

Transport and communications

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Transport and communications

Introduction

The transport industry consists of businesses mainly engaged in passenger or freight transport by road, rail, water and air, and associated storage facilities and services. In 1994–95, the seasonally adjusted gross product of the transport industry was \$24,112 million (at average 1989–90 prices), 5.8% of the gross domestic product for all industries, and it employed 381,300 people.

Road transport

Length of road system

The most recent available information on lengths of roads open for general traffic in Australia is shown in the table below. The information is classified according to broad surface groups as defined by the respective States and Territories.

21.1 Lengths of roads open for general traffic, 30 June (kilometres)

Surface of roads	NSW(a) 1993	Vic.(b) 1993	Qld 1992	SA 1993	WA(c) 1992	Tas.(d) 1992	NT(e) 1993	ACT 1993
Bitumen or concrete	84 200	69 504	60 701	25 042	43 134	9 515	6 018	2 345
Gravel, crushed stone or other improved surface	97 600	48 931	50 039	—	45 955	12 968	6 780	80
Formed only	(f)	41 433	48 611	69 773	36 328	233	4 846	—
Cleared only	n.a.	(g)	15 078	—	17 726	1 874	2 688	—
Total	181 800	159 868	174 429	94 815	143 143	24 590	20 332	2 425

(a) Excludes Lord Howe Island, forestry controlled roads or crown roads. (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. There have been some roads transferred to Local Government Areas since 1992, 8 200 kilometres of roads on Aboriginal land, and 1 400 kilometres of park roads. (f) Included in gravel, crushed stone or other improved surface. (g) Included with Formed only. Source: Derived mainly from Road and Traffic Authorities and local government sources in each State and Territory.

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 and 30 June 1993. Information from the 31 May 1995 census will be available early in 1996. 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 Motor 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 10,505,900 registered motor vehicles (excluding tractors, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) in Australia at 30 June 1993 (table 21.2). This represents an increase of 405,900 vehicles (4.0%) since 30 September 1991.

Table 21.3 shows the average age of vehicle by type of vehicle. The average age of the total motor vehicle fleet increased by 0.6 years, from 9.8 years in 1991 to 10.4 years in 1993. Just over three-quarters of all vehicles on register (7,899,100) are five or more years old. The average age of buses reduced, in contrast to the average age of other vehicles which increased.

As shown in table 21.4, the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) steadily increased every year between 1990 and 1995 except in 1991. The number of motor cycles fluctuated over this period, with fewer registered as at 30 June 1995 than at the corresponding date in 1990.

Registered motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) per 1,000 of population has followed the same trend as the total number of motor vehicles. The figure of 591 vehicles per 1,000 of population in 1995 was the highest recorded (table 21.5).

21.2 Motor Vehicle Census, 30 June 1993 (^{'000})

State/Territory	Passenger vehicles	Light commercials	Trucks					Total(a)
			Rigid	Articulated	Non-freight carrying	Buses	Motor cycles	
NSW	2 561.5	405.8	102.3	13.1	9.3	11.3	69.2	3 172.4
Vic.	2 304.8	358.8	87.3	15.3	11.5	13.2	73.8	2 864.7
Qld	1 385.8	311.9	60.9	10.0	6.0	8.9	63.6	1 847.2
SA	752.3	109.2	26.9	5.3	6.7	3.3	29.2	932.8
WA	838.2	175.9	42.3	6.0	8.8	5.5	37.7	1 114.5
Tas.	232.2	54.9	11.3	1.6	3.3	2.0	6.6	311.9
NT	54.7	20.5	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.4	3.9	84.2
ACT	150.8	17.2	3.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	4.8	178.2
Aust.	8 280.2	1 454.3	336.6	52.5	46.6	46.9	288.8	10 505.9

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

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0).

21.3 Average age of vehicle, 30 June 1993 and 1991 (years)

Type of vehicle	State of registration 1993								Aust. 1993	Aust. 1991
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT		
Passenger vehicles	9.3	10.8	10.0	11.2	10.5	11.6	9.4	9.8	10.2	9.7
Light commercial vehicles	9.9	11.6	10.7	11.7	11.1	12.1	9.8	9.8	10.9	10.0
Rigid trucks	11.0	14.3	12.0	15.1	14.3	14.3	9.9	9.0	12.8	12.1
Articulated trucks	9.7	11.4	10.6	10.2	12.1	9.6	10.5	7.9	10.7	9.9
Non-freight carrying trucks	13.2	14.2	13.2	14.1	15.9	15.3	11.2	14.1	14.3	12.8
Buses	8.8	9.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	12.3	5.2	6.9	9.2	9.8
Motor cycles	9.0	9.4	9.8	8.9	10.0	9.7	8.3	8.9	9.4	8.6
Total	9.5	11.0	10.2	11.4	10.8	11.8	9.4	9.8	10.4	9.8

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Supplementary ABS statistics).

21.4 Motor vehicles on register (^{'000})

30 June	Passenger vehicles(a)	Light commercial vehicles(b), trucks, non-freight carrying trucks(c)	Total (excludes motor cycles)	Motor cycles
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
1993	8 050.0	2 089.8	10 139.8	291.7
1994	8 208.8	2 198.6	10 407.4	291.8
1995	8 391.5	2 246.7	10 638.2	297.2

(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).

21.5 Motor vehicles(a) on register per 1,000 of population

30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
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
1993	527.0	593.5	590.5	600.6	641.6	644.9	474.7	564.2	575.2
1994	527.4	611.9	596.3	607.9	649.8	654.2	512.8	591.2	583.4
1995(b)	531.5	621.9	604.6	616.7	661.6	660.4	530.5	588.7	591.0

(a) Excludes motor cycles, tractors, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers. (b) Estimated resident population as at 30 March 1995.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0).

