



55/82

## THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AUSTRALIA

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This information note appears on the occasion of the official visit to Australia, 25 February - 1 March 1982, of Mr. Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission of the European Communities. This is the first official visit to Australia paid by a Commission President.

## THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AUSTRALIA

### THE HUMAN AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Australia, with a total land area of 7.7 million sq km, is almost as large as the United States (9.3 million sq km) and far exceeds the European Community (1.65 million sq km) in size. Australia is a federal parliamentary democracy within the Commonwealth with each of the six states of the federation possessing its own government with a governor and a bicameral legislature (1). Its political system, socio-economic structure and cultural traditions place Australia, notwithstanding its geographic isolation, firmly in the same system as Western Europe, from which its population and values so largely derive.

The Australian economy, which until the 1950's was heavily dependent on agriculture, has diversified rapidly. Today, manufacturing, mining and the service sector are the most important sectors of the economy, representing 20 per cent, 4 per cent and 59.8 per cent respectively of GDP. In 1980 agricultural exports comprised only 30 per cent of total exports (cf. 80 per cent around 1950), with 6.5 per cent of the total labour force employed on the land, and represented approximately 5 per cent of GDP. Wheat is the main agricultural export, followed by meat, sugar, dairy products and fruit.

The relative decline in the proportion of agricultural exports has been above all due to the marked increase in the export of energy (coal), mineral ores and refined metal. Since the early 1960's a significant exporter of minerals and energy, Australia is the world's largest exporter of iron ore, bauxite, alumina, mineral sands and lead, and the second largest exporter of coal, nickel and zinc. The country is self-sufficient in nearly all minerals of economic importance.

Australia also possesses approximately 20 per cent of the Western world's known reserves of uranium and is a net exporter of energy. Already proven sources of energy mean that in this decade Australia will be a significant exporter of electricity (in the form of processed raw materials, especially aluminium), uranium, steaming coal and, to a lesser extent, liquid gas.

Australia is the world's largest exporter of wool, traditionally one of the mainstays of the country's economy; wool now accounts for about 6.5 per cent of total exports.

The manufacturing sector, mainly concentrating on import replacement, produces some 20 per cent of GNP and employs about 20 per cent of the workforce. Principal industries are: iron and steel, metal refining, motor vehicles, electrical equipment, building materials, heavy engineering, oil refining, textiles, food processing and paper and pulp.

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(1) except Queensland which has a unicameral legislature

## RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND AUSTRALIA

Given its close political, cultural and economic links with the United Kingdom, and more recently with the other countries of the European Community, Australia is a natural political and economic partner for the Ten. There is increasing recognition on the European side of the growing importance of this country as a source of raw materials, both unprocessed and processed, and Australia looks to the Community as a significant supplier of technology and investment for its development. The two sides have agreed to broaden the scope of their consultations and collaboration to cover not only trade issues, but also a wide range of matters of common interest such as investment, minerals and energy, development cooperation in the South Pacific and South-East Asia, and marine conservation in the Antarctic.

### Political relations

Australia and the Community have conducted their relations both within the multilateral framework of GATT and OECD and other international bodies, and at a bilateral level.

Australia accredited a diplomatic Mission to the Community in 1960. Until the United Kingdom's accession to the Community in 1973, Australia's main concern was the effect which this accession would have on its trade with Britain which - despite the steady decline in bilateral trade during the post-war period - had benefited from the system of Commonwealth tariff preference.

In the years following Britain's entry into the Community, there was a desire on both sides to reach a closer relationship. There nevertheless existed in Canberra a growing preoccupation with Australia's mounting trade deficit with the Nine and access to the Community market for agricultural exports, and - on the Community side - a concern about the high level of protection of Australian manufacturing industry. The average Australian tariff on manufactured products was then 50 per cent, compared with 9 per cent for the Community.

