

Confidentiality in Australian merchandise export statistics

Introduction

In 2008 almost 4 per cent of Australia's exports as reported were treated as confidential in Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) international merchandise trade statistics. The level of exports classified as confidential is substantially higher when analysing export data by trading partner. For Japan, our largest export partner, 19.0 per cent of exports (or \$9.6 billion) were classified as confidential. For our second largest export partner, China, 9.8 per cent (or \$3.2 billion) were classified as confidential. The most relevant restrictions that will be examined in this article are:

No commodity (or value) details	No data for a particular commodity item is separately released. For example, the total value of unwrought nickel exports is only included in the confidential item codes.
No country details	Total exports of a particular commodity are available, but not for individual countries. For example, the value of liquefied natural gas exports to each country is suppressed, but the world total is available.
Selected country details	Exports of a particular commodity to some countries are suppressed, but the value of exports to other countries, and the world total is available.

These restrictions cause significant distortion in the analysis of selected merchandise products, especially at the country level and can make it difficult to analyse the actual trends in particular products and markets. This is an important issue for trade negotiations as confidentiality makes it more difficult to determine Australia's negotiating position. It also limits the ability of trade policy experts to develop policies to assist Australian exporting firms.

This article examines the impact of confidentiality on ABS international merchandise trade statistics, focusing on confidentiality in merchandise export statistics. It also examines alternative sources of data that can shed some light for users on the actual movements in these products and markets, including an analysis combining these various sources to examine the impact of confidentiality on Australia's top 10 export markets.

Background

Why does the ABS confidentialise statistics? The Census and Statistics Act 1905 provides the authority for the ABS to collect statistical information and requires that statistical output shall not be published or disseminated in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. The Act provides strong protection for the confidentiality of information supplied to the ABS.

In relation to international merchandise trade statistics, the ABS has a legal obligation to confidentialise data from an individual or organisation that is identifiable if that individual or organisation has requested that the data be suppressed. These confidentiality restrictions impact on the level of detailed merchandise trade data that is potentially available for release.

A variety of restrictions or embargoes are available to protect the confidentiality of an individual's or organisation's data (see **Attachment A**). Each type of restriction is designed to protect a particular aspect of the data and, at the same time, allow the ABS to release the maximum amount of detailed trade statistics. The restrictions are applied at the Australian Harmonised Export Commodity classification (AHECC) 8-digit level.

More detail on how the ABS applies confidentiality in merchandise trade statistics is available in the ABS information paper International Trade – Request to Confidentialise data (ABS catalogue 5497.0.55.001). This product is available on the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au.

Impact of confidentiality on merchandise exports statistics

In 2008, \$7.6 billion of Australia's exports were classified as confidential – 'No commodity (or value) details' - representing 3.5 per cent of total Australian merchandise exports (see **Table A**). At this level of restriction the individual value of commodities exported are not published either at the total Australian level or lower (by country, state, port etc).

The data is instead published under two dump codes. All non-mineral confidential exports are published under *Combined confidential items*⁸. Broad commodity data on selected *Metalliferous ores* exports (mainly *Mineral sands*) has a slightly less restrictive level and is published under *Confidential mineral ores*⁹. This allows the confidential mineral commodities to be grouped with the non-confidential mineral commodities in AHECC Chapter 26 – *Ores, slag and ash*.

Table A: Confidential exports – 'No commodity (or value) detail'

AHECC - 4-digit	2007	2008
	A\$m	A\$m
Total merchandise exports	168,386	222,563
<i>of which:</i>		
9999 Confidential items of trade	8,790	6,625
2699 Confidential mineral ores	873	1,206
Total confidential	9,663	7,831

Source: ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database.

The level of exports classified as confidential is substantially higher when analysing export data by trading partner. In 2008, exports valued at over \$30 billion by partner country were classified as confidential — 'No country details' or 'Selected country details'. At this level of restriction, total Australia exports are published without suppression¹⁰.

For 'No country details' all country details are suppressed. Data with 'No country details' is published under the code *Confidential items of trade* for each country. For 'Selected country details' the treatment is the same as 'No country details' except that the restriction applies to the specified countries only.

Table B shows that for Australia's major export partners, the share of total merchandise exports classified as confidential ranged from a high of 26.7 per cent for Indonesia to a low of 1.6 per cent for Thailand. For Japan, our largest export partner, 19.0 per cent of exports (or \$9.6 billion) were classified as confidential. For our second largest export partner, China, 9.8 per cent or \$3.2 billion were classified as confidential.

⁸ Under AHECC code 9999.99.99 - *Combined confidential items, excl HS Ch 26 codes confidentialised with Broad Commodity Details restrictions*. In SITC data at the 3 digit level this data is under SITC code 988.

⁹ Under AHECC code 2699.99.99 - *Sum of AHECC Ch 26 codes confidentialised with Broad Commodity Details restrictions*. In SITC data at the 3 digit level this data is under SITC code 280.

¹⁰ Except for the special case of total exports to Egypt, Iceland and Bahrain (from March 1992) which exclude *Alumina*. These exports are coded to a 'confidential country' category and cannot be separately identified. As a result, the value of exports to these countries are understated in aggregate by \$895 million in 2007-08.

Table B: Share of exports classified as confidential for Australia's top 15 merchandise export partners

Confidential items of trade	Share of exports	
	2008 A\$m	%
Japan	9,601	19.0
China	3,193	9.8
Republic of Korea	1,655	9.0
India	238	1.8
United States	1,497	12.3
New Zealand	579	6.2
United Kingdom	577	6.2
Taiwan	965	11.6
Singapore	336	5.4
Thailand	85	1.6
Indonesia	1,138	26.7
Malaysia	490	12.2
United Arab Emirates	843	21.4
Netherlands	808	22.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	205	6.8

Source: ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database.

To assist users of trade data, the ABS publishes monthly, a list of all AHECC commodities with confidential restrictions in place in the publication [International Merchandise Trade: Confidential Commodities List](#) (ABS catalogue 5372.0.55.0.01) available at the ABS website. This publication is **an essential reference guide** for users of ABS merchandise export statistics to ensure they are interpreting the trade statistics correctly.

