

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Kylie Freer on Darwin 08 8943 2171, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (Quarter)

RELEASE DATE

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December 2001

20 March 2002

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

New seasonal adjustment factors resulting from the annual seasonal reanalysis have been introduced in this issue. All tables with seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are affected.

New adjustment factors for Expected Mineral Exploration expenditure resulting from annual refitting of an econometric model have been introduced in this issue. The expected Mineral Exploration expenditure series in Table 1 is affected.

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R.W. Edwards

Acting Australian Statistician

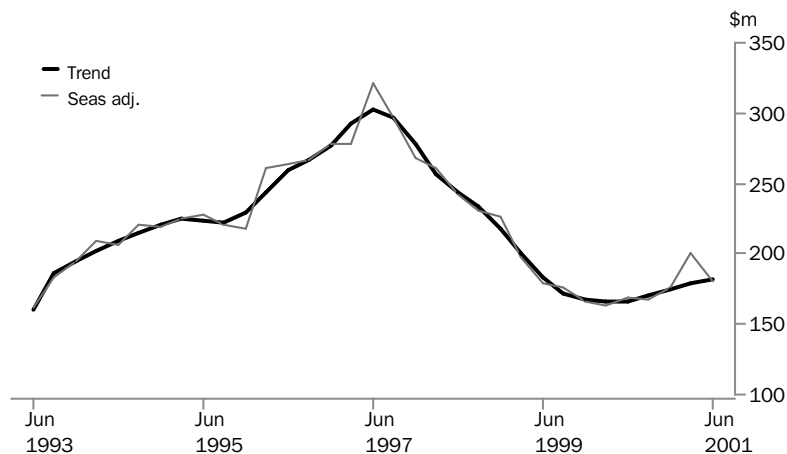
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimate for mineral exploration rose in the June quarter 2001, continuing the small increases that have been occurring since the March quarter 2000.

The June quarter 2001 trend estimate of \$182m was 10% higher than the trend estimate of \$166m for the June quarter 2000.



The largest increase in the trend estimate between March and June quarters 2001 occurred in Western Australia (up \$3m), while in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia the estimates increased only marginally.

The trend estimate in Tasmania remained unchanged, while in Queensland and the Northern Territory the estimates showed small decreases.

The trend estimate for metres drilled fell slightly in the June quarter 2001. The decrease between the March quarter 2001 and the June quarter 2001 was 92,000 metres (6%). The June quarter 2001 figure of 1.4 million metres was 5% lower than the June quarter 2000.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

OVERVIEW

In seasonally adjusted terms, mineral exploration expenditure for the June quarter 2001 decreased by 10% (\$21m) to \$180m, compared to the previous quarter.

In original terms, exploration expenditure reported for the June quarter 2001 increased by 16% (\$27m) to \$196m. The June quarter 2001 total mineral exploration expenditure was 7% (\$13m) higher than the June quarter 2000.

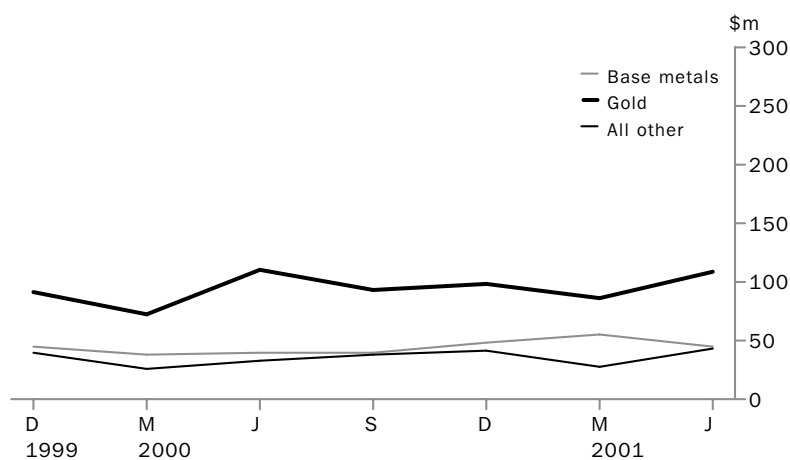
Total mineral exploration expenditure for the June quarter 2001 was the highest reported since June quarter 1999.

