

FEATURE ARTICLE :

EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS ON AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

INTRODUCTION

This article presents some experimental statistics on Australia's exporters and importers. Estimates for merchandise exporters and importers (businesses that trade in goods) are compiled from data sourced from the Australian Customs Service (Customs) and from the Australian Taxation Office Australian Business Register. Where appropriate, estimates for service exporters and importers compiled from the ABS Survey of International Trade in Services are also included.

The results of this study complement the data in *A Portrait of Australian Exporters: A Report Based on the Business Longitudinal Survey* (Cat. no. 8154.0), published in August 2000. The results summarised in this article are not strictly comparable with that survey due to scope and business unit differences between the collections.

The statistics on goods exporters and importers included in this article are considered experimental because they are subject to limitations in terms of the data available and methodology applied (which is described in the Appendix).

Data included in this article are for the reference period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2001. While Australian Business Number (ABN) reporting for Customs import and export entries has been required from 1 July 2000, it took time for the proportion of entries with an ABN to reach a level sufficient for this analysis.

The ABS invites comments from users on the usefulness of these experimental statistics and the methodology applied. The ABS plans to make greater use of these techniques to add value to statistical datasets without imposing additional reporting load on businesses. Comments should be directed to the Director, International Trade Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked Bag 10, BELCONNEN ACT 2617 or telephone (02) 6252 5501.

CONCEPTS

GOODS Users should be aware that:

- a. the owner of the goods is not necessarily the same business or in the same industry that produced the goods e.g. agricultural products are often exported by commodity marketing authorities classified to the wholesaling industry; and businesses solely engaged in importing goods for resale are also classified as wholesalers;
- b. the larger, more complex, business groups may have a number of ABN registrations and more than one of these businesses may report merchandise exports or imports to Customs;
- c. some businesses may only have a small number of export or import entries and these may be insignificant in value. Businesses that had exports or imports of less than \$10,000 for the reference period have been excluded from the counts of number of exporters and importers; and
- d. some exports and imports are undertaken by entities that do not operate as businesses within Australia and so are not required to have an ABN. It is not feasible to distinguish these from businesses which did not quote an ABN to Customs, or from households which import / export goods. However, their overall contribution (by value) is estimated to be negligible.

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- SERVICES** Information on service exporters and importers is available from the Survey of International Trade in Services (SITS). The ABS uses a wide range of information sources to maintain and update its record of businesses engaged in international trade in services. Users should be aware that:
- smaller and / or occasional exporters / importers of services will not come to ABS notice and will not be reflected in the statistics;
 - information on the large number of businesses in Australia which supply goods and services to overseas tourists while in Australia (such as hotels, restaurants, retail, hairdressers, theatres, tourist facilities, transport, etc, - possibly hundreds of thousands of businesses) are not reported in this article, though they contribute to Australia's export performance. The ABS uses data sources other than the SITS to estimate the value of these services;
 - conversely, the consumption by Australian tourists (households) overseas of goods and services provided by businesses overseas, which is included in Australia's imports, is not included in this analysis; and
 - Australian-owned businesses located overseas and supplying goods / services in the country in which they are located (usually called foreign affiliates trade) are not included in these estimates because their trade does not directly contribute to Australia's exports of goods and services, though the conditions under which they might be established and operate are subject to World Trade Organisation negotiations.

The current SITS population frame includes about 3,500 businesses. Analysis shows that about 1,000 (29%) of these only export services; 1,200 (34%) both export and import services; and 1,300 (37%) only import services. Some of these businesses also export and / or import goods.

ESTIMATES

Estimates in the following tables for goods exporters and importers have been derived using the methodology described in the Appendix. Data on the number of Customs entries refer to the number of single line entries on Customs records for goods that have been exported from Australia or imported into Australia after clearance by Customs. A line entry is typically completed for each commodity and destination in a single shipment.

The number of businesses excludes those with exports or imports below \$10,000 in the six month reference period.

EXPORTERS

Number The number of businesses exporting *goods*, in the reference period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2001, was estimated to be 22,581, as shown in table F1. This excludes businesses or households whose exports were less than \$10,000 in this period. The estimate of the number of exporters is subject to sampling error because of the methodology used. The standard error on the estimate is 641 i.e. there is one chance in twenty that the true value falls outside the range from 21,299 to 23,863.