Registrations of new motor vehicles

Annual registrations of new vehicles processed by motor vehicle registration

authorities in all States and Territories are shown in table 21.6 and 21.7.

21.6 Registrations of new motor vehicles

Trucks								
Year	Passenger vehicles(a)	Light commercial vehicles(b)	Rigid	Articulated	Nonfreight carrying(c)	Buses	Total (excludes motor cycles)	Motor cycles
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
1992-93	449 843	74 748	9 780	2 199	708	4 230	541 508	17 513
1993-94	475 981	80 720	9 812	3 147	795	3 814	574 269	17 425
1994-95	528 502	88 840	11 392	4 815	867	4 493	638 909	20 505

(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).

21.7 Registrations of new motor vehicles, 1994-95

Trucks								
State/Territory	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles(a)	Rigid	Articulated	Non-freight carrying	Buses	Total (excludes motor cycles)	Motor cycles
NSW	193 387	28 069	4 132	1 405	368	1 132	228 493	6 244
Vic.	127 644	17 746	2 327	1 404	102	888	150 111	5 347
Qld	92 586	21 605	2 742	1 048	190	1 019	119 190	3 954
SA	35 830	5 350	571	478	99	238	42 566	1 451
WA	52 089	10 694	1 094	265	52	755	64 949	2 355
Tas.	11 012	2 550	219	100	40	94	14 015	404
NT	5 372	1 605	169	98	10	325	7 579	399
ACT	10 582	1 221	138	17	6	42	12 006	350
Aust.	528 502	88 840	11 392	4 815	867	4 493	638 909	20 505

(a) Combination of utilities and panel vans. Includes cab chassis vehicles 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass or less.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9304.0).

Use of motor vehicles

The Survey of Motor Vehicle Use has been undertaken periodically by the ABS since 1963 and every three years between 1976 and 1991. Results from the 1995 Survey of Motor Vehicle Use will be available mid 1996. The following are some of the main statistics from the previous survey, undertaken in 1991.

Motor vehicles in Australia are estimated to have travelled a total of 151,154 million km in the 12 months ending September 1991, a decrease of 1.8% over the corresponding period in 1988. Of the total distance travelled, 34.8% was for business purposes, 22.5% for travel to and from work and 42.7% for private purposes. Passenger vehicles accounted for 76.1% of total distance travelled in Australia; freight carrying vehicles (including light

commercial vehicles, rigid trucks and articulated trucks) 21.8%; motor cycles 1.1%; and buses 0.9% (table 21.8).

The average distance travelled annually by all vehicles was 15,000 km (15,300 km if unused vehicles are disregarded), a decrease of approximately 8.5% over the corresponding 1988 period. Table 21.9 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 million tonne-kilometres (table 21.10), with vehicles registered in New South Wales and Victoria accounting for about 52.1% of the total (23,213 and 22,908 million tonne-kilometres, respectively).

21.8 Total kilometres travelled, year ended 30 September 1991
(million kilometres)

Type of vehicle	Business				Purpose	
	Laden	Unladen	Total(a)	Total to & from work	Private	Total
Passenger vehicles	..	..	27 709.4	28 566.9	58 739.1	115 015.4
Motor cycles	..	..	165.5	643.5	806.5	1 615.4
Light commercial vehicles	9 831.4	2 883.1	13 566.8	4 495.9	4 791.0	22 853.7
Rigid trucks	4 328.5	1 386.2	5 798.9	247.0	113.8	6 159.7
Articulated trucks	2 935.2	1 000.4	3 935.6	25.0	4.3	3 964.9
Other truck types	..	..	158.1	2.5	1.6	162.2
Buses	..	..	1 302.5	27.1	52.9	1 382.4
Total	17 095.1	5 269.6	52 636.7	34 007.9	64 509.1	151 153.7

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

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

21.9 Average kilometres travelled(a), year ended 30 September 1991
('000 km)

Type of vehicle	Area of operation					Australia
	Capital city(b)	Provincial urban	Other areas of State or Territory	Total within State of registration	Interstate	
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).

21.10 Total tonne-kilometres(a), year ended 30 September 1991

Type of vehicle	State of registration								Aust.
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	
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).

Freight movements

Experimental estimates from a new ABS transport survey, the Freight Movements Survey, indicate that total freight moved in Australia fell 0.7% between September and December quarters 1994 (from 178.5 million tonnes to 177.3 million tonnes). The proportion of total freight carried by rail in December quarter 1994 was 57.7%, by road 34.8% and by sea 7.4%.

The Freight Movements Survey excluded road freight moved within urban areas or over distances of less than 25 km in rural areas. It

also excluded urban rail freight which, in contrast to urban road freight is a small proportion of total rail freight. Care should therefore be taken in comparing data for road and rail freight modes. Care should also be exercised due to the experimental nature of these results. Reference should be made to the cautionary notes published in *Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements, Australia, December Quarter 1994* (9217.0).

21.11 Freight movements by mode, 1994 ('000 tonnes)

Quarter	Road	Rail	Sea	Air	Total
June	68 192	81 248	11 349	43	160 833
September	57 107	108 831	12 546	53	178 537
December	61 782	102 282	13 160	55	177 280

Source: *Interstate Freight Movement, Australia* (9212.0).