Table C: Impact of changing ABS confidentiality restrictions on the time series for Australian exports of semi-coking coal to Brazil and the Republic of Korea

Month	Brazil A\$m	Korea A\$m	Change in level of suppression
Jul-03	10	np	Korea conf. from May-02 to Oct-03
Aug-03	7	np	
Sep-03	10	np	
Oct-03	10	np	
Nov-03	np	12	Brazil conf. from Nov-03 to Apr-08
Dec-03	np	20	
Aug-05	np	18	Korea conf. from Oct-05 to Apr-08
Sep-05	np	78	
Oct-05	np	np	
Nov-05	np	np	
Mar-08	np	np	Brazil & Korea are not confidential from May-08 onwards
Apr-08	np	np	
May-08	38	144	
Jun-08	30	198	
Jul-08	48	106	
Aug-08	66	133	
Sep-08	82	183	
Oct-08	144	375	
Nov-08	50	392	
Dec-08	0	127	

np - Not published by the ABS (confidential).

Source: ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database.

For example, **Table C** shows data on Australian exports of *semi-coking coal* to Brazil and the Republic of Korea from July 2003 to December 2008. This table clearly shows the changes to ABS confidentiality restrictions for this series over this period and how this has distorted the time series data. Without first consulting the *ABS International Merchandise Trade: Confidential Commodities List* it would be easy for a user to misinterpret the movements in exports of *semi-coking coal* to these countries.

Attachment B shows a summary of all the current major export items which the ABS suppresses at the level 'No commodity (or value) details,' 'No country details, or selected country detail' on the basis of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)¹¹.

Alternative sources for information on confidential Australian exports

These restrictions lead to significant distortion in the analysis of selected merchandise products, especially at the country level and can make it difficult to analyse the actual trends in particular export products and export markets.

It is possible to obtain additional details about some of these confidential commodities and their markets using a number of ABS and non-ABS sources.

1. ABS special reporting arrangements

The ABS has been able to negotiate special reporting arrangements with a number of providers of trade data by releasing confidential data with a time lag. These commodities include:

- *Barley* (AHECC 1003.00.13 & 21) and *Lupins* (AHECC 1214.90.21) — all country details released on a monthly basis six months after the reference period. This data is automatically included in the regular monthly updates of ABS merchandise trade data after the time lag.
- *Raw cane sugar* (AHECC 1701.11.10) — commodity and country details (values and quantity) on a quarterly basis are released six months after the reference period. This data is not automatically included in monthly updates of ABS merchandise trade data but is available in a spreadsheet format. The most recent calendar year data for 2007 is included in **Table D**.

**Table D: Australia's merchandise exports of raw sugar by country (a)
(A\$ million)**

Country	2005	2006	2007	% growth
				2006 to 2007
World	1,155	1,766	1,067	-39.6
Bangladesh	0	0	6	..
Canada	43	55	0	-100.0
China	66	67	22	-67.6
India	24	14	0	-100.0
Indonesia	107	279	206	-26.1
Iran	32	77	0	-100.0
Japan	119	231	181	-21.4
Malaysia	192	223	127	-43.2
New Zealand	56	77	67	-13.4
Portugal	0	9	0	-100.0
Republic of Korea	293	490	285	-41.9
Saudi Arabia	42	34	14	-59.9
Taiwan	105	129	89	-30.9
United States	78	80	70	-12.3

(a) AHECC 1701.11.10 - Raw sugar, in bulk.

Source: ABS special data service.

¹¹ Based on the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification – revision 4.

- *Non-industrial diamonds* (AHECC 7102.31.00) — commodity and country details (values only) on a quarterly basis are released three months after the reference period. This data is not automatically included in monthly updates of ABS merchandise trade data but is available in a spreadsheet format. The most recent calendar year data for 2007 is included in **Table E**.

**Table E: Australia's merchandise exports of non-industrial diamonds by country (a)
(A\$ million)**

Country	2005	2006	2007	% growth
				2006 to 2007
World	749	629	552	-12.2
Belgium	234	36	34	-6.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5	12	23	96.9
India	3	2	3	61.6
Israel	0	5	21	296.7
Mauritius	2	2	2	4.0
Sri Lanka	2	1	0	-95.2
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	..
South Africa	0	3	1	-69.0
United Kingdom	501	568	469	-17.5

(a) AHECC 7102.31.00 Non-industrial diamonds.

Source: ABS special data service.

- Selected *Mineral sands* — commodity and country details (quantity only) on a half yearly basis are released six months after the reference period
 - data for *Zirconium, Rutile ores & concentrates, Leucoxene ores & concentrates* and *Ilmenite & beneficiated ilmenite ores & concentrates*.

This data is not automatically included in monthly updates of ABS merchandise trade data but is available in a spreadsheet format.

These special data service products can be purchased from the ABS Information Consultancy area (email: information.consultancy@abs.gov.au or telephone 02 6252 7400).

2. Partner country import data

By comparing ABS export data with partner country import data (e.g. Japan's imports from Australia), it is possible to obtain more details about a range of commodities included in the 'confidential export' item. For example, Japan publishes data on imports of *Natural gas* from Australia (A\$5.1 billion in 2007), which is confidential in ABS export statistics. A good source of data for partner country data is the [United Nations Comtrade database](http://comtrade.un.org). This database can be accessed at <http://comtrade.un.org>. There are also a number of commercial trade databases available.

DFAT has used both the UN Comtrade database and the Global Trade Information Services (GTIS) World Trade Atlas¹² to interrogate partner country data for the major ABS confidential export items for the period 2005 to 2007. The results of this analysis are shown in **Attachment C**.

¹² UN comtrade data contains country merchandise trade data at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized System. The GTIS World Trade Atlas contains data at the national tariff line level of the Harmonized System. For Australia this is at 8-digit level for exports and the 10-digit level for imports which includes a 2-digit statistical code.

Quality issues when using partner country data

It should be noted that data as published by our major trading partners are not fully compatible with data published by the ABS. This is due to timing, coverage and valuation differences that will exist between the two data sets.

