

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## STATE TRADING

### Notification Pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

#### AUSTRALIA

##### I. Enumeration of State-trading enterprises

This paper describes instrumentalities which should be notified in accordance with Article XVII of the GATT. The instrumentalities are:

- (a) Australian Wheat Board
- (b) Australian Dairy Corporation
- (c) Australian Egg Board
- (d) Australian Honey Board
- (e) The (Queensland) Sugar Board
- (f) The Australian Meat and Live stock Corporation
- (g) Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

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

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

###### (a) Australian Wheat Board

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

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

With the commencement of the first of the post-war Wheat Industry Stabilization Plans in 1948 the Board was reconstituted under the Australian Government Wheat Industry Stabilization Act of 1948 (complementary Federal/State legislation was required). It was continued in existence under subsequent plans, the current Australian Government enabling legislation being the Wheat Industry Stabilization Act, 1974.

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

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

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

(b) Australian Dairy Corporation

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

The Board's original functions were entirely regulatory. It was empowered to regulate the handling, marketing and storage of dairy produce as prescribed for export, the timing, terms and quantities of export shipments and the conditions of export sales. These powers were exercised by the prohibition of exports of butter and cheese except in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board.

Since the Board was established there have been a number of modifications in its functions. In 1935 it was empowered to advise the Minister on action to improve the quality of dairy produce, transport questions and the expansion and development of new and existing markets.

The Dairy Produce Export Control Act was amended in 1954 to make the Board the sole exporter of butter and cheese to the United Kingdom. The Board as a trading authority did not physically handle the goods. It purchased butter and cheese destined for the United Kingdom from exporters who undertook to export, handle and sell through appointed agents in London. With the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) in February 1973 and the consequent effective exclusion of Australia from that market, this function of the Board became inoperative.

In 1965, in the interests of efficiency and economy, the levy on production of butter and cheese for research and sales promotion and the levy on exports of butter and cheese, which provided the Australian Dairy Produce Board with funds for overseas market development, were combined into one levy to cover all the Board's requirements. Responsibility for administering the research programme was transferred from the Australian Dairy Produce Board to a separate statutory body, the Dairying Research Committee. In 1972, a separate research levy was instituted to cover both market milk and milk for manufacture. The Australian Dairy Produce Board continued to administer both domestic sales promotion and the overseas market development programme.

In an endeavour to strengthen the capability of the Board to accord more closely with the circumstances of 1975 and beyond, the Government reconstituted the Board under the Dairy Produce Act 1924-1975 as the Australian Dairy Corporation which commenced operations on 1 July 1975.

The existing powers of the Australian Dairy Produce Board were assumed by the Corporation with additions in three main areas where it was considered that a change would benefit the industry and improve the Corporation's operations. Firstly, the Corporation's regulatory functions were strengthened by providing it with specific power, after consultation with appropriate industry bodies, to determine the quantity of dairy produce to be exported to a particular country or countries in the course of a season. Secondly, the Corporation can be granted monopoly trading power for specific export markets by regulation after consultation with the industry. Thirdly, the Corporation's borrowing powers were extended.

(c) Australian Egg Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The Australian Honey Board

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

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

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

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

(e) The (Queensland) Sugar Board

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

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

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

(f) The Australian Meat and Live stock Corporation

The Australian Meat and Live stock Corporation was set up in December 1977. The Corporation retained the bulk of the functions and powers of its predecessor, the Australian Meat Board, which had been established in 1936.

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

(g) Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

The Australian Apple and Pear Corporation (AAPC) was established in 1973 and commenced operations in 1974.

Membership of the Corporation comprises a government representative, four apple and pear grower representatives and three specialist members versed in one or more of the following fields - marketing, processing, finance, science or industrial matters and an independent Chairman.

The Corporation is charged with promoting and controlling the export of apples and pears from Australia, promoting trade and commerce of apples and pears on the domestic market, and improving production and consumption of apples and pears in the Australian Territories.

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

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

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

(a) Australian Wheat Board

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

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

Because Australia is a large exporter and a low cost producer, it is only in the most unusual circumstances that imports are made, and then they are comparatively small. There have been no imports of wheat since 1957-58. The Board is given no specific powers with respect to imported wheat. There are no restrictions on wheat imports, subject to quarantine and duty requirements being met.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation is a statutory authority, which derives its powers and functions, under provisions set out in the Dairy Produce Act 1924, (as amended), the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act 1958 (as amended), the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Levy Act 1977 and the Dairy Industry Stabilization Act 1977. Legislation was passed by the Parliament in June 1975 to reconstitute the Australian Dairy Produce Board (ADPB) as the Australian Dairy Corporation which commenced operations on 1 July 1977.

