



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

A stylized world map with landmasses in orange and oceans in dark blue. The map is centered on the Pacific Ocean, showing Australia, Asia, and parts of North and South America.

TRADE AT A GLANCE 2015

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CREATIVE COMMONS



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DATA

Unless otherwise specified, all data is for calendar year 2014, released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in June 2015.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise specified, all amounts are in Australian dollars.

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TWO-WAY TRADE



\$663.8b

▲ 2.4%



EXPORTS

\$326.9b

▲ 2.5%

IMPORTS

\$337.0b

▲ 2.3%



In 2014, two-way trade grew by 2.4 per cent to \$663.8 billion, comprising exports totalling \$326.9 billion and imports totalling \$337.0 billion.

Nearly half of Australia's exports came from minerals and fuels, especially iron ore and coal.

MINERALS
& FUELS
EXPORTS
48.1%



ALL
OTHER
EXPORTS
51.9%

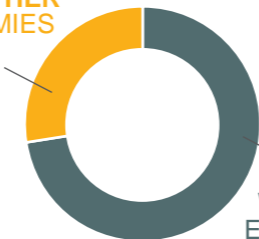


TOP FIVE TRADING PARTNERS

In 2014 China, Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea and Singapore were Australia's top five trading partners.



TRADE
WITH **OTHER**
ECONOMIES
27.3%



TRADE
WITH **APEC**
ECONOMIES
72.7%

Over 70 per cent of Australia's trade was with member economies of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group.

MINISTER'S FOREWORD



Welcome to *Trade at a Glance 2015*, the latest summary of Australia's trade, investment and economic performance over the past year.

Australia's prosperity is linked to economic opportunities beyond our borders. In declaring that we are open for business, our aim is to maximise the contribution of trade and investment to economic growth. This publication shows that Australia is outperforming the OECD average in key trade and economic indicators.

In 2014, Australia's trade performance contributed close to two-thirds of our economic growth. Our two-way trade grew by 2.4 per cent to over \$660 billion, which included an 8.3 per cent rise in exports of services, the largest sector in our economy and one that will be crucial in the post-mining boom environment.

Foreign investment links Australia to the new knowledge-based global economy. There is a positive trend in decisions by global companies to establish and expand their presence in Australia. And Australian companies are globalising. In 2014, our two-way investment stocks reached \$4.7 trillion.

Our free trade agreements are central to our efforts to secure future trade and investment success. These agreements are helping level the international playing field, and providing a competitive advantage across a wide range of sectors. We have now finalised free trade agreements with our three largest export markets, China, Japan and Korea. And in October 2015, we concluded negotiations with 11 other countries for the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement which will make a positive contribution to growth in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.

There are strong grounds for optimism about our future trade and investment prospects.

The Hon Andrew Robb AO MP
Minister for Trade and Investment

PROFILE OF AUSTRALIA'S TRADE IN 2014

Australia's trade in goods and services reached a new high in 2014. Two-way trade grew by 2.4 per cent to \$663.8 billion, up from \$648.5 billion in 2013. Nearly half of Australia's exports came from minerals and fuels, especially iron ore and coal.

China, Japan, the United States, the Republic of Korea and Singapore were Australia's top five trading partners again in 2014. Over 70 per cent of Australia's trade was with member economies of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. In 2014, Australia was the 22nd largest exporting country, and the 22nd largest importing country in the world.

Australia has nine Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) currently in force and signed an additional agreement in 2015 with China which will enter into force once domestic processes are complete. Negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) successfully concluded in October 2015.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH OUR AID PARTNERS

In 2014, Australia's two-way merchandise trade with countries with which Australia has an ongoing bilateral development partnership was valued at \$35.1 billion. In the last 10 years (since 2004) two-way trade has increased by 74.2 per cent. Australia's exports to our development partners have grown by 71.6 per cent while imports have grown by 76.7 per cent in the same period.

MARKET ACCESS FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES*

Australia has provided Least Developed Countries (LDCs) full duty-free and quota-free access to our markets since 2003. This has contributed to notable increases in LDC exports to Australia (averaging 16.2 per cent per year between 2004 and 2014).

* Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan (including Former Sudan), Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

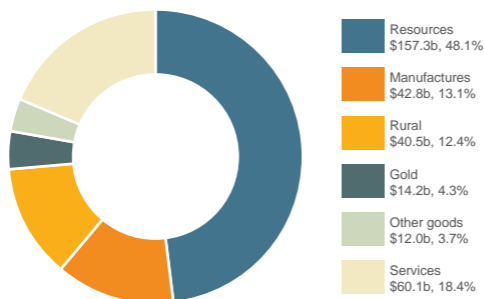
BY SECTOR – AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTS

In 2014 Australia's total goods and services exports reached \$326.9 billion, an increase of 2.5 per cent from \$319.0 billion in 2013. Export volumes grew 6.7 per cent while prices fell 3.7 per cent.

Most export sectors saw a rise in 2014: Rural exports rose 6.9 per cent (or \$2.6 billion); Minerals and fuels remained steady (at \$157.3 billion); Manufactures increased 4.5 per cent (or \$1.9 billion); Other goods fell 3.9 per cent (or \$487 million) and Services went up 8.3 per cent (or \$4.6 billion).

EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES 2014 (a)

Share by sector



(a) Balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

BY SECTOR – AUSTRALIA'S IMPORTS

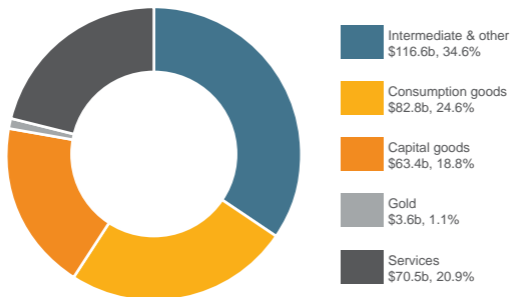
Imports are an important part of Australia's economic prosperity. They help maintain a robust, competitive economy and improve choice for consumers.

Australia's total goods and services imports increased from \$329.5 billion in 2013 to \$337.0 billion in 2014. Import volumes fell 1.7 per cent while prices rose 4.2 per cent.

Imports of Consumption goods rose 5.2 per cent (or \$4.1 billion); Capital goods fell 2.5 per cent (or \$1.6 billion); Intermediate & other goods rose 5.5 per cent (or \$6.0 billion) and imports of Services fell 0.1 per cent (or \$68 million).

IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES 2014 (a)

Share by sector



(a) Balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE PERFORMANCE IN 2014

Australia recorded a trade deficit of \$10.1 billion in 2014, a \$437 million reduction on the deficit of \$10.5 billion in 2013.

BY VALUE – AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTS

Australia's growth in goods and services exports has slowed in recent years, driven by a drop in prices for Australia's metals ores, minerals and coal. This is despite a growth in export volumes. Iron ore and coal exports accounted for 31.8 per cent of total exports in 2014.

Australia's top three exports in 2014 were Iron ores & concentrates (\$66.0 billion), Coal (\$38.0 billion) and Natural gas (\$17.7 billion).

In 2013-14 Australia's tourism industry exports rose 4.1 per cent to \$27.2 billion.

EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (a)

(\$ billion)



(a) Balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

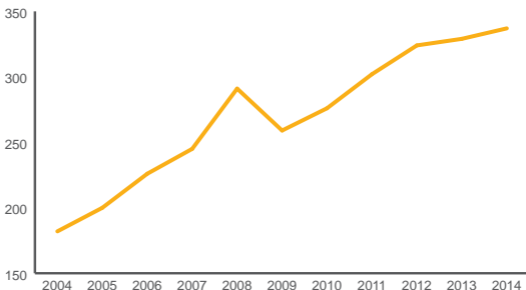
BY VALUE – AUSTRALIA'S IMPORTS

The value of Australia's goods and services imports grew on average 5.6 per cent per annum over the past five years.

