

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON

TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE TRADING

Notification pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

AUSTRALIA

The following notification for 1988, dated 7 February 1989, has been received from the Australian Permanent Mission.

AUSTRALIA'S 1988 NOTIFICATION OF STATE-TRADING
ENTERPRISES UNDER ARTICLE XVII: 4(a)

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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:

1. Australian Horticultural Corporation - apples and pears, apple products and pear products (excluding canned and dried pears).
2. Australian Canned Fruits Corporation - canned peaches, pears and apricots.
3. Australian Dairy Corporation - any product made from or containing milk or a constituent part of milk.
4. Australian Dried Fruits Corporation - sultanas, raisins, and currants.
5. Australian Honey Board - honey.
6. Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation - beef and veal, mutton and lamb, goat meat, buffalo meat and live cattle, sheep, goats and buffaloes.
7. Australian Wheat Board - wheat.
8. Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation - wine, brandy and grape spirit.
9. Australian Wool Corporation - wool.
10. The Sugar Board - sugar.

*Note: Eggs ceased to be subject to state trading arrangements on 1 January 1985.

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 principle objective is to assist Australian horticultural industries to achieve their full potential in overseas markets.

The Corporation has export control powers and the power to conduct trading in its own right, but their use will be authorised only if Government is satisfied such controls are in an industry's best interests.

Participation by horticultural industries in the Corporation is voluntary. The apple and pear, and citrus industries have already joined. (The AHC has subsumed the activities of the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation).

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

2. Australian Canned Fruits Corporation

The Australian Canned Fruits Corporation was established under a Commonwealth Act (Canned Fruits Marketing Act 1979) and commenced operations on 1 January 1980. It succeeded the Australian Canned Fruit Board.

The Corporation is to be abolished in 1989.

The Corporation was established to administer a marketing and equalisation scheme for the canned deciduous fruits industry. This is not a subsidising arrangement. The principal objective of the marketing arrangements is to provide a more stable marketing environment while the Australian industry makes the adjustments necessary to respond to the longer term prospects for its products. The marketing and equalisation scheme is to cease on 31 December 1988.

3. Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation (ADC) was established under a Commonwealth Act (the Dairy Produce Act 1975 which amended the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924) and commenced operations on 1 July 1975. It replaced the Australian Dairy Produce Board. Further revisions of and enhancements to the ADC's powers and functions were implemented through the Dairy Produce Act 1986.

The ADC's role is to improve the marketability and consumption of Australian dairy produce, both in Australia and in overseas countries to control exports from Australia, to provide loans assistance to 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 Australian dairy industry that is viable at an acceptable level of industry assistance. This involves a progressive reduction in domestic price support to a level no higher than the price level at which New Zealand dairy products could be sold in Australia on a fair trade basis. While the industry continues to be protected against unfair import competition it does not impose quantitative restrictions and has no import control powers.

4. Australian Dried Fruits Corporation

The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, established under a 1978 Commonwealth Act of the same name, commenced operation on 1 January 1979. It replaced the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board.

The main objectives of the Corporation 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 fruit. It administers a price equalisation scheme for dried vine fruit (which does not involve subsidy) and some aspects of a price underwriting scheme for dried sultanas.

5. Australian Honey Board

The Australian Honey Board was established under the Honey Industry Act in 1962, at the request of the industry, to regulate and control Australian exports of honey and to conduct promotion activities and sales on behalf of the industry in Australia and overseas. The Board does not exercise any control over honey imports.

6. Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation

The Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation was established in 1977 and replaced the Australian Meat Board. Its role is to protect, develop and promote Australian export trade in meat and livestock and to encourage the consumption of meat in Australia. In this role the Corporation is empowered to control and regulate exports of meat and livestock by private traders. While the Corporation is empowered to trade it has not yet done so which means that export is conducted by private traders and prices are determined entirely by market forces. None of the Corporation's funds are used to subsidise market returns.

7. Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Government constituted the Australian Wheat Board (AWB) under the war-time 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 war-time conditions. Following a referendum of growers in 1948 which voted in favour of continuing a wheat industry stabilisation plan the AWB was re-constituted under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation 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 stabilisation and marketing arrangements. Since its re-constitution the AWB has administered a succession of stabilisation and marketing plans, each of five years duration.