After the first enlargement of the European Community, a series of exchanges took place between the Commission and the Australian authorities. In September 1974, Sir Christopher Soames, then the Commission Vice-President for external relations, visited Canberra where he proposed regular high-level consultations between the Commission and the Australian authorities, similar to those already held with the United States, Japan and Canada. A first round of such consultations took place at Brussels in July 1976, and a second at Canberra in March 1977. These were followed up in June 1979 with a visit to Canberra by late Vice-President Finn-Olav Gundelach and then full Ministerial Consultations at Canberra in April 1980, between Mr. Wilhelm Haferkamp, Commission Vice-President responsible for external relations and Australian Ministers which Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser termed as a "milestone in the development of Australia's relations with the European Community". It was decided that Ministerial Consultations should be held annually. The second annual series of Ministerial Consultations therefore took place at Brussels on 30 November - 1 December 1981, when Commission Vice-Presidents Wilhelm Haferkamp and Etienne Davignon, and Commissioners Poul Dalsager and Edgard Pisani conferred with Mr. Doug Anthony, Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Mr. Tony Street, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The talks were not restricted to trade matters but included wide ranging discussions on international relations, the North-South dialogue, and relations with developing countries, including aid. Australia and the Community agreed to consult more closely on aid programmes for the South Pacific.

Australian Prime Ministers have twice visited the Commission: Mr. Gough Whitlam in December 1974 and Mr. Malcolm Fraser in June 1977. President Thorn's visit to Australia in February 1982 is the first official visit by a Commission President.

Contacts are also maintained between Australian and European parliamentarians. In March 1981 a delegation from the European Parliament, led by the President, Mme Simone Veil, made a two-week official visit to Australia. The delegation had extensive talks with federal parliamentarians in Canberra and with State parliamentarians in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia.

Delegations from the Australian Parliament have visited the European Parliament regularly since 1975 - most recently in January 1980, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sir Billy Snedden, presented a gavel to the President on behalf of the people of Australia to acknowledge the first directly elected European Parliament.

In April 1981 the Commission's permanent Delegation (2) in Australia started operations in Canberra. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Street, said that the establishment of the Delegation "marked a significant development in EC/Australian relations" and "would provide a welcome additional avenue of communication between Australia and the Community". The head of the Delegation is Mr. Kaj Barlebo-Larsen.

During 1981 significant steps were made in Australia/Community relations. The remaining obstacle to the full implementation of the MTN package was removed by resolving the so-called "beef balance sheet" issue (see Agricultural trade); then a 30-year nuclear safeguards agreement was signed between Euratom and Australia (see Minerals and energy). Despite some continuing difficulties, the Community's relationship with Australia is becoming established on a more solid basis. Continuing dialogue between the two sides should ensure its progress.

#### Trade relations

During the postwar years, the European Community countries have been an important source of Australian imports and a market for exports. In the 1950s and 1960s the bulk of European trade was carried out with the United Kingdom, historically Australia's principal trading partner, but the British share has declined rapidly, more recently owing to the phasing out of the Commonwealth Preference and the inclusion of Britain in the mechanism of the Common Agricultural Policy. In the first half of the 1970s, Australia's exports to the European Community declined from 20 per cent of total exports to 15 per cent, due to the loss of its British market for traditional agricultural exports, but in the second half they remained steady at about 15 per cent. Increased exports of minerals, fuels and basic metals after 1975 compensated for the fall in exports of agricultural products to the Community.

Where Australian imports (see Appendix A) are concerned, the United States has now replaced the European Community as the country's largest supplier of imports. Japan is currently in third position but, if present trends continue, will take over from the Community as Australia's second largest supplier. Over the ten-year period 1970/71 to 1980/81, the Community's share of the Australian imports market has fallen from 35 per cent to 20 per cent, with Japan and, more recently, other Asian countries benefitting from the diversion of trade.

In 1980/81 the main export markets (see Appendix B) for Australian goods were Japan, taking 27 per cent of exports (mainly wool, iron-ores and coal), the European Community with 12 per cent (chiefly metallic ores, wool, non-ferrous metals, coal, agricultural commodities), and the United States with 11 per cent of Australia's exports. Australia's main sources of imports in 1980/81 were, first, the United States, supplying 22 per cent; in second place the European Community with 20 per cent (principally machinery, chemicals, transport equipment); and, third, Japan with 19 per cent.

In 1979/80 Australian exports to the Community (see Appendices D and E) rose by 33 per cent over the previous years, but dropped by 12 per cent in 1980/81, a decline due to a number of factors including the massive appreciation of the Australian dollar against major European currencies, to sluggish economic activity in Europe, and to the impact on Australia's agricultural production of a series of droughts. Australia's imports from the Community rose by only 0.5 per cent in 1980/81 (compared to 8 per cent in the previous year).

