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## Introduction

Transport can be described broadly as the movement of goods or persons from an origin to a destination. It is one of the most fundamental aspects of an advanced economy. Buildings cannot be constructed without transportation of materials and persons, food must travel to get from farms to shops, and persons must travel to get to and from work, recreation and other facilities. Transport has enormous economic and social impact, generates substantial employment and contributes significantly to Gross Domestic Product, with numerous support industries ranging from automotive manufacturers to travel agencies. There are also social costs of transport — such as road accidents, traffic

congestion, fuel emissions, aircraft noise pollution and shipping oil spills. Information about all aspects of transport and its support industries is vital to effective planning by governments and industry.

## Road transport

### Length of the road system

The most recent available information on lengths of roads open for general traffic in Australia is shown in table 22.1 below. The information is classified according to broad surface groups as defined by the respective States and Territories.

**22.1 LENGTHS OF ROADS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC — 30 June**

|   | NSW(a)<br>1996<br>km | Vic.(b)<br>1996<br>km | Qld<br>1995<br>km | SA<br>1996<br>km | WA(c)<br>1996<br>km | Tas.(d)<br>1996<br>km | NT(e)<br>1996<br>km | ACT<br>1996<br>km |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Surface of roads                                |                      |                       |                   |                  |                     |                       |                     |                   |
| Bitumen or concrete                             | 84 120               | 71 608                | 64 306            | 25 900           | 44 758              | 9 971                 | 6 113               | 2 411             |
| Gravel, crushed stone or other improved surface | 95 840               | 50 231                | 48 806            | —                | 50 238              | 12 399                | 6 208               | 91                |
| Formed only                                     | (f)                  | 37 381                | 45 831            | 69 433           | 32 590              | 1 699                 | 4 597               | —                 |
| Cleared only                                    | n.a.                 | (g)                   | 17 049            | —                | 16 226              | 0                     | 3 010               | —                 |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>179 960</b>       | <b>159 220</b>        | <b>175 992</b>    | <b>95 333</b>    | <b>143 812</b>      | <b>24 069</b>         | <b>19 928</b>       | <b>2 502</b>      |

(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; 30 September 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988 and 1991; 30 June 1993 and 31 May 1995.

As shown in table 22.2, the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) steadily increased in every Motor Vehicle Census since 1982. The number of motor cycles fluctuated over this period, falling substantially from 1982 to 1991 before increases in 1993 and 1995.

There were 10,947,530 motor vehicles (excluding tractors, plant and equipment,

caravans and trailers) registered in Australia at 31 May 1995 (table 22.3). This represents an increase of 443,380 vehicles (4.2%) since 30 June 1993.

Table 22.4 shows the average age of vehicle by type of vehicle. The average age of the total motor vehicle fleet increased by 0.2 years, from 10.4 years in 1993 to 10.6 years in 1995. Over 82% (9,006,133) of all vehicles on register are five or more years old. The average age of buses fell, in contrast to the average age of other vehicles which increased.

## 22.2 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER

| Motor Vehicle Census Years | Passenger vehicles(a)<br>'000 | Light commercial<br>vehicles(b), trucks,<br>non-freight carrying<br>trucks, buses(c)<br>'000 | Total (excludes<br>motor cycles)<br>'000 | Motor cycles<br>'000 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
|                            |                               |  |  |                      |
| 1982                       | 6 233.4                       | 1 617.4  | <b>7 850.8</b>                           | 366.9                |
| 1985                       | 6 734.2                       | 1 863.9  | <b>8 598.1</b>                           | 361.6                |
| 1988                       | 7 158.8                       | 1 955.2  | <b>9 114.0</b>                           | 304.0                |
| 1991(d)                    | 7 860.7                       | 1 953.4  | <b>9 814.1</b>                           | 284.1                |
| 1993                       | 8 279.4                       | 1 935.9  | <b>10 215.3</b>                          | 288.8                |
| 1995                       | 8 628.8                       | 2 022.1  | <b>10 650.9</b>                          | 296.6                |

(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 Census, Australia (9309.0).