In 2014, Manufactured products accounted for 54.2 per cent of total imports and Services accounted for 20.9 per cent.

Australia's top three imports in 2014 were Personal travel excluding education services (\$24.6 billion), Crude petroleum (\$20.0 billion) and Refined petroleum (\$18.6 billion).

IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (a) (\$ billion)



(a) Balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

AUSTRALIA'S MAJOR GOODS AND SERVICES EXPORTS 2014 (a)

Rank	Commodity	\$ billion
1	Iron ores & concentrates	66.0
2	Coal	38.0
3	Natural gas	17.7
4	Education-related travel services (b)	17.0
5	Personal travel (excl education) services	14.2
6	Gold	13.5
7	Crude petroleum	10.6
8	Beef	7.8
9	Aluminium ores & concentrates (incl alumina)	6.3
10	Wheat	5.9
11	Copper ores & concentrates	5.4
12	Professional services	4.8
13	Other ores & concentrates (c)	4.6
14	Business travel services	4.3
15	Aluminium	4.0
16	Copper	3.8
17	Meat (excl beef)	3.7
18	Technical & other business services	3.3
19	Financial services	3.3
20	Refined petroleum	2.8
TOTAL EXPORTS (d)		326.9

(a) Goods trade is on a recorded trade basis. Services trade is on a balance of payments basis.

(b) Includes student expenditure on tuition fees and living expenses.

(c) Mainly consists of Zinc ores & concentrates, Manganese ores & concentrates and Lead ores & concentrates.

(d) Total exports on a balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5302.0.

AUSTRALIA'S MAJOR GOODS AND SERVICES IMPORTS 2014 (a) (b)

Rank	Commodity	\$ billion
1	Personal travel (excl education) services	24.6
2	Crude petroleum	20.0
3	Refined petroleum	18.6
4	Passenger motor vehicles	17.6
5	Telecom equipment & parts	9.8
6	Freight transport services	9.7
7	Medicaments (incl veterinary)	7.5
8	Computers	7.3
9	Passenger transport services (c)	6.1
10	Goods vehicles	6.0
11	Technical & other business services	5.7
12	Professional services	4.7
13	Charges for intellectual property	4.5
14	Heating & cooling equipment & parts	4.2
15	Gold	4.0
16	Pumps (excl liquid pumps) & parts	3.9
17	Furniture, mattresses & cushions	3.6
18	Business travel services	3.4
19	Measuring & analysing instruments	3.2
20	Electrical machinery & parts	3.0
TOTAL IMPORTS (d)		337.0

(a) Goods trade is on a recorded trade basis. Services trade is on a balance of payments basis.

(b) Please note—imports of aircraft were made confidential by the ABS from Sept 2008 onwards. Imports of aircraft would rank in Australia's top 20 imports. DFAT estimates that aircraft imports were valued at around \$3.8 billion in 2014.

(c) Includes Related agency fees & commissions.

(d) Total imports on a balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5302.0.

AUSTRALIA'S MAJOR GOODS EXPORTS 2014 (a) (b)

Rank	Commodity	\$ million	% share
1	Iron ores & concentrates	66,008	24.7
2	Coal	37,999	14.2
3	Natural gas	17,743	6.7
4	Gold	13,460	5.0
5	Crude petroleum	10,564	4.0
6	Beef	7,751	2.9
7	Aluminium ores & concentrates (incl alumina)	6,336	2.4
8	Wheat	5,920	2.2
9	Copper ores & concentrates	5,359	2.0
10	Other ores & concentrates (c)	4,594	1.7
11	Aluminium	3,968	1.5
12	Copper	3,849	1.4
13	Meat (excl beef)	3,733	1.4
14	Refined petroleum	2,807	1.1
15	Wool & other animal hair (incl tops)	2,417	0.9
16	Medicaments (incl veterinary)	2,415	0.9
17	Alcoholic beverages (mainly wine)	2,034	0.8
18	Cotton	2,008	0.8
19	Passenger motor vehicles	1,779	0.7
20	Barley	1,760	0.7
TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS (d)		266,799	100.0

(a) Recorded trade basis.

(b) Excludes confidential items of trade.

(c) Mainly includes Zinc ores & concentrates, Manganese ores & concentrates and Lead ores & concentrates.

(d) Total goods exports on a balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5368.0.

AUSTRALIA'S MAJOR GOODS IMPORTS 2014 (a) (b) (c)

Rank	Commodity	\$ million	% share
1	Crude petroleum	20,050	7.5
2	Refined petroleum	18,579	7.0
3	Passenger motor vehicles	17,566	6.6
4	Telecom equipment & parts	9,845	3.7
5	Medicaments (incl veterinary)	7,497	2.8
6	Computers	7,316	2.7
7	Goods vehicles	6,008	2.3
8	Heating & cooling equipment & parts	4,210	1.6
9	Gold	4,005	1.5
10	Pumps (excl liquid pumps) & parts	3,870	1.5
11	Furniture, mattresses & cushions	3,624	1.4
12	Measuring & analysing instruments	3,208	1.2
13	Electrical machinery & parts	2,959	1.1
14	Prams, toys, games & sporting goods	2,844	1.1
15	Vehicle parts & accessories	2,740	1.0
16	Plastic articles	2,721	1.0
17	Household-type equipment	2,669	1.0
18	Mechanical handling equip & parts	2,642	1.0
19	Civil engineering equipment & parts	2,605	1.0
20	Rubber tyres, treads & tubes	2,525	0.9
TOTAL GOODS IMPORTS (d)		266,451	100.0

(a) Recorded trade basis.

(b) Excludes confidential items of trade.

(c) Please note - imports of aircraft were made confidential by the ABS from Sept 2008 onwards. Imports of aircraft would rank in Australia's top 20 imports. DFAT estimates that aircraft imports were valued at around \$3.8 billion in 2014.

(d) Total goods imports on a balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogue 5368.0.

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES EXPORTS 2014 (a)

Services	\$ million	% share
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	18	0.0
Maintenance & repair	59	0.1
Transport	6,599	11.0
Passenger (b)	2,410	4.0
Freight	281	0.5
Other	2,543	4.2
Postal & courier services	1,365	2.3
Travel	35,427	59.0
Business	4,203	7.0
Personal	31,224	52.0
Education-related	17,037	28.4
Other personal (c)	14,187	23.6
Other	17,960	29.9
Construction	181	0.3
Insurance & pension	539	0.9
Financial	3,183	5.3
Intellectual property charges	975	1.6
Telecommunications, computer & information	2,166	3.6
Other business services	8,962	14.9
Personal, cultural and recreational	980	1.6
Government services	974	1.6
TOTAL SERVICES EXPORTS	60,063	100.0

(a) Balance of payments basis.

(b) Passenger services include air transport-related agency fees & commissions.

(c) Inbound tourism for mainly recreational purposes.

Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES IMPORTS 2014 (a)

Services	\$ million	% share
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0	0.0
Maintenance & repair	542	0.8
Transport	16,755	23.8
Passenger (b)	6,141	8.7
Freight	9,684	13.7
Other	814	1.2
Postal & courier services	116	0.2
Travel	29,146	41.3
Business	3,378	4.8
Personal	25,768	36.6
Education-related	1,171	1.7
Other personal (c)	24,597	34.9
Other	24,049	34.1
Construction	0	0.0
Insurance & pension	854	1.2
Financial	2,117	3.0
Intellectual property charges	4,479	6.4
Telecommunications, computer & information	2,955	4.2
Other business services	10,709	15.2
Personal, cultural and recreational	1,734	2.5
Government services	1,201	1.7
TOTAL SERVICES IMPORTS	70,492	100.0

(a) Balance of payments basis.

(b) Passenger services include air transport-related agency fees & commissions.

(c) Outbound tourism for mainly recreational purposes.

Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

AUSTRALIA'S GLOBAL EXPORT POSITION 2014

HOW WE COMPARE TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

(US\$ billion)

Rank	Country	Goods (a)	Services (b)	Total exports	% share
1	China	2,342	234	2,576	10.7
2	United States	1,621	709	2,330	9.7
3	Germany	1,508	271	1,779	7.4
4	Netherlands	672	189	861	3.6
5	France	583	268	851	3.5
6	United Kingdom	506	342	847	3.5
7	Japan	684	163	846	3.5
8	Republic of Korea	573	107	680	2.8
9	Italy	529	117	646	2.7
10	Hong Kong (c)	524	106	630	2.6
11	Belgium	471	124	595	2.5
12	Russian Federation	498	66	564	2.3
13	Canada	475	86	561	2.3
14	Singapore	410	140	550	2.3
15	India	322	156	478	2.0
16	Spain	325	134	459	1.9
17	Switzerland	311	115	426	1.8
18	Mexico	398	21	419	1.7
19	United Arab Emirates	360	21	381	1.6
20	Taiwan	314	57	371	1.5
21	Saudi Arabia	354	12	366	1.5
22	Australia	241	54	295	1.2
23	Thailand	228	55	283	1.2

Rank	Country	Goods (a)	Services (b)	Total exports	% share
24	Malaysia	234	39	274	1.1
25	Brazil	225	40	265	1.1
26	Poland	217	48	265	1.1
27	Ireland	118	134	251	1.0
28	Austria	178	67	245	1.0
29	Sweden	164	77	241	1.0
30	Turkey	158	51	208	0.9
TOTAL EXPORTS		19,002	5,017	24,019	100.0

(a) Goods on recorded trade basis.

(b) Services on balance of payments basis.

(c) Special Administrative Region of China.

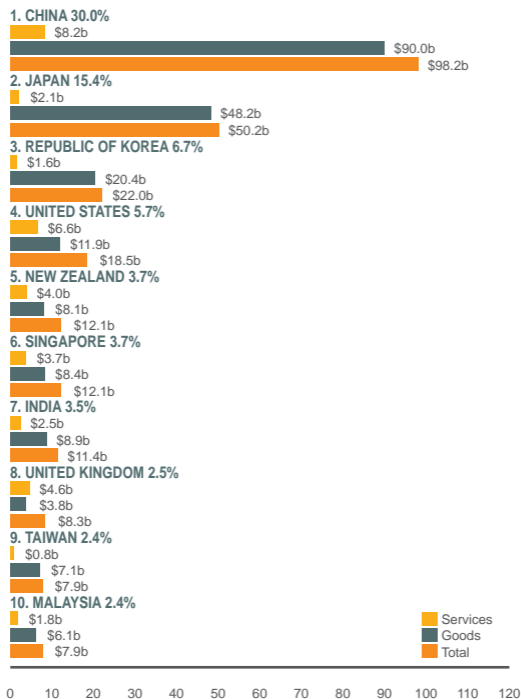
Source: WTO online database.

“With the end of the resources boom, Australia’s economy will need to transition to a broader growth base; increases in rural, manufacturing and services exports in 2014-15 indicate that this transition is already underway.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

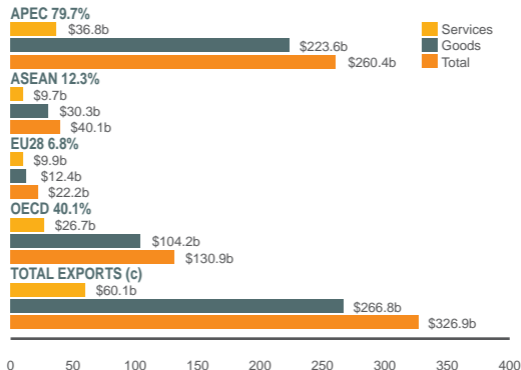
AUSTRALIA'S TOP 10 EXPORT MARKETS 2014 (a) (b)

(\$ billion)



TOTAL EXPORTS

(\$ billion)



(a) All data is on a balance of payments basis, except for goods by country which are on a recorded trade basis.

(b) May exclude selected confidential export commodities. Refer to the DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/trade-investment/Pages/dfat-adjustments-to-abs-official-trade-data.aspx>) for more information and a list of the commodities excluded.

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Actual goods export total based on unpublished ABS data, except for Singapore.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database, ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004 and unpublished ABS data.

AUSTRALIA'S GLOBAL IMPORT POSITION 2014

HOW WE COMPARE TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

(US\$ billion)

Rank	Country	Goods (a)	Services (b)	Total imports	% share
1	United States	2,413	476	2,888	12.0
2	China	1,959	384	2,343	9.8
3	Germany	1,216	328	1,543	6.4
4	Japan	822	192	1,014	4.2
5	France	678	248	926	3.9
6	United Kingdom	684	204	888	3.7
7	Netherlands	588	157	744	3.1
8	Hong Kong (c)	601	76	676	2.8
9	Republic of Korea	526	115	641	2.7
10	India	463	148	611	2.5
11	Italy	472	115	587	2.4
12	Canada	475	107	582	2.4
13	Belgium	452	115	568	2.4
14	Singapore	366	142	508	2.1
15	Mexico	412	35	446	1.9
16	Russian Federation	308	121	429	1.8
17	Spain	358	70	428	1.8
18	Switzerland	276	93	369	1.5
19	United Arab Emirates	262	71	333	1.4
20	Brazil	239	88	328	1.4
21	Taiwan	274	46	320	1.3
22	Australia	241	64	304	1.3
23	Thailand	228	53	281	1.2

Rank	Country	Goods (a)	Services (b)	Total imports	% share
24	Turkey	242	25	268	1.1
25	Saudi Arabia	163	97	260	1.1
26	Poland	220	36	256	1.1
27	Malaysia	209	45	254	1.1
28	Austria	182	53	235	1.0
29	Sweden	163	67	229	1.0
30	Ireland	71	142	213	0.9
TOTAL IMPORTS		19,091	4,904	23,995	100.0

(a) Goods on recorded trade basis.

(b) Services on balance of payments basis.

(c) Special Administrative Region of China.

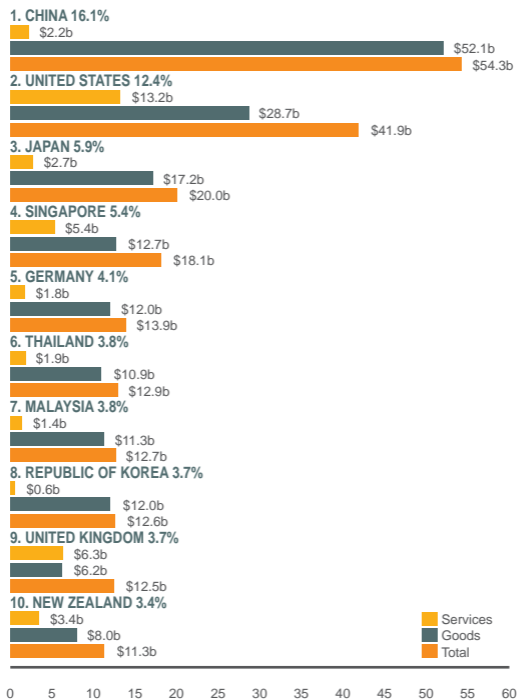
Source: WTO online database.

“Goods and services can now cross borders three, four and five times before ending up a finished product. This means that every country must now pay as much attention to the tariffs they apply to their own imports, as they do to tariffs applied to their exports.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

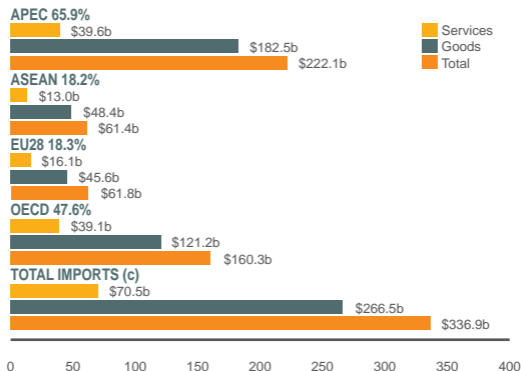
AUSTRALIA'S TOP 10 IMPORT SOURCES 2014 (a) (b)

(\$ billion)



TOTAL IMPORTS

(\$ billion)



(a) All data is on a balance of payments basis, except for goods by country which are on a recorded trade basis.