### Agricultural trade

The most significant change in the composition of Australia's exports over the last decade has been the decline in the relative importance of agricultural products and the partially compensating expansion of mineral exports. In the course of the 1970's, particularly following the United Kingdom's accession to the Community in 1973, there was a fall in Australian agricultural exports. Between 1972-73 and 1980-81 exports of beef, sheepmeat, cereals, sugar and fresh fruit - constituting the greater part of Australia's agricultural trade with the Ten - fell by 82 %.

Over this period Community purchases of beef fell from 110 kt to 13 kt, of sheepmeat from 30 kt to 6 kt, of cereals and flour from 694 kt to 27 kt, of sugar from 415 kt to zero and of fresh and canned fruit from 226 kt to 75 kt. The effect on Australian exporters of this contraction in European demand has been largely offset by the development of new markets in Asia and the Middle East.

Special safeguard measures were applied by the Ten between 1974 and 1977 to reduce drastically beef imports from third countries, including Australia. The drop in imports of sugar from Australia was partly caused by the Ten's commitment to accept sugar from the African, Caribbean and Pacific States associated with the Community through the Lomé Convention.

As a result of Vice-President Gundelach's visit to Canberra in 1979, agreement on a number of outstanding issues was reached within the framework of the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTNs). Australian beef, buffalo meat and cheese were given henceforth improved access to the market of the Ten by way of Community concessions for imports of those products. The Community opened an annual tariff quota of 5,000 tonnes for high quality cuts of Australian beef and 2,250 tonnes of frozen buffalo meat. Its concession regarding cheese, also negotiated under the MTNs, gives Australia an annual quota of 2,500 tonnes of cheddar cheese and 500 tonnes of processing cheese. This concession has enabled Australia to resume a traditional trade with the Community. For its part Australia granted the Community concessions on a number of industrial and agricultural products, including cheese.

In September 1980 agreement was also reached by the two parties on an arrangement for annual self-limitation by Australia of sheepmeat exports to the Community, fixed at 17,500 tonnes as of 1 January 1981.

Differences over sugar exports remain unresolved, however. While Australia has by and large accepted the fact of limited access to the Community market, it is particularly concerned at what it regards as threats to its position in third markets to which Community (beet) sugar may be exported. In the meantime the Community has made drastic changes in its sugar regime through stocking and the financing of exports by the European sugar producers themselves rather than by the Community. At the same time the Community has withheld 2 m. tonnes from the world market in an effort to stabilize prices. The Council of Ministers has also agreed that the Commission should seek to negotiate Community entry to an improved International Sugar Agreement. The Community believes that these measures should be of mutual benefit.

Australia has continued to follow attentively the Community's discussions concerning the modification of the Common Agricultural Policy.

### Manufactures

While Australia's manufacturing industry grew fast during the post-war period, it has in recent years declined in relative importance and today accounts directly for roughly one-fifth of total employment, exports and GNP. With the increase in the domestic rate of inflation, competition from Japan and developing Asia, and increased wage levels, many Australian industries have become less competitive. Since the early 1970's the Government's response has been one of protecting Australian industry with high tariffs and quantitative restrictions.

As part of the GATT negotiations concluded between the Community and Australia in 1979, Australian tariffs were reduced in return for improved access to the Community market on a number of Australian agricultural products (see Agricultural trade). The most important Australian concessions to the Community concerned manufactured goods, notably in the chemicals, pharmaceuticals and machinery sectors. However, the European Community considers that its manufacturing exports to Australia in certain key sectors (cars, forklift trucks, shoes, textiles and clothing) now face both severe import restrictions and mounting competition from third-country suppliers (Japan in the case of cars, developing countries for footwear). At the Ministerial Consultations held at Brussels in December 1981, the European Commission expressed its concern to the Australian Government at the diminishing place on the Australian market of Community producers in the above-mentioned sectors, pointing out that high customs duties, quotas and other import barriers, were hitting manufacturing goods at the top of the EEC scale.

