

# International Merchandise Exports

**Latest month: November 2024**

**Release date: 9 January 2025**

**Next release date: 6 February 2025**

The data presented in this release are original data. Monthly original estimates are volatile, being subject to both calendar-related and irregular influences. Due to this volatility, data in this release are reported in 12-month moving totals. Data in this release may also be revised in the future as more complete and accurate information becomes available.

## Annual movements

The estimated nominal value of overseas merchandise exports from Tasmania increased by 1.8 per cent, to \$4.48 billion, in the year to November 2024 compared with the previous year. Nationally, the value of overseas merchandise exports was estimated to have decreased by 7.9 per cent in the same period (Table 1).

The nominal value of Tasmania's exports in year-average terms generally experienced solid growth from mid-2020 to mid-2022. Since that time, it has been relatively stable. Nationally, the nominal value of exports in year-average terms recorded strong growth from mid-2021 to mid-2023. However, this has declined over the past year (Chart 1).

## Export markets

The ABS estimates that mainland China was the largest importer of Tasmanian goods in the year to November 2024, accounting for around \$1.40 billion, or 31.3 per cent, of the State's total nominal value of overseas exports (Table 2). Hong Kong and China together were estimated to have accounted for 32.3 per cent of total Tasmanian exports in the year to November 2024.

The nominal value of exports to Vietnam in the year to November 2024 increased by \$113 million, or 49.3 per cent, compared with the same period of the previous year. This was the largest increase by value of any export partner and was driven by increased exports of non-ferrous metals.

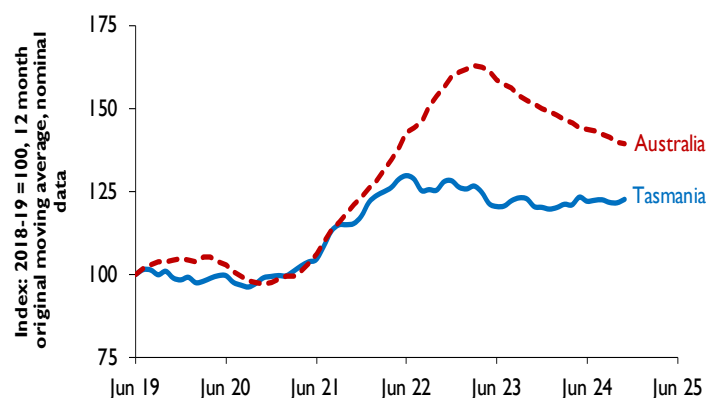
**Table 1: Value of exports by jurisdiction, year to November 2024, nominal original data**

Original data	Year to Nov 24 (\$m)	Yearly change (%)
NSW	78 902	-7.9
Vic	35 393	8.2
Qld	112 145	-5.7
SA	17 602	-1.4
WA	236 649	-10.3
<b>Tas</b>	<b>4 481</b>	<b>1.8</b>
NT	11 660	-28.5
ACT	31	63.2
<b>Aus*</b>	<b>519 095</b>	<b>-7.9</b>

\*The sum of the values in Table 1 do not equal the total Australian exports due to confidentialised exports and re-exports. Re-exports are goods originally imported, which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported or are exported essentially unchanged.

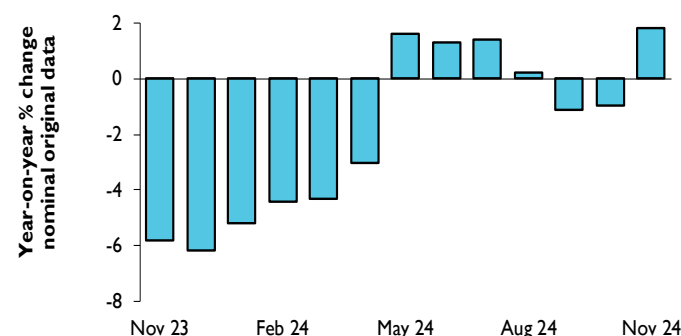
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: TABLE 15A

**Chart 1: Value of exports, Tasmania and Australia, nominal original data**



SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: TABLE 15A

**Chart 2: Year-average percentage change in Tasmanian exports, nominal original data**



SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: TABLE 15A

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The second largest increase in exports in the year to November 2024 was to China, up \$111 million, or 8.6 per cent, mainly due to increased exports of metallic ores and metal scraps.

The largest decrease in exports by value in the year to November 2024 was to the United States, down \$108 million or 21.7 per cent, primarily due to decreased exports of non-ferrous metals.

### Export commodities

Caution should be taken when interpreting some commodity exports.

