

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

RESTRICTED
L/7161/Add.7
28 October 1993
Limited Distribution

(93-1841)

Original: English

STATE TRADING

NOTIFICATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE XVII:4(a)

AUSTRALIA

The following communication, dated 5 October 1993, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Australia.

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I. **ENUMERATION OF STATE TRADING ENTERPRISES**

Australia maintains a number of enterprises covered by the provisions of Article XVII. These enterprises and the product/products for which they have been given special powers are listed below:

- (i) Australian Horticultural Corporation (AHC) - nursery products, apples, pears (excluding canned and dried pears), citrus, dried vine fruit (through the Australian Dried Fruits Board (see below), nashi, chestnuts, macadamia nuts, avocados and honey (through the Australian Honey Bureau (see below);
- (ii) Australian Dairy Corporation - any product made from or containing (cow's) milk or a constituent part of (cow's) milk;

- (iii) Australian Dried Fruits Board (a subsidiary of the AHC) - sultanas, raisins and currants;
- (iv) Australian Honey Bureau (operating under the AHC) - honey;
- (v) Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation - beef and veal, mutton and lamb, goat meat, buffalo meat and live cattle, sheep, goats and buffaloes;
- (vi) Australian Wheat Board - wheat;
- (vii) Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation - wine, brandy and grape spirit;
- (viii) Australian Wool Corporation - wool. The Australian Wool Realisation Commission and the Australian Wool Corporation are statutory authorities established on 1 July 1991 to serve the wool industry;
- (ix) The Queensland Sugar Corporation - sugar.

II. REASON AND PURPOSE FOR INTRODUCING AND MAINTAINING STATE TRADING

1. Australian Horticultural Corporation

The Australian Horticultural Corporation (AHC) commenced operations on 1 August 1988. Its principal objective is to assist Australian horticultural industries to achieve their full potential in overseas markets.

There are provisions in the AHC's enabling legislation which can be activated to enable the Corporation to engage in trading activities. However, these powers require ministerial approval to be activated. Their use will be authorized only if Government is satisfied such controls are in an industry's best interests. These powers have not been used.

Participation by horticultural industries in the Corporation is voluntary. The apple and pear, citrus, nursery, nashi, macadamia nut and chestnut industries have already joined. (The AHC has subsumed the activities of the former Australian Apple and Pear Corporation). The AHC also oversees dried vine fruit, through its subsidiary the Australian Dried Fruits Board and honey through the Australian Honey Bureau. These entities subsume most of the responsibilities of the former Australian Dried Fruit Corporation and the former Australian Honey Board respectively.

The AHC is primarily designed to encourage, facilitate and co-ordinate horticultural export marketing. It also assists in the development of Australia's horticultural industries.

2. Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation (ADC) was established by Commonwealth legislation and operates under the Dairy Produce Act 1986. Recent amendments were made to this Act and implemented through the Dairy Produce Amendment Act 1992. The main element being a phased reduction in market support payments to 10 per cent by July 2000.

The ADC's rôle is to improve the marketability and consumption of Australian dairy produce, both in Australia and overseas, to control exports from Australia, to provide loans for stock held by dairy manufacturers and to administer dairy marketing arrangements which came into operation on 1 July 1986.

The objective of the marketing arrangements is to maintain the largest viable Australian dairy industry at an acceptable level of industry assistance and to provide it with a framework to enable a more productive, internationally competitive and export focused sector to develop.

Under a bilateral free trade agreement, dairy imports from New Zealand are sold on a fair trade basis and enter Australia free of any duty. However, the industry is also protected against unfair import competition from other countries, mainly through the imposition of a tariff quota on imports of cheese.

3. Australian Dried Fruits Board (ADFB)

The Australian Dried Fruits Board (ADFB), was established, on 1 July 1991, as a product board under the Australian Horticultural Corporation. It replaces the now defunct Australian Dried Fruits Corporation but retains virtually all the controls held by the former Corporation.

The main objectives of the ADFB are to promote and control the export of Australian dried vine fruit and the sale and distribution after export; and to encourage the consumption outside Australia of Australian dried vine fruit. It administers a price equalization scheme for export returns of dried vine fruits and some aspects of the price underwriting scheme for dried fruit sultanas. The underwriting scheme, which has not been triggered in recent years, finishes at the conclusion of the 1993 season for sultanas.