The rise in total mineral exploration in the June quarter 2001 was mainly due to a 21% (\$28m) increase in expenditure reported on 'all other areas'. The majority of the increase on 'all other areas' occurred in Western Australia, up 34% (\$25m).

Overall, Western Australia was the main contributor to the June quarter 2001 increase, up \$29m, followed by South Australia, up \$8m.

Between the March and June quarters 2001, exploration expenditure for gold rose by \$22m (26%), coal by \$8m (99%) and copper by \$7m (112%). The majority of the increases for these commodities were in Western Australia, Queensland and South Australia. In comparison, exploration expenditure for selected base metals (copper, silver-lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt) decreased 18% (\$10m) to \$45m.

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, *Original Series*



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

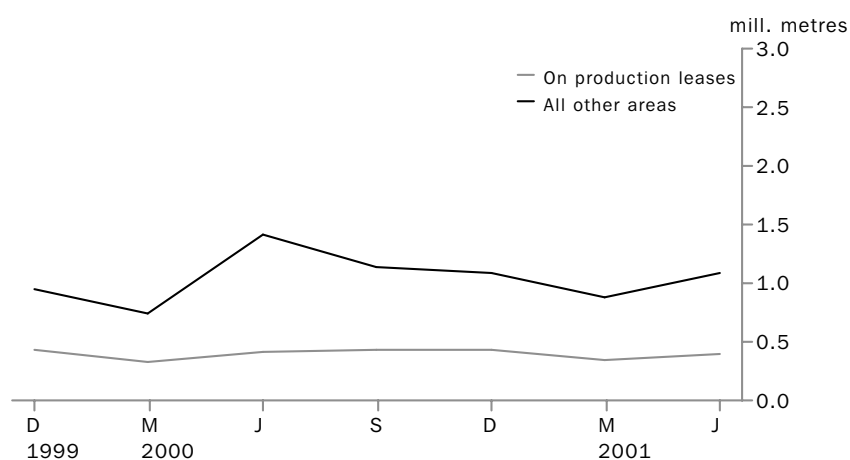
METRES DRILLED

The seasonally adjusted estimate of 1.3 million metres drilled for the June quarter 2001 was 21% lower than the March quarter 2001, and 18% lower than the June quarter 2000.

In original terms, the 1.5 million metres drilled (total) reported for the June quarter 2001 was 23% higher than the March quarter 2001.

Since the March quarter 2001 drilling on 'production leases' has increased by 19%, to 0.4 million metres, and drilling on 'all other areas' has increased by 24% to 1.1 million metres.

METRES DRILLED, Original Series



2000-01 ESTIMATES

Mineral exploration expenditure for 2000-01 was \$721m, an increase of 7% (\$45m) from 1999-00 when expenditure was \$676m.

All States except Victoria and the Northern Territory reported higher exploration expenditure in 2000-01 than in 1999-00. Western Australia was the main contributor to the increase, rising \$24m (6%) over the financial year. The rise in Western Australia represented 53% of the total increase over this period.

The largest increases in mineral exploration expenditure in 2000-01 were recorded for silver-lead-zinc and gold, rising 46% (\$25m) and 3% (\$10m) respectively.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

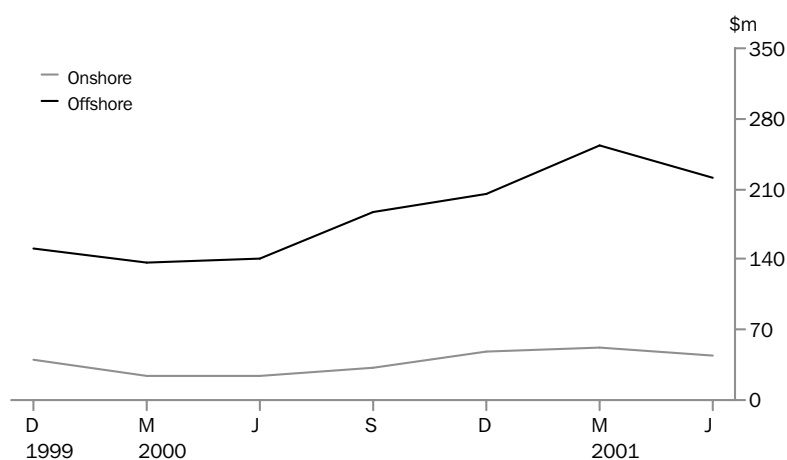
PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

OVERVIEW

Reported expenditure on petroleum exploration in the June quarter 2001 was \$266m, 13% (\$39m) lower than the March quarter 2001, but 61% (\$101m) higher than the June quarter 2000.