Drivers' and riders' licences**21.12 Drivers' and riders' licences**

Type of licence	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
30 June 1994								
Motor vehicle	3 733 159	2 873 252	n.a.	805 528	n.a.	259 879	113 950	177 575
Motor cycle	339 759	174 747	329 714	149 028	n.a.	163	18 620	169
Combined	335 719	—	1 940 853	—	—	27 271	—	21 904
Total	4 408 637	3 047 999	1 944 211	963 976	1 137 096	287 313	132 570	199 648
30 June 1995								
Motor vehicle	3 794 336	2 894 132	n.a.	818 081	n.a.	263 577	118 542	180 027
Motor cycle	346 820	179 080	336 189	150 505	n.a.	147	19 045	154
Combined	343 129	—	2 007 507	—	—	27 955	—	21 662
Total	4 484 285	3 073 212	2 007 587	974 756	1 108 390	291 679	137 587	201 843

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 fell significantly between 1989 and 1994. This decline is

reflected in all States and Territories, with the most notable falls in New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

21.13 Road traffic accidents involving fatalities

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Accidents involving fatalities									
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	365	364	142	171	56	42	18	1 734
1993r	518	381	357	191	190	47	40	11	1 735
1994	557	346	367	145	195	51	36	15	1 712
Persons killed									
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	2 113
1992	649	396	416	165	200	74	54	20	1 974
1993r	581	435	396	218	209	58	43	12	1 952
1994	651	378	421	163	211	58	41	17	1 940

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety, Road Fatality Statistics.

21.14 Accidents involving casualties(a), 1994

State/Territory	Persons killed	Persons injured	Per 100,000 of population		Per 10,000 motor vehicles registered(b)	
			Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed	Persons injured
NSW	581	6 407	9.7	107.1	1.8	20.2
Vic.	435	5 928	9.8	132.9	1.5	20.7
Qld	396	4 027	12.9	130.7	2.1	21.8
SA	218	1 549	14.9	106.1	2.3	16.6
WA	209	2 583	12.5	154.7	1.9	23.2
Tas.	58	522	12.3	111.1	1.9	16.7
NT	43	430	25.3	252.9	5.1	51.2
ACT	12	156	4.0	50.0	0.7	8.8
Aust.	1 952	21 602	11.1	122.9	1.9	20.6

(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 1993.

Source: Federal Office of Road Safety.

Rail transport

Government railways

The seven government owned railway systems are operated by:

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

- National Rail Corporation Ltd: and
- the Australian National Railways Commission (operating as Australian National).

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 21.15 do not represent route-kilometres exclusively within each State and Territory.

Australian National is managed as three separate businesses: AN Freight (mainland

freight); AN Tasrail (Tasmanian freight); and AN Passenger and Travel (mainland passenger services and Adelaide travel agency).

The National Rail Corporation was incorporated as a commercial operating company in September 1991 with a charter to take over all interstate rail freight business and related functions and assets from government-owned railways. Its shareholders are the Commonwealth government, and the governments of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia.

21.15 Government railways — route-kilometres operated

30 June	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(a)	WA	Australian National	Australia
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
1992	9 810	5 179	10 011	120	5 554	6 559	37 233
1993	9 810	5 107	9 797	120	5 583	6 235	36 652
1994	9 810	5 107	9 357	120	5 583	6 235	36 212

(a) Suburban only. Country routes were transferred to Australian National in 1978.

Source: Various rail authorities and the Rail Industry Council.

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.

21.16 Government railways — passenger journeys(a) (‘000)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Australian National	Australia
1992–93							
Suburban	229 814	106 015	39 404	7 540	10 315	—	393 088
Country(b)	1 540	5 309	988	—	269	200	8 306
1993–94							
Suburban	234 800	100 955	38 392	8 720	16 200	—	399 067
Country(b)	2 100	4 587	947	—	246	223	8 103

(a) Based on ticket sales making allowances for periodical tickets. (b) Inter-system traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes.

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

21.17 Government railways — freight carried, net tonne-kilometres and freight earnings

Year	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	Australian National	Australia
Freight carried ('000 tonnes)						
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
1991-92	57 341	8 475	90 658	25 890	13 082	195 446
1992-93	61 597	9 646	90 303	26 524	13 899	201 969
1993-94	65 500	12 017	92 092	27 726	14 942	212 277
Net tonne-kilometres (million)						
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
1991-92	13 811	2 704	24 719	4 878	7 799	53 911
1992-93	14 813	3 678	24 614	4 970	8 480	56 555
1993-94	16 200	4 214	25 175	5 447	9 159	60 195
Freight earnings (\$'000)						
1987-88	767 820	176 161	910 409	204 330	236 782	2 295 502
1988-89	667 038	166 526	r1 021 854	231 749	284 905	r2 372 072
1989-90	667 000	172 603	r1 062 988	235 983	282 638	r2 421 212
1990-91	783 602	164 175	1 124 800	235 420	275 294	2 583 291
1991-92	789 236	135 393	1 154 813	254 619	266 194	2 600 253
1992-93	815 336	151 311	1 192 523	248 314	276 553	2 684 037
1993-94	836 186	158 747	1 101 688	269 494	276 324	2 642 439

Source: Various rail authorities and the Rail Industry Council.

Non-government railways

Statistics shown in table 21.18 relate to non-government railways with a route distance exceeding two kilometres and which

operate outside industrial estates, harbour precincts, mines and quarries.