Export data by commodity may be misleading due to data confidentiality. As a result, they may not reflect the actual performance in a certain period and part of any increase or decrease may be due to changes to the commodities on the confidential list rather than changes in actual exports.

While some confidentialised exports are included in the 'other and confidential' category and in the State's total value of exports (such as hardwood chips), other confidentialised items (such as exports of vessels, products from poppies and softwood chips) are not included in any commodity group and are excluded from the State's total value of exports.

More detailed information about commodity confidentiality can be found in *International Trade in Goods: Table 92 Confidential Commodities List* (ABS Cat No 5368.0).

In the year to November 2024, 64.3 per cent of Tasmania's exports by value were non-ferrous metals, and metallic ores and metal scraps (Table 3).

The largest annual increase in exports by value was for metallic ores and metal scraps (up \$179 million or 18.6 per cent), followed by vehicles (including vessels) (up \$15 million or 71.5 per cent), and paper and paperboard (up \$12 million or 24.2 per cent).

The largest annual decreases in exports by value were for non-ferrous metals (down \$120 million or 6.4 per cent) and other and confidential (down \$16 million or 2.3 per cent).

**Table 2: Tasmanian major export partners, year to November 2024, nominal original data**

<i>Original data</i>	<b>Value (\$m)</b>	<b>Share (%)</b>	<b>Yearly change</b>	
			<b>(\$m)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
China	1 404	31.3	111	8.6
South Korea	542	12.1	-39	-6.7
United States	390	8.7	-108	-21.7
Indonesia	385	8.6	63	19.6
Vietnam	342	7.6	113	49.3
Taiwan	250	5.6	2	.8
Malaysia	233	5.2	-13	-5.3
Japan	224	5.0	-47	-17.3
Thailand	169	3.8	-48	-22.1
India	114	2.5	47	70.1
New Zealand	67	1.5	9	15.5
Hong Kong	43	1.0	7	19.4
Singapore	41	0.9	-4	-8.9
Netherlands	29	0.6	12	70.6
Saudi Arabia	23	0.5	-22	-48.9
All other	225	5.0	-3	-1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 481</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1.8</b>

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: TABLE 36F

**Table 3: Tasmanian exports by commodity\*, year to November 2024, nominal original data**

<i>Original data</i>	<b>Value (\$m)</b>	<b>Share (%)</b>	<b>Yearly change</b>	
<b>Commodity</b>			<b>(\$m)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Non-ferrous metals	1 739	38.8	-120	-6.4
Metallic ores and metal scraps	1 144	25.5	179	18.6
Other & confidential <sup>^</sup>	673	15.0	-16	-2.3
Seafood	324	7.2	-2	-0.5
Dairy products	184	4.1	3	1.9
Meat	215	4.8	2	1.1
Fruit & vegetables	102	2.3	5	5.5
Paper & paperboard	64	1.4	12	24.2
Vehicles (incl vessels)	36	0.8	15	71.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 481</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1.8</b>

\*Exports data by commodity may be misleading due to data confidentiality. As a result, they may not reflect the actual performance in a certain period.

<sup>^</sup>The 'other and confidential' category includes wood and woodchips, and textile fibres and wastes.

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: DATA ON SUBSCRIPTION

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In the year to November 2024, exports to China (including Hong Kong) accounted for around 61 per cent of metallic ores and metal scraps, 28 per cent of agricultural goods and seafood, and seven per cent of non-ferrous metals.

In the year to November 2024, around 17 per cent of non-ferrous metals and 20 per cent of metallic ores and metal scraps were exported to South Korea.

In this same period, 20 per cent of agricultural goods and seafood were exported to the United States. In relation to non-ferrous metals, around 17 per cent were exported to Vietnam, and 13 per cent to both Taiwan and Indonesia. Around 15 per cent of agriculture and seafood were exported to Japan (Table 4).

**Table 4: Tasmanian export commodities – major destinations, percentage share, year to November 2024, nominal original data**

<i>Original data</i>	<b>Non-ferrous</b>	<b>Metallic ores and</b>	<b>Agriculture and</b>	<b>All other</b>
<b>Destination</b>	<b>metals</b>	<b>metal scraps</b>	<b>seafood</b>	
	%	%	%	%
China (including Hong Kong)	7	61	28	51
South Korea	17	20	1	0
United States	10	0	20	6
Indonesia	13	10	4	2
Vietnam	17	0	5	1
Taiwan	13	0	2	2
Malaysia	8	6	2	1
Japan	3	0	15	6
Thailand	7	1	4	1
Other	5	1	20	29
<b>Total*</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Components may not add to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: DATA ON SUBSCRIPTION

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