AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF WOOL EXPORTERS & PROCESSORS

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The Committee Secretary
Standing Committee on Economics, Finance and Public Administration
Department of the House of Representatives
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600 By E-mail: efpa.reps@aph.gov.au

Dear Sir / Madam,

Inquiry into Australia's Manufacturing Industry Now and Beyond the Resources Boom

Thank you for your invitation to make a submission to the above inquiry.

The Australian Council of Wool Exporters and Processors (ACWEP) is the peak body representing Australia's wool buyers, early stage processors (scourers, carbonisers and topmakers) and later stage wool processors (spinners, weavers and garment makers) and exporters.

By way of background, scouring involves washing greasy wool to remove the grease and dust. Carbonising is the process of removing the vegetable matter (grass seeds and sticks) from scoured wool. Topmaking is the removal of vegetable matter from scoured wool and the creation of a continuous sliver of aligned wool fibres. Topmaking is the last stage before spinning.

This submission has a greater emphasis on early stage processing, as many of the issues facing later stage processors are common to their colleagues working with other fibres and are covered in the submission from the Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia Limited.

ACWEP would be pleased to meet with the Committee at a time of their convenience.

ACWEP's submission covers the following areas:

* Changing Pattern of Wool Processing in Australia
* Barriers to Trade
* The Future for Local Early Stage Processing
* Does Australia Need a Local Early Stage Processing Industry?
  - *Australia's Position as a Wool Producer*
  - *Will China Always Have This Dominant Position?*
  - *Unforseen Animal Heath Issues*
  - *Political Considerations*
* Environmental Issues
* Efficiency of Production
* Later Stage Processing (Spinning, Weaving and Garment Making)
* Labour Issues
* Research & Development and Education and Training
* Conclusions
* What Can the Government Do?

Yours sincerely,

Peter Morgan
Executive Director

Summary

Wool processing, both at the early stage and at the later stage of the wool processing pipeline, is a long established manufacturing industry in Australia, albeit at different levels to the past. This, of course does not make them different to many other manufacturing industries.

Looking to the future:

* The Australian early stage processing industry:
  - Ranks with world's best practice.
  - Is a key employer, particularly in regional areas.
  - Operates without any special assistance or protection.
  - Has pioneered environmental management programmes.
  - Would be essential for the export of Australian wool if the nation's sheep flocks became subject to an outbreak of an exotic disease, such as Foot & Mouth Disease, which resulted in a ban on the importation of greasy wool by customer countries.

    Australia exports some 95% of its wool production (including greasy and processed wool), worth $2.4 billion in 2004/05 and $2.0 billion in the first 11 months of 2005/06.

* The Australian later stage processing industry:
  - Is recognised as a key industry by the Government and is a key employer, particularly in regional areas.
  - Is going through a period of adjustment and tariff reform; and is part of the $700 million Government Strategic Industry Programme (SIP).
  - Is developing specialist products outside those of the large mainstream manufacturers in countries such as China.

* The industry at large has easy access to:
  - The world's leading Research & Development results, with research programmes largely funded by Australia's wool growers.
  - Quality education and training programmes.

  Both are key requirements for the successful future of any industry.

* While there is much focus on the competitive might of China and other low cost countries, history shows that change is inevitable, particularly as the low labour cost countries develop and their cost structure changes.

  In the last 50 years, Australia has witnessed its major export destination change from the United Kingdom (and Western Europe) to Japan to the USSR (and other Eastern European countries) and now to China. What will happen in the future?

* The Government can assist through:
  - Continuing its work to break down international trade barriers.
  - The ongoing implementation of policies which facilitate:

    Industrial relations practices that encourage employment without being unreasonably restrictive on employers.
    - Create opportunities for the industry to access Guest Workers.
    - The implementation of policies and availability of funding programmes for Research & Development and education and training. Research and development policies also should recognise the importance of innovative work done by industry itself.

Changing Pattern of Wool Processing in Australia

Wool processing is, historically, a major Australian industry, both value adding and creating employment, particularly in regional areas.

But, like other manufacturing industries, it has declined in recent years (see Table 1), in particular because of the impact of China and other low labour cost countries.