4. Australian Honey Bureau

The Australian Honey Bureau is a product desk operating under the Australian Horticultural Corporation. Its rôle is to conduct promotion activities on behalf of the industry in Australia and overseas.

5. Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation was established in 1977 and replaced the Australian Meat Board. Its rôle is to protect, develop and promote Australian export trade in meat and live-stock and to encourage the consumption of meat in Australia. In this rôle the Corporation is empowered to control and regulate exports of meat and live-stock by private traders. While the Corporation is empowered to trade it has not done so in recent times. This means that export conducted by private traders and prices are determined entirely by market forces. None of the Corporation's funds are used to subsidize market returns.

6. Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Government constituted the Australian Wheat Board (AWB) under the wartime Wheat Acquisition Regulations on 21 September 1939 to acquire, with certain exceptions, all wheat held in Australia and to arrange for its disposal in view of the low world prices prevailing and the marketing and transport difficulties created by the wartime conditions. Following a referendum of growers in 1948 which voted in favour of continuing a wheat industry stabilization plan the AWB was reconstituted under the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1948.

The purpose of reconstituting the AWB was to establish it as the central marketing authority for wheat and to enable it to administer various wheat stabilization and marketing arrangements. Since its reconstitution the AWB has administered a succession of stabilization and marketing plans, each of five years duration.

Wheat marketing arrangements were enacted on 1 July 1989 (Wheat Marketing Act 1989) deregulating the domestic wheat market but maintaining the AWB's single seller status for wheat exporters.

The basis for these changes was to implement measures which promoted efficiency and to achieve cost savings identified by Government enquiries into wheat marketing and grain storage, handling and transport.

The AWB's objectives and powers were expanded in 1992 to allow it to participate in value adding activities for the purpose of benefitting Australian grain growers. This will enable the AWB to broaden its economic base in the grains industry and strengthen the linkages between growers and processors.

7. Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation

The Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation which replaced the Australian Wine Board, was established under a Commonwealth Act of the same name and commenced operations on 1 July 1981. It was reconstituted with effect from 1 July 1986, with revised membership and functions.

The Corporation's major rôle is to control the export of wine, brandy and grape spirit from Australia and to encourage and promote the consumption and sale of these products, both within Australia and overseas. The Corporation also seeks to improve the production of grape products and facilitate research. The Corporation does not have power to trade commercially.

8. Australian Wool Corporation

The former Australian Wool Corporation (AWC), incorporated in 1973, carried out several functions including operating the Reserve Price Scheme (under which the Corporation purchased wool at auction that did not meet the reserve price) and managing the wool stockpile; promoting wool in Australia and, through the International Wool Secretariat internationally; and initiating a research and development programme for the wool industry.

From late 1988 the wool market entered a dramatic decline brought about by a combination of factors resulting in increasing supply and falling demand. The collapse in demand led to the AWC purchasing increasing quantities of wool at auction under the Reserve Price Scheme (RPS) and a rising wool stockpile. By February 1991 the stockpile had risen to 4.7 million bales, the associated debt had reached \$A2.7 billion, and the RPS was suspended.

Following consideration of advice on future wool marketing and stockpile arrangements which included the report of a Wool Review Committee (headed by Sir William Vines) and the report of Government and Corporation officials, assisted by consultants CS First Boston, the Government decided in April 1991 on new wool industry arrangements to apply from 1 July 1991. The then Corporation was replaced by three new bodies with focused objectives:

- (i) an Australian Wool Realization Commission (AWRC) to manage and dispose of the wool stockpile and the industry debt;

- (ii) a new Australian Wool Corporation to carry out wool promotion, encourage efficiency in marketing and enforce quality standards, thereby building on much of the work of the former Corporation; and
- (iii) a Wool Research and Development Corporation to plan and implement a wool research and development programme.

Wool growers, through the wool tax, remained primarily responsible for funding the operations of the AWRC and the new AWC.

In addition to these three bodies a statutory Australian Wool Industry Council was created to co-ordinate wool industry policy advice to Government and to examine matters affecting the interests of the industry.

Only the AWRC and the AWC are considered to be State trading enterprises as neither the Research and Development Corporation nor the Wool Industry Council can trade in wool.

