be implemented.

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 present Agreement states that the two governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements, and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a Joint Trade Committee to further the aims of the Agreement.

Philippines—signed 1975. The current Agreement replaces an earlier Agreement entered into in 1965. Provides, inter alia, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; encourages Australian investment and joint ventures in the Philippines. Provides for a Joint Commission to meet annually, or more frequently if required. The Agreement entered 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 and provides for consultations as required on trade matters.

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. 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 the Agreement on Tariffs and Tariff Preferences 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.

In March 1980 the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand agreed upon a framework for further detailed exploration and examination of possible arrangements for a closer economic relationship with the central objective of the gradual and progressive liberalisation of trade between the two countries on all goods.

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

Pacific Islands—The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA) which came into force in January 1980 provides, inter alia, that Australia will progressively provide duty free and unrestricted access for as wide a range of Forum Island country products as possible.

Americas

Canada—signed 1960. The Canada/Australia Trade Agreement (CANATA) was updated by an Exchange of Letters in 1973 to incorporate preferences derived from Australia's Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom and to provide greater flexibility in the administration of preferential tariff arrangements.

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.

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. 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.

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 recognises 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.

Other bilateral Trade Agreements are in force with Yugoslavia (signed 1970) and 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.

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 of 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.

Oman—signed 1981. The Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Co-operation expresses the intention of the two governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations. Provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries and encourages the exchange of technology and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a Joint Commission.

Kuwait—signed 1982. The Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation expresses the intention of the two Governments to develop and expand trade and economic relations. Provides for the facilitation of joint ventures in the two countries and encourages the exchange of technology and technical expertise and establishes a Joint Committee.

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.

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 1983 there was an establishment of 166 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and at 53 posts in 43 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 and Assistant Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the public service. Applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement.

The Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Department of Trade (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; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Italy (Rome, Milan); Japan (Tokyo, Osaka); Kenya; Korea, Republic of; Kuwait; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand (Wellington, Auckland); Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Riyadh); Singapore; South Africa (Johannesburg); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland (Geneva); Thailand; United Arab Emirates; United States of America (Washington DC, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco); 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, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

Australian Trade Correspondents and Marketing Officers

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

Trade 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

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Australian Customs Service 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 following are excluded from recorded trade statistics:

- (a) direct transit trade, i.e., goods being trans-shipped or moved through Australia for purposes of transport only;
- (b) migrants' and passengers' effects exported or imported; and parcels post exports and imports of small value, for which Customs entries are not required;
- (c) certain materials under inter-governmental agreements for defence and similar projects for which Customs entries are not required;
- (d) vessels and aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods between Australia and other countries;
- (e) the sale or purchase of any vessel and/or aircraft intended for use on overseas routes;
- (f) fish and other sea products landed in Australia or abroad directly from the high seas by Australian vessels;

- (g) entries lodged on informal clearance documents (ICD) for values not exceeding \$250;
 - (h) export consignments where the value of the goods in each transaction is less than \$250.
- and for imports only:

- (i) bunkers and stores supplied to vessels and aircraft prior to arrival in Australia.

Exports ships' and aircraft stores. Prior to July 1982 bunkers and stores supplied to foreign owned vessels and aircraft prior to departure overseas were excluded from export statistics but were published separately as ships' and aircraft stores statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission has recommended (International Trade Statistics, *Concepts and Definitions*, United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No 52, Revision 1, 1982) that such bunkers and stores be included in total exports statistics. Accordingly, commencing with July 1982 statistics, these commodities have been classified according to the appropriate AECC items. As a result, from July 1982 total export statistics and commodity statistics which include stores for foreign ships and aircraft are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods.

Statistical period

Exports. Exports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are both finalised by the Australian Customs Service 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 Australian Customs Service within seven days of the end 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 per cent 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 calendar 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 40 per cent of export trade by value for a particular month reflects actual shipments during that month, 55 per cent by value was actually exported during the previous month with the remaining 5 per cent 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 Australian Customs Service and passed to the ABS for further processing. Import entries may be lodged early using the check-to-arrive system or the documents may be delayed because of various validation checks carried out by Customs prior to the entries being passed to the ABS. 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 per cent of import trade by value recorded for a particular month was actually imported during that month, 25 per cent was actually imported during the previous month with the remaining 5 per cent being imported in earlier months. For individual commodities the percentage by value representing actual imports in a month may vary considerably.

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 Australian Customs Service. 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 Australian Customs Service. 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.

Valuation

Exports. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the free-on-board (f.o.b.) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. 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 the goods are dispatched for sale. The recorded value of exports includes the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo.

Imports. The recorded value of imports is the customs value (formerly referred to as the value for duty). On 30 November 1981, Australia changed its system of valuation from the Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) to the GATT Agreement on Customs Valuation. The Agreement reflects one of a number of trade related codes of conduct established during the round of Multi-lateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) concluded in 1979. The GATT Agreement differs from the Brussels Definition of Value in that it offers a set of practical rules on the valuation of imports rather than a list of conceptual guidelines. Under the Agreement the primary basis for establishing the customs value is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important condition is that the buyer and seller must be independent of each other. If the conditions are not met the practical rules are used to determine the customs value. The recording of the value of imports remains on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis (i.e. the charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods from the place of exportation to Australia are excluded). The recorded value also continues to include the value of outside packages, other than international containers used for containerised cargo. The change in the basis of valuation is expected to have a negligible effect on value and duty import statistics. For details of the method of valuation used prior to 30 November 1981, see Year Book No. 66, page 633.

Merchandise exports and imports

In accordance with standards recommended by the United Nations: Merchandise exports are defined as all goods which subtract from the stock of material resources in Australia as a result of their movement out of the country. Merchandise exports, therefore, exclude goods exported with the reasonable expectation of re-import within a limited time. A complete list of commodities not included in merchandise trade is shown under section 9 (b) of the *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (AECC). These include, for example, coin being legal tender and goods for temporary exhibition outside Australia;

Merchandise imports are defined as all goods which add to the stock of material resources in Australia as a result of their movement into the country. Merchandise imports, therefore, exclude goods imported with the reasonable expectation of re-export within a limited time. A complete list of commodities not included in merchandise trade is shown under Section 9 (b) of the *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (AICC). These include, for example, coin being legal tender and goods for temporary exhibition in Australia.

Goods excluded from merchandise trade are for convenience termed non-merchandise and such trade is shown separately in some tables. Total trade is the sum of merchandise and non-merchandise.

Commodity classification

Exports and imports are classified according to the items of the AECC and AICC respectively, which, from 1 July 1978, have been based on the *Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2* (United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34, Revision 2, 1975). Copies of, or extracts from these classifications may be obtained from offices of the ABS in Canberra and in each capital city.

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.

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 foreign 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.

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 single unit of quantity).

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 627.

Foreign trade statistics

Total foreign trade

The following table shows the total trade of Australia with overseas countries from 1977-78 to 1982-83.

FOREIGN TRADE
(\$m)

Year	Exports	Imports	Excess of
			exports (+) or imports (-)
1977-78	12,270	11,169	+ 1,101
1978-79	14,241	13,752	+ 489
1979-80	18,871	16,218	+ 2,653
1980-81	19,177	18,965	+ 212
1981-82	19,581	23,013	-3,432
1982-83(p)	22,205	21,810	+ 395

Plate 48 below shows the foreign trade of Australia from 1962-63 to 1982-83.

FOREIGN TRADE 1962-63 TO 1982-83

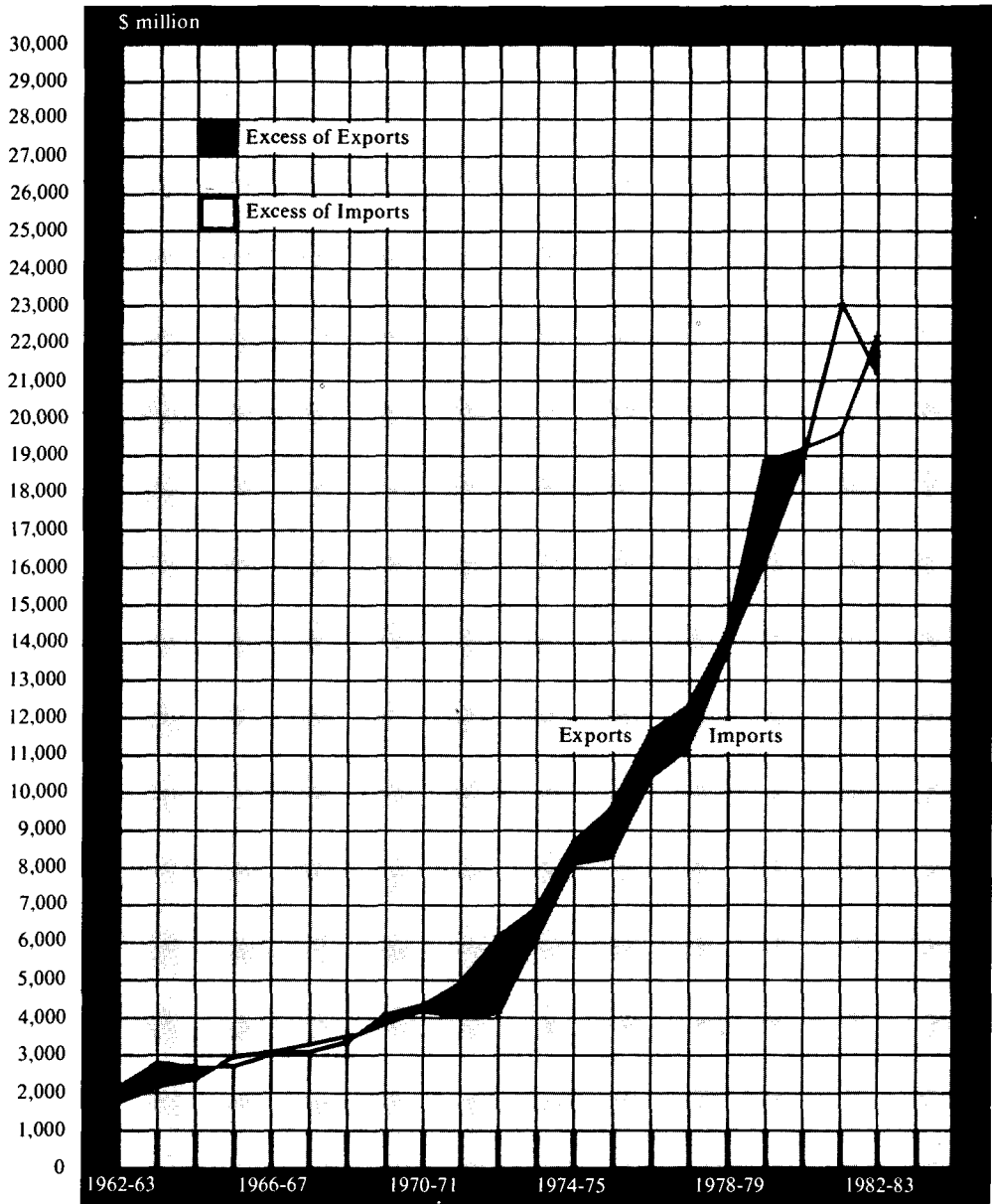


PLATE 48

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

MERCHANDISE AND NON-MERCHANDISE TRADE

(\$m)

