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Tasmania



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**GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS
TASMANIA
1994-95**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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MAIN FEATURES

STATE GOVERNMENT

General government

The general government sector returned a \$63 million surplus in 1994-95 following a surplus of \$91 million in 1993-94 and deficits in previous years. The surplus in 1993-94 was primarily due to the receipt of proceeds from the sale of the Tasmanian Government Insurance Office and the Tasmania—Development and Resources Loans Portfolio, together totalling \$140 million in that year. A surplus occurred in 1994-95 mainly because of repayments of advances by Public Trading Enterprises (PTEs), which increased by \$91 million (see below).

Revenue from taxes, fees and fines increased from \$598 million in 1993-94 to \$644 million in 1994-95. The proportion of total State Government revenue attributable to taxes, fees and fines has increased from 29% to 31% between 1993-94 and 1994-95.

The increase in revenue from taxes, fees and fines is due primarily to increases in:

- revenue from payroll tax of \$6 million due to minor wages growth during the year and employment growth in the payroll tax paying sector;
- revenue from financial and capital transactions of \$5 million mainly due to Debits Duty, specifically, the full year effect of the absorption of bank accounts debit tax, formerly levied by the Commonwealth, into the collection of Debits Duty stamp duty. Revenues from Financial Institutions Duty (FID) increased by approximately \$1.5 million as a result of higher levels of economic activity during the year;
- revenue from gambling of \$6 million reflecting growth in gross profits from gaming machines and from levies accruing from the introduction of Tas Keno into clubs and hotels from 1 December 1994. Tax receipts from racing, in particular the off-course turnover of TAB, also contributed to the increase;
- revenue from motor vehicles of \$7 million. Motor tax receipts grew significantly as the rate of motor tax on class A vehicles (cars and station wagons) was increased by \$35 from 1 December 1994. In addition, statutory authorities were no longer exempt from paying this tax. Receipts for registration stamp duties increased by \$3.2 million;
- revenue from tobacco business franchise fees of \$13 million. This very large increase was mainly due to three separate rises in the Commonwealth excise. This flowed through to retailers and had the effect of increasing the value of tobacco products sold. As the Tasmanian Government franchise taxes are calculated on this basis, receipts in 1994-95 were commensurably higher.

Total general government revenues increased by 3% to \$2,107 million (from \$2,047 million). Grants received from the Commonwealth Government constituted the largest revenue item, contributing 54% of the total in 1994-95, which is consistent with prior years.

The net advances paid figure comprised new advances made, less any repayments that are received. It will therefore become negative when the repayments back exceed the new advances made in any particular year.

In 1994-95 the State Government adopted a new policy for accelerating the repayment of advances that the PTE sector had received from the general government sector.

Prior to 1984, funds advanced to the States by the Commonwealth Government under the 1976 financial agreement were passed from the general government sector to the PTE sector. The PTE sector is now repaying these advances back to the general government sector at rates which reflect the amount of maturing financial agreement debt held by the general government on behalf of the PTE sector in each year. These repayments are in turn used to fund the maturing financial agreement debt of the State to the Commonwealth Government.

In 1994-95 no new advances were made to PTEs and their repayment of advances back to the general government sector increased from \$13 million to \$104 million.

Public Trading Enterprises

Interest payments in 1994-95 decreased 2.7% to \$220 million. This reflects the stability in interest rates after noticeably larger falls in 1993-94.

The PTE sector returned a surplus of \$81 million in 1994-95 compared with a deficit of \$83 million in 1993-94. The deficit in 1993-94 was, however, influenced by capital outlays in that year of \$155 million for the purchase of the *Spirit of Tasmania*. Expenditure on new fixed assets in 1994-95 was \$109 million compared with \$297 million in 1993-94.

Increases in Provisions for 1994-95 totalled \$135 million compared with \$99 million in the previous year. The low 1993-94 figure was mainly due to reductions of provisions for retirement benefits and superannuation, by the Hydro-Electric Commission, as a result of unusually high payments made to superannuants in that year.

Capital grants received fell from \$77 million in 1993-94 to \$23 million in 1994-95. The figure for 1993-94 includes a contribution of \$55 million for the purchase of the Bass Strait ferry *Spirit of Tasmania*.

The series indicates an underlying reduction in the level of capital grants which is due to the cessation of compensation payments after 1993-94 in respect of the Gordon-below-Franklin hydro-electric scheme.

State Government outlays by purpose

Current outlays for 1994-95 totalled \$2,150 million. Public debt (interest) accounted for \$535 million, or 25% of total current outlays (26% in 1993-94). Education (\$533 million or 25%), and Health (\$341 million or 16%) were the other major areas of spending. The proportion of spending to current outlays for public debt, health and education has remained consistent over recent years.

Capital outlays totalled \$227 million, an increase of \$12 million or 6% over the 1993-94 figure of \$215 million. It is notable, however, that capital outlays for 1994-95 are significantly lower than in the 4 years preceding 1993-94. The reductions in capital outlays over recent years are primarily a consequence of declining outlays on fuel and energy reflecting the completion of Hydro-Electric Commission construction projects. Outlays on fuel and energy decreased from \$73 million in 1993-94 to \$58 million in 1994-95. This is the fourth consecutive year in which this category has declined.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The local government sector returned a surplus of \$8 million in 1994-95. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the local government sector has returned a surplus. It has at the same time been able to maintain a consistent level of capital outlays. Interest payments show a slight decline compared with the prior period, the fourth consecutive year of decline in this category.

Tasmanian local government authorities raised \$131 million in taxes, fees and fines in 1994-95 compared with \$125 million in the previous year. Municipal rates was the largest contributor to this total, increasing by \$7 million to \$126 million in 1994-95.

In 1994-95, total current outlays were \$160 million. The most significant areas of expenditure were general public services (\$41 million or 26%), recreation and culture (\$28 million or 18%) and transport and communication (\$26 million or 16%).

