

Direction of Merchandise Exports

2006-07

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, all data relates to merchandise exports only

World

In 2006-07, Australia's merchandise exports increased 10% to \$168 billion, following growth of 20% in 2005-06. Exports have been rising by an average annual rate of 8% over the last five years.

Exports of *Agricultural products* fell 0.2% to \$28.3 billion, while *Minerals and fuels* rose 10% to \$74.1 billion. Exports of *Minerals* rose 23% to \$35.2 billion and *Fuels* remained steady at \$38.9 billion. Exports of *Manufactures* rose 11% to \$44.0 billion and exports of *Other goods* (mainly gold and confidential items) rose 28% to \$21.7 billion.

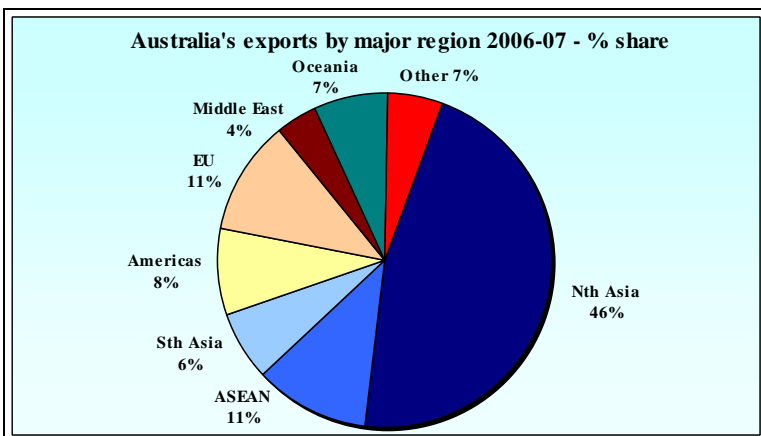
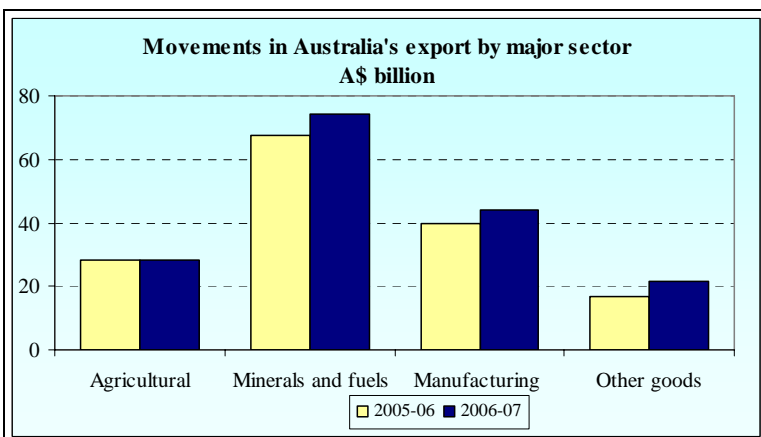
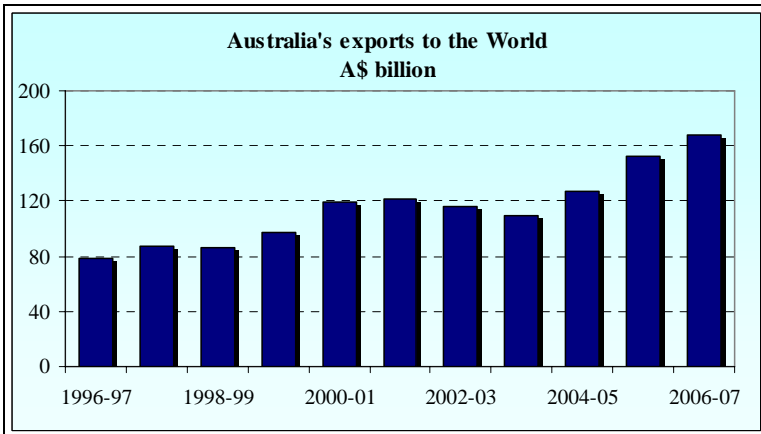
The major commodity movements were:

- *Gold* (\$10.6 billion)
– up \$3.3 billion (+46%)
- *Iron ore* (\$15.5 billion)
– up \$2.6 billion (+21%)
- *Coal* (\$21.9 billion)
– down \$2.4 billion (-10%)
- *Crude petroleum* (\$7.6 billion)
– up \$1.6 billion (+27%)
- *Other ores* (\$4.2 billion)
– up \$1.3 billion (+42%)
- *Aluminium ores (incl. alumina)*
(\$6.3 billion)
– up \$941 million (+18%)

