

AUSTRALIA'S EXPORTERS, 2002-03

INTRODUCTION

This is the third of a series of articles analysing the characteristics and international trading activities of Australia's exporters, based on the Australian Business Number (ABN). The earlier articles related to analyses for the July to December 2001 and 2001-02 reference periods respectively and covered both exporters and importers. Information on importers for 2002-03 will be included in a future article.

Estimates for exporters of merchandise (businesses that export goods) are compiled from data sourced from the Australian Customs Service (Customs) and from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) Australian Business Register. Estimates for exporters of offshore services, compiled from the ABS Survey of International Trade in Services (SITS), are also included.

The estimates are subject to limitations in terms of the data available and methodology applied:

a. In 2002-03 88% of export entries had an ABN reported to Customs, accounting for 91% of the value of merchandise exports. The ABS used name information provided to Customs to clerically improve the identification of ABNs. The final proportion of the value of exports with an ABN was 97% (96% in 2001-02). To estimate the number of businesses accounting for the remaining exports, the ABS followed the methodology outlined in the Appendix to the article 'Experimental Estimates on Australia's Exporters and Importers' (available on the ABS web site).

b. consistent with previous studies, businesses which exported goods totalling less than \$10,000 in 2002-03 are excluded from the estimates of number of exporters;

c. service exporters include businesses which provide services from their Australian base to consumers offshore, i.e. supply modes 1 and 4 in the classification used by the World Trade Organisation (WTO). However, smaller and / or occasional exporters are unlikely to come to ABS notice and are therefore not included in the estimates. The number of excluded businesses may be significant, but the value of their exports is not thought to be appreciable in the totality of service exports. The ABS continues to try to identify these businesses and incorporate them into its surveys;

d. the numbers of service exporters excludes businesses that only supply insurance, financial, government or travel services, as estimates for these service types are not derived from the SITS. Travel services are the supply of goods or services to foreign tourists or students in Australia (supply mode 2), such as hotels, restaurants, retail, tourist facilities, transport, theatres, educational institutions, etc. The estimates also exclude Australian-owned businesses located overseas supplying goods or services in the country in which they are located (usually called foreign affiliates trade - supply mode 3), because their trade does not directly contribute to Australia's exports of goods and services;

e. Australian businesses which supply goods or services to other businesses which undertake the exporting function are excluded. For example, many agricultural products are exported from Australia by wholesalers (such as commodity marketing boards) rather than by the producer; or some consultancy services which are exported may be composed of the work of a number of sub-consultants providing services to the principal consultant, who then exports the combined service.

As the analysis has been undertaken on exports data extracted from earlier publication cycles, the value of exports of goods and services shown in the tables in this article are not consistent with that shown in the October 2003 issue of *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (Cat. no. 5368.0). In addition, the value of goods exports is on a merchandise trade basis, while the value of service exports is on a balance of payments basis. This has no effect on the estimates of the number of exporters and minimal effect on the analysis of export values.

NUMBER OF EXPORTERS

The number of exporters in 2002-03 was estimated to be 31,174, as shown in Table F1. This was 276 fewer than the estimate for 2001-02 of 31,450 exporters. In the same period, the total value of exports of goods and services fell by \$5.3b to \$148.0b, with all of the fall due to a decline in the value of goods exports.

The number of goods exporters was estimated to be 29,876 in 2002-03, a decrease of 364. The number of service exporters rose by 56 to 2,306. Of the businesses engaged in service exports, 44% (1,008) were also goods exporters. By eliminating the duplication, the total number of exporters was derived at 31,174 (29,876 plus 2,306 less 1,008).

TABLE F1: EXPORTERS

	EXPORTERS		TOTAL EXPORTS		
	2001-02 no.	2002-03 no.	2001-02 \$m	2002-03 \$m	2002-03 %
Goods exporters					
\$100m or more	209	194	83,633	77,058	66.7
\$1m and less than \$100m	4,187	4,159	31,910	33,162	28.7
\$100,000 and less than \$1m	9,202	9,535	3,026	3,106	2.7
\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	16,642	15,988	661	608	0.5
Other goods exporters(a)	..	..	1,876	1,515	1.3
Total goods exporters	30,240	29,876	121,106	115,450	100.0
Service exporters					
Businesses exporting services					
\$100m or more	n.a.	20	n.a.	7,291	22.4
\$1m and less than \$100m	n.a.	712	n.a.	6,790	20.8
Less than \$1m	n.a.	1,574	n.a.	577	1.8
Total	2,250	2,306	14,178	14,658	45.0
Other service exporters(b)	..	..	18,072	17,911	55.0
Total service exporters	2,250	2,306	32,250	32,569	100.0
Total exporters (c)	31,450	31,174	153,356	148,019	..