21.18 Activities of non-government railways

Year	Iron ore railways	Sugar tramways	Coal railways(a)	Other non-government railways	Total(a)
Tonnes carried (million)					
1988-89	90.5	23.6	7.4	14.1	135.6
1989-90	103.9	24.3	8.7	13.2	150.2
1990-91	113.6	22.2	7.9	14.2	158.0
1991-92	111.1	18.6	9.3	12.0	150.8
1992-93	112.9	26.0	8.5	11.8	159.2
1993-94	117.5	29.3	8.7	11.5	167.0
1994-95	121.6	31.8	7.9	12.1	173.4
Tonne-kilometres (million)					
1988-89	27 866.0	425.0	106.0	274.0	28 671.0
1989-90	31 654.0	438.0	123.0	263.0	32 478.0
1990-91	34 533.0	400.0	114.0	299.0	35 347.0
1991-92	34 362.0	334.0	123.0	259.0	35 078.0
1992-93	34 929.0	468.0	117.0	253.0	35 767.0
1993-94	36 849.0	527.0	122.0	248.0	37 747.0
1994-95	37 177.0	572.0	111.0	250.0	38 110.0

(a) Includes transfers to and from government railways.

Source: Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics, Transport Indicators Unit.

Water transport

The Australian fleet

New South Wales and Queensland between them account for 57% of ships registered in Australia. The majority of these ships are used for non-commercial purposes (table 21.19).

Of the 76 ships which comprise the major Australian trading fleet (2,000 dead weight tonnes and over), 63% operated on coastal routes (table 21.20).

21.19 Ships registered(a) in Australia, 30 June 1994

Location	Nature of registration					Total
	Recreational	Fishing	Government	Demise chartered(b)	Other(c)	
New South Wales	1 492	261	4	7	225	1 989
Victoria	520	194	—	4	118	836
Queensland	1 220	655	27	3	336	2 241
South Australia	231	278	2	—	38	549
Western Australia	501	408	1	—	120	1 030
Tasmania	191	216	4	1	52	464
Northern Territory	204	51	1	—	21	277
Total	4 359	2 063	39	15	910	7 386

(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.

21.20 Summary of the Australian trading fleet of ships 150 gross tonnes or more, 30 June 1994

Ships	Number	DWT(a)	Gross tonnes
Major Australian fleet(b)			
Coastal			
Australian owned & registered	43	1 311 717	916 393
Overseas owned, Australian registered	3	84 093	49 047
Overseas owned & registered	2	9 400	5 646
Coastal fleet	48	1 405 210	971 086
Overseas			
Australian owned & registered	19	1 505 565	1 082 092
Overseas owned, Australian registered	6	551 212	327 609
Overseas owned & registered	3	32 220	25 898
Overseas fleet	28	2 088 997	1 435 599
Major Australian fleet	76	3 494 207	2 406 685
Other trading ships			
Australian owned & registered	14	5 320	8 159
Australian trading fleet	90	3 499 527	2 414 844

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

Source: Department of Transport.

Coastal shipping cargo

Table 21.21 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.

21.21 Coastal cargo loaded and discharged at Australian ports, 1993-94 ('000 gross weight tonnes)

Port	Loaded	Discharged
New South Wales		
Sydney	60	1 602
Botany Bay	634	3 771
Newcastle	384	4 858
Port Kembla	2 381	7 205
Other	1 151	142
Total	4 610	17 577
Victoria		
Melbourne	1 711	3 054
Geelong	1 598	777
Hastings	4 830	854
Other	35	671
Total	8 174	5 357
Queensland		
Brisbane	1 848	3 253
Gladstone	1 651	7 863
Other	8 198	1 974
Total	11 697	13 089
South Australia		
Adelaide	813	1 940
Port Stanvac	515	384
Other	4 749	1 352
Total	6 077	3 677
Western Australia		
Fremantle	1 684	1 549
Other	8 159	1 034
Total	9 843	2 583
Tasmania		
Hobart	548	1 014
Burnie	971	709
Devonport	896	550
Launceston	343	1 079
Other	1 360	51
Total	4 118	3 403
Northern Territory		
Darwin	56	223
Other	701	67
Total	757	289
Total all ports	45 274	45 976

Source: Department of Transport.

21.22 International airlines operating scheduled passenger air services to and from Australia, 30 June 1995

Carrier	Contracting State
Aeroflot Russian International Airlines	Russia
Aerolineas Argentinas	Argentina
Air Caledonie International	New Caledonia
Air China International	China
Air France	France
Air India	India
Air Mauritius	Mauritius
Air Nauru	Nauru
Air New Zealand	New Zealand
Air Niugini	Papua New Guinea
Air Pacific	Fiji
Air Vanuatu	Vanuatu
Air Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe
Alitalia	Italy
All Nippon Airways	Japan
Ansett	Australia
Australia Asia	Australia
British Airways	UK
Canadian Airlines International	Canada
Cathay Pacific Airways	Hong Kong
Continental Micronesia	Guam
Eva Air	Taiwan
Garuda Indonesia Airways	Indonesia
Gulf Air	Bahrain
Japan Airlines	Japan
KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
Korean Air	Korea
Lauda Air	Austria
Lufthansa German Airlines	Germany
Malaysia Airline System	Malaysia
Mandarin Airlines	Taiwan
Merpati Nusantara Airlines	Indonesia
Middle Eastern Airlines	Lebanon
Olympic Airways	Greece
Philippine Airlines	Philippines
Polynesian Airlines	Western Samoa
PT Sempati Air	Indonesia
Qantas	Australia
Royal Brunei Airlines	Brunei
Royal Tongan Airlines	Kingdom of Tonga
Singapore Airlines	Singapore
Solomon Airlines	Solomon Islands
South African Airways	South Africa
Thai Airways International	Thailand
United Airlines	USA
Vietnam Airlines	Vietnam

Source: Department of Transport.

Air transport

International activity

International scheduled services

At 30 June 1995, 46 international airlines were operating regular scheduled passenger air services to and from Australia. The carriers and contracting states are shown in the following table.