Relative export shares

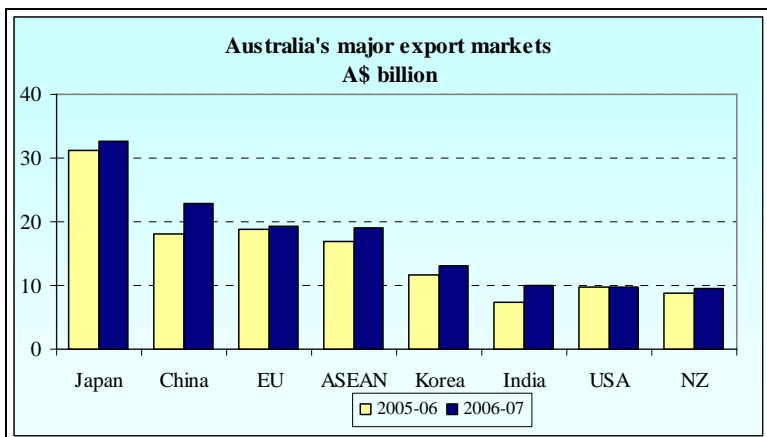
In 2006-07, North Asian partners accounted for 46% of total merchandise exports.

Exports to ASEAN accounted for 11% of total merchandise exports. Exports to European Union accounted for 11%, exports to the Americas 8%, exports to Oceania 7%, exports to South Asia 6% and exports to the Middle East 4%.



Relative export shares, trend

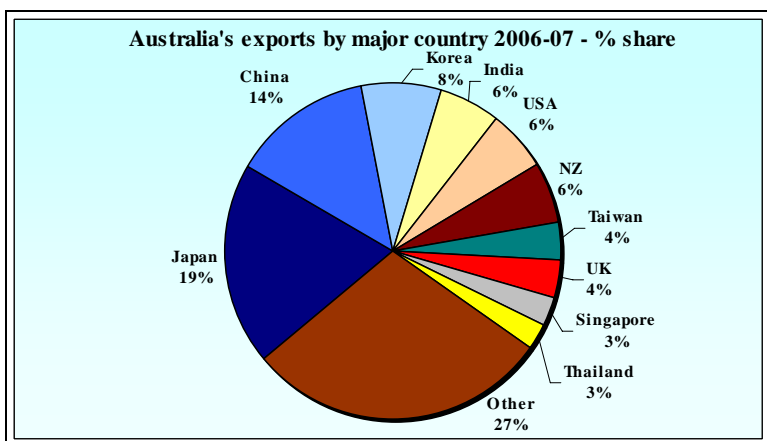
In terms of Australia's major trading partners, exports to Japan accounted for 19% of Australia's merchandise trade in 2006-07 (down from 20% in 2005-06), followed by China with 14% (up 1.7%), the European Union with 11%, ASEAN with 11%, the Republic of Korea with 8%, India with 6% (up 1.2%), the United States with 6% and New Zealand with 6%.



Top ten export markets - by country

In 2006-07, Australia's top ten merchandise country export markets accounted for 71% of total merchandise exports. Our major export markets in were:

- *Japan* (\$32.6 billion)
– up \$1.5 billion (+5%)
- *China* (\$22.8 billion)
– up \$4.7 billion (+26%)
- *Korea* (\$13.1 billion)
– up \$1.3 billion (+11%)
- *India* (\$10.1 billion)
– up \$2.7 billion (+37%)
- *United States* (\$9.8 billion)
– up \$36 million (+0.4%)
- *New Zealand* (\$9.5 billion)
– up \$706 million (+8%)
- *Taiwan* (\$6.2 billion)
– up \$283 million (+5%)
- *United Kingdom* (\$6.2 billion)
– down \$1.6 billion (-21%)
- *Singapore* (\$4.6 billion)
– up \$422 million (+10%)
- *Thailand* (\$4.3 billion)
– up \$30 million (+1%)



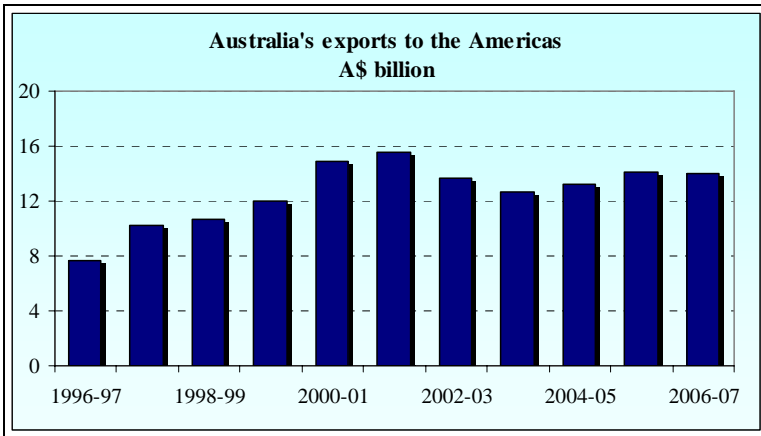
Americas

In 2006-07, exports to the Americas fell 0.2% to \$14.0 billion, after rising 6% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have fallen by an average annual rate of 1%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 0.6%, exports of *Minerals and fuels* fell 22%, *Manufactures* rose 2%, and *Other goods* rose 8%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Passenger motor vehicles* (\$19 million)
– down \$391 million (-95%)
- *Coal* (\$1.0 billion)
– down \$225 million (-20%)
- *Nickel* (\$294 million)
– up \$155 million (+111%)



