

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE TRADING

Notification Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

Addendum

AUSTRALIA

I. Enumeration of State-trading enterprises

This paper describes instrumentalities which are reportable as State-trading bodies within the terms of Article XVIII of the GATT. The Boards are:

- (a) Australian Wheat Board
- (b) Australian Dairy Produce Board
- (c) Australian Egg Board
- (d) Australian Honey Board
- (e) Queensland Sugar Board (complementary Australian Government and Queensland legislation places this Board in a privileged position regarding the export of sugar)
- (f) Australian Meat Board
- (g) Australian Apple and Pear Corporation.

A number of Boards are constituted under legislation of the States of Australia for the purpose of orderly marketing of various primary products. These Boards usually operate on a co-operative basis and, with a few exceptions, e.g. the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board, Australian Barley Board, are concerned solely with domestic marketing. They are not maintained or established by the Australian Government and do not, therefore, come within the provisions of Article XVII. In some instances State Boards act as licensees for Australian Government Boards for some purposes. Such arrangements are referred to in the information supplied hereunder in relation to eggs.

II. Reason and purpose for introducing and maintaining State-trading enterprises

(a) Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board was set up at the outbreak of war in 1939 to assist the wheat industry in a period of low prices and difficulties created by war conditions e.g. marketing and transport.

The Australian Government, under the war-time Wheat Acquisition Regulations, constituted the Board on 21 September 1939, to acquire, with certain exceptions, all wheat held in Australia and to arrange for its disposal.

With the commencement of the first of the post-war Wheat Industry Stabilization Plans in 1948 the Board was reconstituted under the Australian Government Wheat Industry Stabilization Act of 1948 (in fact, complementary Federal/State legislation was required. It was continued in existence under subsequent plans, the current Australian Government enabling legislation being the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1968-1973.

Under the complementary legislation, the Board is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat in Australia and for the marketing of both wheat and flour for export. Growers are required to deliver to the Board all wheat grown by them except that retained by the grower for use on the farm where it is grown.

The Australian Wheat Board is empowered to purchase, sell or dispose of wheat and wheat products and to manage and control all matters connected with the handling, storage, protection, shipment, etc., of wheat acquired and to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done by the Board for giving effect to the legislation. It is the instrument used to make effective the pooling and price stabilization elements of the Stabilization Plan.

The Board has fourteen members, ten of whom are grower members, two from each of the five mainland producing States. The grower members are either elected by growers or nominated by State Wheat Boards (in Queensland and Western Australia). The chairman and remaining three members are ministerial selections, one being a finance member and the other two representing respectively, flour millers and employees.

(b) Australian Dairy Produce Board

The Australian Government in 1924, at the request of the dairy industry introduced the Dairy Produce Export Control Act to regulate the overseas marketing of butter and cheese. The Act was brought into force after receiving a majority of votes in a poll of producers and it set up a Dairy Produce Control Board which was subsequently renamed the Australian Dairy Produce Board in 1935. The main purpose of establishing the Board was to ensure that the marketing of dairy produce overseas was not fragmented and to help ensure that producers received the best available returns on the world market.

The Board's original functions were entirely regulatory. It was empowered to regulate the handling, marketing and storage of dairy produce as prescribed for export, the timing, terms and quantities of export shipments and the conditions of export sales.

Since the Board was established there have been a number of modifications in its functions. In 1935 it was empowered to advise the Minister for Agriculture on action to improve the quality of dairy produce, transport questions and the expansion and development of new and existing markets. The Dairy Produce Export Control Act was amended in 1954 to make the Board the sole exporter of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom. The Board as a trading authority did not physically handle the goods. It purchased butter and cheese destined for the United Kingdom from exporters who undertook to export, handle and sell through appointed agents in London. With the United Kingdom entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) in February 1973 Australia was effectively excluded from that market.

In 1958, at the request of the dairy industry the Australian Government passed legislation enabling the Board to administer a research and sales promotion scheme in Australia financed by a levy on the production of butter and cheese, and with the Government contributing on a dollar for dollar basis towards those funds actually expended on research. The purpose of this scheme was to increase efficiency where possible in the various sectors of the dairying industry and to promote the sale of butter and cheese on the local market.