(b) May exclude selected confidential import commodities. Refer to the DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/trade-investment/Pages/dfat-adjustments-to-abs-official-trade-data.aspx>) for more information and a list of the commodities excluded.

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Actual goods import total based on unpublished ABS data, except for Singapore.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database, ABS catalogue 5368.0.05.004 and unpublished ABS data.

TOP 10 TWO-WAY TRADING PARTNERS 2014 (a) (b)

(\$ billion)

Rank	Country	Goods	Services	Total	% share
1	China	142.1	10.4	152.5	23.0
2	Japan	65.4	4.8	70.2	10.6
3	United States	40.6	19.8	60.4	9.1
4	Republic of Korea	32.4	2.2	34.6	5.2
5	Singapore	21.1	9.1	30.2	4.5
6	New Zealand	16.1	7.4	23.5	3.5
7	United Kingdom	9.9	10.9	20.8	3.1
8	Malaysia	17.4	3.2	20.6	3.1
9	Thailand	16.1	2.9	19.0	2.9
10	Germany	13.7	3.0	16.7	2.5
TOTAL TOP 10 TRADING PARTNERS		374.9	73.6	448.5	67.6
TOTAL TWO-WAY TRADE (c)		533.3	130.6	663.8	100.0
of which:					
	APEC	406.1	76.4	482.5	72.7
	ASEAN	78.7	22.8	101.5	15.3
	EU28	58.0	26.0	84.0	12.7
	OECD	225.4	65.9	291.2	43.9

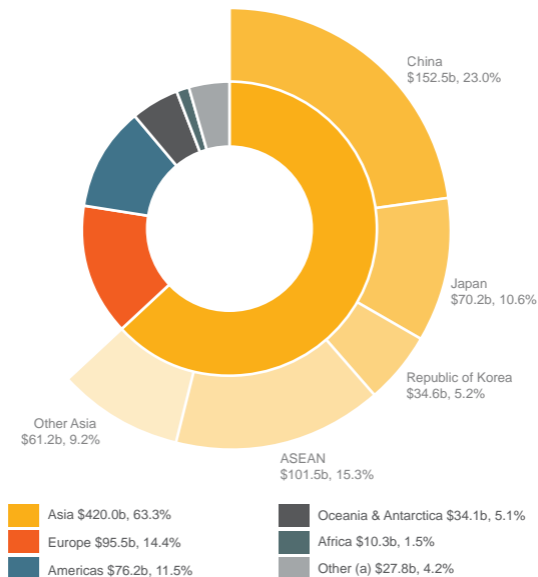
(a) All data is on a balance of payments basis, except for goods by country which are on a recorded trade basis.

(b) May exclude selected confidential export and import commodities. Refer to the DFAT website (<http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/trade-investment/Pages/dfat-adjustments-to-abs-official-trade-data.aspx>) for more information and a list of the commodities excluded.

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database, ABS catalogue 5368.0.05.004 and unpublished ABS data.

TOTAL TWO-WAY TRADE BY REGION 2014



Regional breakdowns:

Asia includes Central Asia; Middle East; North Asia; South East Asia and Southern Asia.

Europe includes Eastern Europe; Northern Europe; South Eastern Europe; Southern Europe and Western Europe.

Americas includes North America; Caribbean; Central America and South America.

Oceania & Antarctica includes Antarctica; Pacific Islands and Other Oceania.

Africa includes Central & West Africa; North Africa and Southern & East Africa.

(a) Includes confidential items of trade.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database, ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004 and unpublished ABS data.

THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY

In 2014 the Australian economy recorded:

- » 2.7 per cent GDP growth;
- » 6.7 per cent growth in goods and services export volumes;
- » a 1.7 per cent inflation rate; and
- » an average unemployment rate of 6.1 per cent.

In comparison, Australia's Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) counterparts recorded:

- » 1.8 per cent GDP growth;
- » 3.7 per cent growth in goods and services export volumes;
- » a 1.7 per cent inflation rate; and
- » an average unemployment rate of 7.4 per cent.

Australia has experienced 24 years of uninterrupted annual economic growth, holds a AAA credit rating and sits in close proximity to the Indo-Pacific, the fastest growing region in the world. Australia's open approach to trade and investment underpins its stable, business-friendly regulatory environment.

The Australian economy is moving from growth led by significant investment in resources to growth driven by the broader economy, including services.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS AUSTRALIA

		2004	2012	2013	2014
DEMAND AND PRODUCTION					
– CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES, REFERENCE YEAR 2012-13					
Gross domestic product (a)	% change	4.0	3.7	2.0	2.7
Exports of goods & services (a)	% change	3.9	6.5	6.2	6.7
Imports of goods & services (a)	% change	15.4	6.3	-1.8	-1.7
LABOUR FORCE					
Population (b)	'000	20,046	22,921	23,295	23,626
Labour force (c)	'000	10,103	11,973	12,146	12,310
Employed persons (c)	'000	9,558	11,347	11,459	11,563
Annual growth	%	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8
Unemployment rate (c)	%	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.1
PRICES AND INTEREST RATES					
Consumer prices	% change	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.7
Interest rates – 90 day bills (c)	% pa	5.5	3.7	2.8	2.7

(a) Derived from annual movements in original data.

(b) At end of period.

(c) Annual average.

Based on ABS and Reserve Bank, various catalogues.

AUSTRALIA'S INDUSTRY STRUCTURE 2014

	Gross value added (a)		Employed persons (b)	
	A\$m	% share (c)	'000	% share
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	35,953	2.4	321.0	2.8
Mining	136,102	9.2	248.7	2.2
Manufacturing	98,667	6.7	924.2	8.0
Services	1,073,037	72.7	10,039.9	86.9
Electricity, gas, water & waste	42,304	2.9	142.7	1.2
Construction	124,953	8.5	1,031.8	8.9
Wholesale trade	61,851	4.2	387.0	3.3
Retail trade	71,144	4.8	1,237.7	10.7
Accommodation & food services	37,309	2.5	790.6	6.8
Transport, postal & warehousing	72,278	4.9	592.8	5.1
Information, media & telecommunications	45,188	3.1	204.1	1.8
Finance & insurance	134,163	9.1	410.4	3.6
Rental, hiring & real estate	43,808	3.0	215.6	1.9
Professional, scientific & technical	96,487	6.5	924.5	8.0
Administrative & support	43,991	3.0	389.1	3.4
Public administration & safety	83,765	5.7	728.6	6.3
Education & training	72,718	4.9	905.1	7.8
Health care & social assistance	102,842	7.0	1,385.2	12.0

	Gross value added (a)		Employed persons (b)	
	A\$m	% share (c)	'000	% share
Services (continued)				
Arts & recreation	12,456	0.8	210.5	1.8
Other services	27,780	1.9	484.4	4.2
Ownership of dwellings	133,208	9.0		
Gross value added at basic prices (d)	1,476,962	100.0		
Taxes less subsidies on products	98,394			
Statistical discrepancy	3,614			
TOTAL (e)	1,578,971		11,555	100.0

(a) The term is used to describe gross product by industry and by sector (Chain Volume Measures reference year 2012-13). Industry breakdown based on ANZSIC 2006.