- Most partner country import data as published by our major trading partners are on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis, whereas the ABS export data are published on a f.o.b. (free on board) basis. As a result a valuation on a c.i.f. basis will be higher than a valuation on a f.o.b. basis as it includes **the additional cost of insurance and freight**.
- Not all of Australia's export partners publish their own import trade data (for example only limited data is available for Middle East countries). In addition some partner country import data is also confidentialised and therefore some Australian confidential exports cannot be obtained or identified from partner country import data.
- Timing differences will also impact on the quality of the estimates, given the long distances to some of Australia's major trading partners. Differences in timing issues can usually be overcome by looking at trade over a number of periods.
- Countries that act as trading hubs, such as the Netherlands, Singapore and Hong Kong, can distort the 'country of origin' and the 'country of destination' in merchandise trade statistics. This tends to be a bigger issue when analysing export statistics. On the import side, the 'country of origin' for imports seems to be more correctly reported. Tariff duties are collected using these data and countries' customs agencies usually expend more resources to ensure these data are accurately reported.
- It is possible that some products are not given the same classification code in ABS export statistics as in partner country import statistics. It is therefore possible that some of the confidential data sourced from partner country data is actually published in ABS export statistics under a non-confidential code. This could lead to some double counting in any analysis using partner country import data
 - for example, ABS export statistics shows Australia exported \$239 million worth of *Nickel bars, rods and profiles* (AHECC sub-heading 7505.11) to the United States in 2007. This item is not confidential in ABS export statistics. However, when analysing United States import statistics, no imports from Australia of *Nickel bars, rods and profiles* are recorded. Timing difference can be ruled out, as the shipments tend to be spread out evenly over the year. It is likely that these *Nickel bars, rods and profiles* exports have been classified to another nickel tariff code in United States import statistics, most likely *Nickel unwrought alloys* (which is confidential in ABS export statistics) the only nickel tariff code in US import statistics with significant imports of nickel from Australia.

3. Other useful data sources

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economic (ABARE)

ABARE publishes data on Australian exports of rural and resources commodities. In these publications ABARE provides estimates of some of the confidential ABS rural and resource export items, such as *Nickel* and *Mineral Sands*. The estimates provided by ABARE are for total Australian export values and quantities only, no partner country data is provided. For more information please refer to the ABARE website (www.abareconomics.com).

Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum

The Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) produces a financial and calendar year publication *Western Australian Minerals and Petroleum Statistics Digest*. This publication contains comprehensive statistical information on Western Australia's minerals and petroleum mining industry. DMP also maintains a set of [resource files](#) (in spread sheet format) that contains the statistics data used in this digest. DMP provides useful additional data that is confidential in ABS merchandise export statistics, including information on Western Australia's exports of *Alumina* (by market), *Mineral Sands* (by market) and *Nickel* (world total). This data is particularly useful as it contains information on trade in these products with Africa and the Middle East that is not readily available from partner country import data (see **Table F**). For more information please refer to the DMP website (www.dmp.wa.gov.au).

**Table F: Western Australia's merchandise exports of selected commodities
(A\$ million)**

Commodity Country	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	% growth
				2006-07 to 2007-08
1. Alumina				
World	2,798	3,054	3,747	22.7
Argentina	76	0	0	..
Bahrain	283	372	567	52.4
Canada	487	454	367	-19.2
China	448	403	663	64.6
Egypt	74	79	0	-100.0
Indonesia	0	144	102	-29.3
Mozambique	303	317	401	26.3
New Zealand	0	0	88	..
Russia	0	0	74	..
South Africa	428	478	635	32.7
United Arab Emirates	351	455	482	5.9
United States	202	184	264	43.6
Other	144	168	105	-37.7
2. Heavy metal sands				
World	554	1,409	806	-42.8
Asia				
China	85	310	116	-62.6
Japan	55	111	74	-33.8
Malaysia	np	np	29	..
Republic of Korea	16	77	np	..
Taiwan	67	70	51	-26.6
Asia nes	np	218	71	-67.7
Europe				
Belgium	24	np	np	..
France	26	np	np	..
Italy	np	44	38	-15.2
Netherlands	20	80	55	-31.2
Spain	42	71	33	-52.5
United Kingdom	48	54	72	32.3
Europe nes	np	129	48	-62.9
Middle East				
Saudi Arabia	20	np	50	..
Middle East nes	np	47	np	..
North America				
United States	115	np	140	..
Mexico	13	np	np	..
North America nes	np	179	29	-83.6
Other	23	18	0	-100.0
3. Nickel				
World	3,811	8,059	5,326	-33.9

Source: Western Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum. nes - not elsewhere specified

Export quantity data

A number of sources, including ABS merchandise trade statistics, port authority data and Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO), publish data on export quantities by partner country for selected ABS confidential export commodity values.

**Table G: Estimates of Australian bulk wheat exports by country
(A\$ million)**

Country	2006	2007	2008	% growth
				2007 to 2008
World (A\$m) (a)	3,140	1,609	2,692	67.3
Quantity (tonnes)	14,046,094	5,653,211	5,926,819	4.8
Average price per tonne(\$)	224	285	454	59.5
By partner country (b)				
Bahrain	0	0	10	..
Bangladesh	3	0	0	..
Cambodia	2	0	0	..
China	40	0	14	..
Egypt	267	82	141	72.6
Fiji	25	30	44	48.3
India	301	96	0	-100.0
Indonesia	669	412	677	64.3
Iran	104	0	0	..
Iraq	104	0	54	..
Italy	83	0	158	..
Japan	243	269	389	44.5
Kuwait	73	61	109	77.1
Lebanon	6	0	0	..
Malaysia	159	69	117	71.0
Mauritius	8	0	9	..
Mozambique	0	0	5	..
New Zealand	63	72	82	14.5
Nigeria	14	0	0	..
Oman	12	0	9	..
Pakistan	22	0	0	..
Papua New Guinea	19	32	46	43.6
Philippines	27	0	0	..
Qatar	14	18	20	6.9
Republic of Korea	241	223	294	31.9
Singapore	19	7	10	37.8
South Africa	0	0	7	..
Sudan	218	125	10	-91.8
Taiwan	30	0	220	..
Thailand	82	12	23	91.0
United Arab Emirates	85	18	82	353.2
Vietnam	81	12	31	155.4
Yemen	128	72	129	79.8

(a) Based on AHECC codes 1001.10.13 & 1001.19.90.

(b) Estimate based on the Australian average price of bulk wheat exports (AHECC codes 1001.10.13 & 1001.19.90) multiplied by quantity exported to each country.