In 1965, in the interests of efficiency and economy, the levy on production of butter and cheese for research and sales promotion and the levy on exports of butter and cheese, which provided the Australian Dairy Produce Board with funds for overseas market development, were combined into one levy to cover all the Board's requirements. Responsibility for administering the research programme was transferred from the Australian Dairy Produce Board to a separate statutory body, the Dairying Research Committee, in 1972 and a separate research levy was instituted to cover both market milk and milk for manufacture. The Australian Dairy Produce Board continues to administer both domestic sales promotion and overseas market development programmes under the provisions of the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act 1958-73 and Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-73. Currently the Board is empowered to regulate the export of butter, anhydrous milkfat, dry butterfat and mixtures not less than 40% anhydrous milkfat and dry butterfat, cheese, skim milk powder, buttermilk powder, casein and caseinates.

(c) Australian Egg Board

(i) The Australian Egg Board deals with exports only.

- (ii) The State Egg Boards are the only other bodies licensed to export, although private traders can export quantities through the State Boards. However, if all the State Boards elect to export through the Australian Egg Board to specified destinations, the Australian Board then becomes the sole exporting authority to those destinations. If any State Board elects to export on its own behalf to those destinations in competition with the Australian Board, the latter may fix minimum prices below which sales may not be made.
- (iii) The determination of the quantities to be exported is a matter for each State Board having regard to the surplus of production over domestic requirements. Each year there is a seasonal surplus of eggs in Australia, and, in the interests of the orderly marketing of this surplus, the Australian Egg Board is empowered to regulate the timing of shipments for overseas markets.
- (iv) Export prices are determined on a normal competitive commercial basis. As no eggs for commercial purposes are imported into Australia, the question of retail prices for imported eggs does not rise. Domestic prices are fixed by the respective State Boards.
- (v) The Australian Egg Board has not entered into long-term contracts for some years but it is empowered to do so.
- (d) The Australian Honey Board

The Australian Honey Board was established under the Honey Industry Act in 1962 at the request of the industry to regulate Australian Exports of honey and to conduct promotion and research activities on behalf of the industry.

The purpose of establishing the Board was to eliminate disruptive competition in overseas markets and to maximise returns to producers. One of the critical factors was the extent to which market prices were influencing the domestic market.

The bulk of Australian honey exports are made on a trader to trader basis under terms fixed by the Board which itself has power to trade where producers voluntarily place honey under its control for that purpose. Full details of the Board's powers in respect of export marketing are shown in part III.

Australia in recent years has produced more honey than is required for local needs so that the surplus (about 35 per cent in a normal year) is sold on the export market. The Board has been successful in providing for Australian honey exports to be made on an orderly basis.

(e) Queensland Sugar Board

The Queensland Sugar Board is constituted under the Queensland Sugar Acquisition Act. The Board, on behalf of the Queensland Government, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and also purchases all raw sugar produced in New South Wales (by arrangement with C.S.R. Ltd. which owns the three mills in that State). Sugar is not produced elsewhere in Australia. The acquisition and marketing of Australian raw sugar by the Sugar Board is recognized in the Federal/Queensland Sugar Agreement which was renegotiated in 1974 to operate from 1 February 1975 to 30 June 1979.

The reason for the Board's acquisition of all Australian produced sugar is to assist in regulating the production and marketing of sugar. Under present arrangements, returns to growers from domestic and export sales are pooled; this gives growers a uniform return on the sugar content of their cane. The domestic price is controlled at a level agreed between the Australian and Queensland Governments. This provides a stabilizing influence on growers' and millers' returns as well as conferring the benefits of a stable price on Australian consumers. The arrangements also facilitate the regulation of exports in conformity with the Australian Government's international obligations, for example, under quota provisions of an international sugar agreement, or in relation to bilateral long term agreements for the supply and purchase of Australian raw sugar.

Under the Sugar Agreement, the Queensland Government (through the Sugar Board) undertakes to make sugar and sugar products available at certain places in Australia at specified wholesale prices, to control the production of cane sugar and, subject to certain conditions, to supply sugar used in specified manufactured goods exported at the Australian equivalent of the world's parity price.