Analysis of the SITS population indicated that there were approximately 2,200 *service exporters* for this period (1,000 that export only and 1,200 that both export and import). Using the ABNs, the SITS population was matched against the Customs goods exporter population. Around 35% (770) of businesses that engaged in service exports were also exporters of goods.

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EXPORTERS *continued* By eliminating the double counting, it was estimated that the total number of businesses that exported goods and services in this reference period was 24,011 (22,581 plus 2,200 less 770). Users should note that this estimate is subject to sampling error and a range of non-sampling errors. More accurate estimates will be possible when ABN reporting for goods exporters is further improved. Importantly, users should also note that this estimate generally does not include the large number of businesses that supply goods and services to overseas visitors in Australia.

Australia's goods exports were dominated by a relatively small number of exporters. There were 109 businesses with goods exports of \$100m or more, accounting for almost 60% of the value of goods exports during the reference period. The 2,746 largest goods exporters, with exports valued at \$1m or more, accounted for 94% of the value of goods exports. There were almost 7,000 businesses exporting between \$100,000 and \$1m (accounting for 3.5% of the value of all goods exports).

There were about 13,000 businesses with exports valued between \$10,000 and \$100,000, representing 57% of the number of goods exporters, and 0.8% of the value of goods exports. These businesses averaged five Customs entries each during the reference period.

TABLE F1: EXPORTERS—Half year ending December 2001

	Exporters no.	Customs entries no.	Average entries no.	Total exports \$m	Total goods exports %
Goods exporters					
\$100m or more	109	165 823	1 521	36 979	58.9
\$1m and less than \$100m	2 637	456 158	173	22 066	35.1
\$100,000 and less than \$1m	6 913	164 369	24	2 167	3.5
\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	12 922	71 017	5	477	0.8
Other goods exporters(a)	..	27 118	..	1 098	1.7
Total goods exporters	22 581	884 485	38	62 787	100.0
Service exporters					
Businesses exporting services(b)	2 200	..	..	8 248	..
Other service exporters(c)	..	..	..	6 972	..
Total service exporters	2 200	..	..	15 220	..
Total exporters (d)	24 011	..	..	78 007	..

(a) Includes some identified overseas entities with large exports; aircraft and ships fuel and stores used in transit; exporters less than \$10,000 (estimated at \$55m).

(b) Excludes services to foreign tourists etc, in Australia.

(c) Travel service exports, i.e. to foreign tourists, etc. in Australia.

(d) Total excludes duplication from businesses which export both goods and services.

EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS ON AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS *continued*

EXPORTERS *continued*

Industry The objective of an industrial classification is to identify groups of businesses which carry out similar economic activities. Each such grouping constitutes an industry and the activities which characterise the businesses are defined as the primary activities of that industry. A business can then be assigned to a particular industry based on its predominant activities. Businesses have been coded to industry based on the description they provided when applying for an Australian Business Number.

The above standard concept of an industry is referred to as industry of exporter or importer in the tables. Until the ABN was introduced, it was not possible to produce trade data on the standard industry basis. Instead, data have previously been classified by industry of origin i.e. commodities traded were allocated to the industry most likely to have produced the good (see Tables 27 and 28 in this publication).

At the present time it is not possible to include service exporters or importers classified by industry, but this is expected to change in the future. The industry tables in this article are therefore restricted to goods exporters and importers.

Readers are reminded that it is the owner of the good at the time of export / import that is being classified here, not the producer of the good. The most significant exporting industries (of the owning business) were manufacturing (38% of the value of goods exports), mining (29%) and wholesale trade (23%), as shown in table F2. These three industries accounted for \$56.6b of the \$62.8b of goods exported from Australia in the second half of 2001. The next most significant industry was agriculture, forestry and fishing, with 3% or \$1.7b. The low values for agriculture, forestry and fishing reflect that most exports of agricultural commodities are made by commodity marketing authorities, which are classified as wholesalers.

The finance and insurance industry accounted for just over 2% of merchandise exports. At first glance this may be unexpected as these industries generally produce services rather than goods. Sometimes the holding company of a diverse business group was the exporter of the goods produced by that group (holding companies are generally classified to the finance industry). In addition, the finance industry had large exports of gold.

Another 1% of exports was attributed to the transport and storage industry, but this appears to be an overstatement due to misreporting. The ABN of the transporter of the goods, or the Customs agent, was sometimes reported on the Customs entries rather than the ABN of the actual owner of the goods. Where this occurred, the ABS was able to resolve the ownership of the largest value exports, but the correct owner information of the smaller value exports was not sought.

