Foreign trade

Australia



Done by Yamen Aslanova

Peculiarities of doing business in Australia



 Region
 OECD high income

 Income Category
 High income

 Population
 24,127,159

 GNI Per Capita (US\$)
 54,420

 City Covered
 Sydney

(1547.8 KB, pdf)



DB 2018 Distance to Frontier (DTF)

100

86.55: New Zealand (Rank: 1)
82.54: United States (Rank: 6)
80.14: Australia (Rank: 14)
79.29: Canada (Rank: 18)
77.46: Regional Average (OECD high income)
75.68: Japan (Rank: 34)

Peculiarities of doing business in Australia

Topics	DB 2018 Rank	DB 2018 DTF	DB 2017 DTF (i)	Change in DTF (% points)
Overall	14	80.14	80.14	
Starting a Business	7	96.47	96.47	ä
Dealing with Construction Permits	6	84.39	84.38	↑ 0.01
Getting Electricity	47	82.31	82.31	··
Registering Property	51	74.17	74.22	♦ 0.05
Getting Credit	6	90.00	90.00	
Protecting Minority Investors	57	60.00	60.00	
Paying Taxes	26	85.62	85.60	↑ 0.02
Trading across Borders	95	70.65	70.65	ü
Enforcing Contracts	3	79.00	79.00	ij
Resolving Insolvency	18	78.79	78.73	♦ 0.06

^{✓ =} Doing Business reform making it easier to do business.

x = Change making it more difficult to do business.

Peculiarities of doing business in

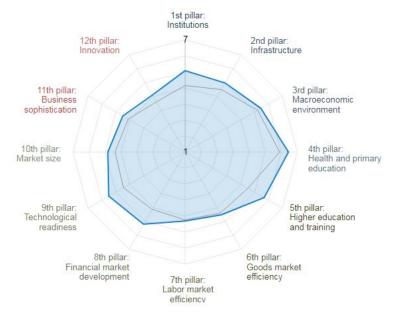
Australia

Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

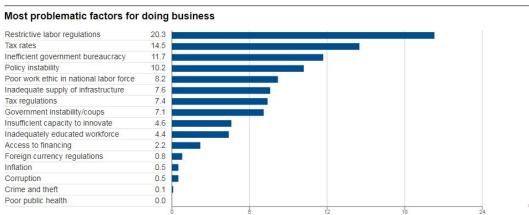
Key indicators, 2016 Source: International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

Population millions 24.3 i GDP per capita USS 51,850.3 i GDP USS billions 1,259.0 i GDP (PPP) % world GDP 0.99 i





Australia East Asia and Pacific



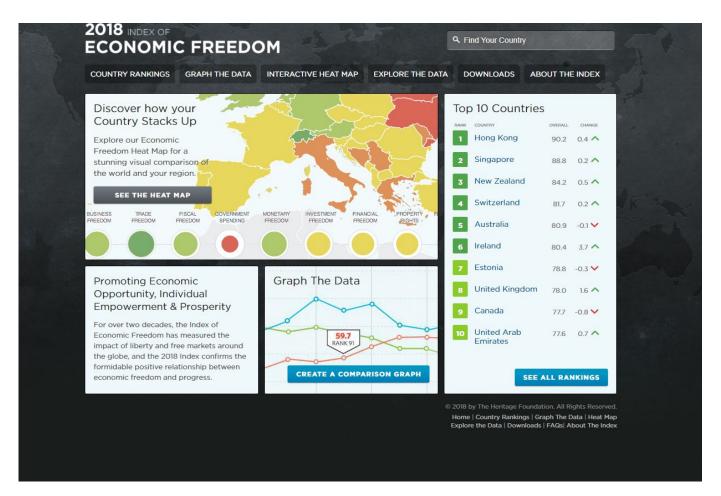
Peculiarities of doing business in Australia

