

Transport and Communications

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THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY

The following table provides an overview of the transport industry — that is, those establishments whose prime activity is engaging in one or more of the different modes of transport. These statistics, obtained from the ABS' Transport Industry Survey of such establishments, are the latest available

which provide an overview across the industry and while they relate to 1983–84 they give some indication of the size and structure of the industry.

Road freight transport contributed the highest figures for value added and employment, although it was second to rail transport for wages and salaries.

23.1 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY, 1983–84

ASIC code	Industry description	Establishments at 30 June 1984	Average employment over whole year (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Turn-over	Stocks		Total purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added	Fixed capital expenditure less disposals
		no.	no.	\$m	\$m	Opening	Closing	\$m	\$m	\$m
511	Road freight transport	32,943	99,606	902.5	5,187.3	47.4	49.8	2,921.8	2,267.8	237.6
512	Road passenger transport	10,615	45,841	571.2	1,528.6	34.0	37.4	593.5	938.5	56.4
5200	Rail transport	12	86,721	1,688.5	3,314.8	178.9	179.4	1,417.5	1,897.8	406.9
53	Water transport	165	8,978	212.7	1,238.9	14.9	14.7	814.5	424.3	23.2
54	Air transport	334	23,597	600.8	2,958.0	20.4	19.9	1,747.9	1,209.6	178.1
51–54 Total transport		44,069	264,743	3,975.7	14,227.6	295.6	301.2	7,495.2	6,738.0	902.2

(a) Includes working proprietors and partners. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors and partners.

Source: *Transport Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (9104.0)*.

Road freight also comprises a substantial part of the activity of establishments engaged primarily in activities other than transport, such as wholesale and retail trade. For this reason, to provide a complete picture of road freight transport, the ABS complemented the Transport Industry Survey by also conducting the Business Vehicle Survey in respect of

1983–84, which covered enterprises which engaged in road freight transport as part of some other main activity. Statistics from this survey are contained in the later section in this chapter on road freight activity.

The following table provides more recent figures on selected measures of revenue for the transport industry.

23.2 SELECTED REVENUE DATA FOR THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY, 1990–91 and 1991–92 (\$ million)

ASIC code	Industry description	1990–91		1991–92	
		Adjusted profit	Gross operating surplus	Adjusted profit	Gross operating surplus
511	Road freight transport	333.5	603.2	268.2	627.7
512	Road passenger transport	4.2	37.1	113.3	192.0
52	Rail transport(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
53	Water transport(b)	n.a.	115.1	92.3	131.7
54	Air transport(c)	– 107.5	324.9	n.a.	186.4

(a) At the time of printing, no figures were available for rail transport. (b) For 1990–91, only limited figures are available for water transport. (c) For 1991–92, only limited figures are available for air transport.

Source: *Company Profits, Australia (5651.0)*.

Other sections of the chapter provide information on other aspects and activities of transport, which, although they may fall outside the transport industry as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, nevertheless provide a broad picture of the subject. Because of their different sources and periods to which they relate the various statistics may not be strictly compatible and comparable.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Length of road system

Information on lengths of roads open for general traffic in Australia, at the latest dates available, classified according to certain broad surface groups as defined by the respective States and Territories are as follows.

23.3 LENGTHS OF ROADS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC, 30 JUNE
(kilometres)

<i>Surface of roads</i>	<i>NSW(a)</i> 1990	<i>Vic.(b)</i> 1990	<i>Old</i> 1992	<i>SA</i> 1990	<i>WA(c)</i> 1992	<i>Tas.(d)</i> 1992	<i>NT(e)</i> 1992	<i>ACT</i> 1990
Bitumen or concrete	77,803	68,408	59,567	24,347	43,134	9,515	5,812	2,445
Gravel, crushed stone or other improved surface	64,572	48,287	48,353	—	45,955	12,968	6,646	170
Formed only	32,438	23,580	49,385	70,560	36,328	233	5,154	—
Cleared only	20,616	21,009	16,684	—	17,726	1,874	2,800	—
Total	195,429	161,284	173,989	94,907	143,143	24,590	20,412	2,615

(a) Excludes roads designated but not trafficable. Excludes Lord Howe Island and the unincorporated area of the Western Division. (b) Excludes roads coming under the responsibility of the State Electricity Commission and Forests Commission. (c) Excludes approximately 25,300 kilometres of forestry roads. (d) Forestry roads have been reclassified from cleared only to gravel. (e) Excludes roads in towns and Local Government Areas, 7,838 kilometres of roads on Aboriginal land, and 387 kilometres of park roads.

Source: Derived mainly from local government sources in each State and the ACT Department of Urban Services.

Registered motor vehicles

Censuses of registered motor vehicles have been conducted in respect of 31 December 1955 and 1962 and 30 September 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988 and 1991. Summary details of registered motor vehicles are also compiled as at 30 June each year from information supplied by the various motor vehicle registration authorities in the States and Territories. They cover vehicles owned by private individuals, local government authorities, State Governments, and the Commonwealth Government (excluding those belonging to the defence services).

Figures from the censuses differ from the corresponding year's figures compiled for the annual vehicles on register series. These inconsistencies result from different dates of recording and because, for some States and Territories, the annual figures include vehicles where the registration has lapsed but the details have not been removed from the register, whereas the census excludes such vehicles.

There were 10,099,953 registered motor vehicles (excluding tractors, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) in Australia at 30 September 1991. This represents an increase of 681,946 vehicles (7.2%) since 30 September 1988 (table 23.4).

Table 23.5 shows the average age of vehicle by type of vehicle. The average age of the total motor vehicle fleet increased by 7.7 from 9.1 years in 1988 to 9.8 years in 1991. The largest increase was for rigid trucks (21%) while the average age for buses remained the same over the three years.

As shown in table 23.6, the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) steadily increased every year between 1986 and 1990 before dropping in 1991. In contrast, the number of motor cycles has decreased markedly over the same period.

Motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on register per 1,000 of population were 1.3 per cent lower in 1991 than in 1990. Tasmania had the highest ratio in 1991 with 635.3 vehicles for every 1,000 people (table 23.7).

23.4 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS, 30 SEPTEMBER 1991
(*000)

State/Territory	Passenger vehicles	Light commercials	Trucks		Non-freight carrying	Buses	Motor cycles	Total(a)
			Rigid	Articulated				
New South Wales	2,486.0	410.8	105.6	14.8	10.5	9.7	69.6	3,106.9
Victoria	2,199.1	365.2	84.4	14.4	11.2	11.5	70.5	2,756.4
Queensland	1,248.1	306.9	57.2	8.9	5.9	8.4	58.7	1,694.1
South Australia	730.8	116.3	29.7	4.8	6.5	3.1	31.4	922.7
Western Australia	782.6	189.3	40.8	5.8	8.7	6.1	38.7	1,072.0
Tasmania	223.7	52.7	11.1	1.6	3.2	1.9	6.2	300.4
Northern Territory	53.0	22.8	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.7	4.3	84.3
Australian Capital Territory	138.2	15.7	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	4.8	163.2
Australia	7,861.5	1,479.7	333.3	51.7	47.0	42.5	284.2	10,100.0

(a) Excludes tractors, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census: Australia (9309.0).

23.5 AVERAGE AGE OF VEHICLE BY TYPE OF VEHICLE
30 SEPTEMBER 1991 AND 1988

Type of vehicle	State of registration							1991	1988
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. Aust.
Passenger vehicles	8.9	10.2	9.6	10.6	10.1	10.9	8.9	9.4	9.7 9.1
Light commercial vehicles	9.1	10.4	10.0	10.7	10.0	11.2	8.9	9.2	10.0 9.1
Rigid trucks	10.7	13.3	11.3	13.8	13.3	13.1	9.1	7.3	12.1 10.0
Articulated trucks	9.5	10.2	9.8	9.6	11.0	8.6	9.0	6.7	9.9 9.3
Non-freight carrying trucks	12.1	12.9	12.4	11.1	14.8	13.9	10.4	12.5	12.8 11.9
Buses	9.2	10.2	9.5	9.8	10.3	12.1	7.1	7.3	9.8 9.8
Motor cycles	8.0	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.4	8.8	7.4	8.5	8.6 7.1
Total	9.0	10.3	9.7	10.7	10.2	11.1	8.8	9.4	9.8 9.1

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Supplementary Statistics).

23.6 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, BY TYPE OF VEHICLE
(*000)

30 June	Passenger vehicles(a)	Light commercial vehicles(b), trucks, non-freight carrying trucks(c)	Total (excludes motor cycles)	Motor cycles
1987	7,072.8	1,949.8	9,022.7	351.0
1988	7,243.6	1,977.6	9,221.1	323.3
1989	7,442.2	2,047.3	9,489.5	316.6
1990	7,672.3	2,104.3	9,776.6	304.0
1991	7,734.1	1,915.4	9,649.5	284.6
1992(d)	7,913.2	2,041.3	9,944.5	292.4

(a) Formerly described as motor cars and station wagons. From 1 July 1991 includes forward control passenger vehicles of less than 10 seats. (b) Combination of utilities and panel vans. From 1 July 1991 includes cab chassis vehicles 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass or less. (c) Formerly 'Other truck type vehicles'. (d) From 1 July 1991 some vehicles were reclassified from rigid trucks into light commercial vehicles and from buses into passenger vehicles.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0).

23.7 MOTOR VEHICLES(a) ON REGISTER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1987	522.3	581.0	562.6	575.5	582.0	598.1	459.7	497.3	555.3
1988	523.8	589.8	568.0	580.3	587.4	607.2	440.5	498.5	559.9
1989	532.7	583.3	574.9	584.9	597.0	617.0	465.8	512.3	564.6
1990	537.8	590.0	580.5	593.3	612.2	630.5	479.7	539.2	572.3
1991	508.1	611.6	535.9	569.2	617.4	635.3	486.1	522.1	558.4
1992	525.3	587.3	584.8	590.8	629.7	633.2	456.7	543.5	569.3

(a) Excludes motor cycles, tractors, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0)*.

Registrations of new motor vehicles

States and Territories are shown in table 23.8 and graph 23.9.