EXPORTS

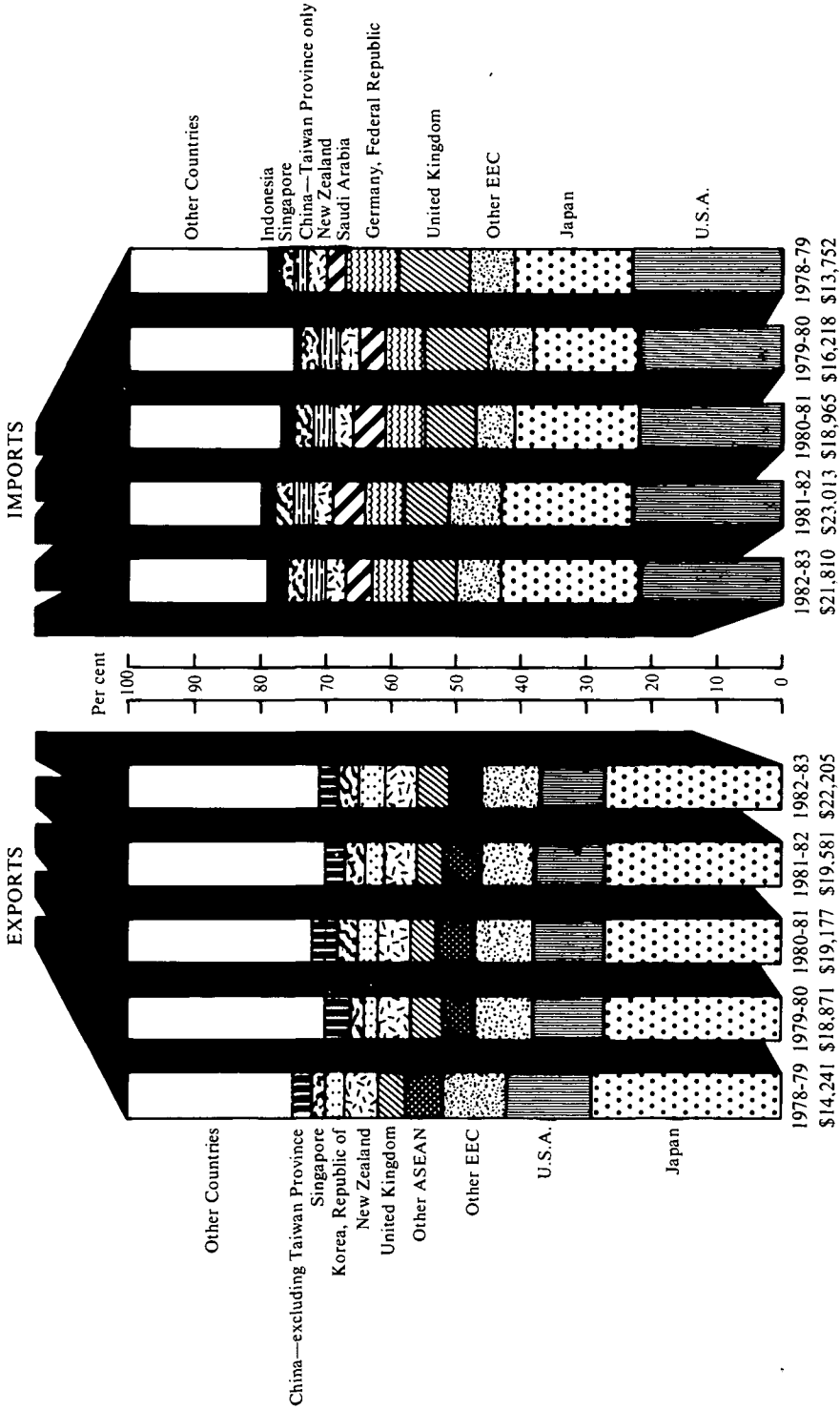
<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Non- merchandise</i>	<i>Total</i>
1977-78	12,049.6	220.1	12,269.7
1978-79	14,071.2	169.7	14,240.9
1979-80	18,605.8	265.1	18,870.9
1980-81	18,949.4	227.5	19,177.0
1981-82	19,293.8	281.4	19,575.2
1982-83(p)	21,538.7	666.6	22,205.2

IMPORTS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Non- merchandise</i>	<i>Total</i>
1977-78	11,082.3	86.6	11,168.9
1978-79	13,650.9	100.6	13,751.5
1979-80	16,044.8	172.7	16,217.5
1980-81	18,790.3	174.3	18,964.6
1981-82	22,769.1	235.8	23,004.9
1982-83(p)	21,266.6	543.7	21,810.3

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRY 1978-79 TO 1982-83



Classified summary of Australian foreign 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		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)
00	Live animals chiefly for food	220,656	227,626	235,993	23,427	33,308	27,509
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,594,151	1,380,856	1,677,608	9,838	10,140	14,741
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	270,659	301,059	328,919	39,248	45,626	58,690
03	Fish and fish preparations	231,912	308,523	356,499	190,319	213,205	216,395
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	2,326,180	2,495,776	1,830,842	19,591	31,168	38,269
05	Fruit and vegetables	235,718	205,697	239,701	116,217	147,537	170,082
06	Sugar, preparations, honey	1,168,931	793,725	581,095	11,070	14,169	14,710
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	29,303	31,387	36,274	194,317	187,114	218,616
08	Feeding stuff for animals	37,697	44,426	63,973	27,101	21,646	39,001
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	14,415	13,739	17,517	23,691	28,239	37,977
11	Beverages	35,625	39,378	52,209	91,288	103,545	100,514
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	11,452	10,632	14,487	77,818	69,455	83,336
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	210,335	217,494	232,755	2,504	2,979	2,452
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	7,763	14,870	10,320	16,905	13,558	15,316
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	1,652	2,136	2,471	70,330	56,773	47,201
24	Wood, timber and cork	208,152	184,875	183,222	189,465	206,916	164,087
25	Pulp and waste paper	2,129	1,437	3,151	108,549	97,520	80,991
26	Textile fibres and their waste	1,873,501	1,888,544	1,927,209	84,917	90,427	76,410
27	Crude fertilisers and minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	89,330	84,463	98,929	213,327	222,775	196,212
28	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap	3,306,273	(a) 3,375,812	(b) 3,753,540	37,020	33,803	16,279
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.	62,254	52,730	55,875	40,710	44,733	47,914
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1,981,203	2,295,593	3,080,276	6,211	2,011	5,275
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	516,573	557,458	1,303,888	2,719,006	3,007,898	3,085,308
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	(c)	316,715	343,174	262	653	678
41	Animal oils and fats	80,443	82,027	78,543	714	799	727
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	4,250	7,550	1,679	43,760	53,483	49,647
43	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, processed	7,117	5,774	6,848	18,947	25,689	31,029
50	Combined confidential items from 513 and 582	(d)	-	-	5,771	-	-
51	Chemical elements and compounds	49,902	44,275	45,182	437,330	(e) 495,462	(e) 466,749
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	55,794	(f) 43,692	(f) 39,071	204,825	260,462	232,391
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	17,274	(g) 18,852	(g) 20,303	77,058	88,593	77,972
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	81,728	88,454	115,714	141,044	155,381	193,427
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	31,608	30,807	33,822	86,090	102,022	106,074
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	5,228	4,521	4,324	49,003	60,586	89,557
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	6,212	7,837	8,142	9,202	13,038	9,299
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	72,133	90,466	112,879	357,187	(h) 430,487	(i) 362,933
59	Chemical materials, n.e.s.	76,584	73,372	85,726	220,616	221,853	234,518
60	Combined confidential items from 661, 694 and 695	(d)	-	-	5,425	-	-
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	31,508	34,168	47,665	38,291	43,770	45,543
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	12,085	10,956	10,965	241,700	287,232	245,057
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	8,528	6,835	7,907	92,658	106,206	93,721
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	56,433	51,067	46,760	458,137	556,824	484,111
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	123,054	138,885	155,660	980,887	1,095,203	(j) 1,011,237
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	121,296	114,468	110,138	396,065	(k) 410,067	(h) 368,613
67	Iron and steel	533,459	439,202	487,525	458,231	577,541	549,669
68	Non-ferrous metals	984,129	994,490	1,251,763	109,535	136,768	93,871
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	166,332	193,888	178,109	487,915	(m) 642,204	(n) 553,126
71	Machinery, other than electric	40,656	98,377	127,712	558,380	747,268	675,136
72	Electrical machinery and apparatus	195,490	170,129	179,481	1,216,150	(o) 1,481,317	(o) 1,076,724
73	Transport equipment	26,993	23,497	28,814	219,431	227,322	174,261
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	154,425	154,882	157,439	988,012	(q) 1,213,322	(s) 1,155,950
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	50,705	70,881	88,613	641,016	733,389	819,132
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	35,735	39,845	71,837	553,123	710,763	807,467

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		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	98,948	111,124	116,737	819,447	(r)996,051	(r)973,185
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	183,776	196,415	230,661	1,703,592	1,969,020	1,806,037
79	Other transport equipment	290,865	234,276	132,611	334,156	1,277,704	533,465
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	5,184	5,260	7,064	37,857	41,972	40,760
82	Furniture	9,632	13,340	13,158	92,991	129,009	112,368
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	658	834	1,840	62,727	78,684	88,975
84	Clothing and accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	17,599	13,234	16,766	306,223	392,326	389,237
85	Footwear	4,544	3,742	4,159	115,362	143,604	144,630
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	84,549	110,251	133,699	374,687	437,836	437,324
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	95,063	103,469	131,735	347,024	(u)390,840	(u)373,885
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	125,789	151,190	167,288	926,722	1,066,506	1,144,125
9A	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	(v)567,839	(w)472,776	(x)650,402	258,064	(y)291,385	(z)456,704
	Total merchandise(aa)	18,949,410	19,300,061	21,538,670	18,788,489	22,777,184	21,266,599
9B	Non-merchandise(ab)	227,544	281,418	666,576	176,115	235,806	543,740
	Total	19,176,955	19,581,480	22,205,246	18,964,604	23,012,990	21,810,338

(a) Excludes AECC items 287.31.00, 287.70.01, 287.93.07 and 287.99.09. (b) Excludes AECC items 287.31.00, 287.70.00, 287.93.07 and 287.99.19. (c) Included in Division 9A. (d) Imports only. (e) Excludes AICC items 513.79.13 and 513.90.15. (f) Excludes AECC item 522.49.00. (g) Excludes AECC item 533.10.00. (h) Excludes AICC items 582.70.04 and 582.70.06. (i) Excludes AICC item 582.70.04. (j) Excludes AICC item 651.95.06 from 1.11.82. (k) Excludes AICC item 661.20.01. (l) Excludes AICC item 661.20.01 until 28.2.83. (m) Excludes AICC items 694.01.02 and 695.39.60. (n) Excludes AICC item 691.10.05 from 1.5.83; 694.01.02 and 695.39.60. (o) Excludes AICC item 723.30.01. (p) Excludes AICC items 749.10.46 and 749.10.56. (q) Excludes AICC items 749.10.70 and 749.10.76. (r) Excludes AICC item 775.86.01. (s) Excludes AICC item 881.11.45. (t) Includes AECC Division 34. (u) Includes AECC items 287.31.00, 287.70.01, 287.93.07, 287.99.09, 522.49.00 and 533.10.00. (v) Includes AECC items 287.31.00, 287.70.00, 287.93.07, 287.99.19, 522.49.00 and 533.10.00. (w) Includes AICC items 513.79.13, 513.90.15, 582.70.04, 582.70.06, 661.20.01, 694.01.02, 695.39.60, 723.30.01, 749.10.46, 749.10.56, 775.86.01 and 881.11.45. (x) Includes AECC items 513.79.13, 513.90.15, 582.70.04, 651.95.06 from 1.11.82, 661.20.01 until 28.2.83, 691.10.05 from 1.5.83, 694.01.02, 695.39.60, 723.30.01, 749.10.70, 749.10.76, 775.86.01 and 881.11.45. (aa) The sum of Divisions 00 to 9A. (ab) A complete description of non-merchandise items is contained in the *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (1203.0) and the *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (1204.0).

EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)
Aluminium and alloys, unworked	tonnes	41,984	144,316	194,652	55,619	165,829	222,368
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	"	6,371,263	6,170,209	5,729,426	988,192	1,092,110	1,072,939
Barley	"	1,598,422	1,576,876	859,259	242,716	241,345	135,488
Butter	"	14,988	6,728	15,565	29,961	19,185	41,140
Cars, passenger motor, assembled and unassembled	"	..	..	..	67,000	69,039	79,885
Cheese	tonnes	54,091	57,505	54,435	103,749	122,866	133,507
Coal (anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous) (except briquettes)	"	47,248,424	46,121,434	54,596,774	1,967,707	2,289,632	3,070,483
Copper, ore and concentrates	"	146,149	136,652	225,271	75,930	54,926	83,565
Copper, refined, unworked	"	60,368	42,063	72,091	98,736	60,233	116,311
Crustaceans and molluscs (except canned or bottled)	"	..	..	..	200,581	269,424	307,888
Flour (wheaten) plain white	tonnes	61,301	54,917	54,672	15,452	13,969	14,437
Fruit, fresh and nuts, fresh or dried	"	169,374	148,831	162,169	135,308	108,124	129,872
Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	"	..	..	..	73,685	67,003	70,822
Hides, bovine and equine (except calf and kip skins)	tonnes	113,250	125,301	133,603	89,337	108,946	133,540
Iron and steel ingots and other primary forms	"	554,546	602,060	696,907	120,926	117,950	121,909
Iron ore and concentrates (except roasted iron pyrites)	"	74,952,689	74,501,861	66,760,797	1,116,965	1,252,155	1,493,395
Iron, pig and cast	"	349,542	47,910	314,716	41,905	5,088	23,569
Lead and lead alloys (including silver-lead) unworked	"	287,216	326,975	340,904	321,067	263,566	301,524
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—boneless	"	496,619	488,746	532,122	1,070,202	944,914	1,153,256
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—bovine animals, other	"	18,065	53,862	74,963	39,091	88,295	135,729
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—edible offals	"	51,636	45,519	47,977	64,316	51,382	60,094
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—sheep, lambs and goats	"	247,084	147,006	172,669	322,962	207,522	235,960
Milk and cream	"	89,643	101,461	99,492	119,110	144,370	140,433
Nickel and nickel alloys, unworked	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	115,882	116,818	148,131
Nickel matte and speiss	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	304,006	258,270	227,246
Petroleum products	"	..	..	..	516,573	557,458	1,303,861
Rice	tonnes	281,387	596,515	404,883	99,923	195,423	120,257
Skins, sheep and lamb, with wool on	"	71,371	66,427	60,874	89,909	76,641	69,662
Sorghum, unmilled	"	462,680	1,270,964	444,977	57,485	152,843	53,867
Sugar—from cane (except icing sugar)	"	2,557,537	2,497,363	2,547,718	1,145,878	764,325	557,423
Titanium and zirconium ore and concentrates (except beneficiated ilmenite)	"	1,635,712	1,540,497	1,333,182	125,091	126,778	117,024
Wheat (including spelt) and maslin, unmilled	"	10,551,501	10,912,459	8,022,058	1,729,374	1,719,737	1,343,080
Wood chips	"	4,595,223	4,070,746	2,120,710	181,526	169,196	165,578
Wool, carbonised—shorn and skin	"	13,750	11,312	9,566	64,817	50,322	37,387
Wool, carded or combed (tops and other)	"	13,201	13,516	16,176	72,571	78,352	97,787
Wool, greasy	"	531,728	497,566	488,843	1,463,416	1,470,601	1,470,541
Wool, washed and scoured—shorn, skin and boiled	"	55,631	52,312	46,052	240,748	236,900	205,452
Zinc, ore and concentrates	"	458,535	536,495	683,011	81,472	115,276	145,803
Zinc and zinc alloys, unworked	"	195,115	208,431	231,671	132,211	167,287	184,043
<i>Total major commodities</i>		..	..	..	13,781,399	14,014,099	15,525,256
Total Exports		..	..	..	19,176,955	19,581,480	22,205,246

ASIC industry of origin

Export and import statistics classified by Subdivisions of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) have been introduced from July 1980. These statistics are compiled by allocating statistical items of the AECC and AICC to the ASIC industry of origin with whose main economic activities the commodities are primarily associated. A full description of ASIC Classes is contained in the publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Vol. 1—The Classification* (1201.0). For exports, these statistics replace those for Industrial Groups, published previously in this publication. Exports by Industrial Groups ceased to be compiled from 1 July 1980.