The current plan, which was established under the Wheat Marketing Act 1984, is due to expire on 30 June 1989. The AWB is constituted as the sole marketing authority although in practice sales can be made in a number of ways through intermediaries.

New legislation is being prepared to apply from July 1989. The objective of the new plan is to enhance the competitiveness of the industry and the AWB through improving efficiency and containing costs.

8. 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 role 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.

9. Australian Wool Corporation

The Australian Wool Corporation was incorporated on 1 January 1973 under a Commonwealth Act and assumed the function and responsibilities of two bodies, the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission.

The main functions of the Corporation are to operate a Reserve Price Scheme for wool offered for sale at auction, to promote the sale of wool both domestically and overseas to conduct research and development. Except for the stockpile activities of the Board, trade in wool is predominantly by private enterprise.

10. The Sugar Board

The Sugar Board was established in 1923 under the Queensland Sugar Acquisition Act but its Australia-wide operations have been described under successive agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The agreement also provided for the establishment of a maximum price for manufacturers grade bulk refined sugar on the Australian market.

The bulk of sugar exports from Australia is in the form of raw sugar and the Board represents the Queensland Government as the sole exporter. There is some private trade in refined sugar.

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

Under present arrangements returns to growers from domestic and export sales are pooled and this gives growers a uniform return on their cane. This does not constitute a subsidy.

The operations of the Sugar Board provide a stabilising influence on growers' and millers' returns as well as conferring the benefits of a stable price on Australian consumers and industry users. They would also facilitate the regulation of exports in conformity with any international obligations the Australian Government might undertake in relation to multilateral commodity agreements and bilateral long term supply agreements.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

1. Australian Horticultural Corporation

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

- to encourage, facilitate and co-ordinate the export of horticultural products

- to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Australia's horticultural industries
- to promote the consumption and sale, both in Australia and overseas, of Australian horticultural products
- to negotiate and co-ordinate transport and insurance arrangements

In respect of apple and pear 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 Canned Fruits Corporation

The Corporation is empowered until 31 December 1988.

- . to acquire and sell the production of canned peaches, pears and apricots of participating states (New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia) and manage and control all matters connected with, or arising out of its handling, storage, protection, transfer, shipment or sale (including prices and terms and conditions of sale) and
- . promote the sale and consumption of canned fruits whether in Australia or overseas and to do such things as it thinks fit in order to improve the methods of production, storage, transport and marketing.

Production guidelines are established before the start of each season by the Corporation from an industry sales budget covering *Equalisation Pool and Non-Pool markets. Each *marketer is given an entitlement for sales to the Equalisation Pool Markets. Over quota fruit may only be sold in the Equalisation Pool Markets when all *canner entitlements have been sold.

Domestic and export sales are made through marketers nominated by canners and approved by the Corporation. On the domestic market, these marketers compete against private traders who can freely import (no pricing or quantity controls exist over imports) canned fruit. Export prices are determined by market forces.

The Corporation is assisted in the performance of its functions by the Australian Canned Fruits Industry Advisory Committee. The above powers administered by the Australian Canned Fruits Corporation cease as at 31 December 1988 and no other body will take over these powers.

*See glossary for terms.

3. 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 -

- a) to improve the marketability of Australian dairy produce;
- b) to promote the consumption of Australian dairy produce, both in Australia and in foreign countries;
- c) to assist in the marketing of Australian dairy produce for export and for trade and commerce among the States;
- d) to control the export from Australia of dairy produce (Export is prohibited except by the ADC or by a person who holds an export licence. Licencees are required to observe directions given to them by the ADC);
- e) to control the marketing of dairy produce that has been exported from Australia (at present this function particularly applies to the marketing of dairy products to the quota markets of the US and the EC);
- f) to advise the Minister on matters relating to the marketing of dairy produce, including matters related to the export from Australia of dairy produce;
- g) to provide assistance by way of loans to manufacturers of dairy produce in Australia; and
- h) 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 stock-holding 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 Conference (ADIC) is regarded by the Government as the industry organisation 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 dairy marketing arrangements which came into operation on 1 July 1986 determine floor price levels on the domestic market by providing market support payments to dairy produce manufactured in and exported from Australia. The market support payments represent no more than 30 percent of the estimated average export price (EAEP) of the relevant product. The EAEP is determined by the ADC prior to the commencement of a season based on a range of assumptions, including exchange rates and all available relevant data.