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TABLE F2: EXPORTS OF GOODS, Industry of Exporter—Half year ending December 2001

Industry of exporter	Exporters(a)	Customs entries	Total goods exports	Total goods exports
	no.	no.	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				
Agriculture	353	8 449	367	0.6
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	94	4 782	751	1.2
Forestry and logging	24	631	190	0.3
Commercial fishing	121	3 426	394	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>592</i>	<i>17 288</i>	<i>1 702</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Mining				
Coal mining	40	2 081	5 560	8.9
Oil and gas extraction	24	1 139	2 026	3.2
Metal ore mining	58	9 051	7 674	12.2
Other mining	65	1 471	595	0.9
Services to mining	91	10 304	2 475	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>24 046</i>	<i>18 331</i>	<i>29.2</i>
Manufacturing				
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	709	172 062	6 090	9.7
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	537	19 705	826	1.3
Wood and paper product manufacturing	188	14 015	449	0.7
Printing, publishing and recorded media	303	8 249	162	0.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	882	36 218	3 440	5.5
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	158	7 635	303	0.5
Metal product manufacturing	639	29 616	6 575	10.5
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	1 891	95 278	5 619	8.9
Other manufacturing	534	11 375	362	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 841</i>	<i>394 153</i>	<i>23 826</i>	<i>37.9</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	31	698	109	0.2
Construction	410	5 592	159	0.3
Wholesale trade				
Basic material wholesaling	934	45 263	9 614	15.3
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	1 955	59 461	1 406	2.2
Personal and household good wholesaling	2 867	118 576	3 400	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 756</i>	<i>223 300</i>	<i>14 419</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Retail trade				
Food retailing	128	4 044	60	0.1
Personal and household good retailing	1 074	27 612	510	0.8
Motor vehicle retailing and services	187	3 035	53	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 389</i>	<i>34 691</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	49	1 734	17	0.0
Transport and storage	650	19 221	808	1.3
Communication services	102	1 985	85	0.1
Finance and insurance	398	15 465	1 454	2.3
Property and business services	1 227	25 175	855	1.4
Government administration and defence	57	1 923	184	0.3
Education	40	314	3	0.0
Health and community services	89	1 589	38	0.1
Cultural and recreational services	151	2 045	41	0.1
Personal and other services	113	2 586	60	0.1
Other	20	555	72	0.1
Industry not known(b)	5 388	112 125	—	—
Total goods exports	22 581	884 485	62 787	100.0

(a) Includes only those businesses that exported at least \$10,000 of goods.

(b) The value of exports with 'Industry not known' was \$2.4 billion. These exports were prorated across the industries that exported the same commodities. The number of Customs entries for this category includes businesses with exports of less than \$10,000.

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EXPORTERS *continued* Table F3 compares the industry of the exporter with the industry of origin of the commodity. This shows that mining commodities had the highest proportion of exports (80%) by the industry that generally produced them i.e. the mining industry. By comparison, only 15% of Australia's \$6.6b of agricultural, forestry and fishing commodity exports were exported directly by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. Most were exported by wholesalers (76%).

Exports of manufactured goods were \$37.5b, of which \$22.2b (59%) were exported by the manufacturing industry, \$7.2b (19%) by the wholesale trade industry and \$4.4b (12%) by the mining industry. In regard to mining, users should note that semi-processed materials (e.g. alumina) are considered manufactures.

TABLE F3: EXPORTS OF GOODS—Half year ending December 2001

Industry of exporter	COMMODITY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN.....				Total goods exports
	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Other	
\$ MILLION					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	990	n.p.	561	n.p.	1 702
Mining	n.p.	13 879	4 431	n.p.	18 331
Manufacturing	205	906	22 198	517	23 826
Wholesale trade	5 025	2 077	7 153	164	14 419
Finance and insurance	211	156	853	235	1 454
Property and business services	n.p.	n.p.	617	18	855
Other	118	174	1 648	261	2 200
All Industries	6 645	17 316	37 460	1 365	62 787
PERCENT					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.9	n.p.	1.5	n.p.	2.7
Mining	n.p.	80.2	11.8	n.p.	29.2
Manufacturing	3.1	5.2	59.3	37.8	37.9
Wholesale trade	75.6	12.0	19.1	12.0	23.0
Finance and insurance	3.2	0.9	2.3	17.2	2.3
Property and business services	n.p.	n.p.	1.6	1.3	1.4
Other	1.8	1.0	4.4	19.1	3.5
All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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EXPORTERS *continued*

State Of Origin Of Commodity In the second half of 2001, 26% of Australia's goods exports came from Western Australia, followed by Queensland with 20%. These two States accounted for 74% (\$13.7b) of exports by the mining industry. New South Wales and Victoria each accounted for 18% of Australia's exports, most of which were by the manufacturing industry.

