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TARIFFS AND TRADE

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STATE TRADING

Notification pursuant to Article XVII:4(a)

AUSTRALIA

The following notification for 1990, dated 31 January 1990, has been received from the Australian Permanent Mission.

AUSTRALIA'S 1990 NOTIFICATION OF STATE-TRADING
ENTERPRISES UNDER ARTICLE XVII:4(a)

	<u>Page</u>
I. Enumeration of State-Trading Enterprises	3
II. Reason and Purpose for Introducing and Maintaining State-Trading	3
III. Description of the Functions of the State-Trading Enterprises	7
IV. Statistical Information	15
V. Reasons why no Foreign Trade has taken place (if this is the case in products affected)	16
VI. Annexure - Activities of State Trading Organizations (Commodity trading statistics, tables a-f)	17-22

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 - nursery products, apples, pears and citrus (excluding canned and dried pears).
- (ii) Australian Dairy Corporation - any product made from or containing milk or a constituent part of milk.
- (iii) Australian Dried Fruits Corporation - sultanas, raisins and currants.
- (iv) Australian Honey Board - honey.
- (v) Australian Meat and Livestock 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.
- (ix) The Sugar Board - sugar.

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

** Canned peaches, pears and apricots ceased to be subject to state trading arrangements on 31 December 1988.

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.

The Corporation has export control powers and the power to conduct trading in its own right, but their use will be authorized 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, citrus and nursery 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 also assists in the development of Australia's horticultural industries.

2. 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 rôle 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. The industry continues to be protected against unfair import competition and imposes quantitative restrictions.

3. 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 the export; and to encourage the consumption outside Australia of Australian dried fruit. It administers a price equalization scheme for dried vine fruit (which does not involve subsidy) and some aspects of a price underwriting scheme for dried sultanas.

4. Australian Honey Board

The Australian Honey Board was established under the Honey Marketing Act of 1988 and replaced the previous Board established in 1962 at the request of the industry. Its rôle is to regulate and control Australian exports of honey and to conduct promotion activities on behalf of the industry in Australia and overseas. The Board does not exercise any control over honey imports.

5. Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation

The Australian Meat and Livestock 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 livestock and to encourage the consumption of meat in Australia. In this rôle 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 done so in recent times 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.

6. 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 stabilization and marketing plans, each of five years duration.

New wheat marketing arrangements were enacted on 1 July 1989 (Wheat Marketing Act 1988) deregulating the domestic wheat market but maintaining the AWB's single seller status for wheat exports.

The basis for these changes was to implement measures which promoted efficiency and achieved the cost savings in the marketing, grain storage, handling and transport sectors.

The changes were made following an Industries Assistance Commission inquiry into wheat marketing and a Royal Commission into Grain Storage, Handling and Transport.

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 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.

9. 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 five year 1984 Commonwealth/Queensland Sugar Agreement also provided for the establishment of a maximum price for manufacturers' grade bulk refined sugar on the Australian market. This Agreement expired on 30 June 1989 and was not renewed.

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 of raw sugar produced in Queensland.

The Board is responsible for arranging for the acquisition and storage of Queensland raw sugar by the Queensland Government, negotiating arrangements for shipment of raw sugar and overseeing the marketing of raw sugar exports and distribution of proceeds from the sale of raw sugar. Since 1 July 1989, refining and marketing of sugar in Australia has been conducted on a commercial basis. In addition, sugar produced in NSW is now marketed on a commercial basis.

Under present arrangements returns to growers from domestic and export sales are pooled, giving growers a uniform return on their cane. This does

not constitute a subsidy.

The operations of the Sugar Board provide a stabilizing influence on growers' and millers' returns. They also facilitate supply management in relation to any 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 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 per cent of the estimated average export price (EAEP) of the relevant produce. 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 kilogramme 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 were phased out on 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.

3. 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 equalization 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 equalized 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 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 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, organizations 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.)