## 22.3 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS — 31 May 1995

| State/Territory | Passenger vehicles<br>'000 | Light<br>commercials<br>'000 | Trucks        |                     |                                 |               | Motor<br>cycles<br>'000 | Total(a)<br>'000 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------------|
|                 |                            |                              | Rigid<br>'000 | Articulated<br>'000 | Non-freight<br>carrying<br>'000 | Buses<br>'000 |                         |                  |
| NSW             | 2 684.8                    | 430.8                        | 103.1         | 15.0                | 9.5                             | 13.5          | 75.8                    | 3 332.5          |
| Vic.            | 2 315.3                    | 357.8                        | 84.7          | 16.5                | 11.3                            | 13.8          | 70.6                    | 2 869.9          |
| Qld             | 1 513.3                    | 340.0                        | 63.6          | 11.7                | 6.7                             | 9.3           | 68.3                    | 2 012.9          |
| SA              | 777.2                      | 115.3                        | 26.5          | 5.3                 | 6.4                             | 3.5           | 28.6                    | 962.8            |
| WA              | 885.5                      | 187.2                        | 43.0          | 6.7                 | 8.6                             | 7.1           | 37.2                    | 1 175.5          |
| Tas.            | 237.1                      | 57.2                         | 11.1          | 1.6                 | 3.5                             | 2.1           | 7.2                     | 319.9            |
| NT              | 58.9                       | 21.5                         | 2.8           | 1.1                 | 0.3                             | 1.9           | 3.9                     | 90.4             |
| ACT             | 156.6                      | 17.5                         | 2.7           | 0.3                 | 0.8                             | 0.9           | 5.0                     | 183.8            |
| Aust.           | 8 628.8                    | 1 527.2                      | 337.4         | 58.3                | 47.0                            | 52.2          | 296.6                   | 10 947.5         |

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

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0).

## 22.4 AVERAGE AGE OF VEHICLE — 31 May 1995 and 30 June 1993

| Type of vehicle             | State of registration 1995 |               |              |             |             |               |             |              | Aust.<br>1995<br>years | Aust.<br>1993<br>years |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                             | NSW<br>years               | Vic.<br>years | Qld<br>years | SA<br>years | WA<br>years | Tas.<br>years | NT<br>years | ACT<br>years |                        |                        |
| Passenger vehicles          | 9.4                        | 10.9          | 10.2         | 11.6        | 10.5        | 11.9          | 9.3         | 9.9          | 10.4                   | 10.2                   |
| Light commercial vehicles   | 10.2                       | 12.0          | 10.9         | 12.1        | 11.1        | 12.4          | 9.7         | 10.0         | 11.1                   | 10.9                   |
| Rigid trucks                | 12.1                       | 15.1          | 12.4         | 16.0        | 15.0        | 15.3          | 10.8        | 9.8          | 13.7                   | 12.8                   |
| Articulated trucks          | 10.7                       | 11.6          | 10.7         | 10.2        | 12.5        | 10.2          | 10.8        | 8.8          | 11.1                   | 10.7                   |
| Non-freight carrying trucks | 14.0                       | 15.4          | 13.9         | 15.1        | 17.1        | 16.3          | 14.1        | 15.5         | 15.2                   | 14.3                   |
| Buses                       | 8.3                        | 10.0          | 8.6          | 10.8        | 7.6         | 12.3          | 5.0         | 7.2          | 8.9                    | 9.2                    |
| Motor cycles                | 9.5                        | 9.8           | 10.6         | 9.3         | 10.7        | 10.3          | 8.5         | 9.6          | 10.0                   | 9.4                    |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>9.6</b>                 | <b>11.2</b>   | <b>10.4</b>  | <b>11.8</b> | <b>10.8</b> | <b>12.1</b>   | <b>9.4</b>  | <b>9.9</b>   | <b>10.6</b>            | <b>10.4</b>            |

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

The number of registered motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) per 1,000 of population has generally followed the same

trend as the total number of motor vehicles. The figure of 606 vehicles per 1,000 of population in 1995 was the highest recorded (table 22.5).

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

| States/Territories | Motor Vehicle Census Years |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                    | 1982                       | 1985       | 1988       | 1991       | 1993       | 1995       |
| NSW                | 509                        | 529        | 524        | 525        | 529        | 545        |
| Vic.               | 531                        | 575        | 598        | 622        | 642        | 637        |
| Qld                | 591                        | 579        | 567        | 569        | 593        | 614        |
| SA                 | 559                        | 622        | 616        | 637        | 638        | 653        |
| WA                 | 582                        | 628        | 608        | 653        | 665        | 679        |
| Tas.               | 568                        | 607        | 634        | 643        | 661        | 676        |
| NT                 | 467                        | 472        | (b)389     | 507        | 497        | 520        |
| ACT                | 472                        | 499        | 511        | 556        | 591        | 604        |
| <b>Aust.</b>       | <b>540</b>                 | <b>567</b> | <b>567</b> | <b>582</b> | <b>595</b> | <b>606</b> |

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

(b) 1988 data understated the number of vehicles on register.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0).

## Registrations of new motor vehicles

Annual registrations of new vehicles processed by motor vehicle registration authorities in all States and Territories are shown in tables 22.6

and 22.7. The fall in total vehicles (excluding motor cycles) in 1995–96 was the first since 1991–92.

