

CHAPTER 24

FOREIGN 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* was developed in a period when Government industry policy was influenced by a desire to protect Australian industries from import competition. More recently however, Governments have held the view that for Australia to maximise its national income, it must encourage industries which are capable of operating under lower levels of protection. While customs collections are still a major source of revenue, the reliance on tariffs as an industry assistance measure is diminishing, with more emphasis being placed on measures which actively assist industry to improve its efficiency.

The Tariff has recently been simplified and it is anticipated that on 1 January 1987 Australia will introduce a new Tariff based on the Customs Co-operation Council Convention on the Harmonized Commodity description and Coding System.

The customs value of imported goods is established in accordance with the principles of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This system is given effect by Section 154-Section 161 (D) of the Customs Act.

The system provides several methods of valuing goods for Customs purposes as provided in Section 157 (1)-Section 157 (8).

In an unconditional role the customs value of imported goods will be based as far as possible on the transaction value method. This method provides for the acceptance of the price actually paid or payable to the vendor, provided sufficient and reliable information is available for this purpose.

This price may be subject to adjustments vide Section 154 (2) and Section 159 (3).

If there is no price paid or payable or the price is unacceptable the other valuation methods must be attempted sequentially.

Rates of duty. The *Customs Tariff Act* 1982 provides for three distinct types of rates—

General rates. These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods from all countries that do not qualify for either Special rates of duty or Concessional rates of duty for a particular tariff classification.

Special rates. These are set out in Schedule 3 to the Customs Tariff Act and apply to goods the produce or manufacture of specified countries being:

Forum Island Countries. These countries are set out in Part I of Schedule 1 to the Customs Tariff Act and preference is given to goods the subject of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA).

Declared Preference Countries. These countries are set out in Part II of Schedule 1.

Developing Countries. Those countries are set out in Part III of Schedule 1.

Papua New Guinea. The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Papua New Guinea/Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA). Wherever PNG is not mentioned in Schedule 3, goods take a FREE rate of duty.

New Zealand. The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 5 to the *Customs Tariff Act 1982* and preference is given to goods the subject of the Australia/New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement (CER). Wherever a tariff classification does not appear in relation to goods in Schedule 5 a FREE rate of duty shall apply.

Canada. The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 3 and preference is given to goods the subject of the Canada/Australia Trade Agreement (CANATA).

Concessional rates. The rates of duty are set out in Schedule 4 to the *Customs Tariff Act 1982*—Part I, applies to Special Concessional rates of duty and is applicable to imports from all sources complying with particular ownership or other provisions.

Part II applies to Substituted Concessional rates of duty and is applicable to goods subject to tariff quotas.

For details on calculation of 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 had, until 31 December 1984 been assisted by import licensing. From 1 January 1985 the control of the motor vehicle industry was altered to tariff quotas. 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. Concessional 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 Quota Control Branch of 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.

Import prohibitions may also be imposed under the Quarantine Act; the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) 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. Export prohibitions may also be imposed under the Export Control Act administered by the Department of Primary Industry; the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act administered by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment; the Quarantine Act; and sundry allied Commonwealth and State legislation.

Exchange control. Up to 25 June 1984, control over goods exported from Australia was maintained under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations to ensure that the full proceeds from the sale of such goods were received into the Australian banking system. However, as part of the general relaxation of exchange controls announced by the Government and applying from 25 June, controls in respect of export proceeds were removed completely.

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.

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.

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 of eligible expenditure incurred on overseas market research and development.

Overseas Trade Publicity Committee

The Overseas Trade Publicity Committee promotes products in areas 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 is continuing 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.

Specialised Trade Commissioners are also being appointed to stimulate exports of selected advanced technology products and services (e.g. computer software, professional and scientific services).

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, indemnity 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.
- the promotion of employment through increased exports and in particular increased exports of manufacturers.

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 90 countries, with a further 30 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, multi-fibre arrangements, 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 currently undergoing a further major review by the Government.

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.

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. In 1984 an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation in the iron and steel industry between Australia and China was signed. The main objective of the Agreement is to facilitate and promote economic and technical co-operation in trade in raw materials, iron and steel and related products, equipment and services, technology transfer and training.

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 Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement, which came into operation on 1 January 1983, is designed to complete the process to free trade between Australia and New Zealand which was commenced under the New Zealand Australia Free Trade Agreement. Remaining tariffs and quantitative restrictions on goods traded between Australia and New Zealand are to be progressively eliminated by 1995 at the latest under conditions of fair competition.

The Agreement also addresses other factors affecting trans-Tasman trade such as export incentives, government purchasing and investment policies, and provides a framework for the harmonisation of matters such as standards, technical specifications and restrictive trade practices. A general review of the operation of the Agreement is scheduled for 1988.

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 in the mid-1960s. Since 1965 Australia has signed trade agreements with Yugoslavia and all East European centrally planned economies (CPEs), except Albania.

Australia's trade agreement with the USSR (signed in 1965) provides for reciprocal most favoured nation (MFN) treatment. A supplementary agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic Relations was signed in 1973. This agreement provides for the encouragement and facilitation of trade; industrial and technical co-operation; support for international commodity agreements; and the establishment of a Mixed Commission on Trade and Economic Co-operation to meet once in every two years. At the third session of the Mixed Commission in 1976, a Working Group on Trade in Machinery and Equipment was established to promote two-way trade in machinery and equipment. In 1983/84, committees comprised of Commonwealth and State officials and businessmen were established in each of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia to advise on the development of Australia/USSR trade.

Australia's trade agreement with Yugoslavia (signed in 1970) provides for mutual exchange of MFN treatment under the GATT, mutual encouragement of economic and technical co-operation and consultations upon request. The agreement does not provide for meetings of a Mixed Commission but informal meetings are held periodically.

Australia's trade agreements with Poland (signed in 1966, with a supplementary agreement signed in 1978), Czechoslovakia (signed in 1972), German Democratic Republic (GDR) (signed in 1974 with a supplementary protocol signed in 1977), Hungary and Bulgaria (both signed in 1974) and Romania (signed in 1975) are all broadly similar in their provisions. All of the agreements provide for the establishment of, and regular meetings of (usually every two years) a Mixed Commission or Joint Trade Committee; and either confirm reciprocal MFN treatment, as in the trade agreements with the GDR and Bulgaria; or acknowledge that trade will be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under GATT, as in the trade agreements with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The agreements also provide for the encouragement and facilitation of trade, and industrial and technical co-operation, and the negotiation of long term commercial contracts as well as support for international commodity agreements.

Other Europe

Cyprus—signed 1983. This agreement provides a basis for the strengthening and diversification of trade and encouragement and facilitation of commercial and technical co-operation between Australia and Cyprus.

Italy—an Economic and Commercial Co-operation Agreement was signed 1984. This agreement provides for the continuing expansion of mutually beneficial economic and commercial relations between Australia and Italy.

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 mid 1984 there was an establishment of 166 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Australia and at 54 posts in 44 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; 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) (1203.0). 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) (1204.0). 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.

Classification changes affecting the levels of merchandise and non-merchandise trade were introduced on 1 July 1983, in accordance with recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission (*International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions*, United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 52, Revision 1, 1982). As a result, statistics of exports and imports, from July 1983, under Sections 9 (a) and 9 (b) of the AECC and AICC are not comparable with previous years. The changes do not affect Sections 0 to 8 of the classifications, nor total trade. Further information about the changes was given in the 1983-84 editions of the AECC and AICC, or may be obtained from the ABS Trade and Shipping Section in Canberra.

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. (Refer Chapter 17, *Manufacturing and Internal Trade*)

ASIC industry of origin

Export and import statistics are classified according to Subdivisions of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC). The 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).

Broad economic categories

Exports and imports of merchandise are 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.

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 AECC and AICC 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.

Treatment of confidential data

To ensure that information about the activities of particular businesses is not disclosed it is necessary to restrict the release of statistics of certain commodities. These restrictions do not affect total export or import figures but they can affect statistics at all levels of the Australian Export and Import Commodity Classifications.

Foreign trade statistics**Total foreign trade**

The following table shows the total trade of Australia with foreign countries from 1978-79 to 1983-84.

FOREIGN TRADE
(\$m)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)</i>
1978-79	14,241	13,752	+ 489
1979-80	18,871	16,218	+ 2,653
1980-81	19,177	18,965	+ 212
1981-82	19,575	23,005	- 3,430
1982-83	22,062	21,806	+ 256
1983-84(p)	24,805	24,063	+ 742

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

MERCHANDISE AND NON-MERCHANDISE TRADE
(\$m)

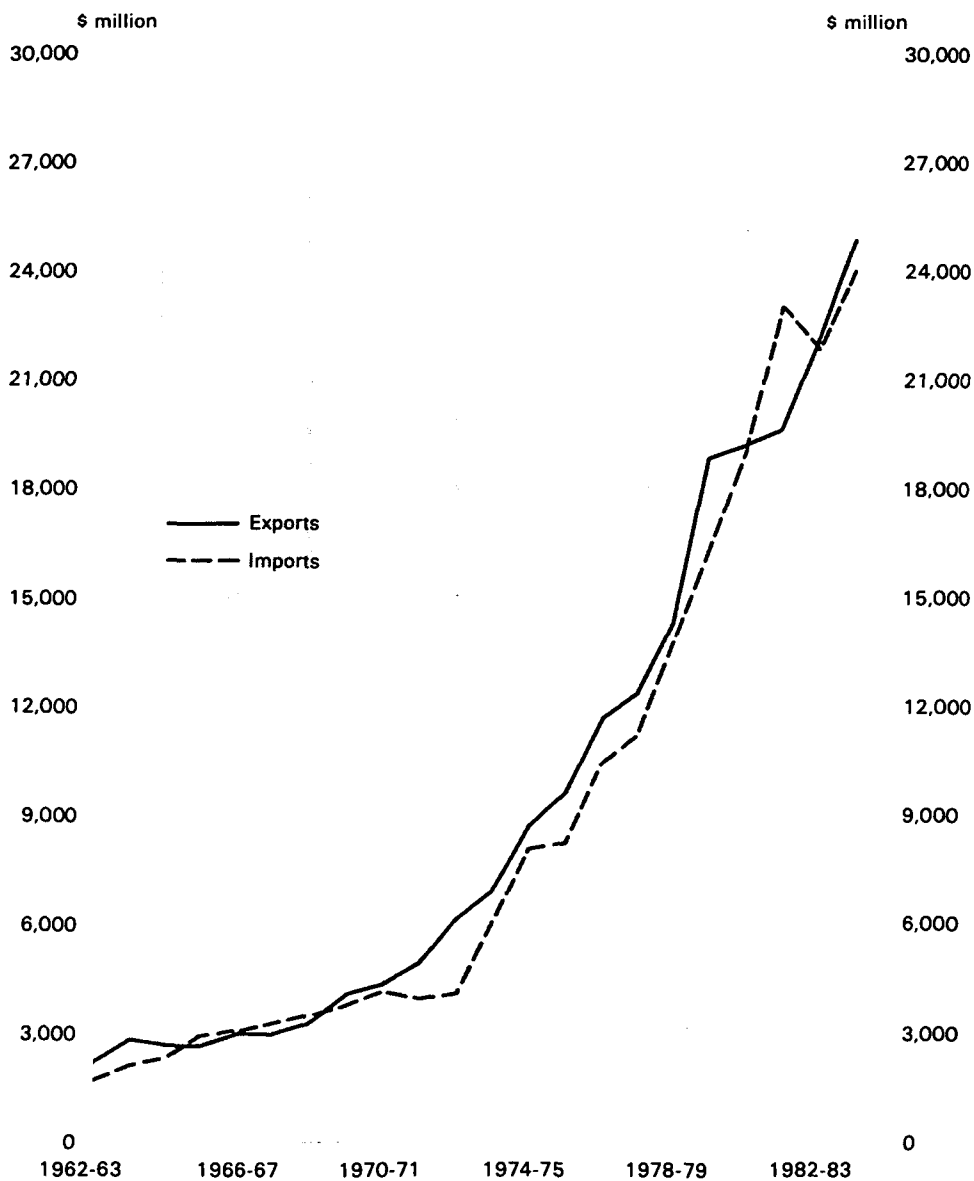
EXPORTS			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Non-merchandise</i>	<i>Total</i>
1978-79	14,071	170	14,241
1979-80	18,606	265	18,871
1980-81	18,949	228	19,177
1981-82	19,294	281	19,575
1982-83	21,393	669	22,062
1983-84(p)	24,058	747	24,805

