



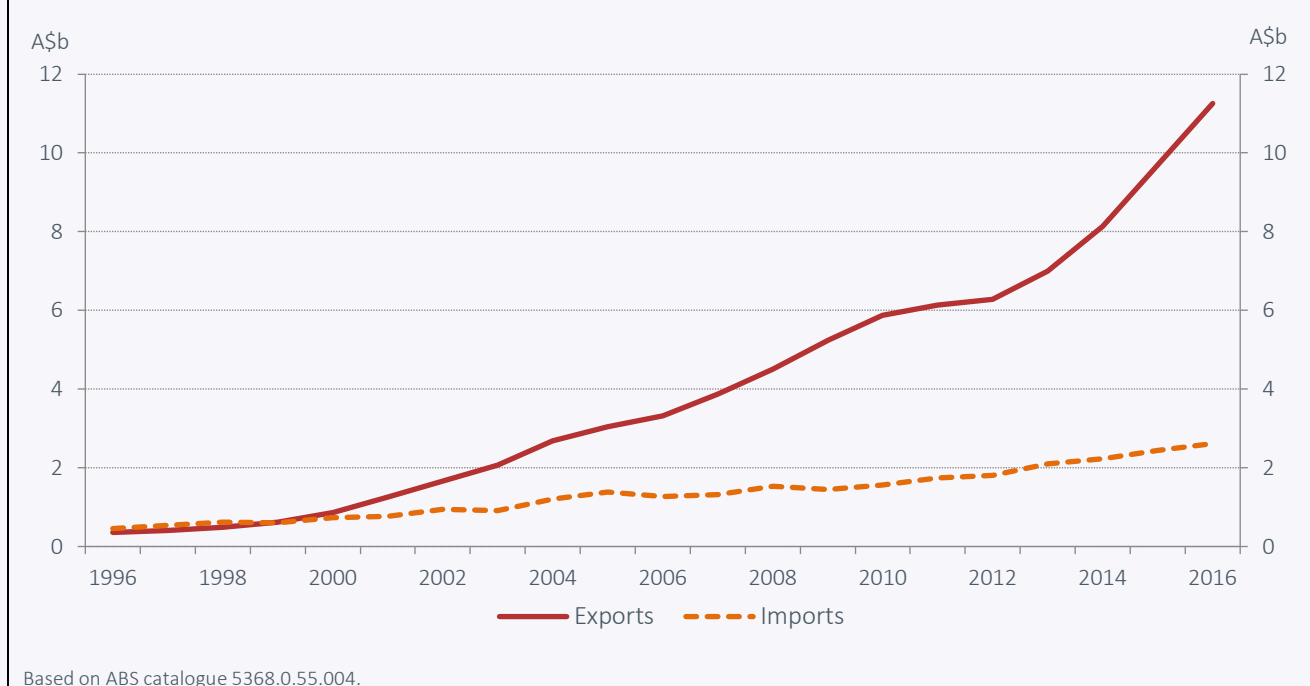
AUSTRALIA'S TRADE IN SERVICES WITH CHINA

China was Australia's second largest two-way trade in services partner in 2016. Australia's two-way trade in services with China was valued at \$13.9 billion. Two-way trade in services has grown by an average 10.8 per cent per annum over the past ten years, above the average for Australia's total services trade with the world of 4.6 per cent per annum. Australia became a net exporter of services to China from 1999 onwards. Growth in services has been dominated by growth in travel services, particularly exports of education and other personal travel services. China was Australia's largest services export market in 2016 and Australia's ninth largest source of services imports.

Long term trends in trade in services with China

The value of Australia's exports of services to China increased by an average 18.6 per cent per annum since 1996 to be valued at \$11.3 billion in 2016 (*Chart 1*). The growth rate has been fairly consistent with growth dominated by travel services which have risen from just \$187 million in 1996 to \$10.1 billion in 2016. Non-travel services have grown from \$170 million to \$1.2 billion. The growth in travel services has been dominated by *Education-related travel service* and *Other personal travel services* (mainly travel for recreational purposes).

Chart 1: Australia's trade in services with China

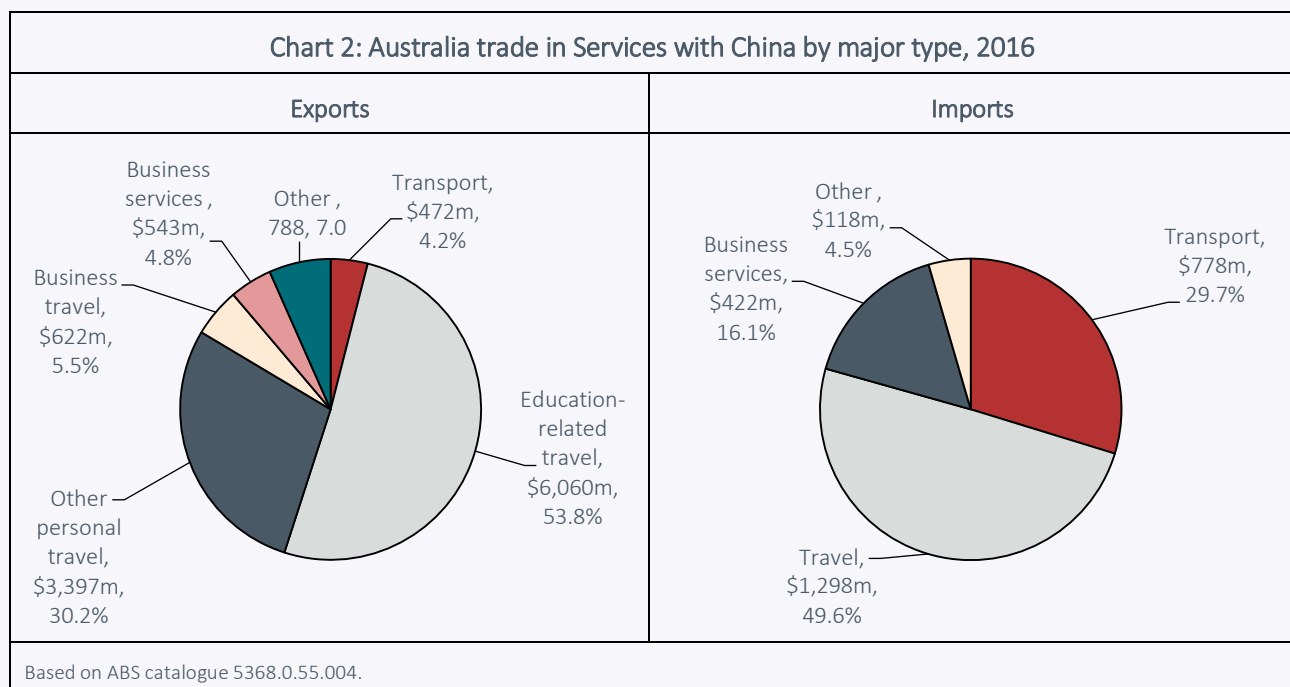


Australia's imports of services from China increased by an average 8.6 per cent per annum since 1996 to be valued at \$2.6 billion in 2016. Compared to exports, imports have grown at a much slower rate. Unlike exports the growth in imports has been more broadly based with travel services growing from \$140 million in 1996 to just under \$1.3 billion in 2016, while non-travel services have grown from \$316 million to be valued at just over \$1.3 billion.