## 22.6 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES — 1990–91 to 1995–96

| Year       | Passenger vehicles(a) no. | Light commercial vehicles(b) no. | Trucks    |                 |                             |           | Total (excludes motor cycles) no. | Motor cycles no. |
|------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
|            |                           |                                  | Rigid no. | Articulated no. | Non-freight carrying(c) no. | Buses no. |                                   |                  |
| 1990–91    | 430 874                   | 72 395                           | 29 173    | 2 142           | 1 648                       | 6 222     | <b>542 454</b>                    | 20 506           |
| 1991–92(d) | 437 075                   | 67 804                           | 9 924     | 1 634           | 787                         | 3 848     | <b>521 072</b>                    | 16 675           |
| 1992–93    | 449 843                   | 74 748                           | 9 780     | 2 199           | 708                         | 4 230     | <b>541 508</b>                    | 17 513           |
| 1993–94    | 475 981                   | 80 720                           | 9 812     | 3 147           | 795                         | 3 814     | <b>574 269</b>                    | 17 425           |
| 1994–95    | 528 502                   | 88 840                           | 11 392    | 4 815           | 867                         | 4 493     | <b>638 909</b>                    | 20 505           |
| 1995–96    | 531 778                   | 86 666                           | 9 726     | 2 909           | 1 074                       | 4 376     | <b>636 529</b>                    | 22 345           |

(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) and unpublished statistics.

**22.7 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES, By State/Territory — 1995-96**

| State/Territory | Passenger vehicles no. | Light commercial vehicles(a) no. | Trucks    |                 |                          |           | Total (excludes motor cycles) no. | Motor cycles no. |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
|                 |                        |                                  | Rigid no. | Articulated no. | Non-freight carrying no. | Buses no. |                                   |                  |
| NSW             | 188 733                | 26 758                           | 3 528     | 785             | 421                      | 1 069     | <b>221 294</b>                    | 6 744            |
| Vic.            | 129 866                | 17 219                           | 1 976     | 859             | 308                      | 766       | <b>150 994</b>                    | 5 921            |
| Qld             | 98 609                 | 21 292                           | 2 200     | 594             | 122                      | 993       | <b>123 810</b>                    | 4 297            |
| SA              | 36 067                 | 5 763                            | 475       | 243             | 96                       | 251       | <b>42 895</b>                     | 1 684            |
| WA              | 51 319                 | 10 838                           | 1 116     | 304             | 76                       | 828       | <b>64 481</b>                     | 2 441            |
| Tas.            | 10 702                 | 2 155                            | 216       | 71              | 49                       | 69        | <b>13 262</b>                     | 412              |
| NT              | 5 428                  | 1 684                            | 143       | 43              | 2                        | 360       | <b>7 660</b>                      | 505              |
| ACT             | 11 054                 | 957                              | 72        | 10              | 0                        | 40        | <b>12 133</b>                     | 341              |
| Aust.           | 531 778                | 86 666                           | 9 726     | 2 909           | 1 074                    | 4 376     | <b>636 529</b>                    | 22 345           |

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

Source: Unpublished ABS statistics on new motor vehicle registrations.

**Use of motor vehicles**

The Survey of Motor Vehicle Use has been undertaken periodically by the ABS since 1963, including every three years between 1976 and 1991, and in 1995. The following are some of the main findings from the 1995 survey.

Motor vehicles in Australia are estimated to have travelled a total of 166,514 million kilometres in the 12 months ended September 1995, a rise of 11% over the corresponding period in 1991. Of the total distance travelled, 34% was for business purposes, 24% for travel to and from work and 43% for private purposes. Passenger vehicles accounted for 74% of total distance travelled, freight carrying vehicles (including light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks and articulated

trucks) 24%, motor cycles and buses both 1% (based on table 22.8).

The average distance travelled in the 12 months by all vehicles (including vehicles which reported zero distance travelled) was 15,200 km, an increase of about 2% over the 12 months ended September 1991. Table 22.9 shows the average kilometres travelled by different types of vehicle, and where they travelled.

Load carrying vehicles performed 119,227 million tonne-kilometres (table 22.10), vehicles registered in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland accounting for about 70% of the total (27,713, 30,571 and 25,666 million tonne-kilometres, respectively).

**22.8 TOTAL KILOMETRES TRAVELLED, Year Ended 30 September 1995**

| Type of vehicle           | Business       |                  |                |                                 | Purpose          |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                           | Laden mill. km | Unladen mill. km | Total mill. km | Total to and from work mill. km | Private mill. km | Total mill. km |
| Passenger vehicles        | ..             | ..               | 26 116         | 33 158                          | 64 417           | 123 691        |
| Motor cycles              | ..             | ..               | 177            | 579                             | 769              | 1 526          |
| Light commercial vehicles | 11 558         | 4 342            | (a)16 918      | 5 190                           | 5 642            | 27 751         |
| Rigid trucks              | 4 740          | 1 650            | 6 391          | 209                             | 125              | 6 725          |
| Articulated trucks        | 3 778          | 1 285            | 5 063          | 24                              | 7                | 5 094          |
| Other truck types         | ..             | ..               | 241            | 3                               | 5                | 249            |
| Buses                     | ..             | ..               | 1 406          | 24                              | 49               | 1 479          |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>20 076</b>  | <b>7 277</b>     | <b>56 312</b>  | <b>39 188</b>                   | <b>71 015</b>    | <b>166 514</b> |

(a) Includes total business travel for some light commercial vehicles where the laden and unladen business kilometres could not be obtained.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, Preliminary (9202.0).