IMPORTS			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Non-merchandise</i>	<i>Total</i>
1978-79	13,651	101	13,752
1979-80	16,045	173	16,218
1980-81	18,790	175	18,965
1981-82	22,769	236	23,005
1982-83	21,216	590	21,806
1983-84(p)	23,552	511	24,063

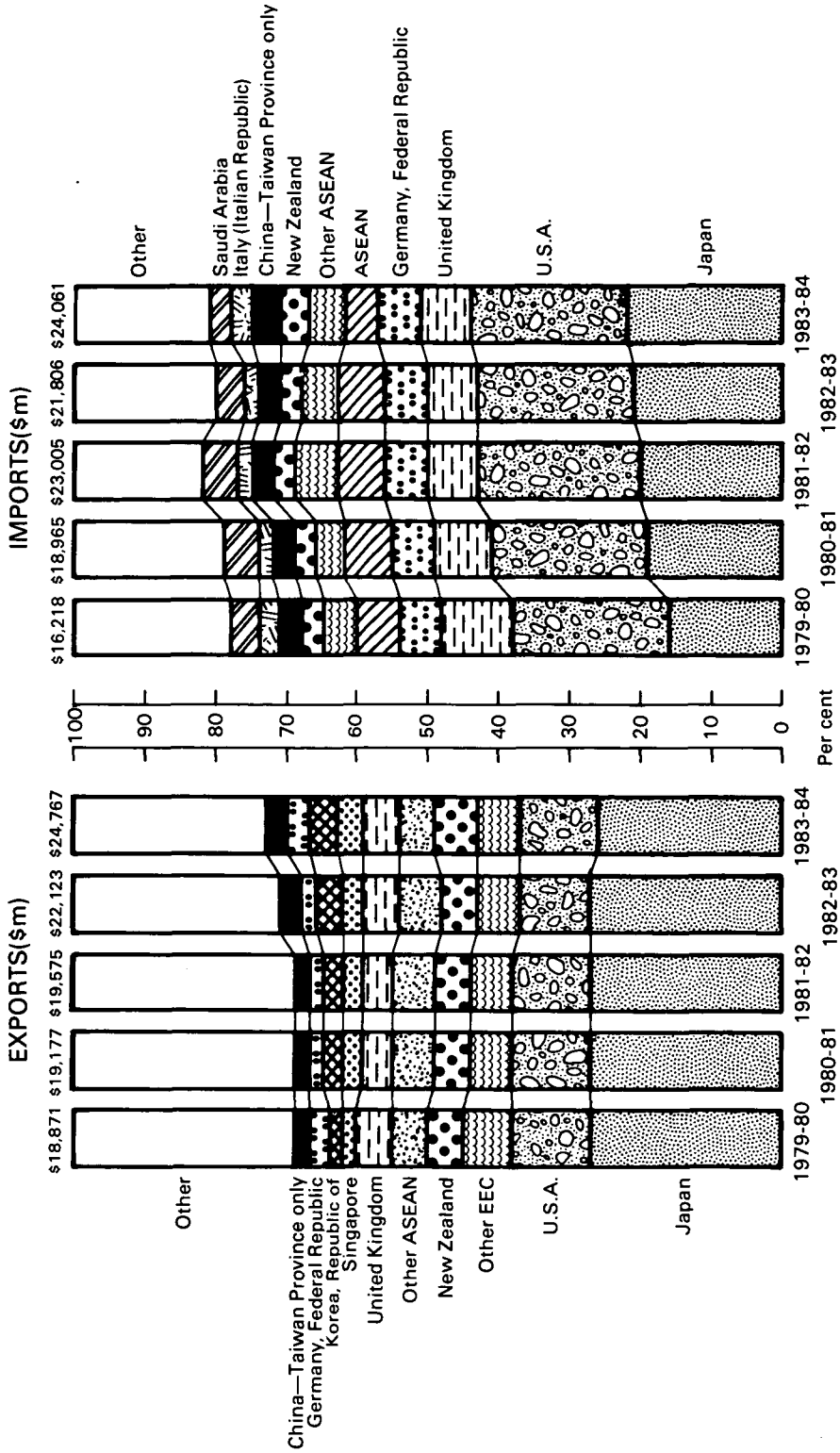
Diagrams on the following pages show the foreign trade of Australia, 1962-63 to 1983-84 and the value of exports and imports, proportions by country, 1979-80 to 1983-84.

FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS
FOREIGN TRADE 1962-63 TO 1983-84

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VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, PROPORTIONS BY COUNTRY 1979-80 TO 1983-84



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		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)
00	Live animals	227,626	236,029	246,846	33,308	27,509	36,575
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,380,856	1,677,927	1,394,511	10,137	14,731	14,099
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	301,059	328,368	366,226	45,626	58,690	67,915
03	Fish and fish preparations	308,523	357,244	394,403	213,183	216,369	260,547
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	2,495,776	1,855,712	2,710,022	31,168	38,269	46,846
05	Fruit and vegetables	205,697	239,779	226,207	147,537	170,122	224,814
06	Sugar, preparations, honey	793,725	581,107	647,955	14,169	14,560	17,746
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	31,387	36,273	38,616	187,114	218,147	264,461
08	Feeding stuff for animals	44,426	63,976	108,644	21,646	39,018	29,710
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	13,746	17,477	22,045	28,239	38,183	52,612
11	Beverages	39,378	52,169	58,735	103,545	100,471	105,759
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	10,632	14,502	14,632	69,455	83,336	90,364
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	217,494	232,489	268,841	2,979	2,452	3,228
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	15,061	10,320	15,154	13,558	15,316	23,006
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	2,136	2,471	3,174	56,773	47,201	62,905
24	Wood, timber and cork	184,872	183,210	220,025	206,916	164,163	227,734
25	Pulp and waste paper	1,437	3,151	4,110	97,520	81,554	98,119
26	Textile fibres and their waste	1,888,544	1,926,338	2,057,104	90,427	76,410	103,641
27	Crude fertilisers and minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	84,463	98,935	123,175	222,788	197,099	172,803
28	Metaliferous ores and metal scrap	(a) 3,375,812	(b) 3,753,393	(b) 4,109,712	33,803	16,509	16,366
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials n.e.s.	52,539	55,880	53,904	44,733	47,716	54,325
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	2,295,593	3,079,742	3,320,801	2,011	5,275	4,186
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	551,188	1,152,921	1,401,160	2,999,916	3,092,463	2,198,601
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	316,715	343,119	502,061	653	678	1,326
41	Animal oils and fats	82,020	78,543	93,504	799	727	636
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	7,550	1,679	5,001	53,483	49,094	62,485
43	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, processed	5,774	6,835	6,870	25,689	31,687	47,981
51	Chemical elements and compounds	44,275	45,217	45,198	(c) 495,445	(d) 468,301	(e) 605,700
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	(f) 43,692	(f) 39,079	(f) 43,928	258,978	232,419	181,565
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	(g) 18,852	(g) 20,296	(g) 20,792	88,593	78,008	101,345
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	88,454	108,418	118,529	155,301	193,356	221,239
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet and cleansing preparations	30,807	33,744	38,344	102,022	106,108	133,335
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	4,521	4,324	8,825	62,070	89,557	125,638
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	7,837	8,142	7,576	13,038	9,299	15,777
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	90,466	112,896	127,652	(h) 430,304	(i) 364,228	(i) 485,504
59	Chemical materials, n.e.s.	73,372	85,792	89,979	221,853	234,782	280,971
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	34,168	47,650	52,436	43,770	45,537	82,522
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	10,956	10,985	12,334	287,232	244,916	301,993
63	Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	6,835	7,907	6,843	106,206	93,779	118,020
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures	51,067	46,760	53,943	556,809	484,069	615,516
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	138,885	155,860	148,032	1,095,230	(j) 1,011,440	(k) 1,302,735
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures n.e.s.	114,468	110,151	152,899	(l) 410,056	(m) 368,533	423,367
67	Iron and steel	439,202	483,516	416,975	577,710	550,026	435,890
68	Non-ferrous metals	994,490	1,251,419	1,530,329	136,768	93,370	99,492
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	193,888	178,161	208,447	(n) 642,211	(o) 554,262	(q) 605,230
71	Machinery, other than electric	98,377	127,722	186,455	747,288	676,151	586,528
72	Electrical machinery and apparatus	170,129	179,316	179,569	(s) 1,481,421	(r) 1,078,795	(t) 1,151,180
73	Transport equipment	23,497	28,812	30,580	227,322	174,089	145,740
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	154,882	157,448	175,975	(u) 1,213,422	(v) 1,151,660	(v) 1,146,585
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	70,881	88,617	118,107	733,401	818,992	1,141,066

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		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	39,845	71,803	51,382	710,763	808,025	965,959
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof	111,124	116,840	145,025	(w)996,195	(w)973,519	(w)1,124,971
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	196,415	229,656	267,883	1,969,016	1,807,382	2,303,271
79	Other transport equipment	234,276	132,653	185,172	1,277,704	533,475	750,056
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	5,260	7,064	8,531	41,972	40,751	44,989
82	Furniture	13,340	13,148	18,783	129,009	112,374	144,553
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	834	1,840	2,273	78,631	88,998	107,261
84	Clothing and accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	13,234	16,774	16,497	392,326	389,821	425,415
85	Footwear	3,742	4,159	5,201	143,604	144,704	160,335
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	110,251	133,706	147,442	437,637	437,988	511,175
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	103,469	131,706	148,799	(x)391,195	(x)373,677	(x)402,441
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	151,190	167,197	163,128	1,066,477	1,145,472	1,323,466
9A	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	(y)472,707	(z)645,713	(z)711,189	(aa)290,730	(ab)390,132	(ac)691,943
	<i>Total merchandise(ad)</i>	19,293,719	21,394,076	24,058,485	22,768,879	21,215,744	23,551,563
9B	Non-merchandise(ae)	281,487	667,547	746,757	235,806	590,434	511,334
	Total	19,575,206	22,061,623	24,805,243	23,004,685	21,806,179	24,062,896