The decrease in total petroleum exploration expenditure from the March quarter 2001 occurred mainly as a result of a 27% (\$26m) decrease in offshore non-drilling expenditure.

Between March quarter 2001 and June quarter 2001, expenditure for petroleum exploration on 'all other areas' decreased by 12% (\$29m), and exploration on 'production leases' decreased by 15% (\$9m).



REGIONAL DATA

Regional data for petroleum exploration expenditure were available for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and the Zone of Cooperation Area A. All these regions combined contributed 84% to total exploration expenditure in the June quarter 2001.

Of the published regions, Western Australia was the main contributor, with a reported \$162m expenditure on exploration, a decrease of 25% (\$55m) from the March quarter 2001. Victoria, meanwhile, reported the largest increase of 327% (\$34m). The increase in Victoria was predominantly in offshore drilling on 'all other areas'.

2000-01 ESTIMATES

During the financial year 2000–01, reported expenditure on petroleum exploration was \$1,044m, an increase of 44% (\$321m) from 1999–00. The rise in expenditure reflected a 38% (\$230m) increase in 'all other areas', and a 41% (\$254m) increase in offshore exploration.

Western Australia was the main contributor to the 2000–01 increase, up 56% (\$249m).

The 2000–01 estimate was the highest reported since 1975 when the ABS first began collecting statistics on petroleum exploration expenditure.

PRIVATE EXPLORATION, Actual and Expected Expenditure(a)

	MINERAL EXPLORATION			PETROLEUM ONSHORE			PETROLEUM OFFSHORE		
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Expected(b)</i>	<i>Actual as a proportion of expected</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Expected(b)</i>	<i>Actual as a proportion of expected</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Expected(b)</i>	<i>Actual as a proportion of expected</i>
<i>Period</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>%</i>
1998-1999	837.8	773.4	108.3	182.3	144.2	126.4	685.4	540.1	126.9
1999-2000	676.3	705.2	95.9	110.1	155.3	70.9	594.0	637.0	93.2
2000-2001	721.4	683.2	105.6	176.9	174.4	101.4	867.0	934.5	92.8
6 months ended June 2000	319.4	339.7	94.0	49.2	69.3	71.0	257.3	395.2	65.1
6 months ended December 2000	357.0	358.6	99.5	80.7	118.7	68.0	392.6	374.4	104.9
6 months ended June 2001	364.4	324.6	112.3	96.2	55.7	172.8	474.3	560.2	84.7
6 months ended December 2001	n.y.a	430.5	n.y.a	n.y.a	86.8	n.y.a	n.y.a	551.9	n.y.a
n.y.a. not yet available									
a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains Wholesale Sales Tax. (b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 14-17.									

MINERAL EXPLORATION (Other than for Petroleum), Expenditure and Metres Drilled(a)

Period	EXPENDITURE.....					METRES DRILLED.....				
	<i>On production leases</i>	<i>On all other areas(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend estimate</i>	<i>On production leases</i>	<i>On all other areas(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend estimate</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000 m	'000 m	'000 m	'000 m	'000 m
1998-1999	199.1	638.7	837.8	..	..	2 404	5 697	8 101	..	..
1999-2000	158.4	517.9	676.3	..	..	1 662	4 342	6 004	..	..
2000-2001	157.0	564.4	721.4	..	..	1 611	4 211	5 822	..	..
1999										
September	43.9	136.2	180.1	176.7	172.4	504	1 239	1 743	1 622	1 558
December	40.2	136.7	176.9	166.4	167.7	431	948	1 379	1 414	1 478
2000										
March	36.9	99.8	136.7	163.5	165.4	319	745	1 064	1 383	1 423
June	37.4	145.3	182.7	168.9	166.0	408	1 409	1 817	1 532	1 459
September	43.3	126.5	169.8	167.3	170.2	436	1 145	1 582	1 479	1 538
December	47.2	140.0	187.2	175.9	175.0	433	1 092	1 525	1 564	1 545
2001										
March	33.6	135.0	168.6	201.1	179.0	339	879	1 218	1 591	1 483
June	32.9	162.9	195.8	180.2	182.2	402	1 094	1 496	1 254	1 391

.. not applicable

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains Wholesale Sales Tax.