**22.9 AVERAGE KILOMETRES TRAVELLED(a), Year Ended 30 September 1995**

| Type of vehicle            | Area of operation(b)       |                             |  |   |                       |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
|                            | Capital city(c)<br>'000 km | Provincial urban<br>'000 km | Other areas<br>of State or<br>Territory<br>'000 km | Total within<br>State of<br>registration<br>'000 km | Interstate<br>'000 km | Australia<br>'000 km |
| Passenger vehicles         | 10.7                       | 6.6                         | 6.7  | 14.1  | 3.7                   | 14.7                 |
| Motor cycles               | 5.1                        | 2.7                         | 3.1  | 5.2   | 2.9                   | 5.4                  |
| Light commercial vehicles  | 14.7                       | 11.1                        | 11.7   | 17.4  | 5.8                   | 18.0                 |
| Rigid trucks               | 21.5                       | 14.8                        | 12.1   | 19.9  | 10.6                  | 20.5                 |
| Articulated trucks         | 30.6                       | 24.2                        | 52.3   | 67.0  | 70.9                  | 89.9                 |
| Non-freight carrying types | 21.4                       | 11.6                        | 8.6  | 16.0  | 5.1                   | 16.1                 |
| Buses                      | 26.4                       | 14.6                        | 21.3   | 30.9  | 16.9                  | 32.8                 |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>11.4</b>                | <b>7.3</b>                  | <b>8.0</b>   | <b>14.9</b>   | <b>4.9</b>            | <b>15.6</b>          |

(a) As this table relates to actual vehicle usage, vehicles which travelled zero distance are excluded from the calculation of averages. (b) Includes the average distance travelled by all vehicles registered in a State/Territory within the specified area. (c) Includes all of the ACT in Capital City and all of the NT in other areas of State or Territory.

Source: Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia, preliminary (9202.0).

**22.10 TOTAL TONNE-KILOMETRES(a), Year Ended 30 September 1995**

| Type of vehicle           | State of registration |                    |                   |                  |                  |                    |                  |                   |                     |  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
|                           | NSW<br>mill. t-km     | Vic.<br>mill. t-km | Qld<br>mill. t-km | SA<br>mill. t-km | WA<br>mill. t-km | Tas.<br>mill. t-km | NT<br>mill. t-km | ACT<br>mill. t-km | Aust.<br>mill. t-km |  |
| Light commercial vehicles | 1 217                 | 1 202              | 1 246             | 330              | 582              | 105                | 43               | 74                | 4 799               |  |
| Rigid trucks              | 7 737                 | 5 599              | 5 291             | 1 749            | 3 473            | 630                | 305              | 259               | 25 044              |  |
| Articulated trucks        | 18 758                | 23 770             | 19 129            | 10 362           | 11 201           | 2 081              | 3 583            | 500               | 89 384              |  |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>27 713</b>         | <b>30 571</b>      | <b>25 666</b>     | <b>12 442</b>    | <b>15 256</b>    | <b>2 816</b>       | <b>3 932</b>     | <b>833</b>        | <b>119 227</b>      |  |

(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, Preliminary (9202.0).

**Drivers' and riders' licences****22.11 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES**

| Type of licence     | NSW<br>no.       | Vic.<br>no.      | Qld(a)<br>no.       | SA<br>no.      | WA<br>no.         | Tas.<br>no.    | NT<br>no.      | ACT<br>no.      |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>30 JUNE 1995</b> |                  |                  |                     |                |                   |                |                |                 |
| Motor vehicle       | 3 794 336        | 2 894 132        | n.a.                | 818 081        | n.a.              | 263 577        | 118 542        | r180 266        |
| Motor cycle         | 346 820          | 179 080          | 336 189             | 15 464         | n.a.              | 147            | 19 045         | r154            |
| Combined            | (b)343 129       | —                | 2 007 507           | r141 211       | —                 | 27 955         | —              | r21 685         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>4 141 156</b> | <b>3 073 212</b> | <b>(c)2 007 587</b> | <b>974 756</b> | <b>r1 137 096</b> | <b>291 679</b> | <b>137 587</b> | <b>r202 105</b> |
| <b>30 JUNE 1996</b> |                  |                  |                     |                |                   |                |                |                 |
| Motor vehicle       | 3 861 662        | 2 928 250        | n.a.                | 829 094        | n.a.              | 267 448        | 97 169         | 185 201         |
| Motor cycle         | 354 550          | 186 154          | (b)341 357          | 15 351         | n.a.              | 158            | 46             | 137             |
| Combined            | (b)351 096       | —                | 2 056 996           | 134 053        | —                 | 28 729         | (b)97 215      | 21 804          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>4 216 212</b> | <b>3 114 404</b> | <b>2 056 996</b>    | <b>978 498</b> | <b>1 154 165</b>  | <b>296 335</b> | <b>97 215</b>  | <b>207 142</b>  |

(a) Queensland figures for 1996 are as at 2 April 1996. (b) Not included in the total. (c) The difference between Total and Combined licences is Motor cycle licences only.