### Minerals and energy

The Australian outback is one of the world's major repositories of minerals, with resources of iron, coal, copper, uranium, bauxite/alumina, lead, nickel, zinc and most other minerals far greater than Australia's present population can hope to use in the foreseeable future. It is estimated that the country holds 20 per cent of the world's uranium reserves, enough coal to meet world demand for at least half a century, and iron ore sufficient to meet current steel industry requirements worldwide for many decades. About one quarter of Australian mineral raw materials produced today is processed within the country. With mineral exploration in all the States of Australia progressing at an unprecedented pace, it is certain that the rate of discoveries of minerals,

oil and natural gas will increase, with important implications for the country's economy and international relations. The dramatic increase in the price of crude oil and the uncertainty about future access to energy resources and scarce minerals has placed Australia in a good position to supply increased amounts of aluminium, steaming coal, natural gas, uranium and mineral sands. Simultaneously the Federal and State Governments intend to enhance export conditions through the infrastructural development of mines, the enlargement of port facilities and the improvement of rail transport.

In 1980-81 some 15 per cent (in terms of value) of total Australian mineral and energy exports went to the European Community. Such interdependence is expected to grow as Australia provides access to secure supplies of minerals and energy in return for the Community's technology, manufactures and investment capacity. Australia already exports to the Ten substantial quantities of coal, iron ore and base metals and is keen to increase its uranium and steaming coal exports. In 1980-81 7.6 million tonnes of coal, out of a total of 47.4 million tonnes, were exported to the Community. In 1978 the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) concluded an arrangement with Australia relating to Australian steel exports, subsequently extended. The arrangement, which functions satisfactorily, is one of a series on steel supplies based on traditional trade patterns. In the case of Australia the tonnage ceiling was established by an exchange of letters in 1978, at 450,000 tonnes per annum. This represents an important increase over traditional exports (200,000 tonnes in 1974/75). Taking into account the crisis measures provided for by Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has asked third country suppliers, including Australia, to reduce their exports. The steel arrangements are subject to review.

Australia is expected in the mid 1980's to become the world's largest producer as well as a major exporter of uranium. Production of uranium had been held back in part as a result of ecological and trade-union pressures, but the Government's recent encouragement of feasibility studies to examine large-scale uranium mining and processing in South Australia, notably the Roxby Downs project, is likely to stimulate uranium prospects in Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Uranium exports to the Community (and to other third countries) are subject to the prior conclusion of safeguards arrangements. After two years of negotiation an Agreement between Euratom and Australia was signed on 21 September 1981. This entered into force on 15 January 1982 and is valid for a period of 30 years, providing the Community with an important further diversification of its nuclear supplies.

For Australia the Agreement is, in the words of Mr. Tony Street, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a "significant step in the establishment of a network of bilateral nuclear safeguard arrangements between Australia and its potential customers". The Agreement stipulates that among the conditions for the supply of nuclear material are the prohibition of explosive or military use, the application of safeguards as well as conditions for reprocessing and retransfer to third countries.



### Community investment in Australia

Development in the minerals, oil, gas and manufacturing industries, coupled with the Government's investment policies, makes Australia attractive to investors from the Community. Foreign investment in Australia has traditionally flowed from the United Kingdom, the United States and, of late, from Japan (see Appendix F). In 1980/81 38 per cent of all investment originated in the Community, 16 per cent in Japan and 15 per cent in the United States.

The present Government promotes the participation of foreign capital in Australia's economy. This policy, administered by the Foreign Investment Review Board, has sought to strike a balance between the potential benefits of long-term investments in Australia by foreign ownership and control of national industries and resources. Restrictions to foreign investment apply only to certain "strategic" areas such as banking, broadcasting and television, civil aviation and real estate. In consequence, current foreign participation in mining (other than uranium), agriculture, fishing and forestry stands in general at 50 per cent, and it is notable that for mineral exploration it is not mandatory for foreign interests to seek Australian participation although a significant level of Australian equity is encouraged. However, in January 1982, Mr. John Howard, the Treasurer, stated that in future all foreign purchasers of rural land would have to demonstrate to the Foreign Investment Review Board that their investment would result in net economic benefit to Australia. With respect to mineral processing Mr. Howard said that while it would be inappropriate to specify a rigid domestic equity figure, the Government would in future seek "maximum opportunities for Australian equity". Where uranium is concerned, the general policy is to seek a 75 per cent Australian equity.