Registrations of new vehicles processed by motor vehicle registration authorities in all

23.8 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, BY TYPE OF VEHICLE

Year	Passenger vehicles(a)	Light commercial vehicles(b)	Trucks		Non-freight carrying trucks(c)	Buses	Total (excludes motor cycles)	Motor cycles
			Rigid	Articulated				
1986-87	376,080	52,628	28,693	3,149	1,664	6,587	468,801	23,199
1987-88	384,203	48,113	28,596	2,811	1,602	5,495	470,820	18,532
1988-89	447,913	72,330	36,973	3,669	1,668	6,671	569,224	19,076
1989-90	492,235	82,021	41,074	4,065	1,815	6,552	627,762	20,453
1990-91	430,874	72,395	29,173	2,142	1,648	6,222	542,454	20,506
1991-92(d)	437,075	67,804	9,924	1,634	787	3,848	521,072	16,675
1991-92								
NSW	164,288	23,960	3,823	524	201	1,205	194,001	4,974
Vic.	98,740	11,122	1,820	405	184	646	112,917	3,878
Qld	76,493	16,481	2,187	400	115	810	96,486	3,666
SA	32,351	4,296	576	93	135	119	37,570	1,375
WA	41,976	7,669	1,024	109	101	674	51,553	1,815
Tas.	9,780	2,083	206	63	33	87	12,252	358
NT	3,218	1,257	167	32	11	198	4,883	288
ACT	10,229	936	121	8	7	109	11,410	321

(a) Formerly described as motor cars and station wagons. From 1.7.1991 includes forward control passenger vehicles of less than 10 seats. (b) Combination of utilities and panel vans. From 1.7.1991 includes cab chassis vehicles 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass or less. (c) Formerly 'Other truck type vehicles'. (d) From 1.7.1991 some vehicles were reclassified from rigid trucks into light commercial vehicles and from buses into passenger vehicles.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0)*.

Use of motor vehicles

A Survey of Motor Vehicle Use is undertaken by the ABS every three years. The following are some of the main statistics from the latest survey undertaken in 1991.

Motor vehicles in Australia travelled a total of 151,154 million kilometres in the 12 months ending September 1991, a decrease of 1.8 per cent over the corresponding period in 1988. 34.8 per cent of the total distance travelled was for business purposes, 22.5 per cent for travel to and from work and 42.7 per cent for private purposes. Passenger

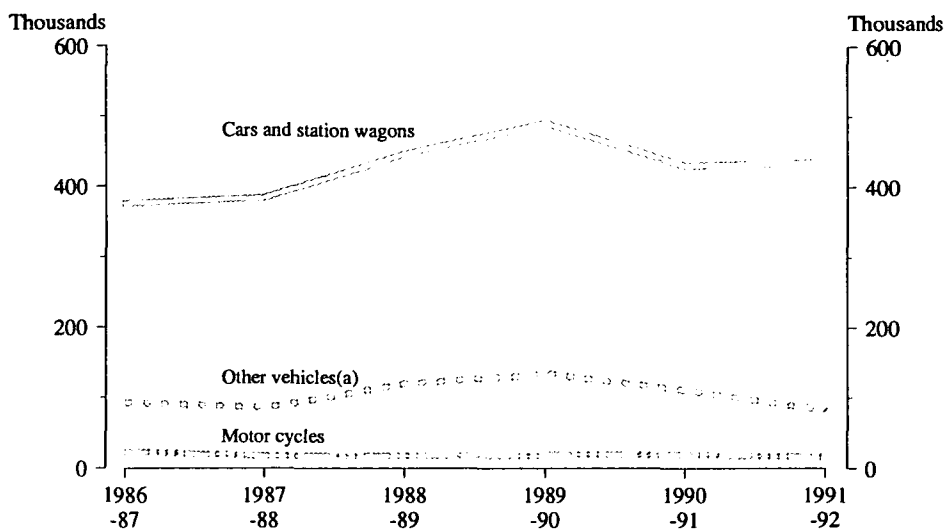
vehicles accounted for 76.2 per cent of total distance travelled in Australia; freight carrying vehicles (including light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks and articulated trucks) 21.8 per cent; motor cycles 1.1 per cent and buses 0.9 per cent (table 23.10).

The average distance travelled annually by all vehicles was 15,000 kilometres (15,300 kilometres if unused vehicles are disregarded), a decrease of approximately 8.5 per cent over the corresponding 1988 period. Table 23.11 shows the average kilometres travelled by different types of vehicles, and where they travelled.

Total tonne-kilometres by load carrying vehicles was estimated to be 88,449.3 million tonne-kilometres (table 23.12), with vehicles registered in New South Wales and Victoria accounting for

about 52.1 per cent of the total (23,213.0 and 22,907.7 million tonne-kilometres respectively).

23.9 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, BY TYPE OF VEHICLE



(a) Other motor vehicles include utilities, trucks, panel vans, non-freight carrying type vehicles and buses.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0).

23.10 TOTAL KILOMETRES TRAVELLED, BY TYPE OF VEHICLE AND PURPOSE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1991 (million kilometres)

Type of vehicle	Purpose				
	Laden	Unladen	Business Total(a)	Total to and from work	Private Total
Passenger vehicles	..	..	27,709.4	28,566.9	58,739.1
Motor cycles	..	..	165.5	643.5	806.5
Light commercial vehicles	9,831.4	2,883.1	13,566.8	4,495.9	4,791.0
Rigid trucks	4,328.5	1,386.2	5,798.9	247.0	113.8
Articulated trucks	2,935.2	1,000.4	3,935.6	25.0	4.3
Other truck types	..	..	158.1	2.5	1.6
Buses	..	..	1,302.5	27.1	52.9
Total	17,095.1	5,269.6	52,636.7	34,007.9	64,509.1

(a) Includes business travel of non-load carrying vehicles except for articulated trucks.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0).

23.11 AVERAGE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED(a), BY TYPE OF VEHICLE AND AREA OF OPERATION, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1991
(^{'000 kilometres})

Type of vehicle	Area of operation					
	Capital city(b)	Provincial urban	Other areas of State or Territory	Total within State of registration	Interstate	Australia
Passenger vehicles	10.8	5.4	6.7	14.1	3.8	14.6
Motor cycles	5.4	4.1	3.4	5.8	3.7	6.1
Light commercial vehicles	14.6	8.8	11.2	16.8	6.5	17.3
Rigid trucks	19.8	13.0	11.5	18.5	12.1	19.1
Articulated trucks	26.0	24.3	47.2	59.0	68.1	77.8
Non-freight carrying types	18.9	11.2	6.2	13.1	8.4	13.2
Buses	26.2	17.1	20.8	30.7	23.0	33.6
Total	11.4	6.0	7.7	14.6	4.9	15.3

(a) As this table relates to actual vehicle usage, vehicles which travelled zero distance are excluded from the calculation of averages.
(b) Includes all of ACT for ACT registered vehicles.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0).

23.12 TOTAL TONNE-KILOMETRES(a), BY TYPE OF VEHICLE AND STATE/TERRITORY OF REGISTRATION, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1991
(million tonne-kilometres)

Type of vehicle	State of registration								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Light commercial vehicles	1,386.9	1,102.2	995.2	384.8	614.8	118.8	86.2	76.5	4,765.4
Rigid trucks	5,608.7	5,078.1	4,468.9	1,628.8	2,559.8	786.0	265.5	261.5	20,657.3
Articulated trucks	16,217.5	16,727.3	11,453.0	6,062.0	7,725.9	1,624.8	2,832.3	383.7	63,026.6
Total	23,213.0	22,907.7	16,917.0	8,075.6	10,900.5	2,529.7	3,184.0	721.7	88,449.3

(a) Total tonne-kilometres is the product of reported average load and total business kilometres travelled while laden.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia (9208.0).

Drivers' and riders' licences

23.13 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES, 30 JUNE 1992
(number)

Type of licence	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA ^a	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
Motor vehicle	3,637,009	2,826,735	n.p.	941,493	n.p.	262,164	114,511	181,089
Motor cycle	317,988	165,825	n.p.	148,768	n.p.	189	19,223	n.a.
Combined	—	—	—	—	—	28,440	—	23,348
Total	3,954,997	2,992,560	1,885,110	1,090,261	1,052,228	290,793	133,734	204,437

Source: Motor Registry in each State and Territory.

Road traffic accidents

The number of persons killed in Australia as a result of road traffic accidents has fallen significantly between 1985 and 1991. This

decline is reflected in all States and Territories, but less so in Tasmania, Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

23.14 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING FATALITIES

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING FATALITIES									
1987	855	605	398	226	193	67	80	33	2,457
1988	926	615	483	204	200	68	45	32	2,573
1989	783	681	376	201	213	68	57	27	2,406
1990	702	492	346	187	181	63	54	24	2,049
1991	585	435	362	166	187	65	60	16	1,876
1992	578	361	364	142	171	56	41	18	1,731
PERSONS KILLED									
1987	959	705	442	256	213	77	84	36	2,772
1988	1,037	701	539	223	230	75	51	32	2,888
1989	960	776	428	222	242	83	61	32	2,804
1990	797	548	399	226	196	71	68	26	2,331
1991	663	503	395	184	207	75	67	17	2,111
1992	652	392	416	165	200	73	53	20	1,971

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety, Road Fatality Statistics Australia, Annual Report, 1991.

23.15 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES(a)
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1990

State/ Territory	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of mean population		Per 10,000 motor vehicles registered(b)	
			Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
NSW	797	7,546	13.6	130.2	2.5	23.4
Vic.	548	7,084	12.4	163.2	2.0	26.7
Qld	399	3,965	13.6	138.4	2.2	22.6
SA	226	2,397	15.6	168.3	2.5	27.1
WA	196	2,644	11.9	165.9	1.8	25.5
Tas.	71	609	15.5	132.7	2.4	20.7
NT	68	521	42.9	320.8	8.4	65.5
ACT	26	207	9.0	74.3	1.6	13.1
Australia	2,331	24,973	13.5	147.6	2.3	24.8

(a) Accidents reported to the police or other relevant authority which occurred in public thoroughfares and which resulted in death within thirty days or personal injury to the extent that the injured person was admitted to hospital. (b) Number of motor vehicles (excluding tractors, plant and equipment) on register at 30 June 1990.

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety.

Road freight activity

Table 23.16 shows estimates of road freight activity derived from the 1983-84 Transport Industry Survey (TIS), and the Business Vehicle Survey, run concurrently with the TIS.

