

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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PART IV CONSULTATIONS: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

Australia strongly supports the multilateral trading system embodied in the GATT and the principles of non-discrimination, reciprocity and transparency of commercial policy which underlie the General Agreement.

These principles, and the order which they have helped to maintain in world trade, are essential to Australia's economic development, and we believe, to the further economic growth of all GATT contracting parties. The rights and expectations which they create are, however, only the converse of the obligations they imply. Australia believes, therefore, that it is essential for the future of the trading system that all contracting parties accept these obligations to the extent that their different levels of their economic development permit. Clearly, the economic and social circumstances of some developing contracting parties are such that special and more favourable treatment within the terms of the GATT is warranted.

As this report shows, Australia has made particular efforts to provide such special treatment for almost twenty years and is continuing to expand and improve the favourable terms of access to its market for developing country goods and the technical assistance which it provides for developing country exporters.

In GATT/AIR/1907 Contracting Parties were invited to provide information for a program of consultations on the application of the provisions of Part IV of the GATT. This submission prepared by the Australian Government describes Australian trade with developing countries and implementation of the provisions of Part IV.

II. AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. General Trends in Australia's Trade

Australia's exports were valued at \$23669 million in 1983/84 (Table 1). This represented about 1.2 percent of world trade, ranking Australia twenty-third among trading nations behind most industrialised, and some developing countries. For many reasons, including distance from major markets, Australia's export trade has been valued at only 12-13% of GDP over the past two decades; a lower ratio than that of most industrialised nations.

As in most years the small surplus on goods trade in 1983/84 was more than offset by a deficit on services (including government transfers) leading to an overall trade deficit.

Primary products are the most important component of Australia's exports. In 1984 they accounted for some 74 percent of exports, about the same proportion as a decade earlier (Table 2). There has, however, been a marked change in the composition of primary product exports: the share of minerals and fuels has grown rapidly from about 2 percent of exports in the 1950's until, in 1984, their share was about 40%, larger than that of "rural" products (Table 3).

Australia's imports are dominated by machinery, manufactured goods and chemicals. Although the composition of imports has remained fairly stable over the past decade, the share of machinery and transport equipment (related to mineral industry development) has increased.

The overall direction of Australian trade did not change much in the decade to 1984 (Table 2). In 1974 the ten most important markets for Australian goods accounted for 62 percent of exports; in 1984 the same ten countries accounted for about 65 percent of exports. The biggest change in the direction of Australian exports over the decade has been the growth of trade with the countries of South and East Asia and the Middle East and the decline in the share of exports to European countries and, to a

lesser extent, to Japan. The main feature on the import side was the growing importance of the countries of South and East Asia and ASEAN as suppliers of Australian imports and the parallel decline in importance of European countries.

The trends of the last decade are consistent with longer term trends in the direction of Australian trade which reveal a growing intensity of trade with countries of the Western Pacific region based on some complementarity in trade profiles, lower transport costs and better market access.

B. Trade with Developing Countries

In the ten years to 1984, Australia's trade with developing countries quadrupled in nominal values (Table 4).

Despite the stable patterns of Australia's global trade in the last decade, there has been significant change in the direction and composition of trade with developing countries considered as a group. Both trends reflect the rapid growth and economic development of the advanced developing countries of the Asian region (Tables 5, 6 and 7).

The countries of ASEAN have been more successful than those of any other region in increasing their share of developing country exports to Australia. Australian imports from ASEAN grew sixfold in nominal values over the decade to 1984 while imports from the developing countries of South and East Asia increased more than five times.

On the export side, the countries of South and East Asia have become important markets for agricultural and mineral products (particularly cereals and coal), doubling their share of Australian exports to developing countries. The value of sales to Middle East developing country markets has also increased dramatically.

Australia imports a wide range of manufactures and primary products from developing countries. Petroleum dominates the

list, accounting for a third of imports by value in 1984. Textiles, clothing and miscellaneous manufactures account for another fifth. Leaving Petroleum aside, the largest product categories of imports from Developing Countries in 1984 (Table 13) were Textile yarns and Fabrics (\$607.7m), Miscellaneous manufactured goods (\$385.1m) and clothing (\$380.7m). The fastest growing imports from developing countries (although from a small base) are in the category of Machinery and Transport equipment where the biggest individual items are televisions, radios and other telecommunications equipment.

Over the decade to 1984 developing countries improved their share of Australian imports of manufactured goods in a wide range of products (Table 13). Their share of iron and steel imports, for example, grew four fold to almost \$90m, while their exports to Australia of rubber manufactures (mainly auto tyres) grew almost as fast to \$62m. Even in textiles, clothing and footwear, where Developing Country shares were already high at the beginning of the decade, their shares increased significantly.

Developing Countries' Share of Australia's Imports
(from all sources (%))

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1984</u>
Textile yarns & fabrics	33.2	43.6
Clothing and apparel	77.1	80.7
Footwear	50.6	73.1

Primary products in general comprise a larger proportion of Australian imports from developing countries than from the world as a whole (48% as compared to 18%). Hence, while there was a strong shift in the composition of Australian imports from developing countries over the decade to 1984 away from primary products toward manufactures, developing countries continued to do better as suppliers of food, beverages and tobacco, oils and fats, than other countries.

The composition of Australian exports to developing countries reflects the global composition of our exports. Primary products

are predominant comprising 69% of exports (74% of global exports). As with global exports, the product range is relatively narrow: only 7 products account for almost half of the total value. The share of developing countries as export destinations for Australian products has grown most strongly in meat, cereals, coal and in various manufactures (Table 12).

III. AUSTRALIA'S TRADE POLICIES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PART IV

A. Australia's Trade Policies

Australia shares, to a larger degree than many industrialised countries, the trade interests and perceptions of developing countries. This is due to a number of factors, the most important of which are the prominence of resource based products in our export profile and the continuing need for a surplus on the capital account (offsetting the deficit in trade) to finance economic development. As a commodity exporter Australia is a "price taker" in world markets and, having a relatively small domestic market and a small share of world trade, relies on the maintenance of an open multilateral trading system according to agreed rules as the best guarantee of access to markets.

These considerations underlie Australia's strong support for a non-discriminatory, comprehensive agreement on safeguards in the GATT; our dissatisfaction with the asymmetrical obligations applied under various GATT Articles to primary products, particularly agricultural products; our concern with problems such as tariff escalation, non-tariff barriers to trade and our interest in seeing improvements made to the GATT dispute settlement mechanism.

In each of these areas developing country Contracting Parties, particularly those of the Pacific region, have expressed similar concerns, whether in the context of the GATT Work Program or in the discussion of the agenda for a round of multilateral trade negotiations.

In support of the efforts of developing countries to accelerate their economic development Australia was in 1966, the first GATT party to introduce a system of non-reciprocal tariff preferences for developing country imports. This system of more favourable treatment for developing countries has been progressively expanded and improved over the past twenty years. It remains one of the simplest and most liberal of GSP schemes, accepting global

developing country content cumulation and retaining preferences even for "sensitive" items such as textiles, clothing, footwear and steel. Some neighbouring developing countries receive additional preferences under the PATCRA and SPARTECA agreements (see below).

Australia has established plurilateral trade and cooperation agreements with developing countries (eg. AAECF, SPARTECA) and also a number of bilateral trade agreements, serviced by Joint Commissions or Mixed Committees, which are designed to facilitate trade.

Consultative arrangements have been backed up with marketing and technical assistance to developing country exporters through Commonwealth and UN organisations and through the Australian Department of Trade's Market Advisory Service and Trade Development Centres Program which is available to all developing countries. Additional marketing assistance is provided to island member countries of the South Pacific Forum.

Developing countries have been major beneficiaries of Australian programs to progressively reduce the level of import protection accorded to the domestic textiles, clothing, footwear and steel industries. In each of these sectors developing country import penetration of the Australian market has continued to improve in recent years. Progressive reductions in the level of general (MFN) rates of the Australian tariff have also contributed to the growing developing country share of Australian imports.

B. Australia's Development Policies

Australia was among the first countries to give official development assistance before the Second World War and has continued, through early involvement in the Colombo plan and through project aid to the countries of the South Pacific region, - to expand and improve its assistance for economic development.

The reasons for this assistance are rooted in community values, attitudes and interests which, although they have a humanitarian basis extend beyond the objective of poverty relief. In surveys conducted recently as part of an extensive review of the Australian Aid Program, a majority of Australians indicated that they wanted the Program to assist the people of developing countries along a path of equitable and sustained economic development.

This is reflected in the program itself as a balance between projects designed to assist developing countries improve economic infrastructures and projects which more directly address the provision of basic needs including food, shelter and education. Many of these projects spring directly from relatively recent experience in Australian development projects; in road building, electrification, major civil engineering; in agricultural research, and the provision of education and medical services.

Of Australian official development assistance, which amounted to \$840 million (about 0.5 per cent of GNP) in 1983/84, about three-quarters is in the form of bilateral aid. Half of this assistance is project aid with an emphasis on agricultural production, rural development - including transport and energy distribution - and food security. However significant amounts are also being devoted to industrial infrastructure, including port facilities, mining and construction.

In order to minimise financial burdens on recipients, Australia's development assistance is 100% grant aid.

Twenty five percent of Australia's aid budget is disbursed through multilateral organisations, principally through the concessional assistance programs of the multilateral financial institutions, through UN agencies and through the multilateral food agencies.

- Assistance for development was not seen in wholly altruistic terms by Australians in the recent survey. Along with greater economic prosperity, development promises greater world security

which it is in Australia's broader interests to foster. In our own region of the world there have been dramatic demonstrations over the past 30 years of the power of development to bring mutual economic gains to developing and developed countries alike. Development expands the market for Australian goods and services and increases opportunities for direct investment abroad by Australian companies. The regional reorientation of Australian trade is evidence that Australian firms have taken advantage of this economic growth.

C. **Framework of Australian Cooperation with Developing Countries**

Almost all Australia's neighbouring countries are developing countries. In many cases Australia's emergence as an independent nation preceded theirs by less than fifty years and our industrial development sometimes precedes theirs by much less than that. Like many of its neighbours, Australia has financed its economic development by exploiting a comparative advantage in natural-resource based production and has, for the most part, relied on imported capital goods and technology, backed by foreign investment to underpin its development.

These broad similarities have, naturally, given rise to a wide and varied range of relationships with developing countries of the Pacific Region, trade and development assistance being among the most important.

Development assistance: In 1983/84 thirty six percent of Australia's total development assistance was allocated to Papua New Guinea for budget support. Three quarters of the balance of bilateral aid - almost thirty percent of the total - was channelled to countries in the Asian and Pacific regions.

Regional Trade: Over the decade to 1984 the share of Australian imports sourced in the developing countries of ASEAN and South and East Asia (Table 2) grew from 8.1% to 13.4%, an increase of over 65% (the share of Australian exports sold in these countries grew by 50% over the same period). By the early 1980's the

intensity of Australia's trade with the developing countries of ASEAN, North East Asia and the Western Pacific region significantly exceeded that of our trade with developed countries in Europe and North America.¹ Developing countries of the Western Pacific Region as a whole accounted for 15% of Australian imports in 1984.

Among the formal relationships within Australia's geographical region the Colombo Plan and the technical cooperation activities of the Commonwealth Regional Consultative Group on Trade (CRCGT) continue to be important to Australia. The latter group was established by the Heads of Government of Commonwealth Asian and Pacific countries at their first meeting in 1978. The CRCGT has a broad mandate to examine issues relating to the trade and economic development of developing countries of the region and implements projects essentially funded by Australian regional cooperation funds (see below).

The ASEAN - Australian Economic Cooperation Program (AAECP) comprises a broad spectrum of cooperation between Australia and the ASEAN nations. The Trade and Investment Promotion Program under the AAECP is detailed later in this report.

In addition to the special development assistance relationship, Australia's trade relations with Papua New Guinea are governed by the Papua New Guinea - Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA). The Agreement, signed in 1976, provides duty-free access to the Australian market for almost all PNG products.

There are a variety of regional organisations in the South Pacific which add a dimension to Australia's relations with countries of the region. The most important is the South Pacific Forum, comprising the heads of government of the independent and

1. The intensity of trade is defined as the share of Australia's import (or export) trade with a particular country or region relative to that country or region's share in exports to (imports from) the world net of Australia's imports (exports).

self governing states, and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation which acts as the Forum's secretariat. The Forum, which meets regularly at Heads of Government level, is an umbrella for a wide range of political, security and economic relations between the nations of the South Pacific.

A principal element in trade relations between Australia and New Zealand on the one hand and the Pacific island countries on the other is the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA). This is a preferential, non-reciprocal agreement with the island member states of the South Pacific Forum which aims to progressively achieve unrestricted duty-free access to the Australian and New Zealand markets for Forum Island Country exports. Australia has also established and continues to support the South Pacific Trade Commission in Sydney (see below).

Australia's economic relations with developing countries outside our geographic region have been developed principally through multilateral cooperation. The Commonwealth of Nations, all but four of whose thirty nine members are developing countries, has been an important venue.

So too has the development, in the past two decades, of international commodity organisations whether sponsored by UNCTAD or by independent groups of producers and consumers. Considering the importance of resource based production in Australia's export profile this interest in consultation and cooperation between producers and consumers of commodities is not surprising. Successive Australian governments have acknowledged the possible benefits of such organisations in contributing to greater price (and revenue) stability in some commodities of interest to developing countries as well as to the transparent operations of commodity markets and thus to the more efficient distribution of investment.

-Australia does not, however, see the operation of these arrangements as mechanisms for the transfer of economic resources and, although a member of most existing organisations, has

opposed the use of economic provisions to influence markets except by agreement among both producers and consumers. Consistent with these policies, Australia has signed and ratified the Common Fund agreement.

D. Policy on Part IV of the GATT

To the extent that the principles and objectives of Part IV of the GATT unite the objectives of economic development and the trade liberalising principles found elsewhere in the Agreement, the Australian government fully supports them. The policies and activities outlined here are evidence of Australia's commitment and, given the nature of Part IV obligations, meet the requirements of each of the Articles. The more favourable and non-reciprocal treatment for developing country trade which Part IV endorses is reflected in Australian commercial policy. But the Australian government also believes that, given the qualified nature of Part IV obligations, developing countries' interests and rights are best protected by the non-discriminatory provisions of other GATT articles.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF PART IV COMMITMENTS

A. The Australian System of Tariff Preferences (ASTP)

(i) History

In 1966 Australia was the first country to introduce a system of tariff preferences for developing countries. Non-reciprocal preferences were made available for specified manufactured and non-manufactured goods, subject to quota limitations.

In order to expand developing country access to the Australian market, the government has reviewed the system four times since, each time expanding the conditions of access for developing country beneficiaries. The margin of preference has been set generally at 10 to 15 percentage points on the General (M.F.N.) rate. For a few products the margin is still larger and the range of products to which preferences is applied has been extended to cover some unprocessed primary products, mainly tropical products.

In 1974 the program, which had at first been covered by a special waiver, was brought under the general GATT waiver for GSP schemes. A further extension of the program in 1979 resulted in new or increased preferences on 66 tariff classifications and an increase in the quota on preferential entries in 20 quota groups (ie in some 2/3 of all items then covered by preference quotas).