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AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS - VALUE AND PERCENTAGES  
(Selected Trading Partners - A\$m - FOB )

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
EEC 9	1399	34.9	1334	32.4	1699	27.9	2389	29.6	2228	27.1	2584	24.8
Japan	629	15.7	739	17.9	1085	17.8	1418	17.5	1610	19.5	2150	20.7
U.S.A.	873	21.8	860	20.9	1348	22.2	1668	20.6	1656	20.1	2162	20.8
ASEAN	97	2.4	107	2.6	195	3.2	245	3.0	317	3.8	431	4.1
New Zealand	112	2.8	130	3.2	168	2.8	184	2.3	251	3.0	320	3.1
Canada	138	3.4	134	3.3	192	3.2	217	2.7	204	2.5	292	2.8
China	41	1.0	50	1.2	72	1.2	81	1.0	69	0.8	103	1.0
Saudi Arabia	20	0.5	20	0.5	53	0.9	171	2.1	236	2.9	282	2.7
Others	699	17.5	747	18.0	1273	20.8	1707	21.2	1670	20.3	2087	20.0
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>4008</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4121</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10411</b>	<b>-</b>

  

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
EEC 9	2814	25.2	3525	25.6	3811	23.5	3845(a)	20.3
Japan	2112	18.9	2426	17.7	2527	15.6	3628	19.1
U.S.A.	2320	20.8	3226	23.4	3576	22.0	4169	22.0
ASEAN	557	5.0	642	4.7	1006	6.2	1268	6.7
New Zealand	360	3.2	425	3.1	547	3.4	636	3.4
Canada	276	2.5	384	2.8	446	2.8	500	2.6
China	113	1.0	142	1.0	200	1.2	270	1.4
Saudi Arabia	355	3.2	360	2.6	626	3.9	1023	5.4
Others	2260	20.2	2622	19.1	3478	21.4	3616	19.1
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>11167</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13752</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16217</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18955</b>	<b>-</b>

(a) 1980-81 figures are for EEC 10

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

DIRECTION OF AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS - VALUES AND PERCENTAGES

(By Selected Trading Partners - A\$m )

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
EEC 9	921	18.8	1263	20.3	1129	16.3	1336	15.3	1431	14.9	1916	16.4
Japan	1360	27.8	1932	31.1	2158	31.2	2456	28.1	3192	33.1	3959	34.0
U.S.A.	615	12.6	759	12.2	750	10.8	832	9.5	968	10.0	1009	8.7
ASEAN	330	6.7	390	6.3	503	7.3	727	8.3	660	6.8	772	6.6
New Zealand	277	5.7	326	5.2	449	6.5	529	6.1	455	4.7	580	5.0
Canada	139	2.8	165	2.7	174	2.5	289	3.3	244	2.5	280	2.4
China	37	0.8	63	1.0	163	2.4	248	2.8	220	2.3	185	1.6
Others	1214	24.8	1316	21.2	1588	23.0	2309	26.5	2488	25.7	2951	25.3
Total Exports	4893	-	6214	-	6914	-	8726	-	9640	-	11652	-

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
EEC 9	1722	14.0	2013	14.1	2673	14.2	2367(a)	12.3
Japan	3896	31.8	4019	28.8	5072	26.9	5224	27.2
U.S.A.	1289	10.5	1790	12.5	2056	10.9	2163	11.3
ASEAN	857	7.0	1091	7.7	1416	7.5	1615	8.4
New Zealand	585	4.8	747	5.3	865	4.6	916	4.8
Canada	280	2.3	274	1.9	339	1.8	434	2.3
China	581	4.7	438	3.1	846	4.5	671	3.5
Others	3060	24.9	3871	26.5	5615	29.6	5810	30.2
Total Exports	12270	-	14243	-	18802	-	19200	-

(a) 1980-81 figures are for EEC 10

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TRADE BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND AUSTRALIA

Unit: A\$m

(Brackets show per cent change over previous period)

