

**MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
EXPLORATION**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 17 SEP 2003

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or John Blanchette on Sydney 02 9268 4429.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2003	17 December 2003
December 2003	17 March 2004



CHANGES TO THIS ISSUE

From this quarter's release, expectations data and consequent realisation ratios will be presented in Table 1 in their adjusted and unadjusted forms. This change was foreshadowed in an appendix to the December quarter 2002 issue of this publication. For more information please refer to that appendix or contact John Blanchette on (02) 9268 4429 or email <john.blanchette@abs.gov.au>.

Additionally, from this quarter's release, a change has been made to the way in which seasonally adjusted estimates are calculated. The concurrent seasonal adjustment method has replaced the previous forward factor method. The concurrent seasonal adjustment method takes account of the latest available original estimates. It improves the estimation of seasonal factors resulting in enhanced seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the current and previous quarters. The concurrent method causes revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the mineral exploration expenditure and metres drilled time series. In most instances the only noticeable revisions will be to the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago.

CHANGES TO AUSSTATS

In line with the changes to publication Table 1 described above, AusStats Table 1 has also been expanded to include the unadjusted alongside the adjusted expectations series. For this quarter, tables in both the previous and expanded format have been released, the latter taking the name Table 1N. From the September quarter 2003, only the expanded table will be released.



ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
GST	Goods and Services Tax
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
WST	wholesale sales tax
ZOC	Zone of Cooperation

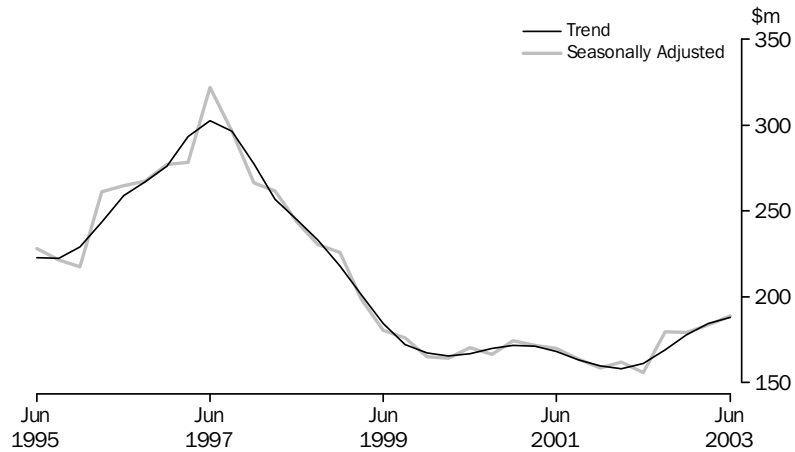
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimate for total mineral exploration expenditure increased by 1.8% to \$188m in the June quarter 2003, the fifth consecutive increase in this series. The trend estimate is now 16.5% higher than the corresponding estimate in the June quarter 2002.



All states recorded an increase in trend estimates except South Australia, which recorded a slight decrease and Tasmania, which has remained unchanged for the past three quarters.

The trend estimate for metres drilled increased by 5.8%, the third consecutive quarter of steady growth. The current trend estimate is 22.0% higher than the estimate for the June quarter 2002, but remains 2.4% lower than the estimate for June quarter 2001.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

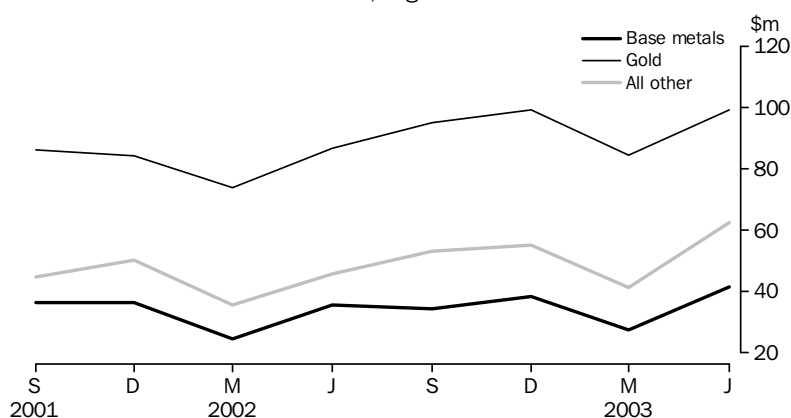
In original terms, mineral exploration expenditure increased by \$50m (32.6%) in the June quarter 2003 (up 2.8% in seasonally adjusted terms). Expenditure on production leases increased by \$19m (58.7%) and expenditure on all other areas increased by \$31m (25.6%).