(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) Excludes AICC items 513.79.13; and 513.90.17 from 1.3.82. (d) Excludes AICC items 513.79.13 and 513.90.15. (e) Excludes AICC items 511.13.01 from 1.10.83; 511.40.01 from 1.1.84; 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 until 31.5.82. (i) Excludes AICC item 582.70.04. (j) Excludes AICC item 651.95.06 from 1.11.82. (k) Excludes AICC item 651.95.06. (l) Excludes AICC item 661.20.01. (m) Includes AICC item 661.20.01 from 1.3.83. (n) Excludes AICC items 694.01.02 and 695.39.60. (o) Excludes AICC items 691.10.05 from 1.5.83; 694.01.02 and 695.39.60. (p) Excludes AICC items 691.10.05, 694.01.02 and 695.39.60. (q) Excludes AICC item 723.30.01 from 1.9.81. (r) Excludes AICC item 723.30.01. (s) Excludes AICC items 749.10.46 and 749.10.56. (t) Excludes AICC items 749.10.70 and 749.10.76. (u) Excludes AICC item 775.86.01. (v) Excludes AICC item 881.11.45. (w) Includes AECC items 287.31.00, 287.70.01, 287.93.07, 287.99.09, 522.49.00 and 533.10.00. (x) Excludes AICC item 881.11.45. (y) Includes AECC items 287.31.00, 287.70.01, 287.93.07, 287.99.19, 522.49.00 and 533.10.00. (aa) Includes AICC items 513.79.13, 513.90.17 from 1.3.82; 582.70.04, 582.70.06 until 31.5.82; 661.20.01, 694.01.02, 695.39.60, 723.30.01 from 1.9.81; 749.10.46, 749.10.56, 775.86.01 and 881.11.45. (ab) Includes AICC 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. (ac) Includes AICC items 511.13.01 from 1.10.83; 511.40.01 from 1.1.84; 513.79.13, 513.90.15, 582.70.04, 651.95.06, 691.10.05, 694.01.02, 695.39.60, 723.30.01, 749.10.70, 749.10.76, 775.86.01 and 881.11.45. (ad) The sum of Divisions 00 to 9A. (ae) 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)		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)
Aluminium and alloys, unwrought	tonnes	144,316	197,035	254,680	165,829	226,654	417,641
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	"	6,170,209	5,729,426	6,887,885	1,092,110	1,073,534	1,262,541
Barley	"	1,576,876	834,374	3,111,060	241,344	131,371	498,489
Butter	"	6,728	15,565	30,052	19,185	41,140	58,124
Cars, passenger motor, assembled and unassembled	"	..	..	..	69,039	79,885	114,085
Cheese	tonnes	57,505	54,451	54,592	122,866	133,479	139,562
Coal (anthracite, bituminous and sub-bituminous) (except briquettes)	"	46,121,434	54,645,595	64,011,964	2,289,632	3,072,528	3,311,411
Copper, ore and concentrates	"	136,652	225,271	221,414	54,926	83,565	97,994
Copper, refined, unwrought	"	42,063	71,093	76,697	60,233	114,546	126,890
Crustaceans and molluscs (except canned or bottled)	"	..	..	..	269,424	308,599	350,953
Flour (wheaten) plain white	tonnes	54,917	54,684	31,148	13,969	14,441	8,008
Fruit, fresh and nuts, fresh or dried	"	148,831	162,201	138,694	108,124	129,938	117,259
Fruit, preserved and fruit preparations	"	..	..	..	67,003	70,831	60,005
Hides, bovine and equine (except calf and kip skins)	tonnes	125,301	133,439	107,405	108,946	133,395	161,443
Iron and steel ingots and other primary forms	"	602,060	600,734	427,062	117,950	120,714	86,602
Iron ore and concentrates (except roasted iron pyrites)	"	74,501,861	66,760,797	83,275,681	1,252,155	1,487,474	1,618,930
Iron, pig and cast	"	47,910	367,306	219,780	5,088	26,516	20,158
Lead and lead alloys (including silver-lead) unwrought	"	326,975	341,187	369,018	263,566	301,521	309,900
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, beef—boneless	"	488,746	531,549	416,816	944,914	1,153,463	1,049,852
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—bovine animals, other	"	50,734	74,689	34,748	83,642	135,455	70,882
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—edible offals	"	45,519	48,116	34,652	51,382	60,285	46,039
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen—sheep, lambs and goats	"	150,133	172,635	93,226	212,175	236,017	143,043
Milk and cream	"	101,461	99,503	116,315	144,370	140,433	152,342
Nickel and nickel alloys, unwrought	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	116,818	149,481	135,038
Nickel matte and speiss	"	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	258,270	227,801	173,258
Petroleum products	"	..	..	..	551,188	1,152,894	1,197,917
Rice	tonnes	596,515	404,957	245,591	195,423	120,257	91,949
Skins, sheep and lamb, with wool on	"	66,427	60,998	61,238	76,641	69,540	80,425
Sorghum, unmilled	"	1,270,964	444,962	772,138	152,843	53,861	110,702
Sugar—from cane (except icing sugar)	"	2,497,363	2,547,718	2,354,330	764,325	557,423	621,197
Titanium and zirconium ore and concentrates (except beneficiated ilmenite)	"	1,540,497	1,351,487	1,730,764	126,778	117,524	142,687
Wheat (including spelt) and meslin, unmilled	"	10,912,459	8,235,092	10,560,447	1,719,737	1,377,601	1,819,861
Wood chips	"	4,013,450	2,079,985	2,418,508	167,024	165,578	205,187
Wool, carbonised—shorn and skin	"	11,312	9,530	13,769	50,322	37,389	63,447
Wool, carded or combed (tops and other)	"	13,516	16,226	13,780	78,352	97,990	77,397
Wool, greasy	"	497,566	487,344	497,538	1,470,601	1,469,665	1,572,313
Wool, washed and scoured—shorn, skin and boiled	"	52,312	46,052	53,232	236,900	205,452	252,828
Zinc, ore and concentrates	"	536,495	683,011	795,960	115,276	145,803	185,874
Zinc and zinc alloys, unwrought	"	208,431	231,671	229,590	167,287	184,133	228,669
Total major commodities	"	..	..	..	14,005,657	15,405,176	17,180,902
Total Exports	"	..	..	..	19,575,206	22,061,623	24,805,243

EXPORTS BY AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(\$ million)

<i>ASIC Divisions/Subdivisions</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84(p)</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	4,016.2	3,494.8	4,506.4
Forestry and logging	4.2	6.6	3.5
Fishing and hunting	17.4	13.4	11.9
Total	4,037.8	3,514.8	4,521.7
Mining—			
Metallic	1,943.0	2,368.1	2,585.1
Coal	2,291.6	3,074.8	3,314.6
Oil and gas	316.7	343.1	705.3
Construction materials	0.3	0.2	1.6
Other non-metallic minerals	94.4	115.5	169.3
Total	4,646.0	5,901.8	6,775.9
Manufacturing—			
Food, beverages and tobacco	3,687.0	3,821.4	3,747.5
Textiles	549.9	618.0	634.5
Clothing and footwear	18.1	20.5	24.2
Wood, wood products and furniture	204.9	203.3	245.6
Paper, paperboard, printing and publishing	94.3	103.0	116.1
Chemical, petroleum and petroleum products	903.2	1,558.5	1,641.4
Non-metallic mineral products	46.5	43.1	50.1
Basic metal products	2,890.1	3,245.5	3,767.9
Fabricated metal products	174.8	159.7	177.6
Transport equipment	499.9	439.1	585.5
Other machinery and equipment	854.9	1,002.1	1,096.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	215.1	214.3	227.9
Total	10,138.8	11,428.5	12,314.6
Other industries—			
Wholesale and retail trade, business services	26.0	34.5	21.0
Waste and scrap n.e.s., secondhand goods	445.2	514.5	425.3
Total	471.2	549.0	446.2
Total merchandise	19,293.7	21,394.1	24,058.5
Non-merchandise	281.4	667.5	746.8
Total	19,575.2	22,061.6	24,805.2

IMPORTS BY AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(\$ million)

<i>ASIC Divisions/Subdivisions</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84(p)</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	293.5	317.1	374.2
Forestry and logging	2.4	2.3	2.1
Fishing and hunting	4.8	4.9	5.5
Total	300.7	324.3	381.8
Mining—			
Metallic	24.2	8.4	5.5
Coal	0.2	2.6	2.6
Oil and gas	1,815.5	1,892.7	981.4
Construction materials	9.1	8.4	10.8
Other non-metallic minerals	208.2	186.7	157.4
Total	2,057.3	2,098.8	1,157.7
Manufacturing—			
Confidential items falling within ASIC classes 0124 to 2963 incl.	..	10.4	4.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	774.0	870.2	1,050.6
Textiles	1,093.9	1,030.7	1,321.8
Clothing and footwear	578.7	561.4	617.1
Wood, wood products and furniture	443.8	371.6	492.8
Paper, paperboard, printing and publishing	960.8	901.5	1,097.9
Chemical, petroleum and petroleum products	2,821.2	2,824.9	3,151.9
Non-metallic mineral products	372.6	335.6	378.5
Basic metal products	766.7	722.6	628.3
Confidential items falling within ASIC classes 3141 to 3487 incl.	1.5	0.1	—
Fabricated metal products	686.0	576.8	600.3
Transport equipment	3,495.4	2,546.5	3,290.2
Other machinery and equipment	6,790.9	6,423.1	7,134.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,265.5	1,216.4	1,501.9
Total	20,051.2	18,391.8	21,270.6
Other industries—			
Wholesale and retail trade, business services	89.7	77.2	89.2
Waste and scrap n.e.s., secondhand goods	270.1	323.6	652.4
Total	359.7	400.8	741.5
Total merchandise	22,768.9	21,215.7	23,551.6
Non-merchandise	235.8	590.4	511.3
Total	23,004.7	21,806.2	24,062.9

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

Broad Economic Category	Exports				Imports			
	1982-83		1983-84(p)		1982-83		1983-84(p)	
	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total	\$million	Proportion to total
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	5,184.1	23.5	5,900.5	23.8	939.4	4.3	1,172.8	4.9
Primary	2,135.9	9.7	3,028.5	12.2	292.0	1.3	355.5	1.5
Mainly for industry	1,643.5	7.4	2,494.9	10.1	119.3	0.5	140.7	0.6
Mainly for household consumption	492.4	2.2	533.6	2.2	172.7	0.8	214.9	0.9
Processed	3,048.2	13.8	2,872.1	11.6	647.4	3.0	817.3	3.4
Mainly for industry	744.4	3.4	835.7	3.4	94.2	0.4	151.9	0.6
Mainly for household consumption	2,303.9	10.4	2,036.4	8.2	553.2	2.5	665.4	2.8
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES								
n.e.s.	9,325.5	42.3	10,474.5	42.2	5,444.4	25.0	6,404.2	26.6
Primary	4,991.2	22.6	5,541.8	22.3	386.3	1.8	398.1	1.7
Processed	4,334.3	19.6	4,932.7	19.9	5,058.1	23.2	6,006.1	25.0
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	4,563.9	20.7	5,213.6	21.0	3,062.5	14.0	2,110.9	8.8
Primary	3,072.6	13.9	3,514.7	14.2	1,894.6	8.7	982.7	4.1
Processed	1,491.4	6.8	1,698.9	6.8	1,167.8	5.4	1,128.1	4.7
Motor spirit	172.5	0.8	164.3	0.7	144.1	0.7	76.0	0.3
Other	1,318.9	6.0	1,534.5	6.2	1,023.8	4.7	1,052.2	4.4
CAPITAL GOODS (except transport equipment), and parts and accessories thereof	991.5	4.5	1,045.6	4.2	5,425.9	24.9	5,663.1	23.5
Capital goods (except transport equipment)	680.1	3.1	694.7	2.8	3,760.2	17.2	4,006.3	16.6
Parts and accessories	311.4	1.4	350.9	1.4	1,665.7	7.6	1,656.8	6.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT and parts and accessories thereof	471.7	2.1	628.6	2.5	2,778.6	12.7	3,513.9	14.6
Passenger motor cars (a)	17.4	0.1	25.9	0.1	449.6	2.1	505.8	2.1
Other	81.7	0.4	130.7	0.5	986.5	4.5	1,478.2	6.1
Industrial	53.7	0.2	100.7	0.4	833.1	3.8	1,260.7	5.2
Non-industrial	28.0	0.1	30.0	0.1	153.4	0.7	217.5	0.9
Parts and accessories (a)	372.7	1.7	472.0	1.9	1,342.5	6.2	1,529.9	6.4
CONSUMER GOODS n.e.s.	419.9	1.9	463.0	1.9	3,212.7	14.7	4,036.4	16.8
Durable	105.2	0.5	107.5	0.4	1,049.6	4.8	1,547.7	6.4
Semi-durable	82.2	0.4	94.8	0.4	1,359.3	6.2	1,558.5	6.5
Non-durable	232.4	1.1	260.8	1.1	803.8	3.7	930.2	3.9
GOODS n.e.s.	437.3	2.0	332.6	1.3	352.4	1.6	650.2	2.7
Total merchandise	21,394.1	97.0	24,058.5	97.0	21,215.7	97.3	23,551.6	97.9
Non-merchandise	667.5	3.0	746.8	3.0	590.4	2.7	511.3	2.1
Total	22,061.6	100.0	24,805.2	100.0	21,806.2	100.0	24,062.9	100.0

(a) Unassembled road motor vehicles are included with parts and accessories of transport equipment.