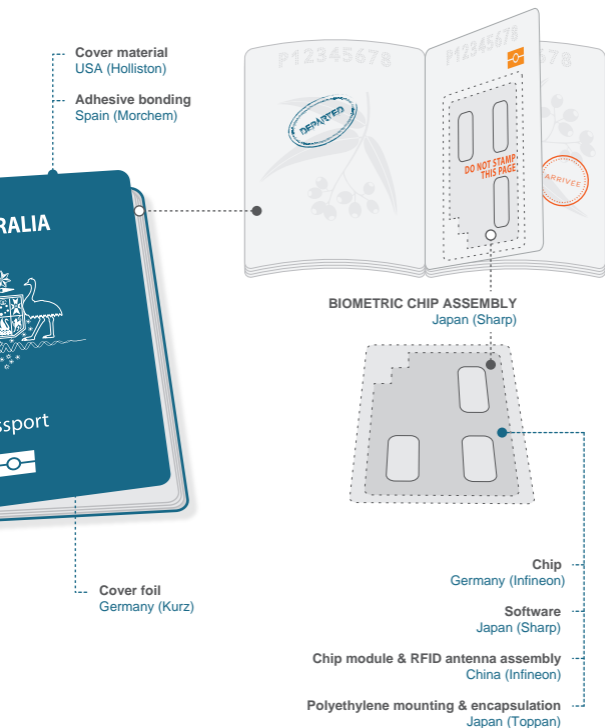
(b) Derived from seasonally adjusted data on an annual average.

(c) As a share of GDP at basic prices.

(d) Basic prices are amounts received by producers, including the value of any subsidies on products, but before any taxes on products.

(e) GDP at purchasers' (market) prices is derived by adding taxes less subsidies on products and statistical discrepancy to gross value added at basic prices.

Based on ABS catalogues 5206.0, 6202.0 and 6203.0.



GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS

A 'value chain' is the full range of activities involved in designing, producing and delivering a good or service. The nature of trade is changing, with value chains becoming 'global' and crossing more borders than ever. The OECD estimates that more than half of the value of world exports is attributable to trade within Global Value Chains (GVC).

Value chains have become 'global' for a number of reasons, including:

- » increasing information and communication technology capabilities;
- » changing production costs (e.g. Asia's manufacturing cost advantage);
- » lower trade and transport costs and improved international logistics;
- » fewer barriers to trade (e.g. tariff and quota reduction).

The Australian passport is a good example of a GVC in action. Our passports are assembled in Australia from components sourced from around the world, as illustrated on the previous pages.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS IN TRADE TODAY

The growing importance of GVCs has further increased the incentive for countries to cut barriers to trade. Many industries now source inputs for production from every corner of the globe. This means that tariffs and import restrictions decrease the competitiveness of a country's local industries, as they make imported inputs more expensive.

Countries increasingly rely on foreign inputs for their own firms' exports, which may then be further processed in partner countries. In 2011 almost two-thirds of OECD countries' trade consisted of intermediate inputs traded within GVCs.

INVESTMENT

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Australia has traditionally drawn international capital to supplement our domestic savings. This investment has allowed Australians to enjoy higher rates of economic growth, employment and living standards that could not have been achieved through domestic savings alone.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is where an investor holds 10 per cent or more ownership in a company. FDI benefits Australia by:

- » creating new employment opportunities – foreign companies setting up subsidiaries and creating new businesses in Australia create jobs and build economic growth;
- » allowing access to new technologies – foreign companies often transfer technology to Australia when they invest;
- » providing revenue to the government – profits of foreign-owned companies are taxed, spreading the benefits to all Australians;
- » helping drive productivity growth – foreign companies increase the level of competition in the market.

A number of studies have examined the impact of foreign investment. For example, an Economist Intelligence Unit study found that for every \$1.0 billion of foreign investment in Australia, 1,000 jobs were created.

AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT ABROAD 2014 (a)

(\$ million)

Rank (b)	Country	Level of direct investment abroad	Total Australian investment abroad (c)
1	United States	136,248	575,514
2	United Kingdom	55,155	304,541
3	New Zealand	61,627	99,927
4	Japan	520	69,645
5	Germany	np	65,427
6	China	12,074	57,884
7	Singapore	13,050	50,715
8	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	5,106	45,974
9	Canada	np	45,403
10	Switzerland	np	41,182
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES		540,743	1,918,321
of which:			
	APEC	287,162	1,035,426
	ASEAN	29,092	84,234
	EU28	83,473	529,153
	OECD	324,627	1,367,552

(a) Australian investment abroad: level of investment (stocks) as at 31 December 2014, by selected country and country group.

(b) Ranked on total Australian investment abroad.

(c) Includes portfolio investment.

Source: ABS catalogue 5352.0.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA 2014 (a)

(\$ million)

Rank (b)	Country	Level of direct investment in Australia	Level of total investment in Australia (c)
1	United States	163,410	758,153
2	United Kingdom	87,374	484,157
3	Belgium	4,340	226,084
4	Japan	66,124	174,676
5	Singapore	28,049	80,207
6	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11,465	77,286
7	China	29,970	64,525
8	Luxembourg	2,592	58,839
9	Netherlands	38,438	56,574
10	Switzerland	19,020	54,573
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES		688,376	2,784,470
of which:			
	APEC	344,122	1,289,807
	ASEAN	42,277	111,291
	EU28	169,603	958,971
	OECD	450,222	2,033,465

(a) Foreign investment in Australia: level of investment (stocks) as at 31 December 2014, by selected country and country group.

(b) Ranked on level of total investment in Australia.

(c) Includes portfolio investment.

Source: ABS catalogue 5352.0.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD TRADE

On average, 65 per cent of the value of Australian agriculture production is exported to overseas markets. In 2014, Australian agriculture and food exports totaled \$44.3 billion. This equated to 13.6 per cent of the total value of Australia's goods and services exports that year. A core part of Australia's international trade policy agenda is the commitment to remove distortions in global agricultural markets and seek improved market access conditions for Australian exporters. This includes addressing non-tariff barriers in international markets.

Australia pursues agricultural trade policy through bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement with overseas markets. An open and transparent global food trading system is critical not only for Australia's agricultural and food industries, but it also helps strengthen global food security. Open and transparent markets allow agriculture and food to move from where it can be produced to where there is demand.

The Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement (KAFTA) and the Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA) are historic agreements with outcomes that provide significantly improved market access and strengthen the food-trade relationship with two of Australia's most important agriculture and food export markets. Australia's agriculture trade with China — our largest trading partner — is set to see similar improvements when the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA) comes into force, completing a powerful trifecta of North Asia free trade agreements.

AUSTRALIA'S TOP AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY (a) EXPORTS 2014

Rank	Commodity (b) (c)	\$ million	% share
1	Beef	7,751	17.5
2	Wheat	5,920	13.4
3	Meat (excl beef)	3,733	8.4
4	Wool & other animal hair (incl tops)	2,417	5.5
5	Cotton	2,008	4.5
6	Wine	1,858	4.2
7	Barley	1,760	4.0
8	Live animals (excl seafood)	1,617	3.7
9	Oil-seeds & oleaginous fruits, soft	1,605	3.6
10	Sugars, molasses & honey	1,592	3.6
11	Milk, cream, whey & yoghurt	1,564	3.5
12	Fruit & nuts	1,166	2.6
13	Animal feed	1,161	2.6
14	Vegetables	1,044	2.4
15	Hides & skins, raw (excl furskins)	1,026	2.3
16	Edible products & preparations	1,016	2.3
17	Crustaceans	933	2.1
18	Wood in chips or particles	840	1.9
19	Cheese & curd	780	1.8
20	Cereal preparations	708	1.6
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY EXPORTS		44,308	100.0

(a) Based on the WTO definition of agriculture, fisheries & forestry as set out in the Definitions & methodology section of the WTO International Trade Statistics publication, which includes alcoholic beverages.