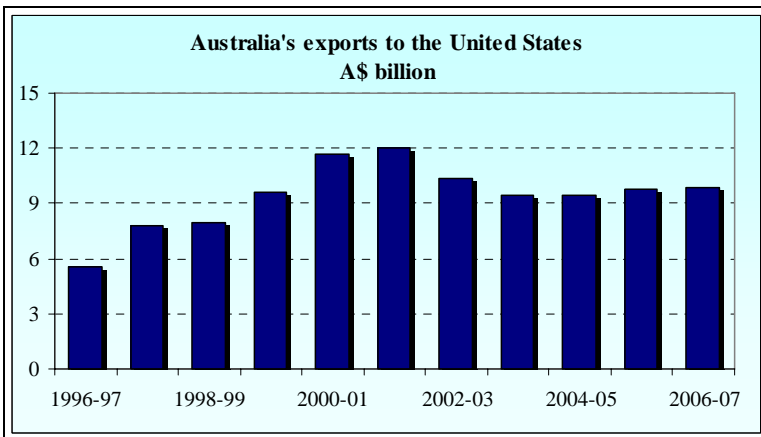
United States

In 2006-07, exports to the United States rose 0.4% to \$9.8 billion, following a rise of 3% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have declined at an average annual rate of 3%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 2%, *Minerals and fuels* fell 43%, *Manufactures* fell 4%, and *Other goods* rose 15%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Passenger motor vehicles* (\$14 million)
– down \$383 million (-97%)
- *Nickel* (\$285 million)
– up \$163 million (+134%)
- *Medical instruments* (\$436 million)
– up \$95 million (+28%)



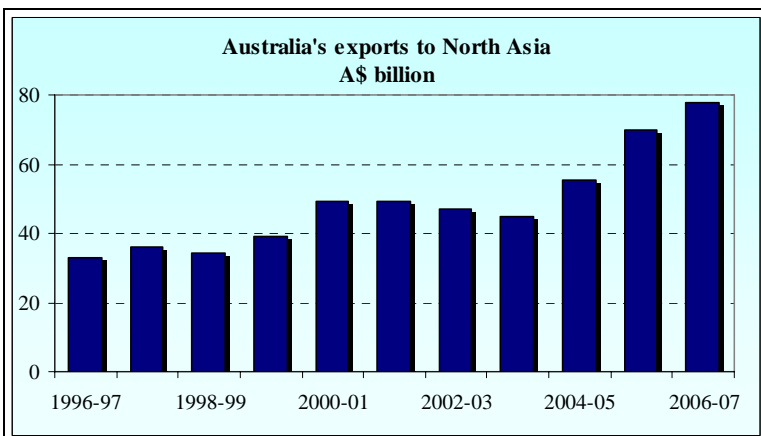
North Asia

Exports to North Asia increased 12% to \$77.9 billion in 2006-07, following a 26% increase in 2005-06. Over the last five years exports have risen 11% per annum on average.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 2%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 8%, *Manufactures* rose 18%, and *Other goods* rose 27%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Iron ore* (\$15.1 billion)
– up \$2.7 billion (+22%)
- *Coal* (\$13.0 billion)
– down \$1.9 billion (-13%)
- *Crude petroleum* (\$3.3 billion)
– up \$697 million (+26%)



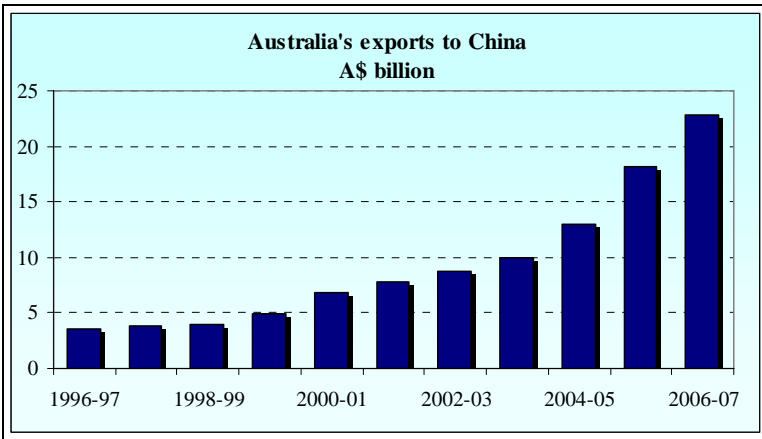
China

In 2006-07, exports to China increased 26% to \$22.8 billion following an increase of 40% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have increased 25% annually on average.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 8%, exports *Minerals and fuels* increased 19%, *Manufactures* rose 21%, and *Other goods* rose 74%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Iron ore* (\$8.4 billion)
– up \$1.5 billion (+23%)
- *Wool* (\$1.7 billion)
– up \$432 million (+33%)
- *Nickel* (\$492 million)
– up \$319 million (+185%)



