

International Trade In Goods

Latest month: January 2025

Release date:

6 March 2025

Next release date: 3 April 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 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 6.1 per cent, to \$4.64 billion, in the year to January 2025 compared with the previous year. Nationally, the value of overseas merchandise exports was estimated to have decreased by 6.9 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 couple of years (Chart 1).

Export markets

The ABS estimates that mainland China was the largest importer of Tasmanian goods in the year to January 2025, accounting for around \$1.51 billion, or 32.5 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 33.4 per cent of total Tasmanian exports in the year to January 2025.

The nominal value of exports to China in the year to January 2025 increased by \$179 million, or 13.5 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 metallic ores and metal scraps.

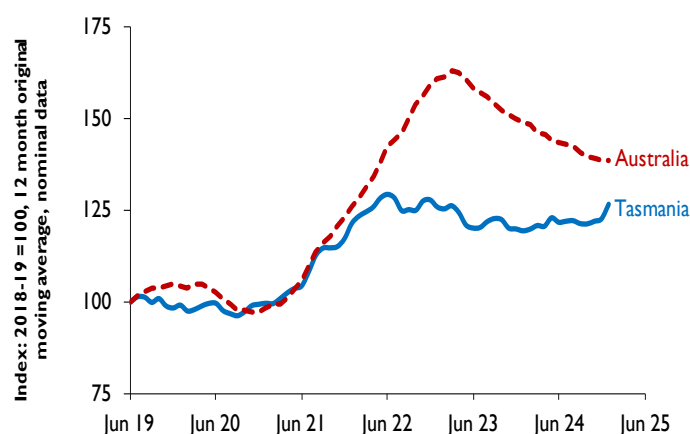
Table 1: Value of exports by jurisdiction, year to January 2025, nominal original data

Original data	Year to Jan 25 (\$m)	Yearly change (%)
NSW	79 945	-2.7
Vic	36 077	9.9
Qld	111 532	-4.9
SA	17 011	-5.2
WA	232 807	-10.8
Tas	4 641	6.1
NT	11 779	-23.1
ACT	27	28.6
Aus*	515 824	-6.9

*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.

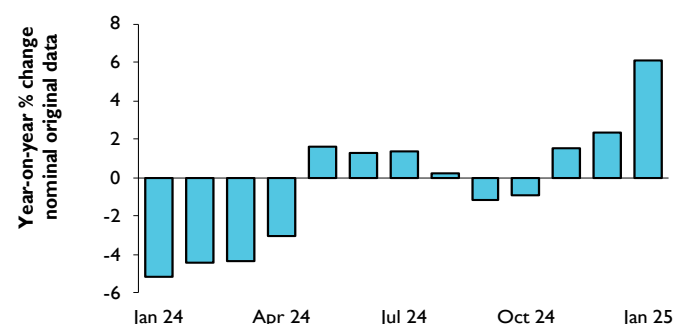
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS, ABS CAT NO 5368.0: TABLE 15A

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



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

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



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

International Trade In Goods

Latest month: January 2025

The second largest increase in exports in the year to January 2025 was to Vietnam, up \$87 million, or 33.9 per cent, mainly due to increased exports of non-ferrous metals.

The third largest increase in exports in the year to January 2025 was to both Indonesia and India, which were up \$67 million. For Indonesia, this was mainly fuelled by an increase in metallic ores and metal scraps. For India, this was mainly fuelled by other commodities.

The largest decrease in exports by value in the year to January 2025 was to the United States, down \$49 million or 11.5 per cent, primarily due to decreased non-ferrous metals, and meat. The second largest decrease by value in the same period was to Thailand, down \$46 million or 21.5 per cent, primarily due to decreased metallic ores and metal scraps.

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 January 2025, 64.0 per cent of Tasmania's exports by value were non-ferrous metals, and metallic ores and metal scraps (Table 3).

Table 2: Tasmanian major export partners, year to January 2025, nominal original data

Original data	Value	Share	Yearly change	
	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)	(%)
China	1 508	32.5	179	13.5
South Korea	567	12.2	-1	-0.2
Indonesia	390	8.4	67	20.7
United States	376	8.1	-49	-11.5
Vietnam	344	7.4	87	33.9
Taiwan	258	5.6	0	0.0
Japan	238	5.1	-30	-11.2
Malaysia	231	5.0	-5	-2.1
Thailand	168	3.6	-46	-21.5
India	137	3.0	67	95.7
New Zealand	65	1.4	4	6.6
Hong Kong	42	0.9	7	20.0
Singapore	40	0.9	-3	-7.0
Kuwait	28	0.6	28	N/A
Netherlands	26	0.6	4	18.2
All other	223	4.8	-42	-15.8
Total	4 641	100.0	267	6.1

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

Table 3: Tasmanian exports by commodity*, year to January 2025, nominal original data

Original data	Value	Share	Yearly change	
	(\$m)	(%)	(\$m)	(%)
Commodity				
Non-ferrous metals	1 786	38.5	-24	-1.3
Metallic ores and metal scraps	1 183	25.5	190	19.2
Other & confidential [^]	672	14.5	-19	-2.8
Seafood	405	8.7	89	28.1
Dairy products	208	4.5	46	28.6
Meat	191	4.1	-26	-12.1
Fruit & vegetables	101	2.2	-1	-1.3
Paper & paperboard	61	1.3	4	6.1
Vehicles (incl vessels)	34	0.7	8	33.2
Total	4 641	100.0	267	6.1

*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.

[^]The 'other and confidential' category includes wood and woodchips, and textile fibres and wastes.

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

International Trade In Goods

Latest month: January 2025

The largest annual increase in exports by value was for metallic ores and metal scraps (up \$190 million or 19.2 per cent), followed by seafood (up \$89 million or 28.1 per cent), and dairy products (up \$46 million or 28.6 per cent).

The largest annual decreases in exports by value were for meat (down \$26 million or 12.1 per cent), non-ferrous metals (down \$24 million or 1.3 per cent), and other and confidential (down \$19 million or 2.8 per cent).

In the year to January 2025, exports to China (including Hong Kong) accounted for around 63 per cent of metallic ores and metal scraps, 33 per cent of agricultural goods and seafood, and seven per cent of non-ferrous metals.

In the year to January 2025, around 18 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, 16 per cent of agricultural goods and seafood were exported to the United States. Around 15 per cent of agriculture and seafood were exported to Japan. In relation to non-ferrous metals, around 17 per cent were exported to Vietnam and 13 per cent to both Indonesia and Taiwan (Table 4).

Table 4: Tasmanian export commodities – major destinations, percentage share, year to January 2025, nominal original data

<i>Original data</i>	Non-ferrous	Metallic ores and	Agriculture and	
Destination	metals	metal scraps	seafood	All other
	%	%	%	%
China (including Hong Kong)	7	63	33	51
South Korea	18	20	1	0
Indonesia	13	10	4	2
United States	10	0	16	6
Vietnam	17	0	4	1
Taiwan	13	0	2	2
Japan	4	0	15	5
Malaysia	8	6	2	1
Thailand	7	0	4	2
Other	6	1	19	29
Total*	100	100	100	100

*Components may not add to total due to rounding.

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

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