ndex Component			Value	Trend	Dist. from best	1
i Subindex A: Basic requirements 1-7 (best)		18	5.7	000000		
i 1st pillar: Institutions 1-7 (best)		18	5.4	000000		~
2nd pillar: Infrastructure 1-7 (best)		28	5.3	000000		,
i) 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment 1-7 (best)		27	5.7	000000		,
i) 4th pillar: Health and primary education 1-7 (best)		12	6.5	000000		,
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers 1-7 (best)		13	5.3	000000		
5th pillar: Higher education and training 1-7 (best)		9	5.9	000000		,
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 1-7 (best)		28	4.9	000000		
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 1-7 (best)		28	4.7	000000		,
i) 8th pillar: Financial market development 1-7 (best		6	5.5	000000		,
9th pillar: Technological readiness 1-7 (best)		27	5.7	000000		,
i) (10th pillar: Market size 1-7 (best)		22	5.1	000000		,

()	Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors 1-7 (best)	27	4.7	000000	
i	11th pillar: Business sophistication 1-7 (best)	28	4.9	000000	
i	Local supplier quantity 1-7 (best)	79	4.4	000000	
i	Local supplier quality 1-7 (best)	22	5.3	000000	
i	State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	51	4.0	000000	
i	Nature of competitive advantage 1-7 (best)	24	4.7	000000	
i	Value chain breadth 1-7 (best)	48	4.2	000000	
i	Control of international distribution 1-7 (best)	27	4.5	000000	
i	Production process sophistication 1-7 (best)	26	5.2	000000	
i	Extent of marketing 1-7 (best)	19	5.2	000000	
i	Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	9	5.7		
i	12th pillar: Innovation 1-7 (best)	27	4.5	000000	
-4 1	aluss are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines decict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or each				

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult th

Peculiarities of doing business in Australia



Peculiarities of doing business in



Australia's regulatory environment is one of the world's most transparent and efficient and very supportive of entrepreneurship. In 2016, registering a business took less than three days. The labor market is well supported by the modern and flexible employment code. The government continues to fund multibillion-dollar subsidies for clean and renewable energy but eliminated its farm export subsidies in May 2017.

Trade is moderately important to Australia's economy; the combined value of exports and imports equals 40 percent of GDP. The average applied tariff rate is 1.9 percent. Nontariff barriers impede some trade. In general, government policies do not significantly interfere with foreign investment. The financial sector is competitive and well developed. All banks are privately owned and subject to prudent regulations.

Australia has been a WTO member since 1 January 1995 and a member of GATT since 11 October 1967.

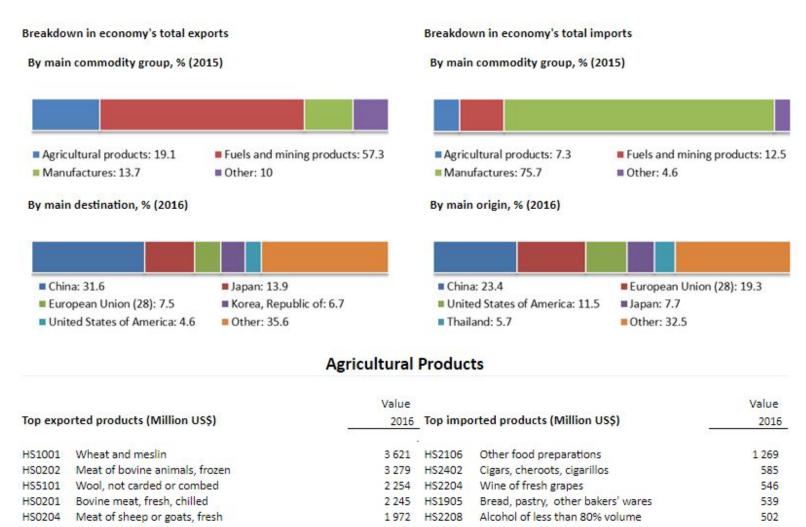


Australia

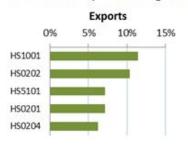
GDP (million current US\$, 2016)	1 258 978	Rank in world trade, 2016	Exports	<u>Imports</u>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	54 814	Merchandise	23	22
Current account balance (% GDP, 2016)	-2.6	excluding intra-EU trade	16	15
Trade per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	11 098	Commercial services	24	23
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	20.2	excluding intra-EU trade	13	14
	MEDCHANDI			