EXPORTS BY AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
(\$ million)

<i>ASIC Divisions/Subdivisions</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83 (p)</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	3,941.4	4,016.2	3,465.2
Forestry and logging	2.6	4.2	6.6
Fishing and hunting	21.9	17.4	13.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,966.0</i>	<i>4,037.8</i>	<i>3,485.1</i>
Mining—			
Metallic	1,915.7	1,943.0	2,375.1
Coal	1,975.2	2,291.6	3,075.4
Oil and gas	(a)	316.7	343.2
Construction materials	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other non-metallic minerals	101.7	94.4	115.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,992.8</i>	<i>4,646.0</i>	<i>5,909.4</i>
Manufacturing—			
Food, beverages and tobacco	4,072.1	3,687.0	3,826.7
Textiles	526.3	549.9	617.8
Clothing and footwear	21.6	18.1	20.5
Wood, wood products and furniture	227.3	204.9	203.3
Paper, paperboard, printing and publishing	100.6	94.3	103.0
Chemical, petroleum and petroleum products	853.1	909.5	1,716.8
Non-metallic mineral products	46.5	46.5	43.1
Basic metal products	2,862.4	2,890.1	3,248.8
Fabricated metal products	143.3	174.8	160.8
Transport equipment	473.9	499.9	440.0
Other machinery and equipment	817.4	854.9	1,002.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	200.5	215.1	214.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,344.9</i>	<i>10,145.0</i>	<i>11,597.4</i>
Other industries—			
Wholesale and retail trade, business services	32.3	26.0	34.5
Waste and scrap n.e.s., secondhand goods	(b)613.4	445.2	512.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>645.7</i>	<i>471.2</i>	<i>546.8</i>
<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>18,949.4</i>	<i>19,300.1</i>	<i>21,538.7</i>
Non-merchandise	227.5	281.4	666.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>19,177.0</i>	<i>19,581.5</i>	<i>22,205.2</i>

(a) Excludes oil and gas.

(b) Includes oil and gas.

IMPORTS BY AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
(\$ million)

<i>ASIC Divisions/Subdivisions</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83 (p)</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	304.3	293.5	317.7
Forestry and logging	1.9	2.4	2.3
Fishing and hunting	4.2	4.8	4.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>310.4</i>	<i>300.7</i>	<i>324.9</i>
Mining—			
Metallic	24.8	24.2	8.4
Coal	0.5	0.2	2.6
Oil and gas	1,500.1	1,815.5	1,899.5
Construction materials	6.8	9.1	8.4
Other non-metallic minerals	204.2	208.2	183.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,736.4</i>	<i>2,057.3</i>	<i>2,102.5</i>
Manufacturing—			
Confidential items falling within ASIC classes 0124 to 2963 incl. . . . .	..	..	1.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	652.7	774.0	870.0
Textiles	965.2	1,093.8	1,030.4
Clothing and footwear	470.7	578.7	560.7
Wood, wood products and furniture	378.1	443.8	371.4
Paper, paperboard, printing and publishing	851.9	960.9	901.3
Chemical, petroleum and petroleum products	2,638.2	2,829.4	2,783.8
Non-metallic mineral products	347.1	372.6	335.6
Basic metal products	639.2	766.6	722.5
Confidential items falling within ASIC classes 3141 to 3487 incl.	6.4	1.5	0.1
Fabricated metal products	513.6	686.0	574.7
Transport equipment	2,220.0	3,495.4	2,548.9
Other machinery and equipment	5,598.9	6,790.4	6,423.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,094.5	1,265.7	1,211.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,376.5</i>	<i>20,058.8</i>	<i>18,335.5</i>
Other industries—			
Wholesale and retail trade, business services	127.9	89.7	77.2
Waste and scrap n.e.s., secondhand goods	239.1	270.7	426.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>367.0</i>	<i>360.4</i>	<i>503.7</i>
<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>18,790.3</i>	<i>22,777.2</i>	<i>21,266.6</i>
Non-merchandise	174.3	235.8	543.7
Total	18,964.6	23,013.0	21,810.3

Exports and imports by broad economic categories, 1981-82 and 1982-83

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			
	1981-82		1982-83p		1981-82		1982-83p	
	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	5,603.2	28.6	5,158.8	23.2	850.5	3.7	940.4	4.3
Primary	2,671.0	13.6	2,105.3	9.5	244.7	1.1	292.5	1.3
Mainly for industry	2,249.1	11.5	1,613.1	7.3	113.0	0.5	119.8	0.5
Mainly for household consumption	421.9	2.2	492.1	2.2	131.7	0.6	172.7	0.8
Processed	2,932.2	15.0	3,053.5	13.8	605.8	2.6	647.9	3.0
Mainly for industry	946.0	4.8	750.0	3.4	97.6	0.4	94.6	0.4
Mainly for household consumption	1,986.2	10.1	2,303.5	10.4	508.2	2.2	553.3	2.5
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES								
n.e.s.	8,394.8	42.9	9,330.8	42.0	5,962.1	25.9	5,437.8	24.9
Primary	4,487.4	22.9	4,993.6	22.5	432.7	1.9	385.4	1.8
Processed	3,907.3	20.0	4,337.2	19.5	5,529.4	24.0	5,052.4	23.2
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	3,148.9	16.1	4,715.5	21.2	2,949.8	12.8	3,029.1	13.9
Primary	2,289.7	11.7	3,073.1	13.8	1,815.2	7.9	1,901.5	8.7
Processed	859.2	4.4	1,642.4	7.4	1,134.6	4.9	1,127.6	5.2
Motor spirit	108.7	0.6	172.7	0.8	101.1	0.4	136.2	0.6
Other	750.5	3.8	1,470.0	6.6	1,033.6	4.5	991.4	4.5
CAPITAL GOODS (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	908.4	4.6	991.6	4.5	6,012.0	26.1	5,425.7	24.9
Capital goods (except transport equipment)	621.0	3.2	680.4	3.1	4,368.6	19.0	3,759.9	17.2
Parts and accessories	287.4	1.5	311.2	1.4	1,643.4	7.1	1,665.7	7.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT and parts and accessories thereof	499.3	2.5	472.6	2.1	3,531.0	15.3	2,777.0	12.7
Passenger motor cars (a)	13.7	0.1	17.4	0.1	422.3	1.8	449.6	2.1
Other	174.3	0.9	81.7	0.4	1,549.9	6.7	986.7	4.5
Industrial (a)	158.7	0.8	53.7	0.2	1,368.0	5.9	833.3	3.8
Non-industrial	15.6	0.1	28.0	0.1	181.9	0.8	153.4	0.7
Parts and accessories	311.3	1.6	373.6	1.7	1,558.8	6.8	1,340.7	6.1
CONSUMER GOODS n.e.s.	375.2	1.9	427.4	1.9	3,191.6	13.9	3,210.4	14.7
Durable	108.0	0.6	105.3	0.5	1,082.8	4.7	1,049.6	4.8
Semi-durable	76.2	0.4	82.3	0.4	1,325.6	5.8	1,357.2	6.2
Non-durable	191.0	1.0	239.8	1.1	783.3	3.4	803.6	3.7
GOODS n.e.s.	370.4	1.9	442.0	2.0	280.0	1.2	446.3	2.0
Total merchandise	19,300.1	98.6	21,538.7	97.0	22,777.2	99.0	21,266.6	97.5
Non-merchandise	281.4	1.4	666.6	3.0	235.8	1.0	543.7	2.5
Total	19,581.5	100.0	22,205.2	100.0	23,013.0	100.0	21,810.3	100.0

(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 49 on page 604.

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

(\$'000)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)
Argentina	55,342	70,516	38,324	6,145	11,988	6,351
Association of South-East Asian Nations—						
Indonesia	358,575	416,744	375,423	416,947	515,885	561,719
Malaysia	442,190	438,127	454,323	168,725	187,718	214,683
Philippines	169,999	194,270	187,574	91,827	88,130	84,010
Singapore, Republic of	513,024	512,995	729,236	507,209	652,302	599,830
Thailand	128,944	134,113	176,432	64,852	72,215	89,436
Total ASEAN	1,612,734	1,696,248	1,922,988	1,249,559	1,516,250	1,549,678
Austria	2,032	2,046	2,233	42,579	52,071	54,886
Bahrain	56,176	68,091	91,591	109,848	76,774	40,138
Bangladesh	61,582	41,776	17,180	19,126	17,060	14,361
Brazil	39,240	20,126	38,464	107,241	136,298	154,735
Canada	434,120	366,614	316,569	500,192	584,925	434,612
China—excl. Taiwan Province	671,201	602,528	611,928	269,789	284,728	278,921
—Taiwan Province only	395,138	445,258	550,088	508,607	631,952	649,568
Czechoslovakia	33,738	37,649	27,816	26,486	32,507	20,426
Egypt, Arab Republic of	409,942	335,874	366,608	172	153	112
European Economic Community—						
Belgium-Luxembourg	171,516	129,896	165,531	119,300	135,282	124,563
Denmark	16,270	14,133	22,541	61,356	82,781	77,619
France	366,305	400,007	498,833	305,229	628,051	454,745
Germany, Federal Republic of	473,718	465,280	548,913	1,079,379	1,355,797	1,300,458
Greece	21,789	15,549	41,783	17,410	18,264	18,893
Ireland	9,604	1,987	2,205	49,833	71,958	97,179
Italy	393,976	393,276	368,397	427,656	506,950	538,172
Netherlands	208,044	210,288	292,126	198,988	357,799	303,349
United Kingdom	715,308	726,376	1,175,706	1,584,479	1,649,235	1,467,787
Total EEC	2,376,530	2,356,792	3,116,036	3,843,629	4,806,117	4,382,765
Fiji	169,566	159,775	175,334	16,240	20,494	23,347
Finland	6,497	10,654	34,930	113,286	135,689	108,449
Hong Kong	309,330	436,932	349,495	394,754	500,351	485,265
India	176,859	312,129	208,955	108,682	118,779	142,317
Iran	196,471	145,076	231,945	33,418	58,738	39,687
Iraq	59,265	179,470	108,516	95,738	3,026	1,729
Israel	28,970	32,342	53,585	48,363	60,402	57,948
Japan	5,227,622	5,351,389	6,007,339	3,629,296	4,527,496	4,504,416
Jordan	8,059	22,690	9,920	5	161	4,116
Korea, Republic of	537,849	681,013	833,261	203,640	300,605	292,829
Kuwait	182,529	117,030	131,869	350,768	269,047	354,386
Libyan Jamahiriya	34,173	43,028	22,699	—	—	—
Mauritius	22,725	19,908	20,373	589	603	1,223
Mexico	38,652	31,418	10,156	16,074	29,742	30,080
New Caledonia	45,923	38,161	47,699	1,941	1,424	793
New Zealand	915,534	1,038,281	1,162,258	636,237	726,202	694,275
Norway	61,168	48,410	112,287	36,415	57,873	33,839
Oman	25,752	28,685	24,448	1	41,474	46,796
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of	36,558	58,019	55,117	14,334	48,154	23,521
Papua New Guinea	433,217	420,126	508,516	73,339	69,909	69,040
Poland	82,454	71,754	69,624	14,404	15,229	10,369
Portugal	12,050	31,813	19,251	17,023	20,293	19,853
Romania	39,396	26,617	8,918	28,339	17,588	57,956
Saudi Arabia	276,471	362,530	344,544	1,032,219	1,193,137	978,448
South Africa, Republic of	132,611	145,539	144,576	110,643	90,701	84,935
Spain	66,379	82,055	73,547	63,666	71,596	65,095
Sri Lanka	53,061	34,426	22,208	11,153	12,217	11,305
Sweden	56,775	57,406	33,968	294,776	321,567	277,736
Switzerland	17,147	20,883	32,890	177,538	213,544	197,391
Turkey, Republic of	10,196	21,314	19,516	3,731	3,959	4,339
Uganda	247	2,064	571	13,313	6,993	6,949
United Arab Emirates	103,405	137,931	129,851	195,245	263,609	398,198
United States of America	2,147,045	2,154,515	2,241,850	4,169,025	5,249,415	4,764,367
U.S.S.R.	831,758	666,213	506,952	8,974	8,637	12,314
Venezuela	10,412	23,186	17,669	186	754	24
Yemen Arab Republic	48,264	53,127	22,437	—	—	—