In 1980 the government announced that as part of the new seven year assistance plan for the textiles, clothing and footwear (TCF) industries, introduced in January 1982, the preference system would be extended to cover most TCF items, which had previously been largely excluded from the scheme. As an additional concession to developing country beneficiaries, the preferences were introduced a year ahead of the other elements of the new TCF program as margins on existing rates. The continued provision of developing country import preferences for these goods is a uniquely liberal aspect of the Australian TCF

assistance program. Details of the program are provided in Section IV.D of this report.

The government is currently conducting a further review of the preferences system. This review is addressing general policy issues, not, as in previous reviews, the addition or removal of individual products in the system.

(ii) **Beneficiaries and Rules of Origin**

The countries, territories and provinces eligible for beneficiary status are listed in the Appendix. Generally speaking, any country which is a developing country is eligible for preferential treatment.

The rules of origin under the ASTP have been kept simple. To be eligible for preferential treatment goods must comply with two requirements:

- the final process of manufacture must have been carried out in the country claiming the preference; and
- at least half the factory or works cost of the goods must be attributable to labour or materials from one or more developing countries (any Australian content may also be counted towards this share). That is, Australia accepts full global cumulation of developing country content.

The documentation needed to claim the preference has been kept to a minimum. Unlike other GSP schemes, the ASTP requires the exporter only to attest to origin on the face of a normal commercial invoice. No government endorsement of any sort is required.

(iii) **Margins of Preference and Product Coverage**

The margin of preference under the ASTP varies widely between goods but generally the Developing Country rate of duty is set at 10 to 15 percentage points below the general Rate.

As of 1 August 1985, 80.0% of lines in the Australian tariff contain a developing country preference; in many cases a duty free rate (Appendix Tables 1 & 2). A further 8.2% of tariff lines cover goods duty free from all sources. Over the past five years the share of total clearances of imports from developing countries which has entered at duty free preferential rates has risen from almost 18% to over 23% (34% in the case of Least developed countries). In 1983/84 an additional 11.4% of goods entered at dutiable preferential rates and 41.7% (54% for LLDC's) entered duty free at the general (MFN) Rate. When the handicraft concession is taken into account, only some 23% of developing country exports (1.2% for LLDC's) to Australia was actually charged a duty at other than preferential rates. In many cases this trade was in products in which developing countries were competitive with other overseas suppliers without the need of a margin of preference.

Appendix Table 3 contains an analysis of the tariff treatment of import clearances from each ASTP beneficiary over the last three years. Appendix Table 4 shows the general and preferential rates of duty and the value of Australian imports at preferential rates by tariff item in 1983/84. This table also lists the major developing country suppliers of each item.

Certain handicrafts are admitted duty free from any source subject to meeting materials and fabrication criteria. There are special arrangements for textile and clothing handicrafts which comprise most of the handicrafts imported (see Appendix Table 5). TCF handicrafts when subject to quota are duty free unless imported using tender quota (ie. quota sold to importers) in which case the tender quota premium alone is paid. Ninety percent of handicraft imports under these concessional arrangements in 1983/84 were supplied by five sources: India,

China, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Taiwan Province (see Appendix Table 6).

(iv) **Safeguards and Exclusions**

Australia's preference system is designed to assist developing countries overcome disadvantages they might experience in competing with other countries for access to the Australian market; providing always that imports at the preferential rates of duty offered under the system neither cause nor threaten injury to Australian industry. Similarly, margins of preference are not increased, and may be eliminated, where it is established that imports from a developing country are competitive in the market without the aid of a preference.

If a prima facie case is established for an addition to, or removal from the system, the matter is usually referred by Ministers to an independent advisory body, the Industries Assistance Commission, for inquiry and report within 45 days.

This procedure ensures that all interested parties including exporters are given an opportunity to submit their views in the form of evidence to a public inquiry and that any modification to the system can be finalised quickly. The final decision in each case is taken by Ministers.

Where a preference inquiry has arisen as a result of disruption to Australian industry caused by imports at the preferential rate the Ministers may decide, as an alternative to exclusion of the product from the system, to exclude one or more countries from the preference applicable to that product, while retaining the margin of preference for the remaining developing countries. Where safeguard action is considered justified as a result of the volumes of imports under preference, the margin of preference might be reduced rather than removed completely.

(v) **Preference Quotas**

Quota limits on the volume of goods that may be imported at preferential rates apply on 54 tariff lines (25 of which cover a range of steel products). Goods imported from developing countries under these tariff lines in excess of quota are dutiable at the General Rate.

All of the goods subject to quota limitations under the ASTP are products of Australian industries which are sensitive to import competition. The alternative to quota limitation on the preferences would be exclusion of these products from the scheme.

The quotas are allocated annually to Australian importers who are free to source from any beneficiary country according to normal commercial considerations. The allocations of quota are made on the basis of import performance in the previous period at both preferential and non-preferential rates. There is a built-in incentive in the allocation mechanism for importers to use the entire quota.

(vi) **Preferences for the Pacific Region Countries**

The Papua New Guinea - Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement, signed in November 1976 provides for duty free entry of PNG goods into the Australian market. In 1983/84 99.3% of imports from PNG entered duty free.

The South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement which entered into force on 1 January 1981 provides non-reciprocal preferential access (mostly duty free) for products of the member countries of the South Pacific Forum to the Australian and New Zealand markets. In 1983/84, 98.6% of Australian imports from these countries entered under preference.

The Australian government recently announced that from 1 January 1987 all imports from Forum Island countries could enter Australia duty free, the only exceptions being products for which Australia had sectoral policies already in place (ie steel, motor vehicles, TCF and sugar).

Imports of TCF goods from Papua New Guinea and Forum Island countries within the quota system are duty free.

B. Marketing and Technical Assistance for Developing Countries

The Australian government believes that a valuable contribution can be made towards the economic expansion of developing countries by assisting them to improve both their access to, and marketing expertise in, the Australian market. The Market Advisory Service and the International Trade Development Centres operated by the Australian Department of Trade are designed to assist developing countries achieve these goals.

The Market Advisory Service, which is available to all beneficiaries of the ASTP:

- undertakes market research in Australia on behalf of importers
- advises and assists the representatives of developing countries with trade enquiries and helps them to promote their goods on the Australian market
- produces and publishes the Australian Import Market Report series on the import market potential for products of interest to developing countries.

The International Trade Development Centre program offers developing country exporters a variety of services in Australia at the Centre showrooms in Sydney and Melbourne and in their own countries. For example:

In country: briefing for potential exporters by Market Advisory staff plus product specialists recruited from Australian industry

In Australia:

- Product specific market research undertaken by specialist consultants based on product/price data supplied by the beneficiary country
- Selling missions, normally comprising several firms plus a beneficiary country trade authority
- Trade displays, either at the ITDC showrooms or as part of Australia based international displays with back-up programs, display design assistance, freight clearance etc
- Provision of importer contact lists and qualified contact visit programs.

The Trade Centre activities are funded through the Australian aid program. Their success can be gauged from the value of business which they generate for developing country beneficiaries. In 1984 the Centres generated sales and expected sales over the following twelve months which eleven participating countries estimated at almost \$49 million.

The Commonwealth Regional Consultative Group on Trade which is 90% Australian funded is another focus of technical cooperation with developing countries in marketing and trade promotion. Among CRCGT projects scheduled for implementation in 1984 were a course on GATT and Trade Policy (Geneva 2 to 20 July); preparation, compilation and publication of various national trade directories; an export promotion seminar and associated "exposure visits" for CRCGT country business people (Kuala Lumpur, December 1984).

Special technical cooperation programs also form part of the regional trade agreements which Australia has entered with its developing country neighbours.

ASEAN: the Trade and Investment Promotion Program (TIPP) which forms part of the Australia-ASEAN Economic Cooperation Program,

is designed to assist the ASEAN countries improve their performance in the Australian import market and to supplement their own efforts to promote investment opportunities for Australians in their countries. The program is funded by Australia.

Bilateral trade promotion activities with each of the ASEAN countries have often taken the form of trade missions, sometimes in conjunction with the International Trade Development Centres (see above). Other trade promotional activities have taken the form of training in market-survey work, or seminars aimed at ensuring that ASEAN exporters maximise the benefits available to them under the ASTP.

Bilateral investment promotion has generally been undertaken by Australian-funded consultants acting for investment authorities in ASEAN countries. Activities have been in the form of investment missions, publicity etc.

The TIPP program also funds some plurilateral cooperative activities including training in trade promotion techniques and the sponsorship of ASEAN Trade Fairs in Australia.

PACIFIC ISLANDS: Under particular provisions of the SPARTECA agreement, Australia funds a wide variety of special trade promotion activities for Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Island countries. These include the provision of a South Pacific Trade Commission in Sydney which assists individual firms from these countries with promotion and marketing in Australia. Since 1984 Australia has been encouraging South Pacific firms to seek assistance directly from the Market Advisory Service of the Department of Trade on firm or product specific matters, including training. Under the agreement Australia has also been funding the provision of temporary specialist executives for firms in South Pacific countries to assist them with trade development projects.

C. The Australian Tariff

Australia relies on the tariff as the principal means of assistance to domestic industry. Non-tariff measures are employed as exceptional measures in only four product areas: second-hand earthmoving equipment; some four-wheel drive vehicles (Art XIX action); sugars, honey and molasses (restrictions maintained in accordance with Australia's Protocol of Accession); seed wheat and rye (phyto-sanitary measures). None of these measures is discriminatory or designed to affect developing country imports.

Over recent years Australia has progressively eliminated non-tariff import restrictions. Import licensing on 13 four digit (CCCN) Textile tariff lines was eliminated in December 1981; restrictions on wheat were lifted in October 1984; import licensing on certain passenger motor vehicles was eliminated in December 1984 and temporary quota assistance to the steel industry was also removed at that time.

Although some 25% of the Australian tariff is currently bound this does not mean, that the level of the Australian tariff has not been reduced nor that it is subject to frequent upward revisions. All tariff increases are subject to public inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission, an independent body charged with advising the government on changes in assistance levels. In the majority of such cases the IAC has recommended tariff reductions which the government has subsequently implemented.

As a result of IAC recommendations and government decisions in 1973 and 1977 on broad tariff reductions, the average nominal rate of the Australian tariff in 1982/83 was 16%. However, the ratio of customs duty collected to total import clearances (including duty free and concessional entries) in 1983/84 was less than 10%. If the high level of tariff assistance to a small number of sensitive industries is set aside, the average is much lower.

Entry under a system of concessional arrangements for products not manufactured in Australia and for which a close substitute is not readily available in Australia again reduces the incidence of protection. About 19% of all import clearances in 1983/84 benefitted from this concessional treatment.

The tariff treatment of imports from developing countries is indicated in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. The proportion of developing country imports which has been entering at concessional rates (including preferential duty-free rates) under the ASTP has been growing as a proportion of total imports from those countries over the past five years. In 1983/84 more than 77% of developing country imports entered Australia at duty free or preferential rates. More than 65% of imports were free of any duty.

D. Tariff Quotas

Australia uses tariff quotas to protect three industry sectors which are sensitive to import competition: textiles, clothing and footwear (TCF); passenger motor vehicles (PMV); steel. The TCF and Steel sectors are of most interest to developing countries and this interest has been recognised in the Australian import regimes which are, by international standards, liberal.

Australia's TCF program was introduced in January 1982 and is to run for seven years. Australia is not a signatory of the Multi Fibre Agreement (Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles). Although the TCF sector in Australia, like that in other developed countries, is sensitive to import competition, Australia has not resorted to the increasingly restrictive quantitative safeguard measures which have characterised the MFA.

In essence the TCF plan is designed to strike a balance between the often conflicting interests of Australian consumers, the local industry, importers and our trading partners. The plan, while
- providing a reasonably predictable environment for manufacturers and importers, also acts as a stimulus to local industry to concentrate its activities on the more efficient areas of

production and allows improved market opportunities for Australia's trading partners. Quota levels are adjusted upward each year by an automatic liberalisation factor (equivalent to about 2 per cent of import levels) plus assessed market growth. In 1986, for example, quota levels will increase by about 8 per cent (weighted average) over the 1985 quota level for these products. (The increase in the previous year was about 15 per cent). These growth factors are significantly in excess of those provided under the MFA.

Imports of TCF goods are sourced by Australian firms according to normal commercial criteria. Importers may obtain quota either by establishing their entitlement on the basis of previous import performance during 1978-79 and 1979-80 or through the public tender or transfer mechanisms of the plan.

It should be stressed that not all TCF items are subject to quota protection: in 1983 and 1984, 90 per cent of textile import clearances (by value), about 20 per cent of clothing and 14 per cent of footwear clearances were free of quota. Some 75 per cent of textile clearances were duty free as well as quota free.

Unlike other protective regimes affecting trade in these products, the Australian TCF program retains a margin of preference for developing countries both under quota and outside quota. The volume of preferential entry for goods under quota, however, may be limited by a market share criterion.

The provisions of the Steel Industry Plan introduced in December 1983 are also designed to support restructuring of some sectors of the Australian industry. Although this program, which is to run for five years, abolished the quantitative restrictions on steel which previously existed, preferential tariff quotas were retained as a means of implementing a margin of preference under the scheme for imports from developing countries. The volume of goods eligible for preferential treatment has been set at the level of the annual average volume of developing country imports (excluding those imported at general concessional rates) over the five years ending July 1983. All developing country imports above this amount attract the general rate of duty (quota

free). This general rate is itself low (eg 5-10% for plates, blooms, billets, strip) and is being phased down even further.

V. AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL POLICY IN THE LIGHT OF COMMITMENTS
UNDER PART IV

A. Anti-Dumping Duties

Australia is a member of the GATT codes on Anti-Dumping and on Subsidies. Relatively few such actions are initiated in Australia against imports from developing countries and still fewer result in the assessment of final duties. Of 71 definitive Anti-dumping duties assessed in the period July 1980 to June 1984 only 14 applied to imports from developing countries.

In order to ensure that anti-dumping and countervailing action cause minimum disruption to trade with regional developing countries, the Australian government has made provision for close consultation with them on undertakings which might be given, in accordance with the provisions of the Codes, to avoid the assessment of any final duties.

B. Structural Adjustment

Australia is one of the few industrialised countries with a specific set of policies designed to promote structural adjustment in the economy. The government's objective is a more internationally competitive industry structure better suited to adapt to changing economic conditions and technology. There are several facets to this policy including, importantly, an approach to macroeconomic management designed to provide the best environment for industrial change.

On the commercial policy side, the Australian government is committed to continuing reduction in the levels of protection for Australian industries which have become less competitive with imports; especially, but not exclusively, imports from developing countries.

- a seven year program, reducing protection in the textiles, clothing and footwear industries and reallocating market growth to imports.

- . a seven year program to reduce protection for the construction of passenger motor vehicles, giving the more competitive elements of the Australian industry an opportunity to rationalise their operations while reducing barriers to competitive imports.

- . a Steel Industry plan which is designed to eliminate quantitative import restrictions without imposing high tariffs while committing the Australian industry to rationalise its production.

- . a long term policy of adjustment in agricultural industries designed to rationalise production in the light of world market realities.

Adjustment is, of course, an essential element of prudent commercial management and not merely the consequence of government policies.