Air France and Lufthansa withdrew from Australia in late 1995, while Egypt Air and Kiwi Travel International began services after 30 June 1995.

Canadian Airlines International (CAI) 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.

Qantas, which now includes Australian Airlines, operates international and domestic flights. See the *Domestic activity* section for details of the Qantas fleet. British Airways purchased 25% of Qantas Airways Limited on 10 March 1993. The company was floated on the Australian Stock Exchange on 22 June 1995.

Ansett Australia operated its first international flight in its own right on 11 September 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 traffic to and from Australia during 1993–94 are shown in tables 21.23 and 21.24. Note that “Australia” is the area embracing Australia and Norfolk Island. 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 and Ansett flights linking Australia with overseas countries.

21.23 Scheduled international airline traffic to and from Australia(a), 1993–94

Type of traffic	Number of flights(b)(c)	Passengers	Freight tonnes	Mail tonnes
Traffic to Australia				
Qantas Airways Limited	8 852	2 171 395	72 437	2 576
Ansett Australia	227	21 561	134	—
Other airlines	18 424	3 147 061	139 084	7 672
All airlines	27 503	5 340 017	211 655	10 249
Traffic from Australia				
Qantas Airways Limited	8 851	2 140 277	90 291	5 937
Ansett Australia	227	23 332	130	—
Other airlines	18 198	3 118 350	174 145	2 258
All airlines	27 276	5 281 959	264 565	8 196

(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.

21.24 Operations of Australia’s scheduled overseas airline services

	1988–89	1989–90	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
Hours flown	140 172	148 706	163 332	174 568	188 818	201 653
Kilometres flown (‘000)	109 102	115 783	127 421	136 533	160 520	168 865
Passengers						
Embarkations	3 947 544	4 078 669	3 880 533	4 468 149	5 222 783	5 817 263
Passenger-kilometres (‘000)	26 516 771	27 054 999	26 774 074	28 396 869	33 189 062	37 341 545
Freight						
Tonnes uplifted	130 635	146 937	155 638	172 790	197 249	218 194
Tonne-kilometres (‘000)	929 458	1 072 999	1 131 729	1 140 519	1 269 456	1 430 425
Mail						
Tonnes uplifted	5 988	5 963	6 992	8 324	8 737	10 031
Tonne-kilometres (‘000)	61 049	59 398	75 110	70 488	7 342	81 950

Source: Department of Transport.

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 1994

The Ansett group's fleet consisted of 87 aircraft, including two Boeing 747, five Boeing 767, 20 Boeing 737, six Boeing 727, 12 A320-200 Airbus and 19 British Aerospace 146 jet aircraft.

Qantas operated a fleet of 31 Boeing 747, 20 Boeing 767, 34 Boeing 737 and four A300 Airbus jet aircraft. Regional airlines in the Qantas Group are Eastern Australia Airlines, Southern Australia Airlines, Sunstate Airlines and Airlink. They operated 37 aircraft, the largest regional fleet in Australia.

Regional services

At 31 December 1994, 46 regional operators provided regular public transport air services to approximately 220 ports in Australia.

The aircraft 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 are in use. These include De Havilland Canada Dash 8 and SAAB 340 which are in the 34-36 seats category. During 1993-94, regional operators carried an estimated 2.7 million passengers.

Scheduled domestic airline services

Statistics on all major domestic airline services and the number of domestic airline passengers passing through airports are set out in tables 21.25 and 21.26.

21.25 Domestic airline activity

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94p(c)
Domestic airlines						
Passengers ('000)(a)	15 133.2	10 363.7	14 738.5	18 476.2	18 577.8	21 465.3
Passenger kilometres performed (millions)	13 742.8	9 962.9	14 495.9	19 059.9	18 997.0	22 886.5
Revenue passenger load factor (%)	76.3	72.1	70.8	78.4	76.7	74.5
Cargo tonnes(b)('000)	176.6	98.5	139.6	137.9	144.1	217.9
Cargo tonnes kilometres(b) (millions)	161.6	93.4	140.7	156.0	170.9	256.9
Total tonnes kilometres (millions)	1 398.4	990.0	1 445.4	1 871.4	1 880.7	2 316.7
Revenue weight load factor (%)	63.7	59.4	56.9	61.3	60.2	61.1
Hours flown ('000)	290.3	192.2	281.7	336.7	356.5	389.8
Aircraft movements ('000)	420.0	255.1	374.9	427.0	448.8	471.5
Regional airlines						
Passenger ('000)	1 330.6	1 497.9	1 798.3	2 049.0	2 336.6	2 705.0
Cargo tonnes(b)('000)	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2 400.0

(a) Measurement has been changed to passengers on board and adjusted for previous years. (b) Includes freight and mail. (c) Data for this period comprises all activity by major Australian-registered airlines over flight stages within Australia, following a change in the definition of 'domestic traffic' from 1 July 1993. Data for all periods prior to 1 July 1993 comprises domestic airline activity only. Source: Department of Transport.