Sources: ABS and DFAT.

This quantity data can be used to calculate an estimate of the value of exports by partner country. For example the value of *Bulk wheat* by partner country is confidential in ABS statistics, however, the export quantity by partner country is published. This can be used to produce an estimate of the export value of *Bulk wheat* by export market by multiplying the quantity of *Bulk wheat* exported for each partner country by an average export price of *Bulk wheat* per tonne. For *Wheat*, the average price can be calculated from ABS published data on Australia's total value and quantity of wheat exported or by using a wheat commodity price series such as published by ABARE. **Table G** shows bulk wheat exports by partner country calculated from ABS data¹³.

For Australia's *Uranium* exports, no country data is published by the ABS. As *Uranium* ores are reprocessed into uranium fuel offshore, partner country data is also of no use in estimating the value of *Uranium* exports by country. ASNO however publishes the quantity of uranium exports by end user country in its annual report each year. Using an average unit uranium price (from published ABS data), it is possible to estimate the value of Australia's *Uranium* exports by country by multiplying the ASNO quantity data by the ABS average unit uranium value. **Table H** shows Australia's exports of *Uranium* by partner country data using this methodology.

Table H: Estimates of Australian uranium exports by end user (A\$ million)

Country	2005	2006	2007	% growth
				2006 to 2007
World (A\$) (a)	573	533	884	65.9
Quantity (tonnes)	12,354	8,653	10,230	18.2
Average price per tonne(\$)	46,382	61,597	86,413	40.3
By partner country (b)				
Belguim	14	15	0	-100.0
Canada	4	8	4	-47.7
Finland	5	7	0	-100.0
France	52	56	167	198.5
Japan	105	180	134	-25.5
Republic of Korea	44	43	34	-19.9
Taiwan	0	5	29	442.7
Sweden	31	15	24	57.0
United Kingdom	36	45	56	24.4
United States	174	269	308	14.6

(a) Based on ABS data for total exports of Uranium or thorium ores (SITC 286).

(b) Estimate based on ASNO end use quantity data and average unit value of total Australian uranium exports.

Sources: ABS, ASNO and DFAT.

The estimates in Tables G and H should be used with caution – as the average price is not country specific, the data only provides an indication of the value of Australia's exports by country for these commodities.

Other useful data on Australia's exports can also be obtained from Australian Stock Market reports and Company annual reports.

4. Combining ABS merchandise export data with other sources for Australia's top 10 merchandise export markets

The final part of this article looks at combining these various sources to compile the top 10 commodity exports of Australia's top 10 export markets and then comparing this with data sourced solely from ABS merchandise trade statistics for calendar years 2006 and 2007. Not all alternative data sources for 2008 are available yet to undertake this analysis for the most recent year.

¹³ Please note that confidential restrictions for *Bulk Wheat* have removed from ABS trade statistics from March 2009 onwards.

DFAT methodology

To assist users this analysis is based on the SITC revision 4 trade classification at the 3 digit level which is used in most DFAT trade publications to rank Australia's export commodities. At this level all Australia's goods exports are easily identifiable with meaningful descriptions.

To match the various data sources, Australian confidential export data was analysed at the AHECC 8-digit level, and combined with partner country import data at the Harmonized System trade classification at the 6-digit sub-heading level¹⁴ (and in some cases the lower tariff level data) to best match those commodities that were confidential in ABS statistics. The other alternative data sources were substituted for partner country import data where appropriate. The data was then aggregated back to the SITC classification and combined with non-confidential ABS trade data. Please note, that in this analysis it was not possible to estimate all ABS confidential codes from these data sources.

To try and overcome the issue of combining trade data on a f.o.b. and c.i.f. basis (which includes the additional cost of insurance and freight), DFAT has calculated a proxy f.o.b. value for commodities reported on a c.i.f. basis by deflating the reported value on a c.i.f. basis by 5 per cent¹⁵.

The results of this analysis are shown in **Attachment D** - *DFAT analysis of the impact of confidentiality on Australia's top 10 export markets*.

Conclusion

Though confidentiality in ABS merchandise trade statistics is an issue for users of trade statistics, this article has shown that it is possible through investigating of other data sources to put together a more complete picture of Australia's merchandise trading relationship with its major trading partners. These sources, however, are not a perfect substitute for ABS trade statistics and therefore need to be used with caution, taking into account the quality issues and differences in data collection methodology as well as timing discussed in this article.

This methodology can also be used to uncover similar detail for Australia's confidential imports in ABS statistics.

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¹⁴ The Australian AHECC classification is fully compatible with the Harmonized System at the 6-digit level.

¹⁵ This methodology is based on the average difference of between 4% to 5.5% between ABS import data reported on both an f.o.b. and c.i.f. basis. It is recognised that there would be differences in the average cost of insurance and freight between Australian import trade and export trade as Australian export trade is dominated more by bulk commodities. However DFAT assessed that the 5 per cent level would be a reasonable estimate to use given the lack of information on average insurance and freight costs to Australia's major export markets, rather than making no adjustment at all for data reported on a c.i.f. basis.

Attachment A

ABS confidentiality restrictions and their effect on international merchandise trade statistics