Capital outlays of \$87 million were largely spent on transport and communications (\$38 million or 44%), which is consistent with the historic expenditure pattern, and sewerage (\$15 million or 17%) which has declined by \$4 million.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State Government	<p>The net debt of the Tasmanian State Government decreased by \$32 million from \$3,391 million to \$3,359 million between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995. This resulted from a decrease in gross debt of \$215 million and a decrease of \$183 million in Total cash, deposits and lending.</p> <p>Of the \$3,359 million net debt existing at the end of the 1994-95 financial year, \$1,390 million was owed by general government and \$1,969 million by the PTEs, \$664 million of which were advances owed to the general government sector.</p>
Local government	<p>The net debt position of Tasmanian local governments decreased \$8 million from \$46 million to \$38 million between 30 June 1994 and 30 June 1995. This resulted from a decrease in gross debt of \$12 million and a decrease in total cash, deposits and lending of \$5 million. The net debt of local government has decreased steadily over recent years, as a consequence of recurring surpluses.</p>

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Current expenditure	1,156	1,319	1,282	1,374	1,449	1,490
less Sales of goods and services	77	105	83	112	121	123
equals Final consumption expenditure	1,078	1,214	1,199	1,262	1,328	1,368
Interest payments	320	321	307	327	393	385
Subsidies paid to PTEs	55	55	45	46	46	44
Current grants to other governments	25	26	34	40	42	41
Other transfer payments	111	128	121	135	140	162
Total Current outlays	1,590	1,743	1,706	1,811	1,949	2,000
Expenditure on new fixed assets	207	140	129	165	144	152
plus Expenditure on second hand fixed assets (net)	-41	-23	-29	-9	-35	-32
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	166	117	100	156	109	119
Capital grants to other governments	8	9	7	2	—	1
Capital grants to PTEs	72	72	63	50	77	21
Advances paid to PTEs (net)	-15	-21	-21	-13	-13	-104
Other capital outlays	28	-6	5	-15	-166	7
Total Capital outlays	259	171	155	180	7	44
Total Outlays	1,849	1,915	1,861	1,991	1,956	2,044
Taxes, fees and fines	458	506	540	560	598	644
Interest received from PTEs	83	78	74	72	71	67
Interest received from other enterprises	126	115	85	109	166	162
Grants received —	1,014	989	1,077	1,164	1,127	1,132
for own use	903	867	940	1,013	963	958
for onpassing	111	122	137	151	164	174
Other revenue	73	73	72	81	86	102
Total Revenue	1,754	1,762	1,847	1,987	2,047	2,107
Increase in provisions	—	—	—	—	—	1
Advances received (net)	-19	-77	-185	-149	-120	-142
Borrowing (net)	302	96	301	43	959	-253
Other financing transactions	-187	134	-102	110	-930	332
Total Financing(a)	96	153	14	4	-91	-63
Deficit adjusted for net advances(a)	88	183	31	35	92	36
Current deficit(a)	16	135	29	1	26	-39
Capital deficit(a)	79	18	-15	3	-117	-25
Deficit(a)	96	153	14	4	-91	-63

Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISES						
Interest payments to —	256	235	249	240	226	220
general government	80	76	73	71	70	67
other enterprises	176	159	176	169	156	153
Income transferred to general government	17	14	17	18	23	29
Other transfer payments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Current outlays	273	249	266	258	249	249
Expenditure on new fixed assets	175	201	156	145	297	109
plus Expenditure on secondhand fixed assets (net)	-24	-8	2	1	-24	-3
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	152	193	159	147	273	106
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2
Other capital outlays	—	-3	-5	-10	—	-4
Total Capital outlays	153	189	152	136	271	100
Total Outlays	426	438	419	394	520	349
Sales of goods and services	567	643	646	706	736	768
plus Subsidies received	49	48	39	38	41	44
less Operating expenditure	397	498	450	515	532	555
equals Net operating surplus	219	192	235	229	245	256
Interest received	32	18	22	15	11	10
Capital grants received	74	77	69	53	77	23
Other revenue	4	5	4	4	5	5
Total revenue	329	293	330	301	338	294
Increase in provisions —	90	102	101	131	99	135
for depreciation	50	62	55	122	123	135
other	39	40	46	9	-24	1
Advances received (net)	-14	-16	-22	-13	-13	-109
Borrowing (net)	-57	70	15	16	56	29
Other financing transactions	79	-11	-6	-42	40	-1
Total Financing(a)	97	145	89	93	182	54
Deficit adjusted for net advances(a)	8	46	-7	-33	88	-76
Current deficit(a)	-68	-64	-92	-117	-106	-153
Capital deficit(a)	75	106	79	79	190	72
Deficit(a)	7	43	-12	-38	83	-81

Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
CONSOLIDATED TOTAL						
Current expenditure	1,156	1,319	1,282	1,374	1,449	1,490
less Sales of goods and services	77	105	83	112	121	123
equals Final consumption expenditure	1,078	1,214	1,199	1,262	1,328	1,368
Interest payments	487	476	480	494	547	534
Subsidies paid to PTEs	55	55	45	46	46	44
Current grants to other governments	25	26	34	40	42	41
Other transfer payments	111	128	121	135	140	163
Total Current outlays	1,758	1,899	1,880	1,977	2,102	2,150
Expenditure on new fixed assets	383	341	286	310	441	261
plus Expenditure on secondhand fixed assets (net)	-65	-31	-27	-7	-59	-35
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	318	310	259	303	382	226
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	6	1	-1	2	2	—
Capital grants to other governments	8	10	7	2	—	1
Other capital outlays	24	-11	-1	-28	-170	—
Total Capital outlays	356	309	265	278	215	227
Total Outlays	2,113	2,208	2,144	2,255	2,317	2377
Taxes, fees and fines	458	506	540	560	598	644
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	219	192	235	229	245	256
Interest received	149	130	104	122	175	168
Grants received —	1,014	991	1,080	1,167	1,128	1,134
for own use	903	869	943	1,016	964	960
for onpassing	111	122	137	151	164	174
Other revenue	59	62	57	65	63	77
Total Revenue	1,899	1,882	2,015	2,143	2,209	2280
Increase in provisions —	90	102	101	131	99	136
for depreciation	50	62	55	122	123	135
other	39	40	46	9	-24	1
Advances received (net)	-19	-77	-185	-149	-120	-141
Borrowing (net)	286	166	317	60	1,015	-224
Other financing transactions	-142	135	-104	71	-885	326
Total Financing(a)	214	326	130	112	108	97
Deficit adjusted for net advances(a)	102	236	29	5	185	-38
Current deficit(a)	-48	75	-60	-113	-75	-190
Capital deficit(a)	172	149	89	94	85	151
Deficit(a)	124	224	28	-19	10	-39

(a) See Glossary on page 27

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	110	174	135	127	150	171
Public order and safety	102	109	110	109	114	118
Education	421	426	432	477	515	533
Primary and secondary education	278	285	283	310	321	322
Tertiary education, of which	105	101	107	117	137	152
University education	69	68	73	79	89	99
Technical and further education	37	33	34	38	48	53
Other education	38	41	42	50	57	59
Health	302	323	328	361	328	341
Hospital and other institutional services	251	283	270	291	269	283
Clinics and other non-institutional services	28	20	23	25	26	29
Other health	23	20	35	45	33	29
Social security and welfare	47	52	53	56	89	106
Housing and community amenities	36	29	29	37	39	39
Housing and community development	27	22	18	24	28	26
Water supply	5	4	4	5	5	8
Sanitation and protection of the environment	4	2	6	8	7	5
Other community amenities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreation and culture	44	46	45	50	50	48
Fuel and energy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	56	56	68	65	64	68
Mining, manufacturing and construction	12	8	8	9	6	10
Transport and communication	63	72	93	85	90	93
Road transport	55	62	87	82	84	91
Water transport	1	1	1	2	4	1
Other transport and communication	7	9	5	1	2	—
Other economic affairs	57	48	55	57	52	55
Other purposes	506	594	532	561	627	573
Public debt	487	476	480	494	547	535
Other	19	79	43	51	57	32
Total	1,758	1,899	1,880	1,977	2,102	2,150