Direction of Foreign Trade

Exports and imports, by country of consignment or of origin

The following table shows the value and percentage of Australian exports and imports according to principal country of consignment or origin. The proportions of Australian exports and imports by country of origin or consignment are shown graphically on Plate 48 on page 556.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, VALUE BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP OF CONSIGNMENT OR ORIGIN
(S'000)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)
Argentina (Argentine Republic)	70,516	38,008	57,614	11,988	6,319	9,734
Association of South-East Asian Nations—						
Indonesia, Republic of	416,744	384,893	395,877	515,885	561,376	299,741
Malaysia	438,127	480,010	469,332	187,718	214,502	257,182
Philippines, Republic of the	194,270	187,579	141,768	88,130	84,118	92,073
Singapore, Republic of	512,885	732,144	951,515	652,302	599,843	470,172
Thailand, Kingdom of	134,113	176,366	218,306	72,215	89,436	122,080
Total ASEAN	1,696,139	1,960,992	2,176,798	1,516,250	1,549,275	1,241,249

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

(\$'000)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84(p)
Austria, Republic of	2,046	2,624	9,194	52,068	54,906	57,795
Bahrain, State of	68,091	93,179	93,431	76,774	40,138	90,763
Bangladesh, People's Republic of	41,776	17,180	108,055	17,060	14,361	22,791
Brazil, Federal Republic of	20,126	38,464	51,064	136,298	154,735	177,252
Canada	362,879	285,892	315,277	584,925	434,663	459,518
China—excl. Taiwan Province	602,528	643,792	608,435	284,728	278,926	311,623
—Taiwan Province only	445,258	553,705	706,456	631,952	649,597	854,207
Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)	37,649	27,907	32,621	32,507	20,426	21,637
Egypt, Arab Republic of	335,874	385,243	390,267	153	112	4,405
European Economic Community—						
Belgium-Luxembourg	129,896	165,650	163,645	135,169	124,546	161,613
Denmark, Kingdom of	14,133	22,593	30,972	82,781	77,619	101,158
France (French Republic)	400,007	495,395	482,422	628,051	454,765	514,167
Germany, Federal Republic of	465,280	548,610	720,509	1,355,670	1,298,625	1,384,625
Greece (Hellenic Republic)	15,549	41,822	20,406	18,264	18,803	20,578
Ireland (Irish Republic)	1,987	2,205	2,950	71,958	97,179	99,226
Italy (Italian Republic)	393,276	368,315	479,440	506,950	538,320	748,526
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	210,288	297,471	329,219	357,799	303,542	336,278
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	726,376	1,178,684	1,134,210	1,649,187	1,466,957	1,740,161
Total EEC	2,356,792	3,120,745	3,363,774	4,805,829	4,380,356	5,106,331
Fiji	159,775	175,101	189,945	20,494	23,347	31,730
Finland, Republic of	10,654	34,970	24,717	135,689	108,428	149,515
Hong Kong	436,932	349,691	612,004	500,351	485,308	552,176
India, Republic of	312,129	211,512	140,758	118,779	142,288	119,376
Iran, Islamic Republic of	145,076	231,945	293,085	58,738	39,687	3,499
Iraq, Republic of	179,470	108,516	172,879	3,026	1,729	6,421
Israel, State of	32,342	53,585	24,913	60,402	57,984	68,839
Japan	5,351,389	5,964,716	6,570,041	4,527,427	4,506,447	5,366,190
Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of	22,690	9,920	13,492	161	4,116	6,337
Korea, Republic of	681,013	829,330	940,823	300,625	292,856	382,699
Kuwait, State of	117,030	131,853	129,791	261,066	354,386	437,024
Libyan Arab/Jamahiriya, Socialist People's	43,028	22,699	31,430	-	-	3
Mauritius	19,908	20,373	15,914	603	1,225	1,035
Mexico (United Mexican States)	31,418	10,156	16,315	29,742	30,080	31,146
New Caledonia	38,161	47,699	32,302	1,424	793	2,210
New Zealand	1,035,856	1,155,472	1,400,821	726,178	694,293	921,748
Norway, Kingdom of	48,410	168,208	58,944	57,873	33,839	58,877
Oman, Sultanate of	28,685	30,207	38,992	41,474	46,796	28,600
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of	58,019	55,353	54,867	48,154	23,521	31,280
Papua New Guinea	420,126	508,321	494,387	69,909	69,042	76,679
Poland (Polish People's Republic)	71,754	69,624	117,803	15,229	10,369	12,103
Portugal (Portuguese Republic)	31,813	19,251	24,049	20,293	19,853	23,098
Romania, Socialist Republic of	26,617	8,918	45,464	17,588	57,956	5,394
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	362,530	351,882	391,596	1,193,137	976,780	679,923
South Africa, Republic of	145,539	144,533	279,680	90,701	84,944	132,131
Spain (Spanish State)	82,055	73,549	94,818	71,596	65,095	91,151
Sri Lanka, Democratic Socialist Republic of	34,426	22,208	25,149	12,217	11,305	12,804
Sweden, Kingdom of	57,406	34,116	37,511	321,567	277,859	342,686
Switzerland (Swiss Confederation)	20,883	32,869	57,900	213,619	197,277	229,166
Turkey, Republic of	21,314	19,514	32,850	4,004	4,339	7,011
Uganda, Republic of	2,064	571	382	6,993	6,949	13,815
United Arab Emirates	137,931	136,882	163,463	263,609	394,027	267,183
United States of America	2,154,515	2,240,286	2,704,744	5,249,284	4,766,435	5,188,392
U.S.S.R.	666,213	506,952	581,756	8,637	12,314	12,094
Venezuela, Republic of	23,186	17,669	1,490	754	24	7,698
Yemen Arab Republic	53,127	22,437	4,991	-	-	6
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	28,510	34,989	42,465	-	-	-
Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic of	50,687	67,141	38,464	16,447	14,210	20,526
Zimbabwe	4,247	5,808	3,994	4,233	3,470	3,417
Other countries	295,778	865,281	865,711	376,777	397,550	376,486
'For Orders' and Country of origin or destination unknown	92,826	99,785	121,557	5,353	5,444	5,123
Total	19,575,206	22,061,623	24,805,243	23,004,685	21,806,179	24,062,896

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)
(\$'000)**

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals	11,480	-	-	-	-	2,155
01	Meat and meat preparations	54,014	133	4,346	-	46,694	98
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	96,028	-	-	243	346	-
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	10,956	53,725	892	11	806	22,685
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	378,766	3,750	4,344	356	154	759
05	Vegetables and fruit	44,044	15,207	1,411	493	28,622	9,670
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	126,387	308	51	95	86,288	372
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	15,779	71,994	-	642	74	-
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	7,113	18,673	1,496	137	389	12
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	6,421	5,351	-	413	63	406
11	Beverages	5,535	169	84	53	2,598	856
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	367	3,062	-	7	-	880
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	513	1	403	-	26	24
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	31	650	89	-	47	182
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	492	36,607	-	2,430	-	347
24	Cork and wood	405	66,342	2,371	-	44	46,866
25	Pulp and waste paper	544	-	-	-	29	23,265
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	25,199	916	40,931	559	1,283	7,441
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	11,813	1,140	1,528	338	28	39,579
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	86,813	1,081	50,047	11	39,649	2,528
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,079	6,088	437	16	664	1,120
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	20,174	4	25,275	-	-	95
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	287,181	440,458	-	558	7	264
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	779	-	1	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	6,571	-	1,922	-	36	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	112	9,151	-	-	-	8,333
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	1,665	33,826	42	3	26	-
51	Organic chemicals	3,506	3,916	3	5,808	10	6,222
52	Inorganic chemicals	13,621	950	-	1,623	23	1,487
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	6,615	262	2	1,243	234	1,226
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15,741	3,128	198	2,021	2,363	3,728
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	10,277	679	1	4,122	34	2,714
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	310	66	-	548	-	20,447
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1	38	-	-	-	1,414
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	8,476	5,731	15	5,210	88	11,866
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	11,569	12,425	117	3,163	206	1,664
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,630	1,630	71	211	616	298
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2,069	12,802	9	3,572	97	2,300
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	915	31,259	-	129	39	2,399
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	12,134	5,268	8	4,259	182	33,340
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	7,521	61,450	47	15,864	2,134	13,385
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	24,930	11,664	3,098	15,139	296	3,753
67	Iron and steel	74,582	7,520	-	2,967	4,164	1,154
68	Non-ferrous metals	198,838	3,159	14,077	358	60	5,713
69	Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.	43,285	14,626	2,552	4,245	2,233	11,452
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	6,522	1,671	251	2,275	2,881	9,993
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	39,172	6,953	223	19,222	2,449	33,749
73	Metalworking machinery	6,052	403	-	687	148	1,005
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	31,961	14,015	494	13,902	2,638	15,040
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	10,175	5,886	303	1,077	1,949	13,866
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5,607	26,393	20	4,240	232	4,293
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	25,429	38,859	309	7,542	547	9,526
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	15,503	4,993	807	4,384	674	11,724
79	Other transport equipment	37,847	7,327	26	20	621	3,336
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2,380	1,624	-	96	-	1,073
82	Furniture and parts thereof	4,358	16,664	-	621	372	2,631
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	126	8,490	-	8	7	232

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	ASEAN		Belgium- Luxembourg		Canada	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories . . .	1,494	21,673	-	706	380	530
85	Footwear	310	9,425	-	7	50	225
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instru- ments and apparatus, n.e.s.	14,900	4,260	261	828	3,207	6,498
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	44,061	2,960	263	12,228	458	1,765
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17,885	54,405	175	5,449	1,769	17,404
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	129,614	60,444	4,457	10,512	65,935	26,113
	<i>Total merchandise</i>	<i>2,030,874</i>	<i>1,232,436</i>	<i>163,454</i>	<i>160,654</i>	<i>304,974</i>	<i>451,502</i>
9B	Non-merchandise	145,924	8,813	191	959	10,304	8,016
	Grand total	2,176,798	1,241,249	163,645	161,613	315,278	459,518