Type of restriction	How the restriction affects statistics
No Commodity Details	Under the most comprehensive restriction able to be applied, no data relating to a particular commodity are released. Instead, in statistics classified by commodity, the data are included in a dummy commodity code together with data for all other commodities that are similarly restricted. A dummy code of this nature is often referred to as a dump item.
Broad Commodity Details	<p>Like the No Commodity Details restriction, the Broad Commodity Details restriction also prevents the release of commodity detail, but allows data to be released at the broad commodity level, without that level being impacted by the restriction. Under this restriction, data for a group of confidential commodities in the same area of the classification are combined and presented in a dump item within the relevant area of the classification.</p> <p>This restriction is currently only used in two cases: exports of metalliferous ores (Harmonised System chapter 26), from July 1990 onwards; and, imports of organic chemicals (Harmonised System chapter 29), from July 1991 onwards. Each of the related classifications have a comparable broad commodity dump item.</p>
No Country Details	Under this restriction, no details of the country of origin (for imports) or the country of final destination (for exports) are made available for a particular commodity. All data relating to overseas ports are also suppressed.
Selected Country Details	This restriction suppresses details of trade in a commodity for specific countries. Instead of combining data for all countries (as the No Country Details restriction does) this restriction suppresses details for a group of countries, but presents full details for other countries. Where data relating to a country are suppressed, data relating to ports in that country are also suppressed.
No State Details	Under this restriction, export and import commodity statistics classified by Australian state are not made available. All data relating to Australian ports are also suppressed.
Selected State Details	This restriction suppresses commodity details that are confidential for one Australian state, by combining details for that state with details for one or more other states. Details for the remaining states are made available in the normal way. Where data relating to a state are suppressed, data relating to ports in that state are also suppressed.
No Quantity Details	Under this restriction the value of trade in the commodity is available, but quantity and gross weight are suppressed.
No Value Details	For commodities subject to this restriction, the quantity and gross weight of the commodity are available, but value is suppressed.
No Value for Country Details	This restriction suppresses value details by country for the particular commodity to which it applies. Where value data relating to a country are suppressed, value data relating to ports in that country are also suppressed. Quantity details by country are available, but value is allocated to the category No Country Details.
No Duty Details	This restriction is only relevant to import clearances and can only be used in conjunction with a country restriction. The No Duty Details restriction results in the suppression of all duty details (rate of duty, nature of tariff, treatment code, preference code and duty paid) on records where country has been suppressed.

Attachment B ABS Confidential exports

The system used by the ABS for confidentialising foreign trade statistics is designed to maximise the release of data, without divulging details of any single firm's operations. A complex range of confidentiality provisions are applied to the data. Those of most relevance in this publication are:

- A. No commodity (or value) details** No data for a particular commodity item is separately released. For example, the total value of nickel unwrought exports is only included in the confidential item dump code of 988 for all countries and world total.
- B. No country details** Total exports of a particular commodity are available, but not for individual countries. For example, the value of liquefied natural gas exports to each country is suppressed, but the world total is available.
- C. Selected country details** Exports of a particular commodity to some countries are suppressed, but the value of exports to other countries, and the world total is available.

The following table lists details of confidential commodity items that can be identified separately in the SITC revision 4 classification:

Commodity Code	Description	Restriction Type	Period
034.28	Other frozen fish (specifically tooth fish)	A,B	from Oct 2003
041.1	Unmilled durum wheat	B, C	from Jul 1988
041.2	Unmilled wheat and meslin	B, C	from Dec 1991
042	Rice (selected varieties)	A, B	Various
043	Unmilled barley	B	latest 6 months only
045.2	Unmilled oats	B	from Jul 1993
057.79	Edible nuts n.e.s. (specifically macadamia nuts)	B	From Mar 2000
061.11	Sugar (raw cane)	A	available on a quarterly basis after a 6 month lag
081.13	Lupins (incl. feed for animals during a voyage)	A	latest 6 months only
081.99	Prepared stock feeds and preparations of a kind used in animal feeding nes	C	from Apr 2001
112.3	Beer made from malt	A,B	Various
268.11	Wool, greasy shorn	C	from Apr 2007
268.21	Other wool degreased	C	from Apr 2007
268.29	Other wool carbonized	C	from Apr 2007
273.31	Silica and quartz sands	C	from Jul 1999
278.3	Salt	A	from Mar 2008
284.21	Nickel mattes	A	from Jul 1988
285.2	Alumina (aluminium oxide)	B*	from Jul 1988
286.1	Uranium ores	B	from May 1989
286.2	Thorium ores	B	from Nov 2002
287.83	Titanium ores and concentrates (eg rutile)	A, B	Quantity data released on a 6 month basis
287.84	Zirconium ores and concentrates	A, B	Various
287.85	Tantalum ores and concentrates	A, B	from Jul 2001
287.99	Base metal ores and concentrates nes	A, B	from Jul 2000
288.10	Slag, ash and residues (specifically tantalum glass)	B	from Jan 2002

292.94	Vegetable saps and extracts	A	from Sep 2002
321.21	Bituminous coal, not agglomerated (specifically semi coking coal)	C	Various
335.25	Oils and other products (specifically Naphthalene)	A	From Mar 2003
343.1	Liquefied natural gas	B	from Aug 1995
421.21	Crude cotton seed oil	A	from Oct 1988
511.25	Styrene	A	from Oct 1999
522.1	Carbon (incl. black carbon), nes	A	from Jan 2006
522.53	Manganese oxides	A	from Nov 1995
522.67	Artificial corundum	A	from Feb 2002
523.64	Sodium triphosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate)	A	from Mar 2002
523.72	Netural sodium carbonate (disodium carbonate)	A,B	from Mar 1992
523.73	Sodium hydrogencarbonate (sodium bicarbonate)	A,B	from Mar 1992
523.81	Cyanides (specifically Sodium cyanide)	B	from Sep 2002
524.94	Carbides (specifically Silicon carbide)	A	from Jul 1999
541.41	Alkaloids of opium	A	from Jul 1991
541.49	Other vegetable alkaloids (specifically Vegetable alkaloids, salts, ethers, esters & other derivatives)	A	from Jul 2004
541.99	Other pharmaceutical goods (specifically Sterile surgical sutures)	A,B	from Feb 2004
571.11	Polyethylene	A,B	from Nov 1992
572.19	Polystyrene (non-expandible)	A,B	from Jan 1988
574.33	Polyethylene terephthalate	A	from Feb 2003
598.64	Activated carbon	B	from May 2006
634.54	Medium density fibreboard	A,B	from Nov 1988
667.12	Unworked cultured pearls	B	from May 1995
667.22	Sorted diamonds, non-industrial	A	available on a quarterly basis after a 6 month lag
671.41	Ferro-manganese (containing by weight 2% carbon)	A	from Aug 1999
671.52	Ferro-silico-manganese	A	from Aug 1999
672.62	Semi-finished prod. of iron/non-alloy steel	A	from Sep 2000
673	Flat-rolled products of iron/non-alloyed steel not clad, plated or coated (specific thickness only)	A	from Sep 2000
674	Flat-rolled products of iron/non-alloyed steel clad, plated or coated (specific thickness only)	A	from Aug 2000
683.1	Nickel and nickel alloys, unwrought	A	from Feb 2003
683.23	Nickel powders and flakes	A	from Feb 2003
723.21	Front end shovel loaders	A	from Jan 2003
793.28	Cruise ships and similar vessels designed to transport persons	A	from Feb 2004

* Special case — total exports to Egypt, Iceland and Bahrain (from March 1992) which exclude Alumina. These exports are coded to a 'confidential country' category and cannot be separately identified. As a result the value of exports to these countries are understated in aggregate by \$895 million in 2007-08.