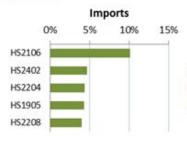
MERCHANDISE TRADE

	Value	Annual	percentage change	
Million US\$	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	190 271	-2	-22	1
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	196 150	0	-12	-6
	2016			2016
Share in world total exports (%)	1.19 S	Share in world total imports	(%)	1.21



Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



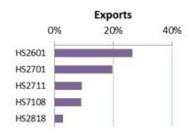


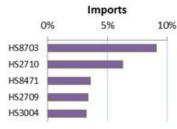
Value	Annual p	ercentage ch	nange
2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
31 693	3	-7	-7
12 619	4	-5	2

Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value 		Top imported products (Million US\$)		
HS2601	Iron ores and concentrates	39 692	HS8703	Motor cars for transport of persons	15 961	
HS2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids	29 580	HS2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	11 050	
HS2711	Petroleum gases	13 793	HS8471	Automatic data-processing machines	6 229	
HS7108	Gold	13 464	HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	5 904	
HS2818	Artificial corundum	4 243	HS3004	Medicaments in measured doses	5 645	

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products





Million US\$
Exports
Imports

Value	Annual p	ercentage ch	nange
2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
150 609	-3	-25	3
174 832	-1	-12	-4

TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

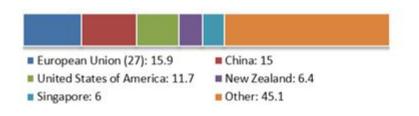
	Value	Annual	percentage change	
Million US\$	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Commercial services exports	53 179	3	-8	9
Commercial services imports	55 <mark>486</mark>	1	-10	-2
	2016			2016
Share in world total exports (%)	1.11 Sha	re in wor <mark>ld total import</mark> s	(%)	1.18

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2016)



By main destination, % (2015)

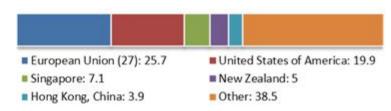


Breakdown in economy's total imports

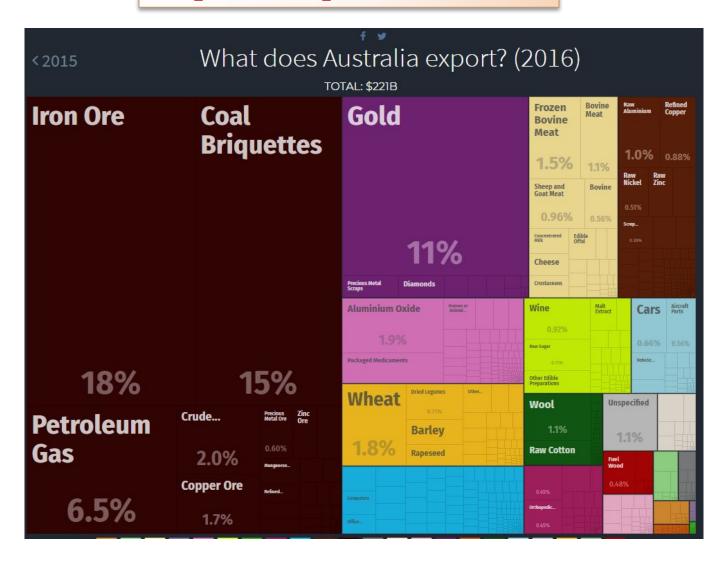
By main services item, % (2016)



By main origin, % (2015)