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Purpose	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General public services	8	—	6	3	-41	-10
Public order and safety	-12	5	6	13	12	16
Education	52	33	25	28	23	33
Primary and secondary education	45	21	16	14	16	22
Tertiary education, of which	7	12	8	12	6	9
University education	3	7	2	4	—	—
Technical and further education	4	5	6	7	6	9
Other education	-1	—	1	3	2	2
Health	23	12	15	36	16	16
Hospital and other institutional services	1	11	14	31	—	—
Clinics and other non-institutional services	3	1	1	1	1	1
Other health	19	—	—	4	14	16
Social security and welfare	—	-1	-4	-5	-4	-6
Housing and community amenities	58	29	43	11	-92	36
Housing and community development	47	22	37	7	-103	28
Water supply	9	6	5	3	10	7
Sanitation and protection of the environment	2	1	—	—	—	—
Other community amenities	—	—	—	—	1	—
Recreation and culture	12	8	9	13	11	12
Fuel and energy	101	132	107	91	73	58
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	3	10	5	8	5
Mining, manufacturing and construction	3	1	-4	-2	3	—
Transport and communication	95	89	52	89	207	62
Road transport	83	65	46	74	57	51
Water transport	10	24	6	15	150	11
Other transport and communication	2	—	1	—	—	—
Other economic affairs	7	-1	3	-2	—	3
Other purposes	—	-1	-4	-1	-1	1
Total	356	309	265	278	215	227

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Item	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Current expenditure	126	139	149	161	160	172
less Sales of goods and services	36	39	43	43	40	43
equals Final consumption expenditure	90	100	106	118	121	130
Interest payments	26	28	27	24	20	19
Other transfer payments	3	7	7	9	10	11
Total Current outlays	119	134	140	151	151	160
Expenditure on new fixed assets	71	65	69	92	91	96
plus Expenditure on secondhand fixed assets (net)	-3	-6	-6	-8	-10	-12
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	68	59	63	84	81	85
Other capital outlays	-1	3	2	—	1	2
Total Capital outlays	67	61	65	85	82	87
Total Outlays	186	195	205	236	233	247
Taxes, fees and fines	94	109	117	124	125	131
Net operating surpluses of public trading enterprises	27	30	31	40	27	25
Interest received	17	17	12	10	9	11
Grants received	36	42	50	65	61	57
Other revenue	5	4	3	6	7	11
Total Revenue	179	201	214	244	230	236
Increase in provisions —	5	6	8	1	17	19
for depreciation	5	6	8	1	17	19
for other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Advances received (net)	1	—	—	-5	—	-2
Borrowing (net)	3	2	-6	-2	-1	-11
Other financing transactions	-1	-14	-11	-3	-13	5
Total Financing(a)	8	-6	-9	-9	3	11
Current deficit(a)	-55	-59	-83	-73	-80	-82
Capital deficit(a)	57	47	67	63	66	74
Deficit(a)	3	-12	-16	-10	-14	-8

(a) See Glossary on page 27

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CURRENT OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE FOR TASMANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Purpose</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
TOTAL CURRENT OUTLAYS						
General public services	24	25	29	34	38	41
Public order and safety	1	2	2	2	2	2
Health	3	3	3	4	5	5
Welfare	4	5	7	7	7	9
Sanitation and protection of the environment	8	10	11	13	8	8
Housing, community development and amenities	8	10	12	15	16	17
Recreation and culture	20	24	23	23	25	28
Transport and communication	28	30	28	30	26	26
Other purposes	23	28	26	22	23	22
Total	119	134	140	151	151	160

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CAPITAL OUTLAYS BY PURPOSE FOR TASMANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
<i>Purpose</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAYS						
General public services	3	4	5	4	5	11
Water supply	4	5	9	10	8	10
Sewerage	18	17	16	24	19	15
Other sanitation and protection of the environment	1	1	2	2	6	7
Housing, community development and amenities	3	1	2	3	2	1
Recreation and culture	7	4	3	7	7	5
Transport and communication	29	27	25	32	35	38
Other purposes	2	2	2	3	—	—
Total	67	61	65	85	82	87

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
	STATE AUTHORITIES			LOCAL AUTHORITIES			STATE & LOCAL AUTHORITIES		
2 Employers' payroll taxes	132	131	137	—	—	—	132	131	137
3 Taxes on property	140	148	155	118	119	125	257	267	280
31 Taxes on immovable property	43	45	47	118	119	125	160	163	173
311 Land taxes	27	29	31	—	—	—	27	29	31
312 Municipal rates	—	—	—	118	119	125	117	119	126
314 Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	15	16	16	—	—	—	15	16	16
33 Taxes on financial and capital transactions	97	103	108	—	—	—	97	103	108
331 Stamp duties	55	61	63	—	—	—	55	61	63
332 Financial institutions' taxes	35	36	39	—	—	—	35	36	39
333 Government borrowing guarantee levies	7	6	7	—	—	—	7	6	7
4 Taxes on provision of goods and services	80	83	93	—	—	—	80	83	93
42 Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	13	13	14	—	—	—	13	13	14
44 Taxes on gambling	43	45	51	—	—	—	43	45	51
442 Taxes on private lotteries	22	22	22	—	—	—	22	22	22
444 Casino taxes	9	12	16	—	—	—	9	12	16
445 Race betting taxes	11	11	12	—	—	—	11	11	12
449 Taxes on gambling n.e.c.	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
45 Taxes on insurance	24	25	28	—	—	—	24	25	28
451 Insurance co's' contributions to fire brigades	7	6	9	—	—	—	7	6	9
452 Third party insurance taxes	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	2
459 Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	15	17	17	—	—	—	15	17	17
5 Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities	183	205	228	—	1	1	183	206	229
51 Motor vehicle taxes	66	69	76	—	1	1	66	69	77
511 Vehicle registration fees and taxes	39	42	48	—	—	—	39	42	48
512 Stamp duty on vehicle registration	21	22	26	—	—	—	21	22	26
513 Drivers' licences	6	4	3	—	—	—	6	4	3
514 Road transport and maintenance taxes	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
52 Franchise taxes	103	127	141	—	—	—	103	127	141
522 Petroleum products franchise taxes	45	47	47	—	—	—	45	47	47
523 Tobacco franchise taxes	41	63	76	—	—	—	41	63	76
524 Liquor franchise taxes	17	17	17	—	—	—	17	17	17
53 Other taxes on use of goods etc.	14	10	11	—	—	—	14	10	11
9 Fees and fines	25	30	31	6	6	6	30	36	37
91-93 Fees from regulatory services	19	23	21	3	3	4	22	26	25
94 Fines	6	7	9	3	2	2	8	9	12
Taxes, fees and fines	580	598	644	124	125	131	683	723	775