(a) Includes some identified overseas entities with large exports; aircraft and ships fuel used in transit; exporters less than \$10,000 (estimated at \$56m).

(b) Includes travel, insurance, financial and government services. Numbers of exporters cannot be estimated for these service types, as the Survey of International Trade in Services is not used to measure these exports.

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

For comparison purposes, the number of goods importers in 2002-03 was estimated to be 57,313, up 2,928 on the estimate of 54,385 importers in 2001-02. Further information on importers will be provided in an upcoming feature article.

GOODS EXPORTERS

Export activity

As shown in Table F1, Australia's goods exports were dominated by a relatively small number of exporters. In 2002-03, there were 194 businesses with goods exports of \$100m or more, accounting for two-thirds of the value of goods exports. In total, 4,353 businesses had exports valued at \$1m or more, down marginally on 2001-02. In both years, these exporters accounted for 95% of the total value of goods exports.

There was an increase in the number of businesses that exported between \$100,000 and \$1m of goods, up 333 to 9,535. Over half of the goods exporters in both 2001-02 and 2002-03 had total exports valued between \$10,000 and \$100,000. In 2002-03, there were 15,988 exporters in this category, 654 fewer than in 2001-02. These businesses represented just 0.5% of the value of goods exports in each year.

Three quarters (22,340) of the goods exporters in 2002-03 also exported goods in 2001-02. There were 7,900 businesses that exported goods in 2001-02, but did not export any goods in 2002-03. Over 7,500 businesses exported goods in 2002-03, but not in 2001-02. Further analysis of goods exporters also indicated that 1,980 businesses only re-exported goods in 2002-03 (up from 1,200 in 2001-02). Re-exports are goods that are imported and then exported in the same condition or after undergoing repair or minor alterations which leave them essentially unchanged. Minor alterations include blending, packaging and cleaning.

As shown in Table F2, 25% (7,534) of Australia's goods exporters exported only once or twice in 2002-03. This was an increase from 20% (6,442) in 2001-02. The majority of these businesses (6,603) had exports worth less than \$100,000.

**TABLE F2: EXPORTS OF GOODS, VALUE OF EXPORTS BY NUMBER OF CUSTOMS ENTRIES
-- 2002-03**

Value of exports	NUMBER OF CUSTOMS ENTRIES					Total
	1-2	3-10	11-20	21-50	51 or more	
NUMBER OF EXPORTERS						
\$100m or more	0	(a)	4	22	168	194
\$1m and less than \$100m	68	*331	219	670	2,871	4,159
\$100,000 and less than \$1m	863	2,691	2,128	2,848	1,006	9,535
\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	6,603	8,042	1,095	226	21	15,988
Total goods exporters	7,534	11,064	3,446	3,766	4,067	29,876
Exporters below \$10,000 threshold	10,451	911	*30	2	0	11,394
VALUE OF EXPORTS (\$m)						
\$100m or more	0	(a)	572	4,021	72,465	77,058
\$1m and less than \$100m	427	1,950	1,214	3,656	25,915	33,162
\$100,000 and less than \$1m	208	697	562	1,097	542	3,106
\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	197	319	75	*15	2	608
Less than \$10,000	50	6	0	0	0	56
Other goods exporters(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1,458
Total goods exporters	882	2,972	2,424	8,790	98,923	115,450

(a) To protect data confidentiality, exporters with fewer than 11 Customs entries have been included in the category '11-20 Customs entries'.

(b) Includes some identified overseas entities with large exports; aircraft and ships fuel used in transit.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Industry

The exporting business which is the subject of this analysis is the owner of the good at the time of export and not necessarily the producer of the good. The most significant exporting industries (of the owning business) were manufacturing (40% of the value of goods exports), mining (31%) and wholesale trade (20%), as shown in Table F3.