For more details on the confidentiality of foreign trade statistics, please see the Australian Bureau of Statistics website at <http://www.abs.gov.au> under Themes – International Trade – Confidentiality.

Attachment C

Imports of selected Australian commodities by our major trading partners

	2006	2007	2008	% growth
	A\$m (a)	A\$m (a)	A\$m (a)	2007 to 2008
1. Salt (HS2501)				
China	58	40	63	58.5
Indonesia	61	62	78	26.3
Japan	173	151	191	26.7
Republic of Korea	61	65	87	33.3
Philippines	15	36	21	-42.0
Taiwan	95	88	163	86.0
2. Silica sands and quartz sands (HS2505.10)				
Japan	84	78	86	10.9
Taiwan	29	29	35	21.4
3. Titanium ores and concentrates (HS2614)				
China	35	66	96	45.2
European Union 27	189	142	164	15.5
Japan	43	61	68	11.4
Mexico	29	20	12	-39.9
Singapore	17	28	42	48.4
Taiwan	77	84	74	-12.2
Saudi Arabia	42	32	nya	..
United States	100	128	165	29.2
4. Zirconium ores and concentrates (HS2615.10)				
China	133	187	310	65.2
India	23	24	22	-8.0
European Union 27	185	169	169	0.0
Japan	44	34	40	17.1
5. Niobium, tantalum & vanadium ores and concentrates (HS2615.90)				
Thailand	26	23	14	-37.4
United States	47	51	59	16.2
6. Natural gas (HS2711.11)				
China	151	482	530	9.9
India	66	0	129	..
Japan	5,380	5,144	8,857	72.2
Republic of Korea	276	144	196	35.4
Taiwan	97	73	0	-100.0
7. Alumina (aluminium oxide) (HS2818.20)				
Argentina	33	0	nya	..
Canada	456	300	396	32.0
China	2,233	1,975	1,734	-12.2
Iceland	0	54	nya	..
India	73	91	36	-60.5
Indonesia	232	209	225	7.7
Japan	16	15	25	65.9
New Zealand	281	247	265	7.3
Russian Federation	385	521	534	2.3
South Africa	760	751	638	-15.0
United States	367	309	367	18.7
8. Manganese dioxide (HS2820.10)				
United States	26	26	7	-72.9

	2006	2007	2008	% growth
	A\$m (a)	A\$m (a)	A\$m (a)	2007 to 2008
9. Unworked cultured pearls (HS7101.21)				
Japan	124	141	158	11.7
United States	21	22	11	-52.2
10. Ferro-manganese in primary forms (HS7202.11)				
Japan	12	66	189	186.9
Republic of Korea	4	6	31	448.1
Tawian	17	28	61	120.4
11. Ferro-silico-manganese in primary forms (HS7202.30)				
Taiwan	11	12	35	195.0
United States	26	47	79	67.3
12. Coils of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked (HS7202.36 & 7209.18)				
Malaysia	37	51	116	129.3
United States	3	23	9	-61.0
13. Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS7207.12)				
Republic of Korea	190	283	279	-1.2
New Zealand	19	0	8	..
Thailand	88	22	120	448.9
United States	266	171	45	-73.9
14. Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (b)				
China	30	12	3	-75.5
European Union 27	79	177	71	-59.8
Hong Kong	35	11	0	-100.0
New Zealand	58	56	37	-34.0
United States	24	16	20	30.6
15. Nickel & nickel alloys (HS750110 + HS7502+ HS7504) (c)				
Brazil	13	5	31	470.2
Canada	38	44	20	-54.1
China	1,378	2,470	931	-62.3
European Union 27	976	1,247	736	-41.0
India	6	48	47	-2.6
Japan	415	750	315	-57.9
Republic of Korea	296	237	132	-44.1
Singapore	12	111	259	133.6
South Africa	64	16	41	153.1
Taiwan	269	101	18	-82.2
United States	483	599	512	-14.6
16. Self-propelled mechanical front-end shovel loaders (HS8429.51)				
Canada	20	35	26	-25.2
China	7	8	21	152.8
Russian Federation	1	7	20	173.7
South Africa	13	23	24	1.7
17. Cruise ships and similar vessels (HS8901.10)				
European Union 27	0	75	8	-89.2
Hong Kong	0	1	35	..
Japan	0	97	93	-3.8

(a) Partner country data has been converted to Australian dollars using period average exchange rates as published by the Reserve Bank.

(b) Includes HS sub-headings 7208.51, 7208.53, 7210.12, 7210.49, 7210.70, 7212.40.

(c) Includes nickel mattes, nickel unwrought and nickel powders & flake only. Nickel Sinters (HS7501.20), Nickel waste (HS7503), nickel bars (HS7505), nickel plates, sheets (HS7506), nickel tubes and pipes (HS7507) and other articles of nickel (HS7508) are not included as ABS data for these items are not confidential.

All data is on a c.i.f basis, except for Brazil, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States.
 nya - Not yet available

Sources: GTIS World Trade Atlas and UN comtrade database.