	State General Government	State Public Trading Enterprises	Total State Government	Local Government	Total State and Local Government
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AT 30 June 1994					
Liabilities					
Cash and deposits	258	5	161	2	156
Advances received	1,072	775	1,072	5	1,072
Other borrowing	2,486	1,507	3,946	187	4,119
Gross debt	3,816	2,288	5,178	193	5,347
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	75	127	100	125	218
Advances paid	933	32	189	3	188
Other lending and investments	1,441	104	1,497	20	1,503
Total cash, deposits and lending	2,449	263	1,787	148	1,909
Net debt	1,367	2,024	3,391	46	3,437
AT 30 June 1995					
Liabilities					
Cash and deposits	425	9	321	2	286
Advances received	929	664	929	3	929
Other borrowing	2,207	1,552	3,714	176	3,890
Gross debt	3,560	2,225	4,963	181	5,105
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits	13	138	38	120	121
Advances paid	805	26	166	3	166
Other lending and investments	1352	91	1400	19	1419
Total cash, deposits and lending	2,170	256	1,604	143	1,707
Net debt	1,390	1,969	3,359	38	3,398

<i>Local government authority</i>	<i>Rates</i>	<i>Licences fees and fines</i>	<i>Sales of goods and services</i>	<i>Sales of land and fixed assets</i>	<i>Interest received</i>	<i>Grants received</i>	<i>Other revenue</i>	<i>Total revenue and grants received</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	1,528	162	151	363	147	1,660	128	4,139
Brighton	2,163	134	503	537	132	1,632	218	5,320
Burnie	7,164	526	3,164	267	1,298	2,330	94	14,843
Central Coast	5,191	186	1,607	385	672	2,124	431	10,594
Central Highlands	865	145	175	217	44	1,212	—	2,658
Circular Head	2,872	116	998	625	28	1,467	29	6,136
Clarence	10,975	489	1,691	660	888	4,068	78	18,851
Devonport	6,338	377	2,471	826	496	1,606	83	12,197
Dorset	1,500	81	392	231	157	1,644	69	4,074
Flinders	336	9	402	51	190	777	—	1,764
George Town	2,207	44	429	318	29	915	48	3,989
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	928	62	966	78	94	1,326	—	3,454
Glenorchy	9,377	340	2,561	1,133	981	3,487	1,042	18,920
Hobart	20,095	1,511	9,896	762	2,164	2,086	240	36,755
Huon Valley	3,552	160	899	—	116	2,376	98	7,201
Kentish	769	66	323	64	89	1,069	—	2,380
King Island	663	18	1,118	197	117	745	—	2,859
Kingborough	5,458	251	1,499	463	659	2,514	2,928	13,772
Latrobe	1,677	137	671	490	77	746	5	3,803
Launceston	19,991	992	7,031	1,258	899	4,703	171	35,044
Meander Valley	3,427	160	436	364	101	1,810	1,053	7,351
New Norfolk	1,765	75	762	188	72	1,622	8	4,491
Northern Midlands	2,948	139	366	431	373	2,348	2	6,607
Sorell	2,748	203	797	191	216	1,377	23	5,555
Southern Midlands	1,265	109	310	356	85	2,367	1	4,492
Tasman	603	40	286	—	15	1,209	—	2,151
Waratah/ Wynyard	3,319	63	770	394	168	2,031	—	6,745
West Coast	1,862	33	894	360	66	1,727	108	5,050
West Tamar	2,981	136	1,305	298	265	2,356	141	7,482
TASMANIA	124,568	6,785	42,872	11,507	10,637	55,333	6,995	258,677

<i>Local government authority</i>	<i>Current expenditure on goods and services</i>	<i>Interest paid</i>	<i>Levies paid to other government</i>	<i>Purchase of land and fixed assets</i>	<i>Other outlays and net advances</i>	<i>Total outlays and net advances</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Break O'Day	2,586	24	86	835	—	3,531	-608
Brighton	3,903	266	136	1,110	440	5,855	535
Burnie	8,752	600	463	2,363	-61	12,118	-2,725
Central Coast	6,056	302	281	3,100	178	9,918	-677
Central Highlands	1,903	4	57	565	—	2,529	-129
Circular Head	5,134	87	175	1,718	2	7,117	980
Clarence	10,335	1,309	787	3,608	468	16,508	-2,343
Devonport	9,143	958	415	2,893	216	13,627	1,430
Dorset	2,575	29	118	635	—	3,357	-716
Flinders	1,074	—	12	511	1	1,598	-166
George Town	3,184	210	96	342	—	3,831	-158
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	3,081	17	97	435	144	3,774	320
Glenorchy	15,485	1,374	813	9,648	198	27,518	8,598
Hobart	26,770	568	1,527	12,849	355	42,068	5,313
Huon Valley	4,743	111	181	1,335	—	6,370	-832
Kentish	1,836	27	66	619	5	2,553	173
King Island	1,949	55	44	863	5	2,917	59
Kingborough	6,279	505	391	5,394	-136	12,434	-1,338
Latrobe	2,400	54	133	1,537	24	4,147	344
Launceston	22,453	922	1,300	8,449	95	33,218	-1,825
Meander Valley	4,128	167	231	2,965	—	7,490	139
New Norfolk	3,569	102	141	1,756	233	5,802	1,311
Northern Midlands	3,452	56	170	3,050	11	6,740	132
Sorell	3,457	101	151	1,215	293	5,216	-338
Southern Midlands	3,506	35	80	1,010	13	4,644	151
Tasman	1,880	—	40	516	—	2,436	284
Waratah/ Wynyard	4,493	619	158	1,471	24	6,765	20
West Coast	3,967	39	48	942	—	4,996	-54
West Tamar	4,356	109	254	2,178	563	7,459	-22
TASMANIA	172,481	8,652	8,453	73,910	3,073	266,536	7,860