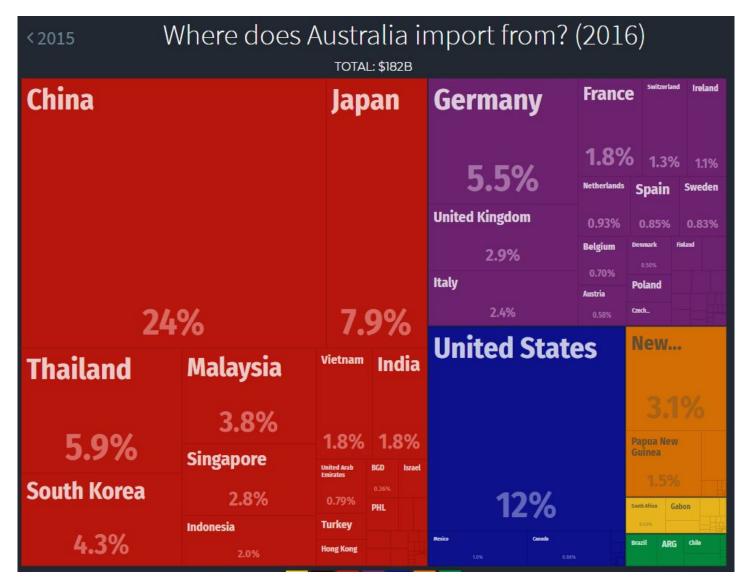


Imports & Exports of Australia









What does Australia	China; Hong Kong	Japan	South Korea	India	Europe	United States
Export to	Mineral products(Iron ore, coal briquettes, petroleum gas), Precious Metals (gold), Metals (refined copper), Textiles (wool), Chemical products(packaged medicaments)	Mineral products(Iron ore, coal briquettes, petroleum gas, copper ore), Animal products (bovine meat), Metals (raw aluminum), Vegetable products (wheat, barley), Food stuffs (raw sugar)	Mineral products(Iron ore, coal briquettes, petroleum gas, copper ore), Animal products (bovine meat), Metals (raw aluminum), Vegetable products (wheat), Food stuffs (raw sugar), Precious Metals (gold)	Mineral products(coal briquettes, petroleum gas, copper ore), Vegetable products (dried legumes, wheat), Precious Metals (gold), Textiles (wool, raw cotton), Metals (scrap iron, scrap aluminum, raw lead)	Precious Metals (gold), Metals (raw lead), Instruments (orthopedic appliances), Food stuffs (wine), Mineral products(coal briquettes)	Animal products (bovine & sheep and goat meat), Transportation (aircraft parts, planes, helicopters) Chemicals (human or animal blood), Machines (telephones), Precious Metals, Food stuffs (wine), Instruments (therapeutic & orthopedic appliances)
Import From	Machines (computers, broadcasting equipment, telephones), Textiles, Miscellaneous, Plastics and rubbers, Mineral products (refined petroleum), Transportation (vehicle parts), Metals (iron structures), Chemicals (packaged medicaments)	Transportation (cars, delivery trucks), Precious Metals (jewellery, scraps, gold), Machines (large construction vehicles), Mineral products (refined petroleum), Plastics and rubbers	Mineral products, (refined petroleum), Transportation (cars, vehicle parts), Machines (refrigerators), Metals (iron structures), Chemical products (sodium or potassium peroxides)	Mineral products (refined petroleum), Chemicals (packaged medicaments), Precious Metals (jewellery, diamonds), Textiles (House linens), Transportation (cars), Vegetables (rice)	Transportation (cars), Machines (gas turbines), Chemicals (packaged medicaments, human or animal blood), Paper goods (brochures), Precious Metals (gold)	Machines (telephones), Transportation (cars, aircraft parts, planes, helicopters), Chemicals (packaged medicaments, human or animal blood), Instruments (medical), Precious Metals (gold)