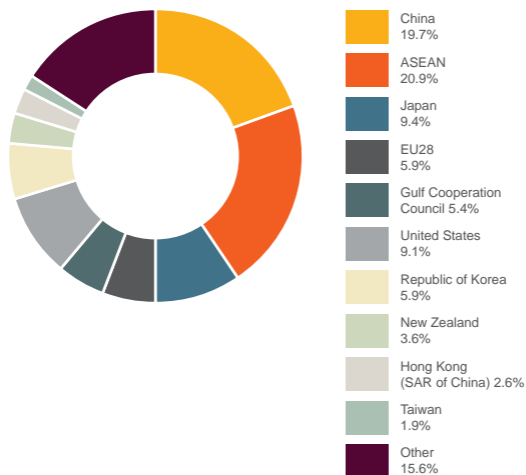
(b) Recorded trade basis.

(c) Excludes confidential items of trade except sugar.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS special data services.

AUSTRALIA'S AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY (a) EXPORT DESTINATIONS, 2014

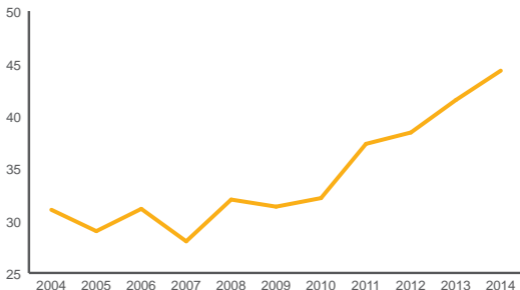
Share by sector



(a) Based on the WTO definition of agriculture, fisheries & forestry as set out in the Definitions & methodology section of the WTO International Trade Statistics publication, which includes alcoholic beverages.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS special data services.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY EXPORTS (\$ billion)



Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS special data services.

“Fruit and vegetables picked on a Monday morning in Victoria can find their way onto Gulf States’ supermarket shelves before midday on Tuesday. It’s also a little known fact that 14,000 litres of fresh milk is flown out of Avalon airport each morning into Asia.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

AUSTRALIA'S TOP MANUFACTURES EXPORTS 2014

Rank	Commodity (a) (b)	\$ million	% share
1	Aluminium	3,968	9.3
2	Copper	3,849	9.0
3	Medicaments (incl veterinary)	2,415	5.6
4	Passenger motor vehicles	1,779	4.2
5	Aircraft, spacecraft & parts	1,660	3.9
6	Telecom equipment & parts	1,239	2.9
7	Medical instruments (incl veterinary)	1,166	2.7
8	Zinc	1,008	2.4
9	Measuring & analysing instruments	886	2.1
10	Civil engineering equipment & parts	883	2.1
11	Lead	858	2.0
12	Paper & paperboard	827	1.9
13	Nickel	810	1.9
14	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	791	1.8
15	Vehicle parts & accessories	760	1.8
16	Specialised machinery & parts	754	1.8
17	Pigments, paints & varnishes	749	1.8
18	Inorganic chemical elements	732	1.7
19	Pearls & gems	672	1.6
20	Computer parts & accessories	649	1.5
TOTAL MANUFACTURES EXPORTS (c)		42,793	100.0

(a) Recorded trade basis.

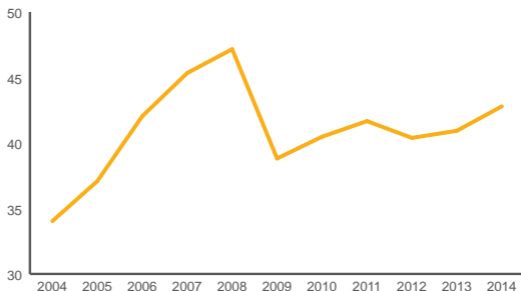
(b) Excludes confidential items of trade.

(c) Total manufactures exports on a balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogues 5302.0

AUSTRALIA'S MANUFACTURES EXPORTS

(\$ billion)



Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

“In 1990, just 25 years ago, 20 per cent of all goods and services exported from any country in the world ended up as intermediate goods, that is, inputs into other goods and services. Today, the OECD estimates that figure is close to 75 per cent.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

AUSTRALIA'S TOP MINERALS AND FUELS EXPORTS 2014

Rank	Commodity (a) (b)	\$ million	% share
1	Iron ores & concentrates	66,008	42.0
2	Coal	37,999	24.2
3	Natural gas	17,743	11.3
4	Crude petroleum	10,564	6.7
5	Aluminium ores & concentrates (incl alumina)	6,336	4.0
6	Copper ores & concentrates	5,359	3.4
7	Other ores & concentrates (c)	4,594	2.9
8	Refined petroleum	2,807	1.8
9	Precious metal ores & concentrates (excl gold)	1,250	0.8
10	Liquefied propane & butane	1,171	0.7
11	Non-ferrous waste & scrap	981	0.6
12	Ferrous waste & scrap	974	0.6
13	Nickel ores & concentrates	939	0.6
14	Crude minerals	323	0.2
15	Coke & semi-coke	193	0.1
16	Natural abrasives	79	0.1
17	Residual petroleum products	30	0.0
18	Stone, sand & gravel	27	0.0
19	Crude fertilisers	7	0.0
20	Petroleum gases	1	0.0
TOTAL MINERALS & FUELS EXPORTS (d)		157,300	100.0

(a) Recorded trade basis.

(b) Excludes confidential items of trade.

(c) Mainly Zinc ores & concentrates, Manganese ores & concentrates and Lead ores & concentrates.

(d) Total minerals and fuels exports on a balance of payments basis.

Based on ABS trade data on DFAT STARS database and ABS catalogues 5302.0 and 5368.0.

AUSTRALIA'S MINERALS AND FUELS EXPORTS

(\$ billion)



Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

“By 2020, Australia is projected to become the world’s largest exporter of LNG, iron ore and coal. Competitiveness and investment will ensure Australia remains a key mining power through to the next big phase of expansion.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

SERVICES TRADE

Australia has a strong interest in progressing services trade reform to eliminate barriers and improve market access for Australian service suppliers.

The services sector makes up 70 per cent of the Australian economy and employs 9 out of 10 Australian workers. Services made up 19.7 per cent of Australia's total trade in 2014, and 18.4 per cent of Australia's total exports.

Australia is leading negotiations on the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA). The 25 TiSA negotiating parties collectively account for 70 per cent of global services trade. Australia also promotes improved services exports through APEC, the G20, the OECD and the negotiation of comprehensive free trade agreements.

Our objective in services trade negotiations is to deliver tangible commercial benefits for our services sector. We seek to do this by:

- » addressing discriminatory barriers to cross border services trade,
- » improving investment conditions for Australian businesses seeking to establish an offshore commercial presence, and
- » promoting business mobility so Australian services professionals can more easily work in overseas markets.

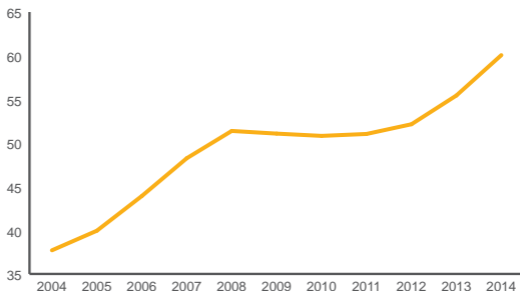
Priority sectors for Australia include financial services, legal and professional services, education, telecommunications and electronic commerce. We are also seeking to expand opportunities for Australian businesses in areas such as mining and energy services, environmental services and construction.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Australia is a trading nation with a strong research tradition and a need for access to new technologies. Trade in royalties for intellectual property for Australia in 2013 was \$974 million (exports) and \$5.4 billion (imports). Australia supports international arrangements for the effective and balanced protection and use of intellectual property.

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES EXPORTS

(\$ billion)



Based on ABS catalogue 5302.0.

“These days, services are where the jobs exist. Nine out of ten jobs in Australia are in the services sector. And there is enormous scope for growth in international markets because, while services account for around 70 per cent of our economy, they represent perhaps only 20 per cent of our total exports.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

TOURISM

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is working to strengthen key bilateral tourism relationships as part of the Australian Government's economic diplomacy agenda and its priorities under *Tourism 2020*. The Australian Government is also working with key multilaterals including the APEC Tourism Working Group and the OECD Tourism Committee.