Australia became a net exporter of services to China from 1999, with the surplus on trade in services valued at \$8.6 billion in 2016.

Major services sectors

Over half of Australia's exports of services with China were accounted for by *Education-related travel services* (which covers the education fees and living expenditure of Chinese students in Australia) in 2016 with *Other personal travel services* (mainly travel for recreational purposes) accounting for a further 30.2 per cent. Imports of services from China were also dominated by *Travel services* (mainly *Other personal travel*) which accounted for 49.6 per cent and *Transport services* which accounted for a further 29.7 per cent of total services imports (*Chart 2*).



Travel services

Travel services dominated Australia's trade in services with China. Australia's exports of *Travel services* to China were valued at \$10.1 billion in 2016 and have increased by an average 11.9 per cent per annum over the past ten years (*Chart 3*). *Travel services* exports accounted for 89.5 per cent of total services exports to China in 2016. Over this period the number of short-term visitor arrivals from China increased from 305,400 to 1,208,300 in 2016 – Australia's second largest source of short-term visitors behind New Zealand (*Chart 4*).

Australia's *Travel services* exports to China in 2016 comprised *Business travel services* valued at \$622 million, *Education-related travel services* valued at \$6.1 billion and *Other personal travel services* (mainly recreational travel) valued at \$3.4 billion.

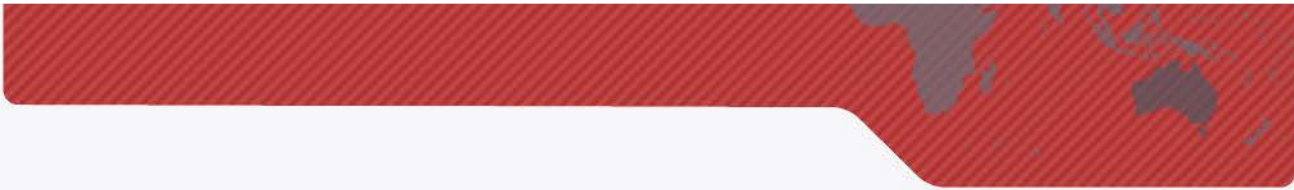
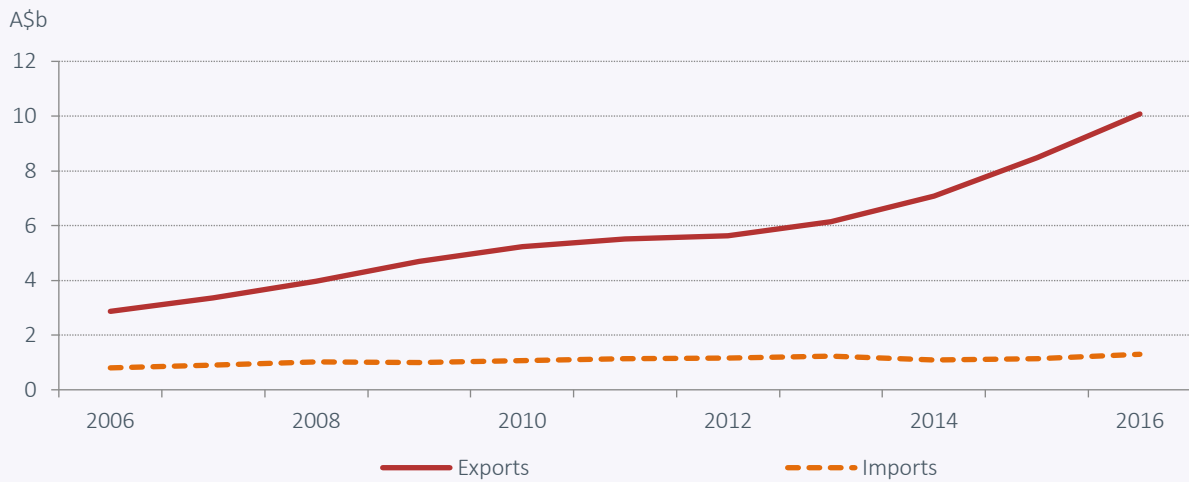


Chart 3: Australia's trade in Travel services with China

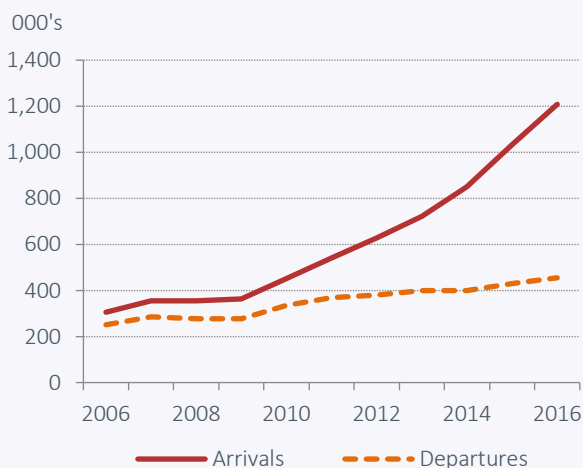


Based on ABS catalogue 536.0.55.004.

Education-related travel services exports

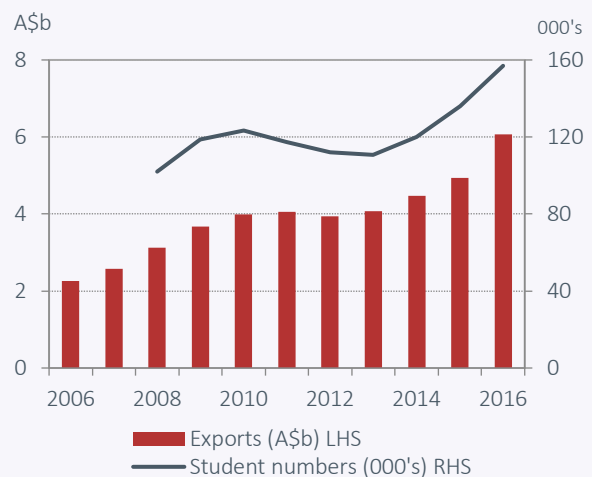
Education-related travel services are the most important Australian services export to China and accounted for 53.8 per cent of total services exports in 2016 (Chart 5). China is Australia's largest market for these services. However, growth in exports has not been consistent over this period. Strong growth in Education-related travel services occurred between 2006 and 2010, up from \$2.3 billion to \$4.0 billion in 2010. Student numbers subsequently declined from 123,234 to 110,700 between 2010 and 2013.