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

(\$'000)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83(p)
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	34,741	28,510	34,989	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	57,137	50,687	67,153	10,571	16,447	14,210
Zimbabwe	2,362	4,247	5,808	2,259	4,233	3,470
Other countries	451,308	295,783	1,098,436	346,911	376,726	397,364
'For Orders' and Country of origin or destination unknown	79,242	92,826	101,961	8,135	5,353	5,406
Total	19,176,955	19,581,480	22,205,246	18,964,604	23,012,990	21,810,338

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83**

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	15,552	—	—	—	—	3,057
01	Meat and meat preparations	52,861	85	4,025	—	43,659	90
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	92,149	1	—	147	738	—
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	8,009	41,709	502	16	350	15,116
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	177,245	2,355	352	162	117	2,424
05	Vegetables and fruit	47,523	9,602	2,237	535	27,209	8,377
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	115,304	657	859	16	70,566	180
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	15,537	49,205	—	424	33	2
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	10,358	16,029	8,257	377	40	16
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	5,338	4,472	—	228	138	706
11	Beverages	5,546	158	3	47	1,996	244
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	192	3,885	—	2	—	1,089
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	5,193	—	947	—	17	1
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	1,610	870	96	—	76	4,785
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	174	28,884	—	2,296	—	196
24	Cork and wood	157	45,554	2,279	—	69	35,022
25	Pulp and waste paper	243	—	—	—	9	21,351
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	21,159	1,136	31,352	193	1,058	5,104
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	14,768	679	587	172	253	50,840
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	133,894	3,102	34,423	217	38,767	4,564
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,912	4,234	665	29	1,497	1,060
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	11,724	—	27,611	—	—	84
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	134,656	898,892	—	344	1,621	336
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Animal oils and fats	2,488	251	1,246	—	27	—
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	166	4,512	—	—	—	5,102
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	2,181	22,475	20	—	—	—
51	Organic chemicals	7,627	2,031	92	7,397	39	4,288
52	Inorganic chemicals	12,726	2,142	280	1,633	213	1,653
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	6,604	199	32	913	87	1,018
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15,194	3,338	347	2,017	2,318	3,092
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	9,072	593	10	1,251	13	1,719
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	306	34	—	460	—	18,416
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	—	—	—	—	1	360
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	9,314	7,250	112	7,032	27	11,216
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	10,415	5,311	—	2,096	10	1,193
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,872	440	7	204	441	300
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	1,534	9,522	3	2,768	2	1,956
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	719	21,659	5	147	8	1,544
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	12,616	3,161	—	3,261	50	39,643

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—continued**
(S'000)

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	5,815	43,343	190	7,797	1,123	16,066
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	24,651	7,848	2,112	11,090	323	3,630
67	Iron and steel	102,213	9,346	2,900	1,905	3,884	3,103
68	Non-ferrous metals	113,504	1,616	18,489	643	194	9,511
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	40,059	18,693	2,589	5,110	1,704	10,572
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	4,728	1,436	12,520	1,510	2,636	10,108
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	48,433	11,599	489	9,995	2,118	32,778
73	Metalworking machinery	9,481	949	45	1,149	57	468
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	38,508	21,054	482	13,841	2,041	15,223
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	8,129	3,299	325	2,401	352	14,250
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	6,007	19,826	15	5,210	141	4,965
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	18,917	29,862	316	10,178	522	10,378
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	14,688	5,041	722	3,114	346	10,789
79	Other transport equipment	26,769	4,001	10	19	616	2,037
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,146	1,793	-	84	15	1,082
82	Furniture and parts thereof	3,178	13,479	26	327	258	2,170
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	776	6,594	-	2	8	160
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1,958	23,945	8	622	232	632
85	Footwear	215	8,021	-	-	94	246
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	13,670	3,028	314	671	2,913	5,808
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	41,057	3,498	132	9,429	264	2,325
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19,125	46,966	299	3,506	999	14,078
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	212,502	9,048	7,239	946	71,805	16,449
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>1,721,468</i>	<i>1,488,710</i>	<i>165,577</i>	<i>123,931</i>	<i>284,096</i>	<i>432,971</i>
9B	Non-merchandise	239,524	60,565	73	615	1,795	1,692
	Grand total	1,960,992	1,549,275	165,650	124,546	285,892	434,663

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—continued**
(S'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
00	-	-	135	-	109	2,980	16	-	-	-
01	84	40	47,723	-	92,264	1,710	10,124	140	10,757	188
02	20	-	35,876	16	7,976	31,838	-	2,907	32	5,375
03	-	6,922	1,684	7,941	18,497	12,011	6,937	168	529	2,177
04	183,629	1,155	31,926	342	6,867	14,751	875	285	130	2,419
05	437	9,934	1,808	11,396	65,690	16,797	4,663	842	22,510	1,216
06	81,465	79	8	228	10,182	5,401	45	297	3,288	1,107
07	-	4,963	229	163	77	36,604	-	525	6	5,288
08	14	1	4,568	196	10,798	4,123	-	2	24	1,250
09	106	1,020	134	1,210	205	6,819	90	853	60	1,083
11	28	84	135	8	7,813	74,252	20	18,213	554	5,203
12	-	-	-	-	2,727	18,513	-	211	-	47
21	4,097	311	6,651	-	125,908	502	49,838	57	13,702	23
22	-	829	1,068	-	4,434	59	-	1	929	4
23	-	8	250	42	122	5,721	-	1,416	-	422
24	-	10	4,349	121	10,068	560	1,727	20	377	40
25	-	-	339	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
26	162,924	316	67,085	4,244	478,707	8,754	117,095	325	109,648	1,504
27	95	1,274	6,587	14	9,230	5,999	428	78	56	376
28	46,860	290	64,436	-	490,460	776	123,527	103	155,922	207
29	1,004	1,761	952	1,316	16,805	9,313	323	1,436	5,950	1,297
32	-	-	163,669	-	423,549	871	100,235	-	26,116	819
33	7	15,948	57	2,645	9,279	34,908	4,731	1,022	-	2,917
34	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	32	-	-
41	6,797	1	3,609	-	13,910	171	9,713	-	862	2
42	526	603	40	54	1	7,826	-	133	-	1,619

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—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
43	86	14	556	6	1,285	5,847	166	22	482	806
51	41	4,506	2,494	2,766	672	156,771	2	12,789	9	47,637
52	1	4,828	2,264	4,954	551	37,607	1	1,864	139	14,194
53	61	289	318	201	986	35,124	18	2,128	587	14,790
54	24	3,315	4,837	1,364	10,322	96,279	38	6,165	749	33,110
55	134	623	201	1,485	933	38,880	172	16,058	159	7,305
56	29	40	1	-	19	3,438	-	159	-	1,008
57	-	1,419	-	116	-	2,228	-	281	-	266
58	166	1,143	755	12,816	673	131,948	110	9,499	79	32,284
59	-	3,075	1,042	270	2,737	100,072	20	6,856	1,112	15,212
61	3,993	247	325	4,841	11,003	11,268	38	741	167	1,907
62	-	590	56	7,366	1,617	60,198	5	11,522	936	13,801
63	-	890	7	23,801	268	7,194	34	1,807	123	2,251
64	3,281	2,072	256	2,102	452	86,907	4	6,929	7	25,916
65	35,387	77,041	7,137	81,074	8,209	148,963	1,451	14,269	870	34,074
66	85	3,433	527	12,075	8,247	148,533	248	17,918	2,479	23,210
67	55,185	487	6,173	9,488	36,698	83,857	8	5,658	3,610	14,239
68	34,860	220	19,671	584	405,263	23,541	20,603	1,142	13,399	6,305
69	2,196	8,437	1,075	47,970	11,342	121,673	745	10,849	1,678	39,261
71	14	717	188	14,457	85,376	176,298	4,291	15,650	19,912	70,067
72	520	199	2,497	7,462	11,866	354,075	1,154	27,256	2,169	150,146
73	17	1,592	286	13,824	2,256	54,918	853	4,562	502	25,079
74	260	1,055	1,869	18,493	12,795	367,458	1,095	31,146	2,427	129,105
75	221	147	59	4,046	8,980	144,081	1,098	6,289	1,098	24,129
76	-	425	62	30,760	43,000	78,178	319	11,289	339	28,905
77	118	1,781	726	18,516	9,615	258,591	722	26,139	2,767	107,497
78	7	112	98	26,520	18,973	296,437	706	19,235	5,122	193,052
79	-	53	2,448	4,316	11,592	162,574	1,806	72,722	242	6,682
81	1	172	55	4,471	284	13,543	-	715	189	3,554
82	11	4,432	65	21,300	650	31,903	22	609	113	4,798
83	-	2,977	33	27,921	25	8,358	-	481	5	539
84	165	54,967	55	80,069	1,055	30,846	330	4,547	101	3,215
85	89	13,710	86	48,432	192	26,573	33	3,835	17	1,422
87	1,504	319	736	3,473	46,640	121,046	12,747	12,231	2,182	47,300
88	4	476	11,368	6,273	3,950	85,480	295	10,856	1,057	25,814
89	74	13,993	1,795	72,167	21,689	312,226	1,794	15,398	3,041	47,464
9A	16,431	1,722	40,214	3,775	459,384	158,916	12,344	35,053	120,823	38,907
Total	643,059	257,064	553,651	649,489	3,045,274	4,283,201	493,659	453,735	540,143	1,269,836
9B	733	21,862	54	108	75,471	97,155	1,736	1,030	8,466	28,789
Total	643,792	278,926	553,705	649,597	3,120,745	4,380,356	495,395	454,765	548,610	1,298,625

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia		Iran	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	1,154	-	2,955	-	1,877	-
01	Meat and meat preparations	15,443	10	2,318	-	34,671	-
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	13,413	-	21,269	-	-	-
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	23,532	5,352	264	1,787	-	12
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	31,427	1,184	49,948	64	140,042	-
05	Vegetables and fruit	13,790	1,393	2,748	12	-	418
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	498	352	576	1	-	-
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2,834	167	372	28,363	-	-
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	849	2	2,337	55	-	-
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	2,133	3,227	2,133	96	-	-
11	Beverages	2,582	69	934	-	-	-
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	-	34	192	100	-	1
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	3,922	-	-	-	-	-
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	1	192	1,579	27	-	-
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17	-	-	9,664	-	-
24	Cork and wood	53	419	55	2,178	-	-
25	Pulp and waste paper	-	-	63	-	-	-
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	6,943	174	6,667	-	3,999	-
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	336	16	4,415	29	-	13
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,707	127	901	201	-	-

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—continued

(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia		Iran	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	980	322	129	172	4	20
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	23,188	—	3	—	1,955	—
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	9,198	190	58,048	508,311	—	37,115
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Animal oils and fats	263	2	457	—	—	—
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	17	378	3	—	—	—
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	560	—	576	—	—	—
51	Organic chemicals	1,047	382	500	419	6	—
52	Inorganic chemicals	317	33	9,136	—	—	—
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	767	109	1,249	—	—	11
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	8,450	65	1,108	633	663	—
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	4,579	2,076	1,027	135	—	3
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	13	—	4	—	—	—
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	—	67	—	—	—	—
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials; and cellulose esters and ethers	1,402	731	3,211	38	—	—
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1,169	549	2,742	—	2	—
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	3,035	856	54	2	—	—
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	172	507	694	231	—	—
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	98	544	225	434	—	—
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2,533	2,890	2,760	1	—	—
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	6,506	75,933	1,416	1,410	10,461	1,816
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	9,349	2,864	1,856	367	444	—
67	Iron and steel	8,165	21	22,905	—	12,017	—
68	Non-ferrous metals	14,005	707	52,589	1	7,205	—
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	8,554	23,919	6,347	39	9	25
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	320	948	430	—	—	—
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	1,913	594	9,359	4	2,827	—
73	Metalworking machinery	345	140	2,883	—	—	—
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	3,220	6,997	7,152	149	293	—
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2,654	5,819	160	—	—	—
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	932	25,247	408	2	7	—
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	3,623	38,952	1,476	125	557	—
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	807	1,173	5,194	1	2,337	—
79	Other transport equipment	1,230	11,370	3,846	7	—	—
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	270	4,058	37	14	—	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof	615	2,845	52	282	—	—
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	367	25,680	5	90	—	—
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1,838	91,936	365	4,397	—	—
85	Footwear	32	3,854	46	542	—	—
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	2,690	2,022	1,661	2	259	—
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	34,887	23,801	285	1	2	—
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	18,770	111,265	479	608	636	31
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	38,999	1,542	82,410	79	11,599	8
	Total merchandise	340,513	484,103	383,013	561,072	231,874	39,475
9B	Non-merchandise	9,178	1,205	1,880	304	71	212
	Grand total	349,691	485,308	384,893	561,376	231,945	39,687