Under the Dairy Produce Act the Corporation is responsible for controlling the export of dairy produce as prescribed. Until 30 June 1977 these products were butter, anhydrous milkfat, dry butterfat, ghee, cheese, skim milk, casein and caseinates. As from 1 July 1977 wholemilk powder has been brought under the regulatory control of the Corporation. The Corporation's regulatory functions do not extend to processed products such as sweetened condensed milk, evaporated milk etc.

Legislation was passed by the Parliament in June 1977 to implement Stage I of the new domestic marketing arrangements for the Australian dairy industry. Stage II of the new marketing arrangements, embodying a system of selective underwriting, came into operation on 1 July 1978.

The Corporation has no authority to import dairy products or to regulate imports of dairy products.



Only persons licensed by the Australian Minister for Primary Industry, on the recommendation of the Australian Dairy Corporation can export prescribed dairy products. In practice licences are issued to traders who have been appointed agents by factories producing prescribed dairy produce. However, unlicensed private traders may export through one of these agents.

As part of its regulatory functions the Corporation regulates the handling and storage of all dairy products as prescribed for export; the timing, terms and conditions (including minimum prices) of export shipments as well as conditions of sale. Export sales made on a trader-to-trader basis are subject to the conditions and restrictions made by the Corporation under the Dairy Produce Export Control Regulations. Control is achieved through export permits issued by the Corporation to licensed exporters.

The Corporation has the power to purchase dairy produce and sell to other markets but this is not an exclusive right. The Corporation's power to purchase does not permit it to acquire produce compulsorily, but it can arrange sales on such terms as it thinks fit for produce under its control, e.g. sales to Government agencies.

The Corporation has specific power, after consultation with appropriate industry bodies, to determine the quantity of dairy produce which will be exported to a particular country or countries in the course of a season. The Corporation can also be granted monopoly trading powers to specific markets by regulation but this can only be achieved after prior consultation and approval of the representative industry bodies. The purpose of this is to ensure that adequate supplies are available for domestic consumption and to allow the Corporation to meet specific overseas obligations, particularly by way of long-term supply arrangements.

Export prices are determined on a normal competitive commercial basis, but for most markets the Corporation periodically determines minimum export prices below which traders may not export.

The Corporation with the support of the Australian dairy industry, has signed an agreement with Iran for the long-term supply of Australian dairy products mainly for recombining purposes. A similar arrangement exists with Peru. No other contracts involving delivery over a long term have been arranged by the Corporation. However, some contracts negotiated have required shipment over a period of twelve months, such as sales of skim milk powder to Mexico and to Japan for its School Lunch Programme.

(c) Australian Egg Board

The Australian Egg Board deals with exports only. The State Egg Boards are the only other bodies licensed to export, although private traders can export quantities through the State Boards. However, if all the State Boards elect to export through the Australian Egg Board to specified destinations, the Australian Board then becomes the sole exporting authority to those destinations. If any State Board elects to export on its own behalf to those destinations in competition with the Australian Board, the latter may fix minimum prices below which sales may not be made.

The determination of the quantities to be exported is a matter for each State Board having regard to the surplus of production over domestic requirements. If there is a seasonal surplus of eggs in Australia, in the interests of the orderly marketing of this surplus the Australian Egg Board is empowered to regulate the timing of shipments for overseas markets.

Export prices are determined on a normal competitive commercial basis. As no eggs for commercial purposes are imported into Australia, the question of retail prices for imported eggs does not arise. Domestic prices are fixed by the respective State Boards.

The Australian Egg Board has not entered into long-term contracts for some years but it is empowered to do so.

(d) The Australian Honey Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The (Queensland) Sugar Board

Under the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations the export of sugar from Australia is prohibited except with the consent of the Minister for Primary Industry. This ensures retention of sufficient sugar for domestic requirements and facilitates compliance with Australia's international sugar trading undertakings. The Sugar Board, as the representative of the Queensland Government (which acquires all raw sugar produced) is the sole exporter of raw sugar from Australia.

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

Raw sugar in excess of domestic requirements is exported by The Sugar Board through the agency of C.S.R. Limited.

Private trade in the export of sugar is limited to a few thousand tons of refined sugar exported under permit to Papua New Guinea, Australian Territories and nearby Pacific Islands. Traders obtain their requirements from The Sugar Board's agents and there is no competition between private traders and the State trading enterprise.

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

(f) The Australian Meat and Live stock Corporation

The Australian Meat and Live stock Corporation operates under the Australian Meat and Live stock Corporation Act 1977.

The Corporation is responsible for the control of the export of beef and veal, mutton and lamb, goat meat and livestock. Its main functions are:-

- To improve the production of meat and livestock in Australia.
- To promote the sale of meat and livestock both in Australia and overseas.
- To encourage, assist, promote and control the export of meat and livestock from Australia.