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 9.

MINERAL EXPLORATION (Other than for Petroleum), Expenditure(a): June Qtr 2001

State	TYPE OF LEASE.....		
	<i>On production leases</i>	<i>On all other areas(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	1.7	14.6	16.3
Victoria	1.9	6.5	8.4
Queensland	3.3	19.5	22.8
South Australia	n.p.	n.p.	12.4
Western Australia	23.5	99.2	122.7
Tasmania	n.p.	n.p.	2.3
Northern Territory	1.2	9.7	10.9
Total	32.9	162.9	195.8

n.p. not available for publication

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains Wholesale Sales Tax.

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 9.

MINERAL EXPLORATION (Other than for Petroleum), Expenditure by State and Territory(a)

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
Period	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m

ORIGINAL

1998-1999	65.6	37.0	93.8	41.9	523.1	11.9	64.5	837.8
1999-2000	56.1	33.8	82.6	22.6	415.0	8.8	57.5	676.3
2000-2001	59.4	32.7	104.0	29.6	438.9	9.2	47.5	721.4
1999								
September	14.6	8.2	21.0	6.5	107.9	2.7	19.2	180.1
December	14.8	8.1	21.3	6.7	108.8	2.3	14.8	176.9
2000								
March	12.1	7.5	17.1	3.8	85.0	2.4	8.8	136.7
June	14.6	10.0	23.1	5.6	113.3	1.3	14.7	182.7
September	13.6	8.6	21.8	5.5	104.4	1.7	14.2	169.8
December	15.8	7.3	21.4	6.8	118.0	2.6	15.3	187.2
2001								
March	13.7	8.4	38.0	4.9	93.8	2.5	7.2	168.6
June	16.3	8.4	22.8	12.4	122.7	2.3	10.9	195.8

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

1999								
September	15.7	8.4	21.0	6.7	105.8	2.9	16.2	176.7
December	13.9	7.6	20.1	6.6	102.5	2.3	13.4	166.4
2000								
March	12.9	7.7	21.0	4.9	101.1	2.2	13.7	163.5
June	13.6	10.1	20.6	4.5	105.0	1.4	13.7	168.9
September	14.7	8.9	21.7	5.6	102.7	1.8	11.9	167.3
December	14.7	6.9	20.2	6.7	110.8	2.7	13.9	175.9
2001								
March	14.6	8.5	46.2	6.4	111.8	2.3	11.3	201.1
June	15.3	8.4	20.3	9.9	113.7	2.4	10.2	180.2

TREND

1999								
September	15.2	7.6	21.6	7.8	101.7	2.7	15.8	172.4
December	14.1	7.7	20.5	6.1	102.1	2.4	14.8	167.7
2000								
March	13.4	8.6	20.5	5.0	102.5	2.0	13.4	165.4
June	13.7	8.9	20.6	5.0	102.9	1.7	13.2	166.0
September	14.3	8.7	21.3	5.3	105.6	1.9	13.1	170.2
December	14.7	8.1	22.2	6.4	108.8	2.3	12.5	175.0
2001								
March	14.9	8.0	22.7	7.6	111.8	2.4	11.6	179.0
June	15.0	8.3	22.5	8.7	114.5	2.4	10.8	182.2

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains Wholesale Sales Tax.