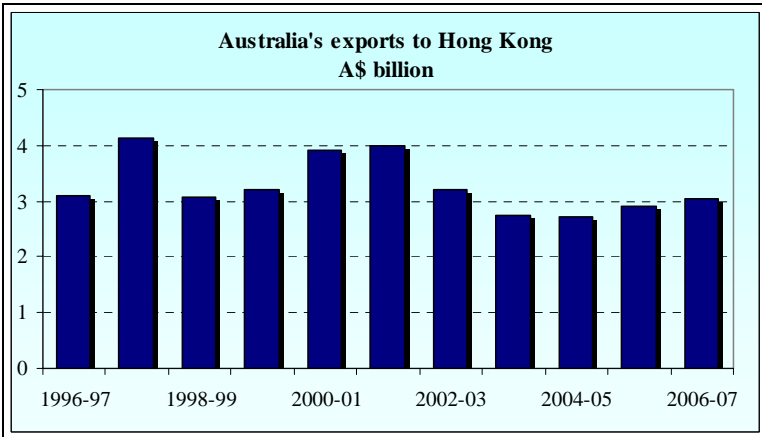
Hong Kong

In 2006-07, exports to Hong Kong increased 5% to \$3.0 billion after rising 7% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have fallen by an average annual rate of 5%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 4%, *Minerals and fuels* increased 46%, *Manufactures* rose 6%, while *Other goods* fell 15%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Zinc* (\$478 million)
– up \$144 million (+43%)
- *Aluminium* (\$182 million)
– down \$65 million (-27%)
- *Crude petroleum* (\$61 million)
– up from zero



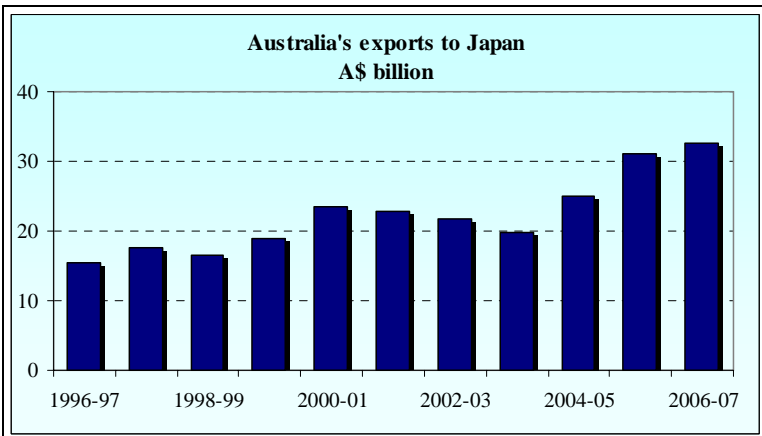
Japan

In 2006-07, exports to Japan increased 5% to \$32.6 billion after a rise of 25% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 9%.

Exports of *Agriculture* fell 5%, *Minerals and fuels* fell 0.9%, *Manufactures* rose 25%, and *Other goods* rose 25%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Coal* (\$9.1 billion)
– down \$954 million (-9%)
- *Iron ore* (\$4.4 billion)
– up \$637 million (+17%)
- *Aluminium* (\$2.1 billion)
– up \$586 million (+38%)



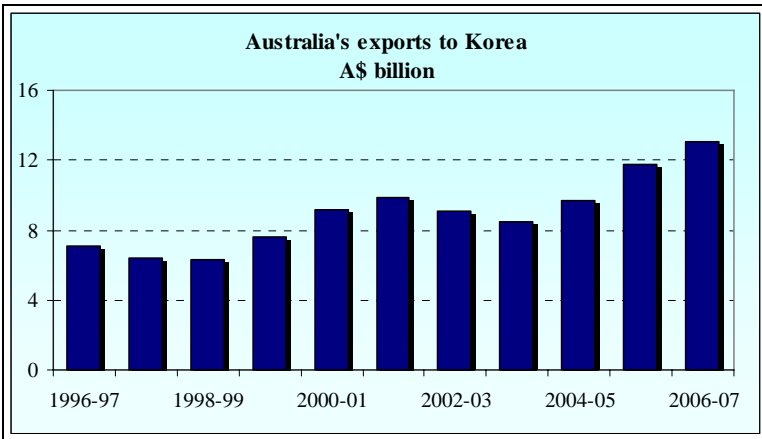
Republic of Korea

In 2006-07, exports to Korea increased 11% to \$13.1 billion after increasing 21% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 7%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 22%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 13%, *Manufactures* rose 16%, while exports of *Other goods* fell 5%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Coal* (\$1.7 billion)
– down \$736 million (-30%)
- *Crude petroleum* (\$2.0 billion)
– up \$597 million (+44%)
- *Iron ore* (\$1.7 billion)
– up \$398 million (+31%)