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Italy		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00			2,924	-	11,149	-	52,196	-	4,203	-
01	759	300	397,415	80	130,384	-	6,136	-	15,312	4
02		4,248	44,926	2	1,306	-	4,471	-	23,540	-
03	9,411	747	177,470	25,012	192	4,866	73	-	556	17,650
04	3,048	3,549	246,876	1,386	2,296	15	50,074	-	60,544	37
05	736	6,250	13,716	1,130	3	385	2,459	-	13,603	260
06	196	431	85,404	802	68,991	82	382	-	89,345	20
07		1,231	9,727	756	338	16	239	-	11,407	9,948
08		35	12,654	126	94	-	6,851	-	1,807	50
09		691	614	2,537	67	300	84	-	1,050	409
11	5	5,953	1,046	668	19	5	17	-	1,473	24
12		6	3	15	-	2,092	-	-	-	-
21	43,977	4	38,235	-	4,791	-	4	-	479	-
22	51		540	17	3	2	-	-	3	21
23		2	227	2,075	34	-	-	-	49	15,412
24	7	-	160,244	46	2,235	-	-	-	6	30,433
25		-	1,122	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26	140,834	217	501,906	12,115	100,381	58	-	-	11,998	568
27	37	1,608	50,103	8,461	11,081	18	7	-	1,701	1
28	28,517	-	1,321,237	785	134,712	-	-	-	104,331	952
29	2,186	956	6,931	1,552	891	121	44	-	1,109	393
32	66,107		2,004,573	1,115	249,790	-	-	-	3,176	-
33		24,536	31,923	3,613	145	7,011	-	354,024	5,522	49,865
34		37		6	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	136	-	1,325	69	1,621	-	30	-	92	251
42	1	1,252	-	225	-	-	12	-	22	2,019
43		1	248	92	275	-	51	-	182	22,393
51	19	9,175	10,827	73,113	3,823	3,737	-	296	832	715
52	3	1,211	616	33,568	4,083	687	-	-	246	7
53	-	1,066	509	5,339	16	714	1	-	464	1
54	152	9,268	7,428	7,149	945	631	452	-	4,278	1,111
55	156	1,351	1,612	2,420	82	315	20	-	1,831	43
56	-	-	198	740	1,772	-	-	-	11	-
57	-	16	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	34	9,236	437	54,293	52	2,202	94	-	1,087	795
59	5	1,326	15,977	12,578	710	68	53	-	2,348	230
61	9,420	1,713	485	2,251	2,500	808	11	-	117	29
62	17	8,280	248	89,902	35	14,545	-	-	135	6,313
63	42	937	11	802	10	595	-	-	67	7,960
64	3	21,672	808	54,743	48	3,653	10	-	5,523	156
65	679	32,908	16,194	216,963	7,315	58,776	10	-	822	12,694
66	57	51,214	17,417	73,052	360	4,574	1	-	2,259	723
67	9,376	40,740	34,872	329,099	15,753	36,587	3,238	-	15,213	95
68	7,202	919	63,302	11,387	7,707	1,261	98	-	15,325	408
69	948	13,685	6,656	88,270	481	20,299	1,227	-	8,369	3,011
71	4,604	8,527	1,048	187,246	37	469	123	1	870	13
72	948	43,665	4,765	127,225	913	159	168	-	5,205	263
73	2	8,934	1,509	49,125	40	215	1,165	-	1,129	1
74	262	43,628	2,099	233,718	379	7,190	331	2	4,082	10,694
75	494	15,714	3,235	197,136	11	877	7	-	1,287	15
76	58	7,412	462	507,161	-	12,434	36	-	3,486	2,466
77	336	15,483	3,216	272,663	159	7,551	124	-	5,110	2,625
78	66	20,891	7,162	1,239,204	6,605	1,083	532	-	2,528	816
79	95	626	934	65,034	17	113	76	-	381	33
81	-	4,165	16	6,167	4	382	-	-	678	134
82	-	20,363	169	3,960	2	1,593	29	-	339	1,690
83	2	5,799	93	1,723	2	8,180	-	-	18	187
84	182	14,863	1,236	8,102	41	36,962	35	-	180	3,811
85	5	19,982	15	347	-	16,924	-	-	28	1,980
87	1,707	4,368	1,591	51,685	1,175	921	22	-	2,497	412
88	202	6,456	2,778	109,772	192	1,597	29	1	1,982	39
89	681	30,765	2,718	151,807	402	23,603	257	62	3,033	3,242
9A	34,314	7,994	626,612	34,343	52,744	4,147	567	-	16,904	726
Total	368,079	536,406	5,948,646	4,364,888	829,215	288,824	131,845	354,386	460,175	214,148
9B	236	1,915	16,071	141,559	115	4,032	8	-	19,835	354
Total	368,315	538,320	5,964,716	4,506,447	829,330	292,856	131,853	354,386	480,010	214,502

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Netherlands		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals chiefly for food	-	-	13,832	20,398	293	-
01	Meat and meat preparations	11,139	4	903	10,637	31,885	-
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	1,129	6,763	731	16,790	6,438	-
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and pre- parations thereof	499	1,729	3,319	41,402	571	637
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	236	2,224	18,579	6,865	44,100	-
05	Vegetables and fruit	2,845	1,566	14,520	22,786	3,503	-
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	63	728	29,071	3,333	5,454	-
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	47	23,019	862	857	1,739	49,645
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	798	2	945	758	2,676	-
09	Miscellaneous edible products and pre- parations	4	1,020	742	3,449	3,219	-
11	Beverages	334	1,244	6,443	4,488	2,554	43
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	2,533	13,236	96	100	5,227	1,450
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	7,789	-	1,591	13	138	-
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	354	6	708	135	36	-
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	-	552	1,472	26	7	1,828
24	Cork and wood	1,513	23	4,367	30,808	76	2,221
25	Pulp and waste paper	-	-	55	43,235	27	-
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fab- ric)	49,591	723	1,609	23,585	2,076	-
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	1,271	188	3,139	643	883	1
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	18,638	39	144	4,052	15	400
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,377	1,195	4,632	8,727	610	51
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	75,933	10	287	238	5	-
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	-	1,013	260,170	224	94,137	164
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	35	-	-	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	1,742	65	212	62	3,214	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	-	3,711	75	52	510	249
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	179	3,856	428	78	868	-
51	Organic chemicals	213	15,176	6,932	555	946	1
52	Inorganic chemicals	-	1,258	11,890	230	976	3
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	11	1,700	4,963	3,650	2,028	-
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	376	2,194	37,015	6,444	2,542	-
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	15	879	5,773	12,600	5,355	-
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	-	1,159	1,297	3	362	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	-	-	99	-	17	-
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	9	13,138	13,933	8,382	3,777	27
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	941	15,341	9,103	2,462	3,142	-
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	603	380	4,075	11,622	117	-
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	-	792	2,492	8,816	1,711	3
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	19	88	2,229	17,978	357	2,771
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	6	4,577	13,455	42,663	8,796	-
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	97	8,245	34,012	69,311	3,245	1
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	814	2,668	13,413	10,948	7,429	79
67	Iron and steel	2,688	1,865	52,410	11,298	22,280	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	35,719	976	38,754	6,654	1,635	-
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	575	2,632	31,848	34,948	27,104	6
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	2,143	7,656	11,279	1,244	4,653	15
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	921	12,214	31,284	17,054	19,171	58
73	Metalworking machinery	32	886	4,291	1,556	1,398	-
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	1,032	13,934	39,505	23,004	16,656	7
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,252	7,389	17,541	774	10,043	29
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	585	1,846	3,171	5,143	4,298	16
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and ap- pliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	1,696	14,251	32,143	28,777	17,034	11
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	99	794	104,259	11,958	15,125	72
79	Other transport equipment	4,006	39,132	9,070	3,446	13,459	64
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	40	233	836	1,107	2,070	5
82	Furniture and parts thereof	21	1,105	2,755	13,344	1,975	36

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—continued**
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Netherlands		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1	65	100	1,546	69	-
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	25	55	2,341	18,420	2,023	191
85	Footwear	-	11	1,191	4,155	1,560	-
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	1,344	2,931	17,288	4,704	4,430	29
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	77	5,502	18,066	2,378	2,569	3
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	919	13,293	47,158	41,306	9,821	120
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	62,548	5,348	135,865	16,643	71,845	8,400
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>296,842</i>	<i>262,665</i>	<i>1,130,770</i>	<i>688,865</i>	<i>500,284</i>	<i>68,635</i>
9B	Non-merchandise	629	40,877	24,702	5,428	8,037	407
	Grand total	297,471	303,542	1,155,472	694,293	508,321	69,042

Div. No.	Saudi Arabia		Singapore Republic of		United Kingdom		United States of America		U.S.S.R.	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	79,851	-	4,976	-	93	2,980	1,552	574	-	-
01	56,929	-	30,162	32	41,528	1,049	647,795	177	4,249	-
02	48,442	-	13,812	1	6,604	1,423	8,926	1,792	7,098	-
03	668	-	6,838	5,213	469	4,563	110,329	16,854	-	1,137
04	107,217	-	38,313	661	2,092	4,298	107	5,849	196,259	-
05	3,111	-	30,537	278	31,433	2,716	7,505	35,478	-	-
06	288	-	25,176	153	5,622	1,844	71,464	1,413	31,348	-
07	537	-	3,661	5,279	25	5,922	1,411	922	-	-
08	1,358	-	2,058	81	1,720	359	51	15,157	-	-
09	585	-	1,629	1,150	51	1,665	101	9,653	1	-
11	158	-	2,902	57	6,830	34,718	7,851	8,149	14	120
12	-	-	-	-	193	3,313	4	41,814	-	-
21	-	-	50	-	4,399	324	822	1,174	-	7
22	-	-	9	254	2,959	16	1,424	5,923	-	-
23	-	-	2	3,686	122	986	118	8,114	-	-
24	-	-	96	4,418	4,095	337	380	46,546	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7,161	-	-
26	1	-	867	28	27,024	5,773	52,255	14,510	254,515	-
27	87	-	3,134	5	6,819	1,342	911	20,880	-	-
28	-	-	2,173	1,502	128,941	210	133,240	948	12,015	52
29	510	-	771	2,121	5,978	3,149	3,073	12,616	-	18
32	-	-	14	-	111,008	31	1,187	1,478	-	16
33	10	975,930	61,841	340,715	4,531	5,073	22,236	80,293	-	-
34	-	373	-	-	-	10	-	134	-	-
41	-	-	927	-	207	103	180	56	-	-
42	9	-	126	264	-	2	3	8,713	-	-
43	42	-	194	82	437	86	19	2,790	-	-
51	-	464	1,740	246	328	46,195	328	140,095	-	11
52	1	-	1,692	117	127	17,289	1,661	27,623	38	1,294
53	4	-	3,778	103	339	14,155	883	20,966	-	-
54	639	-	3,597	258	8,219	34,011	10,695	43,321	-	63
55	528	-	3,773	390	422	11,565	1,394	36,687	-	8
56	1	-	144	33	19	647	-	50,585	-	3,606
57	-	-	-	-	-	1,665	62	4,430	-	-
58	587	-	4,269	5,422	322	59,143	637	119,852	-	-
59	63	-	2,965	4,505	529	58,419	32,882	99,241	-	-
61	-	-	1,145	121	596	5,963	3,095	1,657	-	1
62	-	-	484	1,394	656	22,258	914	40,256	-	6
63	20	-	420	6,670	46	1,417	397	3,921	-	73
64	4	-	2,581	2,899	433	23,807	567	117,136	-	-
65	122	-	2,305	11,297	4,158	47,621	3,027	107,594	-	498
66	294	-	8,209	1,725	2,394	39,214	8,258	41,458	3	15
67	10,839	-	26,678	7,641	1,364	19,408	55,317	29,151	-	6
68	20,920	-	12,371	771	307,874	13,518	44,015	15,648	-	221
69	3,831	-	18,883	10,124	4,194	45,953	14,712	125,716	2	163
71	40	-	2,532	1,392	41,808	71,333	4,410	248,947	-	477
72	2,208	-	27,007	10,750	5,984	104,626	17,376	453,672	36	1,013
73	1,543	-	4,628	946	820	13,272	1,815	34,257	22	581
74	3,310	10	22,263	8,959	6,936	122,259	14,130	385,609	4	1,090
75	10	-	6,030	3,209	4,465	47,466	30,861	410,430	18	-
76	409	-	1,811	17,035	41,649	18,750	3,497	88,876	1	9
77	664	-	10,264	22,698	3,622	79,955	11,554	218,196	15	116
78	2,083	-	4,769	2,262	12,111	59,252	19,105	166,018	-	497
79	1,892	-	9,972	3,448	5,414	42,711	46,097	353,320	-	-

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1982-83—*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
81			1,416	1,048	50	4,602	54	3,990	-	-
82	652		2,610	5,153	451	4,129	1,061	9,136	-	87
83			730	2,271	16	980	170	1,572	-	-
84	239		1,291	1,950	346	7,361	3,092	8,920	-	-
85			140	859	136	1,269	391	1,177	-	-
87	375		7,588	2,486	27,488	45,470	25,672	215,522	49	103
88	245		20,962	1,544	2,054	23,213	6,933	120,020	1	51
89	251		12,597	29,323	14,650	190,972	25,866	307,451	-	552
9A	281		54,066	5,425	221,811	61,147	717,535	261,703	1,183	257
Total	351,859	976,777	515,977	540,454	1,115,010	1,443,309	2,181,409	4,663,322	506,869	12,149
9B	23	3	216,167	59,389	63,674	23,647	58,876	103,114	83	165
Total	351,882	976,780	732,144	599,843	1,178,684	1,466,957	2,240,286	4,766,435	506,952	12,314

Foreign trade by State

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

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY STATE, 1982-83p (\$'000)

State(a)	Exports	Imports
New South Wales	5,503,634	8,614,832
Victoria	4,362,734	6,987,715
Queensland	4,467,167	1,993,666
South Australia	1,220,720	1,242,902
Western Australia	5,155,238	2,527,669
Tasmania	773,270	179,728
Northern Territory	549,763	215,683
Australian Capital Territory	47,202	11,512
State not available	125,518	36,631
Grand Total	22,205,246	21,810,338

(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 page 599.