MINERAL EXPLORATION (Other than for Petroleum), Expenditure by Mineral Sought(a)

	Copper	Silver, lead-zinc	Nickel, cobalt	Selected base metals total(b)	Gold	Iron ore	Mineral sands	Uranium	Coal	Diamonds	Other(c)	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
JUNE QUARTER 2001												
New South Wales	0.9	2.6	0.6	4.1	4.6	—	3.6	—	3.3	—	0.6	16.3
Victoria	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	5.7	—	1.3	—	—	n.p.	0.2	8.4
Queensland	6.2	n.p.	n.p.	10.6	4.6	—	n.p.	—	6.9	—	n.p.	22.8
South Australia	2.8	n.p.	n.p.	4.7	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	0.1	12.4
Western Australia	1.0	3.9	15.4	20.3	85.5	5.3	2.0	—	n.p.	5.6	n.p.	122.7
Tasmania	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.3
Northern Territory	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	2.6	5.5	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	0.6	10.9
Australia	12.3	15.5	16.9	44.7	108.6	5.4	8.0	n.p.	15.1	6.7	n.p.	195.8
AUSTRALIA												
1998–1999	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	176.9	486.1	41.5	19.0	15.4	39.9	40.9	18.0	837.8
1999–2000	28.4	55.4	73.0	156.8	374.8	29.7	21.5	11.7	35.4	29.8	16.7	676.3
2000–2001	32.8	80.8	72.8	186.4	385.0	23.4	25.8	8.4	41.3	31.8	19.3	721.4
September 1999	6.5	16.1	11.1	33.7	101.5	8.8	4.5	4.8	9.5	12.2	5.1	180.1
December 1999	8.3	14.7	22.0	45.0	91.6	n.p.	4.8	3.7	9.2	9.2	n.p.	176.9
March 2000	6.5	10.0	21.6	38.2	71.9	5.0	4.6	n.p.	7.9	3.5	n.p.	136.7
June 2000	7.0	14.6	18.4	40.0	109.8	n.p.	7.6	n.p.	8.7	4.9	3.1	182.7
September 2000	6.9	14.9	17.1	38.9	92.5	7.2	4.9	n.p.	9.2	11.3	n.p.	169.8
December 2000	7.7	16.3	24.1	48.2	97.5	7.4	6.1	2.9	9.3	9.7	6.0	187.2
March 2001	5.8	34.1	14.7	54.6	86.3	3.4	6.8	1.1	7.6	4.1	4.6	168.6
June 2001	12.3	15.5	16.9	44.7	108.6	5.4	8.0	n.p.	15.1	6.7	n.p.	195.8
n.p. not available for publication							— nil or rounded to zero					
n.a. not available												
(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains Wholesale Sales Tax.							(b) Selected base metal total is copper, silver, lead-zinc, nickel, cobalt.					
(c) From September quarter 2000 this category includes tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram, and construction materials.												

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a)

Period	ONSHORE.....			OFFSHORE.....			TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....		
	<i>Drilling</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Drilling</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>On production leases</i>	<i>On all other areas(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998-1999	111.7	70.5	182.3	428.5	257.0	685.4	105.6	762.1	867.7
1999-2000	53.8	56.3	110.1	381.8	231.4	613.2	121.9	601.4	723.3
2000-2001	98.4	78.5	176.9	543.3	323.7	867.0	212.5	831.3	1 043.9
1999									
September	10.9	9.5	20.3	113.2	72.9	186.1	23.8	182.6	206.5
December	23.7	16.9	40.6	86.8	63.7	150.5	51.2	139.9	191.1
2000									
March	10.6	14.4	25.0	103.1	32.6	135.8	26.9	133.9	160.7
June	8.6	15.6	24.2	78.7	62.1	140.8	19.9	145.1	165.0
September	17.3	15.8	33.1	129.2	57.4	186.6	42.3	177.5	219.8
December	26.8	20.8	47.6	104.4	101.6	206.0	60.0	193.5	253.5
2001									
March	28.2	23.2	51.4	157.8	95.3	253.1	59.7	244.8	304.5
June	26.1	18.7	44.8	151.8	69.4	221.2	50.5	215.5	266.0

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains
Wholesale Sales Tax.