9. The Queensland Sugar Corporation

The Queensland Sugar Corporation was established under the Queensland Sugar Industry Act 1991 and commenced operations on 15 July 1991. The responsibilities of the Sugar Board (1923-1991) were transferred to the Corporation. The new arrangements, arising from a Queensland Government review, provide for changed industry administration arrangements which improve the flexibility of the industry to respond to changing market conditions.

The Corporation is responsible for managing the acquisition and storage of Queensland raw sugar by the Queensland Government, negotiating arrangements of shipment of raw sugar and overseeing the marketing of raw exports and distribution of proceeds from the sale of raw sugar.

The operations of the Corporation provide a stabilizing influence on growers' and millers' returns. They also facilitate supply management in relation to bilateral long term supply agreements and utilization of storage facilities.

The organization of the Queensland sugar industry, including the functions of the Corporation, will continue to be reviewed by the Queensland Government under the Sugar Industry Act.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE TRADING ENTERPRISES

1. Australian Horticultural Corporation (AHC)

The Corporation's powers in relation to exports are as follows:

- (i) to encourage, facilitate and co-ordinate the export of horticultural products;
- (ii) to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Australia's horticultural industries;
- (iii) to promote the consumption and sale, both in Australia and overseas, of Australian horticultural products; and

- (iv) to negotiate and co-ordinate transport and insurance arrangements.

In respect of apple and pear, nashi and citrus exports, the AHC uses its export control powers to grant and review licences for export and to determine the conditions under which such exports will be permitted. It does not have the approval to trade in its own right.

2. Australian Dairy Corporation

The objective of the Australian Dairy Corporation (ADC) is to enhance the profitable production and marketing of Australian dairy produce.

The functions of the ADC are:

- (i) to improve the marketability of Australian dairy produce;
- (ii) to promote the consumption of Australian dairy produce, both in Australia and in foreign countries;
- (iii) to assist in the marketing of Australian dairy produce for export and for trade and commerce among the States;
- (iv) to ensure that GATT International Dairy Arrangement minimum prices are observed by controlling the export from Australia of dairy produce (export is prohibited except by the ADC or by a person who holds an export licence. Licensees are required to observe directions given to them by the ADC;
- (v) to advise the Minister on matters relating to the marketing of dairy produce, including matters related to the export from Australia of dairy produce;
- (vi) to provide loans to manufacturers for stocks of Australian dairy produce; and
- (vii) to deal in dairy produce.

Subject to certain restrictions, the Corporation is empowered to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance of its functions.

In a number of important areas, the ADC has significant discretion as to how it discharges its functions. These areas include, for example, the range of dairy produce to be assisted, the basis on which particular dairy products are to be assisted and the availability of stockholding finance from the ADC. The legislation requires the ADC to make decisions in these matters having regard to its objective, and in some cases, requires the ADC to set down criteria to be used to test whether a course of action would further the objective of the ADC.

The ADC has dual accountability, one line is to the Parliament, the other line is to the dairy industry. The Australian Dairy Industry Council (ADIC) is regarded by the Government as the industry organization best able to speak for the Australian dairy industry as a whole and a significant degree of accountability to the industry is achieved through required interaction between the ADC and the ADIC. To complement this, the annual report of the ADC is presented to a meeting of the ADIC

at large and the chairperson of the ADC reports on the activities of the ADC and answers questions arising.

The modified dairy marketing arrangements, which came into operation on 1 July 1992, continue to influence price levels on the domestic market by providing market support payments to dairy produce manufactured in and exported from Australia. The maximum rate of market support payments was reduced from 30 per cent to the current rate of 22 per cent above average export price. This will be further reduced in equal annual amounts to 10 per cent by 1999-2000, after which the industry will receive no further legislative support and it will be treated the same as other industries at that time.

Market support payments are financed by a levy on all milkfat produced, this levy being subject to a maximum of 45 cents per kilogram milkfat produced. These payments vary depending on factors such as the availability of funds and volume of exports.

Market payments are payable at a fixed rate regardless of the sale price negotiated by the trader. There is no legal mechanism for controlling domestic prices or the resale price of imports. The market support system establishes a theoretical floor on domestic prices by providing a point of indifference at which sellers should be equally prepared to sell on the domestic or export market. The theoretical domestic price has been gradually reduced since 1986 (and this will continue until July 2000) to achieve a level comparable with the world price for unsubsidized dairy products.