C. Tropical Products

In September 1973 Australia endorsed the provisions of the Tokyo Declaration which included a commitment to take priority action on trade problems faced by Developing Countries. In this context, specific mention was made of trade in tropical products.

In the course of the MTN negotiations several developing countries submitted requests for both MFN and preferential concessions from Australia on a range of products including raw materials, semi processed and manufactured products. In the case of requests for preferential treatment, a significant number were met in the 1976 review of the ASTP. Many of the requests for MFN concessions on tropical products were implemented from January 1977 in the form of tariff reductions and bindings (mostly at duty free rates) on approximately 40 items.

D **Tokyo Round Negotiations**

Australia did not participate in the general program of formula-based tariff reductions in the Tokyo round because the formula adopted did not apply to items of export interest to Australia (eg agricultural products). During the period of the negotiations, however, and immediately preceding them, Australia made extensive cuts to its tariff; in 1973 tariffs were cut by 25% across all lines: in 1977 900 items were subject to further cuts.

In the context of Tokyo Round negotiations with developing countries, Australia agreed to offer MFN concessions on 40 tropical product items; many of these concessions were reductions to and bindings at, duty-free rates. Australia also bound rates on an MFN basis on approximately 120 additional tariff headings and sub-headings.

COUNTRY REGIONAL GROUPS

1. AMERICAS

Antigua
Bahamas
Barbados
Cayman Is.
Cuba
Dominca
Dominican Rep.
Grenada
Haiti
Jamaica
Netherlands Antilles
Leeward Is.
Montserrat
St Christopher-Nevis-
Anguilla
St Lucia
St Vincent
Trinidad
Turks & Caicos Is.
Virgin Is. (American)
Virgin Is. (British)
Windward Is.
Belize
Bermuda
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Panama Canal Zone

Argentina
Bolivia
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Is.
Guiana (French)
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Surinam
Uruguay
Venezuela

2. SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

Hong Kong
Korea, Rep. of
Macau
Taiwan Province

Kampuchea
Lao

3. SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
India
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

4. MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain
Cyprus
Iran
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
United Arab Emirates
Yemen, Arab Rep.
Yemen, People's Dem.
Rep. of

5. NORTH AFRICA

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Tunisia

6. OTHER AFRICAN LDC's

Benin
Burkinia Faso (Upper Volta)
Cameroon
Cape Verde Is.
Central African
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Sao Tome & Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
St Helena
Togo
Western Sahara
Zaire

Angola
Botswana
British Indian Ocean
Territory
Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Ethiopia
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Reunion (French)
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somali
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

7. OTHER WESTERN EUROPE

Austria
Finland
Iceland
Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland

8. EUROPEAN BENEFICIARIES

Albania
Bulgaria
Romania
Gibraltar
Malta
Turkey
Yugoslavia
Portugal

9. OTHER PACIFIC

Fiji
Guam
Johnston & Sand Is.
Kiribati
Midway Is.
Nauru
New Caledonia
Papaua New Guinea
Pitcairn Is.
Polynesia (French)
Samoa (American)
Solomon Is.
Tonga
Tuvalu
UN Trust Territory of
Pacific Is.
Vanuatu
Wake Is.
Wallis & Futuna Is.
Western Samoa
Cook Is.
Nieue
Tokelau
Gilbert and Ellice Is.

10. CPE's ASIA

China, People's Rep. of
Korea, Dem. People's
Rep. of
Mongolia
Vietnam

11. WDR - WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

Japan
New Zealand
Korea Rep. of
Hong Kong
Singapore
Taiwan Province
Indonesia
Malaysia
PNG
Philippines
Thailand
PR China

TABLE 1

AUSTRALIA Imports/Exports (BOP basis) and GDP

1964/65 - 1983/84 - \$A millions								
Year	Exports fob	Imports fob	Net Trade in Services (a)	Balance of Goods-Services	Exports to GDP % fob	Imports to GDP % fob	Balance of a% of ADP	GDP
1964/65	2,576	2,739	-301	-464	13.1	13.9	-2.4	19,738
1965/66	2,626	2,822	-324	-520	12.7	13.6	-2.5	20,742
1966/67	2,926	2,837	-340	-251	12.8	12.4	-1.1	22,844
1967/68	2,942	3,159	-389	-606	12.1	13.0	-2.5	24,387
1968/69	3,217	3,203	-425	-411	11.7	11.6	-1.5	27,546
1969/70	3,969	3,553	-460	-44	13.0	11.6	-0.1	30,551
1970/71	4,217	3,790	-499	-72	12.5	11.2	-0.2	33,758
1971/72	4,722	3,791	-543	+388	12.5	10.0	+1.0	37,758
1972/73	5,991	3,808	-613	+1,570	13.9	8.9	+3.6	43,024
1973/74	6,709	5,754	-950	+5	13.1	11.2	nm	51,567
1974/75	8,442	7,652	-1,152	-362	13.6	12.3	-0.6	62,096
1975/76	9,444	7,922	-1,372	+152	12.9	10.8	+0.2	73,235
1976/77	11,446	10,350	-1,676	-580	13.7	12.4	-0.7	83,686
1977/78	12,006	11,150	-1,883	-1,027	13.2	12.3	-1.1	90,911
1978/79	14,072	13,386	-1,968	+1,282	13.6	13.0	-1.2	103,186
1979/80	18,589	15,831	-2,094	+664	15.8	13.6	+0.6	116,617
1980/81	18,718	19,177	-2,305	-2,764	14.1	14.4	-2.1	133,143
1981/82	19,083	22,376	-2,607	-5,900	12.7	14.8	-3.9	150,683
1982/83	20,656	21,705	-2,569	-3,618	12.5	13.1	-2.2	165,516
1983/84	23,669	23,497	-2,778	-2,606	12.6	12.6	-1.4	187,196

nm - not meaningful

Source: ABS - Time Series Microfiche
Catalogue 5206
Unpublished BOP data

(a) Services trade includes trade in 'Transportation', 'Travel', 'Government' and 'Miscellaneous'.

TABLE 2

AUSTRALIA'S RECORDED TRADE WITH SELECTED COUNTRIES AND COUNTRY GROUPS
(\$A millions)

Countries/Regions *	Share of Australia's Exports by Value (fob)				Share of Australia's Imports by Value (fob)			
	1974		1984(p)		1974		1984(p)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
USA	713.6	9.3	2,998.7	11.1	1,610.5	20.7	5,825.3	21.8
Japan	2,214.0	28.9	6,969.2	25.7	1,432.0	18.4	5,838.6	21.9
UK	454.2	5.9	1,027.7	3.8	1,051.1	13.5	1,852.4	6.9
New Zealand	509.7	6.6	1,593.6	5.9	181.1	2.3	995.9	3.7
S & E Asia	269.9	3.5	2,506.0	9.2	384.0	4.9	2,046.7	7.7
ASEAN (6)	633.5	8.3	2,131.5	7.9	250.8	3.2	1,520.6	5.7
Middle East	196.5	2.6	1,662.2	6.1	565.5	7.3	1,553.8	5.8
EEC (10)	1,210.7	15.8	3,616.8	13.3	2,169.7	27.9	5,601.8	21.0
Other W Europe	81.6(a)	-	316.8	1.2	395.2	5.1	1,141.2	4.3
European								
Beneficiaries	92.3	1.2	217.8	0.8	22.3	0.3	70.4	0.3
WPR	4,014.2	52.3	14,559.5	53.7	2,371.3	30.5	10,823.6	40.5
Other Than								
Developing								
Countries (b)	5,349.0	69.8	17,673.1	65.3	6,165.8	79.4	20,348.2	76.2
Developing								
Countries	2,319.6	30.2	9,422.1	34.8	1,603.7	20.6	6,362.5	23.8
TOTAL TRADE	7,668.6	100.0	27,095.2	100.0	7,769.5	100.0	26,710.7	100.0

(a) Excludes Alumina exports to Norway and Iceland

(b) Includes confidential items, Destination Unknown, For Orders and Ship's Stores (for exports), and Includes re-imported and Country Unknown (for imports).

(p) preliminary - subject to revision

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

* See Appendix for country group definitions.

TABLE 3

COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF AUSTRALIA'S TRADE
(Values and percentages)

SITC/AICC/AECC Commodities	EXPORTS (fob)			IMPORTS (fob)		
	1974 Val/%	1984(p) Val/%	Av growth %/year	1974 Val/%	1984(p) Val/%	Av growth %/year
	\$ Mill	\$ Mill		\$ Mill	\$ Mill	
0 Food and Live animals	2,522.3	7,023.4		304.1	1,107.7	
%	32.9	25.9	-2.4	3.9	4.1	0.5
1 Beverages and Tobacco	18.9	72.1		74.6	202.4	
%	0.2	0.3	4.1	1.0	0.8	-2.2
2 Crude Materials, inedible except fuels	2,410.5	7,048.1		454.8	833.9	
%	31.4	26.0	-1.9	5.6	3.1	-5.7
3 Minerals Fuels and Lubes	604.1	5,983.9		653.7	2,370.4	
%	7.9	22.1	10.8	8.4	8.9	0.6
4 Animal and vegetable oils fats and waxes	46.4	124.2		42.9	113.8	
%	0.6	0.5	-1.8	0.6	0.4	-4.0
5 Chemicals	162.5	500.6		783.3	2,325.4	
%	2.1	1.8	-1.5	10.1	8.7	-1.5
6 Manufactured goods class chiefly by material	986.9	2,593.5		1,681.5	4,493.5	
%	12.9	9.6	-2.9	21.6	16.8	-2.5
7 Machinery and Transport equipment	493.5	1,371.9		2,690.6	10,204.6	
%	6.4	5.1	-2.2	34.6	38.2	1.0
8 Misc Manufactures	126.0	544.0		903.3	3,407.7	
%	1.6	2.0	2.3	11.6	12.8	1.0
9 Merchandise and non- merchandise trade nes (a)	297.5	1,833.5		180.8	1,651.2	
%	3.9	6.8	5.7	2.3	6.2	10.5
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	7,668.6	27,095.2		7,769.5	26,710.7	

(a) Includes Confidential data

(p) Preliminary - subject to revision

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 4

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(\$A Millions)

	EXPORTS (fob)	IMPORTS (fob)	BALANCE OF TRADE
1957-58	287.8	345.0	-57.2
1967-68	857.1	501.4	355.7
1971-72	1,264.7	550.1	714.6
1972-73	1,334.6	596.8	737.8
1973-74	1,792.7	1,163.7	629.0
1974-75	2,663.9	1,621.6	1,042.3
1975-76	2,497.0	1,764.0	733.0
1976-77	3,074.9	2,248.0	826.9
1977-78	3,857.0	2,635.9	1,221.1
1978-79	4,573.0	2,900.8	1,672.2
1979-80	6,297.7	4,248.7	2,049.0
1980-81	6,633.3	5,171.8	1,461.5
1981-82	7,023.3	5,948.2	1,075.1
1982-83	7,542.4	6,002.8	1,539.6
1983-84	8,463.8	5,737.4	2,726.4

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 5

AUSTRALIA'S RECORDED TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(\$A millions)

Countries/Regions	Share of Australia's Exports to DC's by Value (fob)				Share of Australia's Imports from DC's by Value (fob)			
	1974		1984(p)		1974		1984(p)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Americas	138.1	6.0	242.3	2.6	64.4	4.0	351.2	5.5
S & E Asia	269.9	11.6	2,506.0	26.6	384.0	23.9	2,046.7	32.2
ASEAN 6	633.5	27.3	2,131.5	22.6	250.8	15.6	1,520.6	23.9
CPE's Asia	250.6	10.8	862.6	9.2	85.6	5.3	360.0	5.7
South Asia	268.1	11.6	399.6	4.2	97.9	6.1	219.7	3.5
Middle East	196.5	8.5	1,662.2	17.6	565.5	35.3	1,553.8	24.4
North Africa	140.0	6.0	477.2	5.1	3.2	0.2	5.2	0.1
Other African DC's	47.1	2.0	84.0	0.9	43.4	2.7	47.3	0.7
European								
Beneficiaries	92.3	4.0	217.8	2.3	22.3	1.4	70.4	1.1
Other Pacific	283.3	12.2	839.0	8.9	86.5	5.4	187.5	2.9
TOTAL TRADE								
WITH DC's	2,319.6		9,422.1		1,603.7		6,362.5	

(p) preliminary - subject to revision

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 6

COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Values and percentages)

SITC/AICC/AECC Commodities	EXPORTS (fob)			IMPORTS (fob)		
	1974 Val/%	1984(p) Val/%	AAG % change 1974-84	1974 Val/%	1984(p) Val/%	AGG % change 1974-84
	\$ Mill	\$ Mill		\$ Mill	\$ Mill	
0 Food and Live animals	1,160.3 % 50.0	3,955.2 42.0	-1.9	126.5 7.9	499.3 7.8	-0.1
1 Beverages and Tobacco	11.1 % 0.5	32.5 0.3	-5.0	12.5 0.8	35.4 0.6	-2.8
2 Crude Materials, inedible except fuels	239.4 % 10.3	1,056.4 11.2	0.8	145.5 9.1	241.0 3.8	-8.4
3 Minerals Fuels and Lubes	57.3 % 2.5	1,376.5 14.6	19.3	627.1 39.1	2,160.0 33.9	-1.4
4 Animal and vegetable oils fats and waxes	23.2 % 1.0	81.3 0.9	-1.1	19.9 1.2	78.1 1.2	-
5 Chemicals	62.4 % 2.7	159.7 1.7	-4.5	34.6 2.2	192.2 3.0	3.2
6 Manufactured goods class chiefly by material	333.4 % 14.4	901.1 9.6	-4.0	282.1 17.6	1,215.7 19.1	0.2
7 Machinery and Transport equipment	205.9 % 8.9	422.7 4.5	-6.6	78.6 4.9	625.8 9.8	7.2
8 Misc Manufactures	43.0 % 1.9	225.5 2.4	2.4	250.3 15.6	1,141.8 17.9	1.4
9 Merchandise and non- merchandise trade nes (a)	183.6 % 7.9	1,211.2 12.9	5.0	26.6 1.7	173.2 2.7	4.7
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	2,319.6	9,422.1		1,603.7	6,362.5	

(a) Includes Confidential data

(p) Preliminary - subject to revision

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
% is the percentage this commodity of total export/import to DCs.