In 2013-14:

- » tourism GDP rose 3.4 per cent to \$43.4 billion (around 2.7 per cent of total GDP);
- » tourism industry exports rose 4.1 per cent to \$27.2 billion (8.2 per cent of total exports);
- » tourism industry imports increased by 3.6 per cent; and
- » direct tourism employment decreased 1.0 per cent to 534,000. At the same time, total employment in Australia increased 0.8 per cent. This resulted in tourism's share of total employment decreasing 4.6 per cent (Tourism Research Australia *Tourism Satellite Account 2013-14*).

In 2014:

- » the number of international visitors to Australia increased 7.6 per cent to 6.9 million; and
- » total trip expenditure grew 7 per cent to \$31.1 billion (Tourism Research Australia *International visitors in Australia, December 2014*).

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA 2014 BY VISITOR NUMBERS (a)

Rank	Country	Visitors ('000)	% change on 2013
1	New Zealand	1,241	4.1
2	China	839	18.4
3	United Kingdom	652	-0.8
4	United States	553	10.4
5	Singapore	372	9.5
6	Japan	326	0.7
7	Malaysia	324	16.6
8	Republic of Korea	204	3.3
9	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	201	10.0
10	India	197	16.5

(a) Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA 2014 BY TOTAL TRIP EXPENDITURE (b)

Rank	Country	Total trip expenditure (\$'000)	% change on 2013
1	China	5,712	19
2	United Kingdom	3,384	-1
3	United States	2,790	9
4	New Zealand	2,438	6
5	Japan	1,365	4
6	Singapore	1,153	9
7	Republic of Korea	1,140	0
8	Malaysia	1,070	14
9	Germany	1,037	8
10	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	978	9

(b) Tourism Research Australia *International visitors in Australia*, December 2014.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Australia has concluded nine bilateral and regional trade agreements:

- » Japan-Australia Economic Partnership Agreement (JAEPA) 2015
- » Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement (KAFTA) 2014
- » Malaysia-Australia Free Trade Agreement (MAFTA) 2013
- » ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA) 2010
- » Australia-Chile Free Trade Agreement (ACIFTA) 2009
- » Australia-United States Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA) 2005
- » Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA) 2005
- » Singapore-Australia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) 2003
- » Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (ANZCERTA) 1983

Australia has signed one agreement which will enter into force once domestic processes for both parties are complete:

- » China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA), signed June 2015.

Negotiations have concluded on the biggest global trade deal in 20 years:

- » Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) negotiations were with Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, USA and Vietnam (negotiations concluded October 2015).

Australia is undertaking FTA negotiations with:

- » India
- » Indonesia
- » Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership members (ASEAN, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand)
- » Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus members (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)
- » The Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates)

More information on Australia's FTAs can be found at: www.fta.gov.au

FTA NEGOTIATIONS

FTAs secure better market access to help Australian businesses, improve our international competitive position, reduce import costs for Australian businesses and consumers alike, and increase prospects for two-way investment.

FTAs can cover entire regions with multiple participants or link just two economies. Under these agreements, parties enter into legally binding commitments to liberalise access to each others' markets for goods and services, and investment. FTAs also typically address a range of other issues such as intellectual property rights, government procurement and competition policy.

High-quality, comprehensive FTAs can play an important role in supporting global trade liberalisation, and are explicitly allowed for under the WTO rules. The Australian Government will not enter into any trade agreement that falls short of the benchmarks set by the WTO or the benchmarks we set ourselves of high quality, truly liberalising trade deals that support global trade liberalisation.

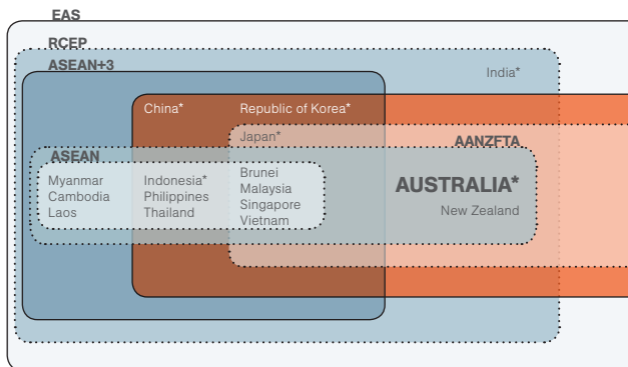
The countries covered by the FTAs that Australia currently has in force or signed, accounted for 67 per cent of our total trade in 2014.

ChAFTA was signed in June 2015, and will enter into force once domestic processes for both parties are complete. Trade with China accounted for 23 per cent of Australia's total trade in 2014.

An additional 7.4 per cent of Australia's total trade occurs with countries with which we are currently negotiating FTAs.

For more information visit: www.fta.gov.au

AUSTRALIA'S PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC ARCHITECTURE



ASEAN ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was established in 1967 to accelerate economic growth and social progress in South-East Asia and to promote regional peace and stability. The ten ASEAN Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

AANZFTA The Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) is a comprehensive FTA between the 10 ASEAN Member States, Australia and New Zealand. The agreement entered into force in 2010.

ASEAN+3 ASEAN+3 (ASEAN Plus Three) is a forum that functions as a coordinator of cooperation between ASEAN and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The first ASEAN+3 Leaders' meeting was held in 1997.

RCEP Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations involve the ten ASEAN Member States and ASEAN's six FTA partners – Australia, China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea and New Zealand. The RCEP negotiations were launched by Leaders on 20 November 2012.

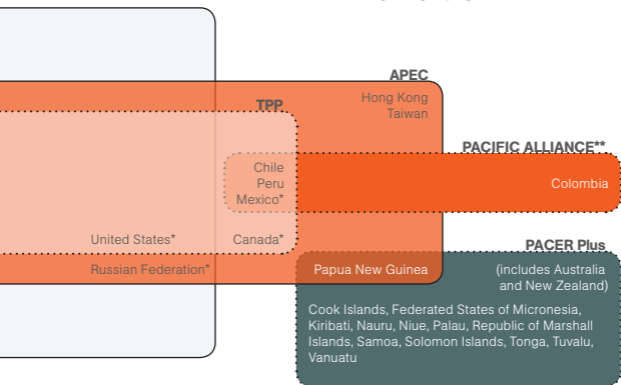
EAS The East Asia Summit (EAS) is a regional leaders' forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on key challenges facing the East Asian region. Membership comprises the ten ASEAN Member States, Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the United States and the Russian Federation.

*Denotes G20 membership

**Australia was granted observer status in 2012

..... Denotes trade agreement/negotiation

— Denotes regional grouping



TPP Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) negotiations concluded in October 2015. The 12 countries that negotiated the TPP — Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam — represent around 40 per cent of the global economy. In addition to the 12 countries that undertook the negotiations, TPP membership will be open to other Asia-Pacific economies.

APEC The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum was established in 1989. Its primary purpose is to facilitate economic growth and prosperity in the region. APEC currently encompasses 21 member economies.

PACER PLUS The Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus negotiations were launched by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in mid-2009.

PACIFIC ALLIANCE The Pacific Alliance was formed in 2011, and aims to deepen integration between Peru, Chile, Mexico and Colombia, including in the free movement of goods, services, capital and people. Australia was granted observer status to the group in November 2012.

G20 The Group of Twenty (G20) is the premier forum for international economic cooperation and decision-making, with members from 19 countries plus the European Union.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WTO

As a founding member of both the WTO in 1995 and its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1947, Australia has a longstanding commitment to the multilateral trading system. The system provides the framework governing world trade. Members agree on legally binding rules that provide important certainty for their exporters. Members can use the WTO's dispute settlement system to uphold these rules.

Australia also works actively to maintain these rules through participation in WTO committees. The committees provide the opportunity to discuss trade issues amongst WTO Members. They also enhance transparency by requiring WTO Members to provide notification of new measures that could affect trade.