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 9.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, By Region(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia(b)</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory/ Ashmore and Cartier Islands</i>	<i>Zone of Cooperation Area A(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998-1999	0.1	32.6	65.9	n.p.	530.8	n.p.	132.0	32.3	867.7
1999-2000	n.p.	63.2	50.6	n.p.	444.1	n.p.	88.3	45.2	723.3
2000-2001	6.4	74.4	84.8	60.5	693.0	n.p.	64.1	n.p.	1 043.9
1999									
September	n.p.	n.p.	11.0	n.p.	112.0	0.2	42.4	18.5	206.5
December	—	20.9	23.2	n.p.	96.9	0.4	18.8	n.p.	191.1
2000									
March	n.p.	11.6	n.p.	n.p.	121.2	n.p.	12.6	1.6	160.7
June	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	113.9	n.p.	14.6	n.p.	165.0
September	n.p.	6.7	22.3	n.p.	148.8	n.p.	30.8	n.p.	219.8
December	n.p.	13.3	27.1	n.p.	166.3	n.p.	8.6	n.p.	253.5
2001									
March	n.p.	10.3	19.2	n.p.	216.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	304.5
June	1.1	44.0	16.1	n.p.	161.5	n.p.	n.p.	0.1	266.0

n.p. not available for publication

— nil or rounded to zero

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains Wholesale Sales Tax.

(b) Includes expenditure on Western Australia leases in the Zone of Cooperation, Area B.

(c) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 18–20.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION	<p>1 This publication contains annual and quarterly statistics of private sector exploration for minerals (other than oil shale) and petroleum in Australia.</p>
SOURCE	<p>2 Data are collected and compiled from exploration censuses conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).</p>
SCOPE AND COVERAGE	<p>3 All exploration activity is included, regardless of the main activity of the explorer. Details of exploration are collected from all private enterprises known to be engaged in exploration, in Australia (including Australian waters).</p>
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT	<p>4 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences can be more clearly recognised.</p> <p>5 Seasonal adjustment does not remove from the series the effect of irregular or non-seasonal influences. Particular care should be taken in interpreting quarterly movements in the adjusted figures in this publication.</p> <p>6 Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.</p> <p>7 Seasonal factors are reviewed and revised annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The nature of the seasonal adjustment process is such that the magnitude of some revisions resulting from the re-analysis may be quite significant, especially for data for more recent quarters. For this reason, additional care should be exercised when interpreting movements in seasonally adjusted data for recent quarters.</p>
TREND ESTIMATES	<p>8 The trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average (like all Henderson averages) is symmetric but, as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the average are applied. Unlike the weights of the standard 7-term Henderson moving average, the weights employed here have been tailored to suit particular characteristics of the individual series. While the asymmetric weights enable trend estimates for recent quarters to be produced, it does result in revisions to the estimates for the most recent three quarters as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions because of changes in the original data and as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors.</p> <p><i>Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series —Monitoring Trends, an Overview</i> (Cat. no. 1348.0), Time Series Analysis Canberra (02) 6252 6345.</p>
CLASSIFICATIONS	<p>9 The following categories are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production lease/All other areas, where a <i>production lease</i> is an area on which production or development is actually taking place. <i>All other areas</i> are areas outside of a <i>production lease</i> which can include exploration leases, retention leases and areas not leased but under assessment for exploration, e.g. by airborne surveys. ▪ Onshore/Offshore, where <i>offshore</i> includes all operations in a marine area under the <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i> or under any Acts administered by State and Territory Governments. ▪ Drilling/Other, where <i>drilling expenditure</i> includes cost of access (roads, vessel hire, etc.) to the drilling site and site preparation etc., and <i>other expenditure</i> includes costs of surveys, report writing, map preparation and all other activities attributable to exploration.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

DEFINITIONS

MINERALS 10 In the broad sense these comprise metallic minerals, construction materials, gemstones, other non-metallic minerals and petroleum (oil or gas).

EXPLORATION 11 This includes the search for new ore occurrences or undiscovered oil or gas, and/or appraisal intended to delineate or greatly extend the limits of known deposits of minerals or oil or gas reservoirs by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling or other methods. This includes construction of shafts and adits primarily for exploration purposes but excludes activity of a developmental or production nature. Exploration for water is excluded.

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE 12 This covers all expenditure on exploration activity in Australia. It includes expenditure on aerial surveys (including Landsat photographs), general surveys, report writing, map preparation, airborne surveys, administration expenses and other activities indirectly attributable to exploration. Cash bids for offshore petroleum exploration permits are also included.