Most states contributed to the overall increase in the June quarter 2003. The largest increase was recorded by Western Australia (up \$21m or 22.9%), with exploration for Gold and Nickel and Cobalt driving the increase. Queensland (up \$12m or 50.6%), Northern Territory (up \$7m or 103%) and South Australia (up \$5m or 83.3%) also recorded significant increases. The increase in Queensland exploration expenditure was mainly driven by Coal and for both Northern Territory and South Australia the increase was spread across various commodities.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the biggest increase was in Queensland, up \$2m (6.8%).

In terms of expenditure by minerals sought, most commodities recorded an increase in the June quarter 2003. The largest increases came from Gold (up \$15m or 17.4%), Coal (up \$13m or 90.7%) and Nickel and Cobalt (up \$9m or 70.7%).

MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original series



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

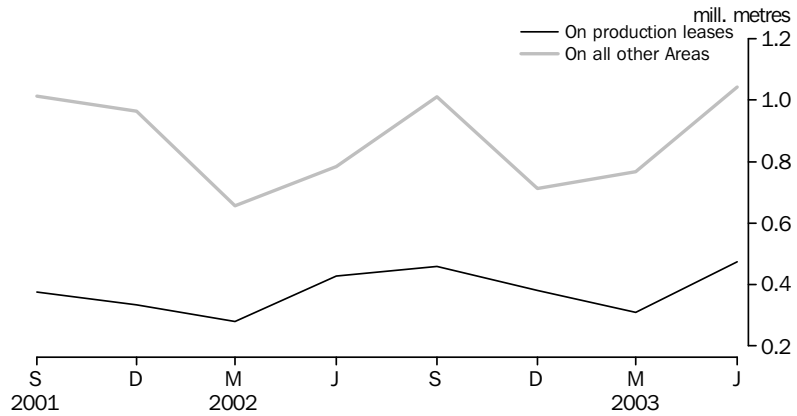
MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

METRES DRILLED

In original terms, total metres drilled increased by 41.1% in the June quarter 2003 (up 0.8% in seasonally adjusted terms).

Metres drilled on production leases increased by 53.2% and metres drilled on all other areas increased by 36.3%.

METRES DRILLED, Original series



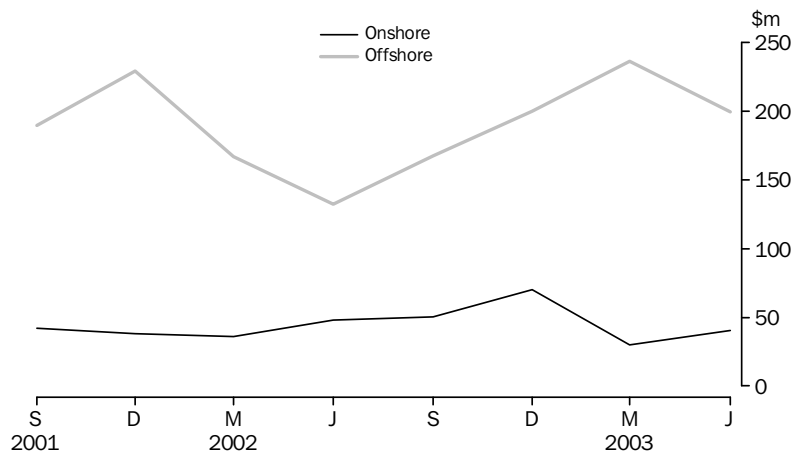
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

OVERVIEW

In the June quarter 2003, expenditure on petroleum exploration fell by \$26m or 9.9% to \$240m, which is still 33.0% higher than the June quarter 2002. There was a significant increase in exploration on production leases (up \$14m or 136.6%) which was more than offset by a decrease in exploration on all other areas (down \$40m or 15.7%).

While onshore exploration expenditure increased significantly by \$11m (36.1%), offshore exploration decreased by \$37m (15.7%), with drilling activity contributing strongly to the offshore decrease.



REGIONAL DATA

In the June quarter 2003, Western Australia (down \$40m or 21.0%), Victoria (down \$23m or 59.2%) and Northern Territory (down \$8m or 60.3%) recorded significant decreases in exploration expenditure, mainly due to decreased offshore drilling activity by a small number of companies. The remaining states recorded increases, with Queensland increasing by \$10m (85.8%).