As would be expected the Transport and storage industry carried the greatest amount of freight during the 1983-84 financial year. However, the Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting industry had the most enterprises engaged in road freight activities, while the Construction and Wholesale and retail trade industries also had a substantial number of such enterprises.

Interstate freight movement

Graph 23.17 compares trends in freight movements by different modes of transport over time. The graph indicates relative movements from a common base year and cannot be used to compare actual levels of activity. Since 1983-84, movements of freight interstate by road and rail have shown significant increases. Movements by sea have shown a relative decline since reaching a peak in 1985-86. Transport of freight interstate by air has declined significantly. The large decline in freight moved by air in 1989-90 was mainly due to the airline pilot's dispute.

23.16 ROAD FREIGHT ACTIVITY OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES, BY INDUSTRY, 1983-84

ASIC code	Industry description	Enter-prises at 30 June 1984	Trucks operated at 30 June 1984			Truck drivers at 30 June 1984			Wages and salaries paid to truck drivers(a)	Freight carried on trucks (b)
			Rigid	Articulated	Total	Working proprietors/partners	Em- ployees	Total		
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$	million tonnes
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	85,796	105,446	8,163	113,609	11,727	3,416	15,143	35.3	58.5
B	Mining	557	2,151	424	2,575	62	1,810	1,872	37.6	17.3
C	Manufacturing	8,109	21,545	2,867	24,413	694	16,049	16,743	279.0	43.8
E	Construction	12,383	18,327	1,494	19,822	2,066	4,860	6,926	79.8	40.1
F	Wholesale and retail trade	19,333	34,222	3,544	37,766	4,070	16,885	20,955	297.9	55.8
511	Road freight transport	32,616	36,535	21,307	57,842	28,147	27,818	55,966	501.5	362.1
512	—									
580	Other transport and storage	742	1,237	251	1,488	157	684	841	13.0	5.2
G	Total transport and storage	33,358	37,772	21,558	59,330	28,305	28,502	56,807	514.5	367.3
I	Finance, property and business services	1,718	3,725	922	4,647	97	2,612	2,710	51.0	11.4
K	Community services	1,055	2,277	42	2,319	500	1,187	1,688	20.4	6.5
L	Recreation, personal and other services	1,773	2,523	159	2,682	247	677	924	10.0	6.2
Total		164,081	227,988	39,174	267,161	47,769	75,999	123,768	1,325.5	606.9

(a) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors and partners. (b) Estimates of freight carried relate to freight uplifted by trucks and therefore, to the extent that transshipment occurs (that is, the transfer of freight from one truck to another), estimates of freight carried will overstate the actual physical quantity of freight moved.

NOTE: Road freight activity data collected from road freight establishments included in the TIS has been tabulated against the industry to which the enterprise of the road freight transport establishment is classified, for example, the figures for a road freight establishment of a manufacturing enterprise would be tabulated against ASIC Division C.

Source: *Road Freight Transport Activity of Private Enterprises by Industry Division, Australia and States (9107.0)*.

Bus and tram services

Bus services are operated by government or municipal authorities and private operators. Statistics are collected for government and municipal bus services which are located in all capital cities and Newcastle, New South Wales; Rockhampton, Queensland; Launceston and Burnie, Tasmania; and for country road services operated by the Victorian Railways, the State Rail Authority of New South Wales, the Western Australian Government Railways and the Australian National Railways.

Tram services operate in Melbourne and Adelaide. Additionally, services are operated in

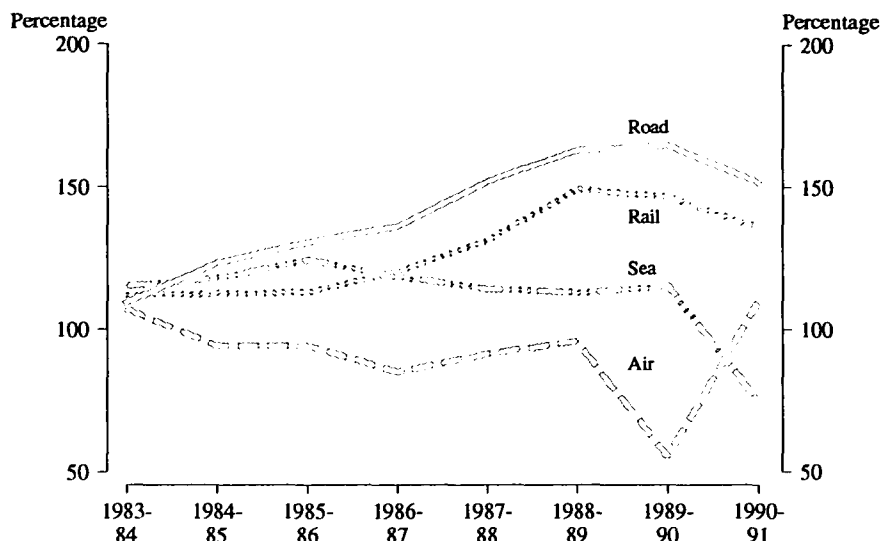
Ballarat and Bendigo on an irregular basis, generally during holiday periods as a tourist attraction.

A private tourist operation has commenced on the Melbourne system using a renovated historic tram as a mobile restaurant.

In 1990-91 the Melbourne tram fleet was upgraded with 20 new light rail vehicles. The light rail vehicles operate on selected lines throughout the system and on the St. Kilda and Port Melbourne lines which were converted from trains to light rail operation during 1987.

23.17 INDEXES OF INTERSTATE FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: MODE OF TRANSPORT

(Reference base year 1982-83 = 100.0)



Source: Interstate Freight Movement, Australia (9212.0).

23.18 BUS AND TRAM SERVICES: GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL

	NSW 1991-92	Vic.(a) 1990-91	Qld 1990-91	SA 1991-92	WA(b) 1990-91	Tas. 1991-92	NT 1991-92	ACT 1991-92
Route-kilometres at 30 June								
Bus (kilometres)	1,260	n.a.	951	1,081	7,648	505.5	528	1,560
Tram (kilometres)	..	228	..	11	..	..	..	..
Vehicle-kilometres								
Bus ('000)	68,024	65,737	31,251	39,475	51,676	9,321	2,600	19,117
Tram ('000)	..	22,295	..	888	..	..	..	..
Rolling stock at 30 June								
Bus (number)	1,441	1,400	686	744	941	257	46	452
Tram (number)	..	605	..	21	..	..	..	..
Passenger journeys								
Bus ('000)	190,541	n.a.	43,201	44,112	53,893	12,118	3,053	24,577
Tram ('000)	..	107,659	..	1,684	..	..	..	..
Gross revenue(c)								
Bus and tram (\$'000)	382,987	n.a.	49,709	n.a.	48,521	10,370	2,751	15,190
Working expenses(d)								
Bus and tram (\$'000)	299,988	n.a.	93,451	n.a.	119,870	27,044	8,392	74,492
Net revenue								
Bus and tram (\$'000)	82,999	n.a.	-43,741	n.a.	-71,349	-16,724	-5,641	-59,302
Employees at 30 June								
Bus and tram (number)	4,002	n.a.	1,681	n.a.	1,951	536	68	1,050

(a) Public and private transport State-wide merged into the Public Transport Corporation. (b) Excludes operations of Eastern Goldfields Transport Board. (c) Excludes government grants. (d) Includes provision of reserves for depreciation, etc. where possible.

Source: Various State and Territory bus and tram authorities.

23.19 BUS AND TRAM SERVICES: GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(a)	1988-89(a)	1989-90(b)	1990-91
Route-kilometres at 30 June						
Bus (kilometres)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,217	n.a.	n.a.
Tram (kilometres)	340	343	343	351	239	239
Vehicle kilometres						
Bus ('000)	255,753	266,516	214,687	254,355	289,291	287,201
Tram ('000)	24,778	24,863	24,621	24,971	24,940	23,183
Rolling stock at 30 June						
Bus (number)	5,918	5,939	5,962	5,950	5,957	5,967
Tram (number)	663	648	641	651	684	626
Passenger journeys						
Bus ('000)	460,281	463,670	387,601	494,476	472,770	n.a.
Tram ('000)	115,111	115,758	117,876	121,444	97,593	109,343

(a) Excludes details of metropolitan bus and tram services in South Australia. (b) Victorian public and private transport State-wide merged into the Public Transport Corporation in 1989-90.

Source: Various State and Territory tram and bus authorities.

RAIL TRANSPORT**Government railways**

The six government owned railway systems are operated by:

- the State Rail Authority of New South Wales;
- the State Transport Authority of Victoria (operating 'V/Line' and 'The Met');
- Queensland Rail;
- the Western Australian Government Railways Commission (Westrail);
- the State Transport Authority of South Australia; and
- the Australian National Railways Commission.

The Australian National system includes routes in more than one State, and the Victorian

system extends into New South Wales, therefore the system route-kilometres shown in table 23.20 do not represent route-kilometres exclusively within each State and Territory.

The National Rail Corporation (operating as 'National Rail') was incorporated on 19 September 1991. Its shareholders are the Commonwealth Government, and the governments of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. Terminal operations are scheduled to commence in April 1993.

National Rail will take over interstate rail freight operations and the ownership of rail assets, including infrastructure, in mainland States during the next few years. However, it has not yet been determined which assets will be transferred.

23.20 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: ROUTE-KILOMETRES OPEN, BY SYSTEM (kilometres)

30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Australian National	Aust.
1986	9,909	5,518	10,224	153	5,553	7,333	38,690
1987	9,909	5,403	10,210	149	5,553	7,315	38,539
1988	9,917	5,289	10,089	127	5,553	7,187	38,162
1989	7,755	5,200	10,094	125	5,553	7,050	35,777
1990	7,747	5,196	10,107	125	5,554	6,757	35,486
1991	9,810	5,179	10,015	125	5,554	6,612	37,295

Source: Various rail authorities, the Rail Industry Council and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following information relating to train-kilometres, passenger journeys, freight-tonnes carried, and freight

tonne-kilometres refers only to operations for which revenue was received.