Chart 4: Short-term China visitors and Australian resident departures



Based on ABS catalogue 3401.0.

Chart 5: Exports of Education-related travel services



Student numbers only available from 2008 onwards. Based on ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004 & Department of Education & Training.

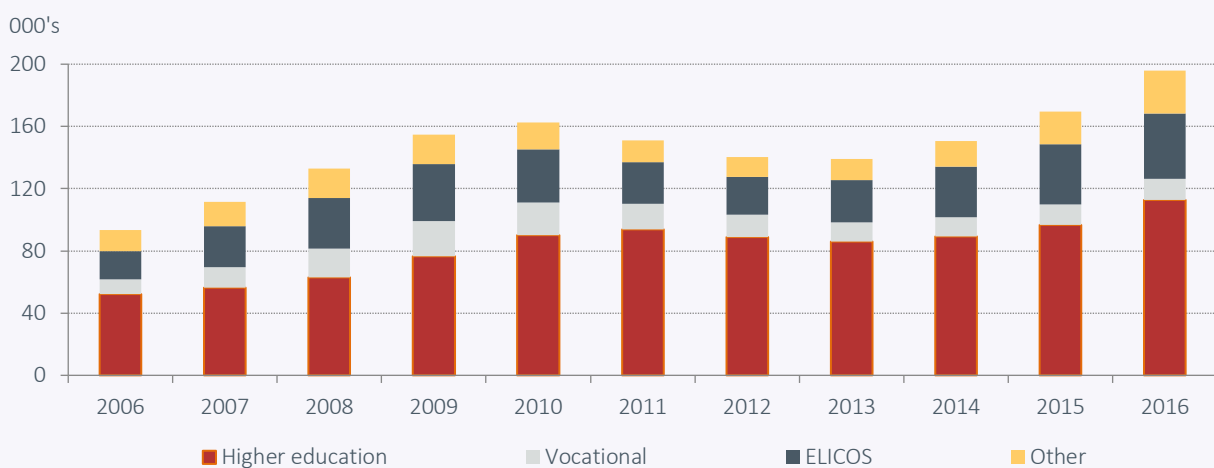
This fall between 2010 and 2013 was due to a range of issues, including concerns with the quality of some vocational education institutions in Australia, changes to student visa criteria, the high Australian exchange rate (making the cost of education in Australia more expensive) and concerns for the personal security of international students in Australia.

Since 2013 *Education-related travel services* has rebounded quickly with exports growing from \$4.1 billion to \$6.1 billion in 2016 with most of the concerns that drove the fall having abated or been addressed. Student numbers increased strongly from 110,700 to 157,000 over the same period.

The majority of Chinese student enrolments are in the Higher education sector with 57.5 per cent of enrolment in 2016 (*Chart 6*) followed by English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students (ELICOS) with 21.4 per cent and Vocational education with 7.0 per cent.

Student visa grants show that the growth in Chinese students studying in Australia will continue to grow strongly over the year ahead, with visa grants increasing by 14.1 per cent to 80,423 in 2016-17, with the Higher Education sector accounting for 83.8 per cent of all grants¹.

Chart 6: China student enrolments by sector



ELICOS – English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students.

Source: Department of Education & Training - International student enrolment data.

Business and Other personal travel services exports

Exports of the *Business* and *Other personal travel services* to China have also grown strongly over the period 2006 to 2016 on the back of the strong rise in the number of Chinese visiting Australia. Exports of *Business travel services* have grown four fold from \$161 million in 2006 to \$622 million in 2016, while exports of *Other personal travel services* increased from \$442 million to \$3.4 billion. Together these components accounted for 35.7 per cent of total services exports to China in 2016.

Travel services exports to China are expected to continue to grow strongly over the decade ahead. Tourism Research Australia has forecast growth of 11.9 per cent per annum on average in the number of visitor arrivals from China, to reach 3.9 million visitors by 2026-27. The value of real tourism exports to China (in 2015-16 dollars) are expected to grow from \$9.8 billion in 2016-17 to be valued at \$26.2 billion in 2026-27².

¹ Source: Department of Immigration and Border Protection - Student visa and Temporary Graduate visa programme bi-annual report ending at 30 June.

² Tourism export would include a range of services types including passenger transport services, related commissions and all travel services (excluding long term student expenditure).

Chinese business travellers will grow by 3.2 per cent per annum on average while Chinese visitors here for holiday will increase by 14.1 per cent per annum over the same time period³.

Travel services imports

Australia's imports of *Travel services* from China increased by an average 3.8 per cent per annum over the past ten years to be valued at \$1.3 billion in 2016. *Travel services* imports accounted for 49.6 per cent of Australia's imports of services from China. Over this period the number of short-term Australian resident departures to China increased from 250,900 to 455,000 in 2016.

Australia's *Travel services* imports from China in 2016 comprised *Business travel services* valued at \$261 million, *Education-related travel services* valued at \$103 million and *Other personal travel services* valued at \$934 million.