Some Statistics

Unit : US Dollar thousand

<u>International trade in goods -</u> <u>Exports 2001-2017</u>

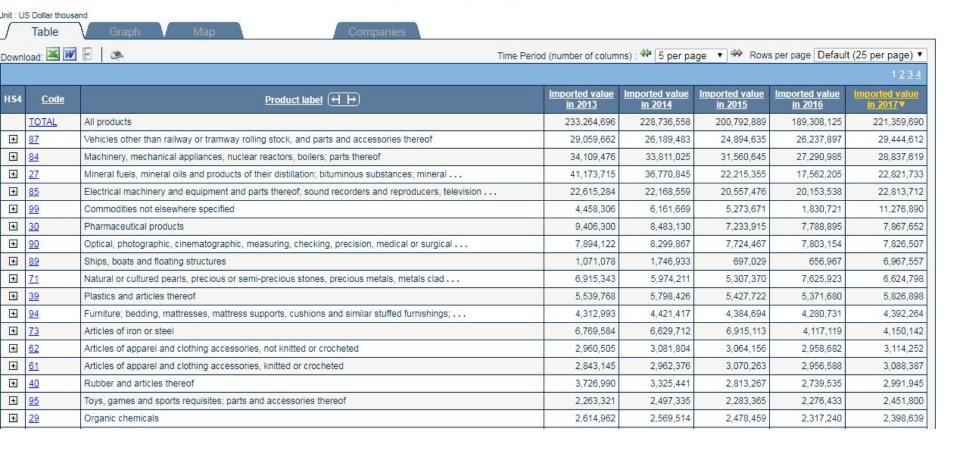
List of products exported by Australia i

	Table	Graph Map Companies										
Down'	load: 🗷 🖤	₹ Time Perio	od (number of column	ins): 🏶 5 per pa	age ▼ → Row	s per page Defau	lt (25 per page) ▼					
	1234											
HS4	<u>Code</u>	Product label (← →	Exported value in 2013	Exported value in 2014	Exported value in 2015	Exported value in 2016	Exported value in 2017▼					
	TOTAL	All products	255,621,864	252,602,980	191,192,683	189,554,713	229,743,529					
+	<u>27</u>	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral	65,623,738	65,197,184	48,985,433	47,532,713	66,941,156					
+	<u>26</u>	Ores, slag and ash	82,248,843	82,784,634	48,091,580	48,865,946	60,167,595					
+	<u>71</u>	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad	16,121,439	14,043,132	12,702,455	15,827,858	15,365,140					
+	02	Meat and edible meat offal	8,386,323	10,476,659	9,933,829	8,261,097	9,119,274					
+	10	Cereals	8,155,909	7,473,083	6,517,537	5,079,582	6,560,461					
+	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals,	6,014,277	5,823,923	5,486,689	4,654,162	6,142,742					
+	99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	6,855,697	6,605,100	5,740,202	5,820,689	5,681,166					
+	<u>84</u>	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	5,858,951	5,823,518	5,226,448	4,900,319	4,651,921					
+	<u>76</u>	Aluminium and articles thereof	4,196,324	4,162,931	3,554,289	2,885,758	3,149,034					
+	<u>85</u>	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	2,699,585	2,756,774	2,624,774	2,698,409	3,116,705					
+	90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical	2,673,370	2,868,925	2,781,116	2,894,483	3,083,628					
±	<u>51</u>	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	2,560,869	2,184,432	2,220,701	2,270,539	2,872,531					
+	<u>74</u>	Copper and articles thereof	3,674,169	3,859,119	2,927,722	2,455,219	2,554,907					
+	30	Pharmaceutical products	3,331,355	2,562,467	1,740,609	2,368,587	2,529,861					
+	07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1,015,774	960,155	1,476,091	1,714,434	2,452,634					
+	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2,018,327	1,905,754	1,884,057	2,009,115	2,381,522					
+	<u>12</u>	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal	3,071,757	1,940,015	1,752,495	1,481,304	1,907,400					
+	04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere	2,258,730	2,335,287	1,844,534	1,699,683	1,849,801					
-	<u>87</u>	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	2,971,576	2,655,766	2,508,217	2,286,250	1,804,111					

Some Statistics

<u>International trade in goods -</u> <u>Imports 2001-2017</u>

List of products imported by Australia i



Australian Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade

Australia's free trade agreements (FTAs)

Free trade agreements (FTAs) are treaties between two or more countries that benefit Australian importers, exporters, producers and investors by reducing and eliminating certain barriers to international trade and investment. Australia has entered into 10 FTAs with both individual countries and groups of countries. A number of other agreements are currently under negotiation.