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PRIVATE EXPLORATION, Actual and Expected Expenditure(a)

Period	MINERAL EXPLORATION					PETROLEUM ONSHORE			PETROLEUM OFFSHORE		
	Actual	Expected	Actual as a proportion of expected	Expected - Adjusted (b)	Actual as a proportion of expected - Adjusted	Actual	Expected	Actual as a proportion of expected	Actual	Expected	Actual as a proportion of expected
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
2000-01	683.3	518.3	131.8	672.4	101.6	176.9	174.4	101.4	847.8	934.5	90.7
2001-02	640.8	578.9	110.7	724.9	88.4	164.5	184.4	89.2	718.1	924.2	77.7
2002-03	732.5	597.3	122.6	750.6	97.6	191.3	200.4	95.5	803.7	693.1	116.0
2001-02											
Jun half	302.7	258.7	117.0	304.8	99.3	84.2	97.6	86.3	299.3	372.3	80.4
2002-03											
Dec half	375.7	311.4	120.7	411.9	91.2	120.7	88.7	136.1	367.7	292.5	125.7
Jun half	356.8	285.9	124.8	338.8	105.3	70.6	111.7	63.2	436.0	400.5	108.9
2003-04											
Dec half	nya	286.9	nya	388.8	nya	nya	114.1	nya	nya	314.0	nya

nya not yet available

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 13-15.

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales taxes.

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MINERAL EXPLORATION, (Other than for petroleum) - Expenditure and metres drilled(a)

Period	EXPENDITURE					METRES DRILLED				
	On production leases	On all other areas(b)	Total	Seasonally adjusted	Trend estimate	On production leases	On all other areas(b)	Total	Seasonally adjusted	Trend estimate
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
2000-01	157.0	526.2	683.3	..	..	1 611	4 211	5 822	..	..
2001-02	131.4	509.1	640.6	..	..	1 416	3 418	4 834	..	..
2002-03	170.7	561.9	732.5	..	..	1 625	3 533	5 158	..	..
2001-02										
September	37.5	129.9	167.4	163.8	163.5	375	1 014	1 389	1 290	1 310
December	33.5	137.1	170.7	158.8	159.7	334	963	1 297	1 327	1 251
March	24.3	110.0	134.2	162.3	158.2	280	656	937	1 165	1 183
June	36.1	132.1	168.3	156.0	161.4	427	784	1 211	1 064	1 104
2002-03										
September	42.0	140.9	182.9	179.5	169.0	459	1 009	1 468	1 359	1 099
December	46.7	146.1	192.8	179.4	177.7	381	713	1 095	1 121	1 180
March	31.7	121.8	153.4	183.8	184.6	310	766	1 076	1 332	1 273
June	50.3	153.0	203.4	188.9	188.0	475	1 044	1 518	1 343	1 347

.. not applicable

(b) Refer to glossary for definitions.

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales taxes.

MINERAL EXPLORATION, (Other than for petroleum) - Expenditure by type of lease(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ON PRODUCTION LEASES								
2000-01	7.5	9.1	17.0	2.1	112.3	2.6	6.5	157.0
2001-02	8.2	7.6	27.0	2.1	75.8	1.3	9.4	131.4
2002-03	8.9	np	37.2	np	107.0	np	3.9	170.7
2001-02								
September	1.2	1.9	6.4	np	22.9	np	4.2	37.5
December	3.4	1.6	7.3	np	17.7	np	2.6	33.5
March	1.7	np	4.6	0.2	14.6	0.3	np	24.3
June	1.9	np	8.7	np	20.6	0.3	np	36.1
2002-03								
September	2.9	np	9.3	1.1	26.1	np	np	42.0
December	2.2	np	9.1	0.5	31.7	np	1.6	46.7
March	1.4	np	7.2	np	18.5	np	np	31.7
June	2.4	np	11.6	3.9	30.7	np	np	50.3
ON ALL OTHER AREAS (b)								
2000-01	49.6	23.7	66.0	27.5	311.8	6.6	41.1	526.2
2001-02	40.1	26.3	65.7	29.9	305.2	2.8	39.0	509.1
2002-03	50.0	39.8	76.8	np	316.6	np	45.1	561.9
2001-02								
September	11.4	5.3	15.2	np	80.4	np	10.8	129.9
December	9.3	5.5	17.7	np	85.8	np	10.6	137.1
March	8.8	np	12.7	7.1	67.9	0.7	np	110.0
June	10.6	np	20.0	np	71.1	0.6	np	132.1
2002-03								
September	12.4	np	13.9	8.6	84.0	np	np	140.9
December	11.5	np	22.7	9.4	79.5	np	14.6	146.1
March	11.9	np	16.3	np	72.3	np	np	121.8
June	14.1	np	23.8	7.1	80.9	np	np	153.0
TOTAL								
2000-01	57.2	32.7	83.1	29.6	424.1	9.2	47.5	683.3
2001-02	48.3	33.9	92.7	32.1	381.1	4.0	48.4	640.6
2002-03	58.8	np	114.0	36.7	423.6	np	49.0	732.5
2001-02								
September	12.5	7.2	21.6	6.9	103.3	0.9	15.0	167.4
December	12.6	7.1	25.0	8.0	103.5	1.2	13.3	170.7
March	10.5	8.4	17.3	7.3	82.5	1.0	7.2	134.2
June	12.6	11.2	28.7	9.9	91.8	0.9	13.0	168.3
2002-03								
September	15.4	10.7	23.2	9.7	110.1	1.1	12.8	182.9
December	13.7	8.9	31.9	10.0	111.1	1.0	16.2	192.8
March	13.2	12.1	23.5	6.0	90.8	1.2	6.6	153.4
June	16.5	np	35.4	11.0	111.6	np	13.4	203.4