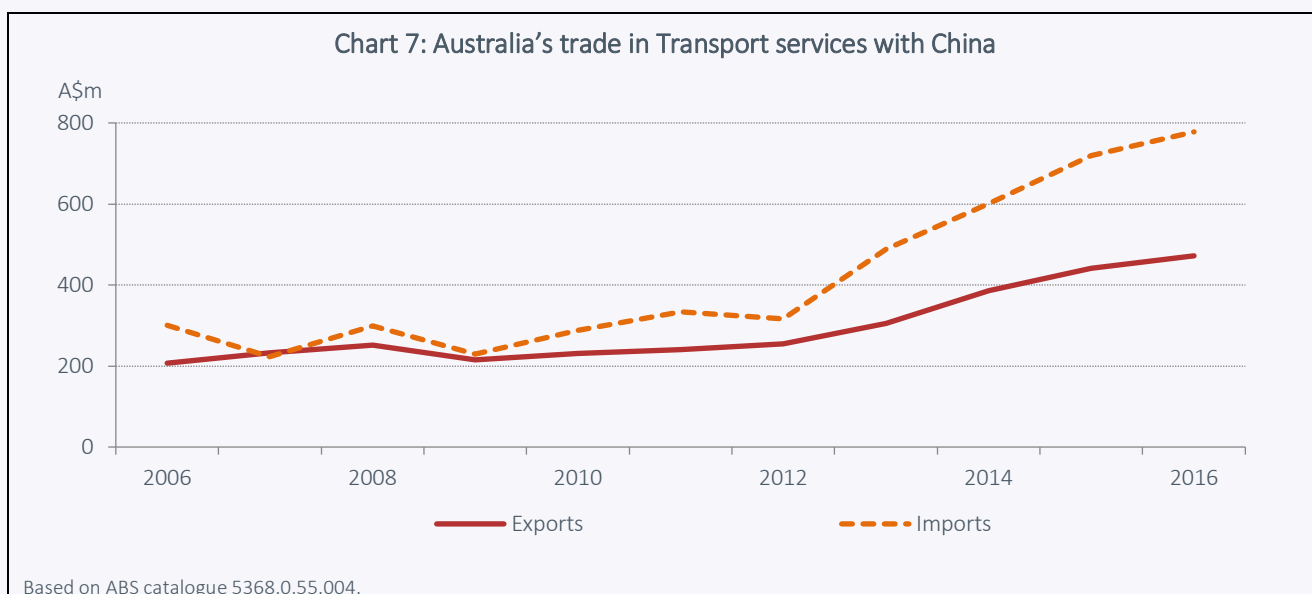
Other personal travel services dominated imports of *Travel services* from China (accounting for 72.0 per cent of total *Travel services* imports). This series has grown by an average 5.2 per over the past ten years.

Transport services

Australia's exports of *Transport services* to China increased from \$207 million in 2006 to \$472 million in 2016 (**Chart 7**). Exports of *Transport services* accounted for 4.2 per cent of Australia's total services exports to China.

Within *Transport services*, *Freight and Passenger transport services* were valued at \$112 million in 2016, *Other transport services* (which covers a range of services provided in Australian airports and ports, including Cargo & baggage handling services, Agents fees associated with freight transportation and Airport & port charges) valued at \$267 million and *Postal & courier services* valued at \$93 million.

Australia's imports of *Transport services* from China rose 12.7 per cent per annum on average over the past ten years to be valued at \$778 million in 2016 and accounted for 29.7 per cent of Australia's total imports of services. The main import was *Freight transport services* valued at \$538 million in 2016 (up from \$140 million in 2009). *Passenger transport* and *Postal & courier services* were valued at \$232 million.



³ Source: Tourism Research Australia - Tourism Forecasts August 2017.

Box A: Exports and imports of Passenger services

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) does not publish a breakdown of *Passenger transport services* exports and imports with China⁴. Using data sourced from the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) overseas arrivals and departure statistics, more information can be obtained on the trends in Australia's *Passenger services* exports and imports with China.

Before analysing this data it is necessary to clarify what the ABS defines as an export and import of *Passenger services* in Australia's Balance of Payments statistics. Exports are defined as non-residents flying internationally on Australian resident carriers (e.g. a foreign traveller flying on Qantas from China to Australia) while imports are defined as Australian residents flying internationally on non-resident carriers (e.g. an Australian flying on China Eastern Airlines from China to Australia). Australian residents flying internationally on resident carriers are not an Australian export (Australian domestic transaction) while non-residents flying internationally on non-resident carriers are not an Australian import (rest of the world transaction).

Chart A shows the number of travellers flying on Australia's resident airlines between Australia and China between 2007 and 2016. In 2007, 228,900 people travelled between Australia and China on Australian resident carriers, of which 54.1 per cent were foreign travellers (123,800) – i.e. an export. By 2016 the number of travellers on Australian resident airlines had increased to 612,000. However the share of foreign travellers had risen to 72.7 per cent (or 445,000). Foreign travellers on Australian resident airlines have grown by an average of 19.2 per cent per annum over this period (compared to an average increase of only 6.6 per cent per annum for resident travellers) - which represents strong growth in passenger services exports. The rising share of foreign travellers on resident airlines has been one of the main reasons behind the rise in Australian exports of *Transport services* to the China over this period.

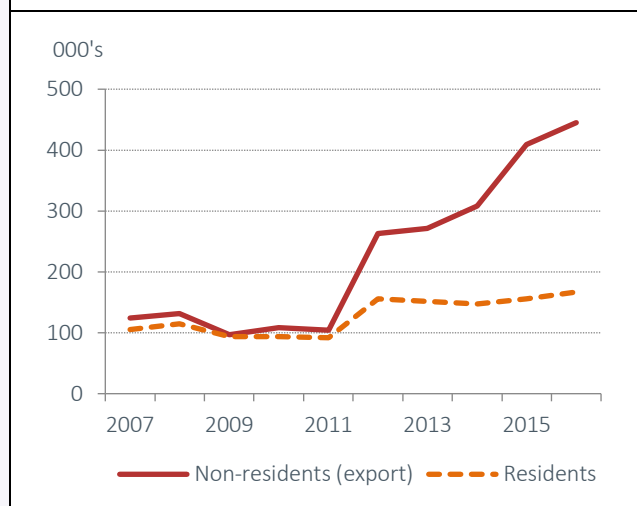
Chart B shows the number of travellers flying on Chinese airlines between 2007 and 2016. In 2007, 590,300 people travelled between Australia and China on Chinese carriers, of which 38.0 per cent were Australian travellers (224,500) – i.e. an import. By 2016 the number of travellers on Chinese airlines had increased to 2,225,000. However the share of Australian travellers had fallen to 29.6 per cent (or 659,000). Australian travellers on Chinese airlines have only grown by an average of 13.9 per cent per annum over this period (compared to an average increase of 18.0 per cent per annum for Chinese travellers to over 1.5 million). Therefore the growth in imports of *Passenger services* has made up only a small component of the overall growth in imports of *Transport services* from China over the period.

The tripling in airline capacity (both resident and non-resident airlines) over the period (from 819,200 movements in 2007 to 2,837,000 in 2016) has been critical to supporting the recent Chinese tourist boom to Australia.

⁴ Data is suppressed due to business confidentiality.