Free trade agreements in force

Australia has entered into free trade agreements (FTAs) with 10 countries or groups of countries (listed with the date they entered into force):

- > Australia-New Zealand (ANZCERTA or CER) 1 January 1983
- Singapore-Australia (SAFTA) 28 July 2003
- Australia-United States (AUSFTA) 1 January 2005
- > Thailand-Australia (TAFTA) 1 January 2005
- > Australia-Chile (ACI-FTA) 6 March 2009
- ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand (AANZFTA) 1 January 2010 for eight countries: Australia, New Zealand, Brunei, Burma, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam. For Thailand: 12 March 2010. For Laos: 1 January 2011. For Cambodia: 4 January 2011. For Indonesia: 10 January 2012
- Malaysia-Australia (MAFTA) 1 January 2013
- Korea-Australia (KAFTA) 12 December 2014
- Japan-Australia (JAEPA) 15 January 2015
- <u>China-Australia (ChAFTA)</u> 20 December 2015

CONTACTS

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Obstacles to trade

Tariff profile

Australia

Part A.1	Tariffs ar	Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges									
Summary	Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1995					
Simple average final bound		9.9	3.4	11.0	Binding coverage:	Total	97.0				
Simple average MFN applied	2016	2.5	1.2	2.7		Non-Ag	96.6				
Trade weighted average	2015	4.0	2.4	4.1	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0.9				
Imports in billion US\$	2015	193.8	12.0	181.8	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0.9				

F	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV	
Frequency distribution	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								in %	
Agricultural products										
Final bound		31.3	43.8	17.4	4.0	3.2	0.4	0	0	1.7
MFN applied	2016	77.0	22.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.9
Imports	2015	51.8	44.7	0.2	3.3	0.0	0	0	0	3.5
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound		18.8	18.3	27.3	17.4	7.7	4.7	2.4	0	0.2
MFN applied	2016	45.9	54.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports	2015	44.3	55.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

The most-favoured-nation (MFN) principle is a cornerstone of the multilateral trading system conceived after World War II. It seeks to replace the frictions and distortions of power-based (bilateral) policies with the guarantees of a rules-based framework where trading rights do not depend on the individual participants' economic or political clout. Rather, the best access conditions that have been conceded to one country must automatically be extended to all other participants in the system. This allows everybody to benefit, without additional negotiating effort, from concessions that may have been agreed between large trading partners with much negotiating leverage.

Obstacles to trade Tariff profile

Part A 2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Part A.Z	larins and imports by product groups									
		Final bou	nd duties		MFI	N applied dut	ies	Imports		
Product groups	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %	
Animal products	1.5	69.2	16	100	0.4	92.8	5	0.3	90.5	
Dairy products	3,7	20.0	19	100	3.1	76.2	19	0.3	36.8	
Fruit, vegetables, plants	3.7	24.1	29	100	1.4	71.1	5	1.0	54.6	
Coffee, tea	3.9	50.0	17	100	1.0	79.2	5	0.7	67.0	
Cereals & preparations	2.7	26.9	17	100	1,1	76.7	5	1.6	29.5	
Oilseeds, fats & oils	3.3	30.1	14	100	1.5	70.5	5	0.4	73.6	
Sugars and confectionery	6.5	0	15	100	1.8	61.8	5	0.2	26.6	
Beverages & tobacco	10.3	3.9	25	100	3.5	29.6	5	1.2	42.4	
Cotton	1.2	40.0	2	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	
Other agricultural products	2.0	30.2	20	100	0.3	94.7	5	0.4	93.7	
Fish & fish products	0.6	79.4	10	100	0.0	99.6	5	0.7	85.2	
Minerals & metals	6.7	21.9	45	97.7	2.7	45.4	5	11.8	38.2	
Petroleum	0.0	100.0	0	100	0.0	100.0	0	10.6	100.0	
Chemicals	9.1	8.5	55	100	1.8	63.6	5	10.7	52.3	
Wood, paper, etc.	6.9	26.2	25	100	3.3	33.4	5	4.2	15.3	
Textiles	18.2	13.4	55	90.0	4.2	16.2	5	2.2	10.9	
Clothing	41.4	6.7	55	94.1	4.6	8.1	5	3.2	2.4	
Leather, footwear, etc.	15.2	9.9	55	85.5	4.1	17.0	5	2.6	2.5	
Non-electrical machinery	8.5	17.3	50	95.8	2.9	42.9	5	16.6	43.1	
Electrical machinery	11.0	26.1	45	98.4	2.9	41.8	5	10.2	57.3	
Transport equipment	12.5	10.2	40	99.2	4.8	34.0	176	13.9	8.7	
Manufactures, n.e.s.	6.1	33.0	40	98.4	1.3	73.1	5	7.1	70.1	