Market support payments are financed by a levy on all milk fat produced, this levy being subject to a maximum of 45 cents per kilogram milk fat produced. Market support payments are likely to be reduced should exports or export prices increase.

- . In addition to market support, exported dairy produce is also eligible for a supplementary market support payment, which is funded by a product levy on butter and cheese. These product levies are to be phased out by 1 July 1989.
- . Market support and supplementary market support 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 re-sale 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 is to be gradually reduced to a level at which dairy products from New Zealand could be sold in Australia on a fair basis.
- . The ADC may buy dairy produce for the purpose of export and 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 Conference. The second is that Conference 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.

Similar to the arrangements operating prior to 1 July 1986, the Corporation has the power to make loans to manufacturers in respect of stocks of dairy produce at commercial rates. Such loans allow farmers to be paid for their milk soon after it is delivered. This function of the ADC reflects the difficulty that manufacturers experience in obtaining adequate commercial finance in respect of their perishable product.

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 provides technical and management expertise along with dairy produce raw material to joint venture operating companies, 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, nor are there presently any quantitative export restrictions imposed by it.

4. Australian Dried Fruits Corporation

The Corporation is responsible for the regulation, 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 Minister for Primary Industries and Energy or the Minister's delegate and the terms and conditions as determined by the Corporation have been fulfilled.

The main functions of the Corporation are:

- . to control the export, sale and distribution after export of Australian dried vine fruit;
- . to promote the sale and consumption outside Australia of Australian dried vine fruit;
- . administration of the statutory equalisation scheme for dried vine fruit; and
- . administration of some aspects of the statutory underwriting scheme for dried sultanas

Returns on each variety of dried vine fruit are equalised between the domestic and export markets by the imposition of a Government levy on domestic sales and distributing the proceeds over all sales i.e. returns from domestic and export markets are pooled and the producers receive an equalised overall return.

The underwriting arrangement is based on the Government guaranteeing minimum returns per tonne from production in each of the 1986 to 1990 seasons. 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.

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 dried vine fruit and the sale and distribution of Australian dried vine fruit after export, including recommendations in respect of:
 - i) the terms and conditions of the export of dried vine fruit;
 - ii) the persons who may be permitted to engage in the export of dried vine fruit;
 - iii) the packaging and labelling of dried vine fruit for export; and
 - iv) the quality, standards and grading for export of any kind of dried vine fruit;
 - . engage, or make other arrangements with, persons, organisations or companies to perform work, or act as agent for the Corporation, whether in Australia or overseas; and
 - . with the approval, in writing, of the Minister and subject to such conditions (if any) as are specified in the instrument of approval, buy and sell and otherwise engage in trade in dried fruit and do all things necessary or convenient for engaging in that trade. (This power has never been used.)
5. Australian Honey Board

The Board is responsible for the regulation and control of exports of honey and the promotion of consumption and sales of honey both in Australia and overseas.

Exports of honey from Australia are prohibited unless under licence, issued by the Minister for Primary Industries and Energy upon the recommendation of the Board, and accompanied by an export permit issued by the Board. Applicants for an export licence are required to meet criteria and conditions laid down by the Board.

The Australian Honey Board maintains a system of minimum export prices for various grades of bulk honey and licensed exporters must not sell at below these levels.

In major export markets the Board has appointed agents and all exporters are required to trade through one or more of these agents when exporting bulk honey. Agents have been appointed for the United Kingdom/Europe (excluding the Federal Republic of Germany), the Federal Republic of Germany/Europe (excluding the UK) and North America.

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, imports are small and usually of a selected variety or quality.

6. Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation

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

- . promotes the consumption of red meat (products referred to under Part 1) in Australia and overseas by publicity and public relations activities
- . 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 yet done so. The export of meat and livestock from Australia is conducted by private traders and export prices are determined solely by market forces.