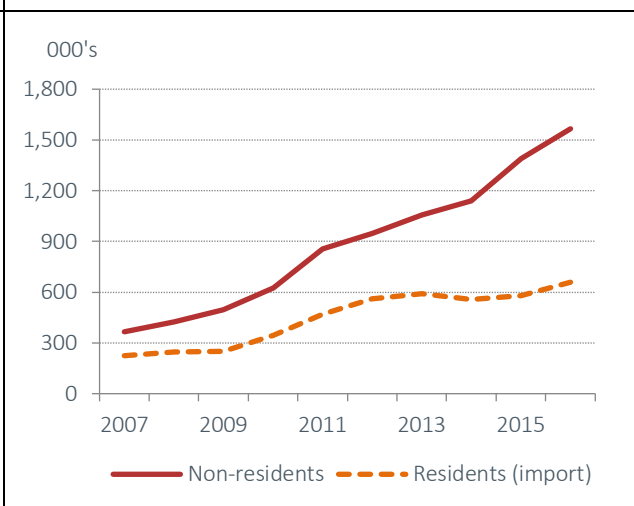
Box A: Passenger services exports and import – cont'd

Chart A: Australian airlines – International passenger movements between Australia & China



Based on DIBP Overseas & Arrivals data.

Chart B: Chinese airlines – International passenger movements between Australia & China

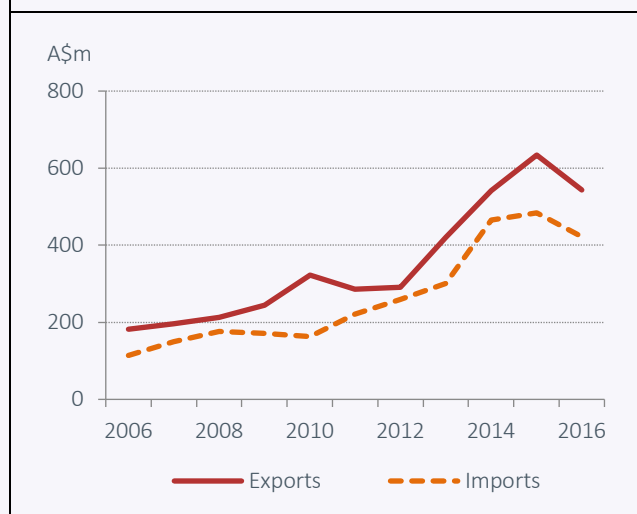


Based on DIBP Overseas & Arrivals data.

Business services⁵

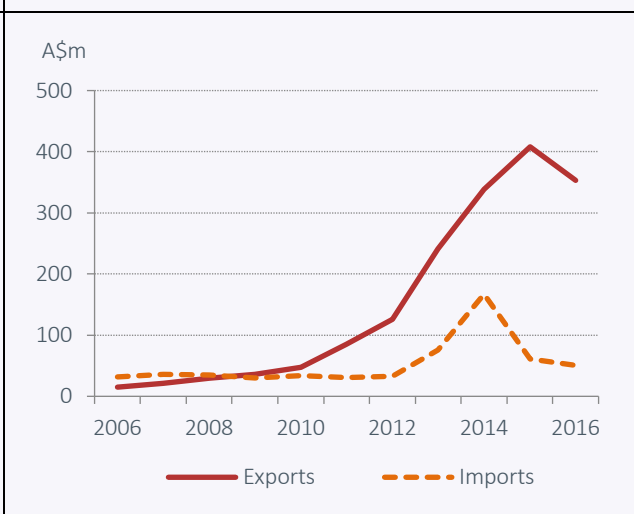
Australia's exports of *Business services* to China were valued at \$543 million in 2016 and accounted for just 4.8 per cent of total service exports to China (*Chart 8*). Exports of *Business services* rose by an average 13.5 per cent per annum over the past ten years, though exports fell by 14.4 per cent in 2016.

Chart 8: Australia's trade in Business services with China



Based on ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004.

Chart 9: Australia's trade in Financial & insurance services with China



⁵ Business services includes: Construction services; Financial & insurance services; Charges for the use of intellectual property; Telecommunication, computer & information services and Other business services.

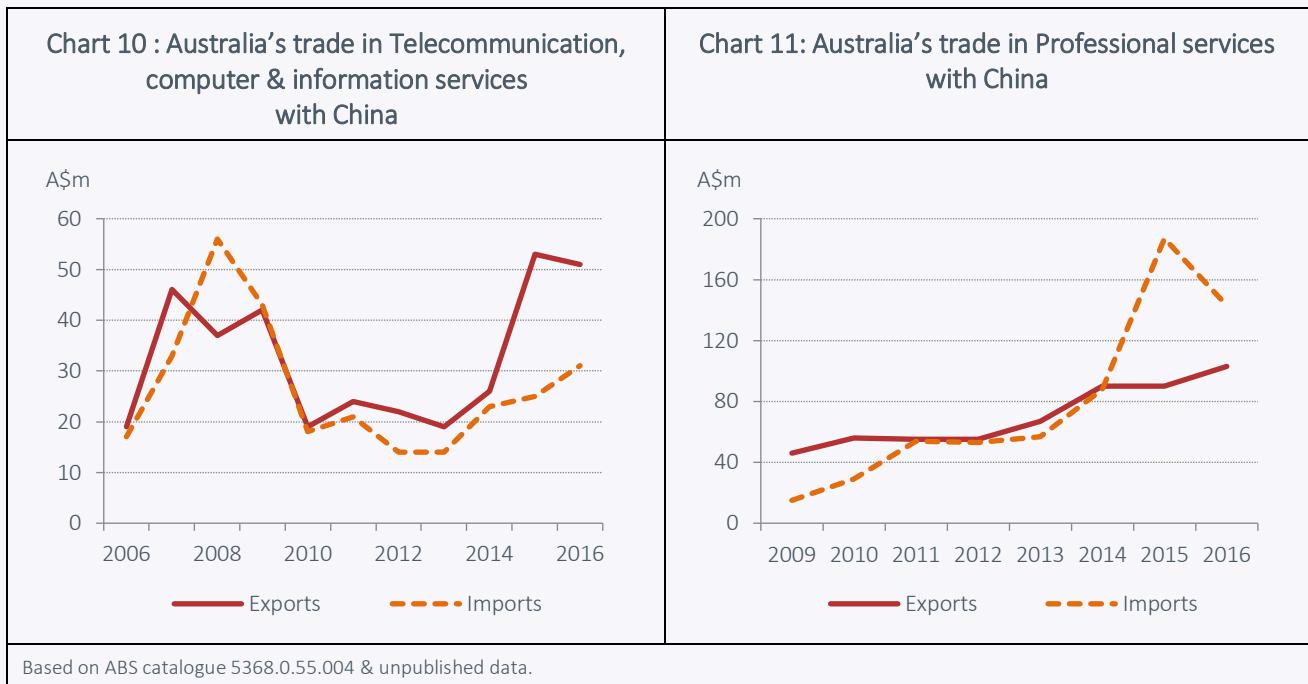
Imports of *Business services* from China were valued at \$422 million and accounted for 16.1 per cent of total service imports from China in 2016. Imports of *Business services* have increased by an average 15.4 per cent per annum over the past ten years but as with exports, fell in 2016 by 12.8 per cent. Within *Business services* the major services were:

Financial and Insurance services

Exports of *Financial and Insurance services* to China increased by an average 43.5 per cent per annum over the past ten years to be valued at \$353 million in 2016. *Chart 9* shows that these services rose strongly from 2010 to 2015, up from \$47 million to \$408 million before falling in 2016. The main reason for the strong growth was *Financial services* (up from \$13 million in 2010 to \$317 million in 2016). China was Australia’s third largest market for *Financial services* in 2016. Imports of *Financial and Insurance services* from China also follow a similar growth pattern. Imports grew strongly from 2010 to 2014, up from \$34 million to \$167 million before falling to \$51 million in 2016.