The main powers of the Corporation are:

- To regulate exports through licensing of exporters and by issuing directions to licensed exporters of meat and/or livestock.

- To exercise quality control as needed to protect Australia's international trading image, including -
  - (a) Rights of entry and inspection for consistency of product or animal against contract specifications.
  - (b) Rights to take samples for purposes of analysis.
  - (c) Determining methods by which disputes relating to product standards arising between overseas buyers and Australian suppliers should be settled.
  
- To negotiate shipping freight rates, to issue directions to exporters concerning maximum freight rates and approved carriers and to set conditions of contract for the carriage and handling of meat and livestock exports to destinations specified by the Corporation.

The Meat and Live stock Corporation may engage in export trade of meat and/or livestock provided that its action is in accordance with policy which has been advised to the Minister for Primary Industry.

Since its inception in late 1977 the Corporation has not exercised its export trading powers. The Corporation's predecessor, the Australian Meat Board exercised its trading powers on few occasions:

- in 1967 and 1968 it sold lamb to U.S. Defence Forces
- in 1971 it supplied beef and mutton to the USSR
- in 1975 and 1976 it supplied beef to the USSR.

(g) Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

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

- to promote the export from Australia of apples and pears;
- to control the export from Australia of apples and pears.

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

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

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

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

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

The Corporation to date has not used the power to trade and therefore information on quantities available for trading, export prices and long-term contracts is not applicable.

IV. Statistical information

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

Australian Apple and Pear Corporation

As previously stated under Section III, the Corporation so far has not used its power to trade. Therefore statistical information is not applicable.

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

Exports have taken place in all of the products in question in accordance with the powers of the instrumentalities covered by this notification, except for apples and pears. The Australian Apple and Pear Corporation has permitted private exporters or groups of exporters to service the export sector of the apple and pear industry.

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

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

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

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

VI. Additional Information

None.

STATE TRADING

(Years ended 30 June)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports						(Values in \$ million)
			By Trading Organisation			Other			By Trading Organisation			Other			
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
Wheat and Flour	M. tonnes (wheat equivalent)	1969/70	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	359.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.5
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	-	-	453.0	-	-	-	-	-	7.9
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	-	-	431.1	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
		1972/73	-	-	-	-	-	-	285.2	-	-	-	-	-	6.6
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	537.3	-	-	-	-	-	12.0
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1083.4	-	-	-	-	-	11.4
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	961.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.0
1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	-	869.9	-	-	-	-	-	11.8		
Butter	'000 tonnes	1972/73	-	-	-	-	-	41.6	32.3	19.3	15.7	-	-	-	184.9
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	-	85.3	20.3	12.5	10.1	-	-	-	175.5
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	7.1	10.6	12.4	-	-	-	161.3
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	30.1	22.3	22.3	20.0	-	-	-	147.6
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.9	21.6	25.1	-	-	-	118.2
Anhydrous milk fat	'000 tonnes	1972/73	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	3.6	11.2	8.0	-	-	-	-
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	3.3	11.8	8.3	-	-	-	-
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	7.4	7.1	-	-	-	-
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	9.9	4.7	3.8	-	-	-	-
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.0	-	-	-	-
Cheese	'000 tonnes	1972/73	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	9.4	15.0	12.3	-	-	-	93.4
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	11.2	8.5	17.7	-	-	-	95.5
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	13.8	17.9	20.9	-	-	-	98.8
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	9.7	15.2	12.5	18.2	-	-	-	112.6
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	18.5	25.5	32.2	-	-	-	103.6

Anhydrous milk fat production included in butter production figures.