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 1990 and 1994. However, there was a significant rise in 1995. Large rises in Victoria,

Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory more than accounted for falls in the other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

### 22.12 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING FATALITIES

| Year                           | NSW<br>no. | Vic.<br>no. | Qld<br>no. | SA<br>no. | WA<br>no. | Tas.<br>no. | NT<br>no. | ACT<br>no. | Aust.<br>no. |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| ACCIDENTS INVOLVING FATALITIES |            |             |            |           |           |             |           |            |              |
| 1990                           | 702        | 492         | 346        | 187       | 181       | 63          | 54        | 24         | <b>2 049</b> |
| 1991                           | 585        | 435         | 362        | 166       | 187       | 65          | 60        | 16         | <b>1 876</b> |
| 1992                           | 578        | 365         | 364        | 142       | 171       | 56          | 42        | 18         | <b>1 734</b> |
| 1993r                          | 518        | 381         | 357        | 191       | 190       | 47          | 40        | 11         | <b>1 735</b> |
| 1994                           | 557        | 346         | 367        | 145       | 195       | 51          | 36        | 15         | <b>1 712</b> |
| 1995                           | 563        | 371         | 408        | 163       | 194       | 53          | 56        | 14         | <b>1 822</b> |
| PERSONS KILLED                 |            |             |            |           |           |             |           |            |              |
| 1990                           | 797        | 548         | 399        | 226       | 196       | 71          | 68        | 26         | <b>2 331</b> |
| 1991                           | 663        | 503         | 395        | 184       | 207       | 75          | 67        | 17         | <b>2 113</b> |
| 1992                           | 649        | 396         | 416        | 165       | 200       | 74          | 54        | 20         | <b>1 974</b> |
| 1993r                          | 581        | 435         | 396        | 218       | 209       | 58          | 44        | 12         | <b>1 953</b> |
| 1994                           | 647        | 378         | 422        | 159       | 211       | 59          | 41        | 17         | <b>1 934</b> |
| 1995                           | 620        | 418         | 456        | 181       | 209       | 57          | 61        | 15         | <b>2 017</b> |

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

### 22.13 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES(a) — 1994

| State/Territory | Persons killed<br>no. | Persons injured<br>no. | Per 100,000 of population(b) |                        | Per 10,000 motor vehicles<br>registered(c) |                        |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|
|                 |                       |                        | Persons killed<br>no.        | Persons injured<br>no. | Persons killed<br>no.                      | Persons injured<br>no. |
| NSW             | 647                   | 6 287                  | 10.7                         | 103.9                  | 2.0  | 19.3                   |
| Vic.            | 378                   | 6 023                  | 8.4                          | 134.6                  | 1.3  | 21.4                   |
| Qld             | 422                   | 4 576                  | 13.2                         | 143.2                  | 2.1  | 23.2                   |
| SA              | 159                   | 1 514                  | 10.8                         | 103.1                  | 1.7  | 16.5                   |
| WA              | 211                   | 2 660                  | 12.4                         | 156.4                  | 1.8  | 23.3                   |
| Tas.            | 59                    | 523                    | 12.5                         | 110.8                  | 1.9  | 16.5                   |
| NT              | 41                    | 386                    | 24.0                         | 225.7                  | 4.5  | 42.0                   |
| ACT             | 17                    | 185                    | 5.6                          | 61.7                   | 0.9  | 10.1                   |
| <b>Aust.</b>    | <b>1 934</b>          | <b>22 154</b>          | <b>10.8</b>                  | <b>124.2</b>           | <b>1.8</b>                                 | <b>20.7</b>            |

(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) Estimated resident population at 30 June 1994. (c) Number of motor vehicles (excluding tractors, plant and equipment) on register at 30 June 1994.

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 and Transperth);

- the State Transport Authority of South Australia (Transadelaide);
- 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 22.14 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 an 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. This transfer was to occur over a three-year Transition Period ending on 31 January 1996. Its shareholders are the Commonwealth Government, and the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia. Commercial operations began on 5 April 1993.

#### 22.14 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, Route-Kilometres Operated

| 30 June | NSW<br>km | Vic.<br>km | Qld<br>km | SA(a)<br>km | WA<br>km | Australian<br>National<br>km | Australia<br>km |
|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1990    | 7 747     | 5 196      | 10 107    | 125         | 5 554    | r6 761                       | r35 490         |
| 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          |
| 1995    | 9 810     | 4 917      | 9 452     | 112         | 5 583    | 6 152                        | 36 026          |

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

Source: Various rail authorities and the Rail Industry Council.

Tables 22.15 and 22.16 show information on aspects of the performance of the government railways. The information relating to passenger

journeys, freight-tonnes carried, and freight tonne-kilometres refers only to operations for which revenue was received.