(f.o.b.)	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Exports to Australia</u>							
F.R. Germany	574.8	483.4	652.5	763.8	855.8	1052.0	1078.2
U.K.	1057.6	1109.9	1140.2	1219.9	1394.4	1574.6	1663.5
France	119.0	122.6	142.6	182.6	199.5	290.5	314.2
Italy	194.2	165.1	235.3	296.9	281.4	404.8	450.6
Belgium/Lux.	73.8	62.7	85.7	95.1	98.6	110.0	135.6
Netherlands	107.4	109.9	148.9	164.2	179.4	178.1	198.5
Denmark	33.6	29.4	35.2	37.7	45.8	67.6	64.4
Ireland	20.4	17.3	29.1	21.8	28.9	43.2	48.2
<b>EEC 9</b>	2180.8	2100.3(-4)	2469.5(+18)	2782.0(+13)	3083.8(+11)	3720.8(+20)	3953.2(+6)
<u>Imports from Australia</u>							
F.R. Germany	308.7	417.4	533.4	405.6	424.7	471.2	485.0
U.K.	550.3	482.5	644.3	510.1	498.3	737.1	919.5
France	281.0	256.7	415.9	279.7	277.1	331.9	343.2
Italy	182.7	209.8	355.2	309.4	301.2	390.8	402.6
Belgium/Lux.	106.8	119.8	189.5	140.4	137.9	178.2	191.2
Netherlands	48.7	82.1	109.4	162.2	187.8	182.5	240.2
Denmark	8.2	10.5	9.7	7.4	12.7	18.3	17.5
Ireland	6.3	4.3	5.9	3.9	3.4	4.6	8.0
<b>EEC 9</b>	1492.7	1583.1(+6)	2263.3(+43)	1818.7(-20)	1843.1(+1)	2314.6(+26)	2607.2(+13)
<u>Balance</u>							
F.R. Germany	+266.1	+ 66.0	+119.1	+358.2	+431.0	+580.8	+593.2
U.K.	+507.3	+627.4	+495.9	+709.8	+896.1	+837.5	+744.0
France	-162.0	-134.1	-273.3	- 97.1	- 77.6	- 41.4	- 29.0
Italy	+ 11.5	- 44.7	-119.9	- 12.5	- 19.8	+ 14.0	+ 48.0
Belgium/Lux.	- 33.0	- 57.1	-103.8	- 45.3	- 39.3	- 68.2	- 55.6
Netherlands	+ 58.7	+ 27.8	+ 39.5	+ 2.0	- 8.4	- 4.4	- 41.7
Denmark	+ 0.6	+ 18.9	+ 25.5	+ 30.3	+ 33.1	+ 49.3	+ 46.8
Ireland	+ 14.1	+ 13.0	+ 23.2	+ 17.9	+ 25.5	+ 38.5	+ 40.2
<b>EEC Total</b>	+688.1	+517.2(-23)	+206.2(-60)	+963.3(+37)	+1240.7(+25)	+1406.2(+13)	+1346.0(-4)

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

EC EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA (fob)

(A \$ million)

	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u> <sup>(1)</sup>
Fish, crustaceans & molluses	11.4	15.1	18.7	16.1	14.1	12.4
Cheese	8.3	8.3	10.4	11.5	13.3	17.2
Alcoholic bev. incl. wine	29.9	39.3	45.0	57.8	58.5	71.0
Plastics	74.3	91.2	95.9	115.5	138.5	127.3
Rubber manuf.	92.0	49.4	47.2	50.7	57.8	62.8
Textile, yarn & fabric	116.6	129.6	131.0	150.2	148.8	134.2
Machinery	612.9	816.1	901.8	1198.4	1224.3	1359.3
Clothing & Accessories	29.4	33.6	39.3	36.2	31.4	18.6
Footwear	15.6	20.0	22.1	23.3	23.6	16.7
Motor Vehicles	98.1	112.8	122.1	165.6	149.0	95.6
Professional, Scientific & Controlling Instruments	45.0	53.7	62.6	86.4	99.5	122.4
Other	1094.5	1214.7	1317.7	1612.9	1851.8	1809.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2228.0</b>	<b>2583.8</b>	<b>2813.8</b>	<b>3524.6</b>	<b>3810.6</b>	<b>3845.0</b>

(1) EEC 10

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

APPENDIX E

EC IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA (cif)

(A \$ million)