These three industries accounted for \$104.3b (90%) of goods exported from Australia in 2002-03. The low value for agriculture, forestry and fishing reflects that most exports of agricultural commodities are made by commodity marketing authorities, which are classified as wholesalers. Falls in exports of agricultural commodities due to the drought were the major reason for the \$3.0b fall in exports by the wholesaling industry in 2002-03.

The industries with the highest number of goods exporters in the past two years were wholesale trade (9,376 in 2002-03) and manufacturing (9,148 in 2002-03). The manufacturing industry was one of the few industries to record an increase in the number of exporters in 2002-03, up almost 300 compared with 2001-02.

The average value of exports per business in 2002-03 was \$5.0m for the manufacturing industry and \$2.4m for the wholesaling industry. The industry with the highest average value of exports per business was the mining industry. Its 441 exporters averaged \$82m worth of exports each in 2002-03, up from \$75m in 2001-02.

TABLE F3: EXPORTS OF GOODS, INDUSTRY OF EXPORTER

Industry of exporter	EXPORTERS(a)		TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS(b)		
	2001-02 no.	2002-03 no.	2001-02 \$m	2002-03 \$m	2002-03 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	922	938	3,063	2,403	2.1
Mining	497	441	37,307	36,219	31.4
Manufacturing	8,850	9,148	45,717	45,590	39.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	81	50	241	267	0.2
Construction	866	821	294	377	0.3
Wholesale trade	9,667	9,376	25,536	22,538	19.5
Retail trade	3,034	2,853	1,100	1,089	0.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	118	*111	28	19	0.0
Transport and storage	1,159	1,022	2,008	1,849	1.6
Communication services	306	170	203	142	0.1
Finance and insurance	941	873	3,256	2,470	2.1
Property and business services	2,615	2,825	1,733	1,949	1.7
Government administration and defence	83	*132	257	178	0.2
Education	160	81	14	11	0.0
Health and community services	211	235	62	60	0.1
Cultural and recreational services	384	395	76	79	0.1
Personal and other services	286	*340	117	121	0.1
Other	62	66	91	89	0.1
Total goods exporters	30,240	29,876	121,106	115,450	100.0

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

(b) Exports with no ABN reported (valued at \$3.1b) were prorated across the industries that exported the same commodities. This includes \$1.5b of exports by identified overseas entities with large exports, aircraft and ships fuel used in transit and exporters with less than \$10,000 exports.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

Table F4 compares the industry of the exporting business with the industry of origin of the commodity exported. This shows that mining commodities had the highest proportion of exports (87%) by the industry that generally produced them i.e. the mining industry. By comparison, only 12% of Australia's \$10.9b of agricultural, forestry and fishing commodity exports were exported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. Most were exported by wholesalers (79%).

Exports of manufactured goods were \$69.6b, of which \$41.6b (60%) were exported by the manufacturing industry, \$11.9b (17%) by the wholesale trade industry, and \$8.3b (12%) by the mining industry. The manufactured goods exported by the mining industry were generally semi-processed materials (e.g. alumina).

TABLE F4: EXPORTS OF GOODS, INDUSTRY OF EXPORTER BY COMMODITY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN -- 2002-03

Industry of exporter	COMMODITY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN				Total goods exports
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Other	
\$ MILLION					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,293	1	1,105	4	2,403
Mining	1	27,846	8,305	67	36,219
Manufacturing	420	n.p.	41,593	n.p.	45,590
Wholesale trade	8,533	1,694	11,929	382	22,538
Finance and insurance	257	n.p.	1,705	n.p.	2,470
Property and business services	142	256	1,491	61	1,949
Other	218	258	3,493	312	4,281
Total goods exports	10,862	31,951	69,622	3,014	115,450
PERCENT					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.9	0.0	1.6	0.1	2.1
Mining	0.0	87.2	11.9	2.2	31.4
Manufacturing	3.9	n.p.	59.7	n.p.	39.5
Wholesale trade	78.6	5.3	17.1	12.7	19.5
Finance and insurance	2.4	n.p.	2.4	n.p.	2.1
Property and business services	1.3	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.7
Other	2.0	0.8	5.0	10.4	3.7
Total goods exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Size of Business

Two different size measures are used for goods exporters in this article. They are the value of exports (see Table F1) and size of the business (Table F5). Traditionally, the ABS has only used employment to determine the size of a business, because this has been the only sizing variable generally available. Many significant exporters were found not to have large employment.