21.26 Scheduled major domestic airlines — passenger uplifts and discharges at principal Australian airports(a)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90(b)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94p
Sydney	7 388 889	7 607 247	5 498 325	7 634 518	9 994 443	10 042 288	10 657 311
Melbourne	5 831 588	6 016 872	4 630 505	6 419 173	8 148 589	8 111 724	8 632 384
Brisbane	3 361 044	3 673 918	2 698 617	3 915 302	5 072 744	5 138 452	5 504 196
Adelaide	1 845 523	1 889 251	1 418 113	2 023 096	2 558 172	2 552 132	2 733 842
Perth	1 437 425	1 479 851	1 052 379	1 563 444	2 082 912	1 943 759	2 240 634
Canberra	1 104 623	1 080 207	671 904	1 058 814	1 267 366	1 260 161	1 359 901
Coolangatta	1 113 136	1 250 950	645 989	1 075 000	1 478 093	1 543 469	1 682 179
Cairns	778 114	833 569	545 493	826 738	1 184 098	1 183 902	1 358 377
Hobart	512 490	519 405	429 012	566 303	666 515	689 112	727 177
Townsville(c)	932 711	837 009	379 769	418 412	379 756	446 276	389 410
Launceston(d)	579 800	553 579	268 641	348 009	401 947	402 114	458 963
Darwin	371 470	388 804	302 213	402 549	452 621	478 715	553 179

(a) The unit of measurement is passengers on board. (b) Data is severely affected by Pilots' dispute. (c) Prior to August 1989, Townsville formed part of the major route to/from Cairns, accounting for the large number of passengers transiting this port. Services are now more direct, with far less transit activity at Townsville airport. (d) Launceston data was inflated with transiting passengers on the Hobart route. Source: Department of Transport.

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 almost 50% 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.

Airports

At 30 June 1994, there were almost 400 licensed airports in Australia and its Territories. Of these, 12 were international airports. The majority of licensed airports were owned and operated by local councils, State government departments and private companies. The remaining airports were owned and operated by the Federal Airports Corporation and the Department of Defence.

Air transport registrations and licences

At 14 December 1995, there were 9,633 aircraft registered in Australia.

At 30 June 1993, there were 35,135 current aeroplane pilot licence holders, including 20,811 private pilots, 8,033 commercial and senior commercial pilots and 5,261 air transport pilots. In addition there were 1,911 current helicopter pilot licence holders of which 369 were private pilots, 1,588 commercial and senior commercial pilots and 320 air transport pilots. There were also 67 commercial balloon, 867 flight engineer and 14 navigator licences in force.

Accidents and casualties

21.27 Air transport — accidents and fatalities

Domestic airlines	Accidents	Fatalities
1987	299	44
1988	325	70
1989	348	83
1990	344	81
1991	323	54
1992	310	61
1993	320	67

Source: Department of Transport.

Government transport organisations

General

Australian Transport Council

The Australian Transport Council was established on 11 June 1993 and subsumed the functions of the Australian Transport Advisory Council and incorporates meetings of the Ministerial Council for Road Transport.

It 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 along with the Australian Local Government Association 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 to governments on the coordination and integration of all transport and road policy issues at a national level.

Australian Road Transport Advisory Committee

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 with the task of integrating road and rail with other forms of transport.

Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics

The Bureau of Transport and Communications Economics is a centre for applied economic research in the federal Department of Transport. 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

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 which 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.

Australian Road Research Board (ARRB)

The ARRB is a non-profit national organisation owned by the Federal Department of Transport, 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.

From 1 July 1995, the name of the Australian Road Research Board was changed to ARRB Transport Research Ltd.

National Road Transport Commission

The National Road Transport Commission was established as the result of the Special Premiers' Conference in 1991. The principles behind its establishment were that there should be improvements in road safety and

transport efficiency and reductions in the cost of the administration of road transport.

In respect of the above goals, the Commission has responsibility for road vehicles, their drivers, other road users and related matters.

Water

Australian National Line (ANL) Limited

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 focus on liner (container) trades, both domestic and international; domestic bulk trades; and through a 50% shareholding in National Terminals (Australia) Ltd, container terminal activities in Australia. Australasia is the geographic focus of ANL's activities.

As at 30 June 1994, ANL Ltd fleet consisted of 13 vessels. The fleet comprised four vehicle deck cargo ships totalling 42,931 deadweight tonnes (DWT), five cellular container ships totalling 144,743 DWT and four bulk carriers totalling 216,285 DWT.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)

The 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

Airservices Australia

Airservices Australia and the Civil Aviation Safety Authority were established by the Commonwealth parliament in July 1995, replacing the former Civil Aviation Authority, an independent government business enterprise established under the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*.

The function of Airservices Australia is to provide cost-effective services for Australia's aviation industry. These include: air traffic control; aeronautical information services; airport rescue and fire fighting; search and rescue; and navigation services. Airservices regards the safety of air navigation as its most important consideration. It is also required to act in a manner that ensures, as far as practicable, that the environment is protected from the effects of aircraft operations.

Airservices Australia has a prominent role in the implementation of the global Future Air Navigation System (FANS) which utilises satellite technology to provide a more efficient air traffic system.

Civil Aviation Safety Authority

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority is responsible for conducting safety regulation of civil air operations in Australia and the operation of Australian aircraft overseas. Its functions include standards setting, safety surveillance of the industry, enforcement of standards, entry control and licensing. Additional responsibilities include the regulatory oversight of the national airways system, air traffic services and aviation rescue and fire-fighting services provided by Airservices Australia and administration of the mandatory carriers liability insurance arrangements announced by the Commonwealth government on 12 October 1994.

Federal Airports Corporation

The Federal Airports Corporation owns, manages and develops Australia's major airports. It oversees commercial activities in those 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 183 members (as of 20 February 1994) of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and 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

As at 1 December 1995, Australia has air services agreements with 40 countries. Of these agreements, 39 have full treaty status and renegotiation of capacity and route rights has occurred under most as traffic between Australia and the other country has grown. Australia's agreement with Macau will be upgraded to treaty status once the draft agreement is incorporated into domestic law. Australia also has six 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

The Prime Minister announced a range of reforms to aviation policy in February 1992. These reforms included the introduction of multiple designation of Australia's international air services. Multiple designation enables Australian carriers in addition to Qantas to operate international services. At present three Australian carriers have been allocated rights to operate scheduled international air services: Qantas, Ansett and National Jet Systems. A detailed analysis of overseas practices and views of the major Australian carriers was undertaken to develop the necessary legislative and administrative framework to implement

multiple designation. The framework provides a mechanism for the allocation of international aviation capacity and route entitlements.