Obstacles to trade

Non-tariff measurements

Source: WTO, Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP), Extract made on 26/05/2018 13:26

Your guery covers 926 measures and 11 Specific Trade Concerns

Notification requirements::

Anti dumping [ADP], Countervailing [CV], Quantitative Restrictions [QR], Safeguards [SG], Sanitary and Phytosanitary [SPS] [Ordinaire, Urgence, Problèmes commerciaux spécifiques], Special Safeguards [SSG], State Trading Enterprises [STE], Technical Barriers to Trade [TBT] [Mesures ordinaires, Problèmes commerciaux spécifiques], Tariff-rate quotas [TRQ], Export Subsidies [XS]

Member(s) imposing:: Australia

Partner(s) affected::

Any [Include the category "All members"]

Date(s): 31/12/2017 [initiated, in force]

Product(s): Any Keywords: Any

			1					
Member imposing	Partner affected	Requirements	Phase	STC	HS		ics	Measures
Australia	All Members	Export Subsidies	In force		0	6	C	6
Australia	All Members	Quantitative Restrictions	In force		0	58	3	174
Australia	All Members	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	In force		0	26	0	33
Australia	All Members	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	Initiation		13	245	5 C	398
Australia	All Members	State Trading Enterprises	In force		O	1	C	1
Australia	All Members	Tariff-rate quotas	In force		0	2	2	2
Australia	All Members	Technical Barriers to Trade	In force		o	17	9	20
Australia	All Members	Technical Barriers to Trade	Initiation		4	32	2 11	185
Australia	Bilateral	Anti dumping	In force		0	64	l C	65
Australia	Bilateral	Anti dumping	Initiation		0	15	5	15
Australia	Bilateral	Countervailing	In force		0	10) (10
Australia	Bilateral	Countervailing	Initiation		0	2	2	2
Australia	Bilateral	Quantitative Restrictions	In force		o	(C	4
Australia	Bilateral	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	In force		0	7	, (7
Australia	Bilateral	Sanitary and Phytosanitary	Initiation		0	31		31

Obstacles to trade

Non-tariff measurements

Member maintaining	Member concerned	Requ	uirements	Phase	Notified	нѕ	ICS	STC's	
Australia	Bulgaria	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Chile	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		0	2	0	2
Australia	Chile	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	China	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Colombia		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Croatia	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Cuba	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Czech Republic	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Dominican Republic	TBT	•	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	El Salvador	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Estonia		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	European Union		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	European Union		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Guatemala	TBT	•	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Honduras	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Hong Kong, China		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	India		Specific Trade Concern	In force		0	1	0	1
Australia	Indonesia	TBT		In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Japan	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Korea, Republic of	f TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Latvia		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Mexico	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	New Zealand	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		0	1	0	1
Australia	Nicaragua	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Nigeria	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Philippines	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		0	1	0	1
Australia	Philippines	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Poland	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Romania	SPS		In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Russian Federation	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Slovak Republic	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Slovenia	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	1	0	1
Australia	Switzerland	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Thailand	SPS	Specific Trade Concern	In force		2	2	0	2
Australia	Turkey	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Ukraine		Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Zambia	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1
Australia	Zimbabwe	TBT	Specific Trade Concern	In force		1	0	0	1