(f) Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board was set up in 1956. The Board's role is to safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry by a policy of control and regulation of the meat export trade through the licensing of exporters, encouraging and promoting the sale and consumption of meat both within Australia and overseas and the provision of advice to the Government on meat exporting matters so that appropriate Government policy can be framed.

The Board continued to operate, but under very different trading conditions, through the years of the Second World War when meat exports to the United Kingdom were sold under a bulk purchase agreement and domestic supplies were under the centralized control of the Commonwealth Controller of Meat Supplies.

(g) Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

The Bill establishing the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation (AAPC) was passed and assented to in 1973 and proclaimed on 1 September, 1974 at which time the Corporation commenced operations.

The Australian apple and pear industry has for some seasons been facing problems of increasing seriousness and complexity.

The Corporation was established to promote and control export of fresh apples and pears and to promote trade and commerce in apples and pears on the Australian domestic market.

The Corporation has been given the power to trade in fresh apples and pears and in apple and pear products.

The Corporation's trading power is qualified by a requirement that it must seek the approval of the Minister to engage in trade in competition with Australian concerns and must conduct any such trade in a manner that accords with commercial practice.

III. Description of the functioning of the State-trading Enterprises

(a) Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and of wheat and wheat products for export.

The Board has been set up as an instrument to make effective the orderly marketing and stabilization arrangements attaching to the wheat industry. Its general powers are contained in the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1974. This Federal Act and complementary State legislation gives it sole power to receive such part of the Australian crop as is to be marketed, and to store and trade in wheat for local and export trade.

Because Australia is a large exporter and a low cost producer, it is only in the most unusual circumstances that imports are made, and then they are comparatively small. There have been no imports of wheat since 1957-58. The Board is given

no specific powers with respect to imported wheat. There are no restrictions on wheat imports, subject to quarantine and duty requirements being met.

The Act provides that, except with the consent of the Board, a private trader shall not export wheat or wheat products (other than bran or pollard). In practice, however, export sales are made not only by the Board direct, but also in a number of ways involving intermediaries. For example, the Australian Wheat Committee in London sells on behalf of the Board to United Kingdom and Continental buyers. Commercial grain houses also act as principals and re-sell to their overseas clients. While the Board's position as final authority does not permit free competition between it and private traders, it is to be noted that there is competition among the latter for business.

The quantity of wheat exported is determined by normal commercial supply and demand factors. The criterion applied is simply that the full surplus after meeting local needs will be available for overseas markets.

Export prices received by the Board are determined by normal Commercial supply and demand factors, subject to such price provisions as may be operative in an international agreement. They may be higher or lower than the prices received for wheat sold domestically.

No firm contracts involving delivery over a long term have been written by the Australian Wheat Board. (Here, "contract" as distinct from "agreement" implies that price and other terms of sale have been fixed). However, some contracts negotiated have required shipments over a period of about twelve months. Also agreements to supply of up to three years duration have been entered into by the Board under which there are commitments as to quantities to be sold/purchased annually and under which contracts are negotiated periodically during the term of agreement.

Recognizing the Australian Wheat Board's position as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of the Australian wheat crop and its autonomy in that role, the Australian Government does not normally enter into contractual obligations involving trading in wheat.

(b) Australian Dairy Produce Board

- (i) The Australian Dairy Produce Board as constituted under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-1973, is a statutory body with powers relating to the export of dairy produce as prescribed.

The Board has no authority to import dairy produce or to regulate imports of dairy produce.

- (ii) Only persons licensed by the Australian Minister for Agriculture on the recommendation of the Australian Dairy Produce Board can export prescribed dairy produce. In practice licences are issued to traders who have been appointed agents by butter and cheese factories. However, unlicensed private traders may export through one of these agents.

Export sales are normally made on a trader-to-trader basis but are subject to terms and conditions (eg. minimum export prices) laid down by the Board. However, the Board is the sole exporter by statute of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom and had equal trading rights in other export markets with Australian traders. The Board currently exports anhydrous milkfat and skim milk powder to milk reconstitution plants in South-East Asia with which it is associated.