The ADC may buy dairy produce for the purpose of overseas sale and may also act as agent in connection with export sales. There are two restrictions imposed on the power of the Corporation to deal in dairy produce. The first, which is in line with past practice, is that the Corporation's trading activities are to be approved by the Australian Dairy Industry Council. The second is that Council and Ministerial approval is required where the Corporation wishes to engage in transactions that it anticipates will result in a loss. The Corporation does not act as a competitor but rather as a facilitator/co-ordinator.

The current arrangements continue to vest the Corporation with the power to make loans to manufacturers in respect of stocks of dairy produce. These loans are at commercial rates and allow farmers to be paid for their milk soon after it is delivered.

As part of its function, the Corporation is involved in generic advertising, promotion and publicity for Australian dairy products, both domestically and overseas. It is continually involved in the development and establishment of new overseas markets.

It also collects and disseminates information relating to Australian and overseas production as well as consumption trends and export availability.

The Corporation's 100 per cent owned subsidiary Austdairy Limited operates on a commercial basis to provide technical and management expertise along with dairy produce raw material and trades in dairy produce with the objective of maintaining and expanding existing markets or securing new markets outside Australia.

The Corporation has no import control powers.

3. Australian Dried Fruits Board

The Australian Dried Fruits Board (ADFB) is responsible through the Australian Horticultural Corporation (AHC) for the control and promotion of exports of dried vine fruits.

The export of dried vine fruit from Australia is prohibited unless a licence has been granted by the AHC and the terms and conditions as determined by the ADFB have been fulfilled.

The main functions of the ADFB are:

- (i) to encourage, assist, facilitate, promote and co-ordinate the export of dried vine fruits
- (ii) to improve:
 - the efficiency and competitiveness of the dried fruit industries;
 - the quality of Australian dried fruit products;
 - the producing of dried fruit products whether by growing, harvesting or processing such products
 - the handling, storing, transporting, processing or marketing of dried fruit products;
- (iii) to promote the consumption and sale, overseas, of dried fruit products; and
- (iv) to co-operate with:
 - persons and bodies representative of dried fruit industries;
 - Commonwealth, State and Territory authorities concerned with the dried fruit industries or the export of Australian dried fruit.

Returns on each variety of dried vine fruit are equalized between the domestic and export markets, i.e. returns from domestic and export markets are pooled and the producers receive an equalized overall return.

The sultana underwriting arrangement is based on the Government guaranteeing minimum returns per tonne from sultana production in each season. If the net return for a season is less than the guaranteed level, an underwriting payment equal to the difference will be made on the total production in that season. No payments have been made since 1982.

The ADFB's powers include the following which are of direct relevance to export trading:

- (i) negotiate contracts for the carriage of dried fruit products to be exported from Australia;
- (ii) negotiate insurance contracts in relation to those ADFB products;
- (iii) obtain and disseminate market intelligence in relation to its dried fruit products;
- (iv) collect and publish statistics in relation to dried fruit products;
- (v) enter into contracts; and
- (vi) to do anything incidental to its powers.

4. Australian Honey Bureau

The Bureau promotes the consumption and sales of honey both in Australia and overseas.

Exports of honey from Australia are prohibited unless under licence issued by the Australian Horticultural Corporation. The Bureau does not exercise any control over imports of honey, imports are small and usually of a selected variety or quality.

5. Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation

The Corporation is financed by a levy on industry and undertakes the following activities:

- (i) promotes the consumption of red meat (products referred to under Part II) in Australia and overseas by publicity and public relations activities; and
- (ii) controls and regulates exports of meat and livestock through the licensing of exporters and the issuing of orders and directions to licensees. These orders and directions cover a variety of matters such as quality, special requirements for particular markets, shipping arrangements and quota schemes in respect of countries which set limits on imports.

The Corporation is empowered to trade but has not done so in recent times. The export of meat and livestock from Australia is conducted by private traders and export prices are determined solely by market forces.

6. Australian Wheat Board (AWB)

The 1989 Wheat Marketing Act removed administered pricing of domestic sales and the AWB's power of compulsory acquisition. Commercial grain traders now have full access to the domestic market and growers have a choice of delivering their wheat to the AWB for inclusion in a pool for cash sale, or selling to others such as merchants and millers.

To assist it to compete in the deregulated domestic market the AWB was given authority to expand commercially, including being involved in such activities as buying wheat and other grains for cash. Provision was also made for the AWB to undertake activities such as trading in wheat grown in other countries, processing, storing, handling and transporting contracts. In 1992 legislative provision was made for the AWB to participate in value adding activities for the purpose of benefitting Australian grain growers.