<i>Local government authority</i>	<i>General public services</i>	<i>Public order and safety</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Welfare</i>	<i>Garbage sanitation stormwater and environment</i>	<i>Housing community development and amenities</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	675	10	60	—	79	537
Brighton	1,686	41	112	424	414	280
Burnie	1,362	133	171	866	892	634
Central Coast	879	60	161	605	983	771
Central Highlands	418	20	235	—	98	229
Circular Head	1,321	31	20	—	733	264
Clarence	2,369	178	213	1,393	1,437	832
Devonport	2,086	222	161	116	1,405	1,308
Dorset	765	22	61	—	176	197
Flinders	329	1	9	34	25	43
George Town	1,175	42	—	303	290	133
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	652	5	1,028	—	181	175
Glenorchy	7,299	202	408	2,210	1,318	765
Hobart	7,500	168	279	623	3,819	2,268
Huon Valley	860	48	864	104	482	383
Kentish	312	18	35	35	59	144
King Island	706	3	21	29	88	94
Kingborough	1,787	105	149	655	773	385
Latrobe	395	42	48	58	463	311
Launceston	2,592	262	334	18	3,122	1,902
Meander Valley	1,143	113	161	78	466	346
New Norfolk	1,190	37	57	202	470	237
Northern Midlands	1,771	22	52	98	261	199
Sorell	539	68	144	397	295	282
Southern Midlands	754	33	531	158	116	203
Tasman	435	8	896	3	52	61
Waratah/ Wynyard	1,503	60	80	327	703	272
West Coast	1,158	57	76	376	326	208
West Tamar	605	47	22	144	532	877
TASMANIA	44,265	2,057	6,387	9,256	20,056	14,339

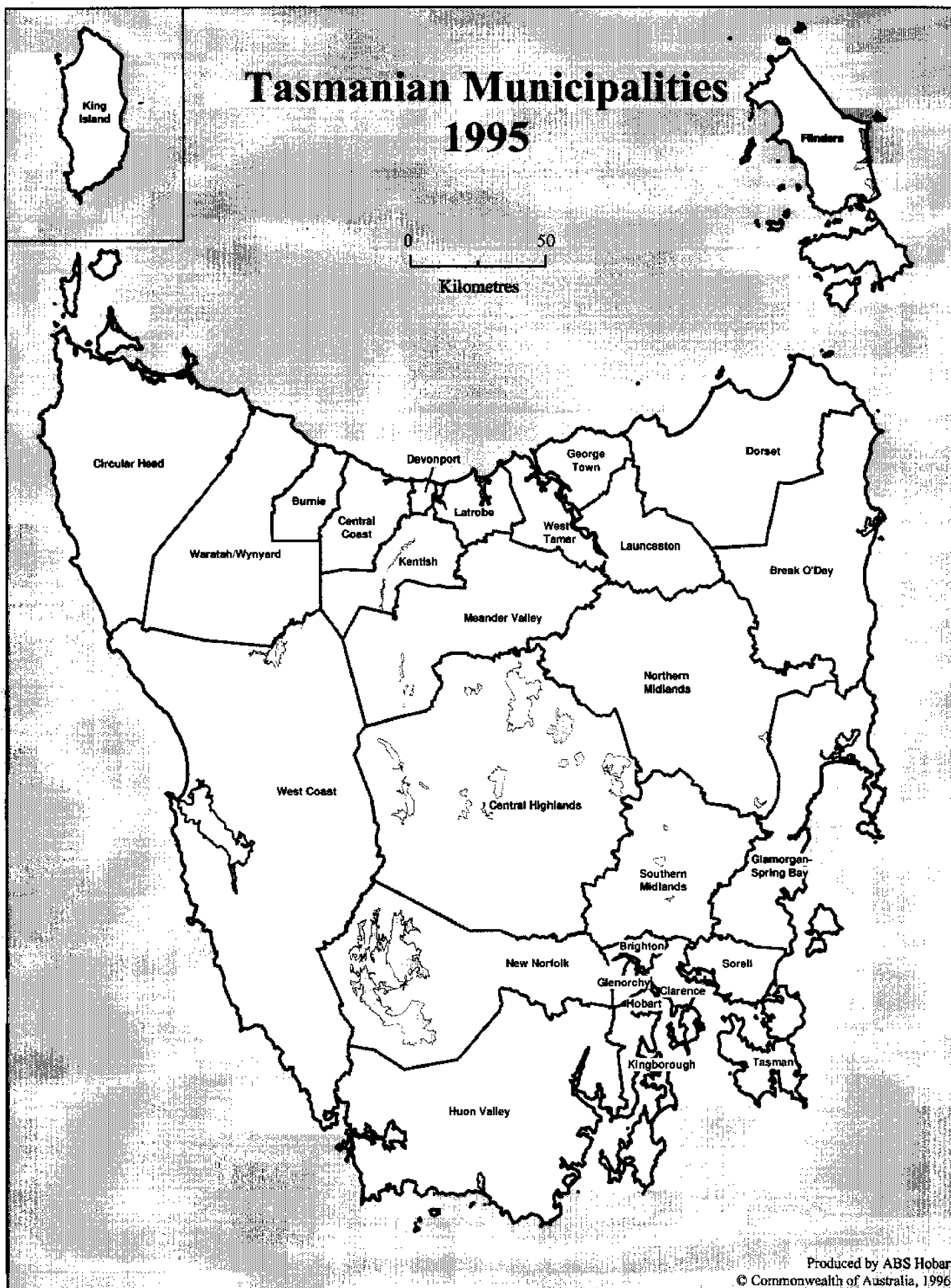
<i>Local government authority</i>	<i>Public halls and civic centres</i>	<i>Other recreation and culture</i>	<i>Transport and communication</i>	<i>Street lighting</i>	<i>Other purposes</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	22	79	1,049	41	34	2,586
Brighton	103	180	567	72	24	3,903
Burnie	818	1,428	1,395	231	823	8,752
Central Coast	117	1,131	1,101	139	109	6,056
Central Highlands	6	158	724	15	—	1,903
Circular Head	35	558	2,004	38	131	5,134
Clarence	79	2,203	1,183	403	45	10,335
Devonport	21	1,931	1,080	362	451	9,143
Dorset	73	313	861	41	64	2,575
Flinders	3	34	580	4	12	1,074
George Town	41	439	598	74	89	3,184
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	12	151	840	37	—	3,081
Glenorchy	29	1,716	1,095	417	27	15,485
Hobart	114	5,212	4,845	746	1,195	26,770
Huon Valley	49	394	1,210	61	287	4,743
Kentish	17	88	884	29	215	1,836
King Island	14	48	932	11	3	1,949
Kingborough	70	1,007	1,154	156	39	6,279
Latrobe	50	334	516	48	137	2,400
Launceston	201	7,117	5,226	687	991	22,453
Meander Valley	53	335	1,224	111	98	4,128
New Norfolk	19	375	873	58	51	3,569
Northern Midlands	44	174	498	69	262	3,452
Sorell	46	180	1,442	53	12	3,457
Southern Midlands	51	258	1,308	47	46	3,506
Tasman	1	42	206	4	173	1,880
Waratah/ Wynyard	25	487	753	73	212	4,493
West Coast	25	372	1,055	79	236	3,967
West Tamar	69	471	1,337	138	115	4,356
TASMANIA	2,206	27,215	36,540	4,244	5,883	172,448