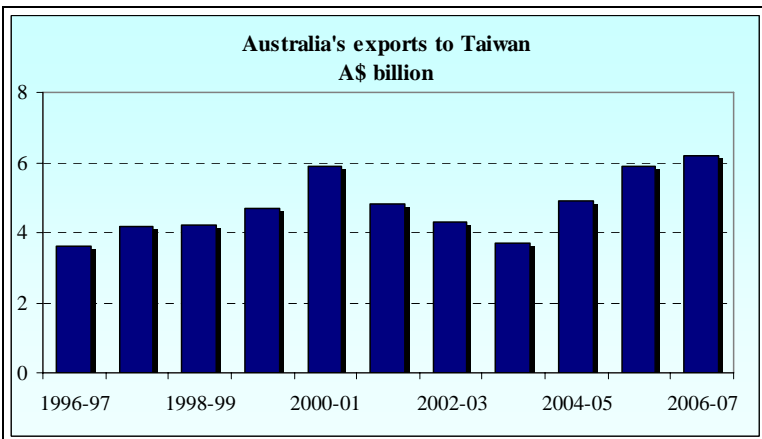
Taiwan

In 2006-07, exports to Taiwan rose 5% to \$6.2 billion after rising 21% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have risen at an average annual rate of 7%.

Exports of *Agriculture* fell 13%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 8%, *Manufactures* increased 20%, while *Other goods* fell 28%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Copper* (\$807 million)
– up \$244 million (+43%)
- *Zinc* (\$378 million)
– up \$179 million (+90%)
- *Iron ore* (\$644 million)
– up \$126 million (+24%)



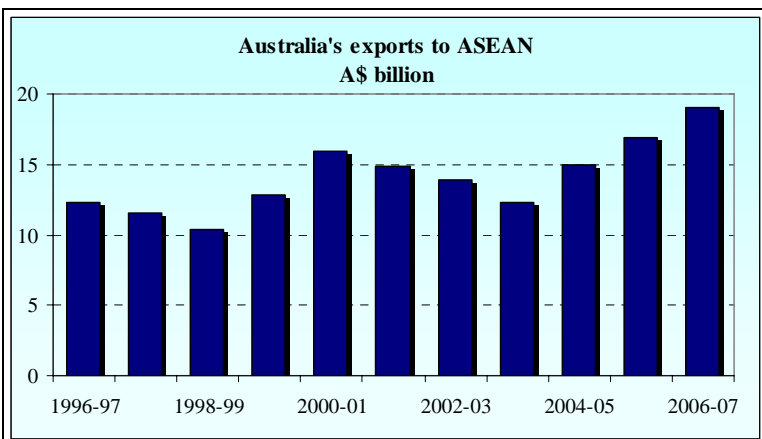
ASEAN

In 2006-07, exports to ASEAN increased 13% to \$19.0 billion after rising 13% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 6%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 3%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 34%, *Manufactures* rose 12%, and *Other goods* rose 2%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Crude petroleum* (\$3.2 billion)
– up \$848 million (+36%)
- *Aluminium* (\$1.7 billion)
– up \$260 million (+18%)
- *Gold (incl. gold re-exported after industrial processing)* (\$2.0 billion)
– up \$215 million (+12%)



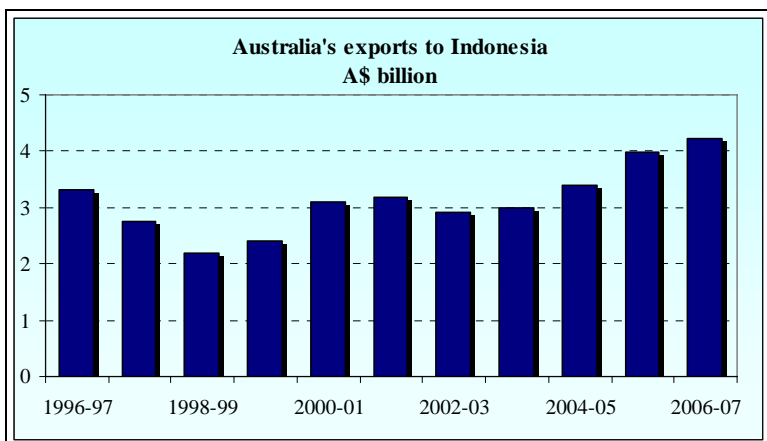
Indonesia

In 2006-07, exports to Indonesia increased 6% to \$4.2 billion after rising 17% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 7%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 10%, *Minerals and fuels* increased 33%, *Manufactures* fell 2%, and *Other goods* decreased 1%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Crude petroleum* (\$636 million)
 - up \$180 million (+40%)
- *Live animals* (\$304 million)
 - up \$83 million (+37%)
- *Zinc* (\$77 million)
 - up \$45 million (+142%)