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	China-excl. Taiwan Province		China-Taiwan Province only		EEC		France (French Republic)		Germany, Federal Republic of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	73	-	845	-	327	5,553	-	5	100	-
01	28	161	59,804	-	54,523	3,315	7,361	120	8,745	220
02	1,418	-	41,914	22	7,846	38,038	-	3,555	14	6,245
03	-	3,032	2,988	6,822	14,575	13,901	8,390	118	1,222	2,173
04	252,746	1,386	49,562	335	29,862	16,115	35	264	9,818	2,233
05	2	9,927	3,182	9,724	54,558	23,784	4,391	1,155	20,840	1,640
06	53,553	130	1	294	7,185	6,622	77	211	954	962
07	-	9,344	63	201	291	44,761	-	954	27	7,841
08	39	26	16,376	251	28,785	3,188	-	97	1,175	1,244
09	321	1,297	53	1,478	83	9,461	4	1,384	34	1,448
11	84	110	134	9	8,009	80,913	41	23,675	114	5,671
12	-	-	-	1	452	19,295	-	288	-	35
21	1,955	327	5,143	-	156,010	732	58,980	16	13,253	154
22	-	4,202	1,156	-	5,058	122	-	-	2,468	25
23	-	12	870	139	-	8,127	-	2,741	-	527
24	-	-	7,890	137	9,088	615	495	42	689	48
25	-	-	481	-	16	14	-	1	1	12
26	91,567	1,289	97,223	7,148	583,118	14,616	126,426	207	112,067	1,962
27	2	2,248	12,520	19	3,048	10,850	11	120	21	805
28	77,429	434	74,564	12	503,643	807	79,397	73	207,873	308
29	962	2,664	729	1,078	15,262	10,807	248	1,271	6,149	1,433
32	-	-	166,386	-	533,670	854	110,158	-	24,729	791
33	-	2,805	139	16,939	3,479	34,250	81	1,123	-	2,796
34	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	34	-	4
41	7,777	1	6,387	1	8,510	119	4,063	1	1,539	2
42	-	635	105	260	1,847	7,333	-	122	70	736
43	208	4	391	25	883	8,861	257	15	135	1,871
51	1,541	5,756	583	7,180	1,000	178,303	246	14,853	20	54,536
52	260	6,856	2,768	6,227	701	49,227	263	3,101	97	19,024
53	7	331	224	374	200	48,607	9	2,136	41	21,737
54	89	2,589	1,666	1,546	11,681	103,728	140	7,952	973	35,925
55	129	855	306	2,716	516	52,352	6	20,045	165	9,645
56	81	12	6	-	36	5,197	-	414	-	1,900
57	-	2,109	-	168	-	6,650	-	271	-	289
58	185	958	118	20,949	1,048	165,683	37	13,466	739	40,340
59	261	3,713	1,919	476	2,201	113,712	53	6,860	322	21,854
61	2,040	480	556	7,790	10,970	21,057	14	935	153	3,148
62	2	1,313	82	10,991	1,468	78,926	29	18,934	721	15,620
63	8	794	1	29,130	225	8,390	11	2,312	162	2,434
64	1,267	2,963	386	3,033	860	136,820	2	8,769	9	51,092
65	5,295	93,564	10,542	129,648	6,489	190,650	584	18,754	963	41,302
66	25	4,156	1,730	14,240	8,005	164,676	316	18,296	2,370	24,188
67	48,006	438	5,401	12,850	793	56,474	1	7,850	143	12,033
68	23,282	152	101,346	1,019	418,357	27,394	47,611	1,549	28,657	9,444
69	1,100	7,247	1,900	62,674	10,980	126,581	728	8,828	1,791	43,783
71	1	541	158	11,211	129,068	132,092	2,375	8,687	59,644	37,930
72	269	263	2,622	13,101	13,097	379,593	1,420	24,753	2,217	161,002
73	-	918	134	13,615	2,392	44,524	139	6,204	363	16,114
74	189	1,340	1,256	16,644	16,743	366,562	2,285	26,670	6,377	122,300
75	1,876	156	421	12,274	15,057	176,927	1,299	7,111	2,768	27,219
76	4	1,976	28	33,217	15,770	88,349	293	18,767	526	26,727
77	730	2,061	1,062	26,436	10,731	263,788	803	25,790	2,701	111,829

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	China-excl. Taiwan Province		China-Taiwan Province only		EEC		France (French Republic)		Germany, Federal Republic of	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
78	41	58	27	35,831	27,523	294,730	623	21,707	1,718	179,553
79	2,197	7,931	21	3,016	32,770	361,375	3,506	98,783	583	23,340
81	-	137	1	6,686	207	16,369	1	1,400	20	4,318
82	7	4,689	45	27,396	1,256	49,775	5	1,041	73	9,771
83	1	6,111	-	33,962	41	8,890	2	578	5	441
84	199	67,324	147	81,995	1,047	35,625	364	4,826	56	4,300
85	99	16,429	18	54,489	89	29,126	5	3,838	-	2,148
87	823	287	1,144	5,442	48,096	136,503	10,788	12,339	3,358	50,996
88	60	591	12,006	9,961	4,643	101,926	95	12,417	834	33,673
89	110	20,001	476	101,637	17,799	360,732	1,465	17,991	1,977	55,794
9A	29,569	5,555	8,300	6,704	396,153	181,329	4,282	20,101	106,424	58,807
Total	607,998	310,688	706,306	849,523	3,238,141	4,925,770	480,214	505,921	639,005	1,375,740
9B	437	934	150	4,684	125,633	180,561	2,209	8,246	81,503	8,886
Total	608,435	311,623	706,456	854,207	3,363,774	5,106,331	482,422	514,167	720,509	1,384,625

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia Republic of		Iran Islamic Republic of	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals	1,604	-	1,693	-	-	-
01	Meat and meat preparations	9,140	15	2,687	-	-	-
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	18,797	-	12,448	-	-	-
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	26,208	2,692	310	2,111	-	317
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	29,197	1,381	99,993	88	184,212	-
05	Vegetables and fruit	10,049	1,366	1,622	988	-	702
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	291	429	338	18	-	-
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	4,109	141	288	49,033	-	-
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	878	1	1,702	33	-	-
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	3,468	3,463	1,806	120	-	-
11	Beverages	1,617	59	1,319	-	-	-
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	425	26	197	6	-	-
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	1,322	9	-	-	-	-
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	-	296	-	44	-	-
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	2	-	7	11,121	-	-
24	Cork and wood	123	437	18	2,204	-	-
25	Pulp and waste paper	-	-	420	-	-	-
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	10,446	237	4,421	-	9,260	-
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	110	3	4,277	-	-	9
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	8,246	111	547	-	-	-
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,519	530	124	103	10	12
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	64,485	-	34	-	19,853	-
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	10,823	420	31,971	215,982	14,327	-
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	-	2	-	779	-	-
41	Animal oils and fats	392	-	328	-	594	-
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	31	459	36	-	-	-
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	769	-	488	984	-	-
51	Organic chemicals	294	485	889	338	-	-
52	Inorganic chemicals	2,033	44	8,208	15	-	-
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,916	202	1,722	-	-	-
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	9,405	377	671	592	336	-
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	4,822	2,918	1,009	116	-	3
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	48	-	4	-	-	-
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials; and cellulose esters and ethers	2,661	1,194	1,736	111	-	-
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1,395	711	2,580	-	24	-
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	1,795	798	17	189	-	-
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	203	578	796	561	-	-
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	74	501	400	1,093	-	-

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Hong Kong		Indonesia Republic of		Iran Islamic Republic of	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	4,961	3,265	1,270	3	-	-
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	14,246	97,203	1,258	4,712	12,623	2,143
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	12,077	4,585	1,558	787	-	1
67	Iron and steel	9,078	99	23,188	-	21,966	-
68	Non-ferrous metals	45,451	2,547	55,253	-	12,087	-
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	10,539	30,785	5,398	49	16	75
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	621	1,063	389	254	-	-
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	1,081	1,610	8,599	745	1,373	-
73	Metalworking machinery	389	234	740	-	-	-
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	3,328	4,209	3,973	-	57	-
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2,424	13,879	346	-	-	-
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	1,998	30,760	335	-	4	-
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	6,690	47,050	7,119	6	216	-
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	493	1,286	6,849	2	160	-
79	Other transport equipment	2,846	1,954	2,985	11	11	-
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	161	4,152	3	2	-	1
82	Furniture and parts thereof	560	2,449	91	503	-	-
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	575	30,202	15	127	-	-
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	769	95,682	267	4,455	-	1
85	Footwear	154	3,376	61	61	-	-
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instru- ments and apparatus, n.e.s.	3,417	2,779	1,763	31	263	-
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	39,916	28,433	2,956	57	8	1
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	7,750	119,315	416	878	519	224
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	207,987	3,520	82,557	332	15,156	-
	Total merchandise	606,209	550,318	392,496	299,645	293,076	3,489
9B	Non-merchandise	5,795	1,858	3,381	96	9	10
	Grand total	612,004	552,176	395,877	299,741	293,085	3,499

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Italy (Italian Republic)		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait, State of		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	-	-	2,348	-	14,457	-	46,367	-	4,739	-
01	402	294	383,817	70	70,066	1	4,341	-	19,336	42
02	-	4,408	44,545	7	1,493	-	6,944	-	33,997	-
03	3,173	799	167,936	26,899	101	6,697	122	-	1,093	22,436
04	230	4,256	385,775	2,618	36,674	42	57,733	-	44,157	33
05	556	9,712	14,917	1,491	2	858	2,458	-	14,571	468
06	106	610	122,721	742	92,940	344	236	-	95,733	12
07	-	1,832	9,413	1,197	138	64	285	-	11,294	11,953
08	-	33	14,464	90	7,918	-	7,205	-	1,660	-
09	4	552	479	3,922	89	681	123	-	1,554	638
11	5	6,869	1,860	539	18	29	-	-	1,595	18
12	-	284	-	21	-	2,894	-	-	-	-
21	71,065	-	43,161	-	6,607	-	6	-	164	-
22	49	-	128	34	-	-	-	-	10	2
23	-	42	252	2,962	42	72	-	-	52	24,020
24	1	24	195,440	34	-	1	8	-	9	46,570
25	-	-	627	-	480	-	-	-	-	-
26	205,875	749	485,598	16,462	93,289	95	-	-	15,979	407
27	376	1,858	65,625	11,244	15,154	32	10	-	1,353	1
28	31,439	16	1,404,033	1,835	154,546	493	-	-	65,788	31
29	1,364	711	9,792	2,170	893	282	92	-	1,506	847
32	107,904	-	2,014,948	1,074	274,985	-	-	-	4,671	-
33	11	386	44,802	1,976	6,864	1,302	-	435,674	12,412	31,759
34	-	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	90	-	6,245	92	10,018	-	-	-	383	-
42	-	1,738	166	355	-	-	2	-	38	5,960
43	-	1	162	148	88	20	209	-	253	32,044
51	-	14,770	1,463	78,500	693	5,242	-	1,309	317	532

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Italy (Italian Republic)		Japan		Korea, Republic of		Kuwait, State of		Malaysia	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
52	—	1,365	381	33,947	4,417	693	—	—	524	22
53	—	992	792	6,986	16	717	4	—	558	1
54	449	8,551	7,860	9,369	982	1,027	228	—	4,956	1,015
55	23	2,136	883	2,941	65	437	7	—	2,317	44
56	36	76	303	651	3,756	—	—	—	14	—
57	—	14	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	37
58	—	14,449	9,544	70,737	232	2,573	25	—	1,333	973
59	2	1,573	8,218	13,759	627	180	12	—	3,290	150
61	9,894	5,094	537	4,063	1,309	3,087	7	—	188	68
62	131	12,373	192	102,808	33	17,025	—	—	182	7,135
63	6	1,026	17	1,156	—	746	—	—	101	11,530
64	2	33,931	1,513	69,706	5	4,129	21	—	7,267	752
65	827	41,259	15,129	269,897	1,263	82,056	20	1	2,969	17,642
66	100	57,813	26,314	80,006	570	5,183	17	—	2,391	1,399
67	4	12,508	25,699	221,498	9,730	41,398	359	—	12,240	26
68	1,096	1,215	507,980	12,162	15,082	5,872	148	—	36,282	2,274
69	1,048	16,380	5,347	105,390	699	24,192	486	—	10,712	3,941
71	213	11,051	3,716	173,967	—	658	31	8	474	24
72	666	57,822	3,680	196,446	1,191	44	55	—	6,489	696
73	116	7,915	744	39,206	73	409	94	—	1,405	49
74	723	47,847	1,725	241,090	671	6,981	867	2	4,479	2,763
75	423	18,740	6,103	293,608	115	3,054	66	—	2,668	76
76	9	15,228	861	639,533	43	21,215	104	—	1,442	5,132
77	402	19,185	2,186	327,080	101	8,519	192	—	5,015	3,292
78	53	19,646	14,965	1,663,627	11,772	3,340	30	—	1,372	900
79	343	115,686	1,801	96,443	73	—	116	—	352	27
81	18	5,513	45	4,340	1	409	—	—	75	93
82	2	31,142	809	6,633	49	521	180	—	942	1,819
83	6	5,674	450	2,387	4	9,216	—	—	2	160
84	193	15,341	969	8,555	11	45,296	10	—	156	3,450
85	10	21,126	8	831	3	20,741	—	—	46	3,651
87	1,409	6,045	2,659	79,128	768	1,408	29	—	2,379	611
88	214	7,460	8,006	125,623	526	1,206	74	—	1,815	51
89	520	38,923	3,810	188,170	611	32,438	256	31	2,716	4,698
9A	35,319	10,493	446,999	90,179	98,326	18,467	131	—	5,408	4,727
Total	476,905	715,558	6,530,966	5,336,548	940,681	382,390	129,708	437,024	455,222	256,998
9B	2,535	32,967	39,076	29,643	141	309	83	—	14,110	184
Total	479,440	748,526	6,570,041	5,366,190	940,823	382,699	129,791	437,024	469,332	257,182