23.21 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, 1990-91

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Australian National	Aust.
Train-kilometres ('000)(a)(b)							
Suburban passenger	33,251	12,874	6,860	n.a.	2,519	—	n.a.
Country passenger	3,881	7,113	2,417	—	1,172	1,664	16,247
Goods(b)	17,408	5,532	22,467	—	6,559	8,069	60,035
Total	54,542	25,519	31,744	n.a.	10,250	9,733	n.a.
Passenger journeys ('000)(c)							
Suburban	243,800	106,772	42,067	n.a.	7,983	—	n.a.
Country(d)	2,298	6,151	923	—	309	294	10,330
Total	246,098	112,923	42,990	n.a.	8,292	294	n.a.
Freight							
Tonnes carried ('000)(d)	58,337	9,659	82,965	—	24,410	13,189	188,560
Net tonne-kilometres (million)(e)	13,811	3,700	22,869	—	4,583	7,789	52,752

(a) One train (that is, a complete unit of locomotive and vehicles, electric train set, or rail motor) travelling one kilometre for revenue purposes. (b) Includes mixed train-kilometres. (c) Based on ticket sales making allowances for periodical tickets. Tickets sold at concession rates are counted as full journeys. (d) Inter-system traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. (e) One tonne carried one kilometre.

Source: Various rail authorities, the Rail Industry Council and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

23.22 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: TRAIN-KILOMETRES(a)
(('000 kilometres)

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Australian National	Aust.
1985-86	62,237	29,809	35,116	n.a.	10,364	r12,968	n.a.
1986-87	n.a.	28,399	35,051	n.a.	9,436	r11,034	n.a.
1987-88	61,954	27,435	34,099	n.a.	9,465	r10,754	n.a.
1988-89	61,503	26,826	33,572	n.a.	9,472	r11,329	n.a.
1989-90	60,442	26,332	32,927	n.a.	10,873	r10,379	n.a.
1990-91	54,540	25,519	31,744	n.a.	10,250	9,733	n.a.

(a) One train (that is, a complete unit of locomotive and vehicles, electric train set, or rail motor) travelling one kilometre for revenue purpose.

Source: Various rail authorities, the Rail Industry Council and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

23.23 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: FREIGHT CARRIED, NET TONNE-KILOMETRES
AND FREIGHT EARNINGS

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	Australian National	Aust.
FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 tonnes)						
1985-86	53,800	10,516	73,599	20,877	13,049	171,841
1986-87	54,747	10,597	75,169	21,264	12,900	174,677
1987-88	54,412	10,901	74,893	21,946	11,269	173,421
1988-89	50,188	9,950	80,508	24,294	13,821	178,761
1989-90	53,700	10,250	82,543	24,906	14,132	185,531
1990-91	58,266	9,659	82,965	24,410	13,189	188,489
NET TONNE-KILOMETRES (million)						
1985-86	r13,415	3,094	20,450	4,005	7,081	48,045
1986-87	13,540	r3,588	20,871	4,062	6,873	48,934
1987-88	14,212	r3,474	20,676	4,203	7,165	49,730
1988-89	13,552	r3,365	20,884	4,881	8,082	50,764
1989-90	14,100	r3,672	22,579	4,872	8,115	53,338
1990-91	14,222	3,700	22,869	4,583	7,789	53,163

... continued

**23.23 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: FREIGHT CARRIED, NET TONNE-KILOMETRES
AND FREIGHT EARNINGS — continued**

<i>Year</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Australian National</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
FREIGHT EARNINGS (\$'000)						
1985-86	736,795	168,641	905,494	200,974	237,345	2,249,249
1986-87	739,250	174,700	960,950	200,731	238,097	2,313,728
1987-88	767,820	176,161	910,409	204,330	236,782	2,295,502
1988-89	667,038	166,526	1,021,854	231,749	284,905	2,372,072
1989-90	667,000	172,603	1,062,988	235,983	282,638	2,421,212
1990-91	783,602	164,175	1,124,800	235,420	275,294	2,583,291

Source: Various rail authorities, the Rail Industry Council and the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Non-government railways

Statistics shown in table 23.24 relate to non-government railways with a route distance

exceeding two kilometres which operate outside industrial estates, harbour precincts, mines and quarries.

23.24 ACTIVITIES OF AUSTRALIAN NON-GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Iron ore railways</i>	<i>Sugar tramways</i>	<i>Coal railways(a)</i>	<i>Other non-government railways</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
TONNES CARRIED (million)					
1985-86	86.8	21.6	8.1	10.3	126.8
1986-87	91.1	23.1	7.8	11.1	133.1
1987-88	94.6	23.6	8.5	10.7	137.3
1988-89	90.5	23.6	7.4	14.1	135.6
1989-90	103.9	24.4	8.7	13.2	150.2
1990-91	113.6	22.2	7.9	14.3	158.0
TONNE-KILOMETRES (million)					
1985-86	28,517	368	116	201	29,202
1986-87	29,552	393	116	220	30,281
1987-88	30,218	425	126	230	30,998
1988-89	27,866	425	106	274	28,671
1989-90	31,654	438	123	263	32,478
1990-91	34,533	400	114	300	35,347

(a) Includes transfers to and from government railways.

Source: Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics.

WATER TRANSPORT

Water transport is of vital importance because ports remain the principal means of transport of goods into and out of Australia. International shipping carried \$35 billion worth of goods to Australia's ports in 1990-91 and \$43 billion worth of exports from Australia's ports (32 million tonnes and 304 million tonnes respectively).

The Australian fleet

Together, New South Wales and Queensland account for 57 per cent of ships registered in Australia. The majority of these ships are used for non-commercial purposes (table 23.25).

Of the 75 ships which comprise the major Australian trading fleet (2,000 dead weight tonnes and over), 60 per cent operated on coastal routes (table 23.26).

23.25 SHIPS REGISTERED(a) IN AUSTRALIA AT 30 JUNE 1991

Location	Nature of registration					Total
	Demise chartered (b)	Other(c)	Government	Fishing	Pleasure	
New South Wales	6	248	3	276	1,422	1,955
Victoria	4	113	5	183	460	765
Queensland	5	307	29	644	1,017	2,002
South Australia	—	40	3	276	221	540
Western Australia	5	134	3	390	441	973
Tasmania	—	60	4	222	178	464
Northern Territory	2	18	1	57	169	247
Total	22	920	48	2,048	3,908	6,946

(a) Any Australian ship longer than 24 metres must be registered. Any Australian ships travelling overseas must be registered regardless of length. A ship less than 24 metres may be registered, but this is not required by law. (b) A demise chartered ship is a foreign owned ship chartered by way of a charter party to an Australian based operator, who is an Australian national and who under the charter party has whole possession and control of the ship, including the right to appoint the master and crew of the ship. (c) Relates to vessels used for commercial purposes.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

23.26 SUMMARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING FLEET OF SHIPS 150 GROSS TONNES OR MORE, 30 JUNE 1991

Ships	Number	DWT(a)	Gross tonnes
Major Australian fleet(b)			
Coastal			
Australian owned and registered	42	1,287,280	883,389
Overseas owned, Australian registered	6	121,580	72,668
Overseas owned and registered	2	9,590	5,646
Coastal fleet	50	1,418,450	961,703
Overseas			
Australian owned and registered	20	1,475,127	995,665
Overseas owned, Australian registered	5	430,515	262,161
Overseas owned and registered	1	4,260	3,236
Overseas fleet	26	1,909,902	1,261,062
Major Australian fleet	76	3,328,352	2,222,765
Other trading ships			
Australian owned and registered	14	5,820	8,366
Australian trading fleet	90	3,334,172	2,231,131

(a) Dead weight tonnage. (b) 2,000 DWT and over.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

Coastal shipping cargo

Table 23.27 shows the gross weight of shipping cargo loaded at an Australian port for discharge at another Australian port. Both interstate and intrastate cargo movements are included. Cargo loaded or to be discharged at an overseas port is excluded.

OVERSEAS SHIPPING

Ship arrivals and departures

Table 23.28 shows particulars of ship arrivals and departures according to the country of registration of the ships.

Shipping at principal ports

Ship and cargo movements to and from Australian ports during 1990-91 are shown in table 23.29.

23.27 COASTAL CARGO LOADED AND DISCHARGED AT AUSTRALIAN PORTS, 1990-91
('000 gross weight tonnes)

<i>Australian port</i>	<i>Loaded</i>			<i>Discharged</i>		
	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales						
Sydney	173	—	173	2,764	754	3,518
Port Kembla	1,627	52	1,679	4,430	—	4,430
Botany Bay	460	97	557	3,520	5	3,524
Other	310	1,786	2,096	3,050	1,361	4,411
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,570</i>	<i>1,935</i>	<i>4,505</i>	<i>13,764</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>15,884</i>
Victoria						
Melbourne	1,491	—	1,491	2,349	—	2,349
Geelong	1,489	173	1,662	949	—	949
Westport	5,383	—	5,383	711	—	711
Other	6	—	6	654	124	777
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,369</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>8,542</i>	<i>4,663</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>4,786</i>
Queensland						
Brisbane	703	1,238	1,941	3,806	478	4,284
Gladstone	980	540	1,520	162	8,558	8,720
Other	841	8,406	9,247	111	1,269	1,380
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>10,184</i>	<i>12,708</i>	<i>4,079</i>	<i>10,305</i>	<i>14,384</i>
South Australia						
Adelaide	543	29	572	457	963	1,419
Port Stanvac	596	4	600	451	380	831
Other	2,916	1,492	4,408	1,179	150	1,329
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>1,525</i>	<i>5,580</i>	<i>2,087</i>	<i>1,493</i>	<i>3,579</i>
Western Australia						
Fremantle	730	910	1,640	496	914	1,410
Other	7,023	909	7,932	123	784	907
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,753</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>9,572</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>1,698</i>	<i>2,317</i>
Tasmania						
Hobart	460	86	546	675	207	882
Burnie	662	227	889	557	55	611
Devonport	411	—	411	310	—	310
Launceston	290	7	297	1,033	4	1,037
Other	649	10	659	71	11	82
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,472</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>2,802</i>	<i>2,646</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>2,923</i>
Northern Territory						
Darwin	3	34	37	153	—	153
Other	429	12	441	4	81	85
<i>Total</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>238</i>
Total all ports	28,175	16,012	44,187	28,015	16,097	44,112

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

23.28 OVERSEAS SHIPPING: SHIP ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY COUNTRY OF SHIP REGISTRATION, 1990-91

<i>Country of registration</i>	<i>Ship arrivals</i>		<i>Ship departures</i>	
	<i>Ship calls</i>	<i>DWT(a) ('000 tonnes)</i>	<i>Ship calls</i>	<i>DWT(a) ('000 tonnes)</i>
Australia	668	19,969	660	21,444
China	793	12,766	861	23,517
Denmark	75	990	69	448
Germany	1,021	19,124	694	13,077
Greece	407	10,154	567	20,766
Hong Kong	329	13,065	526	25,115
India	12	393	121	4,815
Japan	618	14,948	1,090	97,190
Korea, Republic of	105	3,526	299	22,275
Liberia	792	28,984	916	39,887
Malaysia	455	8,794	390	7,976
Netherlands	505	8,941	302	4,920
New Zealand	421	8,104	392	7,267
Norway	632	17,409	484	17,676
Panama	1,264	22,254	1,658	48,488
Philippines	437	10,150	751	28,506
Singapore	514	11,484	589	17,555
Sweden	94	3,641	75	3,353
Taiwan	259	8,448	329	23,189
United Kingdom	1,155	33,151	1,116	32,591
United States of America	43	1,250	9	180
USSR	629	8,687	699	10,637
Other countries	2,317	64,888	2,646	84,108
Total all countries	13,545	331,118	15,243	554,978

(a) Dead weight tonnage.