For the purpose of this analysis, the size of a business has been defined in terms of three variables - employment, estimated annual turnover (both derived from Australian Taxation Office information) and value of exports (from Customs):

- small businesses - having fewer than 20 employees and estimated annual turnover less than \$1m and exports of less than \$1m during 2002-03;
- large businesses - having 200 or more employees or estimated annual turnover of \$20m or more or exports of \$20m or more during 2002-03; and
- medium businesses - all businesses other than those defined as small or large.

There were 3,839 large goods exporters in 2002-03, accounting for \$104.5b (91%) of goods exports. The mining industry was most dominated by large businesses, accounting for over 99% of exports and 45% of exporters in that industry.

The 13,676 medium sized exporters accounted for \$9.8b (9%) of goods exports. They were most prevalent in the manufacturing and wholesale trade industries, accounting for over half of the exporters in each. Over 40% (12,362) of Australia's goods exporters were small businesses. They contributed \$1.1b (1%) to Australia's total goods exports.

TABLE F5: EXPORTS OF GOODS, SIZE OF BUSINESS BY INDUSTRY OF EXPORTER -- 2002-03

Industry of exporter	NUMBER OF EXPORTERS(a)				VALUE OF EXPORTS			
	Large no.	Medium no.	Small no.	Total(b) no.	Large \$m	Medium \$m	Small \$m	Total \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71	376	369	816	1,784	561	58	2,403
Mining	162	93	107	362	36,034	167	17	36,219
Manufacturing	1306	4125	2137	7,568	41,692	3,640	257	45,590
Wholesale trade	973	4240	2853	8,066	18,683	3,479	376	22,538
Finance and insurance	94	128	317	539	2,126	297	46	2,470
Property and business services	197	777	1029	2,003	1,324	499	126	1,949
Other	703	1,925	2,038	4,666	2,876	1,169	237	4,281
Industry not known	333	2,012	3,512	5,856	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total goods exporters	3,839	13,676	12,362	29,876	104,520	9,813	1,117	115,450
PERCENT								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.7	46.1	45.2	100.0	74.2	23.4	2.4	100.0
Mining	44.8	25.7	29.6	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Manufacturing	17.3	54.5	28.2	100.0	91.5	8.0	0.6	100.0
Wholesale trade	12.1	52.6	35.4	100.0	82.9	15.4	1.7	100.0
Finance and insurance	17.4	23.7	58.8	100.0	86.1	12.0	1.9	100.0
Property and business services	9.8	38.8	51.4	100.0	67.9	25.6	6.5	100.0
Other	15.1	41.3	43.7	100.0	67.2	27.3	5.5	100.0
Industry not known	5.7	34.4	60.0	100.0	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total goods exporters	12.8	45.8	41.4	100.0	90.5	8.5	1.0	100.0

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

(b) The industry estimates of number of exporters differ from that reported in Table F3 because they do not include the estimated 5,856 exporters that reported no ABN. These are listed as 'Industry not known' in this table.

(c) Exports with no ABN reported (valued at \$3.1b) were prorated across the industries that exported the same commodities. This includes \$1.5b of exports by identified overseas entities with large exports, aircraft and ships fuel used in transit and exporters with less than \$10,000 exports.

State estimates

Two different concepts are used to measure the number of goods exporters by state in this article. In the 2001-02 analysis, estimates were provided of the number of businesses that exported goods that were produced in a given state i.e. the state of origin of the goods. In this article estimates are also provided of the number of businesses that exported goods that were produced in a given state and had a business location in that state i.e. the state of location of the business. Both sets of estimates are shown in Table F6.

As a number of businesses source exports from more than one state of origin, and may have more than one state of location, the state figures sum to more than the Australian totals i.e. the Australian figures count businesses with more than one state of origin or state of location once only.

The state of location estimates possibly understate the number of exporters with operations in some states. They have been derived using four variables - postcode of the ABN, multi-state location indicator, industry (all from the ATO business registers) and value of exports (from Customs). An exporter has been defined as having locations in the state of origin if:

- the postcode of the exporter is the same as the state of origin; or
- the exporter has multi-state locations that include the state of origin; or
- the exporter was in the manufacturing or mining industry and reported \$1m or more in goods exports from the state of origin.

The postcode often relates to the head office of the business. The multi-state location indicator does not always list all states in which the business operates. For this reason, the extra criterion based on the value of exports and industry was added, as analysis of individual businesses indicated that when the value of exports was large, particularly in the mining and manufacturing industries, the business tended to have operations in that state.