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Netherlands, Kingdom of the		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	Live animals	—	—	15,668	28,667	233	—
01	Meat and meat preparations	4,414	2	2,223	8,651	34,323	—
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	112	8,568	1,190	17,150	5,863	—
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	242	1,745	4,347	53,063	447	916
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	9,200	2,851	23,076	9,334	40,658	12
05	Vegetables and fruit	2,303	1,586	18,073	32,318	3,419	22
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1,392	1,152	23,872	4,131	1,369	—
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	68	25,218	1,255	1,011	1,751	46,719
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	20,587	20	998	802	2,584	—
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	—	936	1,059	7,053	4,662	—
11	Beverages	431	2,004	7,668	5,025	2,851	39
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	407	13,848	61	119	6,448	1,465
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	2,032	2	2,582	11	—	38
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit	2,325	5	884	127	24	—
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	—	705	1,289	18	51	2,836
24	Cork and wood	1,305	25	2,397	48,510	3	2,638
25	Pulp and waste paper	—	—	10	46,502	52	—
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	53,359	869	2,618	32,820	2,451	—
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones)	674	833	3,188	733	869	8
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	24,864	40	215	5,346	6	347

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Division No.	Description	Netherlands, Kingdom of the		New Zealand		Papua New Guinea	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1,945	1,904	4,398	8,251	900	10
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	114,696	12	339	376	5	—
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	1,905	9,764	246,399	7,692	78,358	19
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Animal oils and fats	539	29	2,068	102	2,960	—
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	1,771	3,679	82	191	466	3,904
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	89	4,801	661	241	1,108	—
51	Organic chemicals	—	18,358	5,931	4,536	604	—
52	Inorganic chemicals	126	1,255	11,267	493	1,333	—
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	20	2,179	6,130	4,853	1,562	—
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	646	2,768	43,495	11,643	2,818	—
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	50	1,924	9,728	13,266	6,263	—
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	—	1,339	1,292	70	485	—
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	—	—	52	—	26	—
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	118	16,329	17,604	9,561	4,036	—
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	27	15,598	11,496	4,711	4,713	—
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed furskins	298	16	4,228	19,722	92	—
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	—	653	3,248	5,472	1,225	10
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	4	138	2,070	21,191	573	3,456
64	Paper, paperboard, and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	—	6,467	16,866	72,266	10,419	—
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products	64	11,332	46,489	93,237	3,495	10
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	962	4,493	18,907	11,548	7,456	48
67	Iron and steel	25	894	60,910	13,688	15,964	90
68	Non-ferrous metals	14,212	1,296	69,066	8,069	1,602	1
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	669	2,467	40,692	42,175	36,289	21
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	15	1,698	12,782	2,321	4,986	13
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	818	12,556	33,749	19,255	20,641	58
73	Metalworking machinery	5	2,094	4,819	3,300	1,667	1
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	353	35,130	46,911	28,982	18,577	11
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	2,292	11,243	25,468	731	9,636	8
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	448	2,705	6,081	5,454	4,986	2
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof	999	19,387	43,580	40,316	19,558	13
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	669	4,217	136,011	17,092	14,780	8
79	Other transport equipment	15,213	39,555	9,207	4,499	8,160	155
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	40	515	1,638	1,180	2,736	—
82	Furniture and parts thereof	11	910	4,809	16,254	2,931	85
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	1	91	232	1,905	70	1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	25	140	3,151	24,690	1,842	172
85	Footwear	41	10	1,434	4,574	1,756	—
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	690	6,404	19,471	7,611	5,344	17
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks	124	8,557	17,670	2,120	3,199	28
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	473	11,121	65,601	52,262	11,057	106
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	43,219	9,766	196,858	23,203	60,265	12,980
	Total merchandise	327,319	334,203	1,365,565	910,495	483,005	76,264
9B	Non-merchandise	1,900	2,075	35,256	11,253	11,382	414
	Total	329,219	336,278	1,400,821	921,748	494,387	76,679

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OR COUNTRY GROUP: DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATIONS, 1983-84(p)—continued
(\$'000)

Div. No.	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of		Singapore, Republic of		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		United States of America		U.S.S.R.	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
00	85,421	—	4,140	—	227	5,548	535	200	—	—
01	30,918	—	27,017	28	26,683	1,510	553,588	31	1	—
02	55,937	—	16,358	—	7,707	2,538	8,743	1,860	11,600	—
03	1,756	—	9,135	4,704	481	6,064	147,539	24,485	3	427
04	158,285	—	203,459	835	6,004	3,641	1,972	8,762	265,403	—
05	4,323	—	26,910	522	23,280	2,960	5,473	46,212	—	—
06	334	—	30,135	206	4,501	2,121	87,186	1,223	39,097	—
07	113	—	4,032	6,916	197	7,837	2,234	1,483	—	—
08	7,526	—	1,805	26	5,527	685	404	4,067	—	—
09	289	39	2,436	1,274	41	3,229	118	11,717	—	—
11	125	—	2,295	104	7,200	35,569	10,112	7,064	7	171
12	—	—	165	2	1	2,757	102	48,172	—	—
21	—	—	59	—	5,148	265	904	1,237	—	83
22	—	—	13	142	128	39	1,973	14,363	—	—
23	—	—	—	1,289	—	1,681	107	10,908	—	—
24	—	—	379	5,892	4,123	395	604	57,851	—	19
25	—	—	107	—	15	2	—	6,718	—	—
26	86	—	747	16	41,162	10,118	114,964	15,041	253,250	—
27	28	—	3,255	116	339	1,536	2,088	19,042	—	—
28	1,227	—	1,953	567	108,150	359	237,309	1,511	5,458	—
29	775	—	856	2,838	4,729	3,502	3,306	13,158	—	—
32	—	—	928	3	122,911	42	900	264	—	33
33	16	678,276	235,545	192,717	1,482	19,601	151,310	113,385	—	—
34	—	361	—	—	—	14	—	78	—	—
41	—	—	2,423	—	351	87	445	60	—	—
42	32	—	1	2,641	6	69	—	3,806	—	—
43	176	—	89	798	360	83	58	2,585	—	—
51	—	1,235	1,008	2,497	320	53,197	781	182,815	—	21
52	—	—	3,868	212	214	22,582	290	37,840	—	1,510
53	47	—	3,054	181	127	19,519	723	24,170	—	—
54	190	—	3,847	281	8,808	36,462	11,975	44,959	—	67
55	264	—	3,966	368	271	14,069	584	42,285	—	12
56	342	—	244	66	—	920	1,839	65,274	—	1,449
57	—	—	—	2	—	6,076	213	4,745	—	—
58	964	—	4,483	3,143	135	75,153	1,783	151,420	—	—
59	135	—	2,806	10,798	1,667	63,608	36,632	116,489	—	—
61	1	—	1,087	117	386	11,379	3,840	3,521	—	11
62	—	—	776	1,507	576	26,950	1,615	50,999	—	10
63	8	—	398	10,515	35	1,926	235	4,142	—	60
64	16	—	2,501	4,300	759	31,445	329	116,154	—	101
65	41	—	2,080	11,862	3,958	57,105	6,700	112,761	—	638
66	189	—	10,453	2,535	1,128	41,473	6,461	40,192	—	29
67	731	—	19,722	4,033	590	20,167	89,407	19,688	—	93
68	16,947	—	34,464	875	309,984	13,497	48,408	18,241	181	—
69	4,946	—	20,058	6,025	3,724	47,549	23,408	113,069	—	67
71	41	—	2,789	1,340	66,534	68,129	12,707	214,927	—	272
72	2,453	—	12,326	4,998	7,029	97,132	19,610	421,766	53	2,115
73	77	—	2,579	355	1,678	10,898	5,168	26,800	64	130
74	5,021	—	17,283	9,240	5,904	101,511	17,774	362,000	—	707
75	153	—	6,600	5,805	7,769	71,847	35,676	572,366	39	2
76	316	—	3,470	20,810	14,045	16,952	6,062	77,376	—	17
77	554	—	11,637	31,544	5,185	74,230	16,693	225,655	8	393
78	406	—	4,746	1,426	23,589	64,989	23,762	193,110	233	1,214
79	1,842	—	16,720	7,166	12,028	75,699	71,650	253,719	—	891
81	—	—	2,264	920	129	4,291	65	3,459	—	—
82	465	—	3,174	6,499	1,163	5,113	1,058	6,782	—	144
83	23	—	107	3,460	16	1,540	316	1,712	—	—
84	81	—	917	914	382	9,956	4,344	8,053	—	—
85	—	—	178	980	34	1,855	928	1,103	—	—
87	60	—	8,421	3,584	30,864	49,360	33,041	234,114	571	63
88	131	—	20,740	1,181	2,799	24,554	8,413	104,719	—	2
89	203	—	12,565	30,967	12,771	215,616	15,415	320,214	18	474
9A	5,001	—	14,380	50,180	202,354	64,087	752,670	452,382	5,664	669
Total	389,015	679,911	829,953	462,321	1,097,709	1,613,088	2,592,553	5,044,305	581,653	11,895
9B	2,580	11	121,563	7,852	36,501	127,073	112,191	144,088	103	199
Total	391,596	679,923	951,515	470,172	1,134,210	1,740,161	2,704,744	5,188,392	581,756	12,094

Foreign trade by State

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

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY STATE
(*\$'000*)

<i>State(a)</i>	<i>1982-83</i>		<i>1983-84(p)</i>	
	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
New South Wales	5,433,645	8,610,738	5,771,969	10,027,948
Victoria	4,323,907	6,989,885	5,132,526	8,186,719
Queensland	4,461,583	1,994,650	5,442,927	2,086,980
South Australia	1,237,608	1,244,243	1,638,908	1,318,396
Western Australia	5,134,367	2,523,046	5,342,384	1,936,945
Tasmania	773,044	179,819	771,709	202,781
Northern Territory	565,148	252,285	590,735	279,941
Australian Capital Territory	8,286	11,512	3,976	23,186
State not available	124,036	—	110,108	—
Grand Total	22,061,623	21,806,179	24,805,243	24,062,896

(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.

Total import clearances, dutiable clearances, and customs duties collected

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

TOTAL IMPORT CLEARANCES, DUTIABLE CLEARANCES, AND CUSTOMS DUTIES

		<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Total import clearances	<i>\$'000</i>	11,122,041	13,662,602	16,067,584	18,800,183	22,862,983	21,791,753
Total dutiable clearances	"	4,018,455	4,488,894	9,901,224	11,672,235	13,792,526	12,816,851
Total customs duties collected	"	1,145,388	1,378,923	1,576,736	1,827,031	2,102,501	2,066,023
Ratio of dutiable clearances to total clearance	per cent	36.1	32.5	61.6	62.1	60.3	58.8
Ratio of duties collected to dutiable clearances	"	28.5	31.1	15.9	15.7	15.2	16.1

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>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Beer	1,934,358	1,856,934	1,818,881
	'000 l al	'000 l al	'000 l al
Spirits—			
Brandy	2,344	2,223	2,071
Gin	482	456	432
Whisky	308	284	229
Rum	2,381	2,223	2,159
Liqueurs	197	179	173
Vodka	716	690	692
Flavoured spirituous liquors	288	271	279
Other	7	8	2,665
<i>Total spirits (potable)</i>	<i>6,723</i>	<i>6,334</i>	<i>8,700</i>
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
Tobacco	1,575	1,532	1,487
Cigars	68	56	47
Cigarettes—machine-made	28,503	26,989	26,669
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Petrol—			
Aviation gasoline—for use in aircraft (a)	114,948	102,803	111,548
Aviation gasoline—other (a)	—	14,184	—
Gasoline—commercial motor spirit/ethanol blends	409	18	—
Gasoline (a)	15,071,068	14,974,387	14,908,854
Aviation turbine kerosene (a)	1,195,417	1,145,961	1,118,053
Other kerosene	—	1,236	1,662,863
Diesel fuel	2,536,305	6,790,675	(b) 7,833,959
	doz. packs '000		
Playing cards	86	n.p.	n.p.
	'000		
Cigarette papers and tubes	2,876,805	n.p.	n.p.
	matches '000		
Matches	18,193,796	n.p.	n.p.
	'000 litre	'000 litre	'000 litre
Crude petroleum oil, liquid petroleum and liquefied petroleum gas	25,055,119	23,593,927	24,098,576
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Coal	86,790	94,877	65,208

(a) Includes supplies to Commonwealth Government on which excise was paid. (b) Includes automotive, industrial and marine diesel fuel.