Attachment D

DFAT analysis on the impact of confidentiality on Australia's top 10 exports markets

Australia's top 10 exports to Japan			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
321 Coal	9,594	9,001	1
281 Iron ore & concentrates	4,210	4,515	2
011 Beef, f.c.f.	2,225	1,909	3
684 Aluminium	1,904	1,902	4
283 Copper ores & concentrates	1,348	1,391	5
333 Crude petroleum	860	1,022	6
246 Wood in chips or particles	805	896	7
342 Liquefied propane & butane	694	746	8
287 Other ores & concentrates	671	600	9
024 Cheese & curd	315	360	10
988 Confidential items	5,935	6,007	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
321 Coal	9,594	9,001	1
343 Natural gas	5,111	4,887	2
281 Iron ore & concentrates	4,210	4,515	3
011 Beef, f.c.f.	2,225	1,909	4
684 Aluminium	1,904	1,902	5
283 Copper ores & concentrates	1,348	1,391	6
333 Crude petroleum	860	1,022	7
246 Wood in chips or particles	805	896	8
342 Liquefied propane & butane	694	746	9
287 Other ores & concentrates	754	690	10
683 Nickel	240	432	11
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	223	413	12
024 Cheese & curd	315	360	13
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- *Natural gas* was estimated to be Australia's 2nd largest export.
- The export value of *Other ores & concentrates, Nickel ores* and *Nickel* was under reported in ABS statistics.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to China			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
281 Iron ore & concentrates	7,627	9,024	1
268 Wool & other animal hair (incl tops)	1,378	1,726	2
287 Other ores & concentrates	815	1,343	3
283 Copper ores & concentrates	1,189	836	4
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	230	461	5
683 Nickel	351	433	6
333 Crude petroleum	223	397	7
321 Coal	599	382	8
211 Hides & skins, raw (excl furskins)	319	366	9
288 Non-ferrous waste & scrap	356	364	10
988 Confidential items	3,464	4,627	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
281 Iron ore & concentrates	7,627	9,024	1
285 Aluminium ores (incl. alumina)	2,133	1,950	2
683 Nickel	970	1,736	3
268 Wool & other animal hair (incl tops)	1,378	1,726	4 (a)
287 Other ores & concentrates	990	1,588	5
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	920	1,504	6
283 Copper ores & concentrates	1,189	836	7
343 Natural gas	143	458	8
333 Crude petroleum	223	397	9
321 Coal	599	382	10
211 Raw hides & skins (except furskins)	319	366	11
288 Non-ferrous waste & scrap	356	364	12
(a) Part of commodity is confidential, but can't be separately identified in Chinese import statistics.			
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- *Aluminium ores* was estimated to be Australia's 2nd largest exports to China.
- The export value of *Nickel* (Australia's 3rd largest exports to China), *Other ores & concentrates* and *Nickel ores* were under reported in ABS statistics.
- *Natural gas* was Australia's 8th largest export.
- It was not possible to identify fully the impact of confidentiality restrictions on Australia's exports of *Wool* from Chinese import statistics. However confidentiality restrictions were removed from these exports from February 2009 onwards.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to the Republic of Korea			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
333 Crude petroleum	1,505	2,403	1
281 Iron ore & concentrates	1,489	1,779	2
321 Coal	1,934	1,648	3
287 Other ores & concentrates	796	819	4
011 Beef, f.c.f.	826	804	5
684 Aluminium	815	792	6
283 Copper ores & concentrates	274	462	7
682 Copper	188	306	8
713 Internal combustion piston engines	305	297	9
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	119	227	10
988 Confidential items	2,088	1,694	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
333 Crude petroleum	1,505	2,403	1
281 Iron ore & concentrates	1,489	1,779	2
321 Coal	1,934	1,648	3 (a)
287 Other ores & concentrates	838	855	4
011 Beef, f.c.f.	826	804	5
684 Aluminium	815	792	6
283 Copper ores & concentrates	274	462	7
682 Copper	188	306	8
713 Internal combustion piston engines	305	297	9
683 Nickel	296	301	10
061 Sugars, molasses & honey	507	290	11
672 Ingots of iron or steel	180	269	12
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	119	227	13
(a) Semi coking coal is confidential and can't be separately identified in Korean import statistics.			
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- The export value of *Other ores & concentrates, Nickel and Ingots of steel* was under reported in ABS statistics.
- *Sugars, molasses & honey* was Australia's 11th largest exports to Korea.
- It was not possible to identify the impact of confidential on Australia's exports of *Semi-coking coal* directly from Korean import statistics. However confidentiality restrictions were removed from these exports to Korea from May 2008 onwards.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to the United States			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
011 Beef, f.c.f.	1,209	1,148	1
112 Alcoholic beverages	847	866	2
872 Medical instruments (incl veterinary)	399	461	3
012 Meat (excl beef), f.c.f.	433	421	4
792 Aircraft, spacecraft & parts	271	329	5
683 Nickel	200	239	6
333 Crude petroleum	99	233	7
684 Aluminium	209	195	8
673 Uncoated flat-rolled iron & steel	259	184	9
899 Misc manufactured articles, nes	111	172	10
988 Confidential items	1,567	1,781	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
011 Beef, f.c.f.	1,209	1,148	1
112 Alcoholic beverages	847	866	2
683 Nickel	683	838	3
872 Medical instruments (incl veterinary)	399	461	4
012 Meat (excl beef), f.c.f.	433	421	5
792 Aircraft, spacecraft & parts	271	329	6
285 Aluminium ores (incl. alumina)	385	320	7
268 Uranium & thorium ores & concentrates	269	308	8
333 Crude petroleum	99	233	9
287 Other ores & concentrates	187	203	10
684 Aluminium	209	195	11
673 Uncoated flat-rolled iron & steel	259	184	12
899 Misc manufactured articles, nes	111	172	13
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- The export value of *Nickel* (3rd largest exports to the United States) and *Other ores & concentrates* was under reported in ABS statistics.
- *Aluminium ores* was estimated to be Australia's 7th largest export to the United States.
- *Uranium & thorium ores* was estimated to be Australia's 8th largest export to the United States.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to New Zealand			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
334 Refined petroleum	610	669	1
781 Passenger motor vehicles	392	435	2
333 Crude petroleum	249	392	3
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	401	382	4
752 Computers	327	277	5
892 Printed matter	201	235	6
641 Paper & paperboard	192	187	7
098 Edible products & preparations, nes	154	158	8
048 Cereal preparations	143	147	9
872 Medical instruments (incl veterinary)	133	141	10
988 Confidential items	655	570	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