Source: *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia (9206.0)*.

23.29 OVERSEAS SHIP AND CARGO MOVEMENTS AT AUSTRALIAN PORTS, 1990-91

<i>Australian port</i>	<i>Ship arrivals</i>		<i>Ship departures</i>	
	<i>Ship calls</i>	<i>DWT(a) ('000 tonnes)</i>	<i>Ship calls</i>	<i>DWT(a) ('000 tonnes)</i>
New South Wales				
Sydney	4,060	93,704	2,428	53,873
Botany Bay	364	8,425	813	18,295
Newcastle	163	5,136	726	47,922
Port Kembla	100	5,752	316	19,075
Other	77	4,115	66	1,954
Total	4,764	117,132	4,349	141,119
Victoria				
Melbourne	3,479	77,665	2,615	58,258
Geelong	104	3,379	133	3,840
Other	28	984	150	5,415
Total	3,611	82,028	2,898	67,513
Queensland				
Brisbane	1,981	47,048	1,793	40,245
Cairns	88	2,449	138	3,586
Townsville	180	3,454	273	5,722
Other	173	5,220	1,184	82,296
Total	2,422	58,171	3,388	131,849
South Australia				
Port Adelaide	784	19,510	570	14,677
Port Pirie	5	150	62	1,636
Other	52	3,557	214	7,060
Total	841	23,217	846	23,373

For footnotes see end of table.

23.29 OVERSEAS SHIP AND CARGO MOVEMENTS AT AUSTRALIAN PORTS, 1990-91 — *continued*

<i>Australian port</i>	<i>Ship arrivals</i>		<i>Ship departures</i>	
	<i>Ship calls</i>	<i>DWT(a) ('000 tonnes)</i>	<i>Ship calls</i>	<i>DWT(a) ('000 tonnes)</i>
Western Australia				
Fremantle	1,234	29,153	1,053	27,280
Port Hedland	27	543	409	38,436
Other	218	8,521	1,327	95,634
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,479</i>	<i>38,217</i>	<i>2,789</i>	<i>161,350</i>
Tasmania				
Hobart	75	1,804	179	4,331
Launceston	54	1,701	168	5,133
Burnie	117	3,214	211	5,332
Other	22	707	94	3,131
<i>Total</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>7,426</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>17,927</i>
Northern Territory				
Darwin	141	3,714	210	6,580
Other	19	1,212	111	5,268
<i>Total</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>4,926</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>11,849</i>
Total Australia	13,545	331,118	15,243	554,978

(a) Dead weight tonnage.

Source: *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia* (9206.0).

Overseas cargo — by trade area

Details of cargo discharged in Australia from overseas, and cargo loaded in Australia for

discharge overseas, classified according to the various trade areas of the world and by ship type are shown in tables 23.30 and 23.31.

23.30 INWARD OVERSEAS SEA CARGO, BY TRADE AREA OF PORT OF LOADING
BY SHIP TYPE, 1990-91
(*'000 tonnes*)

<i>Trade area</i>	<i>General cargo</i>	<i>Tanker</i>	<i>Bulk carrier</i>	<i>Other ships</i>	<i>Total ships</i>
Europe — Atlantic	1,102	189	506	25	1,822
Europe — Baltic — Western	182	..	2	..	184
Europe — Baltic — Eastern	18	28	..	..	46
Europe — Mediterranean — Western	307	171	22	2	501
Europe — Mediterranean — Eastern	36	..	..	1	38
East Asia	844	274	178	17	1,314
Japan and North Asia	1,024	529	1,648	81	3,284
North America — West Coast	625	361	1,988	18	2,991
North America — East Coast	519	945	1,054	17	2,535
Central America and Caribbean	4	41	231	..	274
South America — West Coast	44	..	..	..	45
South America — East Coast	130	30	495	1	656
Africa — West and Mediterranean	2	..	107	..	109
South and East Africa	54	..	53	7	114
Red Sea and Mediterranean Middle East	41	544	196	..	781
Middle East Gulf	52	6,437	757	..	7,246
West India	55	..	268	9	332
East India	37	..	4	18	59
South-East Asia	524	4,364	1,384	393	6,664
New Zealand	230	967	588	271	2,056
Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	38	..	13	1	53
Other countries	88	20	809	19	936
Trade area not available	130	1	21	3	156
Total inward overseas cargo	6,085	14,901	10,330	887	32,202

Source: *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia* (9206.0).

**23.31 OUTWARD OVERSEAS SEA CARGO, BY TRADE AREA OF PORT OF DISCHARGE
BY SHIP TYPE, 1990-91
(*000 tonnes)**

Trade area	General cargo	Tanker	Bulk carrier	Other ships	Total ships
Europe — Atlantic	1,171	546	34,228	6	35,953
Europe — Baltic — Western	8	..	649	..	657
Europe — Baltic — Eastern	40	..	1,652	1	1,692
Europe — Mediterranean — Western	278	240	6,168	4	6,689
Europe — Mediterranean — Eastern	29	48	2,688	..	2,766
East Asia	2,343	212	32,062	238	34,855
Japan and North Asia	4,815	5,958	158,563	43	169,377
North America — West Coast	464	2,091	4,922	107	7,584
North America — East Coast	463	211	4,274	16	4,966
Central America and Caribbean	17	..	13	..	32
South America — West Coast	53	..	722	..	775
South America — East Coast	7	..	1,711	..	1,718
Africa — Mediterranean and West	64	—	2,792	45	2,901
South and East Africa	88	52	502	3	645
Red Sea and Mediterranean Middle East	117	26	1,637	68	1,847
Middle East Gulf	287	18	4,330	71	4,706
West India	189	282	4,817	89	5,377
East India	180	105	1,461	38	1,785
South-East Asia	1,908	3,418	5,244	617	11,186
New Zealand	270	296	970	139	1,675
Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	270	345	826	30	1,470
Other countries	287	584	219	40	1,132
Trade area not available	392	9	4,219	31	4,651
Total outward overseas cargo	13,740	14,441	274,669	1,586	304,439

Source: Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia (9206.0).

Overseas cargo — by commodity

This section provides details of inward and outward overseas sea cargo movements classified according to the Australian Transport Freight Commodity Classification (ATFCC).

Road vehicles were the single largest commodity category of inward sea cargo in 1990-91, contributing 12.5 per cent

(\$4,394 million) of the total value of such movements. The largest single contributor to outward cargo movements in 1990-91 was coal, coke and briquettes, contributing 8.5 per cent (\$3,663 million) to total outward overseas cargo movements (table 23.32).

Table 23.33 shows commodity cargoes classified by the type of liner service which carried them.

**23.32 INWARD AND OUTWARD OVERSEAS SEA CARGO BY COMMODITY, 1990-91(a)
(\$ million)**

ATFCC division	Title	Inward cargo	Outward cargo
00	Live animals	1	104
01	Meat and meat preparations	31	3,042
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	115	744
03	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invertebrates	409	566
04	Cereals and cereal preparations(b)	104	2,411
05	Vegetables and fruit	356	547
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	61	935
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof(b)	232	39
08	Feeding stuff for animals	66	242
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations(b)	361	154

For footnotes see end of table.

23.32 INWARD AND OUTWARD OVERSEAS SEA CARGO BY COMMODITY, 1990-91(a) — continued
(\$ million)

<i>ATFCC division</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Inward cargo</i>	<i>Outward cargo</i>
11	Beverages(b)	290	218
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures(c)	104	17
21	Hides, skins and furskins(b)	8	152
22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits(c)	58	47
23	Crude rubber(b)(c)	72	8
24	Cork and wood(b)	438	24
25	Pulp and waste paper	150	28
26	Textile fibres and their wastes(b)	133	3,558
27	Fertilisers and minerals, crude(b)	104	221
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(b)	131	2,946
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.(b)(c)	69	119
32	Coal, coke and briquettes(b)	5	3,663
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials(b)	2,991	2,561
34	Gases, natural and manufactured(b)(c)	8	—
41	Animals oils and fats(b)	2	34
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats, crude, refined or fractionated(b)(c)	113	4
43	Animal and vegetable fats and oils, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin(b)(c)	12	3
51	Organic chemicals(b)	677	58
52	Inorganic chemicals(b)	287	170
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials(b)	212	178
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products(b)	298	87
55	Essential oils, perfume materials(b)	262	96
56	Fertilisers, manufactured(b)	221	18
57	Plastics in primary forms(b)	328	160
58	Plastics in non-primary forms(b)	353	40
59	Chemical materials and products(b)	548	106
61	Leather, leather manufactures(c)	55	139
62	Rubber manufactures(b)	520	56
63	Cork and wood manufactures(b)	207	23
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper(b)	1,128	175
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s.(b)	1,535	108
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.(b)	726	138
67	Iron and steel(b)	743	957
68	Non-ferrous metals(b)	260	3,346
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.(b)	910	412
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	906	373
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries(b)	1,852	414
73	Metalworking machinery	278	58
74	General industrialised machinery and equipment(b)	1,916	326
75	Office machines and ADP equipment	953	77
76	Telecommunications and sound recording or reproducing apparatus and equipment(b)	866	75
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances(b)	1,367	273
78	Road vehicles	4,394	776
79	Other transport equipment	245	127

For footnotes see end of table.