TABLE 7

TOP 10 COMMODITIES^(a) IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(**\$A Millions**) - 1984^(p)

EXPORTS (fob)				IMPORTS (fob)			
SITC Commodity	Value	%		SITC Commodity	Value	%	
1. 04 Cereal and cereal preps	2,698.9	28.6		1 33 Petroleum and pet. prods	2,160.0	33.9	
2. 32 Coal, coke and briquettes	883.8	9.4		2 65 Textiles	607.0	9.5	
3. 26 Textile fibres	513.9	5.5		3 89 Misc manufactured articles nes	384.6	6.0	
4. 33 Petroleum and pet. prod.	492.7	5.2		4 84 Clothing	380.6	6.0	
5. 68 Non-Ferrous metals	445.8	4.7		5 07 Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	232.6	3.7	
6. 28 Metalliferous ores (incl metal scrap)	428.7	4.6		6 69 Manufactures of Metal nes	191.6	3.0	
7. 97 Gold, non-monetary	354.0	3.8		7 77 Electrical mach & appliances	163.2	2.6	
8. 02 Dairy products & eggs	284.2	3.0		8 76 Telecom recording & reprod equip	131.6	2.1	
9. 01 Meat & meat preparations	276.6	2.9		9 85 Footwear	124.1	2.0	
10.06 Sugar, sugar preps and honey	262.9	2.8		10 05 Vegetables & Fruit	118.6	1.9	
TOTAL EXPORTS TO DC's	9,422.1			TOTAL IMPORTS FROM DC's	6,362.5		

(a) Commodity groups may exclude confidential data

(p) preliminary & subject to revision

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australia Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 8

**AUSTRALIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (fob) BY COMMODITY GROUPS
AND OTHER THAN DEVELOPING/DEVELOPING COUNTRY SPLIT
(\$A Millions)**

SITC	COMMODITIES	1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
0	Food & Live animals	2,030.2	2,522.3	6,372.4	5,651.2	6,148.4	5,225.9	7,023.4
	other than Developing (b)	1,578.0	1,362.0	3,504.7	2,789.1	2,787.1	2,681.4	3,068.2
	- Developing	452.2	1,160.3	2,867.7	2,862.1	3,361.3	2,544.5	3,955.2
1	Beverages & tobacco	18.9	18.9	42.2	50.2	57.7	70.6	72.1
	other than Developing (b)	7.9	7.8	18.2	22.0	28.6	37.8	39.6
	- Developing	11.0	11.1	24.0	28.2	29.1	32.8	32.5
2	Crude materials (excl fuels)	2,510.0	2,410.5	5,766.7	5,608.1	6,307.0	6,529.5	7,048.1
	other than Developing (b)	2,296.2	2,171.1	4,980.6	4,777.7	5,319.1	5,456.8	5,991.7
	- Developing	213.8	239.4	786.1	830.4	987.9	1,072.7	1,056.4
3	Mineral fuels & lubes	397.3	604.1	2,110.2	3,006.0	3,736.9	4,947.8	5,983.9
	other than Developing (b)	368.9	546.8	1,672.8	2,318.9	2,874.5	3,845.1	4,607.4
	- Developing	28.4	57.3	437.4	687.1	862.4	1,102.7	1,376.5
4	Animal and Vegetable oils fats & waxes	37.7	46.4	101.3	79.8	101.3	83.1	124.2
	other than Developing (b)	24.1	23.2	23.5	20.6	28.4	23.4	42.9
	- Developing	13.6	23.2	77.8	59.2	72.9	59.7	81.3
5	Chemicals	124.0	162.5	409.1	383.9	437.6	490.0	500.6
	other than Developing (b)	83.4	100.1	253.9	231.2	290.3	328.8	340.9
	- Developing	40.6	62.4	155.2	152.7	147.3	161.2	159.7
6	Manufactured goods class. chiefly by material	746.1	986.9	2,270.0	2,012.1	2,070.5	2,500.8	2,593.5
	other than Developing (b)	502.1	653.5	1,356.4	1,149.3	1,231.5	1,598.6	1,692.4
	- Developing	244.0	333.4	913.6	862.8	839.0	902.2	901.1
7	Machinery and Transport equipment	479.0	493.5	881.3	937.9	1,101.4	1,290.9	1,371.9
	other than Developing (b)	308.2	287.6	448.8	526.5	690.1	836.5	949.2
	- Developing	170.8	205.9	432.5	411.4	411.3	454.4	422.7
8	Miscell Manufactures	112.2	126.0	336.0	361.7	443.1	512.5	544.0
	other than Developing (b)	71.5	83.0	189.0	197.9	244.5	276.7	318.5
	- Developing	40.7	43.0	147.0	163.8	198.6	235.8	225.5
9	Merchandise & non-merchandise trade nes other than Developing (b)	258.6	297.5	1,043.0	829.7	1,251.9	1,163.3	1,833.5
	- Developing	49.1	113.9	498.6	247.9	329.4	241.6	622.3
	- Developing	209.5	183.6	544.4	581.8	922.5	921.7	1,211.2
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES		6,713.9	7,668.6	19,332.1	18,920.7	21,655.8	22,814.6	27,095.2
	other than Developing (b)	5,289.2	5,349.0	12,946.5	12,281.3	13,823.4	15,327.1	17,673.1
	- Developing	1,424.7	2,319.6	6,385.6	6,639.4	7,832.4	7,487.5	9,422.1

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

(a) Includes 'no details' confidential data. (b) Includes items which are confidential by country of destination. (p) Preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 9

**AUSTRALIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (fob) BY COMMODITY GROUPS
AND OTHER THAN DEVELOPING/DEVELOPING COUNTRY SPLIT
(percentages)**

SITC	COMMODITIES	1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(f)
0	Food & Live animals other than Developing (b)	77.73	54.00	55.00	49.35	45.33	51.31	43.69
	- Developing	22.27	46.00	45.00	50.65	54.67	48.69	56.31
1	Beverages & tobacco other than Developing (b)	41.80	41.27	43.13	43.82	49.57	53.54	54.92
	- Developing	58.20	58.73	56.87	56.18	50.43	46.46	45.08
2	Crude materials (excl fuels) other than Developing (b)	91.48	90.07	86.37	85.19	84.34	83.57	85.01
	- Developing	8.52	9.93	13.63	14.81	15.66	16.43	14.99
3	Mineral fuels & lubes other than Developing (b)	92.85	90.51	79.27	77.14	76.92	77.71	77.00
	- Developing	7.15	9.49	20.73	22.86	23.08	22.29	23.00
4	Animal and Vegetable oils fats & waxes other than Developing (b)	63.93	50.00	23.20	25.81	28.04	28.16	34.54
	- Developing	36.07	50.00	76.80	74.19	71.96	71.84	65.46
5	Chemicals other than Developing (b)	67.26	61.60	62.06	60.22	66.34	67.10	68.10
	- Developing	32.74	38.40	37.94	39.78	33.66	32.90	31.90
6	Manufactured goods class. chiefly by material other than Developing (b)	67.30	66.22	59.75	57.12	59.48	63.92	65.26
	- Developing	32.70	33.78	40.25	42.88	40.52	36.08	34.74
7	Machinery and Transport equipment other than Developing (b)	64.34	58.28	50.92	56.14	62.66	64.80	69.19
	- Developing	35.66	41.72	49.08	43.86	37.34	35.20	30.81
8	Miscell Manufactures other than Developing (b)	63.73	65.87	56.25	54.71	55.18	53.99	58.55
	- Developing	36.27	34.13	43.75	45.29	44.82	46.01	41.45
9	Merchandise & non-merchandise trade nes other than Developing (b)	18.99	38.29	47.80	29.88	26.31	20.77	33.94
	- Developing	81.01	61.71	52.20	70.12	73.69	79.23	66.06
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES								
	other than Developing (a)	78.78	69.75	66.97	64.91	63.83	67.18	65.23
	- Developing	21.22	30.25	33.03	35.09	36.17	32.82	34.77

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics
(a) Includes 'no details' confidential data. (b) Includes items which are confidential by country of destination. (p) Preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 10

**AUSTRALIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (fob) BY COMMODITY GROUPS
AND OTHER THAN DEVELOPING/DEVELOPING COUNTRY SPLIT**
(\$A Millions)

SITC	COMMODITIES	1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(p)
0	Food & Live animals	186.3	304.1	672.9	674.9	776.9	903.0	1,107.7
	other than Developing (b)	108.8	177.6	342.8	372.5	432.4	504.9	608.4
	- Developing	77.5	126.5	330.1	302.4	344.5	398.1	499.3
1	Beverages & tobacco	54.2	74.6	161.9	165.2	197.4	182.6	202.4
	other than Developing (b)	47.0	62.1	139.0	139.7	160.6	154.6	167.0
	- Developing	7.2	12.5	22.9	25.5	36.8	28.0	35.4
2	Crude materials (excl fuels)	344.2	454.8	767.0	753.5	686.7	713.0	833.9
	other than Developing (b)	234.3	309.3	522.7	520.3	502.2	495.7	592.9
	- Developing	109.9	145.5	244.3	233.2	184.5	217.3	241.0
3	Mineral fuels & lubes	198.8	653.7	2,453.5	2,810.0	3,382.9	2,315.1	2,370.4
	other than Developing (b)	13.6	26.6	94.7	110.6	126.2	148.8	210.4
	- Developing	185.2	627.1	2,358.8	2,699.4	3,256.7	2,166.3	2,160.0
4	Animal and Vegetable oils fats & waxes	18.9	42.9	69.9	73.1	78.4	95.9	113.8
	other than Developing (b)	11.0	23.0	35.4	36.9	42.9	33.2	35.7
	- Developing	7.9	19.9	34.5	36.2	35.5	62.7	78.1
5	Chemicals	464.8	783.3	1,604.9	1,691.5	1,829.9	1,894.8	2,326.1
	other than Developing (b)	449.1	748.7	1,514.7	1,592.9	1,702.7	1,769.9	2,133.9
	- Developing	15.7	34.6	90.2	98.6	127.2	124.9	192.2
6	Manufactured goods class. chiefly by material	1,084.7	1,681.5	3,135.9	3,459.1	3,938.9	3,426.7	4,493.5
	other than Developing (b)	890.2	1,399.4	2,436.7	2,692.3	3,014.5	2,567.0	3,277.8
	- Developing	194.5	282.1	699.2	766.8	924.4	859.7	1,215.7
7	Machinery and Transport equip- ment other than Developing (b)	1,767.7	2,690.6	6,326.2	7,851.8	8,946.1	8,371.1	10,204.9
	- Developing	1,744.8	2,612.0	6,020.6	7,440.6	8,468.0	7,969.4	9,579.1
	- Developing	22.9	78.6	305.6	411.2	478.1	401.7	625.8
8	Miscell Manufactures	553.4	903.3	2,154.7	2,464.6	2,808.3	2,824.5	3,407.8
	other than Developing (b)	430.4	653.0	1,512.1	1,667.7	1,891.0	1,919.6	2,266.0
	- Developing	123.0	250.3	642.6	796.9	917.3	904.9	1,141.8
9	Merchandise & non-merchandise trade nes other than Developing (b)	166.3	180.8	478.9	757.0	1,117.5	809.7	1,650.5
	- Developing	150.6	154.2	408.3	595.1	950.8	687.4	1,477.3
	- Developing	15.7	26.6	70.6	161.9	166.7	122.3	173.2
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES		4,839.3	7,769.5	17,825.9	20,700.7	23,763.1	21,536.3	26,711.1
other than Developing (a)		4,079.8	6,165.8	13,027.1	15,168.7	17,291.6	16,250.4	20,348.6
- Developing		759.5	1,603.7	4,798.8	5,532.0	6,471.5	5,285.9	6,362.5

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

(a) Includes 'no details' confidential data. (b) Includes items which are confidential by country of origin. (p) Preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 11

**AUSTRALIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (fob) BY COMMODITY GROUPS
AND OTHER THAN DEVELOPING/DEVELOPING COUNTRY SPLIT**
(percentages)

SITC	COMMODITIES	1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
0	Food & Live animals other than Developing (b)	58.40	58.40	50.94	55.19	55.66	55.91	54.92
	- Developing	41.60	41.60	49.06	44.81	44.34	44.09	45.08
1	Beverages & tobacco other than Developing (b)	86.72	83.24	85.86	84.56	81.36	84.67	82.51
	- Developing	13.28	16.76	14.14	15.44	18.64	15.33	17.49
2	Crude materials (excl fuels) other than Developing (b)	68.07	68.01	68.15	69.05	73.13	69.52	71.10
	- Developing	31.93	31.99	31.85	30.95	26.87	30.48	28.90
3	Mineral fuels & lubes other than Developing (b)	6.84	4.07	3.86	3.94	3.73	6.43	8.88
	- Developing	93.16	95.93	96.14	96.06	96.27	93.57	91.12
4	Animal and Vegetable oils fats & waxes other than Developing (b)	58.20	53.61	50.64	50.48	54.72	34.62	31.37
	- Developing	41.80	46.39	49.36	49.52	45.28	65.38	68.63
5	Chemicals other than Developing (b)	96.62	95.58	94.38	94.17	93.05	93.41	91.74
	- Developing	3.38	4.42	5.62	5.83	6.95	6.59	8.26
6	Manufactured goods class. chiefly by material other than Developing (b)	82.07	83.22	77.70	77.83	76.53	74.91	72.95
	- Developing	17.93	16.78	22.30	22.17	23.47	25.09	27.05
7	Machinery and Transport equipment other than Developing (b)	98.70	97.08	95.17	94.76	94.66	95.20	93.87
	- Developing	1.30	2.92	4.83	5.24	5.34	4.80	6.13
8	Miscell Manufactures other than Developing (b)	77.77	72.29	70.18	67.67	67.34	67.96	66.49
	- Developing	22.23	27.71	29.82	32.33	32.66	32.04	33.51
9	Merchandise & non-merchandise trade nes other than Developing (b)	90.56	85.29	85.26	78.61	85.08	84.90	89.51
	- Developing	9.44	14.71	14.74	21.39	14.92	15.10	10.49
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES								
	other than Developing (b)	84.31	79.36	73.08	73.28	72.77	75.46	76.18
	- Developing	15.69	20.64	26.92	26.72	27.23	24.54	23.82

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics
(a) Includes 'no details' confidential data. (b) Includes items which are confidential by country of origin. (p) Preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 12

AUSTRALIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY DIVISIONS
(**\$A Millions and Developing Country percentages**)

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(f)
0 Food & Live animals								
00 live animals	- World	25.3	29.0	210.6	250.6	210.6	244.3	240.6
	- dc %	76.8	83.1	93.3	95.0	93.6	91.3	89.3
01 Meat and meat preps	- World	998.9	459.9	1,667.2	1,390.0	1,629.4	1,583.5	1,269.3
	- dc %	5.7	12.9	21.7	27.9	28.1	26.8	21.8
02 Dairy, eggs	- World	143.5	156.3	272.0	262.8	338.3	352.0	364.1
	- dc %	59.5	64.7	77.2	79.6	75.9	80.3	78.1
03 Fish & prep	- World	67.7	67.9	221.8	269.4	327.3	398.2	371.7
	- dc %	6.1	6.6	10.1	7.7	9.5	10.0	12.4
04 Cereals & prep	- World	351.0	1,188.1	2,683.8	2,139.1	2,719.7	1,655.3	3,752.3
	- dc %	57.8	71.6	61.5	69.3	72.6	68.4	71.9
05 Fruit & vegetables	- World	130.7	97.2	234.0	209.8	232.7	225.3	224.2
	- dc %	14.7	20.8	28.7	37.3	40.0	42.9	42.4
06 Sugar & preps, honey	- World	266.6	490.4	1,010.8	1,048.5	583.7	635.6	632.0
	- dc %	17.2	17.2	31.0	37.6	50.3	43.2	41.6
07 Coffee, tea etc	- World	10.6	11.0	27.7	31.0	34.6	37.6	36.5
	- dc %	37.8	39.6	68.1	65.6	61.9	64.6	71.5
08 Animal feed	- World	29.7	16.7	30.3	35.3	57.6	73.4	108.3
	- dc %	38.2	52.3	48.0	52.9	41.9	38.9	28.7
09 Misc food preps	- World	6.0	5.9	14.1	14.7	14.6	20.8	24.4
	- dc %	51.7	61.2	78.7	80.0	83.2	87.5	79.1
1 Beverages & tobacco								
11 Beverages	- World	14.9	15.1	31.6	39.2	44.2	56.5	57.8
	- dc %	50.1	51.1	47.8	47.1	43.4	38.9	36.2
12 Tobacco	- World	4.1	3.9	10.5	11.1	13.5	14.1	14.3
	- dc %	88.2	89.4	83.9	88.4	73.3	76.2	81.1
2 Crude materials (excl fuels)								
21 Hides & skins etc	- World	190.7	117.2	263.6	206.9	231.9	246.2	297.2
	- dc %	9.2	12.8	12.3	16.6	14.4	9.1	8.0
22 Oil seeds and - Oleag fruit	- World	9.0	4.0	6.9	16.5	9.1	8.6	30.5
	- dc %	11.8	3.5	24.0	5.2	41.6	21.0	52.1
23 Crude rubber	- World	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.7	1.9
	- dc %	19.7	21.5	36.7	13.8	9.4	51.3	7.7