Obstacles to trade Australian Government – Department of Home Affairs

Exporting prohibited and restricted goods

- Asbestos (restricted export)
- Biological agents
- Cat and dog fur (restricted export)
- Certain chemical compounds (restricted export)
- •Credit cards counterfeit (restricted export)
- Cultural and heritage goods (restricted export)
- Defence and Strategic Goods (restricted export)
- •Rough diamonds Kimberley Process (restricted export)
- Drugs (restricted export)
- Endangered animal and plant species CITES (restricted export)
- •Firearms and firearms parts, accessories and ammunition (restricted export)
- •Hazardous waste (restricted export)
- •Human blood and tissue (restricted export)
- •Nuclear Material
- •Ozone depleting substances/Synthetic Greenhouse Gases (restricted exports)
- •Pornography and other objectionable material
- Precursor substances (restricted export)
- Prescription medicines (restricted export)
- Radioactive Sources (restricted export)
- Sanctioned Exports (restricted export)
- <u>Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN) (restricted export)</u>
- Suicide devices (prohibited export)
- Toothfish
- Wine and brandy
- Resources

Obstacles to trade Australian Government – Department of Home Affairs

Importing prohibited and restricted goods

- •Anabolic or androgenic substances (restricted import)
- Antibiotics (restricted import)
- ANZAC (restricted import)
- Asbestos (restricted import)
- Cat and dog fur products (restricted import)
- Ceramic ware glazed (restricted import)
- Chemical weapons (restricted import)
- Chewing tobacco and oral snuff (restricted import)
- Cigarette lighters (restricted import)
- •Cosmetics toxic materials (restricted import)
- Credit cards counterfeit (restricted import)
- Crowd control equipment (restricted import)
- •Cultural heritage goods
- •Cultural heritage goods from Papua New Guinea (restricted import)
- •Rough Diamonds Kimberley Process (restricted import)
- Dog collars protrusion (restricted import)
- Dogs dangerous breeds (prohibited import)
- Drugs and narcotics (restricted import)
- •Endangered animal and plant species CITES (restricted import)
- •Erasers novelty (restricted import)
- Explosives, plastic (restricted import)
- •Firearms and Ammunition (restricted import)
- •Fish and toothfish (restricted import)
- •Fly swatters/mosquito bats electronic (restricted import)
- Goods bearing an image of the Australian state or territory flags and coat of arms (restricted import)
- •Growth hormones and substances of human or animal origin (restricted import)
- Hazardous waste (restricted import)
- •Ice Pipes (restricted import)
- •Incandescent lamps (restricted import)
- •Kava (restricted import)
- •Knives and daggers (restricted import)

Export companies

Top 10 major export companies



Australia's Top 10 Major Export Companies

Assets

Sales

Profit

Headquarters

Sales is the life blood of all business, but particularly for firms that compete in international trade. Yet only two of Australia's largest export companies increased its year-over-year sales as of May 2017.

- 1. BHP Billiton: US\$34 billion, up 11.3% from May 2016
- 2. Commonwealth Bank: \$30.9 billion, down -6.6%
- 3. Westpac Banking Group: \$27.8 billion, down -8.1%
- 4. Caltex Australia: \$13.1 billion, down -11.4%
- 5. Qantas Airways: \$11.8 billion, down -3%
- 6. Amcor: \$9.4 billion, up 0.5%
- 7. Fortescue Metals Group: \$8.2 billion, up 17.4%
- 8. CSL: \$6.4 billion, up 10.3%
- 9. Woodside Petroleum: \$4.1 billion, down -18.6%
- 10. Newcrest Mining: \$3.6 billion, up 4.7%

Iron and steel producer Fortescue Metals Group recorded the leading 17.4% increase in sales followed by an 11.3% gain for diversified mining giant BHP Billiton.

Sales declines ranged from -18.6% for Woodside Petroleum down to -3% for Qantas Airlines.

Thank you!