Table 1 Australian Greasy and Early Stage Processed Wool Exports

Year	Weight of all Exports (mkg *)	Scoured Wool (%)	Carbonised Wool (%)	Tops (%)	Total Early Stage Processed Wool (% **)	Value Of All Early Stage Processed Wool Exports ($million)
1996/97	673	13.5	3.2	8.5	26.4	$1,285.2
1997/98	607	14.2	3.3	9.0	27.8	$1,379.7
1998/99	529	13.0	3.6	9.9	28.7	$999.9
1999/00	612	11.6	4.8	8.6	26.7	$1,030.0
2000/01	639	11.7	4.9	8.1	26.6	$1,285.3
2001/02	536	9.6	5.0	8.7	25.3	$1,116.6
2002/03	407	9.5	5.5	8.0	25.0	$1,037.2
2003/04	394	8.4	4.7	5.2	19.5	$629.6
2004/05	434	7.1	4.4	3.9	16.1	$505.3
2005/06 to May ***	390	7.0	3.8	2.1	13.5	$356.5

* mkg = million kilograms

** includes other forms of early stage processed wool

*** further details of the 2005/06 exports are included in Appendix 1

The change has seen Australia move from the pre-eminent early stage processor in the world ten years ago to the stage where it now produces less tops than Uruguay, a country whose wool production is a little more than 10% of Australia's.

Australia's wool exports have always comprised a mixture of greasy and semi-processed wool; the proportion of each type varying between destination countries, e.g. Thailand, Malaysia and any many European customers rely on Australia to supply wool in the scoured form or as tops, while China takes less than 10% in a processed form. Traditionally, around 65% of Australia's wool exports were partially processed in Australia. This has changed in recent times because:

* The major decline in wool production in Australia, after the fall in demand in 1989/90 and the associated collapse of the Australian Reserve Price Scheme in 1990 resulted in a situation of severe global overcapacity in wool processing. This was exacerbated by further falls in Australia's wool production in response to poorer returns from wool and more favourable returns from alternate farming enterprises.

  When the international processing industry subsequently moved from this position of over capacity, most of the reduction occurred in Australia and Western Europe, rather than in China, India and other low labour costs regions.

* China has become the increasingly dominant export destination for Australian wool exports.

* To a lesser extent, other countries in the Asian area, notably India, and in Eastern Europe have also increased their share of Australia's wool exports.

The impacts of these changes on Australia's early stage processing industry are highlighted in Table 2.

Table 2 Proportion and Composition of Australian Wool Exports to China

Year	Weight (mkg)	Proportion of Total Wool Exports to all Countries (%)	Early Stage Processed Wool as Proportion of Exports to China (%)
1996/97	157	23.3	22.2
1997/98	134	22.0	22.9
1998/99	127	24.3	18.8
1999/00	197	32.2	13.6
2000/01	238	37.2	11.1
2001/02	225	42.0	9.6
2002/03	161	41.3	11.3
2003/04	181	46.0	6.9
2004/05	235	54.3	3.9
2005/06 (to May)	238	61.0	2.9

The changes have been occurring over the last ten years, but have been much more rapid over the last three years as:

* The Catch 22 effect of reduced use of local facilities leading to a decline in local processing activity, which in turn lead to reduced available capacity as plants closed came into play.
* Reduced production of local tops means that local spinners have to import tops, rather than source them in Australia.
* China, and India, place further pressure on the local early stage processing industry by importing greasy wool, scouring/carbonising it and/or converting it to tops and re-exporting it to traditional customers of Australia's early stage processing industry.
* China's increasing dominance became even more so over the last 18 months, following the WTO mandated lifting of quotas as a barrier to trade on 1 January 2005. China literally "flooded" the world, particularly the EU and the USA, with textiles of all fibre types causing massive disruption to textile industries in other countries. This included the European wool industry (a traditional market for Australian greasy and early stage processed wool, resulting in reduced Australian exports to non-Chinese destinations.

  The impact of this change is now less, following the EU and the USA reaching agreements with China and some stability returning to wool processing industries in countries other than China.
* Like other Australian manufacturing industries, wool processing has come under extreme competitive pressure from China, in particular, and other low cost countries.

Barriers to Trade

Processed wool, whether it is in an early stage or later stage form faces a range of tariff barriers and/or export incentives to processors in other countries.

While Australia also has tariffs/duties in place on later stage products, the impact becomes most noticeable in the early stage sector, where there are differential tariffs between greasy wool and early stage processed wool in a number of key export destinations.

China

There is a 1% tariff on greasy, scoured and carbonised wool, but a 3% tariff on tops. This is compounded by a further differential in value added taxes, where there is a VAT of 13% on greasy wool and a 17% VAT on all forms of early stage processed wool.