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
24 Cork and Wood	- World	41.9	56.2	212.5	185.4	190.2	197.7	242.8
	- dc %	1.5	2.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	4.2	6.0
25 Pulp & waste paper	- World	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	4.1	7.4
	- dc %	95.7	98.9	14.6	62.8	69.1	70.9	93.2
26 Textile fibres	- World	1,291.2	909.8	1,680.4	1,829.1	1,946.9	1,984.3	2,137.5
	- dc %	13.3	18.8	23.	25.8	27.6	26.1	24.0
27 Crude fertilizers	- World	20.5	25.6	89.4	85.0	92.5	118.7	121.8
	- dc %	10.9	13.8	40.6	42.9	37.4	32.7	30.8
28 Metalliferous ores	- World	936.0	1,276.8	3,450.3	3,227.3	3,779.1	3,913.4	4,153.2
	- dc %	1.7	3.4	8.9	8.2	9.4	11.8	10.3
29 Crude animal & veg mat's nes	- World	19.4	19.2	59.5	54.5	53.7	52.9	55.8
	- dc %	17.4	24.1	24.5	25.9	28.2	29.2	26.9
3 Mineral fuels & lubes								
32 Coal & Coke	- World	323.7	480.1	1,697.3	2,305.0	2,528.8	3,345.8	3,909.5
	- dc %	2.1	4.6	11.8	14.2	19.1	20.7	22.6
33 Petroleum & prod	- World	73.5	124.1	412.9	559.0	880.1	1,173.6	1,698.1
	- dc %	29.5	28.2	57.6	64.5	43.1	34.8	29.0
34 Gas, nat and manu	- World	-	-	-	142.0	328.0	428.5	376.3
	- dc %	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
4 Animal and Vegetable oils fats & waxes								
41 Animal oils & fats	- World	35.3	40.8	91.0	69.7	88.6	73.4	105.9
	- dc %	34.2	50.5	78.8	75.8	73.1	72.7	65.2
42 Fixed veg oils & fats	- World	0.8	2.3	2.8	4.0	6.2	3.1	10.1
	- dc %	49.3	30.0	37.8	45.4	62.7	43.8	70.3
43 Animal & veg oils & fats, waxes	- World	1.7	3.3	7.5	6.1	6.5	6.6	8.1
	- dc %	69.9	56.9	67.6	74.8	65.4	74.5	63.0
5 Chemicals								
51 Organic Chemicals	- World	14.0	15.8	57.2	43.6	44.9	48.6	37.6
	- dc %	13.0	16.7	31.2	29.5	9.5	23.7	23.4
52 Inorganic Chemicals	- World	12.8	29.3	79.1	43.5	40.7	45.0	39.2
	- dc %	58.1	55.3	45.1	61.7	54.5	72.0	65.4
53 Dyeing, tanning, Col mats	- World	9.2	11.2	19.6	17.1	21.0	19.9	21.2
	- dc %	48.6	44.7	62.5	65.8	59.4	56.2	53.8

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(f)
54 Medicinal & Pharm	- World	30.8	30.3	74.4	85.3	100.7	116.1	117.9
	- dc %	25.6	31.3	30.4	33.4	35.5	32.1	32.4
55 Essential oils etc	- World	13.0	17.6	30.8	31.8	30.8	36.7	40.4
	- dc %	63.8	65.6	72.3	73.7	70.5	67.0	67.3
56 Fertilizers, manf'd	- World	1.5	4.2	5.8	5.0	3.5	6.0	8.3
	- dc %	93.2	95.6	27.2	28.1	28.6	53.1	86.7
57 Explosives etc	- World	0.9	1.0	5.7	7.4	7.5	9.0	8.5
	- dc %	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.1
58 Art resins, plastics	- World	13.7	24.4	61.1	79.3	104.4	121.9	134.8
	- dc %	49.1	40.7	43.6	40.5	16.3	16.5	12.5
59 Chemicals nes	- World	28.0	28.7	75.5	70.8	84.1	86.8	92.8
	- dc %	9.3	12.4	21.6	22.8	22.1	24.1	26.0
6 Manufactured goods class. chiefly by material								
61 Leather & dressed furskins	- World	5.6	3.8	38.8	29.8	42.6	46.0	62.5
	- dc %	34.3	37.4	25.4	28.3	30.7	20.7	18.1
62 Rubber manufactures	- World	12.0	6.5	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.3	12.9
	- dc %	24.1	54.6	49.1	50.0	50.6	47.1	42.6
63 Cork & wood manufs	- World	3.9	4.2	9.1	7.7	7.2	8.0	5.5
	- dc %	26.4	32.3	38.9	25.9	24.8	28.5	18.2
64 Paper, paper board etc	- World	18.5	24.7	60.9	49.7	48.9	49.7	64.4
	- dc %	73.1	73.7	76.2	72.4	63.7	66.8	62.4
65 Textile yarn & fabric	- World	54.3	50.8	118.8	126.2	159.6	144.2	155.8
	- dc %	36.3	32.7	47.4	45.4	48.7	54.2	45.5
66 Non-metallic min manuf	- World	39.2	42.2	127.4	116.7	110.3	138.2	126.6
	- dc %	48.5	54.4	49.5	47.8	55.7	39.9	36.5
67 Iron and Steel	- World	185.9	283.1	584.7	509.3	432.9	477.3	377.5
	- dc %	44.6	45.6	62.1	69.5	61.7	56.9	50.8
68 Non-Ferrous Metals	- World	358.6	486.9	1,157.9	976.4	1,074.1	1,424.2	1,609.2
	- dc %	19.1	20.5	24.0	24.2	25.7	22.9	27.7
69 Manuf of Metal nes	- World	68.0	84.7	160.2	185.0	183.7	201.9	179.2
	- dc %	50.5	47.9	54.5	57.7	57.0	60.1	49.3

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
7	Machinery and Transport equipment								
71	Power generating eqpt	- World - dc %	25.7 42.3	28.3 49.8	39.8 48.6	59.9 23.8	108.3 12.8	175.6 9.5	168.7 8.7
72	Mach spec for part industries	- World - dc %	63.8 38.9	86.1 48.6	173.7 63.9	190.6 62.4	166.5 53.1	192.0 57.0	170.3 54.2
73	Metalworking machinery	- World - dc %	10.9 51.9	16.3 66.2	24.6 63.9	24.8 67.8	27.3 66.5	29.5 50.9	27.4 50.7
74	Ind machinery & eqpt	- World - dc %	50.1 46.1	63.5 46.0	146.3 57.2	153.1 52.8	163.8 54.3	168.3 46.2	165.8 46.9
75	Office machines & ADP	- World - dc %	11.8 33.9	13.2 30.3	51.6 34.5	59.0 30.2	77.2 29.6	108.1 25.9	138.9 26.1
76	Telecomm equipment etc	- World - dc %	9.3 49.9	14.0 45.1	35.5 53.9	38.1 52.8	56.4 38.6	63.4 29.0	49.7 43.1
77	Electrical machinery	- World - dc %	36.9 40.2	51.3 36.0	92.7 48.9	108.0 48.9	113.5 46.2	129.2 43.5	152.3 38.9
78	Road Vehicles	- World - dc %	190.2 27.8	163.3 31.6	170.0 38.0	188.1 27.3	218.5 22.1	244.8 27.4	38.9 16.2
79	Other Transport eqpt	- World - dc %	80.4 37.5	57.4 51.4	147.2 38.1	116.4 33.1	169.9 33.4	180.0 36.7	218.9 28.1
8	Miscell Manufactures								
81	Sanitary, plumbing etc	- World - dc %	1.2 70.3	1.8 65.1	5.1 77.0	5.4 79.2	6.3 80.8	7.6 77.6	8.4 70.2
82	Furniture & Parts	- World - dc %	1.8 73.8	2.3 70.0	8.9 63.2	11.1 58.2	12.9 59.3	18.2 59.6	16.6 44.0
83	Travel goods, handbags	- World - dc %	0.3 54.6	0.4 51.8	0.8 56.3	0.7 57.4	1.6 82.7	1.3 50.8	3.1 45.2
84	Art of clothing & apparel	- World - dc %	11.9 46.8	11.4 50.8	21.1 39.5	14.9 51.2	14.1 52.5	18.3 35.8	16.6 34.3
85	Footwear	- World - dc %	1.3 64.0	1.4 65.9	4.3 58.6	4.2 51.4	4.1 50.9	4.7 47.9	5.0 46.0
87	Profess, scientific and controlling instruments	- World - dc %	19.1 27.8	24.1 30.3	84.5 30.3	89.1 27.6	130.8 22.2	138.6 27.0	162.5 23.8
88	Photographic & optical etc	- World - dc %	23.1 38.6	24.0 41.5	90.6 64.5	102.1 67.0	115.6 71.1	146.6 72.1	153.9 76.3

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(p)
89 Misc manufactured goods	- World	53.5	60.6	120.7	134.2	157.6	177.2	178.0
	- dc %	33.1	26.5	34.9	37.1	40.5	37.5	26.3
9 Merchandise & non-merchandise trade nes								
9(a) Merchandise trade nes (a)	- World	96.9	131.2	625.2	514.5	560.5	655.6	836.7
	- dc %	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
9(b) Non Merchandise Trade	- World	161.7	166.3	417.7	315.2	691.4	507.7	996.8
	- dc %	60.8	40.9	38.5	39.3	46.4	39.2	27.6
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES								
	- World	6,713.9	7,668.6	19,332.1	18,920.7	21,655.8	22,814.6	27,095.2
	- dc %	21.2	30.2	33.0	35.1	36.2	32.8	34.8

Commodity groupings excl country confidential data.

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

(a) Includes confidential data.

(p) Preliminary and subject to revision.

TABLE 13

AUSTRALIAN MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY DIVISIONS
(**\$A Millions and Developing Country percentages**)

SITC Sections and Divisions			1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(
0	Food & Live animals									
	00	live animals	- World	10.3	15.6	24.7	26.3	30.5	31.4	34.3
			- dc %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	01	Meat and meat preps	- World	2.0	5.0	11.0	9.1	10.6	14.0	18.6
			- dc %	11.2	8.3	24.7	29.2	23.1	9.4	11.9
	02	Dairy, eggs	- World	9.2	11.4	38.6	39.8	52.8	62.3	67.9
			- dc %	15.5	15.8	7.4	7.1	5.9	5.3	3.9
	03	Fish & prep	- World	53.6	76.3	179.0	203.6	205.1	236.6	269.2
			- dc %	16.9	20.1	30.2	30.1	33.4	36.7	34.8
	04	Cereals & prep	- World	5.9	7.8	18.0	22.6	38.1	42.7	52.0
			- dc %	6.0	9.2	18.8	16.8	14.5	17.8	18.9
	05	Fruit & vegetables	- World	33.5	74.3	118.6	126.4	166.8	180.7	256.3
			- dc %	41.2	43.0	52.3	45.0	48.8	43.3	46.3
	06	Sugar & preps, honey	- World	3.3	4.8	10.2	13.2	14.1	15.6	19.3
			- dc %	10.9	7.0	11.8	8.9	9.9	14.2	12.0
	07	Coffee, tea etc	- World	56.2	84.0	221.0	184.0	202.5	233.3	299.5
			- dc %	87.5	83.0	83.1	80.8	77.4	79.1	77.7
	08	Animal feed	- World	7.6	17.2	28.4	24.6	23.8	40.7	34.9
			- dc %	30.0	27.5	47.0	67.2	61.6	49.3	62.3
	09	Misc food preps	- World	4.8	7.6	23.4	25.4	32.6	45.8	55.8
			- dc %	18.5	20.6	29.1	33.7	32.4	30.7	28.4
1	Beverages & tobacco									
	11	Beverages	- World	27.1	35.7	88.6	93.9	111.6	96.7	117.8
			- dc %	15.7	17.6	9.9	9.5	11.7	10.8	8.5
	12	Tobacco	- World	27.1	38.9	73.3	71.2	85.8	85.9	84.7
			- dc %	10.8	15.9	19.2	23.2	27.6	20.5	30.0
2	Crude materials (excl fuels)									
	21	Hides & skins etc	- World	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.8
			- dc %	8.6	30.2	18.1	19.7	18.0	16.5	19.5
	22	Oil seeds and - Oleag fruit	- World	13.2	16.7	13.0	19.1	7.2	29.9	11.2
			- dc %	42.9	29.2	21.4	20.9	47.2	27.7	45.8
	23	Crude rubber	- World	33.5	42.5	70.8	66.9	52.8	49.2	70.9
			- dc %	72.1	66.6	73.7	66.8	60.1	68.2	61.7

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(i)
24	Cork and Wood - World	98.0	112.7	192.3	194.2	183.9	193.8	279.3
	- dc %	37.9	38.5	35.8	32.5	32.0	29.7	30.4
25	Pulp & waste paper - World	41.1	67.7	109.9	99.0	95.8	86.2	99.4
	- dc %	0.7	1.8	2.4	3.3	1.8	3.4	1.8
26	Textile fibres - World	63.0	69.8	83.2	88.2	85.6	89.7	107.3
	- dc %	19.5	21.9	14.5	12.1	11.5	14.0	12.8
27	Crude fertilizers & minerals - World	61.0	97.4	214.2	197.5	195.5	193.4	185.3
	- dc %	36.5	38.1	35.8	34.7	32.6	43.9	35.7
28	Metalliferous ores - World	12.3	19.1	39.0	43.8	18.2	15.5	21.9
	- dc %	22.8	38.5	39.5	59.2	16.1	23.4	41.2
29	Crude animal & veg mat's nes - World	20.2	26.3	41.7	42.1	45.2	52.2	55.8
	- dc %	25.4	27.2	31.6	29.1	26.3	24.4	28.9
3 Mineral fuels & lubes								
32	Coal & Coke - World	0.5	1.7	3.2	5.9	2.3	5.0	4.2
	- dc %	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
33	Petroleum & prod - World	198.2	651.9	2,450.0	2,803.7	3,379.7	2,308.8	2,365.9
	- dc %	93.4	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.3	93.8	91.3
34	Gas, nat and manu - World	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.3
	- dc %	-	-	-	62.2	41.6	86.0	0.6
4 Animal and Vegetable oils fats & waxes								
41	Animal oils & fats - World	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1
	- dc %	0.3	-	1.1	28.2	53.7	2.6	52.8
42	Fixed veg oils & fats - World	16.0	36.9	49.7	48.5	48.2	56.6	64.3
	- dc %	48.1	51.9	50.1	41.6	31.0	58.5	67.5
43	Animal & veg oils & fats, waxes - World	2.5	5.4	19.5	24.0	29.1	38.7	48.4
	- dc %	8.2	13.8	49.1	66.2	68.6	76.4	70.4
5 Chemicals								
51	Organic Chemicals - World	116.6	222.2	472.6	453.6	486.4	517.6	657.4
	- dc %	2.6	3.7	6.3	6.1	7.4	5.9	7.5
52	Inorganic Chemicals - World	46.7	82.7	184.1	234.3	248.6	203.1	177.2
	- dc %	6.0	4.8	6.3	4.7	7.4	9.5	9.7
53	Dyeing, tanning, Col mats - World	32.1	44.9	79.8	81.3	84.8	87.0	109.8
	- dc %	0.4	0.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.6