In 1964 the dairy industry voluntarily agreed to the Board becoming sole seller of cheese to Japan. The Board is not empowered to acquire dairy produce compulsorily, but it can arrange export sales on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit for produce placed under its control by the industry. For example, sales to countries wishing to deal only with Government authorities.

- (iii) The criteria used in determining the quantity of dairy products to be exported depends entirely upon availability over and above domestic requirements. Because of the shortage of supplies in relation to domestic demand the Board found it was necessary to introduce quotas for a short period in 1971 for trader-to-trader sales for butter, butteroil, ghee and cheese and again for a short period in 1974 for butter, butteroil and ghee. Large domestic surpluses preclude the necessity for any appreciable importation of dairy products. The only significant dairy product imports are in the form of cheese representing 11.0% of Australian consumption in 1973/74.
- (iv) Export prices are determined on a normal competitive commercial basis but for most markets the Board periodically determines minimum export prices below which traders may not export. Export prices for butter and cheese in most markets are usually below domestic prices, however over the last three years the export prices for skim milk and buttermilk powder and casein have consistently been above domestic prices.

- (v) In November 1974 the Board, with the support of the Australian dairy industry, signed a Letter of Understanding with Iran for the long term supply of Australian dairy products, mainly for recombining purposes. No other contracts involving delivery over a long term have been arranged by the Board however some contracts negotiated have required shipment over a period of twelve months such as the sale of skim milk powder to Mexico and to Japan for its School Lunch Programme.

Any future long term commitments would require the support of the Australian dairy industry.

(c) Australian Egg Board

In 1943, under the National Security (Egg Industry) Regulations, a scheme on an Australia-wide basis was introduced to control the marketing of eggs commercially produced in Australia. The objects of the scheme, briefly, were to provide for the needs of the Armed Forces and Australian civilian population on the most economic basis, and according to priority.

Exports, except for the use of the services overseas, virtually ceased until the end of hostilities in 1945, when the shipment of eggs and egg products to the United Kingdom was resumed. Shipments to the United Kingdom were then made under contract with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

Upon the expiry of the Australian Parliament's powers under the National Security Regulations, the marketing of eggs within Australia became once again the responsibility of the respective States. However, in order to ensure continuance of an orderly export marketing system for Australian eggs and to provide adequate safeguards in respect of the contracts entered into between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments, the Australian Egg Board was constituted to operate from 1 January 1948, under the Egg Export Control Act, 1947.

The Board purchased from the State Boards eggs and egg products for shipment to the United Kingdom at the equivalent contract prices. The contracts provided an assured market for surpluses of Australian eggs and egg products until the end of May 1953. For frozen egg pulp a further twelve months' contract with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food was arranged.

In 1954, the Egg Export Control Act was amended with the intention of giving the State Boards an opportunity to market their export eggs through a single authority, instead of in competition with each other as had been the practice pre-war.

The Australian Egg Board, as reconstituted, is empowered to conduct trading operations on behalf of any of the State Boards which wish to avail themselves of the Board's facilities. At present all State Boards market their exports through the Australian Egg Board.

(d) The Australian Honey Board

The Australian Honey Board's powers extend to the licensing of Australian exporters and the issuing of export permits in respect of each shipment. Private traders are free subject to regulatory conditions determined by the Board, to export honey to all destinations. Quantities to be exported are restricted only by availability and overseas demand.

The Australian Honey Board has no powers to compulsorily acquire honey but since 1965 it has had the power to purchase or make advances against honey voluntarily offered to it for orderly marketing purposes. To enable the Board to obtain finance to make advances on such honey it has been given the power to borrow funds from the Reserve Bank under Australian Government guarantee.

The Board's power to export in its own right is limited in that the Board can only trade in honey sold to it by traders for that purpose. Since the power to trade was given the Board in 1965 only very small quantities have actually been exported by the Board. The last sale was in 1970.

The Board does not exercise any control over imports of honey. Private traders are free to import honey but as Australia produces many varieties of honey and uses domestically only two-thirds of its production, imports are small. Imported honey is usually of a selected variety or quality and enjoys a price premium over most locally-produced honey.

Because exporters compete for supplies with traders on the domestic market returns to producers from the two markets are usually at around the same level for comparable grades.