<i>Local government authority</i>	<i>Rates</i>	<i>Sales of goods and services</i>	<i>Subsidies received</i>	<i>Interest received</i>	<i>Sales of land and fixed assets</i>	<i>Other revenue and grants</i>	<i>Total revenue and grants</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	647	24	—	—	—	—	671
Brighton	1,375	158	—	—	6	43	1,582
Burnie	2,542	317	59	—	—	—	2,919
Central Coast	1,872	883	36	—	35	1	2,828
Central Highlands	133	—	—	—	—	—	133
Circular Head	662	615	32	—	—	—	1,309
Clarence	4,654	313	—	10	—	23	5,000
Devonport	3,449	1,571	—	—	—	—	5,020
Dorset	449	156	—	—	—	—	605
Flinders	72	—	—	—	—	—	72
George Town	649	59	—	—	—	—	708
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	647	32	—	—	82	—	761
Glenorchy	6,305	1,684	—	—	—	212	8,201
Hobart	6,545	360	—	—	46	96	7,048
Huon Valley	1,053	10	—	—	191	10	1,265
Kentish	244	25	—	—	—	—	269
King Island	127	6	—	4	—	2	139
Kingborough	2,702	156	4	—	—	813	3,675
Latrobe	1,057	79	—	—	10	3	1,148
Launceston	7,166	1,399	1	299	—	—	8,865
Meander Valley	1,219	281	1	26	—	185	1,714
New Norfolk	988	125	—	—	—	20	1,133
Northern Midlands	797	159	9	—	8	—	973
Sorell	514	274	—	—	—	2	790
Southern Midlands	369	40	43	—	14	—	466
Tasman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waratah/ Wynyard	872	193	—	—	22	119	1,206
West Coast	497	32	17	—	—	—	546
West Tamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TASMANIA	47,605	8,953	204	339	414	1,529	59,044

Local government authority	Current expenditure on goods and services	Depreciation charges	Interest paid	Purchase of land and fixed assets	Total expenditure	Increases in provisions	Total financing transactions	Deficit
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	349	5	45	139	538	-5	-133	-128
Brighton	1,157	210	125	441	1,933	210	351	141
Burnie	1,324	1,127	142	1,606	4,198	1,126	1,279	153
Central Coast	2,404	192	65	33	2,694	192	-134	-326
Central Highlands	247	9	—	40	296	9	163	154
Circular Head	1,089	—	9	62	1,160	—	-149	-149
Clarence	4,403	158	354	1,095	6,010	158	1,011	852
Devonport	3,651	766	—	126	4,543	766	-477	-1,244
Dorset	507	4	8	28	547	4	-58	-62
Flinders	34	—	11	—	45	—	-27	-27
George Town	747	1	30	—	778	—	70	70
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	636	79	87	249	1,051	79	290	211
Glenorchy	5,385	169	43	679	6,276	169	-1,924	-2,093
Hobart	6,142	1,370	175	778	8,466	1,370	1,418	49
Huon Valley	483	—	150	699	1,331	—	66	66
Kentish	238	13	—	17	268	13	-1	-14
King Island	65	33	—	2	100	33	-39	-73
Kingborough	2,148	374	129	1,648	4,299	374	624	250
Latrobe	833	79	—	26	938	79	-211	-289
Launceston	7,227	1,814	260	1,259	10,559	1,814	1,694	-119
Meander Valley	1,023	208	92	272	1,596	208	-118	-327
New Norfolk	758	23	59	184	1,024	23	-109	-131
Northern Midlands	356	14	87	213	670	14	-303	-318
Sorell	513	77	46	141	777	77	-13	-89
Southern Midlands	258	120	58	80	516	120	50	-70
Tasman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waratah/ Wynyard	1,307	142	—	200	1,649	142	443	301
West Coast	569	—	8	—	577	—	31	31
West Tamar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TASMANIA	43,850	6,987	1,983	10,019	62,840	6,976	3,795	-3,181

<i>Local government authority</i>	<i>Rates</i>	<i>Sales of goods and services</i>	<i>Subsidies received</i>	<i>Interest received</i>	<i>Sales of land and fixed assets</i>	<i>Other revenue and grants</i>	<i>Total revenue and grants</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	601	105	5	—	—	—	710
Brighton	1,129	19	—	—	34	—	1,183
Burnie	1,545	106	16	—	—	16	1,683
Central Coast	1,385	624	—	—	—	14	2,023
Central Highlands	46	—	—	—	—	5	51
Circular Head	829	649	199	—	—	35	1,712
Clarence	4,390	44	—	13	—	23	4,470
Devonport	4,697	593	—	—	74	40	5,404
Dorset	373	140	—	—	—	—	514
Flinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Town	518	7	—	—	—	1,054	1,579
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	335	46	—	—	30	—	411
Glenorchy	5,133	539	—	—	—	157	5,829
Hobart	7,437	5	—	—	36	—	7,478
Huon Valley	649	2	144	—	191	10	996
Kentish	133	—	—	—	—	—	133
King Island	98	—	—	12	—	—	110
Kingborough	2,659	36	—	—	—	935	3,630
Latrobe	570	1	107	—	5	3	686
Launceston	9,327	280	—	448	—	1,843	11,897
Meander Valley	507	13	25	—	—	225	770
New Norfolk	783	92	—	—	18	—	893
Northern Midlands	716	135	84	—	8	—	942
Sorell	472	26	—	—	—	—	497
Southern Midlands	210	—	27	—	17	—	255
Tasman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waratah/ Wynyard	872	125	—	—	16	—	1,013
West Coast	318	110	—	—	—	—	428
West Tamar	1,192	17	—	—	—	—	1,209
TASMANIA	46,924	3,712	607	473	429	4,359	56,503