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales taxes.

(b) Refer to Glossary for definition.

MINERAL EXPLORATION, (Other than for petroleum) - Expenditure by state and territory(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ORIGINAL								
2000-01	57.2	32.7	83.1	29.6	424.1	9.2	47.5	683.3
2001-02	48.3	33.9	92.7	32.1	381.1	4.0	48.4	640.6
2002-03	58.8	np	114.0	36.7	423.6	np	49.0	732.5
2001-02								
September	12.5	7.2	21.6	6.9	103.3	0.9	15.0	167.4
December	12.6	7.1	25.0	8.0	103.5	1.2	13.3	170.7
March	10.5	8.4	17.3	7.3	82.5	1.0	7.2	134.2
June	12.6	11.2	28.7	9.9	91.8	0.9	13.0	168.3
2002-03								
September	15.4	10.7	23.2	9.7	110.1	1.1	12.8	182.9
December	13.7	8.9	31.9	10.0	111.1	1.0	16.2	192.8
March	13.2	12.1	23.5	6.0	90.8	1.2	6.6	153.4
June	16.5	np	35.4	11.0	111.6	np	13.4	203.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
2001-02								
September	13.0	7.2	21.9	7.2	100.8	0.9	12.8	163.8
December	11.9	7.7	23.1	7.5	96.1	1.2	11.3	158.8
March	11.7	8.5	21.6	9.9	97.6	0.9	12.1	162.3
June	11.7	10.2	25.5	8.0	87.3	1.0	12.3	156.0
2002-03								
September	15.8	10.6	23.5	10.1	107.3	1.1	11.1	179.5
December	13.1	9.9	29.3	9.3	103.3	1.0	13.5	179.4
March	14.7	12.2	29.4	8.2	107.1	1.1	11.1	183.8
June	15.3	13.1	31.4	8.9	106.3	1.1	12.8	188.9
TREND ESTIMATES								
2001-02								
September	13.0	7.3	21.6	7.5	101.2	1.4	11.5	163.5
December	12.1	7.7	22.4	7.7	96.9	1.0	11.9	159.7
March	11.7	8.8	23.0	8.1	93.8	0.9	11.9	158.2
June	11.8	9.7	23.9	8.9	94.2	1.0	11.9	161.4
2002-03								
September	12.4	10.3	25.6	9.3	98.3	1.0	12.1	169.0
December	13.4	10.9	27.8	9.2	103.2	1.1	12.1	177.7
March	14.4	11.8	29.8	8.9	106.4	1.1	12.2	184.6
June	15.0	12.8	31.2	8.5	107.1	1.1	12.3	188.0

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales taxes.

MINERAL EXPLORATION, (Other than for petroleum) - Expenditure by mineral sought(a)