13 The value of exploration expenditure excludes the goods and services tax (GST) which came into effect on 1 July 2000. The GST replaced the wholesale sales tax (WST) which was included in the value of exploration expenditure estimates for periods up to June quarter 2000. Businesses in the collection are asked to report actual expenditure based on the expected net cost to them under The New Tax System. That is, the WST no longer applies and the exploration expenditure estimates should exclude the 10% GST where this amount can be returned to the business as a tax credit.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE 14 This refers to expected expenditure on exploration as reported by private business' explorers who were included in the previous census. Events such as new discoveries, unexpected weather conditions, government policy changes and unforeseen changes in economic conditions may cause actual expenditures to differ from those previously expected. The differences between actual and expected expenditure can be seen in table 1.

15 From the June quarter 2000 publication, the basis for the Expected Mineral Exploration Expenditure series has changed. Previously, the expected estimates released were an aggregate of data compiled through the quarterly Mineral Exploration collection. The aggregated data consistently underestimated the actual data for the same period. The consistency with which the published data underestimated subsequent actual expenditure provided a statistical basis on which to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the estimates.

16 A statistical factor is derived by examining the relationship between actual and expected exploration data. When expected exploration data is collected for the next period, the factor is applied to the raw expected total to create an estimate which better predicts actual expenditure for the same period. For more information regarding the adjustment made to the Expected Mineral Exploration Expenditure series, see the feature article in *Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia June 2000 (Cat No. 8412.0)*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE	<p>17 From the June Quarter 2000 publication, the value of expected exploration expenditure excludes the goods and services tax (GST) which came into effect on 1 July 2000. The GST replaces the wholesale sales tax (WST) which was included in the value of expected exploration expenditure. Businesses in the collection have been asked to report expected expenditure for the next six months based on the expected cost to them under The New Tax System. That is, they should exclude the WST, but not add on the 10% GST where this amount can be returned to the business as a tax credit.</p>
<i>continued</i>	
ZONE OF COOPERATION (ZOC)	<p>18 From July 2001 the Area previously referred to as Area A of the Zone of Cooperation (ZOC) will be known as the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA). The JPDA is an area in the Timor Sea, about 500 km north west of Darwin. A Treaty was signed with Indonesia in 1989 to enable exploration for and development of petroleum resources in this area. Following East Timor's separation from Indonesia, arrangements were continued on an transitional basis since 25 October 1999 with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) on behalf of East Timor) and Australia. These arrangements will terminate when East Timor becomes independent, expected in early 2002.</p> <p>19 Australia and East Timor have agreed a Framework Arrangement to form the basis of a Treaty to come into effect on East Timorese independence. Under this Arrangement, the JPDA will be controlled by a Designated Authority which will report to a Joint Commission, with a Ministerial Council to provide oversight. Ninety per cent of resources in this region will belong to East Timor and 10% to Australia.</p> <p>20 The situation regarding Area B and C in the former Zone of Cooperation has not yet been determined. Under the original agreement, Area B is controlled by Australian authorities, but UNTAET must be notified of any changes to tenements in the area and will be paid 10% of resource rent tax revenues collected by Australia from corporations producing petroleum. Area C is controlled by UNTAET, but Australia must be notified of any changes to tenements in the area and will be paid 10% of Contractors Income Tax collected by UNTAET from corporations producing petroleum.</p>
ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS	<p>21 Tenements in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands are administered by the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy. Therefore all petroleum exploration expenditure in this area has been included with Northern Territory data.</p>
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	<p>22 Users may also wish to refer to the following priced publications which are available on request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Australian Business Expectations</i> (Cat. no. 5250.0)▪ <i>Australian Mining Industry</i> (Cat. no. 8414.0)▪ <i>Mining Operations, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8415.0)▪ <i>Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 5625.0) <p>23 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the <i>Catalogue of Publications and Products</i> (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a <i>Release Advice</i> (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

RELATED PUBLICATIONS <i>continued</i>	24 Publications showing the details of wells and metres drilled in petroleum exploration are available from the Petroleum Resources Program of the Australian Geological Survey Organisation.
EFFECTS OF ROUNDING	25 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and their totals.
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	n.a. not available n.p. not available for publication n.y.a. not yet available r figure or series revised since previous issue . . not applicable — nil or rounded to zero

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