The EU

Greasy, scoured and carbonised wool can enter the EU free of tariff, but there is a 2% tariff on tops.

India
India remains the country with the highest tariffs on all forms of wool and, like China and the EU, discriminates against processed wool. The total tariffs and duties applicable to imports into India are – greasy, scoured and carbonised wool (5.1%) and tops (35.6%).

United States of America
The USA has differential tariffs between greasy and early stage processed wool in place which are reducing at different rates as part of the Free Trade Agreement. Tariffs apply for later stage processed products, but are being progressively reduced as part of the Free Trade Agreement.

While the USA has tariff barriers in place to protect its own industry, the USA is now a net exporter of wool, following the reduction in its own wool processing industry.

Argentina
Argentina has an export incentive scheme in place for early stage processed wool. Like the USA, the Argentinean industry enjoys trade protection, but is also an exporter of greasy wool.

Rules of Origin
The later stage industry also is impacted on by Rules of Origin legislation in destination countries that can be just as restrictive as tariffs or value added taxes.

Artificially Low Exchange Rates
Artificially low exchange rates in competitor countries contribute to their comparative advantage, e.g. both China and India fall into this category. China remains under great pressure to revalue, but to date, the changes have been small and inconsequential.

The Future for Local Early Stage Processing
Australia now has three topmakers and seven scouring and / or carbonising plants.

In 1999/00, there were nine topmaking plants and nine scouring / carbonising plants from Queensland to Western Australia. All topmakers also scour wool.

The reduction reflects the changing pattern of the wool processing industry, declining wool production in Australia and the closure of some excess processing capacity.

Does Australia Need a Local Early Stage Processing Industry?
This comprises a number of questions, including:

* Does Australia need an early stage processing industry?
* If so, is the present one adequate?
* Or, should it expand?
* Is there a strategic need for an Australian wool processing industry?
* Is there a political need for an Australian wool industry?
* How can Australia compete against China and other low cost countries?

There are emotional arguments that wool growing and wool processing are icon industries in Australia; and so they are, or were. However, the key issues going forward which need to be considered are:

Australia's Position as a Wool Producer
Despite the international downturn in the industry, Australia remains the world's largest wool producer, particularly at the high value fine wool end of the market where it accounts for some 80% of the world's production.

Australia produced 459 mkg of greasy wool last year and expects to produce 456 mkg this year, of which 32.9% is forecast to be Superfine wool (19.5 microns and finer). This is below the figure of 499 mkg in 2002/03 and substantially below the record figure of 1,030 mkg in 1989/90 when demand and prices were high and the Reserve Price Scheme was in place.

The reduction in production is a consequence of unfavourable prices and more favourable prices for alternate farming enterprises, relatively high exchange rates (China buys in US currency) and prolonged periods of dry / drought seasonal conditions. Prices fell continuously in Australian terms between April 2003, when the Australian Wool Exchange Market Indicator was 1094¢ and December 2005, when the

Market Indicator dropped to 633¢, a 58% fall. This was followed by a recovery in January of this year, leading to a 19.1% increase in prices. Although currently below the peak in March this year, industry economists forecast prices to increase by a further 10 to 13% between now and Christmas.

The price rise commencing this January was due to increased competition from countries other than China, as some normality returned to the industry after the "flooding" of the international textile market by China in 2005. Countries and regions such as Europe, India, Japan and Korea contributed to the increased demand and better competition. Maintenance of additional demand from these countries should lead to better wool prices and an increase in wool production.

Another factor influencing wool production in Australia, and elsewhere, was a conscious wool grower decision to remove their statutory marketing levy in 2000. There is now wide acceptance that this was a mistake and there has been a significant increase in wool marketing over the last 18 months, funded both by growers and processors.

Will China Always Have This Dominant Position?
A difficult question to answer, especially given China's apparent commitment to dominating the world textile processing industry.

However, history indicates that change occurs over time. In the last 50 years, the United Kingdom has lost it once unassailable position as Australia's dominant customer nation, being replaced by Japan, which in turn was replaced by the USSR and other Eastern European countries before the rise of China.

China has been under pressure to revalue its currency for some time. While only token changes have taken place to date, the pressure will increase and ultimately remove some of China's present advantages.

Wool textile processing is dominated by low cost countries, raising the question of how long China will remain low cost. Most of the countries which may increase their wool textile production in coming years, e.g. Vietnam do not have an early stage wool processing industry and may not wish to invest in one, creating opportunities for Australia's early stage processors. As mentioned earlier, wool exports to Thailand and Malaysia go through early stage processing in Australia.