SITC Sections and Divisions		1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
54 Medicinal & Pharm	- World	68.2	95.8	151.3	140.0	176.8	207.4	250.2
	- dc %	3.7	2.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	6.2	6.5
55 Essential oils etc	- World	20.8	30.7	86.2	93.2	107.4	116.4	149.9
	- dc %	8.8	8.9	4.5	6.0	6.5	7.9	8.4
56 Fertilizers, manf'd	- World	6.0	8.2	39.5	57.4	70.6	88.3	143.8
	- dc %	0.1	0.1	-	2.6	12.9	2.0	10.0
57 Explosives etc	- World	3.7	4.6	11.3	10.8	11.6	12.0	18.9
	- dc %	3.7	5.3	15.3	18.3	14.4	14.4	13.4
58 Art resins, plastics	- World	112.3	207.4	35.92	402.2	407.8	408.0	522.5
	- dc %	1.4	5.5	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.1	8.8
59 Chemicals nes, includes country confidential data, in 1980, 1981 (SITC 50)	- World	58.3	86.9	(c)220.9	(c)218.7	235.8	255.1	296.3
	- dc %	6.2	5.7	4.0 (2.3)	5.1 (2.9)	4.8	7.0	7.8
6 Manufactured goods class. chiefly by material								
61 Leather & dressed furskins	- World	9.7	14.0	37.9	39.9	44.4	60.3	99.4
	- dc %	13.6	17.7	42.7	41.1	36.4	37.1	38.6
62 Rubber manufactures	- World	61.1	123.7	231.9	258.3	286.7	249.0	354.6
	- dc %	4.4	5.8	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.9	17.7
63 Cork & wood manufs	- World	27.3	40.9	88.7	96.5	106.8	99.1	132.5
	- dc %	68.4	67.7	64.9	64.1	62.4	63.3	65.8
64 Paper, paper board etc	- World	134.7	233.1	446.5	505.1	527.0	540.5	707.4
	- dc %	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.6	4.1	4.6	5.9
65 Textile yarn & fabric	- World	439.7	591.6	992.7	1,013.0	1,100.6	1,098.4	1,393.8
	- dc %	33.2	33.2	39.0	38.5	40.9	41.5	43.6
66 Non-metallic min manuf	- World	111.3	156.0	372.5	403.2	412.1	370.1	473.4
	- dc %	10.4	10.8	16.1	18.3	16.6	16.2	17.6
67 Iron and Steel	- World	153.5	279.4	378.6	513.1	651.1	402.4	512.7
	- dc %	3.3	4.8	10.0	11.6	13.2	13.8	17.4
68 Non-Ferrous Metals	- World	27.8	53.3	113.8	118.6	120.2	87.5	110.4
	- dc %	4.1	4.5	9.1	13.6	20.0	15.0	13.0
69 Manuf of Metal nes - includes country confidential data, in 1980, 1981 (SITC 60)	- World	119.6	189.4	(d)473.3	(d)511.2	690.1	519.3	709.3
	- dc %	5.2	7.1	17.5 (2.6)	18.9 (2.8)	21.4	24.1	27.0

SITC Sections and Divisions			1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
7 Machinery and Transport equipment									
71	Power generating eqpt	- World - dc %	137.1 0.7	190.9 2.4	541.7 2.5	588.8 4.0	837.5 3.2	599.4 3.1	579.9 5.0
72	Mach spec for part industries	- World - dc %	253.9 0.8	405.1 0.9	1,096.1 1.6	1,302.3 1.5	1,429.6 2.2	962.4 2.4	1,408.4 2.8
73	Metalworking machinery	- World - dc %	41.6 2.1	63.4 3.5	192.8 9.4	213.2 10.3	220.4 10.9	136.1 11.0	186.4 9.9
74	Ind machinery & eqpt	- World - dc %	199.6 0.6	330.7 1.9	900.1 4.5	1,070.7 5.5	1,261.9 6.0	1,100.7 4.8	1,219.4 4.7
75	Office machines & ADP	- World - dc %	152.1 3.4	235.4 5.8	585.7 4.7	697.9 6.2	754.6 3.4	941.9 4.3	1,344.5 6.2
76	Telecomm equipment etc	- World - dc %	90.2 3.0	199.5 8.2	468.5 15.9	644.3 14.2	773.5 14.1	899.2 10.0	1,023.9 12.8
77	Electrical machinery	- World - dc %	193.2 3.0	348.3 4.0	771.4 7.8	893.7 9.2	1,032.0 10.6	1,008.2 11.0	1,273.4 12.8
78	Road Vehicles	- World - dc %	402.7 0.5	738.5 0.5	1,520.6 2.3	1,783.4 2.4	2,025.3 1.8	1,933.3 2.2	2,617.8 2.2
79	Other Transport eqpt	- World - dc %	297.3 0.8	179.0 7.9	249.4 7.6	657.5 4.3	611.3 6.4	789.9 1.3	551.2 8.6
8 Miscell Manufactured Articles									
81	Sanitary, plumbing etc	- World - dc %	9.4 13.6	16.4 15.9	39.1 24.2	36.5 29.2	45.1 29.3	39.2 27.9	55.2 31.4
82	Furniture & Parts	- World - dc %	12.5 29.6	25.3 30.9	85.0 39.5	111.6 41.4	127.1 39.5	120.9 39.4	168.1 38.4
83	Travel goods, handbags	- World - dc %	10.2 62.4	17.1 64.0	56.7 80.7	68.9 83.0	88.4 83.1	96.1 85.7	123.8 86.4
84	Art of clothing & apparel	- World - dc %	79.2 72.2	178.1 77.1	295.1 77.5	358.5 80.3	409.0 81.6	367.4 79.9	471.7 80.7
85	Footwear	- World - dc %	31.0 49.8	53.7 50.6	109.0 71.9	130.2 77.8	149.6 73.2	144.8 73.8	169.9 73.1
87	Profess, scientific and controlling instruments	- World - dc %	85.2 1.0	115.9 1.3	333.1 2.5	410.5 2.6	446.6 2.8	449.9 3.1	566.0 3.3
88	Photographic & optical etc	- World - dc %	89.7 4.3	136.9 4.9	337.9 9.2	365.2 11.5	391.6 10.2	379.3 10.4	442.4 10.7

SITC Sections and Divisions	1973	1974	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
89 Misc manufactured goods	- World - dc %	236.1 14.6	359.9 15.6	898.7 23.0	983.2 24.5	1,151.0 24.7	1,226.9 25.3	1,410.7 27.3
9 Merchandise & non-merchandise trade nes								
9(a) Merchandise trade nes (a)	- World - dc %	120.7 na	126.8 na	243.9 na	249.4 na	288.3 na	458.2 na	825.2 na
9(b) Non Merchandise Trade	- World - dc %	45.6 1.7	54.0 2.7	235.0 3.2	507.5 19.1	829.2 14.2	351.5 6.6	825.4 2.3
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES								
- World		4,839.3	7,769.5	17,825.9	20,700.7	23,763.1	21,536.3	26,711.1
- dc %		15.7	20.6	26.9	26.7	27.2	24.5	23.8

Commodity groups may excl country confidential data.

Source: Compiled from information supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

(a) Includes confidential data.

(p) Preliminary and subject to revision.

(c) Includes SITC 50 - country confidential data, for years 1980 & 1981

(d) Includes SITC 60 - country confidential data, for years 1980 & 1981

APPENDIX

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983-84

(All countries specified in Schedule 1 of the
Customs Tariff Act 1982 and Papua New Guinea)

Afghanistan	Falkland Islands
Albania	Fiji
Algeria	
American Samoa	Gabon
Angola	Gambia
Antigua	Ghana
Argentina	Gibraltar
	Grenada
Bahamas	Guam
Bahrain	Guatemala
Bangladesh	Guinea
Barbados	Guinea Bissau
Belize	Guyana
Benin	
Bermuda	Haiti
Bhutan	Honduras
Bolivia	Hong Kong
Botswana	
Brazil	India
British Indian Ocean Territory	Indonesia
British Virgin Islands	Iran
Brunei	Iraq
Bulgaria	Israel
Burma	Ivory Coast
Burundi	
	Jamaica
Cameroon	Johnston and Sand Islands
Cape Verde Islands	Jordan
Cayman Islands	
Central African Republic	Kampuchea
Chad	Kenya
Chile	Kiribati
China, People's Republic of	Korea, Democratic People's
Colombia	Republic of
Comoros	Korea, Republic of
Congo	Kuwait
Cook Islands	
Costa Rica	Lao
Cuba	Lebanon
Cyprus	Lesotho
	Liberia
Djibouti	Libya
Dominica	
Dominican Republic	Macau
	Madagascar
Ecuador	Malawi
Egypt	Malaysia
El Salvador	Maldives
Equatorial Guinea	
Ethiopia	

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983-84 (cont.)

(All countries specified in Schedule I of the
Customs Tariff Act 1982 and Papua New Guinea)

Mali	Somali
Malta	Sri Lanka
Mauritania	Sudan
Mexico	Suriname
Mauritius	Swaziland
Midway Islands	Syria
Mongolia	
Montserrat	Taiwan Province
Morocco	Tanzania
Mozambique	Thailand
	Togo
Nauru	Tokelau Islands
Nepal	Tonga
Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago
New Caledonia	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Nicaragua	Tunisia
Niger	Turkey
Nigeria	Turks and Caicos Islands
Niue	Tuvalu
Oman	
	Uganda
Pakistan	United Arab Emirates (Ras Al Khaimah, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Fujairah, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Qaiwain)
Panama	Upper Volta
Papua New Guinea	Uruguay
Paraguay	
Peru	Vanuatu
Philippines	Venezuela
Pitcairn Island	Vietnam
Polynesia (French)	Virgin Islands of the United States
Portugal	Wake Island
	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Qatar	Western Sahara
	Western Samoa
Romania	
Rwanda	Yemen Arab Republic
	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
St Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla	Yugoslavia
St Helena	
St Lucia	
St Pierre and Miquelon	
St Vincent	
Sao Tome and Principe	
Saudi Arabia	
Senegal	
Seychelles	Zaire
Sierra Leone	Zambia
Singapore	Zimbabwe
Solomon Islands	

APPENDIX TABLE I
SUMMARY OF TARIFF TREATMENT OF IMPORT CLEARANCES FROM
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 1979/80 TO 1983/84

Tariff Treatment of Import Clearances	1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84	
	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%	\$M	%
Goods entered at DC preferential rates										
- Free	746.1	17.7	993.5	19.4	1,271.3	21.5	1,348.8	22.5	1,315.8	23.2
- Dutiable	341.7	8.1	439.7	8.6	616.5	10.4	571.7	9.5	650.4	11.4
Goods qualifying for handicraft concession	50.5	1.2	62.4	1.2	67.8	1.1	54.7	0.9	55.5	1.0
Goods free of duty at other than DC rates	2,257.3	53.6	2,762.7	53.9	3,060.8	51.7	3,091.6	51.6	2,369.4	41.7
Goods subject to duty at other than DC rates	791.3	18.8	834.4	16.3	906.0	15.3	927.3	15.5	1,290.1	22.7
Items for which details are not separately available	24.2	0.6	35.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,211.1	100.0	5,128.7	100.0	5,922.3	100.0	5,994.1	100.0	5,681.1	100.0

2.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF TARIFF TREATMENT OF IMPORT CLEARANCES FROM LLDC'S
1979/80 TO 1983/84

Tariff Treatment of Import Clearances	1979/80		1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84	
	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%	\$000	%
Goods entered at DC preferential rates:										
- Free	18,065	37.2	20,247	46.2	11,003	37.0	16,833	31.8	16,833	34.3
- Dutiable	4,426	9.1	3,634	8.3	4,834	11.2	5,203	14.0	5,203	10.6
Goods qualifying for handicraft concession	234	0.5	274	0.6	152	0.4	99	0.4	99	0.2
Goods free of duty at other than DC rates	25,004	51.5	19,417	44.3	17,845	50.5	26,415	51.5	26,415	53.8
Goods subject to duty at other than DC rates	856	1.8	223	0.5	815	0.9	590	2.4	590	1.2
Total	48,585	100.0	43,795	100.0	34,650	100.0	49,140	100.0	49,140	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 3

3.
IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84
((\$'000))

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Concession	Under Handicraft DC Rates	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than
Afghanistan	1981/82	1,177	854	17	28	215	63
	1982/83	863	559	9	34	150	111
	1983/84	1,068	366	3	12	428	258
Albania	1981/82	180	-	1	2	1	177
	1982/83	5	-	-	-	-	5
	1983/84	14	8	-	-	-	6
Algeria	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	8,647	-	-	-	8,647	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	1981/82	1,055	849	-	-	192	13
	1982/83	1,765	770	-	-	965	31
	1983/84	1,688	1,252	-	-	435	-
Angola	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua	1981/82	9	9	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	1981/82	11,947	6,369	1,707	1	2,767	1,103
	1982/83	6,515	1,181	632	-	975	3,726
	1983/84	9,717	585	434	-	3,449	5,249

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Bahamas	1981/82	2,972	-	-	-	201	2,771
	1982/83	3,846	-	-	-	174	3,672
	1983/84	3,940	-	-	-	275	3,665
Bahrain	1981/82	74,347	37,303	136	-	36,907	1
	1982/83	40,138	38,915	136	-	1,087	-
	1983/84	90,763	74,609	-	-	16,153	1
Bangladesh	1981/82	17,060	943	10	27	16,043	37
	1982/83	14,388	368	109	25	13,862	23
	1983/84	22,791	286	231	21	22,200	52
Barbados	1981/82	224	84	-	-	47	93
	1982/83	206	22	3	-	75	106
	1983/84	130	45	5	-	-	81
Belize	1981/82	487	-	-	-	461	26
	1982/83	30	-	-	-	-	30
	1983/84	5	-	-	-	-	5
Benin	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	1981/82	42	-	-	-	42	-
	1982/83	2	-	-	-	2	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Bolivia	1981/82	4,452	4,111	5	336	1	-
	1982/83	147	1	-	136	1	8
	1983/84	84	3	-	61	2	18
Botswana	1981/82	26	-	22	-	-	4
	1982/83	47	-	45	-	1	-
	1983/84	5	-	3	-	-	1
Brazil	1981/82	136,708	35,293	39,595	302	29,209	32,309
	1982/83	150,596	40,061	22,139	170	36,650	51,576
	1983/84	171,606	39,771	28,939	130	25,150	77,617
British Indian Ocean Territory	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei	1981/82	40	-	-	-	37	3
	1982/83	16,811	-	-	-	16,808	3
	1983/84	138	-	-	-	-	138
Bulgaria	1981/82	3,156	586	275	-	69	2,226
	1982/83	2,863	230	438	-	123	2,073
	1983/84	3,166	23	179	-	401	2,564
Burma	1981/82	628	118	1	1	460	48
	1982/83	672	128	-	-	541	4
	1983/84	2,611	1,339	-	-	1,271	1