The 1989 amendments provided for increased competition in the grain storage, handling and transport sector removing the requirement for the AWB to use State Government Authorities for these services. The AWB and other grain handlers are now able to choose the lowest cost, most efficient service providers.

The AWB retains its control over wheat exports. In 1992, the Australian Government decided to continue the AWB's export monopoly subject to review after the GATT Uruguay Round outcome is clearer and as any successful reforms arising from the Round become effective.

Government guarantees of AWB borrowings (as distinct from the price underwriting) are now set at a maximum of 85 per cent of the aggregate estimated net pool return until June 1999. This enables the AWB to borrow against expected sales to provide advanced payments to growers. There has not been a payment under this facility since its introduction in 1989.

7. Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation

The functions of the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation (AWBC) are:

- (i) to promote and control the export of grape products (i.e. wine, brandy and grape spirit) from Australia;
- (ii) to encourage and promote the consumption and sale of grape products both in Australia and overseas;
- (iii) to improve the production of grape products in Australia;
- (iv) to conduct, arrange for, and assist in, research relating to the marketing of grape products; and
- (v) such other functions in connection with grape products as are conferred on the Corporation by the Act or regulations under the Act.

The AWBC promotes the consumption of Australian wine in Australia and overseas. It collects and disseminates market information to export licence holders and levy payers. It controls the export of wine by issuing licences to exporters and compliance certificates for each shipment. It also inspects wines intended for export to ensure quality standards are met and that the wines meet importing country requirements. It also manages a "Label Integrity Programme".

8. Australian Wool Corporation

Under the Australian Wool Realisation Commission Act 1991, from 1 July 1991 the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (AWRC) became the legal successor to the former Australian Wool Corporation taking over the A\$2.7 billion borrowings and responsibility for the management and sale of the stockpile acquired under the RPS. The functions of the AWRC include:

- (i) to devise and implement a plan for the management and disposal of the wool stockpile;
- (ii) to devise and implement a plan for the management and payment of the debt so that the maximum outstanding debt at the end of each year is at or below specified targets and the debt is totally repaid by June 1998; and
- (iii) manage the wool stores and other AWRC assets and dispose of those assets as required to meet the debt repayment programme.

In selling wool from the stockpile the AWRC is required to take market conditions into account and to avoid, where possible, selling significant quantities of wool in a weak market.

As at 31 December 1992, the AWRC has reduced the stockpile to 3.97 million bales and the debt had been reduced to A\$2.3 billion. Once the debt has been repaid and the stockpile and other assets sold, the Commission will cease operation.

The new Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) was established under the Australian Wool Corporation Act 1991. Its functions are to:

- (i) facilitate and encourage improvements in the efficiency of wool marketing, monitor and help to enforce standards of wool quality, and develop new opportunities for wool;

- (ii) provide funds to the International Wool Secretariat and account for these funds to wool growers by monitoring and analysing the performance of the Secretariat; and
- (iii) promote wool in Australia and overseas.

The AWC may buy and sell wool but only for use in technical development projects and market feasibility studies. It has not yet done so after eighteen months of operations.

Apart from the disposal of the stockpile by the AWRC, trade in wool is carried out by private enterprise.

9. The Queensland Sugar Corporation

On 1 July 1989, the import embargo was lifted and replaced with a tariff of A\$115 per tonne on both raw and refined sugar, phasing down to A\$76 per tonne on 1 July 1991 and to A\$55 per tonne on 1 July 1992. The tariff rate will be maintained at A\$55 per tonne until 30 June 1997 and the rate to apply in the longer term will be determined following a review commencing in 1995/96.

Export controls were also lifted from 1 July 1989, as there is no longer any need to guarantee domestic supply and Australia currently has no international obligations to control exports of sugar.

The Queensland Sugar Corporation is responsible for the distribution and marketing of Queensland raw sugar in Australia and New Zealand. CSR Limited is the Corporation's sole agent for the export marketing of Queensland raw sugar for all destinations other than New Zealand. The production and marketing of refined sugar in Australia is on a commercial basis. New South Wales, which produces about 5 per cent of Australian sugar, refines and markets its sugar on a commercial basis.