#### 22.15 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, Passenger Journeys(a)

|            | NSW     | Vic.    | Qld    | SA    | WA         | Australian<br>National | Australia |
|------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|------------|------------------------|-----------|
|            | '000    | '000    | '000   | '000  | '000       | '000                   | '000      |
| 1993-94    |         |         |        |       |            |                        |           |
| Suburban   | 234 800 | 100 955 | 38 393 | 8 720 | r(b)22 500 | —                      | n.a.      |
| Country(c) | 2 100   | r6 196  | 947    | —     | 246        | 223                    | 9 712     |
| 1994-95    |         |         |        |       |            |                        |           |
| Suburban   | 250 000 | 105 360 | 37 026 | 8 400 | (b)23 500  | —                      | n.a.      |
| Country(c) | 2 200   | 6 390   | 895    | —     | 247        | 191                    | 9 923     |

(a) Based on ticket sales making allowances for periodical tickets. (b) Journeys made on the Transperth system may involve more than one mode (bus, train, ferry) and passengers are able to transfer within a mode or between modes. Therefore, patronage by mode is estimated in terms of passenger boardings. (c) 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.

**22.16 GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

| Year                                | NSW        | Vic.       | Qld       | WA       | Australian National | National Rail | Australia         |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <b>FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 t)</b>     |            |            |           |          |                     |               |                   |
| 1989-90                             | 53 700     | 10 250     | 82 543    | 24 906   | 14 132              | n.a.          | <b>185 531</b>    |
| 1990-91                             | 58 266     | 9 659      | 82 965    | 24 410   | 13 189              | n.a.          | <b>188 489</b>    |
| 1991-92                             | 57 341     | r8 492     | 90 658    | 25 890   | r13 083             | n.a.          | <b>r195 464</b>   |
| 1992-93                             | 61 597     | 9 646      | 90 303    | r26 523  | 13 899              | 1 200         | <b>r203 168</b>   |
| 1993-94                             | 65 500     | r7 579     | 92 092    | 27 726   | 14 942              | 8 800         | <b>r216 639</b>   |
| 1994-95                             | 65 200     | (a)5 716   | 96 807    | 29 317   | (b)7 846            | 10 100        | <b>214 986</b>    |
| <b>NET TONNE-KILOMETRES (mill.)</b> |            |            |           |          |                     |               |                   |
| 1989-90                             | 14 100     | 3 672      | 22 579    | 4 872    | r8 112              | n.a.          | <b>r53 335</b>    |
| 1990-91                             | 14 222     | 3 700      | 22 869    | 4 583    | 7 789               | n.a.          | <b>53 163</b>     |
| 1991-92                             | 13 811     | 2 704      | 24 719    | 4 878    | 7 799               | n.a.          | <b>53 911</b>     |
| 1992-93                             | 14 813     | 3 678      | 24 614    | 4 970    | 8 480               | n.a.          | <b>56 555</b>     |
| 1993-94                             | 16 200     | r4 212     | 25 175    | 5 447    | 9 159               | 13 900        | <b>r74 093</b>    |
| 1994-95                             | 15 300     | (a)1 790   | 26 498    | 6 235    | (b)1 500            | 16 714        | <b>68 037</b>     |
| <b>FREIGHT EARNINGS (\$'000)</b>    |            |            |           |          |                     |               |                   |
| 1989-90                             | 667 000    | 172 603    | 1 062 988 | 235 983  | 282 638             | n.a.          | <b>r2 421 212</b> |
| 1990-91                             | 783 602    | 164 175    | 1 124 800 | 235 420  | 275 294             | n.a.          | <b>2 583 291</b>  |
| 1991-92                             | 789 236    | 135 393    | 1 154 813 | r254 617 | 266 194             | n.a.          | <b>r2 600 251</b> |
| 1992-93                             | 815 336    | 151 311    | 1 192 523 | 248 314  | 276 553             | 60 800        | <b>r2 744 837</b> |
| 1993-94                             | (c)688 796 | 158 747    | 1 101 688 | 269 494  | 276 324             | 443 400       | <b>r3 000 897</b> |
| 1994-95                             | 637 438    | (a)111 243 | 1 161 128 | 277 361  | (b)213 490          | 479 700       | <b>2 880 360</b>  |

(a) The substantial falls in Victoria are attributed to the effects of the drought on the haulage of grain. (b) The substantial falls by Australian National are attributed to National Rail's new role as an interstate freight carrier. (c) In 1993-94 and subsequent years the revenue from the National Rail Corporation is included in Intersystem Recoveries. Prior to 1993-94 this revenue was included in freight revenue.

Source: Various rail authorities and the Rail Industry Council.

**Non-government railways**

Statistics shown in table 22.17 relate to non-government railways with a route distance exceeding two kilometres and which operate

outside industrial estates, harbour precincts, mines and quarries.