4. 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, and accompanied by an export permit both 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.

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.

5. 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 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

The new wheat marketing arrangements which were enacted on 1 July 1989 amended the powers of the Australian Wheat Board (AWB).

The new arrangements mean that in relation to the domestic market, the administered pricing of domestic sales has been removed as has 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 or for cash sale, or selling it to others such as merchants and millers.

The AWB retains its control over wheat exports. Clearly, there are advantages for Australia in maintaining single seller status in a highly competitive world market in which the AWB is a significant, but by no means major player in terms of overall sales volume.

To assist it to compete in the deregulated domestic market the AWB has been given authority to expand commercially, including being involved in such activities as buying wheat and other grains for cash. Provision has also been made for the AWB to undertake activities such as trading in wheat of other country origin, processing, storing, handling and transport.

The industry also now takes greater responsibility for its risk management. Under the previous minimum pricing arrangements a guaranteed minimum price (GMP) was set each year based on a proportion of past and expected market returns. The averaging arrangements were designed to enable growers to receive early payments and to provide growers with support in low price years. Notwithstanding this, only one payment was made under the scheme and that was in respect of the 1986/87 crop.

Under the new arrangements the GMP has been replaced by a simple Government borrowing guarantee to enable the AWB to borrow funds against expected sales and therefore provide early payments to growers. The level of the guarantee will be reduced over five years from 90 per cent to 80 per cent of estimated net pool returns, within which time the guarantee arrangements will be reviewed.

Other important changes implemented under the new wheat arrangements provide for increased competition in the grain storage, handling and

transport sector. These changes free the AWB from requirements to use State Government authorities in the storage, handling and transport of grain. The AWB and other grain handlers are now able to choose the lowest cost, most efficient service providers.

7. Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation

The functions of the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation are:

- to promote and control the export of grape products (i.e. 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;
- (e) to engage, or make arrangements with, persons, organizations or companies to perform work, or act as agent for the Corporation whether in Australia or overseas;

- (f) to charge such fees as are fair and proper to enable the Corporation to meet costs incurred by the Corporation in administering licensing arrangements relating to the export of grape products (including costs in relation to the grant or renewal of licences) and in ensuring that persons who are licensed to export grape products comply with the conditions under which the export of the grape products is permitted;
- (g) to charge for the provision of services, or the performance of work, by, or on behalf of, the Corporation; and
- (h) to waive the payment of fees and charges payable to the Corporation.
- (i) Subject to directions from the Minister, the Corporation shall endeavour to ensure that the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers is consistent with, and designed to give effect to, the provisions of its corporate plan and its annual operational plan.

8. 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 world wide.
- 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.

9. The Sugar Board

On 1 July 1989, the import embargo was lifted and replaced with a tariff of \$A115 per tonne on both raw and refined sugar, phasing down to \$A95 per tonne on 1 July 1991 and to \$A70 per tonne from 1 July 1992. The tariff rates to apply for the longer term will be decided in the context of an Industry Commission inquiry to be held in 1991.

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 Sugar Board is responsible for the distribution and marketing of Queensland raw sugar in Australia and New Zealand. CSR Ltd. is the Board'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 now on a commercial basis. New South Wales, which produces 5% of Australian sugar, no longer sells its sugar to the Sugar Board but refines and markets its sugar on a commercial basis.

As approximately 80% 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 such as China, Malaysia, Korea and the USSK. Other export sales are made on the basis of world free market price.

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.