7. Australian Wheat Board

- . The Australian Wheat Board (AWB) is constituted as the sole authority for the marketing of wheat both domestically and on export markets. All wheat produced in Australia (excepting wheat retained on farms, or which is the subject of a permit issued by the AWB, or is inferior wheat) must be delivered to the AWB.

On the domestic market permits can be issued for the direct sale of stockfeed wheat from growers outside of the AWB's pooling and pricing arrangements. Also sales of any type of wheat can be negotiated directly under a AWB grower-to-buyer authorisation within the pooling arrangements, with any savings on handling and transport costs being shared by the participants.

The AWB has specific but not sole powers to import wheat. As a large exporter of wheat, Australia has rarely needed to import; apart from small quantities for research purposes, there have been no imports of wheat since 1957/8.

The export of wheat is not permitted without the consent of the AWB and the Minister for Primary Industries and Energy. The AWB administers these controls. About 70 per cent of total export sales are made directly between the AWB and end users. The remaining 30 per cent of sales are negotiated through traders, with the AWB selling wheat to the traders, who act as principals, usually on an fob basis. For markets which purchase wheat by tender, the AWB may make an offer either directly or through traders.

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 domestic needs and maintaining adequate end-of-season pipeline stock, is available for export.

Export prices received by the AWB are determined by prevailing world market conditions. The domestic price of wheat for human consumption purposes sold by the AWB is determined quarterly at the average of forward quoted export prices for the current and preceeding quarter plus a margin to cover the AWB's additional costs in servicing the domestic market. Stockfeed and industrial wheat are priced commercially by the AWB on an export parity basis.

Supply agreements with overseas customers of up to five years duration have been entered into by the AWB under which there have been commitments as to quantities to be sold/purchased within certain periods. However, these arrangements have also allowed for the negotiations of the terms and conditions of individual contracts.

8. Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation

The functions of the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation are:

- . to promote and control the export of grape products (ie. wine, brandy and grape spirit) from Australia
- . to encourage and promote the consumption and sale of grape products both in Australia and overseas
- . to improve the production of grape products in Australia
- . to conduct, arrange for and assist in, research relating to the marketing of grape products
- . such other functions in connection with grape products as are conferred on the Corporation by the Act or regulations. These functions do not include exporting or trade functions other than those already stipulated

The Corporation's powers in relation to exports are:

- a) to control the export of grape products from Australia by determining the persons, other than the Corporation, who shall be permitted to export grape products and the conditions under which such exports will be permitted;
- b) at the request of a person engaging, or proposing to engage, in the export of a grape product, to co-ordinate activities relating to the promotion of the export of the grape product;
- c) where a grape product proposed to be exported from Australia to a foreign country meets the requirements of that country for importation into that country, issue certificates that the product meets those requirements;

- d) to the extent required to promote the export of grape products from Australia, or the sale of grape products overseas, by persons other than the Corporation, to buy, sell or otherwise engage in trade in grape products and do all things necessary or convenient for engaging in that trade;

9. Australian Wool Corporation

The Corporation undertakes the following activities:

- . Operates a reserve price scheme for wool offered for sale at auction. The purpose of the scheme is to provide greater price stability and predictability in Australian currency terms for Australian wool. This is achieved by setting a floor price for various wool types at the beginning of a season and buying any wool for which bidding failed to reach the floor. Wool bought by the Corporation is held in stock and resold when market conditions improve.
- . Maintains a market support fund into which is paid a tax imposed on the value of shorn wool sold. Monies in the fund are primarily used to purchase wool.
- . Promotes wool in Australia and, through the International Wool Secretariat, promotes wool overseas. The Secretariat is funded by the major wool export nations with the express purpose of increasing the demand for wool worldwide.
- . Initiates research and development aimed to raise efficiency and reduce costs in wool production, marketing and manufacturing for the Australian wool growing industry.
- . Implements and finances recommendations on wool research and development drawn up by the Wool Research and Development Council.
- . Participates in wool processing industry through equity investment in a joint venture wool scouring plant. A holding company has been formed by the Corporation for the express purpose of holding investments in commercial activities, thereby ensuring an arms-length relationship between the Corporation and its commercial activities.