334 Refined petroleum	610	669	1
781 Passenger motor vehicles	392	435	2
333 Crude petroleum	249	392	3
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	401	382	4
752 Computers	327	277	5
285 Aluminium ores (incl. alumina)	281	247	6
892 Printed matter	201	235	7
641 Paper & paperboard	192	187	8
098 Edible products & preparations, nes	154	158	9
048 Cereal preparations	143	147	10
872 Medical instruments (incl veterinary)	133	141	11
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- *Aluminium ores* was estimated to be Australia's 6th largest export to New Zealand.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to India			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
971 Gold	3,562	4,169	1
321 Coal	2,568	2,396	2
283 Copper ores & concentrates	1,009	1,118	3
268 Wool & other animal hair (incl tops)	167	151	4
287 Other ores & concentrates	94	112	5
685 Lead	61	106	6
333 Crude petroleum	0	95	7
054 Vegetables, f.c.f.	125	92	8
682 Copper	16	73	9
282 Ferrous waste & scrap	24	62	10
988 Confidential items	456	261	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
971 Gold	3,562	4,169	1
321 Coal	2,568	2,396	2
283 Copper ores & concentrates	1,009	1,118	3
268 Wool & other animal hair (incl tops)	167	151	4 (a)
287 Other ores & concentrates	120	139	5
685 Lead	61	106	6
041 Wheat	301	99	7
333 Crude petroleum	0	95	8
054 Vegetables, f.c.f.	125	92	9
285 Aluminium ores (incl. alumina)	73	91	10
683 Nickel	24	82	11
682 Copper	16	73	12
282 Ferrous waste & scrap	24	62	13
(a) Part of commodity is confidential, but can't be separately identified in Indian import statistics.			
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- *Wheat* was estimated to be Australia's 7th largest export to India.
- *Aluminium ores* was estimated to be Australia's 10th largest export to India.
- The export value of *Nickel* and *Other ores & concentrates* was under reported in ABS statistics.
- It was not possible to identify fully the impact of confidentiality restrictions on Australia's exports of *Wool* from Indian import statistics. However confidentiality restrictions were removed from these exports from February 2009 onwards.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to the United Kingdom			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
971 Gold	2,916	2,745	1
112 Alcoholic beverages	937	990	2
685 Lead	259	434	3
321 Coal	602	410	4
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	160	209	5
899 Misc manufactured articles, nes	123	151	6
012 Meat (excl beef), f.c.f.	84	79	7
778 Electrical machinery & parts, nes	45	46	8
874 Measuring & analysing instruments	39	44	9
896 Artwork & antiques	24	44	10
988 Confidential items	813	817	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
971 Gold	2,916	2,745	1
112 Alcoholic beverages	937	990	2
667 Pearls & gems	574	472	3
685 Lead	259	434	4
321 Coal	602	410	5
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	160	209	6
683 Nickel	117	162	7
899 Misc manufactured articles, nes	123	151	8
012 Meat (excl beef), f.c.f.	84	79	9
287 Other ores & concentrates	78	63	10
778 Electrical machinery & parts, nes	45	46	11
874 Measuring & analysing instruments	39	44	12
896 Artwork & antiques	24	44	13
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- *Pearls & gems* (mainly diamonds) are Australia's 3rd largest export to the United Kingdom.
- The export value of *Nickel* and *Other ores & concentrates* were under reported in ABS statistics.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to Taiwan			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
321 Coal	1,652	1,620	1
682 Copper	732	870	2
281 Iron ore & concentrates	597	635	3
684 Aluminium	660	581	4
686 Zinc	323	328	5
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	265	264	6
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	98	139	7
011 Beef, f.c.f.	140	121	8
333 Crude petroleum	171	112	9
022 Milk & cream	60	56	10
988 Confidential items	657	403	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
321 Coal	1,652	1,620	1
682 Copper	732	870	2
281 Iron ore & concentrates	597	635	3
684 Aluminium	660	581	4
686 Zinc	323	328	5
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	265	264	6
284 Nickel ores & concentrates	98	139	7
011 Beef, f.c.f.	140	121	8
333 Crude petroleum	171	112	9
683 Nickel	256	96	10
287 Other ores & concentrates	80	94	11
061 Sugars, molasses & honey	139	91	12
278 Crude minerals, nes	92	85	13 (a)
343 Natural gas	92	70	14
022 Milk & cream	60	56	15
(a) Mainly salt.			
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- The export value of *Nickel, Other ores & concentrates* and *Crude materials nes* (mainly salt) were under reported in ABS statistics.
- *Sugars, molasses & honey* was Australia's 12th largest exports to Taiwan.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to Singapore			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
333 Crude petroleum	1,645	968	1
334 Refined petroleum	466	612	2
971 Gold	386	458	3
022 Milk & cream	146	169	4
012 Meat (excl beef), f.c.f.	131	121	5
684 Aluminium	108	96	6
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	59	72	7
682 Copper	85	64	8
793 Ships & boats (incl hovercraft)	13	58	9
764 Telecom equipment & parts	21	55	10
988 Confidential items	104	91	
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
333 Crude petroleum	1,645	968	1
334 Refined petroleum	466	612	2
971 Gold	386	458	3
022 Milk & cream	146	169	4
012 Meat (excl beef), f.c.f.	131	121	5
683 Nickel	11	105	6
684 Aluminium	108	96	7
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	59	72	8
682 Copper	85	64	9
793 Ships & boats (incl hovercraft)	13	58	10
764 Telecom equipment & parts	21	55	11
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- The export value of *Nickel* was under reported in ABS statistics.

Attachment D continued

Australia's top 10 exports to Thailand			
Using ABS data only			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
333 Crude petroleum	505	861	1
684 Aluminium	728	758	2
971 Gold	562	551	3
682 Copper	462	332	4
321 Coal	118	190	5
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	201	169	6
287 Other ores & concentrates	62	140	7
673 Uncoated flat-rolled iron & steel	48	109	8
022 Milk & cream	104	85	9
263 Cotton	169	84	10
988 Confidential items			
Using both ABS data and other data sources			
	2006	2007	
	A\$m	A\$m	
333 Crude petroleum	505	861	1
684 Aluminium	728	758	2
971 Gold	562	551	3
682 Copper	462	332	4
321 Coal	118	190	5
287 Other ores & concentrates	92	171	6
542 Medicaments (incl veterinary)	201	169	7
673 Uncoated flat-rolled iron & steel	48	109	8
022 Milk & cream	104	85	9
263 Cotton	169	84	10
Combined ABS and partner country or other source.			

The analysis using both ABS and other data sources found that

- The export value of *Other ores & concentrates* was under reported in ABS statistics.