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Burundi	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	109	109	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	100	99	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	1981/82	338	338	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	33	33	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	232	81	-	151	-	-
Cape Verde Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	1981/82	49	-	-	-	17	32
	1982/83	129	-	-	-	-	129
	1983/84	921	105	-	-	-	815
Central African Republic	1981/82	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1981/82	3,443	241	788	-	2,269	145
	1982/83	1,749	226	314	1	906	302
	1983/84	3,936	552	124	-	2,602	657
China, People's Republic of	1981/82	280,912	98,149	33,371	18,090	53,702	77,600
	1982/83	276,214	78,077	33,035	13,752	69,608	81,742
	1983/84	309,013	94,982	37,015	14,585	60,721	101,710

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Colombia	1981/82	2,157	1,037	36	1	1,002	82
	1982/83	2,099	1,345	24	-	642	88
	1983/84	6,909	1,195	64	-	5,500	149
Comoros	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	1	-	1	-	-	-
Congo	1981/82	13	1	-	-	-	12
	1982/83	9	-	-	-	-	9
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	1981/82	122	44	-	-	78	1
	1982/83	18	2	-	-	15	1
	1983/84	74	13	-	-	1	61
Costa Rica	1981/82	866	797	24	-	-	44
	1982/83	964	927	36	-	-	-
	1983/84	909	795	48	-	1	64
Cuba	1981/82	397	-	-	-	64	333
	1982/83	405	-	-	-	70	335
	1983/84	692	-	-	-	299	393
Cyprus	1981/82	589	82	108	24	116	258
	1982/83	746	37	72	6	290	340
	1983/84	636	82	3	-	304	248
Djibouti	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Dominica	1981/82	2	2	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	25	16	-	-	-	8
	1983/84	95	73	18	-	-	4
Dominican Republic	1981/82	98	87	5	-	3	4
	1982/83	39	18	14	-	-	7
	1983/84	181	180	1	-	1	-
Ecuador	1981/82	3,304	1863	33	4	1,357	46
	1982/83	3,714	1,932	1	3	1,718	60
	1983/84	4,405	2,761	1	9	1,567	67
Egypt	1981/82	153	28	2	1	24	97
	1982/83	137	12	-	1	72	52
	1983/84	176	87	1	-	69	19
El Salvador	1981/82	53	-	9	-	6	37
	1982/83	100	-	73	-	-	27
	1983/84	123	76	35	-	-	12
Equatorial Guinea	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1981/82	627	614	-	4	7	2
	1982/83	722	714	-	2	4	1
	1983/84	469	417	3	-	45	4
Falkland Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	4	-	-	-	-	4
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-

**IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84**

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Fiji	1981/82	20,494	928	20	-	19,184	362
	1982/83	23,339	9,995	26	1	13,083	234
	1983/84	31,730	21,561	28	1	9,730	409
Gabon	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	13	-	-	-	13	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1981/82	6,223	6,118	18	-	12	74
	1982/83	7,188	7,140	-	-	21	28
	1983/84	2,983	2,982	-	-	1	-
Gibraltar	1981/82	112	-	-	-	-	112
	1982/83	27	-	-	-	-	27
	1983/84	4	-	-	-	-	4
Grenada	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	1981/82	14	12	-	-	-	1
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1981/82	1,069	718	-	20	-	331
	1982/83	1,249	318	1	9	8	913
	1983/84	759	593	-	3	5	159

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,

BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Guinea	1981/82	6	6	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	3	3	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea Bissau	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	66	-	-	-	66	-
Guyana	1981/82	8	-	-	-	1	7
	1982/83	353	351	-	-	-	3
	1983/84	1	-	-	-	-	1
Haiti	1981/82	481	230	45	-	174	32
	1982/83	541	497	18	-	2	26
	1983/84	566	519	7	-	-	40
Honduras	1981/82	59	44	14	-	-	1
	1982/83	342	310	32	-	-	-
	1983/84	477	470	6	-	-	-
Hong Kong	1981/82	497,958	96,791	88,318	5,548	64,813	242,488
	1982/83	484,251	87,610	86,890	7,093	78,162	224,496
	1983/84	548,096	110,751	89,899	8,131	84,454	254,861
India	1981/82	118,568	35,511	24,773	25,289	25,436	7,560
	1982/83	142,216	29,240	19,930	21,435	65,729	5,883
	1983/84	119,131	23,974	22,104	21,406	45,482	6,165
Indonesia	1981/82	515,513	27,212	3,485	9,254	473,368	2,192
	1982/83	561,454	25,006	2,498	3,973	527,369	2,609
	1983/84	299,664	68,220	2,700	4,004	219,416	5,324

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Iran	1981/82	59,145	5,137	2	121	53,758	126
	1982/83	39,656	1,565	-	31	37,943	117
	1983/84	3,499	1,895	-	74	1,222	307
Iraq	1981/82	3,026	-	-	-	3,026	-
	1982/83	1,729	-	-	-	1,728	1
	1983/84	6,421	6	-	2	6,413	-
Israel	1981/82	60,537	36,363	12,952	3	4,472	6,747
	1982/83	55,912	28,637	11,360	-	8,518	7,397
	1983/84	66,623	23,516	11,788	-	15,338	15,980
Ivory Coast	1981/82	6,789	4,108	24	-	2,606	52
	1982/83	6,173	4,054	29	-	2,024	65
	1983/84	6,544	3,513	7	-	2,984	40
Jamaica	1981/82	4,590	233	-	-	52	4,305
	1982/83	4,574	114	-	-	102	4,357
	1983/84	4,915	6	83	-	51	4,775
Johnston and Sand Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1981/82	161	-	-	-	161	-
	1982/83	4,116	-	-	-	4,116	-
	1983/84	6,337	4	-	-	6,333	-
Kampuchea	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	4	-	-	-	4	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Kenya	1981/82	4,834	2,998	1	30	1,779	26
	1982/83	2,438	1,119	-	5	1,300	14
	1983/84	3,908	917	12	2	2,910	67
Kiribati	1981/82	165	1	-	-	161	3
	1982/83	26	10	-	-	14	-
	1983/84	16	7	-	-	9	-
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	1981/82	158	114	20	-	1	23
	1982/83	71	31	4	-	-	36
	1983/84	195	131	14	-	22	27
Korea, Republic of	1981/82	299,014	114,660	84,057	11	18,329	81,958
	1982/83	293,111	109,098	86,942	502	25,147	71,422
	1983/84	381,552	104,114	101,403	922	50,656	124,457
Kuwait	1981/82	261,043	175,417	-	-	85,571	55
	1982/83	354,383	291,678	-	-	62,151	554
	1983/84	417,149	118,997	-	-	255,673	42,478
Lao	1981/82	6	-	-	-	3	3
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	1981/82	412	280	36	-	33	63
	1982/83	198	118	5	-	31	45
	1983/84	572	429	13	-	43	87
Lesotho	1981/82	67	31	19	1	-	17
	1982/83	242	58	167	-	12	6
	1983/84	119	18	100	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Liberia	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	3	-	-	-	1	2
Macau	1981/82	7,349	1,421	3,003	38	106	2,781
	1982/83	18,198	4,613	6,049	176	2,317	5,043
	1983/84	17,801	4,642	7,464	258	699	4,739
Madagascar	1981/82	222	24	95	-	102	2
	1982/83	1,013	181	208	-	622	2
	1983/84	1,125	372	213	-	533	6
Malawi	1981/82	4,038	516	3,481	-	-	40
	1982/83	4,208	551	3,657	-	-	-
	1983/84	5,479	764	4,715	-	-	-
Malaysia	1981/82	186,226	62,793	53,855	857	38,024	30,697
	1982/83	217,051	62,250	43,294	412	80,749	30,345
	1983/84	256,132	85,583	50,463	97	75,678	44,312
Maldives	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	2	-	-	-	2	-
	1983/84	2	-	-	-	2	-
Mali	1981/82	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	13	-	-	-	13	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Malta	1981/82	1,027	423	506	-	11	85
	1982/83	1,076	630	239	-	9	197
	1983/84	1,574	1,074	120	-	13	367
Mauritania	1981/82	4	-	-	-	-	4
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	5	5	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	1981/82	602	82	144	-	294	82
	1982/83	1,202	452	270	116	292	73
	1983/84	1,057	8	206	443	264	137
Mexico	1981/82	27,329	15,082	1,239	144	2,290	8,574
	1982/83	29,757	18,937	869	70	2,020	7,860
	1983/84	32,175	11,478	1,321	53	7,120	12,204
Midway Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	30	-	-	-	-	30
Montserrat	1981/82	2	2	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	1	1	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1981/82	1,310	230	5	7	1,040	28
	1982/83	343	263	7	-	51	22
	1983/84	2,068	479	5	14	1,566	3

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Mozambique	1981/82	691	691	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	937	698	-	-	240	-
	1983/84	113	43	-	-	70	-
Nauru	1981/82	86,285	-	-	-	86,284	-
	1982/83	63,388	-	-	-	63,385	3
	1983/84	55,949	-	-	-	55,946	3
Nepal	1981/82	206	78	11	89	13	15
	1982/83	172	52	7	91	11	11
	1983/84	96	20	5	66	5	2
Netherlands Antilles	1981/82	5,701	4,700	-	-	1,000	-
	1982/83	2,639	2,295	-	-	344	-
	1983/84	9,987	1,345	-	-	8,642	-
New Caledonia	1981/82	1,424	727	1	-	671	26
	1982/83	793	86	9	-	642	55
	1983/84	2,208	66	2	-	2,109	31
Nicaragua	1981/82	714	714	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	152	152	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	557	532	-	-	-	25
Niger	1981/82	6	6	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1981/82	1,254	1,250	-	-	1	4
	1982/83	405	285	-	-	120	-
	1983/84	219	-	-	-	219	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Niue	1981/82	20	-	-	-	20	-
	1982/83	28	23	-	-	5	-
	1983/84	12	12	-	-	-	-
Oman	1981/82	41,474	-	-	-	41,474	-
	1982/83	46,796	5,968	-	-	40,828	-
	1983/84	28,600	-	-	-	28,600	-
Pakistan	1981/82	48,154	38,916	425	819	7,047	947
	1982/83	23,447	10,327	584	576	10,887	1,073
	1983/84	31,320	11,995	932	1,064	16,185	1,144
Panama	1981/82	4,086	4,000	-	-	46	40
	1982/83	63	2	-	-	8	54
	1983/84	110	17	26	-	-	66
Papua New Guinea	1981/82	70,030	644	-	-	68,882	504
	1982/83	68,190	414	21	2	66,913	841
	1983/84	76,195	-	-	6	75,623	566
Paraguay	1981/82	69	46	23	-	-	-
	1982/83	102	30	50	-	22	-
	1983/84	127	1	62	-	4	60
Peru	1981/82	2,991	1,612	20	251	847	260
	1982/83	3,623	2,200	69	354	932	68
	1983/84	5,172	3,357	11	311	1,249	244
Philippines	1981/82	89,064	13,225	29,454	3,476	17,761	25,147
	1982/83	83,768	15,991	26,295	1,652	14,667	25,164
	1983/84	92,214	17,997	25,054	865	17,198	31,100

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,

BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Pitcairn Island	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesia (French)	1981/82	116	109	-	-	4	3
	1982/83	29	-	-	-	18	11
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1981/82	19,716	10,048	4,028	45	1,376	4,219
	1982/83	19,665	6,043	4,141	-	4,749	4,732
	1983/84	22,751	9,904	6,624	2	1,288	4,933
Qatar	1981/82	36,447	60	-	-	32,354	4,032
	1982/83	54,859	2,230	-	-	52,063	566
	1983/84	39,756	2	-	-	38,986	767
Romania	1981/82	17,566	4,878	1,659	-	8,966	2,063
	1982/83	57,747	1,601	1,095	-	53,508	1,543
	1983/84	8,745	1,513	945	-	4,685	1,602
Rwanda	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	65	65	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	58	50	-	-	8	-
St Christopher- Nevis-Anguilla	1981/82	11	11	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Helena	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
St Lucia	1981/82	17	4	-	-	-	13
	1982/83	5	5	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	35	35	-	-	-	-
St Pierre and Miquelon	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Vincent	1981/82	23	22	-	-	1	-
	1982/83	3	3	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1981/82	1,193,136	185	-	-	1,192,931	19
	1982/83	976,780	16,883	-	-	959,887	10
	1983/84	679,934	22,745	-	-	657,149	39
Senegal	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	1	-	-	-	-	1
Seychelles	1981/82	1981/82	21	18	-	-	3-
	1982/83 1983/84	- 7	- 7	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sierra Leone	1981/82	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	4	4	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	68	67	-	-	-	1

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Singapore	1981/82	644,367	167,789	34,639	776	368,368	72,795
	1982/83	598,389	166,876	41,244	265	307,564	82,439
	1983/84	450,308	85,026	38,020	126	186,403	140,733
Solomon Islands	1981/82	757	212	-	1	541	3
	1982/83	738	188	-	-	548	1
	1983/84	1,209	302	13	2	860	32
Somali	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	1981/82	12,232	1,986	339	15	9,299	594
	1982/83	11,233	1,724	787	2	8,196	524
	1983/84	12,786	1,850	869	8	9,350	710
Sudan	1981/82	287	-	-	-	287	-
	1982/83	449	-	-	-	449	-
	1983/84	227	6	-	-	221	-
Suriname	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1981/82	1,497	1,180	248	9	19	41
	1982/83	1,193	1,001	157	-	7	27
	1983/84	1,891	982	175	-	2	731
Syria	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1983/84	12	1	-	-	4	7