23.32 INWARD AND OUTWARD OVERSEAS SEA CARGO BY COMMODITY, 1990-91(a) — continued
(\$ million)

ATFCC division	Title	Inward cargo	Outward cargo
81	Prefabricated buildings, sanitary plumbing, heat and light fixtures and fittings(c)	124	37
82	Furniture and parts thereof	277	29
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers(c)	152	1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	684	28
85	Footwear	325	7
87	Professional, scientific and controlling apparatus(b)	451	38
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies(b)	319	46
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles(b)	1,937	217
93	Special transactions and commodities not classified by kind(c)	12	146
96	Coins, not being legal tender(c)	—	—
97	Gold, non-monetary(c)	15	43
99	Other commodities and transactions(d)	2,348	11,244
Total all commodities		35,116	42,995

(a) The recorded value of inward cargo is the free on board (f.o.b.) Customs value. The value of outward cargo is the f.o.b. transactions value expressed in Australian dollars. (b) Excludes import commodities regarded as confidential. These items are included in Division 99. (c) Excludes export commodities regarded as confidential. These items are included in Division 99. (d) Includes commodities regarded as confidential.

Source: *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia (9206.0)*.

23.33 OVERSEAS SEA CARGO BY COMMODITY BY TYPE OF LINER SERVICE
1990-91(a)
(\$ million)

ATFCC section and title		Liner service			Total
		Conference(a)	Non-conference	Other	
INWARD(b)					
0	Food and live animals(c)	1,111	459	166	1,735
1	Beverages and tobacco	218	129	46	393
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)	400	332	432	1,163
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(c)	21	23	2,959	3,005
4	Animal and vegetables oils, fats and waxes(c)	50	21	58	128
5	Chemicals and related products(c)	1,538	896	753	3,187
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(c)	3,217	1,903	966	6,085
7	Machinery and transport equipment(c)	5,472	2,551	4,754	12,777
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)	2,293	1,601	375	4,268
9	Other commodities and transactions(d)	910	483	981	2,375
Total all commodities		15,230	8,398	11,488	35,116

For footnotes see end of table.

23.33 OVERSEAS SEA CARGO BY COMMODITY BY TYPE OF LINER SERVICE1990-91(a) — *continued*
(\$ million)

ATFCC section and title	Liner service			
	Conference(a)	Non-conference	Other	Total
	OUTWARD(b)			
0 Food and live animals(c)	3,475	1,553	3,758	8,782
1 Beverages and tobacco(c)	145	65	27	235
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels(c)	2,353	1,546	3,204	7,103
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials(c)	29	27	6,169	6,224
4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes(c)	11	13	17	41
5 Chemicals and related products(c)	427	270	216	913
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material(c)	1,680	1,131	2,545	5,355
7 Machinery and transport equipment(c)	1,311	444	745	2,500
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles(c)	214	133	58	403
9 Other commodities and transactions(d)	1,049	519	9,865	11,435
Total all commodities	10,692	5,698	26,604	42,995

(a) An association of ship owners which regulates the freight rates and terms and conditions of the carriage of goods in any particular trade. (b) The recorded value of inward cargo is the free on board (f.o.b.) Customs value. The value of outward cargo is the f.o.b. transactions value expressed in Australian dollars. (c) Excludes commodities regarded as confidential. These items are included in Section 9. (d) Includes commodities regarded as confidential.

Source: *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia* (9206.0).

AIR TRANSPORT**International activity****International scheduled services.**

At 31 July 1992, 37 international airlines were operating regular scheduled air services to and from Australia. The carriers (and contracting states) were:

Aerolineas Argentinas	(Argentina)
Air Caledonie International	(New Caledonia)
Air China International	(People's Republic of China)
Air Nauru	(Nauru)
Air New Zealand	(New Zealand)
Air Niugini	(Papua New Guinea)
Air Pacific	(Fiji)
Air Vanuatu	(Vanuatu)
Airlanka	(Sri Lanka)
Alitalia	(Italy)
All Nippon Airways	(Japan)
Australia Asia Airlines	(Australia)
British Airways	(UK)
Cathay Pacific Airways	(Hong Kong)
Continental Airlines	(USA)
Federal Express Corporation	(USA)
Garuda Indonesia Airways	(Indonesia)
Gulf Air	(Bahrain)
Japan Airlines	(Japan)
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	(Netherlands)
Korean Airlines	(Korea)
Lauda Air	(Austria)
Lufthansa German Airlines	(Germany)
Malaysia Airlines	(Malaysia)
Merpati Nusantara Airlines	(Indonesia)
Northwest Airlines	(USA)
Olympic Airways	(Greece)

Philippine Airlines	(Philippines)
Polynesian Airlines	(Western Samoa)
Qantas	(Australia)
Royal Brunei Airlines	(Brunei)
Singapore Airlines Ltd	(Singapore)
Solomon Airlines	(Solomon Islands)
South African Airways	(South Africa)
Thai Airways International	(Thailand)
United Airlines	(USA)
Union de Transport Aeriens	(France)

Australia Asia Airlines, although a subsidiary of Qantas, operates regular scheduled air services independently to and from Taiwan.

Canadian Airlines International operates a code-share arrangement with Qantas: CAI operates the Canada-Honolulu sector whilst Qantas operates the Australia-Honolulu sector of the code-share flights.

Polynesian Airlines also operates services on behalf of Cook Islands International (Cook Islands).

Qantas, Australia's international airline, operates a fleet of 33 Boeing 747 and 20 Boeing 767 jet aircraft. 25 per cent of Qantas Airways Limited was purchased by British Airways on 10 March 1993. The remainder of shares are expected to be sold in a public float, scheduled for November 1993.

International non-scheduled services.

Passenger and freight charter policies in Australia encourage in-bound tourism and freight carriage by non-scheduled services, particularly over routes not served by the scheduled carriers.

International traffic. Particulars of scheduled international airline operations and passenger and freight traffic during 1990-91 moving into and out of an area which embraces Australia and Norfolk Island are shown in tables 23.34, 23.35 and 23.36. These figures do not include traffic between Australia and Norfolk Island. Statistics of the operations of Australia's regular overseas services include all stages of Qantas flights linking Australia with overseas countries.

Domestic activity

The Commonwealth Government deregulated domestic aviation in Australia and opened the nation's interstate air services to free competition from 31 October 1990.

Major airlines. At 30 June 1992, the Ansett group's fleet consisted of 12 Airbus A320s, 5 Boeing 767-200s, 5 Boeing 727-200s, 16 Boeing 737-300s, 5 Fokker F28-1000s, 2 Fokker F28-3000s, 7 Fokker F28-4000s, 4 Fokker F50's and 5 British Aerospace 146-200s.

Australian Airlines (owned by Qantas Ltd) operates a fleet of 4 Airbus A300s, 7 Boeing 727-200s, 15 Boeing 737-300s and 9 Boeing 737-400s.

Australian Airlink (a fully owned subsidiary of Australian Airlines) operates four British Aerospace 146-100 series aircraft on routes previously serviced by Australian Airlines.

Eastwest Airlines operated a fleet of two Boeing 727-200s and seven British Aerospace 146-300s.

Compass Airlines commenced operations on 1 December 1990 and ceased operations on 21 December 1991. Southern Cross Airlines, trading as Compass Airlines, commenced operations on 31 August 1992, but ceased operations on 11 March 1993 and went into liquidation.

The Interstate Parcel Express Company Australia Pty Ltd, trading as IPEC Aviation, operates cargo airline services using two DC9 aircraft.

Regional services. At 30 June 1992, 47 regional operators provided regular public

transport air services to approximately 220 ports in Australia.

The aircraft types used by regional operators are predominantly in the six to nine seats category, such as the Piper PA31 and Cessna 310, 402 and 404 series. However, an increasing number of larger types utilised include De Havilland Canada Twin Otter and Dash 8, Embraer Bandeirante and Brasilia, Shorts 330 and 360, the SAAB 340 and the Metroliner. During 1991-92, regional operators carried an estimated 2.0 million passengers.

Scheduled domestic air services. Statistics of all regular domestic airline services and the number of domestic airline passengers passing through airports are set out in tables 23.37 and 23.38.

Other aviation matters

In addition to scheduled services, there is a wide range of other activities undertaken by the aviation industry, including business flying, aerial agriculture, charter, training and private flying. Charter operations and training have, in recent years, made up over 45 per cent of general aviation hours flown. Charter operations involve the use of aircraft in non-scheduled operations for the carriage of passengers and cargo for hire or reward.

Aerodromes. At 30 June 1991, there were 428 Commonwealth or licensed aerodromes in Australia and its Territories. Of these, 23 were owned and operated by the Federal Airports Corporation, three of them being shared with the Department of Defence. A further 42 were owned by the Commonwealth under the control of Commonwealth departments. The remaining 363 were owned by either local authorities or private organisations.

Air transport registrations and licences in force in Australia. At 30 June 1992, there were 9,197 aircraft registered in Australia. At the same time there were 33,822 current aeroplane pilot licence holders, including 21,595 private pilots, 6,633 commercial pilots, 1,054 senior commercial pilots and 4,548 air transport pilots. The number of licence holders has dropped significantly since 31 December 1991, due to a reclassification of student pilots which now excludes them and to the effects of restructuring in the airlines.

In addition, there were 2,061 current helicopter pilot licence holders of which 363 were private pilots, 1,499 commercial pilots, 134 senior commercial pilots and 200 air transport pilots.

There were also 63 commercial balloon, 867 flight engineer and 14 navigator licences in force.