TABLE F4: EXPORTS OF GOODS, Industry of Exporter by State of Origin of Commodity—Half year ending December 2001

Industry of exporter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total goods exports(a)
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	472	165	432	242	118	175	1 702
Mining	1 994	n.p.	5 589	733	8 066	447	18 331
Manufacturing	5 330	6 866	2 845	2 267	4 374	432	23 826
Wholesale trade	2 827	3 161	3 059	1 299	2 600	67	14 419
Finance and insurance	246	262	88	43	509	n.p.	1 454
Property and business services	196	n.p.	190	37	99	n.p.	855
Other	544	318	281	53	335	19	2 200
All Industries	11 609	11 315	12 484	4 674	16 100	1 152	62 787

(a) Includes exports from the Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and re-exports.

IMPORTERS

Number The number of businesses importing goods, in the reference period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2001, was estimated to be 41,110. This excludes businesses whose imports were less than \$10,000 in this period.

The 70 largest goods importers accounted for \$21.9b (36%) of Australia's goods imports. There were 5,328 businesses that imported goods worth \$1m or more, together accounting for \$55.8b (91%) of goods imports.

Analysis of the SITS population indicated that there were approximately 2,500 service importers for this period (1,200 that both export and import and 1,300 that import only). Users should note that some businesses import both goods and services, but no estimate of the total number of importers of goods and / or services, eliminating duplicates, has yet been made.

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IMPORTERS *continued*

TABLE F5: IMPORTERS—Half year ending December 2001

	Importers no.	Customs entries no.	Average entries no.	Total imports \$m	Total goods imports %
Goods importers					
\$100m or more	70	465 759	6 654	21 890	35.8
\$1m and less than \$100m	5 258	1 736 460	330	33 858	55.4
\$100,000 and less than \$1m	13 170	483 434	37	4 452	7.3
\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	22 612	168 609	7	836	1.4
Less than \$10,000	..	89 648	..	126	0.2
Total goods importers	41 110	2 943 910	69	61 163	100.0
Service importers					
Businesses importing services (a)	2 500	..	..	10 784	..
Other service importers (b)	..	..	..	5 702	..
Total service importers	2 500	..	..	16 486	..
Total importers (c)	43 610	..	..	77 649	..

(a) Excludes services to Australian tourists, etc. overseas.

(b) Travel services imports, i.e. to Australian tourists, etc. overseas.

(c) No estimate has been made of businesses importing both goods and services.

Industry Most goods imports were by the wholesale trade (44% by value) and manufacturing (37%) industries. Together these accounted for \$49.4b (81%) of Australia's \$61.2b goods imports during the second half of 2001. The next most significant industry was retail trade with \$3.7b (6%) of goods imports. Imports by machinery and equipment manufacturers, and machinery and motor vehicle wholesalers, were significant, together accounting for \$22.5b (37%) of Australia's goods imports.

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TABLE F6: IMPORTS OF GOODS, Industry of Importer—Half year ending December 2001