	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>
<u>Agricultural</u>						
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	33.6	41.6	51.0	86.0	71.9	62.6
Barley, unmilled	36.9	98.6	17.4	17.6	10.3	-
Oats	4.3	9.2	6.1	3.0	1.0	0.5
Canned fruit	16.9	21.7	14.8	17.5	20.5	25.4
Fresh apples	6.6	4.5	6.0	6.5	9.0	6.3
Fresh pears	4.0	2.2	2.6	5.0	6.4	7.9
Sultanas	12.4	8.7	13.7	19.6	20.6	36.4
Cheese	16.0	0.7	-	0.5	2.0	8.6
<u>Minerals &amp; Energy</u>						
Iron ore & concentrates	124.9	144.9	104.3	98.2	110.7	109.4
Lead ores & concentrates	3.0	3.8	17.8	16.9	37.3	21.5
Rutile ores & concentrates	22.8	18.7	21.6	18.3	35.8	15.8
Refined & un- refined copper	71.3	72.5	67.1	84.3	101.6	120.8
Refined & un- refined lead	87.0	124.9	132.2	171.0	399.8	223.9
Iron & steel	38.1	65.7	48.9	25.8	55.3	20.2
Coal	126.6	167.3	223.3	236.0	233.5	270.4
<u>Wool, Hides &amp; Skins</u>						
Hides & skins	80.7	154.1	142.9	189.0	222.4	106.8
Greasy wool	271.9	393.0	279.5	378.4	394.1	443.7
Other	474.0	583.6	572.8	639.2	940.8	886.8
TOTAL	1431.0	1915.7	1722.0	2012.8	2673.0	2367.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

APPENDIX F

COUNTRY OF PROPOSER: TOTAL EXPECTED INVESTMENT, BY INDUSTRY SECTOR,  
PROPOSALS APPROVED BETWEEN 1 JULY 1979 AND 30 JUNE 1980 (A \$ MILLION)

	US	EC	JAPAN	AUSTRALIA	OTHER	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	32.3	61.5	0.1	12.6	36.0	142.5
Mining Development	283.9	1541.8	158.8	1153.5	74.1	3212.1
Manufacturing	439.1	361.0	145.7	340.3	430.6	1716.7
Finance & Insurance	14.2	30.8	8.7	0.9	26.9	81.5
Service	66.7	139.5	47.0	18.6	114.1	385.9
Real Estate	3.2	97.4	-	23.4	145.0	269.0
Total	839.4	2231.9	360.3	1549.4	826.8	5807.8

Source: Foreign Investment Review Board

INFLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT (EXCLUDING UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME) IN  
ENTERPRISES BY COUNTRY AND TYPE OF INVESTMENT (A \$ MILLION)

	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 <sup>(1)</sup>	
	A\$m	%	A\$m	%	A\$m	%
EC						
Direct	323		-		569	
Portfolio	76		818		1097	
Total	399	32	818	43	1665	38
USA						
Direct	404		261		356	
Portfolio	150		98		299	
Total	554	45	359	19	655	15
JAPAN						
Direct	59		153		287	
Portfolio	207		156		429	
Total	266	22	309	16	716	16
OTHERS						
Direct	- 165		172		178	
Portfolio	183		237		463	
Total	18	1	409	22	641	15

(1) Does not include A\$ 737 million - still unallocated by country.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

## EUROPE INFORMATION "EXTERNAL RELATIONS"

The following copies of "Europe Information" are still available, and may be obtained from:

Directorate-General for Information  
Documentation Service, Berl. 2/84  
Commission of the European Communities  
Rue de la Loi 200  
B - 1049 Brussels

- 9/78 Turkey and the European Community
- 21/79 Latin America and the European Community
- 24/79 Mexico and the European Community
- 25/79 The GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations
- 26/79 The European Community and the Countries of Eastern Europe
- 30/80 The European Community and Yugoslavia
- 34/80 Portugal and the European Community
- 35/80 The European Community and the EFTA Countries
- 36/80 The European Community and Brazil
- 37/80 List of main EEC agreements with other countries
- 39/80 The European Community and the United States
- 40/80 The Community of Ten in figures
- 41/81 The Generalised System of Preferences and the European Community
- 42/81 The People's Republic of China and the European Community
- 43/81 Spain and the European Community
- 44/81 The European Community's Textiles Trade
- 45/81 The European Community and Bangladesh
- 46/81 The European Community and Sri Lanka
- 47/81 The European Community and Japan
- 48/81 The European Community and Sweden
- 49/81 The European Community and Norway
- 50/81 The European Community and India
- 51/81 ASEAN and the European Community
- 52/81 The European Community and Korea
- 53/81 The European Community and Central America
- 54/81 The European Community and Canada
- 55/82 The European Community and Australia
- 56/82 The European Community and New Zealand