The Board can negotiate long term contracts, but it rests with individual exporters to decide whether to accept the conditions negotiated.

(e) Queensland Sugar Board

(i) Exports

Under the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations the export of sugar from Australia is prohibited except with the consent of the Minister of Northern Development. This ensures retention of sufficient sugar for domestic requirements and

facilitates compliance with Australia's international sugar trading undertakings. The Queensland Sugar Board, as the representative of the Queensland Government (which acquires all raw sugar produced) is the sole exporter of raw sugar from Australia.

Imports

The importation of sugar is prohibited (except with the consent of the Minister for Northern Development) under the Sugar Agreement Act, 1971.

- (ii) Raw Sugar in excess of domestic requirements is exported by the Sugar Board through the agency of C.S.R. Limited. Private trade in the export of sugar is limited to a few thousand tons of refined sugar exported under permit to Papua New Guinea, Australian Territories and nearby Pacific Islands. Traders obtain their requirements from the Sugar Board's agents and there is no competition between private traders and the State trading enterprise.

(iii) Domestic Prices

The maximum wholesale prices in State capital cities, Bundaberg, Launceston and Darwin are fixed under the terms of the Federal/Queensland Sugar Agreement.

Export Prices

Prices on a total of about 1.2 million tonnes per annum are provided for under the conditions of long term bilateral contracts negotiated with Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and New Zealand. The remaining export sales are made on the basis of world free market prices.

(f) Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board operates under the Meat Industry act 1964-1969. The Act sets out the powers and functions of the Board which are:

- (i) To regulate meat exports through the issue of licences to export meat from Australia.
- (ii) To recommend to the Minister for Agriculture conditions or restrictions on the export of meat.
- (iii) To purchase meat and export (or sell for export) meat owned by it. However, before using this power the Board is required to consult with exporters.
- (iv) With the approval of the Minister, purchase meat and export (or sell for export) meat owned by it if Australia is party to an international meat arrangement.
- (v) To promote the consumption and sale of meat both within Australia and overseas.
- (vi) Make recommendations to the Minister on the rate of livestock levy.
- (vii) Advise the Minister for Agriculture on quality standards and grading of meat for export.
- (viii) Engage in activities which will improve the quality production, storage and transport of meat.
- (ix) Employ staff and appoint agents in Australia and overseas.

The Board has exercised its trading powers on three occasions only. In 1967 and 1968 when it sold lamb to the United States Defence Forces, from February 1970 to October 1971 when it supplied beef and mutton to the USSR, and this year (1975) beef to the USSR.

(g) Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

The functions of the Corporation as listed in the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973 are:

- (a) to promote the export from Australia of apples and pears;
- (b) to control the export from Australia of apples;
- (c) to control the export from Australia of pears;
- (d) to promote trade and commerce in apples and pears among the States, between States and Territories; and within the Territories;
- (e) to improve the production and encourage the consumption of apples and pears in the territories; and

- (f) such other functions in connection with apples and pears as are provided by the regulations.

The Corporation also has power to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done for or in connexion with the performance of its functions and, in particular, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Corporation may -

- (a) make recommendations to the Minister in relation to the export from Australia of apples and pears, including recommendations in respect of -
 - (i) the terms and conditions of the export of apples or pears;
 - (ii) the persons who may be permitted to engage in the export of apples or pears;
 - (iii) the packaging and labelling of apples or pears for export; and
 - (iv) the quality, standards and grading of apples or pears or of any variety of apples or pears for export;
- (b) promote, or engage in, research relating to the production, packaging, handling, transportation or marketing of apples and pears;
- (c) promote, by financial assistance and otherwise, new apple products or pear products;
- (d) act as agent for producers or exporters of apples and pears;
- (e) engage, or make other arrangements with, persons, organizations or companies to perform work, or act as agent, for the Corporation, whether in Australia or overseas;
- (f) with the approval of the Minister, enter into agreements with a State for the purposes of the Corporation; and
- (g) to the extent that it considers it necessary in the interests of the apple, pear, apple products or pear products industry, buy and sell and otherwise engage in trade in apples and pears and do all things necessary or convenient for engaging in that trade, including the chartering of ships.