As approximately 80 per cent of production is exported, the Australian sugar industry has sought to secure market outlets and some price stability through the negotiation of long-term bilateral contracts with countries. Other export sales are made on the basis of world free market prices.

IV. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Statistical information on Australia's imports, exports and production of the products covered by this notification is contained in the following tables.

IV. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in A\$ million)

			Imports				Exports				
Commodity	Unit	Year	By State Trading Enterprises		Other		By State Trading Enterprises		Other		Production
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) (a)	million tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	neg. neg. neg.	0.2 0.3 0.4	11.1 12.0 8.2	2,474 1,710 1,528	- - -	- - -	14.2 15.1 10.7
Butter	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	1.0 1.1 1.9	2.5 2.4 3.9	1.3 4.9 4.9	4.2 9.4 10.5	27.4 24.6 16.5	63.5 47.3 34.7	78.1 67.3 63.7
Anhydrous milk fat (commercial butter equivalent)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2.1 2.6 1.0	5.0 5.8 1.9	19.7 23.6 36.7	41.0 40.8 67.1	26.1 35.4 38.0
Skim milk powder (b)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	0.3 0.2 0.5	0.7 0.4 1.2	13.9 3.3 15.8	31.9 5.9 30.3	88.0 122.4 105.5	199.1 219.4 202.7	135.0 146.6 148.6
Whole milk powder	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	2.0 2.5 3.7	4.8 6.1 2.8	neg. 0.1 1.2	neg. 0.2 2.9	42.7 44.5 53.7	120.2 111.8 132.0	56.5 59.7 69.4
Cheese	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	20.7 22.5 25.1	86.7 98.0 101.8	20.2 24.9 30.1	63.7 82.1 96.6	44.5 37.9 38.3	181.7 124.6 123.1	175.3 179.4 197.4

Honey	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	neg. neg. neg.	0.2 0.3 0.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 11 9	16.4 15.5 14.8	21 21 21
Sugar (raw value)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.2 13.7 11.5	5.9 7.3 5.2	2,850 2,613 2,276	1,052 881 681	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,797 3,545 3,100
Beef and veal (product weight) (c)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	1.9 2.6 2.6	8.0 11.3 11.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	671.9 732.9 789.9	2,345 2,529 2,749	1,677 1,760 1,791
Mutton (product weight) (c)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	0.3 0.4 0.2	0.7 0.3 0.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	119.4 181.5 180.8	197 261 278	333 376 392
Lamb (product weight) (c)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	neg. - -	0.2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38.0 42.0 37.6	105 124 104	295 287 274
Wool (d) (greasy equivalent)	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	9.5 9.2 10.8	49.4 38.3 37.2	17.0 56.4 94.3	317.0 305.4 330.7	- - -	734 659 834	3,435 2,582 3,498	1,102 1,066 875
Dried vine fruit	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 10	7 8 14	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 56 37	27 45 76	65 88 104

Wine	million litres	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	10.5	52.7 46.8 45.6	-	-	-	38.1 54.2 78.6	121 180 243	383 346 397
Brandy (litres of alcohol)	thousand litres	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	1,041 718 798	22.1 20.4 21.7	-	-	-	146 76 104	3.1 3.2 3.0	1,062 1,333 1,067
Grape spirit (litres of alcohol)	thousand litres	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	7 23 18	0.1 1.2 1.3	-	-	-	20 87 330	0.1 0.5 1.2	6,990 6,710 6,344
Apples	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 26 33	19 22 34	319 289 316
Pears	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 26 37	28 26 40	164 160 167
Citrus	thousand tonnes	1989/90 1990/91 1991/92	-	-	-	12 4 8	10 5 8	-	-	-	36 56 79	27 45 67	610 567 592

Note: (a) production of wheat only
(b) exports include buttermilk powder and mixtures
(c) production in cacao weight
(d) assumes that all sales by AWC (for 1989/90 and 1990/91) and AWRC (for 1991/92) are to export market.
neg. less than 0.05

V. REASONS WHY NO FOREIGN TRADE HAS TAKEN PLACE (IF THIS IS THE CASE
IN PRODUCTS AFFECTED)

To date the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, the Australian Horticultural Corporation (and its predecessor, the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation), the Australian Dried Fruits Board (and its predecessor, the Australian Dried Fruits Corporation) and the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation have not engaged in trade. In addition, no predecessor of the Australian Honey Bureau has acted as an export agent or otherwise traded since 1970.