Period	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
NEW SOUTH WALES												
2000-01	3.3	8.0	6.9	18.2	16.3	—	8.3	—	11.3	0.3	2.8	57.2
2001-02	2.5	2.7	np	np	15.7	—	np	—	np	0.1	0.9	48.3
2002-03	2.1	7.4	np	np	19.9	—	np	—	15.6	0.4	2.1	58.8
2001-02												
September	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.8	4.6	—	2.8	—	3.0	—	0.3	12.5
December	0.6	0.5	np	np	3.4	—	3.1	—	4.4	—	np	12.6
March	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.8	3.9	—	1.6	—	np	—	np	10.5
June	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.7	3.9	—	np	—	3.6	—	np	12.6
2002-03												
September	0.7	1.3	np	np	4.1	—	3.3	—	4.1	np	0.8	15.4
December	np	1.8	np	2.8	4.5	—	1.9	—	4.0	np	0.6	13.7
March	np	2.2	np	3.0	5.3	—	1.7	—	2.9	np	0.3	13.2
June	np	2.2	np	2.5	6.0	—	np	—	4.5	np	0.5	16.5
VICTORIA												
2000-01	0.9	0.9	—	1.8	25.6	—	4.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	32.7
2001-02	0.3	0.3	—	0.7	24.2	np	7.8	—	—	np	1.2	33.9
2002-03	0.3	—	—	0.3	np	—	2.6	—	3.7	0.1	2.8	np
2001-02												
September	np	np	—	np	4.7	—	1.7	—	—	—	np	7.2
December	np	np	—	np	4.4	—	2.4	—	—	—	np	7.1
March	—	—	—	np	6.6	—	1.6	—	—	—	np	8.4
June	np	np	—	np	8.5	np	2.0	—	—	np	np	11.2
2002-03												
September	np	np	—	np	8.8	—	np	—	—	np	np	10.7
December	np	np	—	0.2	7.7	—	0.4	—	—	—	np	8.9
March	np	np	—	np	10.4	—	0.4	—	np	np	np	12.1
June	np	—	np	—	np	np	np	—	np	np	np	np
QUEENSLAND												
2000-01	16.2	18.6	1.3	36.1	21.0	—	np	np	23.4	np	np	83.1
2001-02	18.5	np	0.5	np	21.7	—	np	np	34.1	np	np	92.7
2002-03	np	np	1.0	np	24.3	—	np	np	55.2	np	4.2	114.0
2001-02												
September	4.6	3.0	0.2	7.8	4.3	—	np	—	8.7	—	np	21.6
December	4.6	np	np	8.6	6.4	—	np	—	9.2	—	np	25.0
March	2.9	2.2	—	5.1	4.8	—	np	—	6.7	—	np	17.3
June	6.4	5.8	np	np	6.3	—	np	np	9.5	np	0.2	28.7
2002-03												
September	5.2	np	np	7.6	4.8	—	np	np	9.5	np	0.5	23.2
December	4.9	1.8	np	np	6.5	—	np	np	16.9	np	np	31.9
March	4.6	1.0	0.1	5.6	5.8	—	np	np	10.3	np	0.7	23.5
June	np	2.4	np	6.7	7.2	—	np	np	18.6	np	np	35.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(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.

continued

Period	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
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
2000-01	6.3	6.7	0.1	13.2	6.8	0.1	np	1.4	np	0.3	0.7	29.6
2001-02	13.6	np	1.5	np	np	np	np	1.6	np	np	np	32.1
2002-03	13.6	np	2.3	np	8.3	1.0	np	1.5	np	3.4	0.6	36.7
2001-02												
September	2.5	np	np	5.2	np	—	np	0.3	np	—	—	6.9
December	np	1.3	np	4.5	1.5	—	np	np	np	—	0.1	8.0
March	np	0.9	np	4.9	0.8	—	np	np	np	np	—	7.3
June	4.7	0.6	np	np	1.4	np	np	0.6	np	0.4	np	9.9
2002-03												
September	4.1	np	np	5.2	2.1	np	np	np	np	np	np	9.7
December	3.1	1.2	np	np	2.8	np	np	np	np	np	np	10.0
March	2.3	0.6	0.6	3.6	1.2	—	np	np	np	np	0.1	6.0
June	4.0	np	np	5.4	2.2	—	np	np	np	np	0.1	11.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
2000-01	2.7	19.3	60.5	82.5	271.9	23.2	7.4	np	np	26.3	11.1	424.1
2001-02	4.4	10.5	47.1	62.1	238.1	25.2	np	np	np	np	17.5	381.1
2002-03	np	np	54.1	72.5	265.6	43.4	np	np	np	17.7	12.9	423.6
2001-02												
September	1.4	3.4	13.3	18.1	64.8	4.4	2.0	—	np	np	5.9	103.3
December	1.4	2.6	14.7	18.8	60.4	6.9	np	—	np	9.8	6.0	103.5
March	0.6	2.1	8.5	11.2	53.5	7.4	2.4	—	—	4.3	3.7	82.5
June	1.1	2.3	10.6	14.0	59.4	6.5	2.3	np	np	7.1	1.9	91.8
2002-03												
September	0.6	2.9	12.5	16.0	70.1	np	1.9	np	np	7.3	4.2	110.1
December	1.1	4.4	13.8	19.2	69.8	np	1.8	np	np	3.9	2.6	111.1
March	1.0	2.2	10.1	13.3	58.5	11.2	1.8	np	np	2.8	3.0	90.8
June	np	np	17.7	24.0	67.2	np	np	np	np	3.8	3.1	111.6
TASMANIA												
2000-01	—	np	np	5.7	1.9	np	—	—	—	—	np	9.2
2001-02	np	np	np	np	np	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	4.0
2002-03	np	np	np	np	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	np	np
2001-02												
September	—	np	np	np	np	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
December	—	np	np	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
March	np	np	np	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
June	np	np	np	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
2002-03												
September	—	np	np	np	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	np	1.1
December	np	np	np	0.7	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	np	1.0
March	np	np	np	0.9	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
June	—	np	np	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	np