As a result of these reforms, the International Air Services Commission was established on 1 July 1992. Its role is to allocate the capacity negotiated under air services agreements and arrangements between Australia's international carriers. 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 economics, 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 Communications and the Arts. Commonwealth bodies which are involved include Telstra, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS), the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA), the Department of Communications and the Arts, the Australian Telecommunications Authority (AUSTEL), and the Spectrum Management Agency (SMA).

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;
- subscription television services;
- 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)

The NTA, which is a part of the Department of Communications and the Arts, is responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of a complex network of transmission facilities used primarily for the transmission of the programs of the ABC and 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.

Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC)

The ABC is an independent statutory corporation receiving 85% of its funding from sales and other revenues.

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

- provide within Australia innovative and comprehensive radio and television services of a high order;
- 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 encourages awareness of Australia and international understanding of Australian attitudes on world affairs.

At 30 June 1995, the ABC provided:

- five radio networks across Australia on 680 transmitters which include Metropolitan Radio, Regional Radio, Radio National, ABC-FM, and the Triple-J youth radio network;
- a national television service on 596 transmitters;

- Radio Australia, an international radio service broadcast by shortwave and satellite;
- Australia Television, an international satellite television service broadcasting to South East Asia;
- a 24 hour news and parliamentary broadcast radio service to all capital cities except Darwin, and to Newcastle;
- an international network of press offices; and
- six State Symphony Orchestras.

The ABC also operates a network of retailing outlets (24 shops and 119 ABC centres) known as ABC Enterprises.

ABC international broadcasting services

The international shortwave service, 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, Mandarin, Cantonese, Tok Pisin, French, Thai and Vietnamese, are directed to the Pacific, South East and Southern 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 listeners.

The international satellite television service Australia Television is a free-to-air service transmitted to 18 countries and territories in South East Asia by the Indonesian satellite Palapa B2P. The service is delivered either direct to home or through rebroadcast arrangements with local television stations, cable networks and hotels within the satellite footprint.

ABC involvement in subscription television services

In 1992 the Government agreed to allocate a two-channel satellite pay TV licence ("Licence C") to a subsidiary of the ABC and provide a one-off grant of \$12.5 million to the ABC in 1993–94 to assist with establishing an ABC pay TV service.

Commercial radio and television services

At 30 June 1993, there were 166 commercial radio services (including four supplementary services) and 44 commercial television services in operation in Australia.

At 30 June 1993, 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.

Special Broadcasting Service (SBS)

The SBS was established by the Commonwealth Government on 1 January 1978. Its principal function is to provide multilingual radio and television services that inform, educate and entertain all Australians and in doing so, reflect Australia's multicultural society.

SBS television broadcasts to all State capital cities and to a number of regional centres on 91 television transmitters.

SBS Radio became the world's first national multilingual radio service on 26 January 1994 with the commencement of services to Adelaide, Perth, Darwin and Brisbane. As at 30 June 1995, SBS Radio was available utilising 11 transmitters in all capital cities, except Canberra (due to commence December 1995) and Hobart (due to commence April 1996), and the regional centres of Wollongong and Newcastle.

SBS Independent

On 18 October 1994 the Prime Minister announced, as part of *Creative Nation*, the provision of \$13 million over four years to the SBS to commission high quality product from independent producers throughout Australia. The programs will be broadcast on SBS and include drama series, low-budget features and documentaries that reflect Australia's cultural diversity.

Commonwealth Transmission Network

21.28 The Commonwealth Transmission Network

Type & sector	Size of network at 30 June 1994(a)	Additions 1994-95(a)	Population served by additions	Net deletions(a)	Size of network at June 1995(a)
ABC television	437	19	29 000	-6	450
SBS television	63	18	83 000	..	81
ABC Radio National	209	14	70 000	-1	222
ABC Regional Radio	201	8	44 000	-2	207
ABC Metropolitan Radio	8	..	..	..	8
ABC Classic FM	58	3	46 000	-1	60
ABC Youth Radio	10	20	2 611 000	..	30
SBS Radio	11	..	..	..	11
Parliamentary & News Network	8	..	..	..	8
RPH	6	..	..	..	6
ABC HF Inland	3	..	..	..	3
Radio Australia	16	..	..	..	16
Total	1 030	82	2 883 000	-10	1 102
Commercial, community & self-help transmitters on NTA facilities	447	..	..	..	475

(a) Number of transmitters.

Source: Annual Report, Australian Broadcasting Authority.

Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA)

The ABA was established on 5 October 1992 under the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* (BSA), replacing the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal (ABT). The ABA has been given a range of powers and functions to be used to produce stable and predictable regulatory arrangements, and to deal effectively with breaches of the BSA. While the ABA subsumes many of the functions of the ABT, its role is wider than its predecessor. In particular, the ABA is responsible for planning broadcasting services in Australia, a function previously undertaken by the Department of Communications and the Arts on behalf of the Minister.