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Taiwan Province	1981/82	630,647	136,681	164,599	1,407	53,581	274,379
	1982/83	651,403	150,639	150,595	3,363	61,026	285,780
	1983/84	851,987	212,386	185,404	2,399	83,228	368,570
Tanzania	1981/82	3,495	2,588	322	-	575	10
	1982/83	3,017	798	822	-	811	586
	1983/84	2,081	154	135	-	1,567	225
Thailand	1981/82	72,346	29,853	19,239	670	14,079	8,506
	1982/83	88,438	36,572	18,858	406	23,518	9,084
	1983/84	121,093	49,406	23,585	395	34,251	13,456
Togo	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	1,204	29	-	-	1,175	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	1981/82	2,230	68	-	4	2,149	9
	1982/83	1,144	18	4	1	1,121	-
	1983/84	2,124	32	8	-	2,081	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1981/82	1,589	1,427	-	-	159	4
	1982/83	9,986	9,880	-	-	70	35
	1983/84	324	97	-	-	201	26
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	2	1	-	-	2	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Tunisia	1981/82	62	-	-	-	55	7
	1982/83	82	43	-	-	29	9
	1983/84	151	13	41	-	67	29
Turkey	1981/82	3,863	1,240	469	4	1,916	233
	1982/83	4,590	1,371	682	-	1,862	675
	1983/84	6,940	1,748	545	22	1,976	2,649
Turks and Caicos Islands	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	1981/82	27	-	-	-	26	1
	1982/83	9	5	-	-	2	1
	1983/84	20	20	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1981/82	6,993	6,993	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	6,949	6,948	-	-	1	1
	1983/84	13,815	13,752	-	-	63	-
United Arab Emirates	1981/82	263,609	56,223	-	-	207,367	19
	1982/83	394,027	50,931	268	-	342,827	1
	1983/84	267,181	67,738	292	-	199,141	10
Uruguay	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1981/82	572	77	437	33	4	22
	1982/83	550	24	206	1	259	60
	1983/84	877	72	157	1	631	16

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

COUNTRIES,

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING

BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Value	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Vanuatu	1981/82	236	70	15	-	-	84
	1982/83	222	79	11	1	-	51
	1983/84	162	34	-	-	-	1
Venezuela	1981/82	754	735	-	-	1	18
	1982/83	24	-	11	-	1	12
	1983/84	7,698	32	18	-	7,072	577
Vietnam	1981/82	329	307	14	8	-	-
	1982/83	4,354	448	10	6	3,851	39
	1983/84	3,001	17	-	3	2,957	23
Virgin Islands of the United States	1981/82	103	-	-	-	-	103
	1982/83	508	-	-	-	-	508
	1983/84	615	-	-	-	-	615
Wake Island	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1981/82	3	3	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	20	-	-	-	20	-
Western Sahara	1981/82	5	-	-	-	5	-
	1982/83	19	-	-	-	-	19
	1983/84	9	-	-	-	9	-
Western Samoa	1981/82	597	125	6	1	382	83
	1982/83	1,662	247	-	-	1,365	51
	1983/84	2,112	313	-	-	1,798	1

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (cont.)

IMPORT CLEARANCES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
BY BENEFICIARY, BY TARIFF TREATMENT, 1981/82 TO 1983/84

(\$'000)

Beneficiaries	Year	Total	Free at DC Preferential Rates	Dutiable at DC Preferential Rates	Under Handicraft Concession	Free at Other than DC Rates	Dutiable at Other than DC Rates
Yemen, Arab Republic	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	6	-	-	-	-	6
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	1981/82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982/83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1983/84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	1981/82	16,645	3,617	6,379	-	1,415	5,234
	1982/83	14,085	3,468	3,223	-	439	6,955
	1983/84	20,126	4,591	4,130	-	1,305	10,100
Zaire	1981/82	322	298	-	-	-	24
	1982/83	535	532	-	-	-	3
	1983/84	301	291	-	-	6	4
Zambia	1981/82	404	115	241	1	20	29
	1982/83	425	93	279	-	9	44
	1983/84	554	176	345	-	8	25
Zimbabwe	1981/82	2,941	438	1,702	1	681	120
	1982/83	3,948	972	2,720	-	255	2
	1983/84	3,884	208	3,175	1	402	98
Total	1981/82	5,922,330	1,271,252	616,525	67,755	3,060,786	906,012
	1982/83	5,994,065	1,348,758	571,723	54,670	3,091,620	927,294
	1983/84	5,681,134	1,315,770	650,355	55,501	2,369,435	1,290,073

APPENDIX TABLE 4

MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		DC	Allocated World Preference	DC	Major DC Suppliers
		General Tariff	Import Clearances \$'000				
09.01.100	Coffee, whether or not roasted or freed of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion-by-law.	2%	Free	56,998	58,091	56,998	Indonesia, Uganda, India Ivory Coast, Brazil
15.08.300	Vegetable oils other than coconut, peanut and soya bean	10%	Free	27,962	27,991	27,962	Malaysia
15.12.000	Animal or vegetable oils and fats, wholly or partly hydrogenated, or solidified or hardened	2%	Free	5,277	14,469	5,277	Malaysia, Indonesia
21.02.100	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee	\$0.66/kg	Free	15,411	30,455	15,411	Brazil, Ecuador
23.07.000	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	2%	Free	18,802	22,976	18,802	Thailand
24.01.210	Unmanufactured tobacco for use in cigarettes	\$0.47/kg	\$0.38/kg	14,882	49,458	14,882	Malawi, Brazil, Zimbabwe Korea, Rep of, Thailand
27.06.000	Tar distilled from coal, liquite or peat	15%	Free	9,847	9,884	9,847	Taiwan Province
27.10.490	Refined petroleum for further processing or blending	2%	Free	20,166	25,780	20,166	Singapore, Taiwan Province
27.10.900	Lubricating oils, medium oils and preparations, refined products for further processing	2%	Free	337,973	380,175	337,973	Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Indonesia

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONT.)

MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		DC	Major DC Suppliers
		General Tariff	Import Clearances \$'000		
			Allocated World Preference		
29.35.900	Heterocyclic compounds; nucleic acids	2%	141,455	6,078	Singapore, Kuwait
39.02.611	Polymerisation and copolymerisation products goods of the vinyl type, planar forms	30%	31,855	9,829	Taiwan Province
39.07.910	(Goods made of artificial resins and plastic)	30%	59,303	16,999	Hong Kong, Taiwan Province
39.07.920	(materials, cellulose esters and ethers)	25%	24,626	7,788	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong, Singapore
39.07.990	()	15%	35,806	5,917	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong
40.01.100	Natural rubber latex, natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, and similar natural gums-by-law	2%	38,238	36,597	Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore
40.14.900	Certain goods of unhardened vulcanised rubber	25%	18,128	5,430	Taiwan Province, Malaysia
41.02.900	Bovine cattle leather	15%	31,248	5,569	Brazil, India
41.04.900	Goat and kid skin leather	15%	9,745	6,911	India

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONT.)

MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		DC	Allocated World Preference	Major DC Suppliers
		General Tariff	Import Clearances \$'000			
42.02.900	Travel goods, handbags, etc of leather or substitute, leather vulcanised fibre, plastic sheeting, textile fibre, etc	2%	Free	48,196	58,850	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong, Rep. of, China PR
44.05.900	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, thickness exceeding 5 mm	5%	5% less, \$0.43/m ³	42,739	63,783	Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Indonesia
44.28.000	Certain goods made of wood	15%	Free	5,883	8,884	Taiwan Province
46.03.000	Basketwork, wickerwork, and other articles of plaiting materials	2%	Free	14,987	16,382	China PR, Philippines, Taiwan Province
48.15.900	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape	25%	20%	5,456	19,558	Brazil
51.01.900	Yarn of continuous man-made fibre, not put up for retail sale	2%	Free	14,472	96,068	Taiwan Province, Mexico, Korea, Rep. of, Thailand
55.05.900	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	2%	Free	10,011	17,305	Singapore, Taiwan Province, Brazil, China PR, Korea, Rep. of

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONT.)

MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		Import Clearances \$'000		DC	Major DC Suppliers
		General Tariff	DC	Allocated World Preference			
55.09.690	Woven cotton fabrics	2%	Free	90,897		45,163	China PR, Hong Kong, Taiwan Province, Brazil, Pakistan
56.01.000	Discontinuous man-made fibres, not combed or combed	2%	Free	43,337		6,626	Taiwan Province
56.05.900	Yarn of man-made fibre	2%	Free	154,296		110,401	Taiwan Province, Korea, Rep. of, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong
58.01.000	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted	2%	Free	11,488		8,990	Pakistan, Iran, India
58.04.900	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling)	2%	Free	66,508		12,965	Hong Kong, Korea, Rep. of, China PR
60.05.340	Outer garments knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised	50% & \$5/ garment	40% & \$5/ garment	100,349		19,566	Korea, Rep. of, China PR, Macau
61.02.290	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	50%	40%	16,506		6,031	Taiwan Province, Korea, Rep. of
64.01.920	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	40% and \$8/pair	30% and \$8/pair	22,737		6,063	China PR, Hong Kong

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONT.)

MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		Import Clearances \$'000	DC	Major DC Suppliers
		General Tariff	DC			
64.02.920	(Footwear with outer soles of leather, (composition leather, rubber or artificial (plastic material)	)40% and)\$8/pair/40%	30%)\$8/pair/30%	16,972	9,348	Korea, Rep. of, Taiwan Province, Philippines
64.02.930	(	)40% and)\$8/pair;	30% and \$8/pair/;	38,234	11,630	Korea, Rep. of, Malaysia, Philippines, China PR
64.02.999	(	)40% and)\$15/pair	30% and \$15/pair	64,955	9,325	Taiwan Province, Korea, Rep. of
65.05.900	Hats and other headgear (including hair nets)	2%	Free	8,768	6,549	Hong Kong, Taiwan Province, China PR
71.07.000	Gold, including platinum - plated gold, unwrought or semi-manufactured	2%	Free	36,543	20,628	Fiji
71.12.900	Articles of jewellery and parts of precious metal or rolled precious metal	27.5%	Free	33,075	6,644	Thailand, Hong Kong
73.13.200	Sheets and plates of iron or steel, cold-rolled	10%	Free	98,699	20,098	Korea, Rep. of, Taiwan Province, Brazil
73.38.100	Hollow-ware and table-ware of stainless steel	25%	15%	14,595	7,274	Korea, Rep. of, Hong Kong
74.04.000	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of copper	10%	Free	11,449	5,884	Korea, Rep. of
76.16.900	Goods of aluminium other than for domestic purposes, sanitary ware and parts	20%	5%	14,623	8,857	Hong Kong, China PR, Taiwan Province

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONT.)
MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		DC	Major DC Suppliers	DC	Allocated World Preference
		General Tariff	Import Clearances \$'000				
82.04.900	Hand tools, blow lamps, anvils, vices and clamps parts of machine tools, etc	20%	10%	6,952	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong	6,952	21,204
82.14.000	Spoons, forks, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware	30%/20%	10%	5,952	Korea, Rep. of, Taiwan Province, Hong Kong	5,952	14,581
83.02.900	Base metal fittings and mountings suitable for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, coachwork, saddlery, etc	20%	10%	12,891	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong	12,891	33,115
83.06.100	Statuettes and other ornaments of base metal	20%	Free	5,176	Taiwan Province, India	5,176	6,330
84.53.000	Automatic data processing machines and units magnetic or optical readers, etc	24%/5%	10%/Free	20,098	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong, Korea, Rep. of, Singapore, Mexico	20,098	287,504
85.04.000	Electric accumulators	35%	5%	5,553	Korea, Rep. of	5,553	10,406
85.12.200	(Electric water heaters, heating apparatus,)	35%/25%	25%/10%	8,219	Hong Kong, Singapore	8,219	8,219
85.12.900	(electro-thermic domestic appliances)		77,948	7,098	Hong Kong, Taiwan Province	7,098	7,098
85.13.000	Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus	30%	Free	10,643	Hong Kong, Taiwan Province	10,643	34,206
87.06.900	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	25%	15%	10,229	Taiwan Province, Korea,	10,229	123,900

APPENDIX TABLE 4 (CONT.)

MAJOR PRODUCTS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: 1983/84

(Products with over \$5 million in normal import clearances allocated DC preferences)

CCCN Item	Brief Description	Rate of Duty		Import Clearances \$'000	DC	Major DC Suppliers
		General Tariff	DC			
87.12.390	Parts and accessories for motor-cycles, auto-cycles and invalid carriages	2%	Free	14,244	6,370	Taiwan Province
91.01.000	Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches	2%	Free	50,768	13,068	Hong Kong
91.04.900	Clocks	2%	Free	16,250	8,261	Hong Kong, Taiwan Province
92.12.190	Sound recording tapes, disquettes etc	35%	20%	94,685	9,950	Korea, Rep. of, Hong Kong
97.02.000	Dolls	30%/25%	10%/5%	13,897	8,738	Taiwan Province, Philippines
97.03.900	Toys and working models of a kind used for recreational purposes	30%/25%	Free	59,873	13,949	Singapore, Macau, Korea, Rep. of, Philippines, China PR
97.04.900	Equipment for parlour, table and fun fair games	25%	15%	22,539	7,901	Hong Kong, Taiwan Province
97.05.000	Carnival articles; entertainment articles; Christmas tree decorations and similar articles	25%	10%	7,898	5,491	Taiwan Province, Hong Kong
97.06.700	Golf balls, golf clubs, tennis balls	30%/25%	10%	10,842	5,070	Taiwan Province, Korea, Rep. of, Hong Kong, Malaysia
97.06.900	Appliances, apparatus, accessories, etc, for gymnastics, sports or outdoor games	25%	10%	20,174	11,969	Taiwan Province, India

APPENDIX TABLE 5
MAJOR BENEFICIARIES UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN HANDICRAFT
CONCESSION: 1983/84

Beneficiaries	\$'000	% of Total	Cumulative %
India	21,406	38.2	38.2
China PR	14,585	26.0	64.2
Hong Kong	8,131	14.5	78.7
Indonesia	4,004	7.1	85.8
Taiwan Province	2,399	4.3	90.1
Pakistan	1,064	1.9	92.0
Korea, Rep. of	922	1.6	93.6
Philippines	865	1.5	95.1
Mauritius	443	0.8	95.9
Thailand	395	0.7	96.6
Peru	311	0.6	97.2
UK	291	0.5	97.7
Macau	258	0.5	98.2
Brazil	130	0.2	98.4
Singapore	126	0.2	98.6
Malaysia	97	0.2	98.8
France	96	0.2	99.0
Iran	74	0.1	99.1
Nepal	66	0.1	99.2
Bolivia	61	0.1	99.3
Others	349	0.7	100.0
TOTAL	56,073	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX TABLE 6
MAJOR PRODUCTS SUPPLIED UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN HANDICRAFT
CONCESSION: 1983/84

CCCN	Description	\$'000	% Sha
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted	19,550	34.9
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	15,451	27.6
62.02	Linen, curtains and other furnishing articles	12,744	22.7
94.03	Other furniture and parts	2,130	3.8
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton	1,879	3.4
61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments	335	0.6
59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine etc	320	0.6
94.01	Chairs and other seats	315	0.6
74.18	Other goods used for domestic purposes, of copper	311	0.6
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments	293	0.5
42.02	Travel goods, shopping bags, handbags, etc of leather	258	0.5
62.05	Other made up textile articles (incl dress patterns)	229	0.4
71.16	Imitation jewellery	218	0.4
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments	202	0.4
43.03	Goods made of furskin	196	0.4
42.03	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of leather	165	0.3
53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	135	0.2
70.14	Illuminating glassware and optical elements of glass	122	0.2
58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats (not knotted)	118	0.2
44.23	Builders' carpentry and joinery (incl prefabricated buildings)	113	0.2
46.03	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting material	110	0.2
	Other	879	1.3
Total		56,073	100.0