Industry of importer	Importers(a) no.	Customs entries no.	Total goods imports \$m	Total goods imports %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing				
Agriculture	362	3 223	86	0.1
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	105	1 384	n.p.	n.p.
Forestry and logging	22	876	n.p.	n.p.
Commercial fishing	82	794	52	0.1
<i>Total</i>	571	6 277	204	0.3
Mining				
Coal mining	11	58	n.p.	n.p.
Oil and gas extraction	30	3 798	n.p.	n.p.
Metal ore mining	41	1 110	313	0.5
Other mining	40	823	100	0.2
Services to mining	98	8 272	136	0.2
<i>Total</i>	220	14 061	2 301	3.8
Manufacturing				
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	572	30 039	1 494	2.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	1 022	58 600	1 005	1.6
Wood and paper product manufacturing	359	14 713	659	1.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	531	26 638	687	1.1
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	1 018	101 972	6 235	10.2
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	315	9 860	207	0.3
Metal product manufacturing	908	41 431	2 092	3.4
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	2 651	454 393	9 573	15.7
Other manufacturing	912	45 097	824	1.3
<i>Total</i>	8 288	782 743	22 776	37.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	78	3 776	177	0.3
Construction	885	24 949	546	0.9
Wholesale trade				
Basic material wholesaling	1 840	122 163	4 025	6.6
Machinery and motor vehicle wholesaling	4 338	707 527	12 970	21.2
Personal and household good wholesaling	7 321	565 251	9 592	15.7
<i>Total</i>	13 499	1 394 941	26 587	43.5
Retail trade				
Food retailing	276	20 108	250	0.4
Personal and household good retailing	4 410	307 570	2 897	4.7
Motor vehicle retailing and services	672	32 184	582	1.0
<i>Total</i>	5 358	359 862	3 729	6.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	144	2 699	20	0.0
Transport and storage	538	31 572	1 044	1.7
Communication services	183	12 641	254	0.4
Finance and insurance	668	20 837	649	1.1
Property and business services	2 446	100 561	1 728	2.8
Government administration and defence	147	11 728	n.p.	n.p.
Education	106	3 332	20	0.0
Health and community services	244	4 572	94	0.2
Cultural and recreational services	386	6 155	104	0.2
Personal and other services	343	7 157	97	0.2
Other	34	6 758	n.p.	n.p.
Industry not known(b)	6 972	149 289	—	—
Total	41 110	2 943 910	61 163	100.0

(a) Includes only those businesses that imported at least \$10,000 of goods.

(b) The value of imports with 'Industry not known' was \$0.7 billion. These imports were prorated across the industries that imported the same commodities. The number of Customs entries for this category includes businesses with imports of less than \$10,000.

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FUTURE WORK

The ABS would appreciate feedback on the usefulness of these experimental estimates and how frequently such estimates should be compiled. It does not expect to commence regular publication of any additional data series until it is able to apply a similar methodology to match Customs records with the ABS business register. Planned developments within Customs and the ABS are expected to improve the quality of the input data, the efficiency of the processes involved, and the comparability of the estimates produced with other data sources.



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APPENDIX: Methods Used In Compiling The Goods Statistics

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the Australian Business Number (ABN), in July 2000, provides the opportunity to expand the range of data available on the international trading activities of Australian businesses, by linking records in different administrative data sources.

There is considerable interest in the characteristics of Australian businesses that trade internationally, particularly those that export. Prior to the introduction of the ABN, it was not generally possible to bring together from Customs systems all the import or export transactions relating to a single business. Similarly, there was no effective means of linking this information with other information held on that business.

Supply of customs and taxation information to the ABS for statistical purposes is provided for, both by the Commonwealth legislation relating to the requirements for these records to be lodged, and the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. Data supplied to the ABS are protected by the secrecy provisions of Section 19 of the Act which protects the rights of data providers.

Some information on exporters has been available from ABS surveys, such as the longitudinal survey of businesses conducted during the period 1994 to 1998 which collected information from a sample of exporters.

Surveys are expensive to run and place a significant load on data providers. Linking of existing datasets allows new statistics to be created, without placing any additional reporting load on businesses.

The statistics on goods exporters and importers included in this article are considered experimental because they are subject to limitations in terms of the data available and methodology applied.

Data included in this article are for the reference period 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2001. While ABN reporting for Customs import and export entries has been required from 1 July 2000, it took time for the proportion of entries with an ABN to reach a level sufficient for this analysis. To enhance the analysis in the chosen reference period, steps were taken by the ABS to improve ABN accuracy and coverage in the data supplied.

METHODOLOGY

To determine some of the characteristics of Australia's exporters and importers of goods, information in respect of businesses identified from Customs records was extracted from the Australian Business Register. The statistics on goods exporters and importers published in this article have been produced by applying the following steps.