Telecommunication, computer & information services

Australia’s exports of *Telecommunication, computer & information services* to China have grown from \$19 million in 2006 to \$51 million in 2016 (*Chart 10*). *Telecommunication services* were valued at \$10 million, while *Computer & information services* were valued at \$41 million. The major export was *Hardware & software consultancy services* valued at \$31 million in 2016.



Australia’s imports of *Telecommunication, computer & information services* from China have risen from \$17 million to \$31 million in 2016. *Telecommunication services* were valued at \$13 million, while *Computer & information services* imports were valued at \$18 million in 2016. The major imports within *Computer & information services* were *Hardware & software consultancy services* valued at \$8 million and *Data processing services* valued at \$7 million.

Professional services⁶

Australia's exports of *Professional services* to China have grown from \$46 million in 2009 to \$103 million in 2016. (**Chart 11**). The major professional services exports to China in 2016 were *Management fees*⁷ valued at \$42 million and *Legal services* valued at \$26 million.

Imports of *Professional services* from China have grown from \$15 million in 2009 to \$143 million in 2016. The major *Professional services* imported from China in 2016 were *Management fees* valued at \$81 million and *Advertising services* valued at \$44 million.

Technical & other business services⁸

Australia's exports of *Technical & other business services* to China have fallen from \$102 million in 2009 to \$23 million in 2016 (**Chart 12**). The major components which accounted for this decline were *Engineering services* (down from \$32 million in 2009 to \$4 million in 2016) and *Scientific and other technical services* (down from \$36 million in 2009 to \$2 million in 2016).

Imports of *Technical & other business services* from China have increased from \$80 million in 2009 to \$191 million in 2016. The major component was *Trade related services* (up from \$35 million in 2009 to \$119 million in 2016) and *Engineering services* valued at \$31 million in 2016.

Chart 12: Australia's trade in Technical & other business services with China

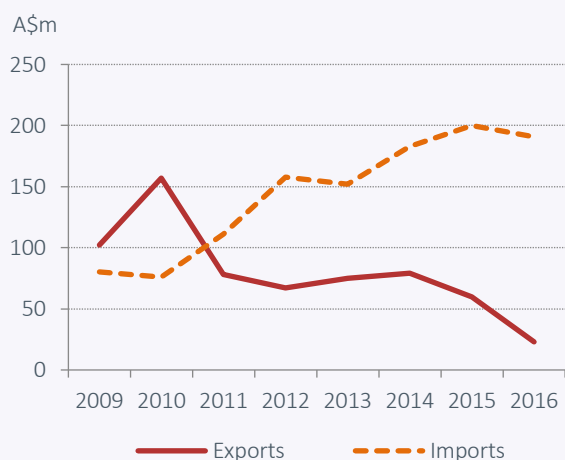
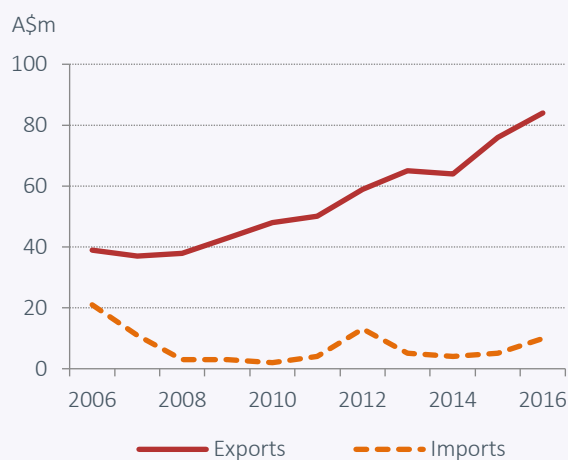


Chart 13: Australia's trade in Personal, cultural & recreation services with China



Based on ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004 & unpublished data.

Personal, cultural & recreation services

Exports of *Personal, cultural & recreation services* to China (**Chart 13**) was valued at \$84 million in 2016 up from \$39 million in 2006. The major component was *Services provided through education institutions* (valued at \$65 million in 2016).

Imports of *Personal, cultural & recreation services* from China were fairly small valued at just \$10 million in 2016. The largest component was imports of *Services provided through education institutions* (valued at \$5 million).

⁶ Data for Professional services is only available from 2009 to 2016.

⁷ Management fees are charges between related enterprises representing a contribution to general management costs such as corporate computer systems, and accounting that cannot be split to a specific service category.

⁸ Data for Technical & Other business services is only available from 2009 to 2016.

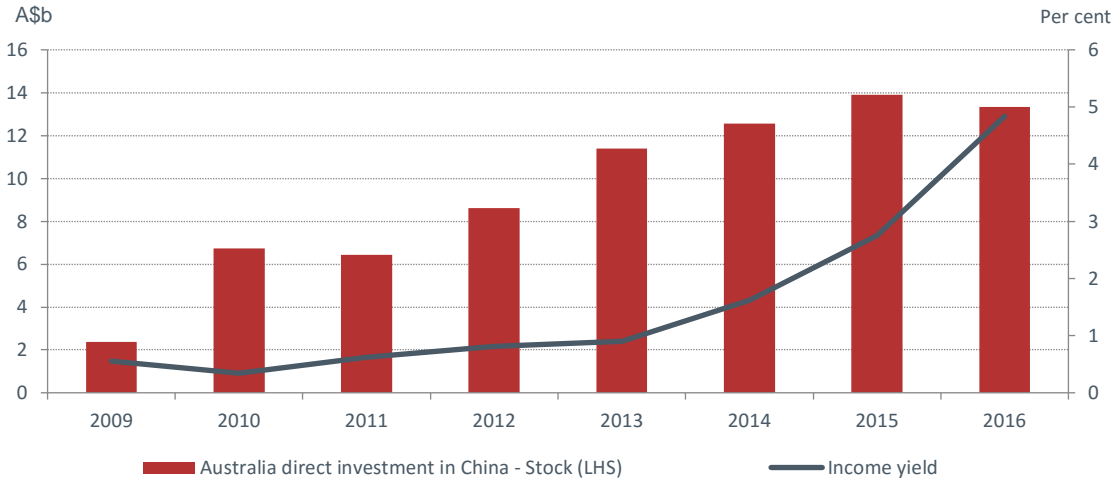
Box B: Services provided by Australia’s foreign affiliates located in China

Most Australian services (and some goods) are delivered through Australian foreign affiliates in the host country⁹ rather than through exports and are therefore not included in ABS trade in services data. Though the ABS does not compile data on foreign affiliates trade in services, ABS international investment data shows that the stock of direct investment between China and Australia has been growing strongly, with Australian direct investment in China valued at \$13.3 billion in 2016 (up from \$2.4 billion in 2009)¹⁰. Direct income flows earned on this investment (which can be used as a proxy indicator for foreign affiliates trade) was valued at \$645 million in 2016 (up from just \$13 million in 2009)¹¹.