Local government authority	Current expenditure on goods and services	Depreciation charges	Interest paid	Purchase of land and fixed assets	Total expenditure	Increases in provisions	Total financing transactions	Deficit
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Break O'Day	139	3	220	73	435	—	-275	-275
Brighton	607	405	167	247	1,426	405	243	-161
Burnie	1,271	903	17	183	2,375	902	692	-210
Central Coast	999	214	523	53	1,788	214	-234	-448
Central Highlands	46	2	4	48	100	2	49	47
Circular Head	536	—	332	119	988	—	-724	-724
Clarence	2,079	672	971	1,860	5,583	672	1,114	441
Devonport	656	1,382	1,270	1,087	4,395	1,382	-1,009	-2,391
Dorset	360	1	63	28	452	1	-62	-62
Flinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Town	649	69	498	74	1,289	—	-290	-290
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	211	22	33	82	348	22	-63	-85
Glenorchy	1,158	771	608	1,356	3,894	771	-1,935	-2,707
Hobart	2,302	1,772	644	676	5,393	1,772	-2,085	-3,856
Huon Valley	236	—	241	375	852	—	-143	-143
Kentish	82	7	27	104	220	7	87	80
King Island	12	27	—	7	47	27	-64	-90
Kingborough	1,384	790	300	1,535	4,010	790	380	-410
Latrobe	129	122	121	89	460	122	-226	-348
Launceston	5,936	3,767	1,308	5,247	16,258	3,767	4,361	594
Meander Valley	150	160	85	504	899	160	129	-31
New Norfolk	258	17	121	175	571	17	-323	-339
Northern Midlands	259	30	121	124	533	30	-409	-439
Sorell	198	18	88	384	688	18	190	172
Southern Midlands	54	30	77	81	241	30	-14	-43
Tasman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waratah/ Wynyard	376	189	—	141	706	189	-307	-496
West Coast	325	—	18	—	343	—	-85	-85
West Tamar	478	301	163	605	1,547	307	339	32
TASMANIA	20,891	11,671	8,020	15,257	55,840	11,605	-663	-12,268



EXPLANATORY NOTES

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

1 Statistics in this publication are shown for outlays, revenue and financing transactions, and stocks of financial assets and liabilities of enterprise units classified to the non-financial public sector and owned and/or controlled by State and local government. Government financial enterprises are excluded from the scope of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) as they have a separate and distinct role in the economy, and their inclusion would provide a less useful account of public sector activity.

2 The non-financial public sector is comprised of general government units and public trading enterprises as follows:

- general government units include statutory authorities and government departments that are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism. Costs of production are financed predominantly from public revenues, and goods and services are provided to the general public free of charge or at nominal charges well below costs of production; central borrowing authorities (CBAs)—are also classified as general government in GFS. (see concepts and definitions);
- public trading enterprises (PTEs)—are resident publicly-owned and/or controlled enterprises engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market. PTEs operate with the intention of maximising profits and financial returns, or at least recovering a significant proportion of their incurred costs. PTEs in Tasmania include the MTT, TT-Line, HEC, the marine boards and the water boards.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3 The major transactions classifications used in this publication are:

- the economic transactions framework (ETF)—this is a hierarchical framework which categorises current and capital outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to economic character. This facilitates study of the macro-economic effect of government activity on the economy and provides the basic building blocks for grouping transactions to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts;
- the government purpose classification (GPC)—is designed to facilitate the study of the impact of government transactions on the economy in terms of the purposes for which the transactions are made. In conjunction with the ETF, it provides information for the study of the socio-economic effect of government transactions;
- the taxes fees and fines classification (TFFC)—is used to provide further detail on transactions classified within ETF taxes, fees and fines, according to the type of tax, fee or fine collected.

4 When examining government finance statistics for the Tasmanian State Government, it is important to be aware of the impact on the data of Tascorp, the central borrowing authority. The function of Tascorp, as a CBA, is to undertake borrowings on behalf of bodies within the Tasmanian public sector ("on lending"). In fulfilling its role as the State's CBA, Tascorp endeavours to maintain the optimal level of liquidity given prevailing market conditions. The arbitrage activity in which it is engaged is dependant upon opportunities in the volatile financial markets, and the requirements of Tascorp's clients. Because of this, there is considerable fluctuation from year to year in the quantity of funds borrowed by Tascorp but not yet distributed to clients. In GFS, the borrowing transactions and attendant interest flows from the on-lending process are effectively attributed only to the client body.

5 The purpose of this is to prevent double counting, and to convey a more useful portrayal of the government's financing activities. This is achieved by netting off Tascorp's on-lending to clients against its own borrowing, with the associated interest flows treated in the same fashion.

6 However, borrowings of Tascorp not on-lent (but instead invested) are not subject to this treatment, nor is the related interest, and this is reflected in the statistics. As a result, both the interest paid and interest received figures, viewed in isolation, are distorted by Tascorp's impact upon them. By looking at the difference between the annual interest paid and received totals (net interest paid) for the general government sector, this distortion is removed.

7 More detailed explanations of the full range of concepts and definitions can be found in the *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics* (1217.0) and *Government Finance Statistics Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5514.0), and in the publications listed under the heading of 'Related Publications' below.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA

8 In general, for the State government level, transaction statistics are compiled on a cash basis for general government and on an accrual basis for PTEs, and care should be taken in comparing data for the two sectors.

9 Government Finance Statistics (GFS) standards promulgated by the International Monetary Fund specify that general government should be shown on a cash basis. However, due to the implementation of AAS27, cash data are no longer available in sufficient detail from local authorities. As a result, the statistics for local general government presented in this publication are accrual measure proxies for the cash based statistics. Any discrepancy in the statistics would be mainly caused by timing, such as the number of pay days occurring during a year, goods purchased or sold on account, and the occurrence of interest payments and receipts. In practice, the overall result of the differing treatments of these events, occurring for all councils at either end of the year, should be immaterial.

10 Changes in levels of financial assets and liabilities can be affected by revaluations and debt transfers which do not appear in the transaction statistics. The 'historical capital cost' valuation basis used for debt statistics is also different to the cash accounting basis of transaction statistics for the general government sector. As a result, full reconciliation between changes in debt levels and corresponding transaction statistics cannot be done.

SOURCES

11 Since 1989, Tasmanian Treasury has prepared State GFS tables for presentation in Tasmanian Budget Papers. ABS has played a major role in assisting the Treasury to produce these tables, particularly in classification of data and editing tables. Data are obtained directly from the Treasury ledger system, from Budget statements and from questionnaires completed by authorities. In turn, after the Tasmanian Budget has been brought down these data are provided to the ABS for use in its national GFS series, and are subjected to further editing and updating from finalised accounts.

12 Local authority data is collected electronically from their financial systems or through questionnaires completed by authorities based on their annual statements of accounts. This data is supplemented where appropriate by additional dissections of reported transactions and balances.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

13 Users may also wish to refer to the following annual finance statistics publications:

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (5501.0)

Taxation Revenue, Australia (5506.0)

Expenditure on Education, Australia (5510.0)

Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0)

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (5513.0)

Government Finance Statistics Australia, Concepts, Sources and Methods (5514.0)

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.a. not available

— nil or rounded to zero

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

GLOSSARY

The major economic transaction categories used in this publication are defined below.

Advances paid (net) Lending by public authorities with the aim of achieving government policy objectives *less* repayment of past lending.