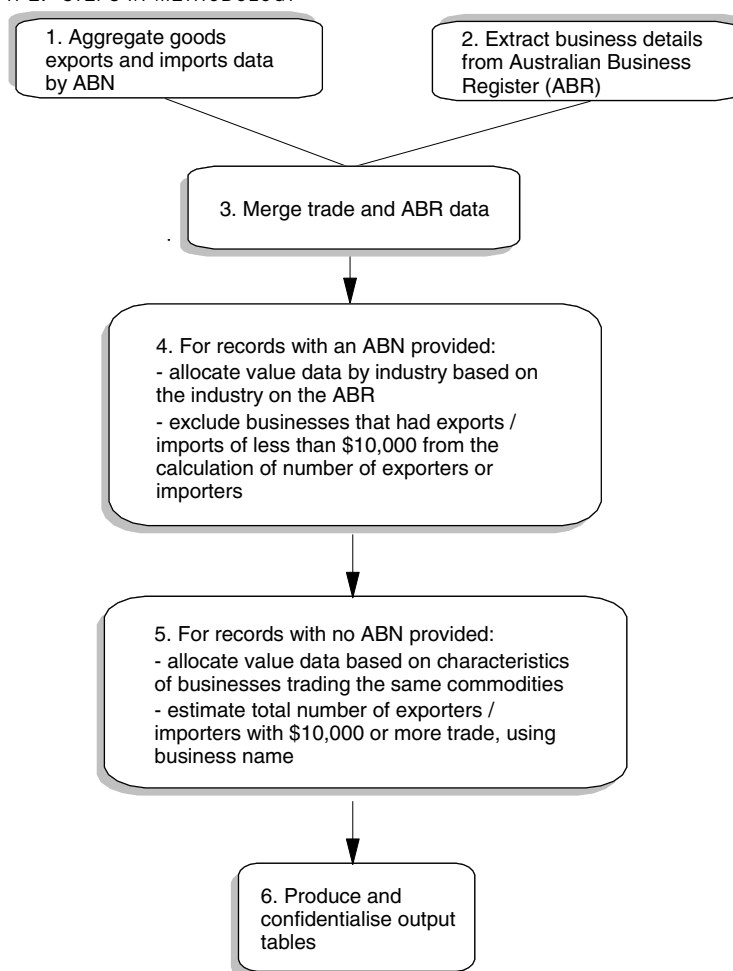
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APPENDIX: Methods Used In Compiling The Goods Statistics *continued*

METHODOLOGY *continued*

GRAPH 1: STEPS IN METHODOLOGY



Step 1: Exports and imports of goods were each aggregated by individual ABN. For large value exports / imports that did not provide an ABN of the owner, the exporter's / importer's name on the Customs entries was used to clerically identify the relevant ABN from the ABR. This increased the proportion of Customs entries covered by an ABN to 89.5% of export entries (95.6% by value of exports) and 96.3% of import entries (98.9% by value of imports).

Step 2: The industry, classified to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (ANZSIC), of each business was extracted from the Australian Business Register. For the largest value exporters and importers, the industry code assigned by the ATO was checked against the ABS business register and any differences resolved. The industry is coded by the ATO from the description supplied when the business applied for an ABN.

Step 3: Merge trade and Australian Business Register industry data by ABN.



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APPENDIX: Methods Used In Compiling The Goods Statistics *continued*

METHODOLOGY *continued*

Step 4: Where businesses exported or imported less than \$10,000 in goods during the reference period, they were excluded from the business counts in the tables. Most of these very small importers / exporters had only one transaction during the period.

Step 5: For exporters / importers for which no ABN was known, the business characteristics could not be determined. In these cases, the value data were distributed according to the patterns observed for businesses with an ABN that exported / imported the same commodities (at the *Australian Harmonized Export Commodity Classification (AHECC) / Harmonized Tariff Item Statistical Code (HTISC)* 4-digit level).

The number of businesses covered by those Customs entries without a recorded ABN was estimated. A random sample of the exporter names with no ABN was taken. ABNs were identified clerically for the sampled businesses. ABNs in the sample were then matched against the businesses with ABNs. The number of additional exporters identified from the sample was used to estimate the number of unique exporters for which there was no ABN.

The total number of goods importers was derived in a more straightforward fashion. All goods importers must be registered with Customs and are allocated a unique 'Owner number'. The number of import Owner numbers has a close relationship to the number of ABNs. The number of Owner numbers without an associated ABN was simply added to the number of importers with an ABN to obtain the overall estimate.

Step 6: As required by ABS legislation, data were actively confidentialised, i.e. confidential cells of data are not published. The normal treatment of international merchandise trade data is covered by special legislative confidentiality rules, whereby confidential commodities are placed in a separate category 'Combined confidential items of trade and commodities'. The different methods result in slightly different aggregated output for State and Industry of origin data.