**22.17 ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**

| Year                            | Iron ore railways | Sugar tramways | Coal railways(a) | Other non-government railways | Total(a)      |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>TONNES CARRIED (mill.)</b>   |                   |                |                  |                               |               |
| 1990-91                         | 113.6             | 22.2           | 7.9              | 14.2                          | <b>158.0</b>  |
| 1991-92                         | 111.1             | 18.6           | 9.3              | 12.0                          | <b>150.8</b>  |
| 1992-93                         | 112.9             | 26.0           | 8.5              | 11.8                          | <b>159.2</b>  |
| 1993-94                         | 117.5             | 29.3           | 8.7              | 11.5                          | <b>167.0</b>  |
| 1994-95                         | 121.6             | 31.8           | 7.9              | 12.1                          | <b>173.4</b>  |
| 1995-96                         | 97.3              | 34.4           | 5.7              | 8.6                           | <b>146.0</b>  |
| <b>TONNE-KILOMETRES (mill.)</b> |                   |                |                  |                               |               |
| 1990-91                         | 34 533            | 400            | 114              | 299                           | <b>35 347</b> |
| 1991-92                         | 34 362            | 334            | 123              | 259                           | <b>35 078</b> |
| 1992-93                         | 34 929            | 468            | 117              | 253                           | <b>35 767</b> |
| 1993-94                         | 36 849            | 527            | r123.0           | 248                           | <b>37 747</b> |
| 1994-95                         | 37 177            | 572            | 111              | 250                           | <b>38 110</b> |
| 1995-96                         | 29 950            | 620            | 80               | 178                           | <b>30 827</b> |

(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 58% of ships registered in Australia. The majority of these ships are used for non-commercial purposes (based on table 22.18).

Of the 71 ships which comprise the major Australian trading fleet (2,000 dead weight tonnes and over), 61% operated on coastal routes (based on table 22.19).

### Coastal shipping cargo

Table 22.20 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.

#### 22.18 SHIPS REGISTERED(a) IN AUSTRALIA — 30 June 1995

| Location           | Nature of registration |             |                |                         |              | Total no. |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                    | Recreational no.       | Fishing no. | Government no. | Demise chartered(b) no. | Other(c) no. |           |
| New South Wales    | 1 537                  | 277         | 4              | 8                       | 230          | 2 056     |
| Victoria           | 537                    | 197         | —              | 3                       | 118          | 855       |
| Queensland         | 1 289                  | 667         | 26             | 3                       | 356          | 2 341     |
| South Australia    | 244                    | 279         | 1              | —                       | 39           | 563       |
| Western Australia  | 518                    | 405         | 1              | 1                       | 122          | 1 047     |
| Tasmania           | 200                    | 217         | 4              | 1                       | 54           | 476       |
| Northern Territory | 218                    | 52          | 1              | —                       | 23           | 294       |
| Australia          | 4 543                  | 2 094       | 37             | 16                      | 942          | 7 632     |

(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 Regional Development.

#### 22.19 SUMMARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN TRADING FLEET OF SHIPS 150 GROSS TONNES OR MORE — 30 June 1995

| Ships                                 | Number    | DWT(a)           | Gross tonnes     |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Major Australian fleet(b)</b>      |           |                  |                  |
| Coastal                               |           |                  |                  |
| Australian owned and registered       | 37        | 1 088 625        | 779 828          |
| Overseas owned, Australian registered | 3         | 56 475           | 33 722           |
| Overseas owned and registered         | 3         | 14 185           | 8 866            |
| Coastal fleet                         | 43        | 1 159 285        | 822 416          |
| Overseas                              |           |                  |                  |
| Australian owned and registered       | 21        | 1 568 736        | 1 185 807        |
| Overseas owned, Australian registered | 5         | 440 357          | 263 386          |
| Overseas owned and registered         | 2         | 27 625           | 22 662           |
| Overseas fleet                        | 28        | 2 036 718        | 1 471 855        |
| Major Australian fleet                | 71        | 3 196 003        | 2 294 271        |
| <b>Other trading ships</b>            |           |                  |                  |
| Australian owned and registered       | 14        | 7 620            | 4 623            |
| <b>Australian trading fleet</b>       | <b>85</b> | <b>3 203 623</b> | <b>2 298 894</b> |