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

		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total import clearances	\$'000	10,304,756	11,122,041	13,662,602	16,067,584	18,800,183	22,862,983
Total dutiable clearances	"	4,022,198	4,018,455	4,488,894	9,901,224	11,672,235	13,792,526
Total customs duties collected	"	1,172,424	1,145,388	1,378,923	1,576,736	1,827,031	2,102,501
Ratio of dutiable clearances to total clearance	per cent	39.0	36.1	32.5	61.6	62.1	60.3
Ratio of duties collected to dutiable clearances	"	29.1	28.5	31.1	15.9	15.7	15.2

Excise

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on foreign 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 Australian Customs Service, 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**

<i>Article</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Beer	1,913,961	1,934,358	1,856,934
	'000 l al	'000 l al	'000 l al
Spirits—			
Brandy	2,449	2,344	2,223
Gin	519	482	456
Whisky	343	308	284
Rum	1,900	2,381	2,223
Liqueurs	189	197	179
Vodka	656	716	690
Flavoured spirituous liquors	258	288	271
Other	6	7	8
<i>Total spirits (potable)</i>	<i>6,321</i>	<i>6,723</i>	<i>6,334</i>
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
Tobacco	1,691	1,575	1,532
Cigars	72	68	56
Cigarettes—machine-made	27,695	28,503	26,989
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Petrol—			
Aviation gasoline—for use in aircraft (a)	100,747	114,948	102,803
Aviation gasoline—other (a)	11	—	14,184
Gasoline—commercial motor spirit/ethanol blends	107	409	18
Gasoline (a)	14,748,722	15,071,068	14,974,387
Aviation turbine kerosene (a)	1,148,884	1,195,417	1,145,961
Other kerosene	24	—	1,236
Diesel fuel	2,266,122	2,536,305	6,788,405
	doz. packs '000	doz. packs '000	
Playing cards	57	86	n.p.
	'000 matches	'000 matches	
Cigarette papers and tubes	2,441,711	2,876,805	n.p.
	'000 litre	'000 litre	
Matches	17,890,865	18,193,796	n.p.
	'000 litre	'000 litre	
Crude petroleum oil, liquid petroleum and liquefied petroleum gas	25,741,412	25,055,119	23,593,927
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Coal	77,751	86,790	94,877

(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 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. Reserves, provisions and similar non-debt liabilities, investment in real estate (except when made through companies or, in other identified cases, when relevant information is available) and loans between Australian individuals and non-resident individuals are not covered. 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. Short-term trade credit owing to unrelated enterprises abroad is also excluded, but is included in the trade credit item of 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 of domicile of the foreign investor to whom the enterprises in Australia have the immediate liability. Income payable on foreign investment is classified on the same basis. Country classifications used in relation to Australian investment abroad, and income receivable thereon, attempt to reflect the country in which the investment was made.

Generally, the statistical unit used in foreign investment statistics is the group of enterprises related in terms of Section 7 of the *Companies Act* 1981. This unit is classified by industry on the basis of the major activity of the group as a whole. It should be noted that, because of the broad range of activities of many of the groups covered by these statistics, the classification of foreign investment by industry should be interpreted with some caution. In particular, the classification does not necessarily reflect the industry in which the funds are ultimately employed.

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

Borrowings: corporate securities (other than corporate equities), loans, advances, deposits, debentures, notes, bank overdrafts drawn, mortgages, trade credit owing to unrelated foreign enterprises for imports with a contractual maturity of over six months.

Branches. Offices in Australia of enterprises incorporated abroad *or* offices in separate foreign countries of enterprises incorporated in Australia. 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.

Corporate equities: ordinary shares or voting stock.

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.

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.

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 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 which are subsidiaries (in terms of Section 7 of the *Companies Act* 1981) of the Australian subsidiary referred to above.

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, calculated in a similar way to those for subsidiaries. Also included is undistributed income accruing to the branch from 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

The level of foreign investment in enterprises in Australia in recent years is shown in the first table. The two following tables show the inflow of foreign investment each year and the income payable to foreign residents respectively.

LEVEL OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA, BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT
(\$ million)

At 30 June	Direct investment		Portfolio investment and institutional loans		Totals	
	Corporate equities (a)	Other(b)	Corporate equities (a)	Borrowings	Corporate equities (a)	Other
1977	3,511	4,610	734	3,254	4,245	7,864
1978	3,933	4,913	769	3,621	4,702	8,535
1979	4,401	5,619	836	4,273	5,237	9,892
1980	4,737	6,292	1,048	4,999	5,785	11,291
1981	5,977	7,556	1,490	7,162	7,467	14,718
1982	6,842	9,376	1,861	14,182	8,702	23,558

(a) Paid up value only. (b) Includes branch liabilities to head office, intercompany indebtedness, and borrowings.

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

Year	Direct investment			Portfolio investment and institutional loans			
	Undistributed income	Corporate equities	Other(a)	Total	Corporate equities	Borrowings	Total
1976-77	655	27	381	1,063	-60	535	475
1977-78	663	157	227	1,045	-23	305	1,328
1978-79	829	-77	590	1,342	132	482	1,957
1979-80	1,021	34	518	1,572	698	753	3,023
1980-81	830	540	1,064	2,434	1,284	2,307	6,025
1981-82	330	-114	2,137	2,354	632	6,428	9,413

(a) Includes branch liabilities to head office, intercompany indebtedness, and borrowings. Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal of investment.

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

Year	<i>Income payable abroad on direct investment</i>					<i>Income payable abroad on portfolio investment and institutional loans</i>			
	<i>Distributed income</i>				Total				Total
	<i>Undistributed income</i>	<i>Remitted profits of branches</i>	<i>Dividends payable</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>		<i>Dividends payable</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1976-77	655	290	249	123	1,317	77	192	269	1,586
1977-78	663	314	295	114	1,386	79	237	316	1,702
1978-79	829	294	288	131	1,542	87	306	394	1,936
1979-80	1,021	390	391	174	1,975	98	392	490	2,465
1980-81	830	366	454	164	1,813	187	503	690	2,503
1981-82	330	314	556	243	1,443	171	1,004	1,174	2,617

In the following table, foreign investment in enterprises in Australia, and associated income flows, are classified by country.

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

Year	<i>EEC</i>		<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>ASEAN(b)</i>	<i>Other countries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other (a)</i>							

LEVELS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Corporate equities (c)

At 30 June—									
1977	1,679	237	150	1,312	134	223	21	489	4,245
1978	1,803	298	148	1,502	129	272	27	522	4,702
1979	2,109	322	182	1,589	121	342	54	518	5,237
1980	2,241	432	228	1,641	152	435	66	590	5,785
1981	2,860	633	300	2,095	185	569	98	727	7,467
1982	3,298	784	319	2,467	201	698	87	847	8,702

Other

At 30 June—									
1977	2,071	1,094	242	2,827	209	362	98	961	7,864
1978	2,106	1,146	308	3,119	216	529	132	978	8,535
1979	2,476	1,285	422	3,449	247	705	159	1,150	9,892
1980	2,724	1,462	439	4,100	293	888	313	1,072	11,291
1981	3,594	1,697	424	5,338	411	1,286	622	1,346	14,718
1982	5,500	2,316	680	8,098	417	2,263	2,070	2,215	23,558

INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1976-77	384	264	44	613	72	138	-37	59	1,538
1977-78	408	77	54	609	-13	197	32	-36	1,328
1978-79	834	89	60	718	-9	277	56	-69	1,957
1979-80	1,015	402	108	763	52	400	162	120	3,023
1980-81	2,017	541	337	1,358	134	748	378	513	6,025
1981-82	2,673	548	213	2,386	49	1,179	1,467	898	9,413

INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1976-77	548	56	21	752	36	77	6	90	1,586
1977-78	636	60	40	823	-4	33	2	113	1,702
1978-79	784	84	41	862	11	60	7	87	1,936
1979-80	832	89	53	1,249	-16	121	17	120	2,465
1980-81	782	108	58	1,206	65	129	29	127	2,503
1981-82	934	157	48	941	70	217	92	158	2,617

(a) Includes Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands.
 (b) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. (c) Paid up value only. Minus sign (—) denotes withdrawal of investment.

In the following table, foreign investment in enterprises in Australia, and associated income flows, are classified by industry.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISES IN AUSTRALIA, BY INDUSTRY
(\$ million)

<i>ASIC Division</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>Mining (Div B)</i>	<i>Manu- facturing (Div C)</i>	<i>Electricity, gas & water (Div D)</i>	<i>Wholesale and retail trade (Div F)</i>	<i>Finance, property & business services (Div I)</i>	<i>Other industries</i>	<i>Unall- located(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
LEVELS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT								
<i>Corporate equities (b)</i>								
<i>At 30 June—</i>								
1977	644	1,953	—	745	678	226	—	4,245
1978	648	2,147	—	819	797	291	—	4,702
1979	716	2,312	—	1,069	837	303	—	5,237
1980	840	2,431	1	1,151	1,036	327	—	5,785
1981	1,279	2,857	3	1,578	1,378	373	—	7,467
1982	1,443	3,270	4	1,732	1,807	446	—	8,702
<i>Other</i>								
<i>At 30 June—</i>								
1977	1,906	2,272	41	1,361	1,671	613	—	7,864
1978	2,068	2,222	108	1,570	1,743	824	—	8,535
1979	2,270	2,404	381	1,962	1,862	1,012	—	9,892
1980	2,647	2,310	676	2,329	2,091	1,239	—	11,291
1981	3,605	2,911	887	2,794	3,009	1,511	—	14,718
1982	5,562	5,071	1,946	3,793	4,731	2,455	—	23,558
INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT								
1976-77	-17	579	12	539	197	227	—	1,538
1977-78	102	282	66	443	210	225	—	1,328
1978-79	76	594	231	736	94	227	—	1,957
1979-80	531	471	298	912	512	299	—	3,023
1980-81	1,320	1,500	266	1,331	1,257	352	—	6,025
1981-82	1,520	2,808	966	1,151	2,058	910	—	9,413
INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT (a)								
1976-77	371	522	—	286	113	25	269	1,586
1977-78	396	428	—	310	213	38	316	1,702
1978-79	354	588	—	421	132	46	394	1,936
1979-80	500	599	—	634	179	64	490	2,465
1980-81	471	628	—	503	147	66	690	2,503
1981-82	53	734	—	367	261	30	1,174	2,617

(a) Income payable on portfolio investment and institutional loans is not available by industry and is included in the unallocated column. (b) Paid-up value only. Minus sign (-) denotes withdrawal of investment.

Australian investment in enterprises abroad

The following tables show the levels and outflow of Australian investment in enterprises abroad in recent years, and associated income flows.

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

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Direct investment</i>		<i>Portfolio investment and institutional loans</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	<i>Corporate equities(a)</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Corporate equities(a)</i>	<i>Borrowings</i>	<i>Corporate equities(a)</i>	<i>Other</i>
1977	539	666	72	82	611	748
1978	576	787	75	113	650	901
1979	632	849	72	104	705	953
1980	846	1,035	100	224	946	1,259
1981	945	1,164	129	100	1,073	1,263
1982	1,147	1,442	439	226	1,586	1,668

(a) Paid-up value only. (b) Includes branch liabilities to head office, intercompany indebtedness and borrowings.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Direct investment</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Portfolio investment and institutional loans</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Undis-tributed income</i>	<i>Corporate equities</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>			
1976-77	100	(b)	(c)156	255	11	266
1977-78	93	—	118	211	18	228
1978-79	160	52	20	232	32	265
1979-80	231	62	139	432	113	545
1980-81	171	151	103	426	29	455
1981-82	147	84	304	534	400	933

(a) Includes branch liabilities to head office, intercompany indebtedness and borrowings. (b) Separate details of corporate equities not available prior to 1977-78. (c) Includes corporate equities.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Distributed income</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Undis-tributed income</i>	<i>Remitted profits of branches</i>	<i>Dividends of subsidiaries</i>	<i>Interest</i>		
1976-77	100	25	59	7	91	191
1977-78	93	36	114	3	154	247
1978-79	160	43	88	7	138	298
1979-80	231	52	123	8	183	414
1980-81	171	51	140	5	196	367
1981-82	147	28	110	10	149	296

(a) Direct investment only. Minus sign (—) denotes repatriation.