The Corporation is not permitted to engage in trade in competition with natural persons resident in, or corporations incorporated in, Australia -

- (a) without the approval of the Minister;
- (b) otherwise than in a manner that accords with commercial practice.

The Corporation must comply with any directions given to it by the Minister with respect to the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers.

IV Statistical information

Statistical figures concerning the relevant products are contained in the attached annex.

Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

No statistical information is available at this stage since the Corporation has just commenced to function and it has not so far used its power to trade.

V Reason why no foreign trade has taken place (if this is the case) in products affected

Exports have taken place in all the products in question except in apples and pears.

This is due to the fact that the AAPC has just commenced to operate. It has not yet had the benefit of operating for a fruit season.

Policy of the Corporation since coming into being has been to permit private exporters or groups of private exporters to service the export sector of the apple and pear industry.

Imports of wheat and flour do not normally take place because Australia is a competitive producer and a large exporter and has no need to import wheat.

Large domestic supplies preclude the necessity for any appreciable imports of dairy products. Relatively small but increasing quantities of cheddar and fancy varieties of cheese are imported.

The level of domestic production renders imports of eggs unnecessary. For animal health reasons, the imports of eggs or egg products from any source except New Zealand is prohibited.

In the interests of orderly marketing of the Australian surplus, the import of sugar is prohibited.

VI Additional information

None.

STATE TRADING

(Years ended 30 June)

(Values in \$A million)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports				Exports				Re-exports	Production	
			By trading organisation		Other		By trading organisation		Other			Qty	Value
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value			
Wheat and Flour	m. bushels (wheat equivalent)	1955/56	-	-	-	-	207.6	288.8	-	-	-	259.7	-
		1956/57	-	-	-	-	255.6	384.3	-	-	-	461.9	-
		1957/58	-	-	-	-	256.9	366.3	-	-	-	260.9	-
		1958/59	-	-	-	-	195.0	280.0	-	-	-	544.0	-
		1959/60	-	-	-	-	269.0	359.0	-	-	-	388.0	-
		1960/61	-	-	-	-	348.0	453.0	-	-	-	230.0	-
		1961/62	-	-	-	-	319.2	431.1	-	-	-	312.7	-
		1962/73 (est)	-	-	-	-	205.1	285.2	-	-	-	235.4	-
		1973/74 (P)*	-	-	-	-	196.4	539.5	-	-	-	444.4	-
		1974/75 (S)	-	-	-	-	320.4	1201.4	-	-	-	422.6	-
Butter	'000 tonnes	1959/60	-	-	-	-	70.0	36.5	29.0	16.9	-	220.5	-
		1960/61	-	-	-	-	55.8	29.1	14.4	19.0	-	199.8	-
		1961/62	-	-	-	-	72.0	17.9	13.4	13.2	-	195.4	-
		1962/73	-	-	-	-	41.6	32.3	19.3	15.7	-	184.9	-
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	25.3	20.3	12.6	10.1	-	175.5	-
Anhydrous milk fat	'000 tonnes	1959/60	-	-	-	-	4.2	2.0	10.7	5.1	-	-	-
		1960/61	-	-	-	-	5.2	2.6	10.3	5.1	-	-	-
		1961/62	-	-	-	-	7.2	6.1	12.0	9.1	-	-	-
		1962/73	-	-	-	-	4.2	3.6	11.2	8.0	-	-	-
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	4.9	3.3	11.8	8.3	-	-	-
Cheese	'000 tonnes	1959/60	-	-	-	-	25.0	9.8	15.8	4.0	-	69.6	-
		1960/61	-	-	-	-	6.7	3.2	17.8	10.9	-	70.9	-
		1961/62	-	-	-	-	5.9	10.0	14.8	12.5	-	80.9	-
		1962/73	-	-	-	-	7.5	9.4	15.0	12.3	-	93.4	-
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	7.4	11.2	22.5	17.7	-	95.6	-

Anhydrous milk fat production included in butter production figures.