The primary functions of the ABA include:

- planning broadcasting services on an area by area basis;
- allocating, renewing, suspending and cancelling broadcasting licences;
- designing and administering price-based allocation systems for the allocation of commercial television and commercial radio licences;
- allocating commercial television and commercial radio licences;

- conducting or commissioning research into community attitudes relating to programming;
- monitoring compliance with industry codes of practice;
- monitoring and enforcing compliance with ownership and control regulations, and program standards relating to Australian content and children's programming;
- monitoring and investigating complaints concerning broadcasting services (including national broadcasting services); and
- monitoring and reporting to the Minister on the operation of the BSA.

Radiocommunication stations

At 30 June 1993, there were 928,229 radiocommunication stations authorised for operation in Australia and its territories. Of these, 328,006 were associated with land mobile services, 57,649 were fixed services, 77,371 were for marine services, and 397,176 were citizen band (CB) stations.

Telecommunications services within Australia

Telecom Australia and the Overseas Telecommunications Corporation merged in 1991 to operate as Telstra. Telstra is a general carrier providing both domestic and international services in competition with the other licensed general carrier, Optus Communications Pty Ltd. Optus and Telstra are also licensed public mobile carriers. Vodafone Pty Ltd was also given a public mobile licence in 1992.

Postal communications

Australian Postal Corporation

The Australian Postal Corporation (trading as Australia Post) is a government business enterprise owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. It operates under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*. Australia Post is independent of Government funding, achieves a substantial profit from its activities and pays a full range of taxes and charges as well as allocating 50% of its after-tax profits as a dividend to the Government.

Australia Post offers letter and parcel delivery services within Australia and internationally. It also provides a range of related services including, electronic bulk mail handling, advertising mail, bill payment, money order and banking services, express delivery services and philatelic products and services.

Australia Post's legal obligations require it to:

- perform its functions according to sound business practice;
- provide Australian's with a universal letter service;
- carry standard letters within Australia at a uniform price;
- ensure that the letter service meets the social, industrial and commercial needs of the community; and
- perform its functions consistent with general policies of the Commonwealth Government.

21.29 Australian Postal Corporation profit and loss statement, 30 June (\$ million)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Revenue					
Mail services	1 779.6	1 966.6	2 099.9	2 211.2	2 321.7
Philatelic sales	41.5	41.5	41.4	38.6	45.1
Commission on agency services	79.8	89.9	91.5	99.8	115.5
Postal money order services	19.0	21.6	25.8	24.8	25.3
Other revenue	60.6	63.8	51.5	46.2	60.8
Total	1 980.5	2 183.5	2 309.8	2 420.5	2 568.4
Expenditure					
Labour & related expenditure	1 324.3	1 323.3	1 331.5	1 346.4	1 380.2
Carriage of mail by contractors	158.3	172.2	172.3	167.3	177.8
Accommodation	103.6	124.1	120.8	114.9	111.9
Stores & supplies	112.1	106.1	119.2	119.7	148.7
Depreciation	44.9	54.3	69.5	92.9	81.4
Interest	6.2	2.4	3.5	2.6	4.9
Ongoing restructuring costs(a)	..	..	..	53.5	64.2
Post Office agents & Licensees(a)	..	..	..	65.7	101.5
Other operating expenditure	161.0	254.9	317.1	211.1	213.9
Total	1 910.4	2 037.3	2 133.9	2 174.1	2 284.5
Operating profit	70.1	146.2	175.9	246.4	283.9

(a) Not separately itemised before 1992-93 but included in "Other operating expenditure" as appropriate.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

21.30 Australian Postal Corporation — persons engaged in providing postal services, 30 June 1993 and 1994

	30 June 1994							Aust. 1993
	HQ	NSW/ACT	Vic./Tas.	Qld	SA/NT	WA	Aust.	
Full-time staff								
Permanent	449	11 747	8 856	3 923	2 356	2 220	29 551	30 609
Temporary	2	579	488	269	67	174	1 579	1 325
Total full-time staff	451	12 326	9 344	4 192	2 423	2 394	31 130	31 934
Part-time/casual staff								
Part-time staff	1	1 506	1 195	675	342	395	4 204	3 999
Casual	..	510	124	121	122	157	1 034	1 006
Total part-time/casual	452	14 432	10 663	4 988	2 887	2 946	36 368	36 939
Agency								
Post Office agents	..	126	109	43	36	11	325	2 522
Other full-time	..	66	57	6	27	6	162	488
Other part-time	..	64	43	10	20	8	145	1 043
Total agency engagements	..	256	209	59	83	25	632	4 053
Mail contractors	..	1 444	675	1 183	277	381	3 960	3 879
Total	452	16 132	11 547	6 230	3 247	3 352	40 960	44 871

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

21.31 Australian Postal Corporation — mail delivery network and post offices, 30 June 1993 and 1994

Number at 30 June 1994	30 June 1994						Aust. 1993
	NSW/ACT	Vic./Tas.	Qld	SA/NT	WA	Aust.	
Households receiving mail	2 293 968	1 870 178	1 261 643	643 268	664 119	6 733 176	6 563 871
Businesses receiving mail	268 325	197 022	135 935	68 697	68 789	737 768	718 969
Total delivery points	2 562 293	2 067 200	1 397 578	711 965	732 908	7 471 944	7 282 840
Australia Post Outlets	1 248	1 280	651	426	387	3 992	4 227

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

21.32 Australian Postal Corporation — total postal articles handled (million)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Posted in Aust. for delivery in Aust.	3 665.3	3 721.9	3 733.1	3 793.8	3 939.2
Posted in Aust. for delivery overseas	171.3	176.7	173.8	171.3	185.9
Posted overseas for delivery in Aust.	213.7	219.9	213	201.1	199.9
Total articles through mail network	4 050.3	4 118.5	4 119.9	4 166.2	4 325.0

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

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