Income yields on income earned can be used as an overarching indicator of the performance of Australia’s Foreign Affiliates Trade. The income yield is calculated as the income earned on direct investment divided by the stock of direct investment. An increasing yield indicates improved performance, while a decreasing yield indicates a fall in performance. The income yield on Australia direct investment with China has recorded a rapid increase over recent years from just 0.5 per cent in 2009 to 4.8 per cent in 2016. The growth has been particularly strong since 2013.

This is a typical yield pattern for new direct investment which sees businesses interested in the medium to long term performance of their investment rather than short-term returns and this is the case for Australian direct investment in China over recent years. It also indicates that the provision of Australian goods and services to China through Australian affiliates in China (or commercial presence) is becoming an important and growing means to deliver Australian goods and services to China.

Australia’s direct investment in China and income yields¹²



Source: ABS Catalogue 5352.0 and DFAT derived yields

⁹ A one-off ABS survey showed that around two-thirds of Australian services are delivered through Australian foreign affiliates abroad.
¹⁰ The ABS does not publish direct investment data by country by industry, so the exact value of Australia’s direct investment in services industries in China is not known. At the Australian level over 40 per cent direct investment stock was in services industries at the end of 2016.
¹¹ Direct equity only for 2012.
¹² Direct equity only for 2013 for direct investment stock and 2009, 2011 and 2012 for income earned.



Conclusion

China is a key services trading partner for Australia and trade has grown from \$4.6 billion in 2006 to \$13.9 billion in 2016. China is Australia's largest services export market.

Australia's export profile is dominated by *Education-related travel services* which accounted for nearly 54 per cent of all services exports to China in 2016. The other major service export is *Other personal travel services* which accounted for 30.2 per cent of all exports to China. The strong growth in these services have been supported by the increase in both Chinese students and Chinese tourists coming to Australia. The strong growth in these visitors has also supported the growth in exports of *Transport services*.

Official statistics of exports of *Business services* remain small in comparison. However many of these services are not included in ABS trade in services statistics but are supplied through Australian affiliates located in China.

Travel and *Transport services* dominated imports accounting for almost 80 per cent of total services imports from China.

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ATTACHMENT A

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES EXPORTS TO CHINA BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (a) (A\$ million)

Services - Type of activity	2009	2011	2013	2015	2016
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance & repair services nie	3	1	1	1	10
Transport services	215	240	305	441	472
<i>Passenger (b)</i>	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Freight</i>	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Other transport</i>	109	133	159	254	267
<i>Postal & courier (c)</i>	51	52	68	115	93
Travel services	4,696	5,518	6,143	8,477	10,079
<i>Business</i>	216	403	449	621	622
<i>Personal</i>	4,480	5,115	5,694	7,856	9,457
Education-related	3,674	4,052	4,068	4,932	6,060
Other personal travel (d)	806	1,063	1,626	2,924	3,397
Construction services	3	4	1	0	0
Insurance & pension services	24	36	47	40	36
<i>Direct insurance</i>	23	35	46	38	35
Freight	21	35	46	38	35
Life	0	0	0	0	0
Other direct	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Reinsurance</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Auxiliary</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pension</i>	1	1	2	2	2
<i>Standardised guarantee</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Financial services	12	49	194	368	317
Charges for the use of intellectual property nie	14	25	15	15	6
<i>Licences to reproduce and/or distribute computer services</i>	6	np	9	3	1
Software	6	np	9	3	1
Hardware & design	0	np	0	0	0
<i>Licences to produce and/or distribute audiovisual & related services</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Outcomes of research & development</i>	3	np	5	2	3
<i>Franchise & trademarks licensing fees</i>	0	0	0	9	0
<i>Other charges</i>	4	7	2	1	2
Royalties on education services	4	3	1	1	2
Royalties on telecommunication services	0	0	0	0	0
Music	0	0	0	0	0
Other charges nie	0	4	1	1	1

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES EXPORTS TO CHINA
BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (a) (cont'd)
(A\$ million)

Services - Type of activity	2009	2011	2013	2015	2016
Telecommunications, computer & information services	42	24	19	53	51
<i>Telecommunication</i>	4	3	2	8	10
Telephone	4	3	2	3	3
Other telecommunication	0	0	0	6	7
<i>Computer & information</i>	38	21	17	45	41
Computer	31	18	13	38	33
Hardware & software consultancy	22	8	3	36	31
Data processing	9	10	10	3	2
Information services	3	0	2	0	0
Database services	2	0	0	0	0
News agency subscription	1	0	2	0	0
Other computer & information	5	3	3	6	7
Other business services	150	148	145	158	133
<i>Research & development</i>	2	15	4	8	7
<i>Professional & management consulting</i>	46	55	67	90	103
Legal, accounting, management consulting, public relations	46	55	64	79	94
Legal	23	9	19	17	26
Accounting auditing	5	25	11	17	10
Business & management consultancy	0	1	0	2	2
Other professional	12	16	11	35	14
Management fees nie	5	4	23	9	42
Advertising, market research & public opinion polling	0	1	2	11	9
<i>Technical, trade-related & other business</i>	102	78	75	60	23
Architectural, engineering & other technical	80	53	52	27	9
Architectural	12	10	13	4	3
Engineering	32	39	24	19	4
Surveying	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific & other technical	36	4	14	4	2
Waste treatment & de-pollution, agricultural & mining	1	3	1	1	2
Waste treatment & depollution	0	0	0	0	0
Services incidental to agriculture, forestry & fishing	0	0	0	0	0
Services incidental to mining, and oil & gas extraction	1	3	1	0	2
Other on-site processing	0	0	0	0	0

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES EXPORTS TO CHINA
BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (a) (cont'd)
(A\$ million)