(P) - Provisional
(S) - Estimated by Bureau of Agricultural Economics

(Years ended 30 June)

(Values in \$A million)

(Years ended 30 June)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports			Exports				Re-exports	Production Tonnes	
			By trading organisation		Other	By trading organisation		Other			Carcass weight	Qty
			Qty	Value		Qty	Value	Qty	Value			
Raw Sugar	'000 tonnes Raw value	1971/72 1972/73 1973/74	-	-	-	-	2143	249.21	-	-	-	2853
			-	-	-	-	2154	264.81	-	-	-	2877
			-	-	-	-	1831	249.05	-	-	-	2501
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lard	Tonnes product weight	1966/67 1967/68	-	-	-	-	775	0.7	15,054	8.0	-	210,894
			-	-	-	-	1,075	1.2	9,223	5.5	-	215,364
Beef	Tonnes product weight	1969/70 1970/71 1971/72	-	-	-	-	11,045	6.7	315,858	265.4	2	1,010,418
			-	-	-	-	28,758	17.9	310,003	285.0	31	1,047,281
			-	-	-	-	11,364	7.4	390,147	381.5	15	1,167,889
Mutton	Tonnes product weight	1969/70 1970/71 1971/72	-	-	-	-	3,679	1.1	81,779	59.8	-	441,472
			-	-	-	-	30,662	8.9	100,249	43.3	19	470,458
			-	-	-	-	10,360	3.1	190,577	86.2	-	536,372
Honey	'000 tonnes	1965/66 1966/67 1967/68 1968/69 1969/70 1970/71 1971/72 1972/73 1973/74	-	-	13	0.008	-	-	7,353	1.6	-	18,138
			-	-	21	0.014	-	-	5,919	1.5	-	15,918
			-	-	20	0.013	-	0.009	4,601	1.2	-	19,939
			-	-	36	0.021	-	0.033	5,396	1.4	-	13,191
			-	-	82	0.036	-	0.005	6,844	1.8	-	22,759
			-	-	40	0.027	-	-	10,013	3.1	-	19,126
			-	-	49	0.031	-	-	8,834	3.6	-	20,210
			-	-	53	0.046	-	-	7,965	4.7	-	18,083
			-	-	40	0.050	-	-	4,713	3.5	-	21,189

Years ended 30 June

(Value in £ million)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports				Exports				Re-exports	Production	
			By trading organisation		Other		By trading organisation		Other			Qty	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value			
Skis milk powder	'000 tonnes	1969/70	-	-	-	-	19.1	3.0	33.9	5.3	-	93.3	
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	21.5	4.0	28.3	5.2	-	90.1	
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	21.4	6.4	21.4	7.6	-	104.3	
		1972/73	-	-	-	-	26.9	9.9	21.4	8.8	-	128.5	
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	26.1	12.2	68.2	27.2	-	151.2	
Eggs in shell	million dozen	1965/66	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.1	-	-	-	132.7	
		1966/67	-	-	-	-	4.5	1.2	-	-	-	145.6	
		1967/68	-	-	-	-	5.8	1.4	-	-	-	161.6	
		1968/69	-	-	-	-	6.0	1.4	-	-	-	165.4	
		1969/70	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	-	-	-	182.9	
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	-	-	-	202.2	
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	6.0	1.5	-	-	-	209.1	
		1972/73	-	-	-	-	5.6	1.5	-	-	-	196.8	
1973/74	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.9	-	-	-	192.4			
Egg pulp	'000 tons	1962/63	-	-	-	-	8.4	3.8	-	-	-	13.5	
		1963/64	-	-	-	-	4.2	2.2	-	-	-	11.5	
		1964/65	-	-	-	-	7.6	3.8	-	-	-	18.3	
		1965/66	-	-	-	-	6.5	3.3	-	-	-	15.0	
		1966/67	-	-	-	-	8.1	3.2	-	-	-	17.3	
		1967/68	-	-	-	-	11.4	4.1	-	-	-	22.5	
		1968/69	-	-	-	-	12.6	4.2	-	-	-	22.8	
		1969/70	-	-	-	-	12.2	6.2	-	-	-	29.5	
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	19.2	7.1	-	-	-	35.9	
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	16.1	6.3	-	-	-	37.5	
1972/73	-	-	-	-	23.2	9.6	-	-	-	26.0			
1973/74	-	-	-	-	12.7	5.5	-	-	-	24.5			

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$ million)