Unforseen Animal Health Issues
Australia has an enviable animal heath record, with freedom from diseases such as Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Bluetongue. If Australian sheep flocks were to become infected with a disease such as FMD, our export destinations would place an immediate ban on greasy wool imports from Australia, devastating market prices and the industry. The only likely alternative would be to scour the wool in Australia. The high temperature of the scouring liquor, and those incurred during drying, kill any residual organisms and remove the threat of spread of disease.

When the United Kingdom experienced its most recent outbreak of FMD in 2001, China would not accept wool imports from there until 18 months after the outbreak was officially declared as over.

Both Argentina and Uruguay have experienced similar problems to the United Kingdom and still export the majority of their wool in the scoured, carbonised or top form.

In a smaller example, sporadic outbreaks of Anthrax in Australia have resulted in some countries imposing restrictions on importing greasy wool from affected areas.

The present wool scouring industry could process only a small part of the national clip, with limited ability to increase capacity, other than by working additional shifts, and even this is limited as processors prefer to work around the clock at all times for efficiency reasons. The problems would be worse if the industry declined any further.

Political Considerations
As the largest wool producer in the world, it can be argued that the processing of Australian wool should not be entirely under the control of non-Australian interests.

At various times Australian wool growers have increased their involvement in the processing of their wool. This has been for perceived economic reasons, to take advantage of changing and/or niche market opportunities and attempts to be more involved in the supply of their wool directly along the processing chain (e.g. to wool spinners), rather than through intermediaries. This is facilitated much more easily in

Australia, where growers have direct access to the processor and greater control of events, than they do in overseas plants.

One example of the opportunities in changing and/or niche markets comes from the increasing concern in communities about environmental issues and the associated legislative changes which are occurring. This has stimulated greater interest among wool growers in producing "organic" wool. To do so, it is essential to control the processing as well as the wool growing stage of production. Members report an increase in queries and requests for commission processing for this reason.

Environmental Issues

Early stage, and some parts of later stage (e.g. dyeing) wool processing, are regarded as "dirty" industries. However, Australian wool processors have an enviable record in management of environmental issues through:

* Water recycling.
* Effluent management, either through ponding in extensive areas or by concentration in more intensive areas.
* Establishing alternate uses for effluent such as fertiliser

It is not inconceivable that changing attitudes to environmental matters may see countries with greater population densities than Australia export their pollution problems to other countries. It is widely reported that China, although well known for a historical *laissez faire* approach to environmental issues, is now taking such matters far more seriously and new plant is required to meet strict environmental conditions. Similarly, China and India are moving quickly to address other key workplace place issues such as occupational health and safety.

Australia is well placed to take advantage of any such moves to export environmental issues through its technology, access to land and closeness to the source of raw material.

Efficiency of Production

It is widely accepted that the technology and efficiency of Australia's early stage processing industry is world class. It always thrived, even when competing against lower cost countries, until the rise of China with its much lower current costs, its political will to dominate the textile processing industry, its use of the industry as a major source of employment and its protectionist tariffs and duties.

It is also notable that the Australian early stage processing industry operates without the protection of duties or other industry schemes and has on only rare occasions received any special support. With limited early stage processing capability available in Australia, it is important that these mills are encouraged to maintain their plant and equipment to world's best standards**.**

There is an absence of direct wool industry statistics, but there is little doubt about the industry's efficiency or the quality of its product.

Later Stage Processing (Spinning, Weaving and Garment Making)

Later stage processing, like early stage processing, is facing increasing pressure from China and other low cost countries This competition was made even more so when quotas were lifted as a barrier to trade on 1 January 2005.

This part of the industry is currently assisted through a range of duties which vary from 5% for yarn up to a range of 15 to 20% for clothing. It is well known that the Government has a policy of progressively reducing duties. However, the Government has recognised the importance of the later stage processing industry and wisely put in place the $700 million Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) to assist the better performers prepare for the future and to facilitate the departure of others from the industry.

The later stage processing sector also differs from the early stage sector in that:

* It is less reliant on China as an export market, with New Zealand and to a lesser extent the United States as its major export destinations, with China third.
* As mentioned previously, it faces barriers to trade other than duties, e.g. Rules of Origin legislation in destination countries can be just as restrictive as duties or value added taxes.

Later stage processors are responding to the increasing international competition by:

* Being innovative from both a technical and a marketing perspective.
* Specialising in areas different to those of China, e.g. filling the need for short runs of high quality garments for niche and boutique markets.
* Working together as an industry to jointly ensure its future, e.g. through supply chain relationships.