(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$A Million)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports						Production	
			By Trading Organisation			Other			By Trading Organisation			Other				Re-exports
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
Raw Sugar	'000 tonnes	1971/72	-	-	-	-	-	2143	249.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2853,000
	Raw value	1972/73	-	-	-	-	-	2154	264.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	2877,000
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	-	1831	249.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	2981,000
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	2137	745.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	2927,000
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	2114	632.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	2989,000
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	2619	677.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3405,000
Laab	Tonnes	1966/67	-	-	-	-	-	775	0.7	-	-	15,054	8.0	-	-	240,894
	Product	1967/68	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	1.2	-	-	9,223	5.5	-	-	245,564
	Weight	1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,099	15.5	-	18	-	269,328
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,891	20.3	-	33	-	202,171
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,432	46.3	-	1	-	242,625
Beef	Tonnes	1969/70	-	-	-	-	-	11,045	6.7	-	-	316,858	265.4	2	-	1,010,418
	Product	1970/71	-	-	-	-	-	28,758	17.9	-	-	310,003	285.0	31	-	1,047,281
	Weight	1971/72	-	-	-	-	-	11,364	7.4	-	-	390,147	381.5	15	-	1,167,889
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	10,129	7.6	-	-	406,578	315.1	270	-	1,546,967
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	25,018	15.8	-	-	542,815	472.8	221	-	1,340,415
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	12,086	8.8	-	-	662,163	608.5	678	-	1,934,041
Mutton	Tonnes	1969/70	-	-	-	-	-	3,679	1.1	-	-	81,779	49.8	-	-	441,472
	Product	1970/71	-	-	-	-	-	30,662	8.9	-	-	100,249	43.3	18	-	470,458
	Weight	1971/72	-	-	-	-	-	10,360	3.1	-	-	190,577	86.2	-	-	596,372
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,406	48.8	-	378	-	257,822
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,000	81.2	-	8	-	325,549
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,153	121.4	-	94	-	308,064
Honey	'000 tonnes	1965/66	-	-	-	-	-	13	0.008	-	-	7,363	1.6	-	-	18,138
		1966/67	-	-	-	-	-	21	0.014	-	-	5,919	1.5	-	-	15,948
		1967/68	-	-	-	-	-	20	0.013	-	-	4,601	1.2	-	-	19,939
		1968/69	-	-	-	-	-	36	0.021	-	49.	5,396	1.4	-	-	13,191
		1969/70	-	-	-	-	-	82	0.036	-	22.	6,644	1.8	-	-	22,259
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	-	40	0.027	-	-	10,013	3.1	-	-	19,126
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	-	49	0.038	-	-	8,834	3.6	-	-	20,240
		1972/73	-	-	-	-	-	53	0.045	-	-	7,965	4.7	-	-	18,083
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	-	40	0.050	-	-	4,692	3.5	-	-	21,189
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	-	38	0.048	-	-	9,616	5.8	-	-	20,636
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	-	61	0.073	-	-	11,457	6.3	-	-	21,413
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	-	66	0.091	-	-	6,572	4.6	-	-	14,929

(Value in \$A million)

(Cover ended 30 June)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports				Exports				Re-exports	Production Qty
			By Trading Organisation		Other		By Trading Organisation		Other			
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
Skim milk powder	1000 tonnes	1972/73	-	-	-	-	26.9	9.9	21.4	8.3	-	128.6
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	26.1	12.2	68.2	27.2	-	151.2
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	44.8	27.8	22.3	15.7	-	157.7
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	62.4	27.5	32.6	16.6	-	146.6
		1976/77	-	-	-	-	68.7	19.6	41.7	16.5	-	96.1
Eggs in shell	million dozen	1965/66	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.1	-	-	-	132.7
		1966/67	-	-	-	-	4.5	1.2	-	-	-	145.6
		1967/68	-	-	-	-	5.8	1.4	-	-	-	161.6
		1968/69	-	-	-	-	6.0	1.4	-	-	-	165.4
		1969/70	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	-	-	-	182.9
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	-	-	-	202.2
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	6.0	1.5	-	-	-	200.1
		1972/73	-	-	-	-	5.6	1.5	-	-	-	198.8
		1973/74	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.9	-	-	-	192.4
		1974/75	-	-	-	-	2.3	1.0	-	-	-	199.5
		1975/76	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.0	-	-	-	188.8
1976/77	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.7	-	-	-	180.2		
Egg pulp	1000 tonnes	1962/63	-	-	-	-	8.4	3.8	-	-	-	13.5
		1963/64	-	-	-	-	4.2	2.2	-	-	-	11.5
		1964/65	-	-	-	-	7.6	3.8	-	-	-	18.3
		1965/66	-	-	-	-	6.5	3.3	-	-	-	15.0
		1966/67	-	-	-	-	8.1	3.2	-	-	-	17.3
		1967/68	-	-	-	-	11.4	4.1	-	-	-	22.5
		1968/69	-	-	-	-	12.6	4.2	-	-	-	22.8
		1969/70	-	-	-	-	17.2	6.2	-	-	-	29.5
		1970/71	-	-	-	-	19.3	7.1	-	-	-	35.9
		1971/72	-	-	-	-	16.1	6.3	-	-	-	37.5
		1972/73	-	-	-	-	23.2	9.6	-	-	-	26.0
1973/74	-	-	-	-	12.7	5.5	-	-	-	24.5		
1974/75	-	-	-	-	11.4	7.2	-	-	-	31.0		
1975/76	-	-	-	-	15.6	9.4	-	-	-	26.4		
1976/77	-	-	-	-	12.5	9.2	-	-	-	22.6		