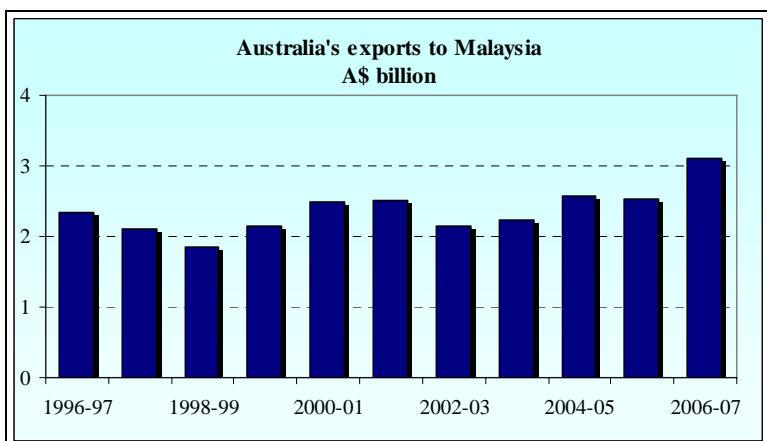
Malaysia

In 2006-07, exports to Malaysia rose 22% to \$3.1 billion after falling 2% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 5%.

Exports of *Agriculture* fell 1.4%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 48%, *Manufactures* rose 26%, while *Other goods* rose 15%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Copper* (\$509 million)
 - up \$149 million (+41%)
- *Crude petroleum* (\$183 million)
 - up \$133 million (+266%)
- *Aluminium* (\$357 million)
 - up \$69 million (+24%)



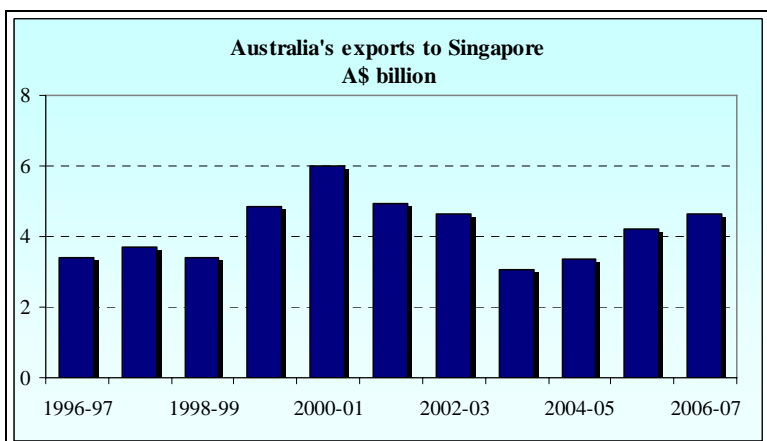
Singapore

In 2006-07, exports to Singapore rose 10% to \$4.6 billion after increasing 25% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have declined by an average annual rate of 2%.

In 2006, exports of *Agriculture* rose 4%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 17%, *Manufactures* rose 8%, while exports of *Other goods* fell 1%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Crude petroleum* (\$1.7 billion)
 - up \$376 million (+30%)
- *Refined petroleum* (\$511 million)
 - down \$70 million (-12%)
- *Aluminium* (\$134 million)
 - up \$60 million (+82%)



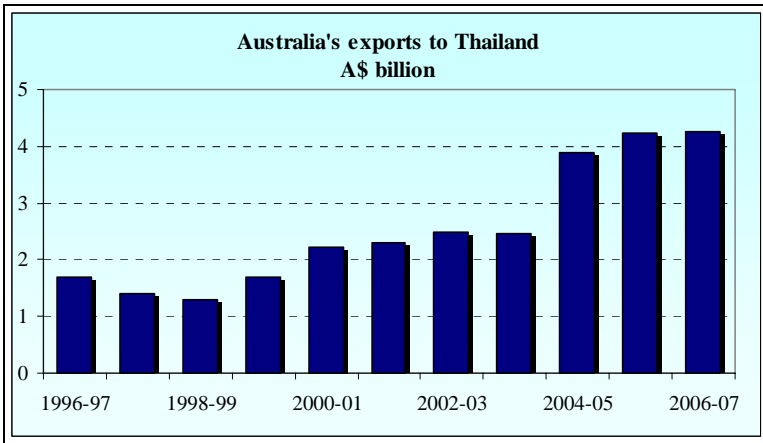
Thailand

In 2006-07, exports to Thailand rose 0.7% to \$4.3 billion after increasing 8% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 16%.