- . Manages, controls wool stores acquired for the purpose of storing wool.

Trade in wool is predominantly by private enterprise except for the stockpile activities of the Corporation. The great bulk of wool stockpiled is subsequently resold within Australia for domestic processing or export; however a percentage is sold overseas from wool stores held overseas by the Corporation.

10. The 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 Industries and Energy or an authorised officer. This ensures retention of sufficient sugar for domestic requirements and has facilitated Australian compliance with international obligations, multilateral and bilateral. The Sugar Board, as the representative of the Queensland Government, is the sole exporter of raw sugar from Australia.
- . The bulk of Australian exports is in the form of raw sugar which is exported by the Sugar Board through the agency of CSR Limited. A few thousand tonnes per annum of refined sugar is exported to Papua New Guinea, Australian Territories and nearby Pacific Islands. With the exception of minor quantities of refined and/or DC Raw sugar authorised to be exported by Millaquin Sugar Company Pty Ltd, private trade is limited to exporter customers of CSR who obtain their requirements from CSR and there is no competition between private traders and the Sugar Board.

The Australian sugar industry has sought to secure market outlets and some price stability through the negotiation of long-term bilateral contracts with countries such as China and the current agreements with Malaysia and Singapore. Other export sales are made on the basis of world free market price.

In May 1988 the Government announced its intention to replace the sugar import embargo with ad valorem tariffs of 25 per cent on refined sugar and 35 per cent on raw sugar (phasing to 15 per cent by 1 July 1992) and to terminate its involvement in administered pricing arrangements for domestic sugar sales. Both measures are to be effective following expiry of the current Sugar Agreement on 30 June 1989.

IV. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

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

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

To date the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, the Australian Apple and Pear Corporation (and its successor, the Australian Horticultural Corporation), the Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation have not engaged in trade. In addition, the Australian Honey Board has not acted as an export agent for Australian producers since 1970. Involvement by these commodity corporations/boards has not been considered necessary because commercial traders have been able to respond, as required, to market demands.

VI. GLOSSARY

Equalisation Pool - consists of returns from sales on the domestic market and certain export markets (currently Japan and Scandinavia) which are equalised before distribution to earners.

Non Pool Markets - all other markets not included in the equalisation pool eg Canada, UK.

Marketer - a person who has entered into an agreement with the Corporation providing for that person to act as the agent of the Corporation for the purpose of marketing canned deciduous fruit.

Canner Entitlements - an entitlement to sell product on equalisation pool markets i.e. Australia, Japan, Scandinavia.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$A million)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports												
			By Trading Organisations (a)			Other			By Trading Organisations (a)			Other									
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value							
Wheat and Flour	Mill Tonnes (wheat equivalent)	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	16.2	2982.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	2186.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	1737.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butter (canned and other)	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	14.6	15.5	20.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.2	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anhydrous Milk Fat (b)	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	4.2	19.4	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	30.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skim Milk Powder	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	0.6	0.8	32.0	32.6	68.0	77.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1986/87	-	-	1.7	2.3	-	-	81.7	92.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1987/88	-	-	1.5	2.5	-	-	69.1	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole Milk Powder	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	39.9	60.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1986/87	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	59.9	121.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1987/88	-	-	1.0	1.7	-	-	45.2	98.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Calculated at the Export Pool Return for the respective product

(a) AWB, ADC and ADI

(b) Includes butteroil, butter, butter concentrate and ghee

NA: Not separately available. Included, if any, in butter imports

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Australian Dairy Corporation

ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$A millions)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports					
			By Trading Organisations		Other		By Trading Organisations		Other		Re-exports		Production	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Cheese	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	20.3	71.7	16.1	36.3	49.9	128.7	-	-	170.3	
		1986/87	-	-	18.7	74.0	18.9	61.2	43.2	103.1	-	-	177.5	
		1987/88	-	-	19.3	77.5	22.8	50.1	41.0	136.7	-	-	176.3	
Honey	tonnes	1985/86	-	-	87	0.326	-	-	14571	16.7	-	-	26871	
		1986/87	-	-	99	0.350	-	-	11874	16.6	-	-	18276*	
		1987/88	-	-	223	0.569	-	-	11785	16.3	-	-	20000*	
Raw Sugar	'000 tonnes raw value	1985/86	-	-	-	-	2740	613	-	-	-	-	3378	
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	2466	632	-	-	-	-	3371	
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	2771	682	-	-	-	-	3439	