These weaknesses in the data sources are expected to impact more on the state of location estimates for the smaller states than the larger states, where many head offices of multi-state businesses are located. Some businesses also have difficulty in identifying the state of production of some of their exports. This may disproportionately impact on the estimates for the smaller states.

The larger states had the highest proportion of exporters with locations in the state of origin. Over 70% of businesses with exports originating from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia were identified as having business locations in those states. Less than 50% of businesses with exports originating from Tasmania or the Northern Territory were identified as having business locations in those states. Most exporters with no locations identified in the state of origin of the goods were wholesalers.

From each state of origin, over 90% of the value of goods exports was by businesses with locations in the state of origin.

TABLE F6: EXPORTS OF GOODS, STATE ESTIMATES -- 2002-03

State of origin	EXPORTERS(a)			VALUE OF EXPORTS		
	Location in state of origin no.	No locations in state of origin no.	Total no.	Location in state of origin \$m	No locations in state of origin \$m	Total(b) \$m
New South Wales	10,297	2,498	12,794	18,736	758	19,494
Victoria	8,125	2,870	10,995	17,296	1,286	18,582
Queensland	5,141	1,936	7,077	19,764	1,621	21,385
South Australia	1,867	1,057	2,924	7,699	697	8,397
Western Australia	3,005	937	3,942	31,195	1,269	32,464
Tasmania	257	376	633	2,226	174	2,400
Northern Territory	129	138	268	2,637	85	2,722
Re-exports	..	..	13,697	..	..	8,489
Other exporters(c)	..	..	..	..	..	1,518
Total goods exporters(d)	..	..	29,876	99,552	5,891	115,450

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

(b) The total value of exports by state of origin differs in Tables F6 and F7 because in Table F6 exports by 'Other exporters' are separately identified whereas in Table F7 they were prorated across the industries that exported the same commodities.

(c) Includes some identified overseas entities with large exports; aircraft and ships fuel used in transit; exporters less than \$10,000; and exports from the Australian Capital Territory.

(d) Businesses may export goods from more than one state.

Almost 30% of Australia's goods exports came from Western Australia, followed by Queensland with 19%, as shown in Table F7. These two States accounted for 76% (\$27.7b) of exports by the mining industry. New South Wales and Victoria each accounted for around 17% of Australia's exports, the highest proportion of which were by the manufacturing industry.

TABLE F7: EXPORTS OF GOODS, INDUSTRY OF EXPORTER BY STATE OF ORIGIN OF COMMODITY -- 2002-03

Industry of exporter	New South Wales		Queens-	South	Western	Tasmania	Northern Territory		Re-exports	Total goods exports(a)
	\$m	\$m	land	Australia	Australia	\$m	\$m	\$m		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	405	190	538	334	303	424	193	16	2,403	
Mining	3,608	219	10,781	1,412	16,898	884	2,055	361	36,219	
Manufacturing	9,626	12,773	4,855	4,258	9,397	858	n.p.	n.p.	45,590	
Wholesale trade	4,416	4,372	4,425	2,244	4,377	206	165	2,332	22,538	
Finance and insurance	391	386	179	88	1,065	14	n.p.	n.p.	2,470	
Property and business services	374	239	324	65	394	16	1	536	1,949	
Other	717	597	563	133	637	31	9	1,592	4,281	
Total goods exports(b)	19,538	18,776	21,666	8,534	33,073	2,435	2,722	8,702	115,450	

(a) Includes exports from the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) The total value of exports by state of origin differs in Tables F6 and F7 because in Table F6 exports by 'Other exporters' are separately identified whereas in Table F7 they were prorated across the industries that exported the same commodities.

Goods exporters and importers

Table F8 shows that of the 29,876 businesses with goods exports worth \$10,000 or more during 2002-03, 14,046 (47%) also imported goods valued at \$10,000 or more. Of the 4,353 businesses with goods exports of \$1m or more, over 40% (1,778) also imported goods valued at \$1m or more in 2002-03. Businesses with exports valued between \$10,000 and \$100,000 were the least likely to have also imported goods. 6,262 (39%) of these imported goods worth \$10,000 or more in 2002-03.