This category includes the purchase of shares or other increases in equity in enterprises for the purposes of funding the activities of those enterprises. Conversely, sales of shares or a reduction of government equity in public or private enterprises are recorded as a reduction in advances paid. Most major asset sales involve sale of equity in government business undertakings and result in reductions in advances paid.

Advances received (net) Borrowing, net of repayments, from other public authorities, which are motivated by policy considerations of the lender.

The bulk of this item relates to borrowings formerly carried out by the Commonwealth on behalf of State and Territory Governments and passed on to those governments as advances from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government no longer borrows on behalf of other governments and State and Territory Governments are repaying past advances giving rise to negative values for advances received in recent years.

Borrowing (net) Borrowing, net of repayments, from both domestic and overseas sources. Includes borrowing from the non-financial public sector enterprises where the lender is motivated by liquidity management considerations.

Capital deficit Capital outlays *less* capital revenues and capital grants received (see *Deficit* below).

Capital grants Unrequited payments (see definition below) intended to contribute towards the cost of capital expenditure of the recipients.

Capital outlays Expenditure on new fixed assets *plus* net purchases of other capital assets *plus* increase in stocks *plus* transfers to other bodies to fund capital expenditure.

Current deficit Current outlays *less* current revenues and current grants received *less* increase in provisions (see *Deficit* below).

Current expenditure Non-capitalised expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements *plus* purchases of goods and services *plus* employer contributions to superannuation schemes.

Current grants paid Unrequited payments (see definition below) intended to finance the current operations of the recipients, except trading enterprises where all such transfers to finance current operations are classified as subsidies or negative income transfers. This category mainly comprises grants to non-profit institutions (e.g. non-government schools), and other general government authorities (e.g. universities).

Grants to State Governments are split to show whether they were retained by the State Government or were onpassed to other recipients.

Current outlays	<p>Net current expenditure on goods and services <i>plus</i> current transfer payments.</p> <p>Current expenditure on goods and services is expenditure by general government authorities which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or acquisition of land, buildings, intangible assets or secondhand plant and equipment. Sales of goods and services are offset against gross expenditure in calculating current outlays.</p> <p>Current transfer payments include payments for property rights (e.g. interest payments) and unrequited transfers for which there is no return for payment, such as subsidies, personal benefit payments and current grants.</p>
Deficit	<p>The sum of all outlays less revenue less increases (decreases) in provisions.</p> <p>In essence the deficit measures the extent to which each government, or its subsectors, is increasing or decreasing its debt related financial position (i.e. net financial assets and liabilities excluding equity) with units outside that government or subsector. Increases in provisions are excluded because they are generated within the subsector.</p>
Deficit adjusted for net advances	<p>This measure is the deficit less net advances paid (which includes net injections/acquisitions or sales of equity as well as other government lending for policy purposes).</p>
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	<p>Purchases <i>less</i> sales of land and intangible assets such as patents and copyrights.</p>
Expenditure on new fixed assets	<p>Expenditure on tangible assets which are intended to be used in the production process for longer than a year. Such assets cover construction work and equipment (including transport equipment), land, mineral deposits and expenditure on goods or buildings which are intended for sale.</p>
Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	<p>Purchase of secondhand assets <i>less</i> sales of used capital assets.</p> <p>It generally comprises the acquisition and disposal of non-residential buildings, previously rented dwellings and used plant and equipment.</p> <p>A negative value indicates that sales exceed purchases.</p>
Final consumption expenditure	<p>General government's expenditure on provision of goods and services <i>less</i> the value of its output sold to others.</p>
Financing	<p>The sum of transactions by which governments finance their deficits or invest their surpluses. Financing represents the difference between revenue and grants and total outlays.</p>
Grants received	<p>Current and capital unrequited payments (see definition below) received from other units in the non-financial public sector.</p> <p>This category is further sub-classified for the State Government to indicate whether grants received are used to fund that government operation or are Commonwealth grants to be onpassed to designated government authorities (e.g. universities) or other bodies (e.g. non-government schools).</p>

Gross fixed capital expenditure	Expenditure on new fixed assets <i>less</i> net sales of secondhand assets. The term <i>gross</i> in the title indicates that no depreciation allowances have been deducted in this category.
Income transferred to general government	That part of the income of public trading enterprises which is paid to their parent bodies or governments in the nature of dividends, transfers of profit or similar transactions <i>less</i> amounts received to cover current deficits other than amounts received to offset recurring losses (which are classified as subsidies — see definition below). Amounts received to cover current but non-recurring losses are included as offsets to income transferred to general government because they are regarded as negative income transfers.
Increase in provisions	Increase in public trading enterprise provisions for depreciation and increase in provisions for superannuation, long service leave and the like.
Interest payments	Payments for the use of borrowed money. Interest payments include discounts and premiums incorporated into the sale price of securities. Interest payments by PTEs to the general government sector are identified separately.
Interest received	Current receipts from government bank balances, investments and advances.
Net operating surplus	The excess of the value of a public trading enterprise's sales receipts over costs incurred in producing its output. These costs include depreciation charges and indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies but exclude interest, dividends, land rent, royalties and direct taxes.
Other capital outlays	This category includes capital outlays not shown elsewhere. It mainly comprises unrequited capital transfers and the net increase in stocks.
Other financing transactions	Net changes in balances of financial assets and liabilities other than borrowing, advances received and provisions.
Other revenue	This category includes revenue not shown elsewhere. It mainly comprises dividends from public trading and financial enterprises, land rent and royalties received, and dividends from investments.
Other transfer payments	Unrequited payments (see definition below) not already included in current outlay categories. These include land rent and royalty payments, income transfers from trading enterprises to general government and taxes and levies paid by government authorities.
Total outlays	Total of current and capital outlays.
Total revenue and grants received	The non-repayable receipts available to finance the outlays of public authorities. Total revenue and grants received consists mainly of taxes, grants, interest, royalties and dividends and the operating surpluses of public trading enterprises.
Sales of goods and services	The value of current general government output sold to other public and private bodies. The charges are offset against gross expenditure in calculating final consumption expenditure and comprise mainly sales to the private sector.

Subsidies paid to PTEs	Grants paid by general government to public trading enterprises to offset recurring losses.
	Recurring losses are those losses that are a consequence of government policy to maintain prices at a level that does not cover the cost of production.
Subsidies received	Unrequited payments (see definition below) made by public authorities to public enterprises to allow them to provide goods or services at reduced cost.
Taxes, fees and fines	Taxes are compulsory levies imposed by government to raise revenue.
	There is usually no clear and direct link between payment of taxes and the provision of goods and services. Fees are levies which are related to the regulation of an activity or where payment is associated with provision of goods and services but which do not correspond to the sale of goods and services. Fines are civil and criminal penalties imposed on law breakers (other than tax penalties which are included with taxes).
Unrequited payments	Payments made for which nothing is received directly in return.

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