Australia is committed to opening markets through multilateral trade negotiations in the WTO. We are seeking market access for Australian exports across various sectors, including agriculture, industrial goods and services. Australia is also chairing negotiations between 17 WTO Members on an agreement to remove tariffs on a range of environmental goods, and is seeking accession to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement. Australia also participated in negotiations to expand the products covered by the WTO Information Technology Agreement.

Australia was the seventh WTO Member to accept the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation. Once two-thirds of WTO Members accept the Agreement it will enter into force.

AUSTRALIA AND THE G20

The Group of Twenty (G20) is a key forum for international economic cooperation. The G20 consists of 19 countries and the European Union, representing around 86 per cent of global output, more than 75 per cent of global trade and almost two-thirds of the world's population. Since 2008, the G20 has worked to manage global economic and financial risks.

Turkey followed Australia in hosting the G20 in 2015. Australia remains actively engaged in the G20 as a member of the Troika and is working closely with Turkey and China (2016 host) to build on the legacy of the Brisbane summit outcomes. Turkey's Presidency is focused on strengthening the global recovery and lifting economic potential, enhancing resilience and supporting economic sustainability.

For more information see: www.dfat.gov.au/trade/g20/ or www.g20.org















G20 MEMBERS

	Argentina		Australia
	Brazil		Canada
	China		France
	Germany		India
	Indonesia		Italy
	Japan		Republic of Korea
	Mexico		Russian Federation
	Saudi Arabia		South Africa
	Turkey		United Kingdom
	United States		European Union

APEC

As the leading economic forum in the Asia-Pacific, APEC has delivered substantial gains for businesses and consumers alike in Australia and throughout the region. APEC is pursuing an ambitious agenda of trade liberalisation, business facilitation, economic cooperation and technical assistance. The private sector engages closely with the APEC process, particularly through the APEC Business Advisory Council.

APEC MEMBERS

	Australia		Brunei Darussalam
	Canada		Chile
	China		Hong Kong, China
	Indonesia		Japan
	Republic of Korea		Malaysia
	Mexico		New Zealand
	Papua New Guinea		Peru
	The Philippines		Russian Federation
	Singapore		Chinese Taipei
	Thailand		United States
	Vietnam		

The Philippines is the current APEC host, with Peru to take over the role in 2016 and Vietnam in 2017.

- » APEC's goal is to achieve free and open trade and investment in the region by 2020.
- » Since 1989, average applied tariffs in the APEC region have fallen from 16.9 to 5.7 per cent.
- » Eight of Australia's 10 largest export markets are within APEC, including our top three export markets – China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.
- » APEC has 21 member economies which account for 47 per cent of world trade and 71 per cent of Australia's total trade.

For more information see: www.apec.org

“APEC is – and has been – such an integral part of Australia's economic story over the past 25 years.”

Andrew Robb, Minister for Trade and Investment

AID FOR TRADE

Aid for trade addresses developing countries' internal constraints to trade, such as cumbersome regulations, poor infrastructure and gaps in workforce skills.

The OECD categorises aid for trade as development assistance that supports:

- » trade policy
- » economic infrastructure
- » building productive capacity, and
- » trade-related adjustment.

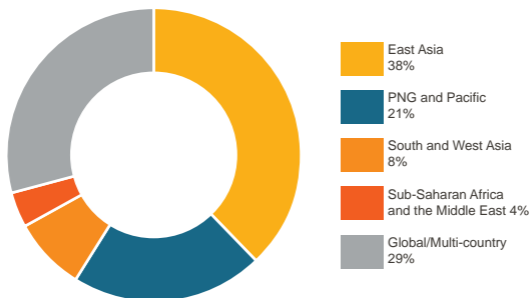
The 2015 Global Aid for Trade Review highlighted strong support for continuing the global Aid for Trade Initiative launched at the 2005 Hong Kong World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference. Donor support and demand for aid for trade is increasing. Aid for trade efforts are focused on trade facilitation and reducing trade costs, as well as helping small and medium sized enterprises access global value chains and advancing the economic empowerment of women through trade.

AUSTRALIA'S AID FOR TRADE

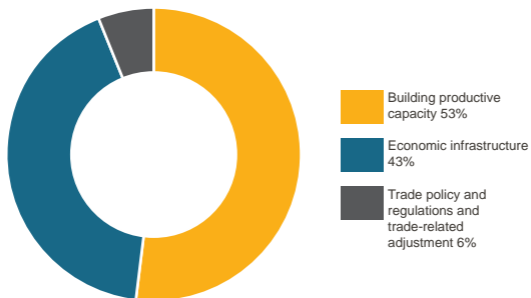
The *Strategy for Australia's Aid for Trade Investments*, released on 1 July 2015, provides a framework to ensure future aid for trade investments are effective in helping developing countries participate in the global trading system and make a real impact on the lives of the poor. The Australian Government has set itself a target of increasing aid for trade expenditure to 20 per cent of Australia's aid budget by 2020.

In 2014-15, the value of Australia's aid for trade investment is estimated to be \$823 million. Of this, 38 per cent was invested in East Asia, 29 per cent in global or multi-country initiatives, and 21 per cent in the Pacific (including Papua New Guinea). Approximately 51 per cent was directed towards building productive capacity (including in agriculture), 43 per cent towards improving economic infrastructure (including transport and storage), and 6 per cent towards streamlining trade policy and regulation.

AID FOR TRADE BY REGION



AID FOR TRADE BY KEY SECTOR



ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

The Government's economic diplomacy strategy aims to ensure that Australia's diplomatic assets are harnessed to support the pursuit of open markets and commercial success by Australian companies and investors in key foreign markets, to generate growth, new jobs and new opportunities for Australian workers and families.

Australia's economic diplomacy agenda is guided by four pillars:

TRADE — Pursuing trade liberalisation through bilateral, regional and global trade agreements that open up new markets for Australian exporters and sustain a strong, rules-based architecture for global trade.

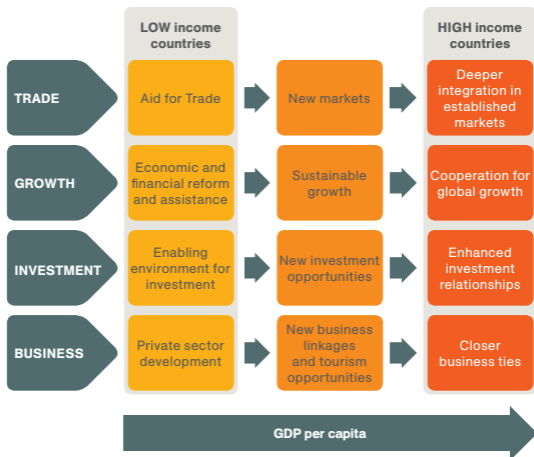
GROWTH — Supporting global growth, including by using Australia's aid program and other measures to promote economic reform and infrastructure, and through regional and global economic cooperation fora.

INVESTMENT — Promoting investment into Australia and Australian investment internationally.

BUSINESS — Advancing the interests of Australian business overseas, the development of a stronger private sector in our region, and promoting Australian tourism.

Agencies across the Foreign Affairs and Trade portfolio make significant contributions to economic diplomacy by negotiating trade agreements, supporting business overseas, encouraging economic growth and job-creating reforms in developing countries, finding new investors into Australia, promoting tourism, and building linkages in agricultural research. Other Australian Government agencies which interact with the international economy also play an important role in this whole-of-government effort.

ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY ACTIVITIES ACROSS AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS



NOTES

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE AUSTRALIAN OFFICE NETWORK

CANBERRA OFFICE

Canberra	02 6261 1111
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STATE & TERRITORY OFFICES

New South Wales Office

Sydney	02 9356 6222
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Northern Territory Office

Darwin	08 8982 4199
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Queensland Office

Brisbane	07 3405 4799
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South Australia Office

Adelaide	08 8403 4899
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Tasmania Office

Hobart	03 6238 4099
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Victoria Office

Melbourne	03 9221 5555
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Western Australia Office

Perth	08 9231 4499
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