TABLE F8: GOODS EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS -- 2002-03

	VALUE OF IMPORTS					Total goods exporters
	\$100m or more	\$1m and less than \$100m	\$100,000 and less than \$1m	\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	Other(a)		no.
Value of exports						
\$100m or more	27	54	20	9	84	194
\$1m and less than \$100m	123	1,574	644	412	1,406	4,159
\$100,000 and less than \$1m	18	2,226	1,627	1,050	4,614	9,535
\$10,000 and less than \$100,000	7	1,714	2,640	1,901	9,726	15,988
Other(b)	7	2,854	12,890	27,516	..	..
Total goods importers	182	8,422	17,821	30,888	..	(c)

(a) Includes businesses whose imports are not known or valued at less than \$10,000.

(b) Includes businesses whose exports are not known or valued at less than \$10,000.

(c) Total goods exporters were 29,876 and total goods importers were 57,313.

SERVICE EXPORTERS

Value of exports

As outlined in the Introduction, businesses providing insurance, financial, government or travel services are not included in the estimates of number of service exporters, unless they are in scope of the Survey of International Trade in Services for other reasons. As shown in Table F1, businesses exporting services were dominated by a small number of exporters, with just 20 businesses accounting for 22% of Australia's total service exports in 2002-03.

31% of service exporters had exports worth between \$1m and \$100m, accounting for 21% (\$6.8b) of total service exports. More than two-thirds (1,574) of businesses had service exports worth less than \$1m. These accounted for \$577m (2%) of services exports with average exports of \$366,600 per business.

Service type

The service types with the highest numbers of exporters in 2002-03 were Other business services (1,837), Royalties and licence fees (1,240) and Computer and information services (1,052), as shown in Table F9. Transportation services had the highest value of exports per business, averaging \$84m per exporter in 2002-03.

TABLE F9: EXPORTS OF SERVICES, TYPE OF SERVICE -- 2002-03

Type of service	Exporters(a) no.	Total service exports \$m	Total service exports %	Average service exports per business \$m
Transportation services	89	7,467	22.9	83.9
Travel services	(b)	15,452	47.4	(b)
Communication services	779	1,083	3.3	1.4
Construction services	186	85	0.3	0.5
Insurance services	(b)	673	2.1	(b)
Financial services	(b)	984	3.0	(b)
Computer and information services	1,052	1,091	3.3	1.0
Royalties and licence fees	1,240	618	1.9	0.5
Other business services	1,837	3,704	11.4	2.0
Personal, cultural and recreational services	772	610	1.9	0.8
Government services n.i.e.	(b)	802	2.5	(b)
Total services exporters	2,306	32,569	100.0	..

(a) Businesses may export more than one type of service.

(b) Number of exporters cannot be estimated as the Survey of International Trade in Services is not used to measure exports of this service type.

Industry

As shown in Table F10, the industries with the largest number of service exporters included in the overall estimate in 2002-03 were the property and business services industries (872 service exporters) and manufacturing industry (428 service exporters). Service exporters in both these industries averaged between \$2m and \$3m of service exports per business. The businesses with the highest average value of service exports were the transport and storage (\$57m) and communication services (\$22m) industries.

TABLE F10: EXPORTS OF SERVICES, INDUSTRY OF EXPORTER -- 2002-03

Industry of exporter	Exporters no.	Total services exports \$m	Total services exports %	Average service exports per business \$m
Businesses exporting services				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9	22	0.1	2.4
Mining	60	226	0.7	3.8
Manufacturing	428	990	3.0	2.3
Construction	22	26	0.1	1.2
Wholesale trade	301	1,306	4.0	4.3
Retail trade	53	61	0.2	1.2
Transport and storage	132	7,558	23.2	57.3
Communication services	47	1,022	3.1	21.7
Property and business services	872	2,388	7.3	2.7
Education	68	287	0.9	4.2
Cultural and recreational services	178	318	1.0	1.8
Personal and other services	14	48	0.1	3.4
Other	122	406	1.2	3.3
Total	2,306	14,658	45.0	7.4
Other service exporters (a)	(a)	17,911	55.0	(a)
Total service exporters	2,306	32,569	100.0	..

(a) Includes travel, insurance, financial and government services. Numbers of exporters cannot be estimated for these service types, as the Survey of International Trade in Services is not used to measure these exports.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGE

The following symbols and abbreviations have been used in this article:

.. not applicable

n.a. not available

n.p. not available for publication

* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution