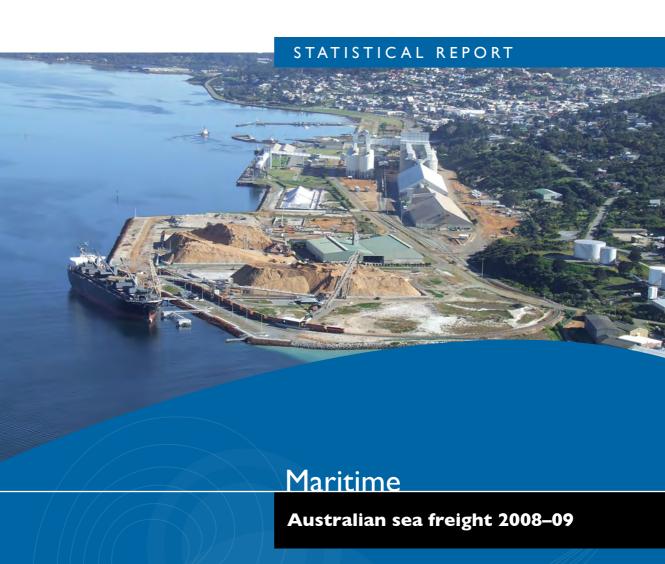


Australian Government

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics



Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

Australian sea freight 2008–09

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government Canberra, Australia © Commonwealth of Australia, 2010

ISBN 978-1-921260-48-3

ISSN 1921260076

August 2010 / INFRA09221

This publication is available in hard copy or PDF format from the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics website at www.bitre.gov.au—if you require part or all of this publication in a different format, please contact BITRE.

An appropriate citation for this report is:

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE), 2010, Australian sea freight 2008–09, Canberra ACT.

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Published by

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics

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Email: bitre@infrastructure.gov.au Internet: http://www.bitre.gov.au

Printed by Bluestar Print

Typeset in Optima LT Std and Gill Sans MT [Mac].

Foreword

This is the latest in a series of Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE) papers that provide information on Australian sea freight movements, port activity and fleet structure. This edition covers sea freight activity around Australia during 2008–09.

The publication was prepared in the Infrastructure, Surface Transport and Road Safety Statistics Section by Susannah Brown and Anatoli Lightfoot. Data collection and analysis for the BITRE coastal freight survey was conducted by Mark Cregan.

To know more about these statistics, or related publications, please phone (02) 6274 7312 or email data.team@infrastructure.gov.au.

Gary Dolman Head of Bureau Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics Canberra August 2010

At a glance

In 2008–09, 938.0 million tonnes of cargo moved across Australian wharves. This represented a 3.2 per cent increase on 2007–08. Some 80.3 per cent of this cargo was exports; 8.7 per cent was imports; 5.5 per cent was domestic loaded cargo; and 5.5 per cent was domestic unloaded cargo.

In 2008–09, 834.8 million tonnes of international cargo was handled by Australian ports. Compared with 2007–08, there was a 6.5 per cent increase in the total weight of exports and a 3.5 per cent decrease in the total weight of imports. By value, there was a 29.9 per cent increase in exports to \$202.3 billion and a 6.6 per cent increase in imports to \$166.0 billion between 2007–08 and 2008–09.

Australian ports handled 103.2 million tonnes of coastal cargo during 2008–09, representing 11 per cent of all cargo handled in Australia. This was a decrease of 13.5 per cent on 2007–08.

In 2008–09, ships using coasting trade permits moved 15.0 million tonnes of freight around the Australian coast. This was a 0.7 per cent increase on 2007–08 but remains more than 10 per cent lower than the 2006–07 figure.

In 2008–09, the number of ships involved in international shipping entering Australia rose to 405 I, compared to 3807 in 2007–08. Voyages to Australia from overseas ports increased 4.0 per cent, whilst the total number of port calls decreased by 2.7 per cent in 2008–09.

The Australian trading fleet decreased in both gross and deadweight tonnage as at July 2009, compared to the previous year. The total number of ships in the fleet also decreased from 94 to 77 vessels.

Acknowledgements

BITRE gratefully acknowledges the assistance given by staff of the various port authorities and companies in the production of this paper. In particular, we would like to thank the following organisations

Albany Port Authority
Botany Bay Shipping Group
Broome Port Authority

Bruny Island Ferry Company Pty Ltd

Bunbury Port Authority
Bundaberg Port Authority
Burnie Port Corporation
Cairns Port Authority

Christmas & Cocos (Keeling) Islands Port Authority

Dampier Port Authority
Darwin Port Corporation
Esperance Port Authority
Fremantle Port Authority
Geelong Port Authority
Geraldton Port Authority

Gippsland Ports Committee of Management

Gladstone Port Authority

Hobart Ports Corporation Pty Ltd

Inco Ships Pty Ltd

International Bunker Supplies Pty Ltd

King Island Ports Corporation Pty Ltd

Mackay Port Authority Melbourne Port Corporation

Neptune Pacific Line

Newcastle Port Corporation

Ord River District Cooperative - Wyndham

Port Hedland Port Authority
Port Kembla Port Corporation
Port of Brisbane Corporation
Port of Devonport Corporation
Port of Launceston Pty Ltd
Port of Portland Pty Ltd

Ports Australia

Ports Corporation of Queensland Ports Corporation of South Australia

Sydney Ports Corporation

Toll Westernport

Townsville Port Authority Waterways Authority (NSW)

Contents

Foreword		ii
At a glance		\
Acknowledgements		V
Chapter I	Overview	1
	International sea freight	
	Coastal freight	2
	Coasting trade permits	2
	Australian port activity	3
	Australian fleet	3
Chapter 2	International sea freight	
•	Handling of Australia's international sea freight by Australian ports	
	Australia's maritime trading regions	-
	Trading partners by country	10
	Overseas ports of loading or unloading	
	Commodity structure of Australia's international sea freight	12
Chapter 3	Coastal freight	5
	Commodity structure of Australia's coastal freight	5
	Cargo flows	19
	Cargo type	22
	Tasmanian trade	25
Chapter 4	Coasting trade permits	27
Chapter 5	Australian port activity	29
Chapter 6	Australian trading fleet	35
Explanatory notes	Sources	43
	Statistical issues	43
	Coasting trade permits	44
Glossary		47
	Composition of trading regions	50
References		53

Tables

TI.I	Summary of international sea freight, 10 years to 2008–09	
T1.2	Summary of Australian coastal freight, 10 years to 2008–09	2
T1.3	Summary of coasting trade permits used, 7 years to 2008–09	2
T1.4	Summary of Australian port visits, 10 years to 2008–09	3
T1.5	Summary of Australian trading fleet between 1996 and 2009	4
T2.1	Australia's international sea freight by Australian state and territory of origin and final destination, 2008–09	5
T2.2	Australia's international sea freight by Australian ports, 2008–09	6
T2.3	Australia's international sea freight by region of origin or final destination, 2008–09	8
T2.4	Australia's top 20 maritime trading partners, 2008–09	10
T2.5	Australia's international freight by trading region of loading and unloading, 2008–09	12
T2.6	Australia's international freight by commodity, 2008–09	13
T3.1	Coastal freight loaded by commodity group, 10 years to 2008–09	15
T3.2	Coastal freight task by commodity group, 10 years to 2008–09	16
T3.3	Coastal freight by Australian state and territory of loading or unloading and commodity groups, 2008–09	17
T3.4	Total coastal freight flows, 2008–09	19
T3.5	Coastal freight flows between Australian ports, 2008–09	21
T3.6	Coastal freight loaded by port and cargo type, 2008–09	23
T3.7	Coastal freight unloaded by port and cargo type, 2008–09	23
T3.8	Coastal freight by Australian state and territory of loading or unloading and cargo type, 2008–09	24
T3.9	Tasmanian coastal freight by commodity group, 2007–08 and 2008–09	25
T4.1	Use of coasting trade permits, 2008–09	27
T4.2	Coasting trade permits issued, 2008–09	27

T4.3	Impact of voyage permits on coastal trade, 2008–09	28
T4.4	Permit usage for selected coastal routes, 2008–09	28
T5.1	Ship activity at Australian ports, 2008–09	29
T5.2	Cargo loaded and unloaded by Australian ports, 2008–09	32
T6.1	Summary of the Australian trading fleet, 2008–09	35
T6.2	Ships in the major overseas trading fleet, 2008–09	38
T6.3	Ships in the major coastal trading fleet, 2008–09	40

Figures

F2.1	Australia's international imports by region of origin, 2008–09	9
F2.2	Australia's international exports by region of final destination, 2008–09	9
F3.1	Coastal freight loaded by Australian state and territory, 10 years to 2008–09	20
F3.2	Coastal freight unloaded by Australian state and territory, 10 years to 2008–09	20
F6.1	Number of ships in the Australian fleet by ship type, 2008–09	36
F6.2	Deadweight tonnage of the Australian fleet by ship type, 2008–09	37

CHAPTER I Overview

In 2008–09, 938.0 million tonnes of cargo was handled by Australian ports. This represented a 3.2 per cent increase on 2007–08. Exports, imports, loaded domestic cargo, and unloaded domestic cargo accounted for 80.3 per cent, 8.7 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent of total cargo movements respectively.

International sea freight

In 2008–09, Australia ports handled 834.8 million tonnes of international cargo (Table 1.1). Exports increased by 6.5 per cent by weight and 29.9 per cent by value compared with 2007–08. There was a decrease of 3.5 per cent in the weight of imports, while the total value of imports increased 6.6 per cent. The differences between weight and value figures are due to shifts in commodity prices, and to changes in the relative proportions of commodities imported to Australia between 2007–08 and 2008–09.

TI.I Summary of international sea freight, 10 years to 2008–09

Financial year	Value			Weight		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
		(\$ billions)		(m	illion tonnes)	
Previously reported a						
1999–00	78.2	76.5	154.6	462.0	56.7	518.7
2000-01	99.4	83.0	182.3	495.0	55.0	550.0
2001-02	99.5	85.2	184.7	501.0	57.8	558.7
2002–03	93.4	94.9	188.4	529.4	62.2	591.6
2003–04	89.3	93.5	182.8	558.3	64.2	622.5
2004–05	106.3	108.9	215.3	610.6	69.9	680.6
2005–06	128.5	120.5	249.0	624.5	71.5	696.0
2006–07	142.4	133.0	275.4	656.2	77.5	733.7
2007–08	152.5	150.8	303.4	705.8	83.8	789.6
2008-09	Data	not available b		Data not available b		
Revised scope						
2005–06	130.9	122.2	253.1	626.4	72.7	699.1
2006–07	144.4	135.7	280.2	657.1	77.8	734.9
2007–08	155.7	155.7	311.4	706.9	84.6	791.5
2008–09	202.3	166.0	368.3	753.2	81.6	834.8

Source: ABS 2010

Note: The scope of data supplied to BITRE and the methodology used to compile it by ABS has been revised. Three years of historical data are provided on the revised scope for comparative purposes. See explanatory notes for further details on this change.

Previously reported figures are included for comparative purposes.

b Data for 2008–09 is only available on the revised scope.

• | •

Coastal freight

In 2008–09, 103.2 million tonnes of coastal cargo was handled by Australian ports, a decrease of 13.5 per cent from 2007–08. This represented 11 per cent of all cargo moved across Australian wharves, a slightly smaller proportion than in 2007–08. Of this, half was cargo loaded onto ships and half was unloaded cargo (Table 1.2). Based on cargo loaded, the total coastal freight task was 107.4 billion tonne-kilometres in 2008–09, down from 124.5 billion tonne-kilometres in 2007–08.

T1.2 Summary of Australian coastal freight, 10 years to 2008–09

Financial year		Loaded			Unloaded	
	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
			(million to	onnes)		
1999–00	32.7	18.6	51.3	32.4	18.4	50.7
2000-01	33.2	18.8	52.0	32.8	18.7	51.5
2001-02	32.5	19.9	52.4	33.1	19.8	52.8
2002-03	34.3	18.5	52.8	35.0	18.5	53.5
2003–04	34.8	18.4	53.2	36.4	18.7	55.1
2004–05	34.1	19.6	53.7	34.1	19.2	53.4
2005–06	34.8	20.4	55.2	34.1	21.0	55.1
2006–07	35.7	20.7	56.4	34.6	25.5	60.1
2007–08	37.2	22.3	59.5	37.3	22.5	59.8
2008–09	29.9	21.6	51.6	30.6	21.0	51.6

Source: BITRE 2010.

Coasting trade permits

In 2008–09, ships using single voyage permits (SVPs) and continuous voyage permits (CVPs) moved 15.0 million tonnes of freight around the Australian coast (Table 1.3). This represented a slight increase on the 2007–08 figures. Containerised freight carried under permits fell 7.6 per cent from 44 470 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) in 2007–08 to 44 096 TEU in 2008–09. Overall, the share of coastal freight carried under permits increased from 25.3 per cent in 2007–08 to 29.1 per cent in 2008–09 (Table 4.2). This was primarily due to a decline in the total tonnage of coastal bulk freight, while volumes of bulk freight transported on permits remained relatively consistent.

T1.3 Summary of coasting trade permits used, 7 years to 2008–09

Financial year	Voyages		Freight carried		Containers carried				
	SVPs	CVPs	Total	SVPs	CVPs	Total	SVPs	CVPs	Total
	(r	number)		(milli	ion tonnes)			(TEU)	
2002–03	798	454	I 252	10.6	1.7	12.3	12 161	37 619	49 780
2003-04	681	350	1 031	10.4	1.8	12.2	7 908	38 810	46 718
2004–05	892	977	1 869	11.0	2.0	13.0	5 855	56 938	62 793
2005–06	1 133	1 291	2 424	11.5	2.2	13.7	16 501	32 758	49 259
2006-07	I 876	1915	3 791	14.8	1.8	16.7	20 455	53 474	73 929
2007-08	1814	I 372	3 186	13.7	1.2	14.9	6 694	37 776	44 470
2008–09	1 974	1 099	3 073	14.1	0.9	15.0	5 821	35 275	41 096

Source: Infrastructure 2010.

Australian port activity

The number of vessels involved in international shipping entering Australia rose from 3807 in 2007–08 to 4051 in 2008–09, a 6.4 per cent increase. Over the same period the number of international voyages increased 4.0 per cent, while the number of port calls made by all ships decreased 2.7 per cent (Table 1.4). This reduction in total port calls corresponds to a decrease in the tonnage of coastal freight transported between 2007–08 and 2008–09, as discussed in Chapter 3.

TI.4 Summary of Australian port visits, 10 years to 2008–09

Financial year	Unique international-trading vessels	International voyages	Total port calls
		(number)	
1999–00	3 147	9 656	21 714
2000-01	3 123	9 452	21 570
2001-02	3 143	8 793	21 386
2002–03	3 119	8 81 1	22 699
2003-04	3 340	9 136	23 443
2004–05	3 510	9 865	25 373
2005–06	3 509	10 073	25 531
2006–07	3 732	10 418	26 333
2007–08	3 807	11 119	27 442
2008-09	4 05 I	11 566	26 709

Note: A ship which sails to Australia 3 times and makes a total of 15 port calls in Australia in a year, counts as 1 ship, 3 voyages and 15 ship calls or visits.

Source: LMIU 2010.

Australian fleet

The Australian trading fleet decreased in 2008–09, in terms of both gross and deadweight tonnage (Table I.5). The total number of ships also declined from 94 to 77 vessels. The number of small ships (mostly general cargo vessels) fell by one from the previous year to 20, and the number of large ships decreased by 16 to 57. In contrast to the recorded decreases in fleet size between 2007–08 and 2008–09, containership tonnage increased nearly six-fold in 2008–09.

T1.5 Summary of Australian trading fleet between 1996 and 2009

Year		Number	Tonnage		
	Small ships (less than 2000 DWT)	Large ships (greater than 2000 DWT)	Total	Deadweight	Gross
		(number)		(tonnes)	(GT)
1996	18	75	93	3 208 208	2 420 591
1997	20	81	101	3 441 291	2 543 128
1998	19	86	105	3 409 236	2 502 846
1999	17	87	104	3 350 389	2 460 600
2000	15	89	104	3 377 573	2 560 051
2001	20	93	113	3 504 348	2 629 282
2002	23	94	117	3 486 534	2 534 625
2003	25	93	118	3 472 108	2 467 299
2004	26	89	115	3 746 739	2 740 545
2005	21	86	107	3 315 275	2 471 658
2006	23	82	105	3 040 657	2 369 057
2007	22	74	96	3 032 047	2 310 649
2008	21	73	94	2 680 561	2 4 845
2009	20	57	77	1911808	I 425 856

Note: Fleet shown as at the end of June of the specified year.

Source: LMIU 2010; Shipping companies (various)—personal communications.

CHAPTER 2

International sea freight

The expansion of Australia's international maritime trade continued in 2008–09. Total international sea freight to and from Australia increased 18.3 per cent by value and 5.5 per cent by weight compared to 2007–08. International exports increased in value and weight by 30.0 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. International imports by sea increased 6.6 per cent in value, but decreased 3.6 per cent in weight.

Handling of Australia's international sea freight by Australian ports

In 2008–09, Western Australia continued to record the largest volume and value of exports (Table 2.1). Queensland received the largest volume of imports by weight and New South Wales received the most imports in terms of value. This was unchanged from 2007–08.

T2.1 Australia's international sea freight by Australian state and territory of origin and final destination, 2008–09

State/territory	Value		Weight	
_	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	(\$ thousand	(s)	(tonnes)	
New South Wales	49 624 590	33 512 273	18 079 789	114 911 676
Victoria	48 193 732	16 754 053	17 440 748	10 314 777
Queensland	28 976 484	55 450 605	20 214 731	184 678 071
South Australia	6 171 809	8 730 299	3 074 259	12 470 461
Western Australia	26 984 267	67 948 086	14 596 382	408 401 787
Tasmania	972 148	3 189 457	707 943	6 776 987
Northern Territory	5 082 291	6 065 129	7 514 782	11 550 244
Australian Capital Territory	2713	I 350	391	104
State Confidential a	0	797 350	0	2 091 116
Foreign Origin b		9 886 913		1 981 657
Total	166 008 033	202 335 514	81 629 026	753 176 880

State confidential refers to situations where ABS concludes that indicating a state of origin or destination for cargo may lead to disclosure of commercially sensitive information.

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2010.

b Foreign origin refers to cargo where without an Australian origin. Most of this category refers to transhipped

Examining this data by port shows that Sydney continued to handle the largest volume of imports in terms of tonnage in 2008–09 (Table 2.2). Melbourne handled the largest volume of imports by value, increasing from \$44.1 million in 2007–08 to \$46.3 million in 2008–09. Dampier (WA) handled the largest volume of exports by both value and weight in 2008–09.

T2.2 Australia's international sea freight by Australian ports, 2008–09

State/territory	Australian port	Value	!	Weigh	t
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
		(\$ thousar	nds)	(tonnes	5)
New South Wales	Coffs Harbour	277	240	45	12
	Newcastle	1 241 472	16 172 097	1 098 596	92 191 799
	Port Kembla	4 826 203	5 290 591	2 097 704	15 315 562
	Sydney	45 689 830	11 244 752	15 403 757	5 307 811
	Twofold Bay	10 751	103 914	1 128	1 159 191
	Other ports NSW	4 044	17 408	3 683	7 968
Victoria	Geelong	4 107 498	433 954	5 228 677	I 659 235
	Melbourne	46 272 024	20 670 258	12 264 231	9 215 707
	Portland	534 358	1 028 435	365 644	1 584 510
	Westernport	173 923	697 026	221 450	491 059
	Other ports VIC	3 188	70 623	826	77 945
Queensland	Abbot Point		2 475 711		14 766 771
	Brisbane	22 598 360	11 196 376	12 329 316	12 950 833
	Bundaberg	5 471	56 196	704	139 337
	Cairns	336 626	430 921	250 589	267 364
	Gladstone	1 749 619	14 746 078	2 594 217	59 399 811
	Hay Point		22 061 452		81 963 895
	Innisfail		218 919		608 099
	Karumba		329 723		658 187
	Lucinda		257 987		581 500
	Mackay	519 714	407 860	445 869	1 192 425
	Rockhampton	158		11	
	Thursday Island	6 074	6 024	623	I 764
	Townsville	1 660 948	4 947 545	4 073 513	3 748 438
	Weipa	56 534	157 310	52 959	7 337 917
	Other ports QLD	I 823	44 412	89	I 470 447
South Australia	Port Adelaide	3 856 629	5 658 295	2 150 769	3 228 335
	Port Bonython		195 672		307 408
	Port Giles		66 382		258 595
	Port Lincoln	114 312	534 824	134 173	I 343 297
	Port Pirie	91 072	127 257	38 583	304 441
	Thevenard		39 632		401 642
	Wallaroo	8 501	190 645	17 978	581 535
	Whyalla	20 247	519 941	245 701	5 568 657
	Other ports SA		28 614		133 744
-					(continued)

T2.2 Australia's international sea freight by Australian ports, 2008–09 (continued)

State/territory	Australian port	Value	2	Weigh	nt
	_	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
		(\$ thouse	inds)	(tonne	s)
Western Australia	Albany	109 842	I 033 583	138 138	3 863 906
	Broome	1 829 486	1 428 602	213 025	109 228
	Bunbury	381 682	3 133 570	1 404 790	9 685 949
	Cape Cuvier		70 29 I		2 209 796
	Cape Lambert	8 872		6 415	
	Dampier	5 201 417	25 734 700	930 108	140 109 840
	Derby		24 243		19 541
	Esperance	304 100	1 775 761	400 310	8 853 584
	Fremantle	13 475 436	6 323 501	5 573 160	4 721 006
	Geraldton	242 165	1 798 007	201 034	7 080 659
	Kwinana	3 055 038	3 752 413	4 454 196	7 162 682
	Port Hedland	1 216 965	16 652 879	984 121	154 854 419
	Port Walcott	24 382	4 574 952	33 600	56 890 562
	Useless Loop	808	37 690	589	1 042 869
	Wyndham	58 294	168 165	64 049	139 278
	Yampi Sound		255 543		2 758 745
	Offshore terminals WA		4 650 317		7 224 194
	Other ports WA	348 496	105 523	25 415	1 671 043
Tasmania	Burnie	82 296	366 783	130 843	I 240 637
	Devonport	18 367	5 083	15 263	6 456
	Hobart	61 614	457 305	149 072	461 535
	Launceston	557 004	1 250 930	352 930	2 615 462
	Port Latta		156 991		1 317 439
	Spring Bay		72 349		760 902
	Other ports TAS	2718		I 047	
Northern Territory	Darwin	4 493 356	4 899 709	6 05 1 2 1 1	5 936 597
	Offshore terminals NT	119 830	409 880	6511	589 137
	Confidential ports NT	511 595	I 436 484	1 453 819	4 188 744
	Other ports NT	14 425	535 837	18 520	I 346 317
Other	Jervis Bay (ACT)	188		27	
	Confidential ports Australia	0	797 350	0	2 091 116
Total		166 008 032	202 335 515	81 629 028	753 176 884

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

Some crude oil or gas exports from offshore terminals are reported as being exported from the nearest mainland port, although the actual cargo may not pass through that port.

Source: ABS 2010.

Australia's maritime trading regions

As in 2007–08, the region of *South East Asia* was Australia's largest supplier of imports by value in 2008–09, followed by *East Asia* and *Europe* (Table 2.3). *Japan & North Asia* and *North & Central America* comprised the majority of the remainder of imports by value. *South East Asia* continued to be Australia's largest source of imports by weight. Total imports in 2008–09 rose 6.6 per cent in value yet fell 3.6 per cent in weight compared with 2007–08.

Compared with 2007–08, the value of exports to *East Asia* and *Japan & North Asia* increased 40.8 per cent and 47.6 per cent respectively in 2008–09. This was despite little change in the weight of cargo exported to these regions. This sharp rise can be attributed to substantial increases in the value of thermal coal over this period, which explains the apparent discrepancy between value and tonnage. *Japan & North Asia* remained Australia's largest export market in terms of value (increasing from \$48 billion in 2007–08 to \$71 billion in 2008–09), while *East Asia* was Australia's largest export market by weight (increasing from 250 million tonnes to 330 million tonnes in 2008–09). Exports to *Japan & North Asia* fell 7.7 per cent in weight from 2007–08.

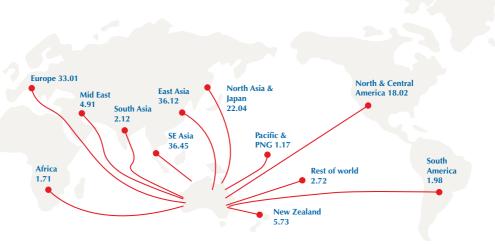
Figure 2.1 shows the value of international imports by region of origin, and Figure 2.2 shows the value of exports by final destination.

T2.3 Australia's international sea freight by region of origin or final destination, 2008–09

Trading region	Valu	ie	Weig	ght	Rank	(
-	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	By value	By weight
	(\$ thous	sands)	(tonn	es)		
Africa	I 7I3 660	3 718 421	927 237	6 184 863	9	
North & Central America	18 022 806	10 734 138	5 439 270	8 745 699	5	7
South America	1 983 088	2 199 512	1511955	5 675 064	10	10
East Asia	36 124 663	48 363 164	9 934 818	330 414 775	2	
Japan & North Asia	22 043 529	70 761 686	10 053 317	293 231 350	1	2
South Asia	2 2 486	10 858 798	702 682	30 218 515	6	5
South East Asia	36 450 700	23 238 630	29 806 989	28 078 596	3	3
Europe	33 012 777	14 682 285	4 983 000	30 221 846	4	4
Middle East	4912519	7 796 173	6 9 1 6 0 4 8	11 982 942	7	6
New Zealand	5 734 892	6 203 992	3 838 580	4 16 9 4	8	8
Pacific Islands & PNG	1 169 310	2 519 764	2 618 606	I 696 523	12	12
Rest of world	2718602	1 258 952	4 896 523	2 609 792	11	9
Total	166 008 033	202 335 514	81 629 026	753 176 880		

Source: ABS 2010.

F2.1 Australia's international imports by region of origin, 2008–09 (\$ billions)



F2.2 Australia's international exports by region of final destination, 2008–09 (\$ billions)



T2.4 Australia's top 20 maritime trading partners, 2008–09

Rank	Country of origin	Impo	rts	Country of final destination	Expo	orts
		Value	Weight		Value	Weight
		(\$ thousands)	(tonnes)		(\$ thousands)	(tonnes)
	China a	32 644 159	7 548 191	Japan	52 177 839	206 890 022
2	Japan	16 739 434	6 758 203	China a	40 419 575	290 901 607
3	United States of America	15 222 794	3 386 454	Korea, Republic of	18 583 847	86 341 328
4	Singapore	11 963 663	10 151 359	India	9 575 540	28 501 415
5	Germany	8 865 953	836 866	Singapore	8 663 945	5 395 948
6	Thailand	7 596 269	2 272 055	United States of America	8 417 614	4 617 728
7	Malaysia	6 664 230	5 060 398	Taiwan	7 934 173	39 512 353
8	New Zealand	5 734 892	3 838 580	New Zealand	6 203 992	4 116 914
9	Korea, Republic of	5 299 934	3 293 673	Indonesia	4 476 478	7 023 403
10	Indonesia	4 395 692	5 234 845	Malaysia	4 187 234	6 040 783
	Viet Nam	4 238 580	4 878 801	United Kingdom	3 353 966	5 298 152
12	United Kingdom	3 727 724	401 912	Thailand	3 328 896	6 232 853
13	Italy	3 689 046	601 362	Netherlands	2 750 352	6 469 123
14	Taiwan	3 480 245	2 386 591	Saudi Arabia	2 203 615	2 07 68
15	France	2 511 782	273 207	United Arab Emirates	1 963 525	2 582 246
16	Netherlands	2 333 482	385 546	South Africa	1815414	3 044 030
17	International Waters	2 216 290	4 756 146	Italy	I 493 759	3 935 975
18	United Arab Emirates	I 906 956	2 656 819	Papua New Guinea	1 491 542	938 136
19	Canada	I 867 465	I 792 250	Brazil	I 424 592	4 496 386
20	Norway	I 820 052	151 077	France	1 400 234	5 031 562
	Rest of world	23 089 392	14 964 690	Rest of world	20 469 383	33 735 235
	Total	166 008 033	81 629 026	Total	202 335 514	753 176 880

Source: ABS 2010.

a Including Hong Kong and Macau but excluding Taiwan.

Trading partners by country

The trend of strong growth in maritime trade with Japan and China has continued. In 2008–09, Japan was Australia's largest trading partner for sea freight exports by value, followed by China and the Republic of Korea. China was Australia's largest trading partner for sea freight imports, experiencing a 28.9 per cent growth from 2007–08, followed by Japan and the United States of America (Table 2.4). New Zealand fell three places to become Australia's eighth largest market for exports in 2008–09, decreasing 17.7 per cent by value and 22.6 per cent by weight from 2007–08. The value of exports to India rose 86.6 per cent. As a result of this dramatic increase India jumped three places to become Australia's fourth largest trading partner for sea freight exports in 2008–09.

Overseas ports of loading or unloading

Not all international sea freight travels directly from the country of origin to Australia or from Australia to its final destination. This section summarises information on the overseas ports of loading and unloading. These ports represent either the last port the cargo was loaded onto a ship prior to arriving in Australia, or the first port the cargo was unloaded from a ship after departing Australia.

The 2008–09 data on ports of loading or unloading indicated the following changes compared with previous years:

Loaded cargo

- In 2008–09, the total weight of cargo loaded overseas bound for Australia decreased 3.6 per cent, with the weight of cargo loaded in the *Pacific Islands & Papua New Guinea* dropping by 20.5 per cent. Despite an overall decrease in the weight of total cargo loaded, a number of regions recorded increases, with the weight of cargo loaded in *Japan & North Asia* increasing 20.9 per cent in 2008–09.
- The majority of regions recorded increases in the value of loaded goods bound for Australia with the total increase in value recorded at 6.6 per cent in 2008–09. Increases were observed for *South Asia*, which rose 36.7 per cent on 2007–08 figures, while the value of cargo loaded in *Pacific Islands & Papua New Guinea* bound for Australia decreased 28.3 per cent in 2008–09.
- South East Asia was the region with the largest value of loaded cargo bound for Australia, followed by East Asia, Europe, and Japan & North Asia (Table 2.5 and Figures 2.3 and 2.4). This is consistent with 2007–08.

Unloaded cargo

- In 2008–09, the majority of regions recorded an increase in the value of Australian cargo unloaded in each respective region. In contrast, both New Zealand and the Pacific Islands & Papua New Guinea recorded decreases of 17.9 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively on 2007–08 figures.
- Considerable growth was recorded in the value of Australian cargo unloaded in *South Asia*, which increased 94.8 per cent from 2007–08. This increase reflects the rise in exports to India in 2008–09, as seen in Table 2.5.
- Substantial increases were also recorded by South America, Japan & North Asia, and East Asia (52.9 per cent, 48.7 per cent and 45.0 per cent respectively).
- Japan & North Asia again dominated as the region with the highest value of Australian cargo unloaded. However in 2008–09, East Asia became the region with the highest volume weight of Australian cargo unloaded, increasing 32.4 per cent from 249 million tonnes in 2007–08 to 330 million tonnes in 2008–09.

T2.5 Australia's international freight by trading region of loading and unloading, 2008–09

Trading region	Value		Weight	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded
	(\$ thousand	s)	(tonnes)	
Africa	l 639 209	2 886 969	778 938	5 859 892
North & Central America	18 018 755	9 37 873	5 414 715	8 576 131
South America	I 833 536	I 926 324	I 450 076	5 638 618
East Asia	34 041 616	46 879 552	9 869 708	329 578 971
Japan & North Asia	21 185 705	70 941 221	10 736 893	293 157 82
South Asia	2 018 100	10 277 937	679 357	29 580 169
South East Asia	44 195 370	31 220 958	30 668 224	30 943 662
Europe	28 716 060	13 240 065	4 118 849	30 042 138
Middle East	4 662 072	5 076 208	6 417 821	11 274 364
New Zealand	6 017 770	6 752 819	3 806 433	4 207 550
Pacific Islands & PNG	I 396 734	2 470 897	2 650 536	I 670 30 I
Rest of world	2 283 104	1 290 690	5 037 475	2 647 262
Total	166 008 033	202 335 514	81 629 026	753 176 880

Note:

Freight reported as being loaded in overseas regions are Australian imports. Similarly, freight reported as being unloaded in overseas regions are Australian exports.

Source: ABS 2010.

Commodity structure of Australia's international sea freight

In 2008–09, the leading commodities by value moving across Australian wharves were *coal*, *coke & briquettes*, *machinery*, and *iron ore & concentrates*. *Iron ore & concentrates* rose two places in 2008–09 from its previous fifth position, while *road vehicles & transport equipment* and *petroleum oil* both fell two places from 2007–08 to be fourth and fifth most traded commodities by value. The increase in the value of *machinery & transport* equipment imported to Australia explains the increase in the total value of imports despite an overall decrease in their weight in 2008–09.

Iron ore & concentrates, coal, coke & briquettes, confidential commodities NEC and petroleum oil were the top four ranked commodities in terms of tonnes transported. The most significant change from 2007–08 saw coal, coke & briquettes recover from its drop to fourth last year to become the second leading commodity by weight in 2008–09.

T2.6 Australia's international freight by commodity, 2008–09²

Commodity	Valu	e	Weig	ght
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	(\$ thouse	ands)	(tonn	es)
0—Food and live animals				
Cereals and cereal preparations	818 361	6 876 984	422 176	17 812 816
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices etc	923 859	172 121	177 627	25 943
Dairy products and birds' eggs	542 915	2 502 252	122 461	707 434
Feeding stuff for animals	582 727	I 369 637	789 265	2 981 668
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs etc	1 200 965	436 040	215 104	27 106
Live animals	918	952 707	166	491 677
Meat and meat preparations	573 231	7 048 549	147 058	1 608 402
Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	1 761 090	728	354 505	199 847
Sugars, sugar preparations and honey	261 217	254 070	138 703	583 929
Vegetables and fruit	I 625 875	I 465 839	910 078	I 365 597
I—Beverages and tobacco				
Ale, beer and stout, cider (alcoholic)	239 508	21 263	235 145	23 607
Non-alcoholic beverages	230 482	37 807	169 010	34 754
Spirits (potable), alcoholic beverages NES	502 761	91 369	110 874	31 810
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	235 633	122 627	22 389	6 858
Wine and vermouth	496 497	2 481 815	106 042	1 160 531
2—Crude materials inedible excluding fuels				
Aluminium ores and concentrates; alumina	19 433	6 095 987	19 244	24 427 553
Copper ores and concentrates	16 439	3 621 088	3 780	I 885 645
Cork and wood	595 466	1 226 611	464 045	11 285 765
Cotton	338	500 100	369	261 907
Crude animal and vegetable materials NES	195 532	171 742	74 995	33 755
Crude minerals	252 491	339 730	I 663 478	3 777 098
Crude rubber (including synthetic)	178 026	11 528	59 49 I	56 232
Fertilisers, crude	202 953	6 859	549 536	6 646
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	I 755	619 895	707	360 072
Iron ore and concentrates	271 771	34 238 977	3 553 626	347 120 710
Lead and zinc ores and concentrates	113 213	I 579 735	160 641	2 656 270
Mineral sands	4 795	159 726	21 058	156 164
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	58 582	647 206	44 739	1 027 614
Other metaliferous ores and metal scrap	129 261	5 044 584	147 580	7 698 388
Other textile fibres	120 568	60 174	66 939	62 701
Pulp and waste paper	268 782	252 555	355 111	1 285 014
Uranium and thorium ores and concentrates	0	990 368	0	10 727
Wool, sheep and lambs	23 981	2 004 596	6 005	358 566

(continued)

² The statistics in Table 2.6 in this edition of Australian Sea Freight were published as Table 2.8 in previous editions. Data supporting previously published Table 2.6 (Australia's international liner trade by region of loading and unloading) and Table 2.7 (Australia's international non-liner trade by region of loading and unloading) are not available for 2008–09. See explanatory notes for details.

T2.6 International freight by commodity, 2008–09 (continued)

Commodity	Valu	ıe	Weig	ght
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	(\$ thous	ands)	(tonn	es)
3—Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials				
Coal, coke and briquettes	28 238	54 958 292	100 493	262 392 900
Gases, natural and manufactured NES	2 166 127	420	4 75 809	43
Liquefied natural gas	0	10 078 723	0	0
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	382 275	1 043 701	515 786	I 357 859
Refined petroleum products	12 202 517	1 410 057	14 090 400	1 999 382
Unrefined petroleum	15 184 045	8 270 941	20 955 010	12 896 829
4—Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes				
Oils & fats	617 094	561 340	336 511	513 002
5—Chemicals and related products NES				
Chemicals NES	7 323 064	3 482 838	6 804 185	I 597 697
Fertilisers, manufactured	I 747 329	719 952	2 507 754	929 768
Organic chemicals	2 070 035	101 691	853 140	38 619
Plastics	2 635 915	507 971	984 085	327 071
6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material				
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	757 015	5 247 090	168 218	I 865 644
Copper and copper alloys	707 282	2 805 625	87 350	434 203
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	685 047	160 538	389 645	321 925
Iron and steel	5 418 471	1 328 120	2 994 827	I 449 765
Lead and lead alloys	26 401	993 959	10 446	409 421
Leather, leather manufactures NES	131 235	237 609	7 379	50 852
Manufactures of metal NES	5 070 319	878 751	1 091 965	244 155
Nickel and nickel alloys	65 604	598 760	3 578	34 435
Non-metallic mineral manufactures NES	1 915 921	263 862	3 950 391	303 011
Other non-ferrous metals NES	279 388	384 569	9 180	21 882
Paper and paperboard	2816666	686 664	1 821 865	798 307
Rubber manufactures NES	2 548 413	221 291	487 711	39 214
Textile yarn and fabrics	2 380 361	299 820	401 028	41 050
Zinc and zinc alloys	19 609	930 432	4 725	454 249
7—Machinery and transport equipment				
Machinery	36 149 574	4 843 421	2 462 334	363 217
Road vehicles and transport equipment	22 723 946	4 243 442	1 708 662	354 437
8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles				
Apparel and clothing accessories	4 437 391	84 756	269 968	8 285
Footwear	1 280 610	30 685	83 078	I 578
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13 262 636	1 819 930	2 089 844	145 319
9—Commodities and transactions NES				
Confidential	8 525 288	13 005 538	575 695	34 249 922
Miscellaneous	794	2 073	17	36
Total	166 008 035	202 335 513	81 629 026	753 176 883

Note: NES = 'Not Elsewhere Specified', see glossary in explanatory notes for further details. Source: ABS 2010.

CHAPTER 3 Coastal freight

In 2008–09, 103.2 million tonnes of coastal cargo passed through Australian ports, decreasing by 16.1 million tonnes from the 2007–08 figures. Of this, 51.6 million tonnes was loaded cargo and 51.6 million tonnes due to the unloading of vessels in 2008–09 (Table 3.1).

Based on cargo loaded, the Australian coastal freight task was 107.4 billion tonne-kilometres in 2008–09, down from 124.1 billion tonne-kilometres in 2007–08. The majority of commodities recorded decreases, particularly mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials and crude materials, inedible, except fuels. These commodity groups decreased 9 billion tonne-kilometres and 3.9 billion tonne-kilometres respectively in 2008–09 (Table 3.2).

Commodity structure of Australia's coastal freight

Beverages & tobacco was the only commodity group to experience a rise in tonnage loaded in 2008–09, increasing slightly from 2007–08. The remaining commodity groups experienced decreases in tonnage loaded. The most significant decrease was recorded by *mineral fuels*, *lubricants* & *related materials* which fell by 4.3 million tonnes in 2008–09. The overall decrease in tonnage loaded was 13.3 per cent, while total freight task measured in tonne-kilometres decreased 13.7 per cent (Table 3.2).

T3.1 Coastal freight loaded by commodity group, 10 years to 2008–09

Commodity group					Financi	al year				
	1999–	2000-	2001-	2002-	2003-	2004–	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008–
	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	80	09
					(million	tonnes)				
0—Food & live animals	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
I—Beverages & tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
2—Crude materials inedible except fuels	24.8	23.7	25.5	24.7	25.1	27.7	28.6	27.1	29.2	27.8
3—Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	16.2	18.0	15.9	15.9	16.2	13.8	14.9	16.4	16.7	12.4
4—Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5—Chemical & related products NES	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5
6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.0
7—Machinery & transport equipment	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
9—Commodities & transactions NES	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.2
Total	51.3	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.7	55.2	56.4	59.5	51.6

Note: NES = 'Not Elsewhere Specified', see glossary in explanatory notes for further details.

Freight task as shown in Table 3.2 is driven by both the level of demand for a commodity and the locations at which that demand exists (i.e. the distance the commodity must be shipped), among other factors. In comparison, tonnage figures in Table 3.1 are not affected directly by the location of demand. This can cause freight task figures for a commodity to vary more than tonnage figures from year-to-year, since patterns of demand can change even if overall demand for a commodity remains relatively fixed.

T3.2 Coastal freight task by commodity group, 10 years to 2008–09

Commodity group					Financi	al year				
	1999-	2000– 01	2001– 02	2002– 03	2003– 04	2004– 05	2005– 06		2007– 08	2008– 09
				(billio	on tonne	-kilome	tres)			
0—Food & live animals	2.6	2.4	2.7	4.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.6	2.9
I—Beverages & tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
2—Crude materials inedible except fuels	66.1	61.8	62.1	63.4	64.8	69.7	72.6	71.9	73.4	69.5
3—Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	30.2	30.0	33.6	34.5	37.4	30.5	35.5	36.1	33.7	24.7
4—Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5—Chemical & related products NES	1.7	2.0	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.8	3.8	2.7
6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.9	6.4	4.9
7—Machinery & transport equipment	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
9—Commodities & transactions NES	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.4
Total	108.9	104.5	110.4	114.8	117.0	114.0	122.0	126.2	124.5	107.4

Note: NES = 'Not Elsewhere Specified', see glossary in explanatory notes for further details.

Table 3.3 shows how the 2008–09 totals in Table 3.1 break down by state/territory of origin and destination.

T3.3 Coastal freight by Australian state and territory of loading or unloading and commodity groups, 2008–09

State/territory of origin			State/terri	itory of de	estination			Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	
				(thousand	tonnes)			
0—Food and live animals								
NSW			0	2				2
VIC	6		36	14	66	526	0	648
QLD	245	177	238		23	5	0	688
SA		20	14		0	15		50
WA	64	82	4	18	108	0	I	276
TAS		675	0		25	3		703
NT					5		0	
Subtotal	315	954	292	34	228	550	I	2 372
I—Beverages and tobacco								
NSW				2				2
VIC	0		13	11	46	67		137
QLD					13	0	24	38
SA								
WA	0	0						I
TAS		100			7			106
NT							1	I
Subtotal	-	100	13	12	66	67	25	284
2—Crude materials inedible except fuels								
NSW	-	24	0	1		55		82
VIC	19		12	10	20	159	0	221
QLD	I 363	195	13 239	149	31	624	0	15 601
SA	1410	613	338	1 605	28	90		4 084
WA	3 143	I 382	318	44	523	138	12	5 560
TAS	1 056	272	73	119	3	158		1 681
NT					10	516	0	526
Subtotal	6 992	2 487	13 979	1 928	615	I 74I	13	27 754
3—Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materia								
NSW	56	96	45	791	16	65		1 069
VIC	I 383	535	476	181	49	434		3 058
QLD	222	95	I 653	122	96	2		2 188
SA	1 048	, ,	26		9	35		1 117
WA	622	239	888	848	2 137	145	31	4 909
TAS	5	1	000	0.0	2 .57	4	3.	9
NT	J				65		0	65
Subtotal	3 336	964	3 088	1 942	2 372	683	32	12 416
4—Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	5 550	701	3 000	1 / 12	2 372	003	32	12 110
NSW		0						C
VIC	0	O	0	I	I	10		12
QLD	U	ı	5	I	ı	10		12
SA		I	3					C
WA WA	0		2	0				_
	0	2	2	U				2
TAS		2						2
NT	0	2	_			10		22
Subtotal	0	3	7	I	I	10		22 ontinued)

(continued)

T3.3 Coastal freight by Australian state and territory of loading or unloading and commodity groups, 2008–09 (continued)

State/territory of origin		9	State/terr	itory of d	estination	า		Total
	NSW	VIC	Qld	SA	WA	TAS	NT	
				(thousand	d tonnes)			
5—Chemicals and related materials NES								
NSW	8	5	68	2	2	5		91
VIC	56		25	32	54	178		295
QLD	64	162	49	105	28	0	0	408
SA	44		5	0	6			55
WA	101	0	43	62	110		1	226
TAS	30	312	5	21	0	9	8	384
NT			0		11		1	13
Subtotal	163	479	195	223	211	191	10	I 472
6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by mate	rial							
NSW	3	742	16	13	6		9	789
VIC	17	6	86	70	154	265		598
QLD	78	33	1 023		20	1	1	1 155
SA	0	495	146		4			644
WA	Ī	1	1		13	0	3	19
TAS	380	1 270		30	91	0		I 770
NT	0		0		6		2	8
Subtotal	479	2 546	1 271	113	294	266	14	4 983
7—Machinery and transport materials	.,,	20.0	, .		-/.	200		. , 03
NSW	0	6	2	2	3	0		12
VIC	3	2	9	28	35	83	0	160
QLD	0	0		20	7	2	0	9
SA	O	O			, 	_	O	1
WA	ı	1	2	0	6	0	1	
TAS	0	153	0	U	0	I	1	154
NT	0	133	0		21	1	0	21
Subtotal	4	163	13	30	72	86	2	369
	7	103	13	30	12	00		307
8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles NSW		4	0	2				7
	2			2	20	(22	0	7
VIC	3	0	21	30	38	622	0	715
QLD	0	0		0	16	I	0	17
SA	^				_			4
WA	0	I	I	0	2		0	4
TAS							_	
NT	_				0		0	0
Subtotal	3	5	23	33	57	623	- 1	744
9—Commodities and transactions NES								
NSW	4		2	I	0			7
VIC	2	0	16	54	16	148		235
QLD	I	0	51	6	16	0	0	74
SA	0		0	1	262			263
WA	1	5	1	2	82	1	3	95
TAS	3	456	0		2	8		469
NT	0				21		1	23
Subtotal	11	462	71	63	399	156	5	1 167
Total	11 304	8 162	18 951	4 377	4314	4 374	101	51 583

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

NES = 'Not elsewhere specified', see glossary in explanatory notes for further details.

Cargo flows

Table 3.4 details coastal freight flows between the states and territories by weight. In 2008–09, decreases were recorded in the tonnage of coastal freight from each state. Queensland and Western Australia continued to be ranked first and second in terms of state of origin in 2008– 09. This was despite decreases of 3.1 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively in the tonnage of coastal freight originating in these states.

The Northern Territory experienced the only increase in terms of coastal freight tonnage, rising to 662 300 tonnes in 2008-09 from just 17 500 tonnes in 2007-08. This growth was seen in the increase in coastal freight from the Northern Territory bound for ports in Western Australia and Tasmania. It is significant to note that 515 800 tonnes of coastal freight from the Northern Territory was unloaded in Tasmania, despite the fact that no freight from the Northern Territory was shipped to Tasmania during the previous year.

Queensland and New South Wales continued to be ranked first and second respectively as states of destination. This is a similar ranking to the previous five years.

T3.4 Total coastal freight flows, 2008–09

State/territory of origin			State/terri	tory of des	tination			Total	Per cent
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT		
				(thousand	tonnes)				
NSW	72.9	879.6	133.2	816.6	26.4	124.6	8.9	2 062.2	4.0
VIC	1 438.9	543.4	693.9	429.9	479.6	2 492.9	0.7	6 079.3	12.0
QLD	1 972.4	661.9	16 257.3	381.6	250.1	635.I	25.9	20 184.4	39.0
SA	2 502.1	1 128.2	527.9	1 606.0	309.9	139.8		6 213.9	12.0
WA	3 843.1	1 709.8	1 259.1	973.5	2 980.8	283.5	52.4	11 102.2	22.0
TAS	I 473.6	3 239.1	78.2	169.3	127.7	182.1	8.0	5 278.2	10.0
NT	0.6		1.0		139.4	515.8	5.4	662.3	1.0
Total	11 303.7	8 162.0	18 950.6	4 376.8	4 3 1 4.0	4 373.9	101.4	51 582.5	100
Per cent	21.9	15.8	36.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	0.2	100	

Note:

Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

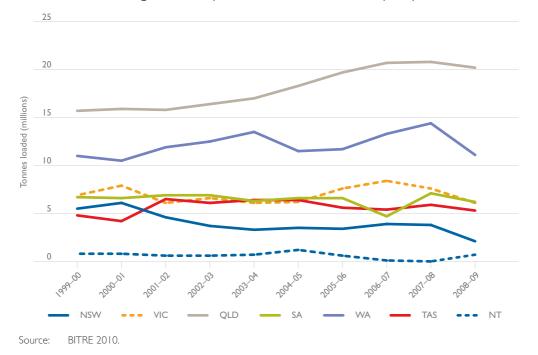
Source:

BITRE 2010.

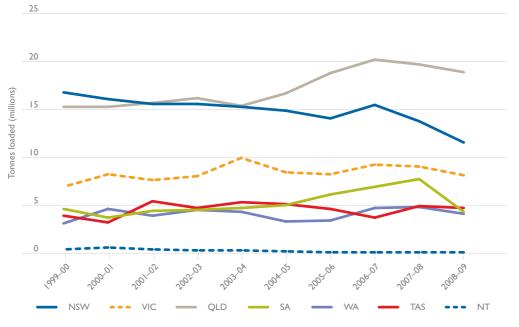
Shipping freight activity over the last 10 years by state and territory is shown in Figures 3.1 and 3.2. Changes since 2007–08 include:

- · decreases in loaded tonnages in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania
- increases in loaded tonnages in the Northern Territory as noted above
- decreases in unloaded tonnages in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania
- little change in unloaded tonnages in the Northern Territory.

F3.1 Coastal freight loaded by Australian state and territory, 10 years to 2008–09



F3.2 Coastal freight unloaded by Australian state and territory, 10 years to 2008–09



Coastal freight flows between Australian ports, 2008–09

Sydney Rest of Melbourne NSW NSW NSW VIC Brisbane QLD QLD QLD SA NSW	Port of origin							Port of destination	stination							Total
(thousand tonnes) N 16.1 56.8 15.8 774.2 3.2 114.0 0.4 786.0 22.4 29.8 2.3 15.3 207.0 0.0 275.9 427.2 208.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 208.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 208.3 52.0 243.9 863.9 13.618.7 55.9 289.8 101.9 21.493.1 964.8 633.5 150.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 225.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 226.0 1244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 29.8 33.7 225.2 5.0 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 29.8 33.7 225.2 5.0 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 29.8 33.7 225.2 5.0 0.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 1		Sydney	Rest of M NSW	elbourne	Rest of VIC	Brisbane	Rest of QLD	Adelaide	Rest of F SA	remantle	Rest of WA	Hobart	Rest of TAS	Darwin	Rest of NT	
N 16.1 30.1 0.1 N 16.1 56.8 15.8 774.2 3.2 1140 0.4 786.0 22.4 29.8 2.3 15.3 207.0 0.0 275.9 427.2 1 391.5 15.4 278.8 249.3 480.2 6.7 153.9 427.2 2 0.8.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 2 0.1 44.2 494.7 150.0 0.9 16.7 5.3 1 493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 77.3 100.4 3 165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 36.1 199.6 1 244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 1								(tho	usand tonnes	(2)						
N 16.1 56.8 15.8 774.2 3.2 114.0 0.4 786.0 22.4 29.8 2.3 15.3 207.0 0.0 275.9 427.2 1391.5 15.4 278.8 249.3 480.2 6.7 153.9 52.3 208.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 20.25.6 1486.5 262.9 243.9 863.9 13.618.7 55.9 289.8 101.9 0.1 44.2 494.7 150.0 0.9 16.7 5.1 1493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 77.3 100.4 3165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 3 199.6 1244.3 2960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.	Sydney		0.0	62.4	27.2		0.91	30.1	1.0		2.0		0.0			137.8
29.8 2.3 15.3 207.0 0.0 275.9 427.2 1391.5 15.4 278.8 249.3 480.2 67 153.9 52.3 208.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 208.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 0.1 44.2 249.7 150.0 0.9 16.9 16.7 16.7 1 493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1487.4 117.8 36.1 16.7 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 16.7 16.7 100.4 31.65.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 3 199.6 1244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 1330.3 2 459.4 18	Rest of NSW	1.91	56.8	15.8	774.2	3.2	0.411	4:0	786.0	22.4	2.0	34.6	0.06	8.9		1 924.4
1391.5 15.4 278.8 249.3 480.2 6.7 153.9 52.3 208.3 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 26.8 9.1 122.6 0.1 44.2 262.9 243.9 863.9 13 61.87 55.9 289.8 101.9 0.1 44.2 494.7 150.0 0.9 167.7 167.7 1493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 167.7 100.4 3165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 36.1 199.6 1244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 712.8 158.23.8 3 046.5 1330.3 2 459.4 18	Melbourne	29.8	2.3		15.3	207.0	0.0	275.9		427.2		2.8	2 029.9	0.7		2 991.0
2083 52.0 31.8 123.3 1774.7 268 9.1 122.6 0.1 44.2 262.9 243.9 863.9 13618.7 55.9 289.8 101.9 0.1 44.2 494.7 150.0 0.9 16.7 16.7 1 493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 16.7 16.7 100.4 3 165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 36.1 199.6 1244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 712.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 1 304.5 1 330.3 2 459.4 1 8	Rest of VIC	1 391.5	15.4	278.8	249.3	480.2	6.7	153.9		52.3		410.1	50.0			3 088.3
0.1 44.2 262.9 243.9 863.9 13618.7 55.9 289.8 101.9 0.1 44.2 494.7 150.0 0.9 167.7 2 1 493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 16 100.4 3 165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 3 199.6 1 244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4 1 8	Brisbane	208.3	52.0	31.8	123.3		1 774.7	26.8	1.6	122.6	5.0	0.0	9.2	25.8	0.0	2 388.7
0.1 44.2 494.7 1500 0.9 16.7 1 493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1 487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 36.1 100.4 3 165.8 176.6 625.1 1 039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 199.6 1 244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 3 245.4 1330.3 2 459.4	Rest of QLD	225.6	1 486.5	262.9	243.9	863.9	13618.7	55.9	289.8	6.101	20.7	326.6	299.3			17 795.6
1 493.1 964.8 633.5 333.2 44.6 1 487.4 117.8 36.1 527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 36.1 100.4 3 165.8 176.6 625.1 1 039.3 149.3 61.8 1 551.4 199.6 1 244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.0 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4	Adelaide	0.0	44.2	494.7		150.0		6.0		16.7	253.3					92636
527.0 50.0 106.6 801.5 43.8 26.7 911.6 100.4 3165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 29.8 33.7 225.2 5.0 199.6 1244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 1330.3 2459.4 4 191.4 7112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1330.3 2459.4	Rest of SA	1 493.1	964.8	633.5		333.2	44.6	1 487.4	117.8	36.1	3.9		139.8			5 254.1
100.4 3165.8 176.6 625.1 1039.3 149.3 61.8 1551.4 29.8 33.7 225.2 5.0 21.0 77.3 199.6 1244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.0 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4	Fremantle	527.0	20.0	9.901	801.5	43.8	26.7	9.11.6			1 052.9	4.0	176.0	41.0		3 741.1
29.8 33.7 225.2 5.0 21.0 77.3 199.6 1 244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 130.3 2 459.4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1330.3 2 459.4	Rest of WMA	100.4	3 165.8	176.6	625.1	1 039.3	149.3	8.19		1 551.4	376.5	0.61	84.5			7 361.1
199.6 1 244.3 2 960.9 19.5 0.6 72.6 20.7 50.3 127.7 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 1.0 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4	Hobart		29.8	33.7	225.2	5.0		21.0	77.3					8.0		399.9
. 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4	Rest of TAS	9.661	1 244.3	2 960.9	19.5	9.0	72.6	20.7	50.3	127.7			182.1			4 878.3
- 4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4	Darwin		9.0			0.5	0.5			0.1	138.4			5.4	0.0	146.4
4 191.4 7 112.3 5 057.5 3 104.5 3 126.8 15 823.8 3 046.5 1 330.3 2 459.4	Rest of NT												515.8			515.8
		4.191.4	7 112.3	5 057.5		3 126.8	15 823.8	3 046.5	1 330.3	2 459.4	1 854.6	797.1	3 576.8	101.3	0.0	51 582.5

Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero. BITRE 2010. Note: Source:

• 21 •

Table 3.5 shows the cargo flows between the various state capitals and regional ports in each state. In comparing the tonnages moved in 2008–09 with 2007–08:

- The amount of freight shipped from Sydney decreased 88.8 per cent, with a further decline of 25.4 per cent in freight shipped from other ports in New South Wales.
- Freight shipped from Melbourne remained relatively stable, while the amount of freight originating from other Victorian ports decreased 32.8 per cent.
- Freight originating in Darwin experienced a seven-fold increase, and freight originating from other ports in the Northern Territory rose from zero to 515 800 tonnes from the previous year. Table 3.8 shows that this was due to the movement of dry bulk from the Northern Territory to Tasmania in 2008–09 which had not occurred in previous years.
- Freight shipped from Fremantle decreased 24.3 per cent after more than doubling from 2006–07 to 2007–08. Other Western Australian ports experienced a decline of 21.9 per cent in outbound freight from 9.4 million tonnes in 2007–08 to 7.3 million tonnes in 2008–09.

Cargo type

Bulk cargo continues to represent the majority of coastal cargo at 86.5 per cent by weight in 2008–09 (see Tables 3.6 and 3.7). Liquid bulk loaded decreased 24.8 per cent from 15.6 million tonnes in 2007–08 to 11.7 million tonnes in 2008–09. The quantity of dry bulk loaded in 2008–09 increased 6.5 per cent, while containerised cargo fell 4.4 per cent from 2007–08 in tonnage terms. The quantity of other non-bulk freight remained constant in comparison with the 2007–08 figures.

Data in Table 3.8 illustrates the flow of cargo between the states by cargo type. Some of the major differences from the 2007–08 figures are:

- Decreases were recorded by every state in terms of dry bulk cargo loaded, with Victorian intrastate dry bulk cargo decreasing 34.7 per cent.
- Total liquid bulk loaded in New South Wales decreased 66.4 per cent, with these decreases observed in the volume of liquid bulk unloaded in Tasmania and Queensland. Liquid bulk loaded in Victoria fell 32.6 per cent to 3 million tonnes, reflected by the decrease in liquid bulk of Victorian origin unloaded in New South Wales and Queensland.
- Total liquid bulk loaded in South Australia increased 68.2 per cent.
- Tonnes of container cargo loaded in New South Wales experienced a sharp decrease in 2008–09 from last year's figures. Correspondingly, no container cargo from New South Wales was unloaded in Western Australia, and a large decrease was observed in container cargo from New South Wales unloaded in Queensland in 2008–09.
- Tonnes of container cargo originating in the Northern Territory grew dramatically, increasing from 1 400 tonnes in 2007–08 to 34 800 tonnes in 2008–09.
- Other non-bulk cargo from South Australia and Queensland recorded heavy decreases in terms of tonnage loaded, decreasing 97.7 per cent and 60.9 per cent respectively.
- Other non-bulk cargo loaded in the Northern Territory increased almost three-fold, with an additional 28 700 tonnes unloaded in Western Australia in comparison to 2007–08.

T3.6 Coastal freight loaded by port and cargo type, 2008–09

Port of loading		Total	Per cent			
	Dry bulk	Liquid bulk	Container	Other cargo		
Sydney	0.5	84.8	22.3	30.3	137.8	0.3
Rest of NSW	989.4	124.0	2.2	8.808	1 924.4	3.7
Melbourne		63.0	2 246.0	681.9	2 991.0	5.8
Rest of VIC	71.7	2 979.5		37.1	3 088.3	6.0
Brisbane	257.8	1 972.5	152.7	5.7	2 388.7	4.6
Rest of QLD	17 611.7	84.8	48.2	50.9	17 795.6	34.5
Adelaide	942.1		16.3	1.4	959.8	1.9
Rest of SA	4 176.7	1 073.2		4.2	5 254.1	10.2
Fremantle	924.8	2 706.0	65.1	45.3	3 741.1	7.3
Rest of WA	4 751.2	2 306.2	50.2	253.5	7 361.1	14.3
Hobart	154.8	245.1			399.9	0.8
Rest of TAS	2 488.8		I 773.8	615.7	4 878.3	9.5
Darwin		65.0	34.8	46.7	146.4	0.3
Rest of NT	515.8				515.8	1.0
Total	32 885.4	11 704.1	4 411.6	2 581.4	51 582.5	100
Per cent	63.8	22.7	8.6	5.0	100	

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was

recorded but rounded to zero.

Source: BITRE 2010.

T3.7 Coastal freight unloaded by port and cargo type, 2008–09

Port of unloading		Total	Per cent			
	Dry bulk	Liquid bulk	Container	Other cargo		
		(the	ousand tonnes)			
Sydney	I 236.7	3 135.9	40.4	34.7	4 447.6	8.6
Rest of NSW	6 775.0	198.8	0.6	34.6	7 009.0	13.6
Melbourne	2 341.8	403.9	1 680.6	652.1	5 078.4	9.8
Rest of VIC	1 338.5	891.1		767.3	2 996.9	5.8
Brisbane	1 598.5	1 681.9	342.2	32.9	3 655.5	7.1
Rest of QLD	13 710.0	I 333.3	33.8	51.7	15 128.8	29.3
Adelaide	I 576.0	1 066.7	238.3	5.7	2 886.7	5.6
Rest of SA	1 381.4	24.0			1 405.4	2.7
Fremantle	459.9	1 145.8	856.3	24.4	2 486.4	4.8
Rest of WA	314.3	1 165.7	37.9	113.9	1 631.8	3.2
Hobart	516.3	425.0			941.3	1.8
Rest of TAS	1 141.9	374.7	1 559.8	693.8	3 770.2	7.3
Darwin		41.4	60.0	33.3	134.8	0.3
Total	32 390.2	11 888.2	4 849.9	2 444.5	51 572.8	100
Per cent of total	62.8	23.1	9.4	4.7	100	

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

T3.8 Coastal freight by Australian state and territory of loading or unloading and cargo type, 2008–09

State/territory of loading	State/territory of unloading							Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	
				(thousand	tonnes)			
Dry bulk								
NSW			67.8	784.3	15.8	122.1		989.9
VIC	4.1		12.0	10.5	5.6	39.4		71.7
QLD	I 787.0	508.2	14 496.4	348.8	104.9	624.3		17 869.5
SA	1 454.2	1 128.2	502.1	1 605.1	289.4	139.8		5 118.8
WA	3 203.8	1 452.2	180.3	80.4	622.7	136.5		5 676.0
TAS	1 468.5	796.0	72.6	148.3		158.3		2 643.7
NT						515.8		515.8
Subtotal	7 9 1 7.7	3 884.6	15 331.2	2 977.5	1 038.3	I 736.2		32 885.4
Liquid bulk								
NSW	56.4	95.9	45.1	7.3	2.0	2.0		208.8
VIC	1 383.0	534.9	474.9	181.1	48.2	420.4		3 042.5
QLD	184.5	151.3	1 690.3	26.8	2.7	1.7		2 057.3
SA	1 047.8		25.5					I 073.2
WA	621.8	237.9	888.4	884.9	2 203.3	144.5	31.4	5 012.2
TAS		211.0	5.0	21.0			8.0	245.1
NT					64.9		0.1	65.0
Subtotal	3 293.4	1 231.1	3 129.2	1 121.1	2 321.2	568.6	39.5	11 704.1
Container								
NSW	1.1	12.7	3.4	6.8		0.5		24.5
VIC	21.7		196.9	217.5	382.0	1 427.6	0.4	2 246.0
QLD	0.8	1.0	19.7	6.0	138.9	9.2	25.4	200.9
SA	0.1		0.0	0.9	15.3			16.3
WA	5.7	18.5	51.5	1.8	27.4	2.6	7.9	115.3
TAS	0.0	I 630.8	0.6		127.7	14.6		I 773.8
NT	0.1		1.0		29.7		3.8	34.8
Subtotal	29.6	1 662.9	273.2	232,9	721.0	1 454,4	37.6	4 411.6
Other cargo								
NSW	15.4	771.1	16.8	18.1	8.7		8.9	839.0
VIC	30.2	8.5	10.2	20.7	43.7	605.5	0.3	719.0
QLD	0.1	1.5	50.9		3.7		0.5	56.6
SA	0.0		0.3		5.3			5.6
WA	11.8	1.1	138.9	6.4	127.4		13.1	298.8
TAS	5.1	601.3	. 5017	01.	. 2711	9.2	. 3.1	615.7
NT	0.4	501,5			44.8	/,_	1.5	46.7
Subtotal	63.0	1 383.5	217.1	45.2	233.5	614.8	24.3	2 581.4
Total	11 303.7	8 162.0	18 950.6	4 376.8	4 314.0	4 373.9	101.4	51 582.5

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

Tasmanian trade

Freight shipments to and from Tasmania changed in 2008–09 from 2007–08 in the following ways (Table 3.9):

- Freight from mainland Australia unloaded in Tasmania decreased 9.8 per cent from 5.9 to 5.3 million tonnes.
- Freight loaded in Tasmania destined for mainland Australia decreased slightly from 4.9 to 4.7 million tonnes.
- Significant decreases in the weight of unloaded cargo were recorded by mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials, animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes, and commodities & transactions NES, with decreases of 57.9 per cent, 50 per cent and 44.2 per cent respectively.
- The most significant increase in cargo unloaded in Tasmania was recorded by the category beverages & tobacco, which observed an increase of 33.0 per cent on last year's figures.
- The majority of commodity categories experienced decreases in the weight of cargo loaded in Tasmania. *Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes* decreased 35.4 per cent in 2008–09, while *miscellaneous manufactured articles* fell to zero from the 2007–08 figures.

T3.9 Tasmanian coastal freight by commodity group, 2007–08 and 2008–09

Commodity group	Loade	Unloaded					
	2007–08	2008–09	2007–08	2008–09			
	(thousand tonnes)						
0—Food & live animals	366.0	362.9	702.7	702.5			
I—Beverages & tobacco	64.0	65.4	79.9	106.3			
2—Crude materials inedible except fuels	I 698.3	I 633.6	1 955.1	1 681.1			
3—Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	956.4	930.8	21.6	9.1			
4—Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	4.8	3.1	3.2	1.6			
5—Chemical & related products NES	233.6	225.0	405.9	384.2			
6—Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	93.6	151.7	1 696.7	I 769.7			
7—Machinery & transport equipment	188.1	185.5	147.6	154.1			
8—Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.2		0.6				
9—Commodities & transactions NES	1 259.2	1 153.7	841.2	469.5			
Total	4 869.1	4711.5	5 854.4	5 278.2			

Note: Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category, while cells with an entry of 0 mean that data was recorded but rounded to zero.

NES = 'Not Elsewhere Specified', see glossary in explanatory notes for further details.

CHAPTER 4

Coasting trade permits

In 2008–09, permits covering 3084 voyages were issued to unlicensed vessels for the carriage of interstate domestic cargo, and 3073 voyages were actually undertaken using these permits.³ Of these, 1974 voyages were undertaken on single voyage permits (SVPs) and 1099 used continuing voyage permits (CVPs).

Voyages undertaken using SVPs increased 8.8 per cent from 2007–08, while voyages on CVPs decreased by 19.8 per cent on last year's figures. Compared to figures from 2007–08, there was a slight increase in the tonnage carried under coastal voyage permits in 2008–09 (0.7 per cent), while the movement of containerised freight on permits decreased by 7.6 per cent in TEU terms.

T4.1 Use of coasting trade permits, 2008–09

Permit type	Voyages on permits	Freight transport	ed on permits
	Total	Total	Containerised
	(number)	(tonnes)	(TEU)
Continuing Voyage Permit	1 099	879 301	35 275
Single Voyage Permit	I 974	14 134 787	5 821
Total	3 073	15 014 088	41 096

Source: Infrastructure 2010.

T4.2 Coasting trade permits issued, 2008–09

Permit type	Voyages on permits	Freight transported on	permits
	Total	Total	Containerised
	(number)	(tonnes)	(TEU)
Continuing Voyage Permit	1 140	I 609 493	52 107
Single Voyage Permit	I 944	16 126 008	11 258
Total	3 084	17 735 501	63 365

Source: Infrastructure 2010.

The proportion by weight of total coastal freight moved using voyage permits increased from 25.3 per cent in 2007–08 to 29.1 per cent in 2008–09 (Table 4.2). This increase was reflected across all types of cargo.

Compared with 2007–08, there was a 2.9 per cent drop in the tonnage of dry bulk shipped on permits and a 7.6 per cent drop in total coastal dry bulk. This resulted in the share of dry bulk transported on permits increasing slightly, from 28.9 per cent to 30.4 per cent of in 2008–09.

³ Voyage permit information provided in this paper differs from that appearing in the BITRE's Waterline series. See explanatory notes for further information.

The tonnage of liquid bulk shipped on permits increased from 3.9 million tonnes in 2007–08 to 4.3 million tonnes in 2008–09, an increase of 10.3 per cent over the same period which saw the tonnage of total coastal liquid bulk fall 22.5 per cent, from 15.1 million tonnes to 11.7 million tonnes. This caused the proportion of liquid bulk transported using permits to jump from 25.8 per cent to 36.8 per cent.

The tonnage of general cargo carried under coastal permits since 2007–08 remained constant while the total tonnage of general cargo transported fell slightly.

T4.3 Impact of voyage permits on coastal trade, 2008–09

Cargo group	Fre	eight transported		Freight t	ask		
	Total coastal	SVP and CVP	SVP and CVP	Total coastal	SVP and CVP (estimate)		
	(million tonnes)		(million tonnes)		(per cent)	(billion tonn	e-kilometres)
Dry bulk cargo	32.9	10.0	30.4	77.2	23.5		
Petroleum (incl. LPG)	11.0	4.0	36.3	21.7	7.6		
Other bulk liquids	0.7	0.3	43.7	1.0	0.5		
General cargo	6.9	0.7	9.9	7.5	0.7		
Total	51.6	15.0	29.1	107.4	32.4		

Source: Infrastructure 2010, BITRE 2010.

Table 4.4 shows the coastal trade routes for which permit usage is most common, based on the amount of freight carried on permits. As shown, permits are used to transport containerised freight mostly between capital city ports. The routes where the largest volumes of bulk freight are transport on permits are major bulk freight routes.

Missing from the table are intrastate routes commonly traded by unlicensed vessels such as Weipa-Gladstone. Unlicensed vessels trading intrastate are not required to obtain a coasting trade permit from the Federal Government, although such vessels may need to obtain State Government approval such as a Restricted Use Flag (RUF) issued by the Queensland Government

T4.4 Permit usage for selected coastal routes, 2008–09

Route	Freight transported	Route	Freight transported
	Containerised		Total
	(TEU)		(tonnes)
Melbourne-Fremantle	17 260	Port Hedland–Port Kembla	l 639 215
Melbourne-Brisbane	7 074	Gladstone–Newcastle	I 436 574
Sydney–Fremantle	5 930	Hastings-Botany Bay	1 024 823
Bell Bay–Fremantle	I 494	Port Latta–Port Kembla	1 013 867
Sydney-Brisbane	I 342	Port Bonython–Botany Bay	869 522
Brisbane-Darwin	I 321	Groote Eylandt–Bell Bay	560 434
Melbourne-Adelaide	I 083	Gladstone-Brisbane	420 399
Fremantle-Melbourne	943	Thevenard-Sydney	317 068
Brisbane–Fremantle	859	Ardrossan–Port Kembla	269 689
Fremantle-Sydney	568	Thevenard-Melbourne	257 669

Source: Infrastructure 2010.

CHAPTER 5

Australian port activity

In 2008–09, there was a 4.0 per cent increase in the number of voyages into Australia from overseas ports, while the total number of port calls decreased 2.7 per cent from 2007–08. Melbourne, the busiest port in terms of the number of port calls, experienced an 8.4 per cent decrease in total port calls in 2008–09 (from 3531 in 2007–08 to 3233 in 2008–09). Brisbane, the most common first port of call for international voyages, saw a decrease of 6.1 per cent in international voyages compared to 2007–08.

Port calls in Darwin increased 28.1 per cent in 2008–09, reflecting the increases in the tonnage of coastal freight originating in the Northern Territory since 2007–08.

T5.1 Ship activity at Australian ports, 2008–09

Australian port	Unique international- trading vessels	Total unique vessels	International voyages	Total port calls
		(numi	ber)	
New South Wales				
Eden	13	28	17	40
Newcastle	548	763	1010	I 779
Port Kembla	208	492	248	916
Sydney	286	564	783	2 247
Yamba	2	2	5	5
Victoria				
Geelong	101	223	137	505
Hastings	23	69	36	163
Melbourne	239	669	588	3 233
Portland	52	112	65	200
Queensland				
Abbot Point	124	145	148	194
Airlie Beach	0	1	0	I
Brisbane	510	846	1 163	2 418
Bundaberg	3	7	3	12
Cairns	22	85	31	263
Cape Flattery	5	5	28	31
Cooktown		3	1	4
Gladstone	609	853	840	1 613
Hay Point	653	717	886	1 082
Karumba	15	23	16	26
Lucinda	11	16	11	16
Mackay	45	105	58	187
Mourilyan	15	20	19	32
Port Alma	35	64	43	92
Townsville	239	334	379	660
Weipa	103	130	138	394

(continued)

T5.1 Ship activity at Australian ports, 2008–09 (continued)

Australian port	Unique international- trading vessels	Total unique vessels	International voyages	Total port calls		
	(number)					
South Australia						
Adelaide	74	390	87	788		
Ardrossan	I	11	1	31		
Port Bonython	3	25	3	31		
Port Giles	3	14	3	14		
Port Lincoln	20	79	21	103		
Port Pirie	10	48	11	78		
Thevenard	11	31	12	83		
Wallaroo	10	29	10	32		
Whyalla	31	57	32	102		
Western Australia						
Albany	72	102	82	118		
Broome	2	6	2	6		
Bunbury	190	256	235	344		
Dampier	579	683	I 067	1 588		
Esperance	110	174	113	215		
Exmouth	0	1	0	1		
Fremantle	575	886	1 002	1 821		
Geraldton	74	99	78	114		
Onslow		1	1	1		
Port Hedland	506	550	I 073	I 438		
Port Walcott	218	230	325	376		
Shark Bay	1	1	1	1		
Useless Loop	5	6	5	6		
Wyndham	1	2	I	2		
Various offshore	36	69	39	111		
facilities	30	07	37	111		
Tasmania						
Bell Bay	1	1	1	1		
Burnie	24	77	26	477		
Devonport	3	38	3	799		
Hobart	35	100	39	216		
King Island	0	2	0	2		
Launceston	45	116	57	333		
Port Latta	8	28	8	39		
Northern Territory						
Bing Bong	2	5	2	5		
Darwin	170	245	368	1 059		
Gove	87	98	113	130		
Milner Bay	53	62	57	69		
Various offshore facilities	13	20	14	34		
Other Australian ports						
Australian ports not clearly specified	18	24	21	28		
Total	4 05 1	4 199	11 566	26 709		

Source: LMIU 2010.

In 2008–09, the busiest ports in terms of tonnes of cargo handled and their primary export commodities were, in decreasing order: Port Hedland (iron ore); Dampier (iron ore); Newcastle (coal); Hay Point (coal); Gladstone (coal); Port Walcott (iron ore); Brisbane (coal, coke and briquettes); Melbourne (miscellaneous manufactures); Port Kembla (coal); Sydney (miscellaneous manufactures); and Weipa (alumina). Compared to 2007–08, Port Hedland rose one spot to become Australia's busiest port by weight of cargo handled. Weipa rose from the twelfth busiest port in 2007–08 to become the eleventh busiest port in 2008–09, while Fremantle fell three spots to become Australia's twelfth busiest port.

T5.2 Cargo loaded and unloaded by Australian ports, 2008–09

Australian port	Coasta	ıl	Internation	onal	Total
	Loaded	Unloaded	Exports	Imports	
			(tonnes)		
New South Wales					
Coffs Harbour			12	45	57
Eden	10 671	13			10 684
Kurnell			41 300	4 056 748	4 098 048
Newcastle	312 815	1 964 241	92 191 799	1 098 596	95 567 452
Port Botany			4 797	79 433	84 230
Port Kembla	1 596 926	5 044 224	15 315 562	2 097 704	24 054 416
Sydney	137 839	4 447 578	5 261 714	11 267 576	21 114 707
Other ports NSW			7 968	3 683	11 650
Victoria					
Geelong	I 533 724	1 281 706	I 659 235	5 228 677	9 703 342
Melbourne	2 990 995	5 078 415	9 215 707	12 264 231	29 549 348
Port Welshpool	2 769	19 517			22 286
Portland		765 260	1 584 510	365 644	2 715 413
Westernport	l 551 786	930 462	491 059	221 450	3 194 757
Other ports VIC			77 945	826	78 77 I
Queensland					
Abbot Point		103	14 766 771		14 766 874
Brisbane	2 388 737	3 655 505	12 950 833	12 329 316	31 324 392
Bundaberg	137 032	17 254	139 337	704	294 327
Cairns	91 409	13 345	267 364	250 589	622 707
Gladstone	3 206 560	13 892 351	59 399 811	2 594 217	79 092 938
Hay Point	43 995		81 963 895		82 007 890
Innisfail			608 099		608 099
Karumba	421 275		658 187		1 079 462
Lucinda	121 270		581 500		581 500
Mackay	286 745	457 727	1 192 425	445 869	2 382 767
Mourilyan	24 982	137 727	1 172 123	113 007	24 982
Rockhampton	21702			11	11
Thursday Island	10 167	44 744	l 764	623	57 298
Townsville	460 178	697 022	3 748 438	4 073 513	8 979 151
Weipa	13 113 306	6 280	7 337 917	52 959	20 510 462
Other ports QLD	13 113 300	6 200	1 470 447	32 737	1 470 536
South Australia			1 4/0 44/	07	1 4/0 336
Ardrossan	4/7.012				467 812
	467 812				
Klein Point	1 425 748	2.007.701	2 220 225	2 150 7/0	1 425 748
Port Adelaide	959 842	2 886 691	3 228 335	2 150 769	9 225 637
Port Bonython	1 047 224		307 408		1 354 632
Port Giles	F0 12F	45 147	258 595	124 172	258 595
Port Lincoln	50 135	45 146	1 343 297	134 173	1 572 750
Port Pirie	262	379 629	304 441	38 583	722 915
Thevenard	1 612 474		401 642		2 014 116
Wallaroo		19 485	581 535	17 978	618 998
Whyalla	650 448	961 164	5 568 657	245 701	7 425 971
Other ports SA			133 744		133 744
					(continued)

• 32 •

T5.2 Cargo loaded and unloaded by Australian ports, 2008–09 (continued)

Australian port	Coasta	ıl	Internation	onal	Total
_	Loaded	Unloaded	Exports	Imports	
			(tonnes)		
Western Australia					
Albany	49 089	9 795	3 863 906	138 138	4 060 928
Barrow Island	297 086				297 086
Broome	254	160 944	109 228	213 025	483 450
Bunbury	617 705	211 466	9 685 949	I 404 790	11 919 910
Cape Cuvier	129 740		2 209 796		2 339 536
Cape Lambert				6 415	6 415
Christmas Island	78 641	13 139			91 780
Cossack Pioneer	381 661				381 661
Dampier	1 781 138	370 119			2 151 257
Dampier (King Bay)			140 109 840	930 108	141 039 948
Derby			19 541		19 541
Esperance	333 093	148 703	8 853 584	400 310	9 735 690
Fremantle	3 741 137	2 486 390	4 721 006	5 573 160	16 521 692
Geraldton	179 364	565 947	7 080 659	201 034	8 027 004
Griffin Venture	78 756				78 756
Kwinana			7 162 682	4 454 196	11 616 878
Modec Venture	58 162				58 162
Port Hedland	3 161 019	129 210	154 854 419	984 121	159 128 770
Port Walcott			56 890 562	33 600	56 924 162
Thevenard Island	107 356				107 356
Useless Loop			1 042 869	589	1 043 458
Varanus Island	107 420				107 420
Wyndham	616	22 459	139 278	64 049	226 402
Various offshore terminals			7 224 194		7 224 194
Other ports WA			1 671 043	25 415	I 696 458
Tasmania					
Bell Bay	544 933	I 353 024			I 897 957
Burnie	1 627 888	1 175 416	I 376 226	169 654	4 349 183
Devonport	1 884 231	1 336 466	4 5 1 9	44 820	3 270 035
Hobart	352 750	968 084	489 306	197 325	2 007 464
King Island	26 469	36 102			62 571
Launceston			3 351 733	329 885	3 681 618
Port Latta	1 418 154		1 092 187	345	2 510 686
Spring Bay			929 151		929 151
Northern Territory					
, Darwin	146 439	134 779	5 936 597	6 05 2	12 269 027
Groote Eylandt	515 834				515 834
Various offshore terminals			589 137	6511	595 647
Confidential NT ports			4 188 744	1 453 819	5 642 563
Other (including confidential)			2 091 116	27	2 091 143
Total	51 582 504	51 572 864	753 176 880	81 629 026	937 961 274

Blank cells mean no data was recorded for this category. BITRE 2010, ABS 2010 $\,$ Note:

Source:

CHAPTER 6

Australian trading fleet

In 2008–09, the size of the Australian trading fleet declined both in terms of total deadweight tonnage and total gross tonnage compared to 2007–08. Overall, the fleet reduced in size from 94 ships in 2007–08 to 77 in 2008–09 (Table 6.1). The number of vessels in the major trading fleet⁴ fell by 16 from 73 in 2007–08 to 57 vessels, and the number of other trading ships⁵ decreased by 1 from 21 in 2007–08 to 20 vessels in 2008–09.

A number of vessel types recorded falls in percentage terms in numbers or tonnage since 2007–08. Figure 6.1 shows numbers and Figure 6.2 shows total tonnage of each vessel type in the fleet in 2008–09.

T6.1 Summary of the Australian trading fleet, 2008–09

Trade		Vessels	Deadweight tonnage	Gross tonnage
		(number)	(tonnes)	(GT)
Major trading fleet				
Coastal				
	Australian registered	26	592 517	489 327
	Overseas registered	3	72 244	47 847
Total coastal		29	664 761	537 174
Overseas				
	Australian registered	4	307 264	298 900
	Overseas registered	24	927 576	571 789
Total overseas	;	28	1 234 840	870 689
Total major trading fleet		57	1 899 601	I 407 863
Other trading ships				
	Australian registered	17	9 968	15 834
	Overseas registered	3	2 239	2 159
Total other trading ships		20	12 207	17 993
Total Australian registered		47	909 749	804 061
Total overseas registered		30	1 002 059	621 795
Total Australian trading fleet	t	77	1911808	I 425 856

Note:

The Australian trading fleet consists of cargo vessels operated or owned by Australian companies to and from Australia. This includes vessels that carry both cargo and passengers, but excludes vessels that carry passengers only.

This table shows the number of ships operated by Australian companies as at July 2009 which traded in Australian waters in the 2008–09 financial year. This excludes vessels which operated internationally without calling to Australian ports in 2008–09, and also excludes non-Australian owned and operated vessels trading in Australian waters.

Sources: LMIU 2010; Shipping companies (various)—personal communications.

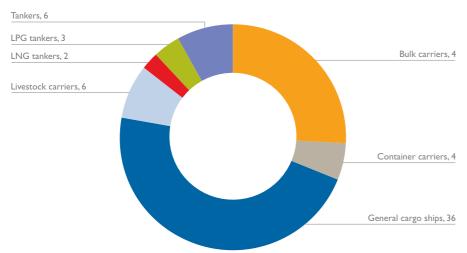
⁴ The major trading fleet is defined as all vessels with deadweight tonnage (DWT) greater than 2000.

⁵ Other trading ships are those with gross tonnage (GT) greater than 150 which are not in the major trading fleet.

The composition of the fleet by ship type is illustrated in Figure 6.1. Compared with 2007–08, in 2008–09 there was:

- a decrease in the number of bulk carriers, from 27 to 20
- an increase in the number of container carriers, from 3 to 4
- a decrease in general cargo vessels, from 39 to 36
- a decrease in the number of livestock carriers, from 7 to 6
- a decrease in LNG tankers, from 6 to 2
- no net change in LPG tankers
- a decrease in the number of other tankers, from 8 to 6
- a decrease in the number of chemical tankers, from 1 to 0.

F6.1 Number of ships in the Australian fleet by ship type, 2008–09

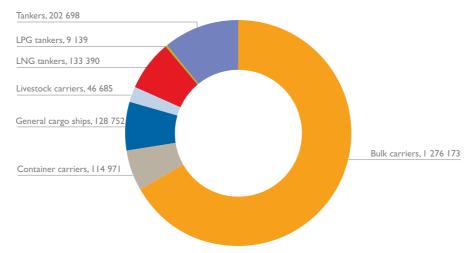


Sources: LMIU 2010; Shipping companies (various)—personal communications.

The composition of the fleet by the deadweight tonnage shares of ship types is illustrated in Figure 6.2. Compared with 2007–08, in 2008–09 there was:

- a 25.8 per cent decrease in total bulk carrier tonnage, from 1 720 883 to 1 276 173
- a six-fold increase in total container carrier tonnage, 16 916 to 114 971
- an 8.4 per cent decrease in total general cargo vessel tonnage, from 140 558 to 128 752
- a 10.9 per cent decrease in total livestock carrier tonnage, from 52 418 to 46 685
- a 66.7 per cent decrease in total LNG tanker tonnage, from 400 700 to 133 390
- no net change in total LPG tanker tonnage
- a 39.2 per cent decrease in total other tanker tonnage, from 333 241 to 202 698
- a decrease in chemical tanker tonnage, from 6706 to 0.

F6.2 Deadweight tonnage of the Australian fleet by ship type, 2008–09



Sources: LMIU 2010; Shipping companies (various)—personal communications.

Tables 6.2 and 6.3 show the main commodities carried and trade in which the major trading vessels were engaged during 2008–09.

T6.2 Ships in the major overseas trading fleet, 2008–09

Name of vessel	Flag	Trade	Products	Known ports called at in Australia	Known overseas countries visited
Bulk carriers					
Goonyella Trader	LBR		Coal	Hay Point, Newcastle	Arab Republic of Egypt, Brazil, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, Republic of Singapore, United Kingdom
Iron Yandi	AUS	(c)	Iron ore, coal	Gladstone, Hay Point, Newcastle, Port Hedland, Port Kembla	People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea
Orana	BHS	(c)	Timber products	Burnie, Launceston	Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Singapore
Pacific Dolphin	LBR	(c)	Iron ore, alumina	Gladstone, Hay Point, Whyalla	Canary Islands, India, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Singapore, United States of America
Pacific Triangle	LBR	(c)	Iron ore, coal	Hay Point, Newcastle, Port Hedland, Port Kembla	Japan
Saraji Trader	LBR		Coal	Hay Point	Arab Republic of Egypt, Gibraltar, Japan, Turkey
Container carriers					
ANL Wangaratta	GBR		General cargo	Botany Bay, Brisbane, Melbourne	Japan, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan
ANL Wyong	GBR		General cargo	Botany Bay, Brisbane, Melbourne	Japan, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan
General cargo ships					
Achilles	SGP		General cargo	Dampier, Darwin, Fremantle, Newcastle, Port Alma, Port Hedland	Indonesia, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Singapore
Aurora Australis	AUS		General cargo	Fremantle, Hobart	Antarctica
Capitaine Cook	DMA		General cargo	Adelaide, Botany Bay, Brisbane, Fremantle, Mackay, Newcastle, Port Giles, Sydney, Thevenard	Fiji, New Zealand
Hector	SGP		General cargo	Dampier, Darwin, Port Hedland	Indonesia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Singapore
Kathryn Bay	SGP		General cargo	Darwin	Republic of Singapore
Norfolk Guardian	TON		General cargo	Yamba	New Zealand, Norfolk Island
Rosslyn Bay	BLZ		General cargo	Cairns, Newcastle, Port Alma	Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Singapore Solomon Islands
Scarlett Lucy	SGP		General cargo	Botany Bay, Brisbane, Gladstone, Mackay	Fiji, Nauru, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu

(continued)

T6.2 Ships in the major overseas trading fleet, 2008–09 (continued)

Name of vessel	Flag	Trade	Products	Ports called at in Australia	Overseas countries visited
Livestock carriers					
Hereford Expre	ss PHL		Livestock	Broome, Darwin, Fremantle, Port Hedland	Indonesia, New Zealand, Republic of Singapore
Kerry Express	PHL		Livestock	Darwin, Geraldton, Port Hedland	Indonesia, Malaysia, Republic of Singapore
Maysora	BHS		Livestock	Darwin, Fremantle, Portland	Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Republic of Singapore, Saudi Arabia, State of Bahrain, United Arab Emirates
Norvantes	SGP		Livestock	Cairns, Darwin, Karumba, Mourilyan	Indonesia
Torrens	TON		Livestock	Darwin, Fremantle, Portland	Arab Republic of Egypt, Indonesia, Republic of Singapore, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates
LNG Tankers					
Northwest Sandpiper	AUS		LNG	Dampier	Japan, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea
Northwest Stormpetrel	AUS		LNG	Dampier	Japan, People's Republic of China, Republic of Singapore
LPG Tankers					
Boral Gas	VUT	(c)	LPG	Brisbane, Cairns, Darwin	Guam, Papua New Guinea, Philippines
Bougainville	TON	(c)	LPG	Botany Bay, Hastings	New Zealand
Pacific Gas	VUT	(c)	LPG	Botany Bay, Brisbane, Hastings	Fiji, Norfolk Island, Vanuatu, Western Samoa
Tankers					
Botany Tribute	PAN		Unspecified bulk liquids	Adelaide, Brisbane, Fremantle, Melbourne, Sydney	Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Singapore, South Africa
Samar Spirit	BHS	(c)	Petroleum products	Brisbane, Fremantle, Melbourne, Nganhurra Terminal	Indonesia, Malaysia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam

Note:

(c) denotes that the vessel occasionally transports coastal freight.
Flag abbreviations: AUS—Australia; BHS—Bahamas; BLZ—Belize; DMA—Dominica; LBR—Liberia; PAN—Panama; PHL—Philippines; SGP—Singapore; TON—Tonga; VUT—Vanuatu.
LMIU 2010; Shipping companies (various)—personal communications.

Sources:

T6.3 Ships in the major coastal trading fleet, 2008–09

Name of vessel	Flag	Trade	Products	Known ports called at in Australia	Known overseas countries visited
Bulk carriers					
Aburri	AUS		Metal concentrates	Bing Bong	
Accolade II	AUS		Limestone	Adelaide, Brisbane, Klein Point	
CSLThevenard	BHS	(o)	Cement	Adelaide, Brisbane, Devonport, Geelong, Gladstone, Melbourne, Sydney,Thevenard, Townsville, Whyalla	People's Republic of China
Endeavour River	AUS		Bauxite	Gladstone, Weipa	
Goliath	AUS	(0)	Cement	Adelaide, Dampier, Devonport, Gladstone, Melbourne, Newcastle, Sydney	Republic of Singapore
Ikuna	TON	(0)	Coal	Adelaide, Ardrossan, Brisbane, Devonport, Geelong, Hobart, Launceston, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Portland, Whyalla	New Zealand
Iron Chieftain	AUS	(0)	Iron ore, coal	Gladstone, Port Kembla, Whyalla	People's Republic of China, Republic of Singapore, Taiwan
Lindesay Clark	AUS		Alumina	Brisbane, Bunbury, Fremantle, Geelong, Portland	
Pioneer	AUS	(0)	Sugar	Gladstone, Mackay, Sydney	Republic of Singapore
Portland	AUS		Alumina	Adelaide, Bunbury, Fremantle, Geelong, Melbourne, Portland, Thevenard	
River Boyne	AUS	(0)	Bauxite	Gladstone, Weipa	Republic of Singapore
River Embley	AUS		Bauxite	Gladstone, Weipa	-
Vigsnes	AUS		Metal concentrates	Adelaide, Burnie, Geelong, Hobart, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Pirie, Portland	
Wunma	AUS		Metal concentrates	Karumba	
Container carriers					
ANL Bass Trader	- AUS		General cargo	Burnie, Launceston, Melbourne	

(continued)

T6.3 Ships in the major coastal trading fleet, 2008–09 (continued)

Name of vessel	Flag	Trade	e Products	Known ports called at in Australia	Known overseas countries visited
General cargo ships					
Claudia I	AUS		General cargo	Sydney	
Hakula	TON	(0)	General cargo	Adelaide, Ardrossan, Brisbane, Devonport, Fremantle, Geelong, Gladstone, Hobart, Launceston, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Pirie, Portland, Whyalla	New Zealand
Halifa× Bay	AUS		General cargo	Darwin	
Iron Monarch	AUS		General cargo	Brisbane, Hastings, Newcastle, Port Kembla	
Newcastle Bay	AUS		General cargo	Cairns, Weipa	
Searoad Mersey	AUS		General cargo	Devonport, Grassy, Melbourne	
Searoad Tamar	AUS		General cargo	Burnie, Devonport, Melbourne	
Spirit of Tasmania I	AUS		General cargo, passengers	Devonport, Melbourne	
Spirit of Tasmania II	AUS		General cargo, passengers	Devonport, Melbourne, Sydney	
Tasmanian Achiever	AUS		General cargo	Burnie, Melbourne, Sydney	
Trinity Bay	AUS		General cargo, passengers	Cairns	
Victorian Reliance	AUS		General cargo	Brisbane, Burnie, Melbourne, Sydney	
Tankers					
Helix	AUS		Petroleum products	Adelaide, Botany Bay, Brisbane, Burnie, Devonport, Geelong, Hobart, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Lincoln, Sydney, Townsville	
Palmerston	AUS	(0)	Unspecified bulk liquids	Botany Bay, Brisbane, Fremantle, Geelong, Gladstone, Mackay, Melbourne, Townsville	New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Singapore, Taiwar

(o) denotes that the vessel occasionally enters the overseas trade market. Flag abbreviations: AUS—Australia; BHS—Bahamas; TON—Tonga. Note:

LMIU 2010; Shipping companies (various)—personal communications. Sources:

Explanatory notes

Sources

Coastal freight figures have been derived from data supplied by port authorities for BITRE's annual coastal freight survey. Tonne-kilometre figures are calculated by applying port-to-port distances⁶ (including pilotage) to total tonnages loaded or unloaded for each port pair. Where optional routes within Australia could reasonably be used, the shorter distance has been used.

The vessel movement information used to report port activity is data obtained from Lloyd's Marine Intelligence Unit. This data is also used to compile the Australian trading fleet, in addition to information supplied by shipping companies, and assumptions made by BITRE based on industry knowledge.

International freight data was obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This is based on data collected by the Australian Customs Service.

Data on the use of coasting trade permits is extracted from the system used to manage the application for and granting of permits, which is maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government.

Statistical issues

The scope and methodology used in the collation of international freight data (ABS 2010) has been revised. From 2008–09, data on the previous scope are no longer available. The major changes between the previous and revised data are:

- The addition of data previously excluded (primarily exports to Ship and aircraft stores).
- The extension of the period during which data for a particular quarter is collected—data is declared final 6 months after the end of the quarter rather than 5 months.
- The change from the ATFCC to SITC system for the classification of commodities.
- The removal of vessel information such as service type (liner/non-liner) and vessel flag.

The first two of these changes result in data being included in the collection that was previously out of scope, and mean that figures obtained from data collected using the new scope and methodology are not comparable to previous figures (although they are similar, as shown in Table 1.1). The change in commodity classification creates further problems when comparing data from before and after the change, as an exact concordance between ATFCC and SITC (or vice versa) is not possible. The lack of service type information prevents the publication of figures by service type (Tables 2.6 and 2.7).

Three years of historical data is provided on the new scope for comparative purposes.

Coastal statistics provided by port authorities on tonnages loaded and unloaded do not always balance. The most common reasons for this lack of consistency are:

- Port authorities record cargo as having been unloaded during the month the vessel arrives
 in port, and, cargo loaded against the month of the vessel's departure. Consequently,
 variations in the loaded and unloaded cargo totals will occur due to cargo being in transit
 during the financial year cut off period.
- A port authority's record of cargo loaded and unloaded is based on information provided by the ship's agents. This information could be incorrect because the agent may provide only summary statistics for different types of cargo. The agent may also not know the true origin or destination of particular consignments, and may therefore record the last or next port of call respectively. This particularly applies to liquid and dry bulk commodities, where cargo may commonly originate from or be destined for multiple ports.
- The commodity recorded by the agent may not be classified in the same way at the ports
 of loading and unloading. For example, gypsum loaded in South Australia is classified as
 fertiliser at NSW ports, and petroleum products are classified as kerosene in Cairns.

The BITRE has endeavoured to reconcile some of the above data problems as far as possible. It takes no responsibility for correctness or accuracy. Reconciliation was not attempted for many of the smaller shipments.

The data on coasting trade permits has a different source to that of the coastal freight data. Differences in the way commodities are recorded between these two systems may result in inconsistencies in the comparative figures reported by commodity (Table 4.3).

Figures in tables may not add to totals due to rounding.

Coasting trade permits

Part VI of the Navigation Act, 1912 requires vessels trading interstate on the Australian coast to be licensed or have a permit. Some trades have an exemption under the Navigation Act, mostly concerning the external territories, but there is also an exemption for cruise liners to carry passengers, except between Victoria and Tasmania.

An unlicensed ship may be granted a permit to trade on the Australian coast in the carriage of either cargo or passengers, where:

- · there is no suitable licensed ship available for the shipping task; or
- · the service carried out by licensed ships is inadequate; and
- it is considered to be desirable in the public interest that an unlicensed ship be allowed to undertake that shipping task.

Two kinds of permits are issued:

- a single voyage permit (SVP) is issued for a single voyage between designated ports for the carriage of a specified cargo or passengers; and
- a continuing voyage permit (CVP) is issued for a period of up to three months (up to December 2002 a CVP could be issued up to 6 months) and enables a vessel to carry specified cargo between nominated ports for that period

The information on permits provided in previous editions of Australian Sea Freight differs from that appearing in the BITRE's Waterline series. Previously, figures for permits issued were reported in Waterline, and permits used in Australian Sea Freight. In this report, figures for both permits issued and permits used are presented.

Glossary

Australian trading fleet: BITRE uses as definition of the Australian trading fleet which

includes all vessels above 150 GT which are used to transport cargo either domestically or internationally (to or from Australia) and which are owned or operated by Australian entities. The fleet includes vessels that carry cargo and passengers, but does not

include vessels that carry passengers only.

See also major trading fleet; minor trading fleet.

BITRE: Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics.

Coasting trade permit: To transport cargo on the Australian coast a vessel must either be licensed or hold a permit. Being licensed requires that the vessel's

crew are paid Australian wages while it is trading on the Australian

coast.

An unlicensed vessel may be granted a permit if there is inadequate service (or no service) offered by licensed vessels for that shipping task, and provided a public interest criteria is satisfied. Permits can be either cargo or passenger single voyage permits (SVPs) or

cargo continuing voyage permits (CVPs).

SVPs are issued for a single voyage between designated ports for the carriage of a specified cargo or passengers. CVPs are issued for a period of up to three months and enable a vessel to carry specified cargo between specified ports for the duration of that

period.

Continuing voyage permit: See coasting trade permit.

CVP: Abbreviation of 'continuing voyage permit'. See coasting trade

permit for more information.

Deadweight tonnage: Often abbreviated to 'DWT', it is a measure of total carrying

capacity of a vessel in tonnes. It is calculated as the difference between the vessel's lightship (unloaded) and its loaded displacement. As such, it includes the weight of crew, passengers,

fuel, water, and stores as well as cargo.

DWT: See deadweight tonnage.

Gross tonnage: Abbreviated 'GT', it is a quantity which serves as a measure of

vessel size. It is a function of the volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel. Its precise definition is set out in IMO (1969). In July 1982 it became the standard measure for vessel size for new vessels and between 1982 and 1994 was progressively phased in for all older vessels. It is used as the basis for manning regulations, safety rules, and registration fees, and may also be used to calculate

port dues.

GT: See gross tonnage.

Major trading fleet: Vessels in the Australian trading fleet of 2000 DWT or more.

Minor trading fleet: Vessels in the Australian trading fleet of less than 2000 DWT.

NEC and NES: Abbreviations of 'not elsewhere classified' and 'not elsewhere

specified' respectively. These abbreviations are commonly used in classification systems to indicate that a particular category includes all the elements from a higher-level category which are not specifically included in other categories at the same level. For example, Table 2.8 contains an entry for the commodity gases, natural and manufactured NES which excludes LPG and LNG which are identified separately but includes all other natural and manufactured gases that fall under the higher-level category of

mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials.

Single voyage permit: See coasting trade permit.

SVP: Abbreviation of 'single voyage permit'. See coasting trade permit

for more information.

TEU: See twenty-foot equivalent unit.

Tonne: Unless otherwise stated, in this publication 'tonne' always means

metric tonne (t), equal to one thousand kilograms.

Tonne-kilometres: Abbreviated to 'tkm', it is a unit used to measure used freight task.

For maritime freight it is calculated as the product of the total net weight of freight transported (in tonnes) and the sea route

distance it is carried (in kilometres), including pilotage.

Transhipped cargo: Transhipped cargo refers to cargo that is unloaded at a port other

than its final destination in order to be loaded onto a different vessel for the remainder of its journey. International cargo with a foreign origin and destination is sometimes transhipped through

Australian ports.

Twenty-foot equivalent unit:

Often abbreviated to 'TEU', it is a unit used to measure containerised freight. It is calculated by converting the various sizes of container to an equivalent number of twenty-foot containers. For example, one forty-foot container is 2 TEU, and one forty-eight-foot container is 2.4 TEU.

Composition of trading regions

Trading region	Countries		
Africa	Algeria	Angola	Benin
	Botswana	British Indian Ocean Territory	Burkina Faso
	Burundi	Cameroon	Cape Verde
	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros
	Congo, Democratic Republic of	Congo, Republic of	Côte d'Ivoire
	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Gabon
	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho
	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar
	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania
	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria
	Réunion	Rwanda	Sao Tomé and Principe
	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone
	Somalia	South Africa	St. Helena
	Sudan	Swaziland	Tanzania
	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda
	Western Sahara	Zimbabwe	5
Europe	Albania	Austria	Belarus
•	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria
	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic
	Denmark	Estonia	Finland
	France	Germany	Gibraltar
	Greece	Hungary	Iceland
	Ireland	Italy	Kosovo
	Latvia	Lithuania	Macedonia
	Malta	Moldova	Montenegro
	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
	Portugal	Romania	Russian Federation
	Serbia	Slovak Republic	Slovenia
	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
	Ukraine	United Kingdom	
East Asia	China, People's Republic of	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	Macau (SAR of China)
	Mongolia	Taiwan	
	- 0		
South Asia	Afghanistan	Armenia	Azerbaijan
	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Georgia
	India	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan
	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan
	Uzbekistan	raginational	13.1411611136411
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Japan and	Japan	Korea, Democratic People's	Korea, Republic of
North Asia	•	Republic of	•

Trading region	Countries		
South East Asia	Brunei	Burma (Myanmar)	Cambodia
	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia
	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand
	Vietnam	Timor-Leste	
Middle East	Bahrain	Iran	Iraq
	Israel	Jordan	Kuwait
	Lebanon	Oman	Palestine
	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Syria
	Turkey	United Arab Emirates	Yemen
New Zealand	New Zealand		
North and Central	Anguilla	Antigua and Barbuda	Bahamas
America	Barbados	Belize	Bermuda
	Canada	Cayman Islands	Costa Rica
	Cuba	Dominica	Dominican Republic
	El Salvador	French Antilles	Grenada
	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras
	Jamaica	Johnston and Sand Island	Mexico
	Midway Islands	Montserrat	Netherlands Antilles
	Nicaragua	Panama	Panama Canal Zone
	Puerto Rico	St. Kitts and Nevis	St. Lucia
	St. Pierre and Miguelon	St. Vincent and Grenadines	Trinidad and Tobago
	Turks and Caicos Islands	United States of America	Virgin Islands (British)
	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Omico dates on minerica	, ii giir isianas (5.1651)
South America	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil
	Chile	Columbia	Ecuador
	Falkland Islands	French Guiana	Guyana
	Paraguay	Peru	Suriname
	Uruguay	Venezuela	
Pacific Islands and Papua New Guinea	American Samoa	Australian Antarctic Territory	Cook Islands
•	Fiji	French Polynesia	French South Antarctic Territory
	Guam	Kiribati	Marshall Islands
	Micronesia	Nauru	New Caledonia
	Niue	Norfolk Island	Northern Mariana Islands
	Palau	Papua New Guinea	Pitcairn Island
	Ross Dependency	Samoa	Solomon Islands
	Tokelau	Tonga	Tuvalu
	Vanuatu	Wake Island	Wallis and Futuna Islands
Rest of world	Australian fishing zone	Christmas Island	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
	Country not available	International waters	Ship and aircraft stores

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