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 government 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
1978	3,933	4,885	769	3,602	4,702	8,487
1979	4,401	5,584	835	4,260	5,236	9,844
1980	4,737	6,202	1,049	5,015	5,786	11,217
1981	6,005	7,424	1,491	7,218	7,496	14,642
1982	6,835	9,123	1,818	14,263	8,653	23,385
1983	7,648	10,434	2,372	22,607	10,020	33,040

(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	Total
1977-78	658	156	227	1,041	-23	301	278	1,319
1978-79	824	-77	590	1,338	131	489	620	1,957
1979-80	1,018	34	488	1,540	699	777	1,476	3,016
1980-81	829	529	1,030	2,389	1,288	2,356	3,644	6,034
1981-82	238	-135	2,071	2,174	654	6,543	7,197	9,370
1982-83	-511	380	1,068	936	878	6,757	7,635	8,572

(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>				<i>Total</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<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>	
1977-78	658	314	295	114	1,381	79	235	315	1,696
1978-79	824	294	288	131	1,537	87	305	392	1,929
1979-80	1,018	390	391	175	1,973	98	411	509	2,482
1980-81	829	366	454	169	1,818	186	522	708	2,527
1981-82	238	310	561	243	1,351	171	1,030	1,202	2,553
1982-83	-511	421	460	283	653	189	1,709	1,897	2,550

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

<i>Corporate equities (c)</i>									
<i>At 30 June—</i>									
1978	1,803	298	148	1,502	129	272	27	522	4,702
1979	2,109	322	182	1,589	121	341	54	518	5,236
1980	2,241	432	228	1,640	152	435	67	590	5,786
1981	2,891	634	300	2,096	185	569	95	727	7,496
1982	3,294	766	309	2,452	203	688	118	824	8,653
1983	4,117	951	346	2,488	236	801	161	920	10,020
<i>Other</i>									
<i>At 30 June—</i>									
1978	2,087	1,146	308	3,097	210	529	131	978	8,487
1979	2,459	1,285	422	3,431	230	708	158	1,151	9,844
1980	2,713	1,462	439	4,031	277	914	311	1,070	11,217
1981	3,572	1,690	442	5,232	388	1,347	624	1,347	14,642
1982	5,517	2,296	691	7,409	397	2,354	2,355	2,366	23,385
1983	7,209	3,020	901	9,726	452	4,649	3,640	3,444	33,040

INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1977-78	404	77	54	605	-14	197	32	-35	1,319
1978-79	836	89	60	723	-19	279	56	-69	1,957
1979-80	1,024	402	107	724	52	422	160	124	3,016
1980-81	2,014	537	354	1,311	135	786	381	514	6,034
1981-82	2,700	496	218	1,870	57	1,248	1,715	1,065	9,370
1982-83	2,503	808	209	942	20	2,187	1,075	829	8,572

INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1977-78	635	60	40	818	-4	33	2	113	1,696
1978-79	782	84	41	856	11	60	7	87	1,929
1979-80	837	91	53	1,254	-15	121	16	125	2,482
1980-81	787	107	58	1,221	66	129	29	130	2,527
1981-82	930	126	50	921	68	219	101	139	2,553
1982-83	991	116	67	663	18	201	216	279	2,550

(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)

ASIC Division								
Year	Mining (Div B)	Manu- facturing (Div C)	Electricity, gas & water (Div D)	Wholesale and retail trade (Div F)	Finance, property & business services (Div I)	Other industries	Unall- located(a)	Total
LEVELS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT								
Corporate equities (b)								
At 30 June—								
1978	648	2,147	—	819	797	291	—	4,702
1979	716	2,312	—	1,069	837	301	—	5,236
1980	840	2,431	1	1,151	1,036	327	—	5,786
1981	1,320	2,857	3	1,578	1,365	374	—	7,496
1982	1,521	3,251	4	1,727	1,719	430	—	8,653
1983	1,944	3,349	4	2,298	1,907	518	—	10,020
Other								
At 30 June—								
1978	2,040	2,222	89	1,570	1,743	824	—	8,487
1979	2,236	2,404	368	1,962	1,862	1,012	—	9,844
1980	2,611	2,310	685	2,329	2,043	1,239	—	11,217
1981	3,564	2,906	933	2,810	2,921	1,508	—	14,642
1982	5,567	5,024	2,039	3,759	4,572	2,425	—	23,385
1983	8,774	6,782	4,239	4,154	5,820	3,270	—	33,040
INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT								
1977-78	97	282	62	443	210	225	—	1,319
1978-79	71	594	238	736	94	226	—	1,957
1979-80	528	470	319	913	489	299	—	3,016
1980-81	1,323	1,489	303	1,345	1,229	345	—	6,034
1981-82	1,556	2,813	1,053	1,120	1,935	893	—	9,370
1982-83	2,773	1,229	1,966	537	1,441	627	—	8,572
INCOME PAYABLE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT (a)								
1977-78	391	428	—	310	213	38	315	1,696
1978-79	349	588	—	421	132	46	392	1,929
1979-80	497	599	—	635	179	64	509	2,482
1980-81	472	628	—	507	149	64	708	2,527
1981-82	14	742	—	368	198	29	1,202	2,553
1982-83	191	30	—	50	342	41	1,897	2,550

(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)

At 30 June	<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>
1978	576	831	75	113	650	944
1979	631	891	72	104	703	995
1980	875	1,047	99	218	973	1,265
1981	933	1,209	129	92	1,062	1,300
1982	1,185	1,611	449	119	1,634	1,730
1983	1,480	1,879	737	129	2,217	2,008

(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)

Year	Direct investment			Total	Portfolio investment and institutional loans	Total
	Undis-tributed income	Corporate equities	Other(a)			
1977-78	99	—	117	216	18	234
1978-79	160	52	14	225	33	258
1979-80	231	90	137	458	118	576
1980-81	199	122	124	445	23	468
1981-82	109	152	387	648	396	1,044
1982-83	250	243	217	710	684	1,394

(a) Includes branch liabilities to head office, intercompany indebtedness and borrowings.

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

Year	Distributed income				Total	Total
	Undis-tributed income	Remitted profits of branches	Dividends of subsidiaries	Interest		
1977-78	99	36	114	4	154	252
1978-79	160	52	88	7	147	306
1979-80	231	71	123	8	201	433
1980-81	199	51	145	5	201	400
1981-82	109	61	118	10	189	298
1982-83	250	33	122	17	172	422

(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)

Year	E.E.C.							Total
	United Kingdom	Other(a)	New Zealand	U.S.A.	Papua New Guinea	ASEAN (b)	Other Countries	

LEVELS OF AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES

Corporate equities(c)								
At 30 June—								
1978	55	22	161	51	153	78	130	650
1979	61	22	148	71	161	95	145	703
1980	92	25	181	110	293	100	172	973
1981	110	27	160	151	290	111	212	1,062
1982	130	33	184	472	354	196	267	1,634
1983	158	45	316	633	395	208	463	2,217
Other								
1978	162	55	166	131	150	78	203	944
1979	137	66	159	169	137	95	231	995
1980	226	86	161	246	144	126	276	1,265
1981	195	75	170	306	139	156	258	1,300
1982	264	139	294	384	131	227	291	1,730
1983	228	153	309	516	128	243	431	2,008

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

E.E.C.								
Year	United Kingdom	Other(a)	New Zealand	U.S.A.	Papua New Guinea	ASEAN (b)	Other Countries	Total
OUTFLOW OF AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES								
1977-78	69	-1	48	3	30	37	48	234
1978-79	15	7	22	83	15	46	69	258
1979-80	164	27	75	125	55	38	90	576
1980-81	14	19	70	212	-31	91	93	468
1981-82	196	20	192	448	40	46	102	1,044
1982-83	89	19	136	670	—	157	323	1,394
INCOME RECEIVABLE ON AUSTRALIAN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN ENTERPRISES(f)								
1977-78	30	-3	61	8	63	21	71	252
1978-79	42	(d)	66	15	63	37	(e)83	306
1979-80	57	13	87	18	119	42	96	433
1980-81	89	21	94	5	33	69	90	400
1981-82	8	6	113	-16	37	71	79	298
1982-83	117	(d)	97	6	35	67	(e)100	422

(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 1982-83 and in the December quarter 1983 and March quarter 1984 issues of 5302.0.

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 in the category of unrequited transfers for one sided balance of payments transactions. Offsets are also required for 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). 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*)

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>Debit</i>
CURRENT ACCOUNT						
Goods—						
1 Exports f.o.b.(a)	18,718	—	19,083	—	20,656	—
2 Imports f.o.b.(a)	—	19,169	—	22,379	—	21,610
Balance of trade	—	451	—	3,296	—	954
Invisibles—						
4 Transportation—						
4.1 Freight on imports	—	1,717	—	1,960	—	1,795
4.2 Expenditure of non-resident transport operators	1,121	—	1,184	—	1,213	—
4.3 Other transportation	892	1,638	910	1,782	969	1,868
5 Travel	898	1,561	1,030	1,696	1,128	1,857
6 Government—						
6.1 Australian government—						
6.11 Defence expenditure	—	108	—	121	—	142
6.12 Other expenditure	—	179	—	200	—	229
6.13 Services to non-residents	30	—	53	—	62	—
6.2 Foreign governments' expenditure	96	—	108	—	132	—
7 Miscellaneous—						
7.1 Business expenses	105	170	121	182	136	212
7.2 Other	143	208	167	242	186	280
8 Property income—						
8.1 Direct investment—						
8.11 Undistributed	199	829	109	238	761	—
8.12 Distributed	201	989	189	1,113	172	1,164
8.2 Interest on government loans	—	373	—	370	—	535
8.3 Royalties and copyrights	32	126	25	135	25	150
8.4 Other	304	766	336	1,286	652	1,983
9 Government transfers—						
9.1 Papua New Guinea	—	259	—	270	—	292
9.2 Other foreign aid	—	315	—	398	—	440
9.3 Social security cash benefits	—	52	—	65	—	71
10 Private transfers—						
10.1 Migrants' funds	204	73	230	78	240	100
10.2 Social security cash benefits	20	—	19	—	20	—
10.3 Other	487	367	549	413	688	500
Balance on current account	—	5,448	—	8,815	—	6,188

FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$ million)

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)						
Non-monetary—						
Government—						
11 Securities—						
11.1 Domiciled overseas	—	101	368	—	582	—
11.2 Domiciled in Australia	18	—	173	—	385	—
12 International development financing institutions	—	44	—	9	—	84
13 Other government transactions	80	—	—	20	—	87
Private—						
14 Foreign investment in enterprises in Australia—						
14.1 Direct investment—						
14.11 Undistributed income	829	—	238	—	—	511
14.12 Other	1,559	—	1,936	—	1,448	—
14.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans—						
14.21 Public enterprise borrowings	433	—	1,164	—	1,651	—
14.22 Other	3,213	—	6,033	—	5,984	—
15 Australian investment abroad—						
15.1 Direct investment—						
15.11 Undistributed income	—	199	—	109	—	250
15.12 Other	—	246	—	539	—	460
15.2 Portfolio investment and institutional loans	—	19	—	383	—	690
16 Net remittances abroad by life insurance enterprises	9	—	17	—	10	—
17 Trade credit n.e.i.—						
17.1 Public enterprises	82	—	135	—	27	—
17.2 Other	—	150	63	—	—	328
Monetary—						
18 Non-official monetary institutions—						
18.1 Changes in liabilities—						
18.11 Borrowing overseas	15	—	111	—	328	—
18.12 Other liabilities	40	—	43	—	46	—
18.2 Changes in assets—						
18.21 Advances to non-residents	14	—	—	27	5	—
18.22 Foreign currency balances	—	133	—	21	282	—
19 Official monetary institutions—						
19.1 Changes in liabilities—						
19.11 Use of IMF credit	—	128	—	—	37	—
19.12 Other liabilities	—	13	6	—	—	12
19.2 Changes in official reserve assets	—	1,101	—	1,364	—	2,460
19.3 Allocation of SDRs	86	—	—	—	—	—
19.4 Other transactions	8	—	4	—	—	1
Balancing item	1,197	—	998	—	285	—
Balance on capital account	5,448	—	8,815	—	6 188	—