Via. ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Value in \$A million)

(Years ended 30 June)

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.2	
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	2188	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.8
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	1798	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4
		1988/89	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	2136	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4
Butter (canned) and other	'000	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	14.6	15.5	20.6	-	-	-	-	73.9	
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	17.9	-	-	-	-	77.7	
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.2	36.4	-	-	-	-	66.7	
Anhydrous Milk Fat (b)	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	4.2	19.4	38.8	-	-	-	-	31.1	
		1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	40.3	-	-	-	-	26.2	
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	30.6	-	-	-	-	27.5	
Skim Milk Powder	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	0.6	0.8	32.0	32.6	68.0	77.4	-	-	-	-	-	132.7	
		1986/87	-	-	1.7	2.3	-	-	81.7	92.8	-	-	-	-	-	128.5	
		1987/88	-	-	1.5	2.5	-	-	69.1	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	127.8	
Whole Milk Powder	'000 tonnes	1985/86	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	39.9	60.4	-	-	-	-	-	52.1	
		1986/87	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	59.9	121.1	-	-	-	-	-	65.3	
		1987/88	-	-	1.0	1.7	-	-	45.2	98.4	-	-	-	-	-	63.7	

(a) AMB, ADC and ADI

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

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

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Australian Dairy Corporation

VIIb. ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)		(Value in \$A million)										
Commodity	Unit	Year	Imports			Exports				Other	Re-exports Production	
			By Trading Organisations		Other	By Trading Organisations		Other				
			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 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.

Vic. ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

		(Value in \$A million)											
		Imports						Exports					
Commodity	Unit	Year	By Trading Organisations		Other		By Trading Organisations		Other		Re-exports Production		
			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	-	-

VI. ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

(Years ended 30 June)		(Value in \$A million)											
		Imports					Exports						
Commodity	Unit	Year	By Trading Organisations	Other	Qty	Value	By Trading Organisations	Other	Qty	Value	Re-exports Production	Qty	
Wool (Greasy Equiv.)	Million kg	1985/86	-	-	12.2	50.3	43.7	96.8	675.3	2843.2	-	-	830
		1986/87	-	-	60.8	30.6	125.6	904.4	-	-	-	-	887
		1987/88	-	-	NA	30.6	5.4	34.5	919.6	-	-	-	-

VI. ACTIVITIES OF STATE TRADING ORGANISATIONS

		(Value in \$A million)											
		Imports						Exports					
Commodity	Unit	Year	By Trading Organisations		Other		By Trading Organisations		Other		Re-exports Production		
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
Dried Vine Fruit (currants, sultanas and raisins)	Tonnes	1985/86	-	-	2454	3.3	-	-	51338	71.3	-	76961	
	Product	1986/87	-	-	4084	5.8	-	-	57972	97.8	-	100921	
	Weight	1987/88	-	-	4749	6.7	-	-	43761	80.5	-	69572	
		1988/89	-	-	6046 p	7.2 p	-	-	50593 p	86.4 p	-	NA	
Wine	'000 Litres	1985/86	-	-	12794	53.1	-	-	10830	20.5	100	336377	
		1986/87	-	-	7667	37.6	-	-	21150	44.5	159	309188	
		1987/88	-	-	8146	41.4	-	-	39082	97.1	149	354396	
		1988/89	-	-	9737	45.9	-	-	41046	114.5	NA	NA	
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	-	-	641	6.7	-	-	46	0.4	17	939	
		1988/89	-	-	635	7.2	-	-	52	0.4	NA	NA	
Grape Spirit	'000 Litres of alcohol	1985/86	-	-	15	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.01	2	8528	
		1986/87	-	-	4	-	-	-	3.0	0.04	0.4	6646	
		1987/88	-	-	21	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.02	0.4	5717	
		1988/89	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	

* = less than 0.05
p = Preliminary

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

VIF. 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 exports			Re-exports National Production							
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value				
Apples	Tonnes	1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	29000	-	328000
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	34000	-	304000
		1988/89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6	18500	-	344000
Pears	Tonnes	1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0	36000	-	145000
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.0	39000	-	150000
		1988/89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	21000	-	140000
Citrus	Tonnes	1986/87	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	52000	-	635000
		1987/88	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.0	53000	-	576000
		1988/89	-	-	-	-	14100	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0	30000	-	545000