In the following table, Australian investment in foreign enterprises, and associated income flows, are classified by country.

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

	<i>E.E.C.</i>				<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	<i>ASEAN (b)</i>	<i>Other Countries</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>				
LEVELS OF AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES								
<i>Corporate equities(c)</i>								
At 30 June—								
1977	48	18	156	61	130	72	126	611
1978	55	22	161	51	153	78	130	650
1979	61	22	149	71	161	95	145	705
1980	92	25	154	114	290	100	171	946
1981	110	27	165	151	288	111	220	1,073
1982	120	32	183	453	352	188	257	1,586
<i>Other</i>								
1977	69	(d)	129	111	146	65	(e)228	748
1978	125	55	166	124	151	78	203	901
1979	107	66	159	157	138	95	231	953
1980	218	86	162	245	146	125	276	1,259
1981	186	75	172	299	142	145	244	1,263
1982	339	177	221	336	145	205	246	1,668
OUTFLOW OF AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES								
1976-77	31	9	73	53	26	17	57	266
1977-78	69	-1	48	-2	30	37	48	228
1978-79	27	7	22	79	15	46	69	265
1979-80	186	27	38	112	55	39	88	545
1980-81	12	19	96	203	-32	81	75	455
1981-82	195	16	143	440	85	-54	109	933
INCOME RECEIVABLE ON AUSTRALIAN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES(f)								
1976-77	34	-3	55	5	39	17	45	191
1977-78	30	-3	61	3	63	21	71	247
1978-79	38	(d)	66	10	63	37	(e)83	298
1979-80	55	13	77	10	119	43	96	414
1980-81	75	21	87	-4	33	67	89	367
1981-82	7	7	97	-17	40	66	96	296

(a) Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and Netherlands. (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. (c) Paid-up value only. (d) Not available; included in 'Other Countries'. (e) Includes 'Other E.E.C.'. (f) Details of income receivable are not available for portfolio investment and institutional loans. Minus sign (-) denotes repatriation of investment.

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 brief descriptions of the various items included are provided in the annual publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0). More timely though less detailed estimates 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 aggregates, is published about eight to nine working days after the end of each month. A comprehensive description of concepts, definitions, data sources and methods used to compile published statistics are contained in the publication *Balance of Payments, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5331.0). Changes to concepts, sources and methods since that publication are described in the annual publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5303.0) for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

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 (SDRs) 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.

In principle, transactions and other changes should be valued in the balance of payments at market prices. However, in practice, transactions are generally valued in the statistics at transactions prices because this basis provides the closest practical approximation to the market price principle. The transactions price is the price at which a transaction is recorded in the accounts of the transactors.

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 etc. 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. Entries for loan repayments should be recorded at the time they become due rather than on the actual payment date.

In practice, the nature of the available data sources is such that the time of recording of transactions will often differ from the 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 described 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.

In principle, the items included in visible trade should include all movable goods, with a few exceptions, the ownership of which changes 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 (e.g. dividends and interest) and from the use of copyrights, licences, etc., by non-residents (e.g. 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, the entries for government capital (items 11 to 13) broadly refer to 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, privately owned trading and non-bank financial enterprises and government owned or controlled (public) trading and non-bank financial enterprises.

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

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$ million)

	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
CURRENT ACCOUNT						
Goods—						
1 Exports f.o.b.(a)	18,589	—	18,718	—	19,089	—
2 Imports f.o.b.(a)	—	15,829	—	19,169	—	22,374
<i>Balance of trade</i>	2,760	—	—	451	—	3,285
Invisibles—						
4 Transportation—						
4.1 Freight on imports	—	1,521	—	1,717	—	1,960
4.2 Expenditure of non-resident transport operators	1,087	—	1,121	—	1,184	—
4.3 Other transportation	800	1,502	892	1,638	910	1,782
5 Travel	765	1,479	898	1,561	1,030	1,696
6 Government—						
6.1 Australian government—						
6.11 Defence expenditure	—	102	—	108	—	121
6.12 Other expenditure	—	162	—	179	—	200
6.13 Services to non-residents	36	—	30	—	53	—
6.2 Foreign governments' expenditure	87	—	96	—	108	—
7 Miscellaneous—						
7.1 Business expenses	116	169	105	170	121	182
7.2 Other	105	155	143	208	167	242
8 Property income—						
8.1 Direct investment—						
8.11 Undistributed	231	1,021	171	830	147	330
8.12 Distributed	183	955	196	984	149	1,113
8.2 Interest on government loans	—	386	—	373	—	371
8.3 Royalties and copyrights	11	93	32	126	25	135
8.4 Other	237	554	304	744	345	1,255
9 Government transfers—						
9.1 Papua New Guinea	—	250	—	259	—	270
9.2 Other foreign aid	—	270	—	315	—	398
9.3 Social security cash benefits	—	45	—	52	—	65
10 Private transfers—						
10.1 Migrants' funds	160	64	204	73	230	78
10.2 Social security cash benefits	17	—	20	—	19	—
10.3 Other	410	283	487	367	549	413
<i>Balance on current account</i>	—	2,004	—	5,455	—	8,860

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

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

	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)						
Non-monetary—						
Government—						
11 Securities—						
11.1 Domiciled overseas	187	—	—	101	368	—
11.2 Domiciled in Australia	—	16	21	—	190	—
12 International development financing institutions	—	31	—	48	—	58
13 Other government transactions	—	221	59	—	5	—
Private—						
14 Foreign investment in enterprises in Australia—						
14.1 Direct investment—						
14.11 Undistributed income	1,021	—	830	—	330	—
14.12 Other	551	—	1,604	—	2,024	—
14.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans—						
14.21 Public enterprise borrowings	509	—	394	—	1,076	—
14.22 Other	942	—	3,197	—	5,984	—
15 Australian investment abroad—						
15.1 Direct investment—						
15.11 Undistributed income	—	231	—	171	—	147
15.12 Other	—	201	—	255	—	387
15.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans	—	115	—	24	—	395
16 Net remittances abroad by life insurance enterprises	2	—	9	—	17	—
17 Trade credit n.e.i.—						
17.1 Marketing authorities	—	379	93	—	83	—
17.2 Other	—	379	—	134	140	—
Monetary—						
18 Non-official monetary institutions—						
18.1 Changes in liabilities—						
18.11 Borrowing overseas	—	14	45	—	87	—
18.12 Other liabilities	164	—	40	—	43	—
18.2 Changes in assets—						
18.21 Advances to non-residents	—	33	14	—	—	27
18.22 Foreign currency balances	26	—	—	133	—	21
19 Official monetary institutions—						
19.1 Changes in liabilities—						
19.11 Use of IMF credit	—	144	—	128	—	—
19.12 Other liabilities	5	—	—	13	6	—
19.2 Changes in official reserve assets	348	—	—	1,101	—	1,364
19.3 Allocation of SDRs	98	—	86	—	—	—
19.4 Other transactions	—	6	8	—	4	—
Balancing item	—	79	1,163	—	902	—
Balance on capital account	2,004	—	5,455	—	8,860	—

(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)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CURRENT ACCOUNT(a)			
Exports f.o.b.(b) —			
United States of America	1,991	2,091	2,064
Canada	341	436	361
United Kingdom	943	696	758
Germany, Federal Republic	503	462	453
Other European Economic Community(c)	1,269	1,153	1,132
Japan	5,019	5,240	5,313
New Zealand	836	881	1,009
Other OECD(d)	252	246	233
Total OECD	11,152	11,204	11,323
ASEAN	1,363	1,541	1,612
Papua New Guinea	347	412	405
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	2,051	1,745	1,382
Other countries	3,676	3,817	4,367
Total exports	18,589	18,718	19,089
Imports f.o.b.(b) —			
United States of America	-3,634	-4,554	-5,242
Canada	-439	-494	-582
United Kingdom	-1,615	-1,560	-1,663
Germany, Federal Republic	-990	-1,058	-1,284
Other European Economic Community(c)	-1,131	-1,198	-1,542
Japan	-2,392	-3,669	-4,424
New Zealand	-538	-629	-719
Other OECD(d)	-718	-736	-851
Total OECD	-11,457	-13,899	-16,305
ASEAN	-990	-1,256	-1,455
Papua New Guinea	-85	-73	-69
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	-267	-316	-379
Other countries	-3,030	-3,626	-4,166
Total imports	-15,829	-19,169	-22,374
Invisibles (net) —			
United States of America	-1,647	-1,657	-1,313
Canada	9	-72	-78
United Kingdom	-1,214	-1,023	-1,184
Germany, Federal Republic	-168	-145	-186
Other European Economic Community(c)	-341	-365	-460
Japan	-182	-298	-449
New Zealand	-6	42	-20
Other OECD(d)	-230	-231	-278
Total OECD	-3,779	-3,749	-3,968
ASEAN	-368	-455	-545
Papua New Guinea	-34	-128	-147
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	26	37	-34
Other countries	-609	-709	-881
Total invisibles (net)	-4,764	-5,004	-5,575
Balance on current account —			
United States of America	-3,290	-4,120	-4,491
Canada	-89	-130	-299
United Kingdom	-1,886	-1,887	-2,089
Germany, Federal Republic	-656	-742	-1,017
Other European Economic Community(c)	-204	-411	-870
Japan	2,445	1,273	441
New Zealand	293	294	270
Other OECD(d)	-697	-721	-896
Total OECD	-4,084	-6,444	-8,950
ASEAN	5	-170	-388
Papua New Guinea	228	210	188
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	1,811	1,466	969
Other countries	38	-518	-679
Balance on current account	-2,004	-5,455	-8,860

For footnotes see end of table.

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)(a)			
Non-monetary sector—			
Government capital movements—			
United States of America	-305	10	-375
Canada	—	-6	—
United Kingdom	6	-32	-60
Germany, Federal Republic	158	-41	91
Other European Economic Community(c)	-54	-21	23
Japan	254	72	302
New Zealand	—	—	—
Other OECD(d)	-92	-2	564
Total OECD	-32	-20	545
ASEAN	—	2	—
Papua New Guinea	4	4	4
Centrally Planned Economies (e)	—	—	—
Other countries	-53	-55	-44
<i>Total government capital movements</i>	<i>-81</i>	<i>-69</i>	<i>505</i>
Foreign investment in enterprises in Australia—			
United States of America	763	1,358	2,386
Canada	52	134	49
United Kingdom	1,015	2,017	2,673
Germany, Federal Republic	89	124	177
Other European Economic Community(c)	313	417	372
Japan	400	748	1,179
New Zealand	17	42	-2
Other OECD(d)	157	334	247
Total OECD	2,808	5,175	7,081
ASEAN	162	378	1,467
Papua New Guinea	-2	-1	-2
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	5	10	6
Other countries	51	464	861
<i>Total foreign investment in enterprises in Australia</i>	<i>3,023</i>	<i>6,025</i>	<i>9,413</i>
Other private capital movements—			
United States of America	-181	-279	-306
Canada	-27	7	4
United Kingdom	-244	3	-209
Germany, Federal Republic	-79	10	23
Other European Economic Community(c)	-20	-46	12
Japan	-64	21	21
New Zealand	-23	-77	-163
Other OECD(d)	-37	23	11
Total OECD	-674	-339	-610
ASEAN	-42	-135	116
Papua New Guinea	-77	42	-138
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	-254	154	14
Other countries	-258	-202	-70
<i>Total other private capital movements</i>	<i>-1,303</i>	<i>-481</i>	<i>-688</i>
Total non-monetary sector transactions—			
United States of America	278	1,089	1,705
Canada	26	135	53
United Kingdom	778	1,987	2,404
Germany, Federal Republic	167	92	290
Other European Economic Community(c)	239	351	407
Japan	591	841	1,502
New Zealand	-6	-36	-166
Other OECD(d)	28	356	821
Total OECD	2,102	4,816	7,016
ASEAN	120	244	1,583
Papua New Guinea	-75	44	-136
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	-249	164	20
Other countries	-260	207	747
<i>Total non-monetary sector transactions</i>	<i>1,639</i>	<i>5,475</i>	<i>9,230</i>

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Monetary sector transactions—			
Net official monetary movements(f)	301	-1,149	-1,354
Non-official monetary sector transactions(f)	143	-34	82
Balancing item(f)	-79	1,163	902
Balance on capital account(f)	2,004	5,455	8,860

(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, Greece. (d) Spain, Turkey, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland. (e) Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (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		
	1981	1982	1983
Official reserve assets—			
Foreign exchange—			
United States dollars	1,636	3,395	5,642
Others	587	670	1,258
Special Drawing Rights	46	8	105
Reserve position in IMF	256	—	—
Gold	3,184	2,444	3,744
Total	5,709	6,517	10,748

(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.

VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS) AT CONSTANT PRICES

The following tables show annual values of Australian exports and imports of goods at current and constant (average 1979-80) prices. These estimates are compiled on a balance of payments basis 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 (Balance of Payments Basis) at Constant Prices, Australia* (5332.0).

A constant price estimate may be thought of as being derived by expressing the current price value of each component transaction as the product of a price and a quantity and by substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. There are, however, many transactions recorded in statistics of overseas trade for which it is not possible to apply such an approach. In such 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 this light.

A fuller discussion of the methods used in estimating constant price values and the major approximations and assumptions made in compiling them appears in Chapter 4 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

Estimates at current prices are often divided by their corresponding estimates at constant prices to give measures of price change (generally referred to as implicit price deflators (IPDs)). IPDs are

derived measures and are not normally the direct price measures by which current price estimates are converted to estimates at constant prices. A more detailed discussion of the nature of IPDs is presented in Appendix B of the publication *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

The published components of exports of goods f.o.b. and imports of goods f.o.b. consist of varying numbers of AECC and AICC divisions and/or sections as shown below.

<i>Exports</i>	<i>Section or division of AECC</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Section or division of AICC</i>
Rural—		Food, beverages and tobacco	0, 1
Meat and meat preparations	01	Fuels	3
Cereal grains and cereal preparations	04	Basic materials	2, 4
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	06	Chemicals (incl. plastics)	5
Wool and sheepskins	Parts of 21, 26 and 65	Textiles, fabrics, etc.	65
Other rural	00, 02, 03, 05, 07 to 09, 21 (part), 22 to 25, 26 (part), 29, 4	Metals and metal manufactures	67 to 69
		Machinery and transport equipment	7
		Other imports	61 to 64, 66, 8, 9
Non-rural—			
Metal ores and minerals	27, 28		
Mineral fuels—			
Coal, coke and briquettes	32		
Other	33, 34		
Metals and metal manufactures	67 to 69		
Machinery and transport equipment	7		
Other non-rural	1, 5, 61 to 64, 65 (part), 66, 8, 9		

**EXPORTS OF GOODS (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS) AT CURRENT AND AVERAGE 1979-80
PRICES
\$ million**

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<i>At current prices</i>						
Rural exports f.o.b.						
Meat and meat preparations	1,119	1,712	1,729	1,593	1,380	1,675
Cereal grains and cereal preparations	1,330	1,182	2,957	2,339	2,484	1,856
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	544	466	719	1,199	784	625
Wool and sheepskins	1,292	1,608	1,790	1,920	1,875	1,789
Other (dairy produce, fruit, etc.)	1,065	1,381	1,653	1,636	1,752	1,984
<i>Total rural</i>	<i>5,350</i>	<i>6,350</i>	<i>8,847</i>	<i>8,687</i>	<i>8,275</i>	<i>7,929</i>
Non-rural exports f.o.b.						
Metal ores and minerals	2,400	2,616	3,306	3,409	3,456	3,853
Mineral fuels—						
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,489	1,532	1,686	1,981	2,295	3,077
Other (a)	234	316	427	517	873	1,060
Metals and metal manufactures	1,138	1,506	2,027	1,686	1,627	1,914
Machinery and transport equipment	534	645	798	912	1,053	1,150
Other non-rural (b)	861	1,107	1,498	1,528	1,510	1,714
<i>Total non-rural</i>	<i>6,656</i>	<i>7,722</i>	<i>9,741</i>	<i>10,032</i>	<i>10,814</i>	<i>12,768</i>
Total exports f.o.b.	12,006	14,072	18,589	18,718	19,089	20,697

**EXPORTS OF GOODS (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS) AT CURRENT AND AVERAGE 1979-80
PRICES—continued**

\$ million

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<i>At average 1979-80 prices</i>						
Rural exports f.o.b.						
Meat and meat preparations	2,152	2,256	1,729	1,654	1,596	1,782
Cereal grains and cereal preparation	1,997	1,467	2,957	2,040	2,228	1,597
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	750	582	719	819	779	850
Wool and sheepskins	1,639	1,892	1,790	1,819	1,701	1,602
Other (dairy produce, fruit, etc.)	1,449	1,598	1,653	1,573	1,652	1,744
<i>Total rural</i>	<i>7,987</i>	<i>7,795</i>	<i>8,847</i>	<i>7,905</i>	<i>7,956</i>	<i>7,575</i>
Non-rural exports f.o.b.						
Metal ores and minerals	3,172	3,222	3,306	3,076	2,824	2,845
Mineral fuels—						
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,511	1,564	1,686	1,824	1,797	2,047
Other (a)	488	593	427	471	776	813
Metals and metal manufactures	1,653	1,968	2,027	1,843	1,953	2,247
Machinery and transport equipment	658	728	798	831	857	835
Other non-rural (b)	925	1,431	1,498	1,506	1,476	1,563
<i>Total non-rural</i>	<i>8,407</i>	<i>9,506</i>	<i>9,741</i>	<i>9,551</i>	<i>9,683</i>	<i>10,350</i>
Total exports f.o.b.	16,394	17,301	18,589	17,456	17,639	17,925

(a) Until 1980-81 excludes division 34. (b) Until 1980-81 includes division 34.

**IMPORTS OF GOODS (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS) AT CURRENT AND AVERAGE 1979-80
PRICES**

\$ million

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83p
<i>At current prices</i>						
Food, beverages and tobacco	645	655	791	818	902	1,017
Fuels	1,154	1,129	2,091	2,715	2,995	3,091
Basic materials	539	620	777	821	846	728
Chemicals (incl. plastics)	986	1,168	1,552	1,563	1,813	1,769
Textiles, fabrics, etc.	673	826	950	978	1,094	1,009
Metals and metal manufactures	564	693	864	1,052	1,357	1,193
Machinery and transport equipment	4,281	5,587	5,570	7,559	9,004	8,416
Other imports	2,308	2,709	3,234	3,663	4,364	4,305
Total imports of goods f.o.b.	11,150	13,386	15,829	19,169	22,374	21,528
<i>At average 1979-80 prices</i>						
Food, beverages and tobacco	702	724	791	827	943	951
Fuels	2,008	1,914	2,091	2,007	2,013	1,898
Basic materials	709	742	777	801	829	681
Chemicals (incl. plastics)	1,222	1,441	1,552	1,486	1,652	1,469
Textiles, fabrics, etc.	872	1,007	950	977	1,062	947
Metals and metal manufactures	742	795	864	1,026	1,164	970
Machinery and transport equipment	5,272	5,950	5,570	7,056	8,417	7,171
Other imports	2,847	3,113	3,234	3,476	3,944	3,606
Total imports of goods f.o.b.	14,374	15,686	15,829	17,656	20,024	17,693

Foreign Participation Statistics

Foreign participation statistics include statistics on both foreign ownership and control of enterprises in Australia. Foreign ownership statistics provide a measure of the beneficial equity interest held by foreign residents (individuals and companies) in enterprises in Australia. Foreign control statistics measure whether because of the distribution of voting shares, foreign residents are likely to be in a position to determine key policy decisions of enterprises in Australia.

Following the termination of a previous program of studies in 1978 a program of foreign participation in key industries and economic activities was re-introduced in 1982, commencing with a study of foreign ownership and control of the mining industry and selected mineral processing industries in 1981-82.

Summary results of foreign control from the previous program of studies are published in *Year Book Australia* No. 65 1981 for: manufacturing; 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 & D).

Brief explanatory notes and a summary of the main results of foreign ownership and control of the mining industry and selected mineral processing industries in 1981-82, based on information on shareholdings as at 30 June 1982, are given below.

Foreign Ownership and Control of the Mining Industry and Selected Mineral Processing Industries 1981-82

Scope of the Study

The scope of the 1981-82 study for the mining industry is all establishments classified to Division B mining, of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) except those in ASIC classes: 1611 Petroleum exploration (own account); 1612 Mineral exploration nec (own account); and 1620 Mining and exploration services nec. The scope of the mineral processing part of the study is all establishments classified to the selected ASIC classes: 2770 Petroleum refining; 2941 Iron and steel basic products; 2951 Copper smelting, refining; 2952 Silver, lead, zinc smelting, refining; 2953 Alumina; 2954 Aluminium smelting; 2955 Nickel smelting, refining; and 2956 Non-ferrous metals nec smelting, refining.

Measurement of Ownership and Control

Foreign ownership in the mining and selected mineral processing industries is measured in terms of the beneficial equity interest (through ownership links) of all identified foreign residents in enterprises which operate mining or mineral processing establishments. In order to calculate the beneficial equity interests of foreign residents whose interests are held through other enterprises in Australia, all relevant ownership links are multiplied together. *Australian ownership* is all ownership not identified as foreign ownership.

To measure the aggregate levels of foreign and Australian ownership in the mining and selected mineral processing industries, operations data (value added, employment, etc.) for each mining or mineral processing establishment have been apportioned between foreign and Australian ownership in proportion to the percentages of foreign and Australian ownership in the enterprise operating the establishment. Data for establishments are then aggregated to obtain totals of foreign and Australian ownership for the relevant industry.

In *control statistics* for the 1981-82 mining and mineral processing study, enterprises are classified to one of four categories of control: foreign control; joint foreign and Australian control; naturalised or naturalising; and Australian control.

An enterprise has been classified to *foreign control* if it has not been granted naturalised or naturalising status under the government's foreign investment policy and if a foreign resident investor (individual, company, or group of related companies) or a foreign controlled enterprise holds at least 25 per cent of its voting shares and there are no equal or larger shareholdings by an Australian resident, an Australian controlled enterprise or a joint foreign and Australian controlled enterprise.

An enterprise has been classified to *joint foreign and Australian control* if it does not have naturalised or naturalising status and either the single largest shareholder has 25 per cent or more of the voting shares and is itself joint foreign and Australian controlled or there are two or more equally large investors (there being no single larger investor) each with 25 per cent or more of the voting shares in the enterprise and:

- (i) at least one of these investors is either a foreign resident or foreign controlled enterprise and at least one of these investors is either an Australian resident individual or an Australian controlled enterprise; or
- (ii) at least one of these investors is joint foreign and Australian controlled.

An enterprise is classified to *naturalised or naturalising* if it had such status on 30 June 1982 under the government's foreign investment policy and would otherwise be classified to either foreign control or joint foreign and Australian control.

All enterprises not classified as foreign controlled, joint foreign and Australian controlled, or naturalised or naturalising have been classified to *Australian control*.

To measure the levels of control in the mining industry or selected mineral processing industries for each of these four categories of control, the whole of the operations data of establishments operated by an enterprise are allocated to the control category of that enterprise. Data for each establishment are then aggregated to obtain totals for the operations of the relevant industry attributable to each of the four control categories.

Country of Ownership and Control

In the following tables the classifications by country of foreign ownership or control are based on the country of domicile of the immediate foreign investor which may not be the country of domicile of the ultimate foreign investor.

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE MINING INDUSTRY 1981-82

	Persons employed at end of June		Value added	
	No.	%	\$m	%
Foreign ownership—				
USA	9,932	12.5	1,759.3	26.2
UK	15,740	19.7	1,059.3	15.8
Other EEC ^(a)	1,215	1.5	108.3	1.6
Switzerland	657	0.8	63.2	0.9
Japan	2,581	3.2	218.5	3.3
Other	3,077	3.9	233.4	3.5
Total	33,202	41.6	3,441.9	51.2
Australian ownership	46,543	58.4	3,274.1	48.8
Total	79,745	100.0	6,716.1	100.0
Foreign control—				
USA	7,711	9.7	1,109.4	16.5
UK	14,229	17.8	830.2	12.4
Other	892	1.1	59.1	0.9
Total	22,832	28.6	1,998.7	29.8
Joint foreign and Australian control	2,206	2.8	1,501.2	22.4
Naturalised or naturalising	6,991	8.8	387.3	5.8
Australian control	47,716	59.8	2,828.9	42.1
Total	79,745	100.0	6,716.1	100.0

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

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF SELECTED MINERAL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 1981-82

	Persons employed at end of June		Value added	
	No.	%	\$m	%
Foreign ownership—				
USA	7,422	10.4	462.0	18.2
UK	11,986	16.8	451.3	17.8
Other EEC(a)	1,658	2.3	56.8	2.2
Switzerland	1,490	2.1	39.8	1.6
Canada	930	1.3	40.1	1.6
Other	3,934	5.5	125.0	4.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,420</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>1,174.9</i>	<i>46.3</i>
Australian ownership	43,991	61.6	1,365.4	53.7
Total	71,411	100.0	2,540.3	100.0
Foreign control—				
USA	10,279	14.4	737.4	29.0
UK	6,006	8.4	257.0	10.1
Other	1,903	2.7	55.8	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,188</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>1,050.3</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Joint foreign and Australian control	2,045	2.9	54.7	2.2
Naturalised or naturalising				
Australian control	51,178	71.7	1,435.3	56.5
Total	71,411	100.0	2,540.3	100.0

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

Further information

A subscription service is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics to provide for the detailed requirements of individual users of foreign 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.

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