  This is an area where there has been some overlap between early and later stage processors, with the development of tops and yarns to meet specialist end-use requirements, e.g. for the next-to-the-skin ranges of woollen garments produced by Kookai. Some of this work is facilitated by wool grower research funds.

The Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia Limited has made a detailed submission on behalf of the later stage textile processing industry as a whole. Much of that is common to the wool sector and will not be repeated here.

Labour Issues

As with other manufacturing industries, the current competition from the resource industries for labour, is forcing wages and operating costs up, whether it be for semi-skilled operators or tradesmen. It is difficult to attract and to hold staff today.

While political and economic commentators and journalists predict a downturn in the resources industry at some time and a consequent freeing up of labour, that does not assist at the moment. One avenue would be access to overseas workers through the Government's Guest Worker programme.

Research & Development and Education and Training

Access to Research & Development and good educational and training facilities are a must for any industry. The Australia wool processing industry has ready access to both.

Research & Development

The CSIRO Textile Fibre Technology in Geelong is the leading wool textile processing research and development organisation in the world. They have a long history of contribution to the wool processing industry.

Research & Development is conducted in many facets of the industry from the management of chemical residues through to processing along the wool processing pipeline. Examples include more productive and environmentally friendly processing equipment, Sportwool fabrics, which are gaining greater use in sport and outer wear, and Optim (a process which stretches broader fibres, reducing their diameter and giving them different properties). Much of this work is funded by Australian Wool Innovation, the organisation which manages the use of Australian wool grower's Research & Development levy funds.

The Australian wool processing industry is well placed to benefit from ongoing beneficial research at the earliest opportunity.

Education & Training

Although not as well off as in the days when Australia's wool clip and local processing industry were bigger, the Australian industry is well served by excellent training facilities at all levels from trade (through Manufacturing Skills Australia and various technical institutes) to University level (Deakin University, Geelong and the University of New South Wales) and the industry level via the International Fibre Centre (IFC). The IFC is a unique organisation within the Victorian Government which facilitates training, rather than conducts it itself. In a cross-industry initiative, the IFC, together with Australian Wool Innovation and the Australian Wool Education Trust, has recently established the Australian Wool Textile Training Centre to provide additional training resources for the wool and wool processing industry.

Conclusions

The wool processing industry, although smaller than in the past, remains an important Australian industry:

* It is a key partner to the largest wool growing industry in the world.
* There are key strategic reasons for its continuance, particularly those relating to maximising opportunities for Australian wool growers and animal health issues.
* It has demonstrated the ability to adapt and to innovate.
* The early stage processing industry operates without any form of Government assistance.
* While also the case with a number of other industries, it faces discriminatory tariff barriers.
* Has access to world's best Research & Development and education and training facilities.
* China, and India's wool processing industries will progressively lose (partially or wholly) their competitiveness, the cost of labour increases, barriers to trade are reduced or eliminated, environmental requirements become more demanding and there is a greater concern for workplace issues.

The Australian wool processing industry has a key role to play in the future.

What Can the Government Do?

The wool processing industry is doing much for itself. But, Government can assist in a number of ways:

* Most particularly, the Government should continue its work to break down duties and related barriers such as Value Added Taxes and distorting Rules of Origin throughout the world.

  In the case of wool it should also highlight the discriminatory nature of duties in some countries.

  The industry works closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on these matters.
* Contributing to international pressure for countries such as China to keep lifting environmental requirements.
* Do whatever it can to ensure that Australian wool processors operate on as level a playing field as is possible.
* Provide incentives and/or funding support, e.g. accelerated depreciation, for the upgrading of plant and equipment to assist the Australian industry to maintain its competitiveness.
* Recognise the importance of the wool processing industry. As an "old" manufacturing industry, wool is no longer a glamour industry. But, Australia is the largest producer of wool and needs a local wool processing industry to ensure:
  - There are processing options for the wool growing industry.
  - The facilities are available to process the clip if Australia was no longer able to export greasy wool because of an exotic disease outbreak.
* Have procurement policies and procedures which support Australian made products.
* Maintain an industrial relations reform agenda which encourages employment opportunities without being unnecessarily restrictive towards employers.
* Put policies in place which ensure:
  - There is adequate Government support for Research & Development, over and above that received from industry.
  - Programmes are in place that encourage innovative developments by industry itself.
  - There is access to high quality education and training programmes.
  - Government procurement programmes support Australian made products.