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(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.

continued

Period	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
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
2000-01	3.3	3.8	0.7	7.9	26.7	—	—	6.7	—	4.7	1.6	47.5
2001-02	np	2.6	np	7.3	25.4	—	0.8	7.1	—	5.2	2.7	48.4
2002-03	np	2.4	np	9.1	np	—	1.8	5.3	—	np	np	49.0
2001-02												
September	np	1.2	np	2.5	7.1	—	—	2.7	—	np	np	15.0
December	1.0	np	np	2.2	7.4	—	np	np	—	0.8	0.7	13.3
March	0.3	np	0.4	np	4.0	—	np	np	—	np	0.2	7.2
June	0.1	0.3	np	np	6.8	—	np	np	—	1.9	np	13.0
2002-03												
September	0.5	1.0	0.9	2.3	5.0	—	np	np	—	2.3	np	12.8
December	np	np	2.2	3.2	7.7	—	np	np	—	2.1	1.2	16.2
March	—	0.2	0.9	1.2	3.1	np	np	np	—	1.1	0.6	6.6
June	np	np	np	2.4	np	np	np	np	—	np	0.7	13.4
AUSTRALIA												
2000-01	32.8	59.8	72.8	165.4	370.2	23.4	23.6	np	41.3	31.8	np	683.3
2001-02	41.6	37.6	53.7	132.9	331.3	25.2	33.2	8.8	50.3	35.4	23.4	640.6
2002-03	39.5	36.6	65.9	142.0	378.4	np	np	np	77.9	29.8	25.8	732.5
2001-02												
September	10.0	11.4	14.9	36.3	86.4	4.4	7.8	3.0	11.9	9.4	8.2	167.4
December	10.3	9.3	16.7	36.3	84.2	6.9	8.7	2.1	14.4	10.7	7.3	170.7
March	8.1	6.7	9.8	24.6	73.9	7.4	7.0	0.9	10.2	5.7	4.6	134.2
June	13.1	10.3	12.3	35.6	86.8	6.5	9.7	2.7	13.9	9.6	3.4	168.3
2002-03												
September	11.1	8.8	14.7	34.5	95.2	9.0	8.3	2.5	16.0	10.4	7.0	182.9
December	10.1	10.3	17.9	38.3	99.3	14.1	5.7	2.0	21.1	6.9	5.4	192.8
March	8.6	6.7	12.3	27.6	84.6	11.2	5.3	0.7	14.0	4.6	5.5	153.4
June	9.7	10.9	21.0	41.6	99.3	np	np	np	26.7	8.0	7.9	203.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(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		
	Drilling	Other	Total	Drilling	Other	Total	On production leases	On all other areas (b)	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000-01	98.4	78.5	176.9	525.2	322.7	847.8	212.5	812.2	1 024.7
2001-02	98.2	66.3	164.5	456.8	261.2	718.1	111.0	771.5	882.6
2002-03	99.1	92.2	191.3	565.3	238.5	803.7	105.1	889.9	995.0
2001-02									
September	28.8	13.3	42.1	137.3	52.3	189.6	40.5	191.2	231.7
December	23.2	15.0	38.3	152.3	76.9	229.2	23.1	244.3	267.4
March	16.7	19.4	36.1	94.6	72.3	166.9	21.8	181.2	203.0
June	29.6	18.6	48.1	72.6	59.8	132.4	25.7	154.8	180.5
2002-03									
September	31.6	18.8	50.4	122.0	45.6	167.6	35.5	182.5	218.0
December	41.6	28.7	70.3	129.2	70.9	200.1	35.6	234.8	270.4
March	9.1	20.8	29.9	185.1	51.5	236.6	10.1	256.5	266.5
June	16.8	23.9	40.7	129.0	70.5	199.5	23.9	216.2	240.1

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales taxes.

(b) Refer to Glossary for definition.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, By state and territory (a)

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory (b)	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2000-01	np	74.4	84.8	66.8	687.5	np	82.5	1 024.7
2001-02	np	85.1	73.4	35.8	479.8	np	169.9	882.6
2002-03	np	137.5	98.2	np	598.3	np	np	995.0
2001-02								
September	2.7	np	19.4	12.1	136.3	np	np	231.7
December	np	np	14.0	np	141.7	np	78.6	267.4
March	np	21.7	13.3	np	119.7	—	40.5	203.0
June	0.8	13.8	26.7	9.7	82.0	np	np	180.5
2002-03								
September	np	54.0	27.2	11.9	85.3	1.2	np	218.0
December	4.5	29.0	38.6	23.4	170.2	0.6	4.0	270.4
March	1.8	38.7	11.3	9.3	191.5	0.4	13.6	266.5
June	3.5	15.8	21.0	np	151.3	np	5.4	240.1

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) From July 2000 value data no longer contains wholesale sales taxes.

(b) Also contains some additional areas. See paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The private sector exploration statistics appearing in this publication have been collected and compiled from the Mineral Exploration and Petroleum Exploration quarterly censuses conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This publication contains actual and expected exploration expenditure.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

2 The Mineral Exploration and Petroleum Exploration censuses cover private enterprises known to be engaged in exploration in Australia, in Australian waters including the area formerly known as ZOCCB, and in the Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) formerly known as ZOCA, regardless of the main activity of the explorer.

3 The Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) is an area in the Timor Sea, about 500 km north west of Darwin. The JPDA consists of the area previously referred to as Area A of the Zone of Cooperation (ZOC). 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 continued on a transitional basis between Australia and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) on behalf of East Timor. On 20 May 2002, the newly independent East Timor and Australia accepted arrangements as proposed in the new Timor Sea Treaty (based on an 'Exchange of Notes' between the two countries). A new Treaty, which was ratified in March 2003, provides the necessary framework arrangements for companies to exploit resources in the JPDA.

4 The areas formerly known as Areas B and C of the Zone of Cooperation no longer exist under this arrangement. Since 20 May 2002, ZOCCB is simply a part of Australia's waters, and ZOCC a part of East Timor's.

5 Exploration in the JPDA is included in estimates for the Northern Territory. Further, as a reflection of the joint Australia/East Timor jurisdiction in the JPDA, a proportion of exploration expenditure in the JPDA is excluded from the estimates.

6 The 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 the Northern Territory data.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

7 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. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular series.

8 These irregular influences that are volatile or unsystematic can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. This means that quarter-to-quarter movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

9 In this publication, the seasonally adjusted estimates are produced by the concurrent seasonal adjustment method which takes account of the latest available original estimates. This method improves the estimation of seasonal factors, and therefore, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for the current and previous quarters. As a result of this improvement, revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will be observed for recent periods. In most instances the only noticeable revisions will be to the previous quarter and the same quarter one year ago. A more detailed review is conducted annually prior to the June quarter release using data up to and including the March quarter. The concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology replaces the forward factor methodology used previously.

TREND ESTIMATES

10 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to create trend estimates reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

11 The trend estimates are derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average 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.

12 *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series, Monitoring Trends, an Overview* (cat. no. 1348.0), can be obtained by contacting Time Series Analysis Canberra on (02) 6252 6345 or e-mail timeseries@abs.gov.au.

EXPECTED EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

13 Expected expenditure is collected in June and December quarter each year. Businesses are asked to report their expected expenditure for the next six months.

14 From the June quarter 2000 publication, the basis for the Expected Mineral Exploration Expenditure series changed. Prior to June 2000, the expected estimates released were simple aggregates of data compiled through the quarterly Mineral Exploration collection. However, these aggregates underestimated actual expenditure to a fairly consistent degree. The consistency with which the published data underestimated actual expenditure suggested that adjustments to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the estimates of expected expenditure would be possible.

15 In the period since June 2000, such adjustments have been made to reported expected exploration data resulting in estimates which better predict actual expenditure for the same period. For more information regarding the adjustments made to the Expected Mineral Exploration Expenditure series, see the feature article in the June quarter 2000 and the appendix in the December quarter 2002 issue of this publication. Since the June quarter 2003 issue, both unadjusted and adjusted expectations data have been presented in this publication.

TAX REFORM

16 The Goods and Services Tax (GST) which came into effect on 1 July 2000 is not included in the value of exploration expenditure. Enterprises in the censuses are asked to report actual expenditure based on the expected net cost to them under the New Tax System. That is, the Wholesale Sales Tax 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. 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

17 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, government and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is appreciated: without it a wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act 1905.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

18 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are for sale and available on request:

- *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia* (cat. no. 5625.0)
- *Australian Mining Industry* (cat. no. 8414.0)
- *Mining Operations* (cat. no. 8415.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY

19 This publication and other downloadable products can be purchased online using a credit card. They can be downloaded (with no credit card needed) by AusStats and ABS@ subscribers, Australian universities and at some public libraries.

20 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0), which is available from any ABS office. The ABS also issues a *Release Advice* which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available on the ABS' web site www.abs.gov.au.

21 Publications showing the details of wells and metres drilled in petroleum exploration are available from the Petroleum Resources Program of Geoscience Australia.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

22 Where figures have been rounded discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and their totals.

GLOSSARY

Development	Phase usually following exploration where a prospective discovery (e.g. proven oil or gas field or concentrate of ore) is brought into production or for extending the life of a current mine or well. Activities may include preparing the ground by the removal of overburden, constructing shafts, drives and winzes; or by drilling and completing wells. All activities are for the purposes of commencing extraction/mining or extending production.
Exploration	Activity involves searching for concentrations of naturally occurring solid, liquid or gaseous materials and includes new field wildcat and stratigraphical and extension/appraisal wells and mineral appraisals intended to delineate or greatly extend the limits of known deposits by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling or other methods. This includes drilling of boreholes, 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	Covers all expenditure (capitalised and non-capitalised) during the exploratory or evaluation stages in Australia, Australian waters, JPDA and Areas B and C of the original ZOC. Costs include cost of exploration, determination of recoverable reserves, engineering and economic feasibility studies, procurement of finance, gaining access to reserves, construction of pilot plants and all technical and administrative overheads directly associated with these functions. Examples are costs of satellite imagery, airborne and seismic surveys, use of geophysical and other instruments, geochemical surveys and map preparation; licence fees, land access and legal costs; geologist inspections, chemical analysis and payments to employees and contractors. Cash bids for offshore petroleum exploration permits are also included.
Exploration licence/permit	Is designed to cover the exploration phase of a project and confers exclusive rights to the exploration for and recovery of samples from the area designated. These rights are granted by relevant Commonwealth, State or Territory Governments.
Minerals	Are a naturally occurring inorganic element or compound having an orderly internal structure and characteristic chemical composition, crystal form, and physical properties. These, for example, comprise of metallic minerals, such as copper, silver, lead-zinc, nickel, cobalt, gold, iron ore, mineral sands, uranium and non-metallic minerals such as coal, diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones and construction materials (e.g. gravel and sand).
Mining licence/lease	Covers the commercial mining phase of a project for the licenced area. This licence authorises both full recovery and further exploration to occur.
Offshore	Commences from the low water mark to three nautical miles out (referred to as coastal waters) under State and Northern Territory legislation and extends to those areas beyond coastal waters governed by the Commonwealth under the <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i> .
Onshore	Includes all Australian territorial lands to the low water mark.
Petroleum	Is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon or mixture of hydrocarbons. As oil or gas in solution (e.g. LPG), it is widespread in Australian sedimentary rocks.
Retention licence	Is an intermediate form of tenure between the exploration licence and mining licence allowing the holder of the exploration licence to retain title to the area for a limited time. It is designed to ensure the retention of rights pending the transition of a project from the exploration phase to the commercial mining phase.
Selected base metals	Are made up of the following minerals: copper, silver, lead-zinc, nickel and cobalt.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Type of expenditure

Classification used:

Drilling expenditure — includes wages and salaries paid to employees; purchase, rental, hiring as well as operation and maintenance of drilling equipment together with activities associated with accessing the areas where drilling is to occur (e.g. road creation, vessel/transport hiring, site preparation and restoration). Also includes expenditure on drilling done by contractors.

Other expenditure — includes all other exploration costs, other than those associated with drilling expenditure. This expenditure includes purchase of capital and non-capital items, rental or hiring fees, service fees relating to surveying and analysis, administrative and legal fees associated with obtaining licences/permits, land access, map preparation, feasibility studies, environmental impacts studies and restoration costs.

Type of lease

Classifications used:

Production lease — is an area on which development to extract coal, minerals, liquids or gaseous materials is underway or where extraction/mining of these substances is already occurring. See also mining licence/lease.

All other areas — are those areas outside the Production lease. These include areas under exploration licence/permit or retention licence, as well as non-licenced areas being assessed for exploration, e.g. through airborne surveys.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
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