Exports of *Agriculture* fell 8%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 45%, *Manufactures* rose 10%, while exports of *Other goods* fell 35%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Gold (incl. gold re-exported after industrial processing)* (\$645million)
– down \$303 million (-32%)
- *Coal* (\$192 million)
– up \$140 million (+274%)
- *Aluminium* (\$761 million)
– up \$129 million (+20%)



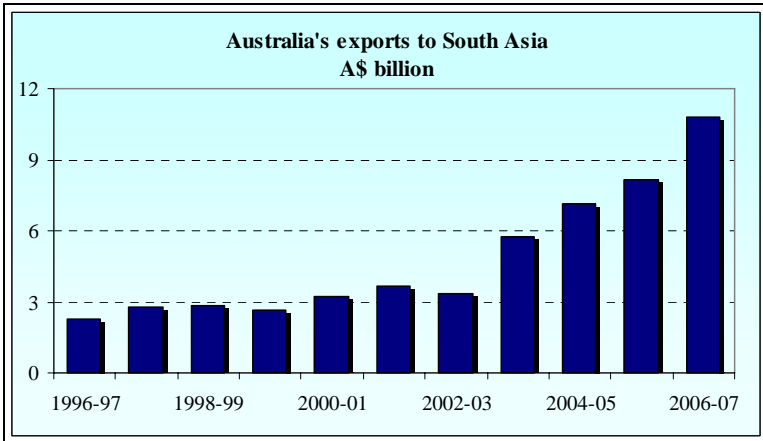
South Asia

In 2006-07, exports to South Asia rose 33% to \$10.8 billion after rising 15% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 27%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 14%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 8%, *Manufactures* rose 24%, and *Other goods* rose 66%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Gold (incl. gold re-exported after industrial processing)* (\$4.8 billion)
– up \$1.9 billion (+64%)
- *Copper ores* (\$1.0 billion)
– up \$165 million (+19%)
- *Vegetables* (\$283 million)
– up \$86 million (+44%)



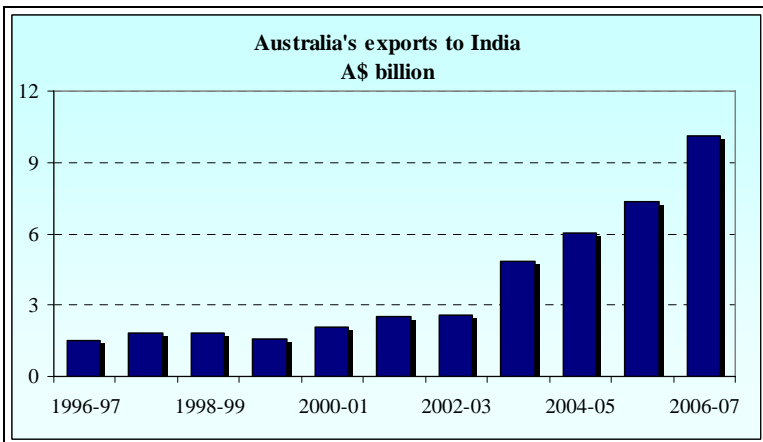
India

In 2006-07, exports to India increased 37% to \$10.1 billion after increasing 22% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have increased at an average annual rate of 34%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 47%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 7%, exports of *Manufactures* rose 34%, and *Other goods* rose 71%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Gold (incl. gold re-exported after industrial processing)* (\$4.7 billion)
– up \$1.8 billion (+63%)
- *Copper ores* (\$1.0 billion)
– up \$165 million (+19%)
- *Vegetables* (\$150 million)
– up \$99 million (+191%)



European Union

In 2006-07, exports to European Union (27) increased 2% to \$19.2 billion after rising 36% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 5%.

Exports of *Agriculture* fell 5%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 7%, *Manufactures* rose 17%, and exports of *Other goods* fell 12%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Gold (incl. gold re-exported after industrial processing)* (\$1.9 billion)
– down \$1.7 billion (-46%)
- *Other ores* (\$1.1 billion)
– up \$468 million (+69%)
- *Nickel ores* (\$976 million)
– up \$463 million (+90%)