Services - Type of activity	2009	2011	2013	2015	2016
Operational leasing	8	4	2	2	2
Air operational leasing	0	0	0	0	0
Sea operational leasing	0	0	2	2	2
Other operational leasing	8	4	0	0	0
Trade-related services	2	4	0	4	0
Other business services nie	12	14	20	27	11
Personal, cultural & recreational services	43	50	65	76	84
<i>Audiovisual & related services</i>	0	0	2	2	3
Royalties on film, television, home entertainment & other audiovisual	0	0	2	2	3
Film	0	0	0	0	0
Television	0	0	0	0	0
Home entertainment	0	0	0	0	0
Other audiovisual	0	0	0	0	0
Other film, TV and multimedia	0	0	2	2	3
Other audiovisual nie	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other personal, cultural & recreational services</i>	43	50	63	74	81
Health	0	0	0	0	0
Education	43	50	61	74	81
Consultancy	10	16	19	8	6
Correspondence courses	2	3	2	1	2
Services through educational institutions	12	16	25	51	65
Other educational services	18	15	15	14	8
Other recreational	0	0	3	0	0
Sporting & entertainment	0	0	0	0	0
Off-shore gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Other recreational nie	0	0	3	0	0
Government services nie	35	43	60	71	72
Total services exports	5,237	6,138	6,996	9,700	11,260

(a) Cells in this table may have been perturbed to protect confidentiality. (b) *Passenger services* includes *Agency fees* and *Commissions for air transport*. (c) *Postal & courier services* includes *Indirect sea transport*.
Source: ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004 and unpublished data.

ATTACHMENT B

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES IMPORTS FROM CHINA BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (a) (A\$ million)

Services - Type of activity	2009	2011	2013	2015	2016
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0	0	0	0	0
Maintenance & repair services nie	1	1	2	32	30
Transport services	229	334	488	720	778
<i>Passenger (b)</i>	np	np	np	np	np
<i>Freight</i>	140	238	398	519	538
<i>Other transportation</i>	12	np	np	8	8
<i>Postal & courier (c)</i>	np	np	np	np	np
Travel services	1,000	1,135	1,240	1,138	1,298
<i>Business</i>	271	240	313	272	261
<i>Personal</i>	729	896	927	866	1,037
Education-related	59	59	68	90	103
Other personal travel (d)	670	837	860	776	934
Construction services	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance & pension services	30	29	33	41	35
<i>Direct insurance</i>	19	20	24	31	26
Freight	19	20	24	31	26
Life	0	0	0	0	0
Other direct	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Reinsurance</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Auxiliary</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pension</i>	11	9	10	10	9
<i>Standardised guarantee</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Financial services	0	2	43	20	16
Charges for the use of intellectual property nie	1	0	0	6	0
<i>Licences to reproduce and/or distribute computer services</i>	0	0	0	2	0
Software	0	0	0	0	0
Hardware & design	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Licences to produce and/or distribute audiovisual & related services</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Outcomes of research & development</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Franchise & trademarks licensing fees</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other charges</i>	0	0	0	4	0
Royalties on education services	0	0	0	0	0
Royalties on telecommunication services	0	0	0	0	0
Music	0	0	0	0	0
Other charges nie	0	0	0	4	0

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES IMPORTS FROM CHINA
BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (a) (cont'd)
(A\$ million)

Services - Type of activity	2009	2011	2013	2015	2016
Telecommunications, computer & information services	43	21	14	25	31
<i>Telecommunication</i>	15	np	7	13	13
Telephone	15	np	6	9	9
Other telecommunication	0	0	0	4	4
<i>Computer & information</i>	29	np	7	12	18
Computer	28	np	6	11	15
Hardware & software consultancy	26	np	4	6	8
Data processing	3	2	3	5	7
Information services	0	np	0	0	0
Database services	0	0	0	0	0
News agency subscription	0	np	0	0	0
Other computer & information	0	0	0	1	3
Other business services	97	169	211	392	340
<i>Research & development</i>	2	4	1	5	6
<i>Professional & management consulting</i>	15	54	57	187	143
Legal, accounting, management consulting, public relations	14	53	52	114	99
Legal	3	3	2	4	4
Accounting auditing	2	3	1	3	4
Business & management consultancy	1	4	3	4	6
Other professional	6	35	9	22	3
Management fees nie	2	8	38	81	81
Advertising, market research & public opinion polling	1	0	5	73	44
<i>Technical, trade-related & other business</i>	80	111	152	200	191
Architectural, engineering & other technical	16	21	45	43	33
Architectural	0	0	0	0	0
Engineering	10	17	37	39	31
Surveying	0	0	0	0	0
Scientific & other technical	6	4	9	5	2
Waste treatment & de-pollution, agricultural & mining	0	2	7	18	2
Waste treatment & depollution	0	0	0	0	0
Services incidental to agriculture, forestry & fishing	0	2	7	0	0
Services incidental to mining, and oil & gas extraction	0	0	0	18	2
Other on-site processing	0	0	0	0	0

AUSTRALIA'S SERVICES IMPORTS FROM CHINA
BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY (a) (cont'd)
(A\$ million)

Services - Type of activity	2009	2011	2013	2015	2016
Operational leasing	16	0	0	10	12
Air operational leasing	2	0	0	9	12
Sea operational leasing	2	0	0	2	1
Other operational leasing	13	0	0	0	0
Trade-related services	35	61	89	100	119
Other business services nie	13	28	11	28	26
Personal, cultural & recreational services	3	4	5	5	10
<i>Audiovisual & related services</i>	0	0	1	0	3
Royalties on film, television, home entertainment & other audiovisual	0	0	1	0	3
Film	0	0	0	0	0
Television	0	0	0	0	3
Home entertainment	0	0	0	0	0
Other audiovisual	0	0	0	0	0
Other film, TV and multimedia	0	0	1	0	0
Other audiovisual nie	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other personal, cultural & recreational services</i>	2	4	4	4	8
Health	0	0	0	0	0
Education	2	4	4	4	7
Consultancy	2	0	4	2	1
Correspondence courses	0	0	0	0	1
Services through educational institutions	0	3	0	1	5
Other educational services	0	1	0	0	0
Other recreational	0	0	0	0	1
Sporting & entertainment	0	0	0	0	0
Off-shore gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Other recreational nie	0	0	0	0	0
Government services nie	37	42	61	70	77
Total services imports	1,441	1,738	2,097	2,448	2,616

(a) Cells in this table may have been perturbed to protect confidentiality. (b) *Passenger services* includes *Agency fees* and *Commissions for air transport*. (c) *Postal & courier services* includes *Indirect sea transport*.
Source: ABS catalogue 5368.0.55.004 and unpublished data.