23.34 SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE TRAFFIC TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA(a), 1990-91

Type of traffic	Number of flights(b)(c)	Passengers	Freight tonnes	Mail tonnes
Traffic to Australia				
Qantas Airways Limited	8,821	1,632,025	67,736	2,047
Other airlines	13,922	2,623,563	106,464	7,860
All airlines	22,743	4,255,588	174,200	9,907
Traffic from Australia				
Qantas Airways Limited	8,788	1,589,685	64,568	4,885
Other airlines	13,769	2,573,685	118,647	1,954
All airlines	22,557	4,163,370	183,215	6,839

(a) Australia and Norfolk Island. (b) Includes Qantas flights using aircraft leased from other airlines and vice versa. (c) The difference between in/out numbers arises because some outward flights are operated as non-scheduled, and thus not counted in the above table.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

23.35 OPERATIONS OF AUSTRALIA'S SCHEDULED OVERSEAS AIRLINE SERVICES

		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Hours flown	number	100,648	117,383	126,812	140,172	148,706	163,332
Kilometres flown	'000	79,050	91,874	98,999	109,102	115,783	127,421
Passengers							
Embarkations	number	2,671,486	3,052,411	3,612,197	3,947,544	4,078,669	3,880,533
Passenger-kilometres	'000	18,233,088	21,258,519	24,535,745	26,516,771	27,054,999	26,774,074
Freight							
Tonnes uplifted	tonnes	91,961	110,389	119,202	130,635	146,937	155,638
Tonne-kilometres	'000	691,352	811,627	855,260	929,458	1,072,999	1,131,729
Mail							
Tonnes uplifted	tonnes	4,869	5,327	5,858	5,988	5,963	6,992
Tonne-kilometres	'000	45,370	51,819	57,946	61,049	59,398	75,110

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

23.36 INWARD AND OUTWARD OVERSEAS AIR CARGO, BY TRADE AREA, 1990-91

Trade area	Inward cargo		Outward cargo	
	Gross weight	Value	Gross weight	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Europe	39,541	3,846,098	11,640	2,372,436
Japan, North and East Asia	27,147	1,849,483	47,010	2,906,040
North America	40,384	4,530,059	12,475	1,049,024
Central and South America(a)	528	56,394	317	21,987
Africa	812	35,427	491	28,785
Middle East(b)	244	49,757	6,150	48,943
India	2,839	95,758	882	31,713
South-East Asia	11,125	764,785	45,469	1,757,655
New Zealand	37,820	747,655	39,376	1,047,828
Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	422	534,964	2,577	125,748
Other	2,386	100,175	5,124	104,035
Not available	116	5,466	4,286	126,496
Total	163,364	12,616,021	175,797	9,620,690

(a) Includes Caribbean region. (b) Includes Red Sea, Mediterranean Middle East and Gulf areas.

Source: Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics, Australia (9206.0).

23.37 DOMESTIC AIRLINE ACTIVITY

<i>Domestic airlines</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>r1989-90</i>	<i>r1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
Domestic airlines					
Passengers (thousands)	13,647.9	14,012.1	9,905.2	14,098.6	18,014.0
Passenger kilometres performed (millions)	13,267.2	13,732.7	9,989.5	14,505.0	19,117.4
Revenue passenger load factor (per cent)	75.2	76.4	72.2	70.8	78.4
Cargo tonnes (thousands)(a)	164.1	169.1	100.0	136.3	136.9
Cargo tonnes kilometres (millions)(a)	157.1	161.4	93.8	140.8	151.0
Total tonnes kilometres (millions)	1,351.2	1,397.4	992.8	1446.3	1,720.6
Revenue weight load factor (per cent)	63.1	63.7	59.4	57.0	61.3
Hours flown (thousands)	285.3	290.3	192.9	281.7	337.6
Aircraft movements (thousands)	429.8	420.0	256.4	375.0	428.5
Regional airlines					
Passenger (thousands)	1,224.7	1,324.1	1,560.4	p1,448.1	p2,013.8
Cargo tonnes (thousands)(a)	3.9	n.a.	2.4	p1.6	p2.6

(a) Includes freight and mail.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications — AVSTATS.

23.38 SCHEDULED MAJOR DOMESTIC AIRLINES PASSENGER UPLIFTS AND DISCHARGES AT PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN AIRPORTS

	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>r1988-89</i>	<i>r1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>p1991-92</i>
Sydney	6,660,129	7,374,065	7,541,281	5,497,040	7,599,616	9,902,465
Melbourne	5,313,403	5,827,494	5,999,957	4,635,608	6,388,802	8,141,806
Brisbane	2,973,743	3,312,524	3,581,535	2,657,313	3,828,124	4,959,696
Adelaide	1,704,871	1,833,001	1,876,691	1,414,557	2,014,778	2,554,368
Perth	1,352,214	1,437,035	1,479,851	1,055,104	1,563,114	2,082,763
Canberra	1,006,652	1,087,595	1,073,519	651,897	1,044,850	1,262,511
Coolangatta	844,581	1,005,622	1,080,222	586,029	976,045	1,410,271
Cairns	627,703	777,316	824,880	545,497	825,942	1,181,136
Hobart	474,345	511,308	519,055	430,013	566,437	664,079
Townsville	415,870	400,439	379,362	248,715	316,828	350,664
Launceston	351,432	351,004	371,327	249,373	338,746	397,809
Darwin	341,835	366,639	388,324	302,213	402,403	445,277

Source: Department of Transport and Communications — AVSTATS.

Accidents and casualties

23.39 AIR TRANSPORT: ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES(a)(b)

	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Number	40	44	53	49	58	40
Persons killed	44	33	63	66	70	48
Persons seriously injured	31	42	32	36	44	25

(a) Accidents involving civil aircraft (including registered gliders and registered balloons) which resulted in death or serious injury. Excludes parachutists and casualties involving non-registered aircraft. (b) Excludes accidents outside Australia involving aircraft on the Australian register; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT ORGANISATIONS

General

The Australian Transport Advisory Council comprises Commonwealth, State and Territory ministers responsible for transport, roads and marine and ports matters. The New Zealand and the Papua New Guinea Ministers for Transport are also represented on the Council as observers.

The Council meets bi-annually and its primary role is to review and coordinate various aspects of transport policy, development and administration. The Council initiates discussion and reports on issues raised by Council members, and provides advice on policies which will promote better coordination and development of transport to the benefit of Australia.

The Australian Road Transport Advisory Committee was established in April 1990 as part of the continuing push to reform the land transport sector.

Its function is to provide the Minister for Land Transport with direct industry based advice on all aspects of the road transport industry. The specialist advice from the Committee also assists the task of integrating road and rail with other forms of transport.

The Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics is a centre for applied economic research in the Department of Transport and Communications. It undertakes studies and investigations that contribute to an improved understanding of the factors influencing the efficiency and growth of the transport and communications sector and the development of effective transport and communication policies.

Road and Rail

AUSTROADS, the national association of road and traffic authorities, provides strategic direction for the development, management and use of Australia's road system through consultation and discussion with peak bodies that have a stake in the road industry. Its functions are the coordination of research, preparation of guides and standards, and improvements in and harmonisation of practices within an agreed national policy framework.

The Australian Road Research Board (ARRB) is a non-profit national organisation owned by the Federal Department of Transport and Communications, the State and Territory road/transport authorities and the Australian Local Government Association. It conducts research into all aspects of roads and road transport including freight and heavy vehicles, human behaviour, intersection design and capacity, the environment, road safety, construction and maintenance of infrastructure, and the development of equipment for traffic analysis and road condition measurement. This work is undertaken for all three levels of government and for industry.

ARRB provides an information service to many external customers — government, industry, educational and research organisations and the general public. The service is supported by ARRB research staff, an extensive library, and an information network encompassing access to worldwide electronic databases and a network of contacts, both in Australia and abroad.

Water

ANL Limited was incorporated as a public company on 1 July 1989 taking over all the assets, liabilities and operations of the former *Australian Shipping Commission*. All shares in ANL Limited are currently held by the Commonwealth Government.

ANL is an integrated international and domestic shipping operation participating in both blue-water and shore-based shipping activities, either in its own right or in joint venture arrangements with private sector interests. ANL has a primary focus on liner (container) trades, both domestic and international; domestic bulk trades; and through a 50 per cent shareholding in National Terminals (Australia) Ltd, container terminal activities in Australia. The geographic focus of ANL's activities is in the Australasian region.

As at 30 June 1992, ANL Ltd fleet consisted of 14 vessels. The overseas fleet comprised 7 liner vessels totalling 175,967 DWT. The coastal fleet comprised 4 bulk carriers totalling 217,033 DWT, and 3 liner vessels totalling 20,731 DWT.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) is a government business enterprise established under the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* on

1 January 1991. AMSA is responsible for maritime safety regulatory activities in Australia and provision of the Australian marine navigational aids network. It operates the Marine Rescue Co-ordination Centre, which coordinates major maritime search and rescue activities in Australian waters. It is responsible for oil pollution prevention and clean up, and for the registration of Australian vessels.

Air

The Civil Aviation Authority, an independent government business enterprise established under the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*, is responsible for the safety regulation of civil aviation in Australia and of Australian aircraft operating overseas. It also provides air route and airway facilities and associated services to the aviation industry including air traffic control, flight service, rescue and fire fighting, search and rescue and aeronautical information.

The Federal Airports Corporation owns, manages and develops Australia's major airports and oversees the commercial activities in the airports including arrangements with airlines and other operators for the use of airports and for leasing of property and the letting of business concessions. The Corporation is a statutory transport business undertaking of the Commonwealth and is required to be financially self-supporting. It has been established with a capital base and debt/equity ratio determined by the Commonwealth Government.

International organisations. Australia is one of the 169 members (at 30 June 1992) of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). Australia has been a member of the governing Council since ICAO was established in 1947. Australia is also represented on the 15 member Air Navigation Commission which is responsible for drawing up international standards and procedures for the safety and efficiency of air navigation. In addition, Australia participates in the Commonwealth Air Transport Council, the South Pacific Regional Civil Aviation Council, the Airport Operators Council International and the International Civil Airports Association.

International agreements. Australia has air services agreements with 33 countries at 30 June 1992. 30 of these agreements have

full treaty status while Hong Kong, Switzerland and Zimbabwe, will be upgraded to treaty status when draft agreements are ratified. Australia also has eight air service arrangements which are of less than treaty status. These agreements and arrangements enable airlines of both Australia and its bilateral partners to operate a network of international air services to and from Australia.

Multiple designation and the International Air Services Commission. In February 1992 the Prime Minister announced a range of reforms to aviation policy including the introduction of multiple designation of Australia's international air services, enabling Australian carriers in addition to Qantas to operate international services. To develop the necessary legislative and administrative framework to implement multiple designation, including a mechanism for the allocation of international aviation capacity and route entitlements, a detailed analysis of overseas practices and views of major Australian carriers was undertaken.

As a result the International Air Services Commission was established on 1 July 1992, having the role of making determinations on the allocation of international aviation capacity and route entitlements among Australia's international airlines. The Commission determines the merits of competing claims according to a strict public benefit test laid down by the Government. This test includes matters such as tourism and trade, route economies, competition policy benefits and broader national interests. The Commission reports separately to Parliament.