* Estimate - statistics up to 1985/86 are based on the operations of beekeepers with 40 or more hives and from 1986/87 on the operations of beekeepers with 320 or more hives

ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$A millions)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports					
			By Trading Organisations			Other			By Trading Organisations			Other		
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Beef and Veal	Tonnes Product Weight	1985/86	-	-	1879	6.1	-	-	476874	1316.8	69	1388000		
		1986/87	-	-	2355	6.5	-	-	563490	1748.2	2	1508000		
		1987/88	-	-	1404	4.0	-	-	605701	1882.4	1326	1570000		
Mutton	Tonnes Product Weight	1985/86	-	-	1476	1.148	-	-	89786	123.9	-	254000		
		1986/87	-	-	1159	1.238	-	-	107800	165.3	15	286000		
		1987/88	-	-	1715	2.282	-	-	108349	177.6	72	289000		
Lamb	Tonnes Product Weight	1985/86	-	-	0.011	0.014	-	-	46826	85.5	-	311200		
		1986/87	-	-	0.015	0.056	-	-	55184	122.1	-	297000		
		1987/88	-	-	0.017	0.072	-	-	51272	120.4	45	294000		

ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$A million)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports								
			By Trading Organisations			Other			By Trading Organisations			Other			Re-exports Production		
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty
Canned Deciduous Fruit (peaches, pears)	'000 basic cartons	1985/86 1986/87 1987/88	- - -	- - -	48 45 109	0.042 0.737 1.529	3100 3461 3500	NA NA NA	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5350 5332 5879	
Wool (Greasy Equiv.)	Million kg	1985/86 1986/87 1987/88	- - -	- - -	12.2 60.8 NA	50.3 30.6 30.6	43.7 125.8 5.4	96.8 904.4 34.5	675.3 - 919.6	2843.2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Production Shorn 830 887 919	

ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Value in \$A million)

(Years ended 30 June)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports			Exports						
			By Trading Organisations		Other	By Trading Organisations		Other	Re-exports Production			
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Qty		
Dried Vine Fruit	Tonnes Product	1985/86	-	-	2454	3343	-	-	51338	71.3	-	76961
		1986/87	-	-	4084	5784	-	-	57972	97.8	-	100921
(currants, sultanas and raisins)	Weight	1987/88	-	-	4749p	6689p	-	-	42549	78.9p	-	69572
Wine	'000 Litres	1985/86	-	-	12794	53.1	-	-	10830	20.5	100	336377
		1986/87	-	-	7588	41.1	-	-	21150	44.5	159	309188
		1987/88	-	-	7667p	41.6	-	-	39082p	97.1p	149p	354396p
Brandy	'000 Litres of alcohol	1985/86	-	-	839	6.1	-	-	60	1.4	8	1255
		1986/87	-	-	649	5.8	-	-	40	0.4	25	1453
		1987/88	-	-	641p	6.7p	-	-	46p	0.4p	17p	939p
Grape Spirit	'000 Litres of alcohol	1985/86	-	-	15	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.01	2	8258
		1986/87	-	-	4	0.0	-	-	3.0	0.04	0.4	6646
		1987/88	-	-	21	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.02	0.4p	5717p

p = Preliminary

Source: Import and Export Data: Australian Bureau of Statistics
Production Data: Australian Dried Fruits Corporation

ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)

(Value in \$A million)

Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports						Exports					
			By Trading Organisations		Other		By Trading Organisations		Other		Re-exports		National Production	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Apples	Tonnes	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29708	17.7	-	352000
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29000	22.0	-	362000
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34000	27.0	-	324000
Pears	Tonnes	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35091	28.5	-	139000
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36000	35.0	-	151000
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39000	34.0	-	150000