Further Information

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APPENDIX 1

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS by DESTINATION 2005/06 (July to May)

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Exports of Australian wool in $'000 for period July 2005 to May 2006

21 July 2006

Country	Greasy	Scoured	Carbonised	Carded	Top	Noil/Waste	YTD Total	As a %	Prev Year	% Change
China	1,127,697	7,634	30,835	16	1,790	194	1,168,165	57.90%	1,128,561	3.5%
Italy	201,399	17,577	18,287		907	3,458	241,627	11.98%	311,196	-22.4%
India	113,511	19,727	597		2	296	134,134	6.65%	135,042	-0.7%
Czech Republic	68,911						68,911	3.42%	50,307	37.0%
Taiwan	63,931	60	1,411		114	17	65,533	3.25%	86,586	-24.3%
No Details					59,753		59,753	2.96%	130,674	-54.3%
Thailand	7,178	34,205	20				41,403	2.05%	59,430	-30.3%
Bulgaria	3,340	31,328					34,668	1.72%	24,940	39.0%
Malaysia	2,701	30,704					33,406	1.66%	23,738	40.7%
Korea	6,499	1,654	22,861		115		31,130	1.54%	41,768	-25.5%
Japan	5,159	18,107	4,187		1,348	385	29,186	1.45%	28,851	1.2%
Germany	19,815	4,912	1,274				26,001	1.29%	39,524	-34.2%
USA	13,352	785	872	32	260		15,301	0.76%	18,887	-19.0%
Turkey	2,334	4,134	6,066		760		13,293	0.66%	19,426	-31.6%
Spain	6,605	1,385					7,990	0.40%	13,486	-40.8%
United Kingdom		5,927	1,089		111	142	7,270	0.36%	10,011	-27.4%
Hungary	6,033						6,033	0.30%	9,270	-34.9%
Mauritius		585	3,105		1,913	142	5,746	0.28%	3,686	55.9%
France	3,983	196	235			927	5,341	0.26%	50,943	-89.5%
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,008	739				44	3,791	0.19%	13,630	-72.2%
Mexico		2,128	760				2,888	0.14%	3,733	-22.6%
Argentina	2,172	151					2,323	0.12%	1,577	47.3%
Uruguay	1,902						1,902	0.09%	3,460	-45.0%
Lithuania		1,804	89				1,893	0.09%	2,007	-5.7%
New Zealand	119	485	39		1,067	118	1,827	0.09%	827	120.9%
Hong Kong	221		530		305		1,056	0.05%	1,080	-2.2%
Latvia		840					840	0.04%	1,856	-54.8%
Egypt	326	430					756	0.04%	2,330	-67.5%
Bangladesh			496		241		737	0.04%	458	60.8%
Pakistan		60	456				516	0.03%	1,552	-66.8%
Singapore	206	108				167	482	0.02%	115	319.5%
Greece		472					472	0.02%	140	236.4%
Israel	201				228		429	0.02%		
Slovak Republic						377	377	0.02%		
Indonesia		103			241		344	0.02%	30	1032.2%
Macau			331				331	0.02%	1,661	-80.1%
Canada	5	178	138				321	0.02%	297	8.0%
Romania		252					252	0.01%	65	286.0%
South Africa			177				177	0.01%	801	-77.9%
Portugal		112	53				165	0.01%	306	-46.2%
Peru	148						148	0.01%	331	-55.4%
Vietnam					132		132	0.01%		
Ukraine		132					132	0.01%	774	-83.0%
New Caledonia	97						97	0.00%		
Senegal	83						83	0.00%		
Poland		59					59	0.00%		
Fiji				27		12	39	0.00%		
United Arab Emirates						10	10	0.00%		
Iran									2,973	-100.0%
Switzerland									693	-100.0%
Morocco									484	-100.0%
Russian Federation									376	-100.0%
Slovenia									243	-100.0%
Cuba									96	-100.0%
Brazil									85	-100.0%
Chile									79	-100.0%
St Helena									69	-100.0%
Malta									66	-100.0%
Albania									9	-100.0%
Totals	1,660,937	186,975	93,907	75	69,286	6,287	2,017,467	100.00%	2,228,531	-9.5%
As a % of Total	82.3%	9.3%	4.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.3%	100.0%			

Figures are in actual Kgs exported in individual classifications: Prepared by ACWE from source data supplied by Australian Bureau of Statistics
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