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

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
CURRENT ACCOUNT(a)			
Exports f.o.b.(b)—			
United States of America	2,091	2,064	2,131
Canada	436	357	259
United Kingdom	696	758	1,118
Germany, Federal Republic	462	453	492
Other European Economic Community(c)	1,153	1,132	1,335
Japan	5,240	5,313	5,920
New Zealand	881	1,007	1,114
Other OECD(d)	246	233	225
Total OECD	11,204	11,317	12,594
ASEAN	1,541	1,612	1,709
Papua New Guinea	412	405	494
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	1,745	1,382	1,306
Other countries	3,817	4,367	4,553
Total exports	18,718	19,083	20,656
Imports f.o.b.(b)—			
United States of America	-4,554	-5,235	-4,774
Canada	-494	-582	-433
United Kingdom	-1,560	-1,677	-1,527
Germany, Federal Republic	-1,058	-1,284	-1,266
Other European Economic Community(c)	-1,198	-1,541	-1,557
Japan	-3,669	-4,423	-4,523
New Zealand	-629	-719	-685
Other OECD(d)	-736	-851	-752
Total OECD	-13,899	-16,310	-15,516
ASEAN	-1,256	-1,455	-1,498
Papua New Guinea	-73	-69	-68
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	-316	-379	-371
Other countries	-3,626	-4,165	-4,157
Total imports	-19,169	-22,379	-21,610
Invisibles (net)—			
United States of America	-1,663	-1,293	-683
Canada	-73	-78	-4
United Kingdom	-1,017	-1,187	-1,107
Germany, Federal Republic	-145	-170	-208
Other European Economic Community(c)	-365	-446	-395
Japan	-299	-449	-430
New Zealand	51	9	-82
Other OECD(d)	-232	-278	-305
Total OECD	-3,742	-3,891	-3,214
ASEAN	-456	-563	-724
Papua New Guinea	-128	-152	-194
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	15	-33	-71
Other countries	-685	-881	-1,030
Total invisibles (net)	-4,997	-5,519	-5,234
Balance on current account—			
United States of America	-4,126	-4,465	-3,326
Canada	-131	-302	-178
United Kingdom	-1,881	-2,105	-1,516
Germany, Federal Republic	-742	-1,000	-982
Other European Economic Community(c)	-410	-855	-617
Japan	1,272	442	967
New Zealand	303	297	347
Other OECD (d)	-722	-897	-832
Total OECD	-6,438	-8,884	-6,137
ASEAN	-171	-405	-513
Papua New Guinea	210	184	232
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	1,444	970	864
Other countries	-494	-679	-634
Balance on current account	-5,448	-8,815	-6,188

For footnotes see end of table

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—*continued*

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)(a)			
Non-monetary sector—			
Government capital movements—			
United States of America	9	-360	-52
Canada	-6	—	—
United Kingdom	-33	-75	248
Germany, Federal Republic	-41	91	19
Other European Economic Community(c)	-8	-3	95
Japan	82	286	568
New Zealand	—	—	—
Other OECD(d)	-2	564	—
Total OECD	—	502	877
ASEAN	2	—	—
Papua New Guinea	4	4	4
Centrally Planned Economies (e)	—	—	—
Other countries	-54	5	-85
<i>Total government capital movements</i>	<i>-48</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>796</i>
Foreign investment in enterprises in Australia—			
United States of America	1,311	1,871	942
Canada	134	57	20
United Kingdom	2,015	2,700	2,503
Germany, Federal Republic	124	159	288
Other European Economic Community(c)	413	337	520
Japan	786	1,248	2,186
New Zealand	41	-20	89
Other OECD(d)	351	256	230
Total OECD	5,176	6,607	6,778
ASEAN	381	1,715	1,076
Papua New Guinea	-2	-2	—
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	16	13	112
Other countries	464	1,037	606
<i>Total foreign investment in enterprises in Australia</i>	<i>6,034</i>	<i>9,371</i>	<i>8,572</i>
Other private capital movements—			
United States of America	-278	-300	-819
Canada	7	4	-39
United Kingdom	-15	-215	-87
Germany, Federal Republic	10	—	-75
Other European Economic Community(c)	-59	35	23
Japan	11	-7	-32
New Zealand	-51	-212	-125
Other OECD(d)	23	3	-3
Total OECD	-353	-693	-1,156
ASEAN	-144	16	-196
Papua New Guinea	41	-93	-102
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	154	14	-3
Other countries	-220	-59	-234
<i>Total other private capital movements</i>	<i>-522</i>	<i>-816</i>	<i>-1,690</i>
Total non-monetary sector transactions—			
United States of America	1,042	1,211	71
Canada	135	60	-18
United Kingdom	1,967	2,410	2,664
Germany, Federal Republic	93	249	232
Other European Economic Community(c)	346	369	638
Japan	879	1,526	2,722
New Zealand	-10	-232	-37
Other OECD(d)	372	823	227
Total OECD	4,823	6,415	6,498
ASEAN	239	1,731	880
Papua New Guinea	43	-90	-98
Centrally Planned Economies(e)	170	27	110
Other countries	189	983	288
<i>Total non-monetary sector transactions</i>	<i>5,464</i>	<i>9,065</i>	<i>7,678</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REGIONS—continued

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
CAPITAL ACCOUNT (NET)(a)			
Monetary sector transactions—			
Net official monetary movements(f)	-1,149	-1,354	-2,436
Non-official monetary sector transactions(f)	-65	106	661
Balancing item(f)	1,197	998	285
Balance on capital account(f)	5,448	8,815	6,188

(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 foreign 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

OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS(a)

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

(\$ million)

	30 June		
	1982	1983	1984
Official reserve assets—			
Foreign exchange—			
United States dollars	3,395	5,642	6,771
Others	670	1,258	1,840
Special Drawing Rights	8	105	166
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	162
Gold	2,444	3,744	3,478
Total	6,517	10,748	12,417

(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.

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

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<i>At current prices</i>						
Rural exports f.o.b.						
Meat and meat preparations	1,712	1,729	1,593	1,380	1,675	1,393
Cereal grains and cereal preparations	1,182	2,957	2,339	2,484	1,848	2,816
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	466	719	1,199	784	608	674
Wool and sheepskins	1,608	1,790	1,920	1,875	1,789	2,000
Other (dairy produce, fruit, etc.)	1,381	1,653	1,636	1,752	1,985	2,154
<i>Total rural</i>	<i>6,350</i>	<i>8,847</i>	<i>8,687</i>	<i>8,275</i>	<i>7,905</i>	<i>9,037</i>
Non-rural exports f.o.b.						
Metal ores and minerals	2,616	3,306	3,409	3,456	3,852	4,233
Mineral fuels—						
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,532	1,686	1,981	2,295	3,078	3,321
Other (a)	316	427	517	867	1,058	1,480
Metals and metal manufactures	1,506	2,027	1,686	1,627	1,912	2,155
Machinery and transport equipment	645	798	912	1,053	1,150	1,370
Other non-rural (b)	1,107	1,498	1,528	1,510	1,701	2,129
<i>Total non-rural</i>	<i>7,722</i>	<i>9,741</i>	<i>10,032</i>	<i>10,808</i>	<i>12,751</i>	<i>14,688</i>
Total exports f.o.b.	14,072	18,589	18,718	19,083	20,656	23,725
<i>At average 1979-80 prices</i>						
Rural exports f.o.b.						
Meat and meat preparations	2,256	1,729	1,654	1,596	1,790	1,311
Cereal grains and cereal preparation	1,473	2,957	2,041	2,236	1,606	2,275
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	582	719	785	784	815	758
Wool and sheepskins	1,892	1,790	1,819	1,701	1,603	1,699
Other (dairy produce, fruit, etc.)	1,598	1,653	1,573	1,652	1,734	1,682
<i>Total rural</i>	<i>7,801</i>	<i>8,847</i>	<i>7,872</i>	<i>7,969</i>	<i>7,548</i>	<i>7,725</i>
Non-rural exports f.o.b.						
Metal ores and minerals	3,222	3,306	3,076	2,823	2,910	3,124
Mineral fuels—						
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,564	1,686	1,824	1,797	2,050	2,382
Other (a)	593	427	471	771	857	1,183
Metals and metal manufactures	1,968	2,027	1,843	1,953	2,214	2,218
Machinery and transport equipment	728	798	831	857	832	933
Other non-rural (b)	1,431	1,498	1,504	1,474	1,548	1,852
<i>Total non-rural</i>	<i>9,506</i>	<i>9,741</i>	<i>9,549</i>	<i>9,675</i>	<i>10,411</i>	<i>11,692</i>
Total exports f.o.b.	17,307	18,589	17,421	17,644	17,959	19,417

(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

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<i>At current prices</i>						
Food, beverages and tobacco	655	791	818	902	1,017	1,211
Fuels	1,129	2,091	2,715	2,987	3,087	2,209
Basic materials	620	777	821	846	728	873
Chemicals (incl. plastics)	1,168	1,552	1,563	1,813	1,769	2,155
Textiles, fabrics, etc.	826	950	978	1,094	1,009	1,304
Metals and metal manufactures	693	864	1,052	1,357	1,193	1,143
Machinery and transport equipment	5,587	5,570	7,559	9,017	8,500	9,261
Other imports	2,709	3,234	3,663	4,364	4,307	5,338
Total imports of goods f.o.b.	13,386	15,829	19,169	22,379	21,610	23,494
<i>At average 1979-80 prices</i>						
Food, beverages and tobacco	724	791	830	932	935	1,033
Fuels	1,914	2,091	2,008	2,013	1,901	1,457
Basic materials	742	777	802	836	683	788
Chemicals (incl. plastics)	1,441	1,552	1,472	1,622	1,464	1,744
Textiles, fabrics, etc.	1,007	950	975	1,084	951	1,160
Metals and metal manufactures	795	864	1,026	1,244	1,004	940
Machinery and transport equipment	5,950	5,570	7,035	8,121	7,026	7,249
Other imports	3,113	3,234	3,451	3,936	3,669	4,344
Total imports of goods f.o.b.	15,686	15,829	17,599	19,788	17,633	18,715

FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE MINING INDUSTRY 1982-83

	<i>Persons employed at end of June</i>		<i>Value added</i>	
	No.	%	\$m	%
Foreign ownership—				
USA	9,997	12.9	1,956.9	24.0
UK	14,733	18.9	1,313.2	16.1
Other EEC(a)	1,906	2.5	181.0	2.2
New Zealand	821	1.1	95.6	1.2
Switzerland	669	0.9	83.8	1.0
Japan	2,476	3.2	286.1	3.5
Other	1,814	2.3	187.5	2.3
Total	32,416	41.7	4,104.1	50.4
Australian ownership	45,339	58.3	4,042.5	49.6
Total	77,755	100.0	8,146.6	100.0
Foreign control—				
USA	7,284	9.4	1,112.5	13.7
UK	11,533	14.8	874.7	12.0
Other	1,340	1.7	158.6	1.9
Total	20,157	25.9	2,245.8	27.6
Joint foreign and Australian control	1,832	2.4	1,625.1	19.9
Naturalised or naturalising	9,431	12.1	738.2	9.1
Australian control	46,335	59.6	3,537.5	43.4
Total	77,755	100.0	8,146.6	100.0

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

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Other information available

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