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio and television broadcasting

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Minister for Transport and Communications. Commonwealth bodies which are involved include the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC), the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS), the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA), the Department of Transport and Communications, and the Australian Telecommunications Authority AUSTEL.

Basically, the Australian broadcasting system comprises the following types of services:

- national radio and television services broadcasting programs produced by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the Special Broadcasting Service;
- commercial radio and television services operated by companies under licence;
- public radio services operated by incorporated associations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- Parliamentary radio service to State capitals, Canberra and Newcastle.

National Transmission Agency (NTA),

which is attached to the Department of Transport and Communications, is responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of a complex network of transmission facilities used primarily for the transmission of the programs for the ABC and the SBS throughout Australia. In regional and remote areas, commercial licensees make extensive use of the NTA's transmission facilities to deliver their services, as do radiocommunications operators.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation

(ABC) is an independent statutory corporation receiving 90 per cent of its funding from Commonwealth Parliament appropriations and the remainder from sales and other revenue.

The *Australian Broadcasting Act 1983* requires the ABC to:

- provide within Australia innovative and comprehensive radio and television services of a high standard;
- provide programs that contribute to a sense of national identity, inform and entertain, and reflect the cultural diversity of the Australian community;
- provide radio and television programs of an educational nature;
- promote Australia's musical, dramatic and other performing arts; and
- transmit to other countries radio and television programs of news, current affairs, entertainment and cultural enrichment that encourage awareness of Australia and an international understanding of Australian attitudes on world affairs.

At 30 June 1992, the ABC provided:

- five main radio services across Australia on over 437 transmitters which include Metropolitan Radio, Regional Radio, Radio National, ABC-FM, and the Triple J youth radio network;
- a national television service on over 568 transmitters;
- Radio Australia, the ABC's international broadcasting service;
- an international office network so that an Australian perspective is available on major world events; and
- six State Symphony Orchestras.

Television and radio programs produced by the ABC are broadcast through transmitters operated by the National Transmission Agency.

International broadcasting service. The international short-wave service known as Radio Australia provides an emphasis on news and current affairs, information programs and sports coverage serving the needs and interests of the Asia/Pacific region.

The broadcasts — in English, Indonesian, Standard Chinese, Cantonese, Tok Pisin, French, Thai and Vietnamese — are directed to the Pacific, South-East/South Asia and North Asia. The English Service is also heard in the Middle East, United Kingdom, Europe and North and South America. Overall, the services reach an estimated 50 million regular listeners.

The Special Broadcasting Service (SBS)

was established by the Commonwealth Government on 1 January 1978 to provide multilingual radio services and, was authorised by regulations from August 1978, to provide multilingual television services.

Commercial radio and television services.

At 30 June 1992, there were 149 commercial radio services (including four supplementary services) and 42 commercial television services in operation in Australia.

At 30 June 1992, there were three remote commercial television services licensed, transmitting their programs via satellite to remote localities in the Western Zone (Western Australia), Central Zone (Northern Territory, South Australia, western New South Wales and north-western Victoria) and North-East Zone (Queensland and north-western New South Wales). There was also one remote radio service providing a monophonic service via satellite to remote localities in the Western Zone.

Public broadcasting services. At 30 June 1992, 102 public radio services were broadcasting programs ranging from fine music to ethnic languages and programs produced by and directed towards specific communities. Some

public radio services are associated with tertiary educational institutions. There are no public television services operating permanently in Australia.

23.40 RADIO TRANSMITTERS, 30 JUNE 1992

Type of transmitter and location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
ABC									
Medium frequency (AM)	25	9	22	11	25	7	6	3	108
High frequency (HF)	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	6
Very high frequency (FM)	42	15	113	28	83	7	33	2	323
SBS									
Medium frequency (AM)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Very high frequency (FM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International									
Short wave (Radio Australia)	—	6	2	—	3	—	3	—	14
Commercial									
Medium frequency (AM)	46	17	32	8	19	7	1	2	132
Very high frequency (FM)	13	7	9	4	39	3	2	2	79
Public									
Medium frequency (AM)	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	11
Very high frequency (FM)	36	26	10	9	5	6	18	1	111

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

23.41 TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS, 30 JUNE 1992

Type of transmitter and location	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
National	104	67	142	56	122	27	43	7	568
Commercial	203	94	219	55	118	22	36	9	756

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

The Australian Broadcasting Authority.

As at 30 June 1992, the former Australian Broadcasting Tribunal was the independent statutory authority established to regulate aspects of commercial and public radio and commercial television in Australia. The Tribunal was empowered to grant, renew, suspend or revoke licences, to determine program and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations, to authorise changes to the ownership and control of licences, and to collect and make available information about broadcasting in Australia. In particular, the Tribunal conducted public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister.

From 5 October 1992, the Tribunal was replaced by a new regulatory body, the Australian

Broadcasting Authority, established under the Broadcasting Services Act. The Authority subsumed many of the functions of the Tribunal but has wider discretionary powers to support its decisions, and will also assume a significant role in planning of broadcasting services previously undertaken by the Department of Transport and Communications on behalf of the Minister.

Radiocommunication stations

At 30 June 1992, there were 1,298,806 radiocommunication stations authorised for operation in Australia and its territories. Of these, 668,862 were associated with land mobile services, 62,751 were fixed services, 83,046 were for marine services, 431,493 were citizen band (CB) stations and amateur stations.

Telecommunications services within Australia

Telecom Australia and OTC were merged on 1 February 1992 to form the Australian and Overseas Telecommunications Corporation (AOTC). Telecom was Australia's domestic carrier (the Australian Telecommunications Corporation), supplying telecommunications services within Australia; OTC provided Australia's links with the world, and was a founding member of both the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT), and the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT). AOTC continues to carry out these functions, in competition with a new telecommunications carrier, Optus Communications Pty Ltd.

Postal communications

Australian Postal Corporation. The Australian Postal Corporation's principal function is to supply postal services within Australia and between Australia and overseas. Its subsidiary function is to carry on any business or activity relating to postal services either domestically or overseas.

The Australian Postal Corporation is the authority for the issue of postage stamps throughout the Commonwealth of Australia and its external territories. The following tables provide details of the Corporation's finances, services and operation.

23.42 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE(a)
(\$'000)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Revenue					
Mail services	1,370,930	1,501,487	1,605,998	1,779,573	1,949,439
Philatelic sales	n.a.	n.a.	38,871	41,474	41,471
Commission on agency services	83,328	89,803	88,031	79,780	89,900
Postal money order services	12,384	13,242	16,792	19,029	21,647
Other revenue	38,440	51,847	61,516	60,617	63,807
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,505,082</i>	<i>1,656,379</i>	<i>1,811,208</i>	<i>1,980,473</i>	<i>2,166,264</i>
Expenditure					
Labour and related expenditure	1,049,186	1,131,190	1,235,530	1,324,254	1,407,198
Carriage of mail by contractors	121,183	132,832	151,131	158,311	172,222
Accommodation	n.a.	n.a.	79,334	103,601	124,081
Stores and supplies	n.a.	n.a.	101,801	112,055	106,095
Depreciation	(b)27,744	(b)38,454	34,466	44,947	54,337
Interest	(b)n.a.	(b)n.a.	5,282	6,246	2,440
Other operating expenditure	252,079	298,955	142,051	160,976	153,712
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,450,192</i>	<i>1,601,431</i>	<i>1,749,595</i>	<i>1,910,390</i>	<i>2,020,085</i>
Operating profit	54,890	54,948	61,613	70,083	146,179

(a) Does not include appropriations. (b) Depreciation and Interest are combined for 1986-87 and 1987-88 data.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

23.43 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION: PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING POSTAL SERVICES AT 30 JUNE 1990 AND 1991

	1991							Aust. 1990
	HQ	NSW (incl. ACT)	Vic. and Tas.	Qld	SA (incl. NT)	WA	Aust.	
Official staff(a)								
Full-time permanent	563	12,679	10,023	4,280	2,549	2,403	32,497	31,981
Full-time temporary	14	1,161	581	328	100	162	2,346	3,126
Part-time	—	1,729	1,230	660	451	544	4,614	4,549
Other staff(b)	—	2,397	1,992	1,691	855	686	7,621	8,058
Total	577	17,966	13,826	6,959	3,955	3,795	47,078	47,714

(a) 'Official staff' are those whose employment is governed by the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*. (b) Includes persons who are not employed under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act*, but who are engaged on the basis of business transacted. Also included are persons or organisations who hold road mail service contracts with the Australian Postal Corporation.

Source: *Australian Postal Corporation*.

23.44 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION: MAIL DELIVERY NETWORK AND POST OFFICES AT 30 JUNE 1990 AND 1991 (number)

Number	1991							Aust. 1990
	NSW (incl. ACT)	Vic. & Tas.	Qld	WA	SA (incl. NT)	Aust.		
Households receiving mail	2,287,178	1,775,800	1,129,287	607,022	608,403	6,407,690		6,279,631
Businesses receiving mail	250,369	195,818	126,718	72,032	62,036	706,973		673,196
Post offices	483	366	214	150	139	1,352		1,356
Agencies	879	1,008	499	252	371	3,009		3,045
Total post offices and agencies	1,362	1,374	713	402	510	4,361		4,401

Source: *Australian Postal Corporation*.

23.45 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION: TOTAL POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED (million)

Year ended 30 June	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for places abroad	Received from abroad	Total postal articles handled
1986	2,970.3	115.7	166.4	3,252.4
1987	3,143.2	126.0	169.3	3,438.5
1988	3,342.2	142.3	177.4	3,662.0
1989	3,564.4	157.6	194.0	3,916.0
1990	3,665.3	171.3	213.7	4,050.3
1991	3,721.9	176.7	219.9	4,118.5

Source: *Australian Postal Corporation*.

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Information additional to that contained in ABS publications is available in the annual reports and other statements of the Department of Transport and Communications, the various harbour boards and trusts, the several government railway authorities, the Federal Airports Corporation, the Australian Postal Corporation, the Australian Telecommunications Corporation, and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The ABS has a far wider range of information on Australia than that contained in the *Year Book*. Information is available in the form of regular publications, electronic data services, special tables and from investigations of published and unpublished data.

For further information contact ABS Information Services at one of the addresses listed on the page facing the Introduction to the *Year Book*.