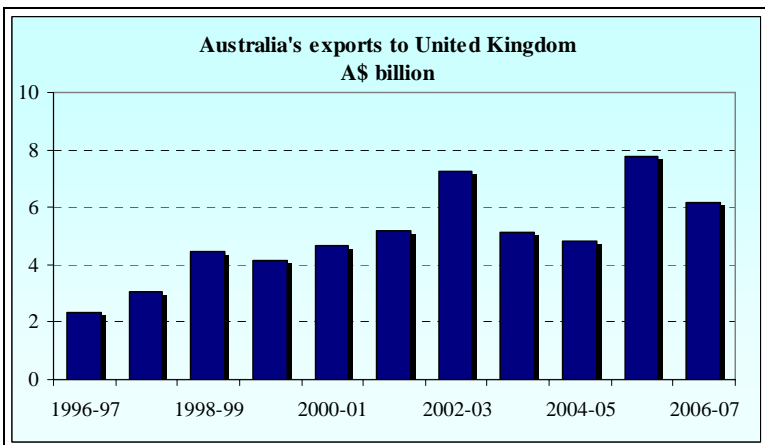
United Kingdom

In 2006-07, exports to the United Kingdom decreased 21% to \$6.2 billion after rising 62% in the previous year. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 3%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 3%, *Minerals and fuels* fell 20%, *Manufactures* rose 8%, and *Other goods* fell 37%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Gold (incl. gold re-exported after industrial processing)* (\$1.9 billion)
– down \$1.6 billion (-47%)
- *Coal* (\$522 million)
– down \$103 million (-16%)
- *Iron ore* (\$74 million)
– down \$72 million (-49%)



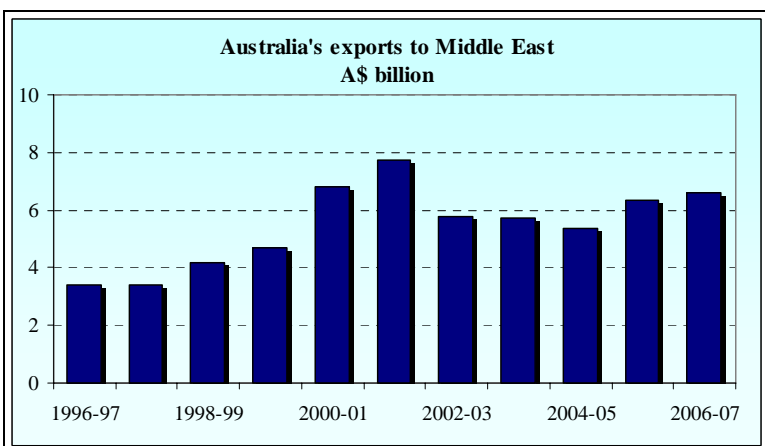
Middle East

In 2006-07, exports to the Middle East increased 4% to \$6.6 billion after rising 18% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have declined by an average annual rate of 2%.

Exports of *Agriculture* fell 23%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 18%, *Manufactures* rose 14%, and *Other goods* increased 14%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Gold* (\$583 million)
– up \$497 million from \$86 million
- *Passenger motor vehicles* (\$2.1 billion)
– up \$137 million (+7%)
- *Zinc* (\$147 million)
– up \$74 million (+102%)



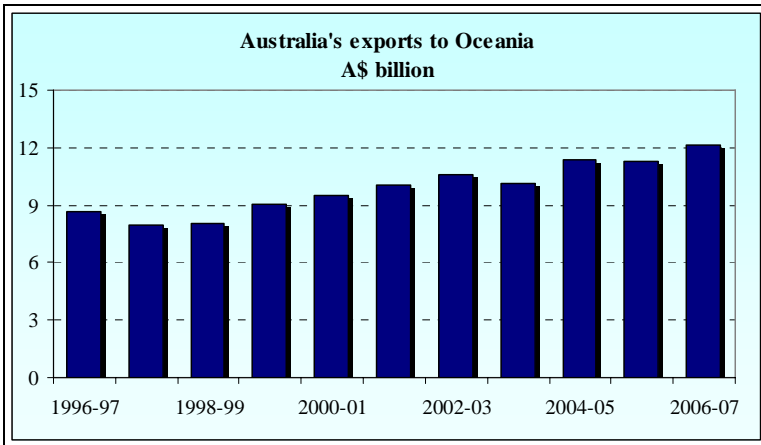
Oceania

In 2006-07, exports to Oceania increased 7% to \$12.1 billion after falling 0.3% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 4%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 13%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 22%, *Manufactures* rose 2%, while exports of *Other goods* rose 12%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Crude petroleum* (\$921 million)
– up \$235 million (+34%)
- *Computers* (\$322 million)
– down \$82 million (-20%)
- *Refined petroleum* (\$687 million)
– up \$68 million (+11%)



New Zealand

In 2006-07, exports to New Zealand rose 8% to \$9.5 billion after falling 4% in 2005-06. Over the last five years, exports have grown by an average annual rate of 4%.

Exports of *Agriculture* rose 14%, *Minerals and fuels* rose 63%, *Manufactures* fell 0.1%, while exports of *Other goods* rose 10%.

The major commodity movements during the year were:

- *Crude petroleum* (\$479 million)
– up \$287 million (+149%)
- *Refined petroleum* (\$648 million)
– up \$140 million (+28%)
- *Computers* (\$300 million)
– down \$83 million (-22%)