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

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

### 22.20 COASTAL CARGO LOADED AND DISCHARGED, Gross Weight — 1994-95

| Port                      | Loaded<br>'000 t | Discharged<br>'000 t |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>New South Wales</b>    |                  |                      |
| Sydney                    | 56               | 2 432                |
| Botany Bay                | 756              | 3 765                |
| Newcastle                 | 338              | 5 157                |
| Port Kembla               | 2 603            | 7 742                |
| Other                     | 1 205            | 100                  |
| Total                     | 4 957            | 19 196               |
| <b>Victoria</b>           |                  |                      |
| Melbourne                 | 1 859            | 3 471                |
| Geelong                   | 1 219            | 971                  |
| Hastings                  | 5 248            | 917                  |
| Other                     | 33               | 653                  |
| Total                     | 8 360            | 6 011                |
| <b>Queensland</b>         |                  |                      |
| Brisbane                  | 1 830            | 4 188                |
| Gladstone                 | 1 418            | 8 718                |
| Other                     | 9 307            | 2 287                |
| Total                     | 12 555           | 15 193               |
| <b>South Australia</b>    |                  |                      |
| Adelaide                  | 785              | 1 772                |
| Port Stanvac              | 691              | 230                  |
| Other                     | 5 640            | 1 381                |
| Total                     | 7 117            | 3 384                |
| <b>Western Australia</b>  |                  |                      |
| Fremantle                 | 1 874            | 1 546                |
| Other                     | 9 406            | 1 208                |
| Total                     | 11 280           | 2 753                |
| <b>Tasmania</b>           |                  |                      |
| Hobart                    | 560              | 968                  |
| Burnie                    | 1 016            | 705                  |
| Devonport                 | 1 061            | 603                  |
| Launceston                | 312              | 1 266                |
| Other                     | 1 250            | 57                   |
| Total                     | 4 200            | 3 599                |
| <b>Northern Territory</b> |                  |                      |
| Darwin                    | 79               | 259                  |
| Other                     | 642              | 71                   |
| Total                     | 721              | 330                  |
| <b>Total all ports</b>    | <b>49 190</b>    | <b>50 466</b>        |

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

## Air Transport

### International activity

#### International scheduled passenger service operators

At 31 December 1995, 49 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 AOM French Airlines, Asiana Airlines, Egypt Air and Kiwi Travel International Airlines began services after 30 June 1995. Vietnam Airlines commenced scheduled operations in early 1996.

Air Zimbabwe, American Airlines and Canadian Airlines International (CAI) operate to and from Australia through a code-share arrangement with Qantas. Virgin Atlantic Airways serves Australia through a code-share arrangement with Malaysia Airlines.

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 1994-95 are shown in tables 22.21 and 22.22. Note that 'Australia' includes Norfolk Island. These figures do not include traffic between Norfolk Island and other parts of Australia. Statistics relating to the operations of Australia's regular overseas services include all stages of Qantas and Ansett flights linking Australia with overseas countries. Ansett commenced international mail handling during 1994-95. Table 22.23 shows freight tonnes carried between overseas and Australian cities (city pairs). Table 22.24 shows the number of airline passengers (passenger traffic) passing through Australia's international airports.

### 22.21 SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE TRAFFIC TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA(a) — 1994-95

| Type of traffic               | Flights(b)(c)<br>no. | Passengers<br>no. | Freight<br>tonnes | Mail<br>tonnes |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| <b>Traffic to Australia</b>   |                      |                   |                   |                |
| Qantas Airways Limited        | 10 067               | 2 350 902         | 80 611            | 2 586          |
| Ansett Australia              | 708                  | 117 248           | 2 836             | 568            |
| Other airlines                | 19 724               | 3 367 654         | 167 793           | 7 412          |
| <b>All airlines</b>           | <b>30 499</b>        | <b>5 835 804</b>  | <b>251 240</b>    | <b>10 566</b>  |
| <b>Traffic from Australia</b> |                      |                   |                   |                |
| Qantas Airways Limited        | 10 003               | 2 307 986         | 95 862            | 5 364          |
| Ansett Australia              | 710                  | 118 632           | 3 528             | 47             |
| Other airlines                | 19 444               | 3 311 514         | 193 819           | 2 214          |
| <b>All airlines</b>           | <b>30 157</b>        | <b>5 738 132</b>  | <b>293 208</b>    | <b>7 625</b>   |

(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 Regional Development.

### 22.22 OPERATIONS OF AUSTRALIA'S SCHEDULED OVERSEAS AIRLINE SERVICES(a)

|                             | 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    |
| <b>Passengers</b>           |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 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 |
| <b>Freight</b>              |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 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  |
| <b>Mail</b>                 |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| 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     |

(a) 1994-95 data are unavailable.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

### 22.23 FREIGHT CARRIED BY CITY PAIRS

|                       | 1992-93<br>tonnes | 1993-94<br>tonnes | 1994-95<br>tonnes |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Auckland/Sydney       | 37 151            | 39 250            | 44 541            |
| Los Angeles/Sydney    | 30 156            | 29 765            | 33 686            |
| Singapore/Sydney      | 29 728            | 30 794            | 32 730            |
| Hong Kong/Sydney      | 24 999            | 24 343            | 31 882            |
| Singapore/Melbourne   | 19 028            | 23 319            | 28 571            |
| Hong Kong/Melbourne   | 16 031            | 19 466            | 27 499            |
| Tokyo/Sydney          | 19 379            | 23 502            | 23 176            |
| Auckland/Melbourne    | 19 757            | 22 293            | 22 742            |
| Singapore/Perth       | 18 084            | 17 918            | 19 065            |
| Auckland/Brisbane     | 9 394             | 11 078            | 11 299            |
| Other City Pairs      | 209 104           | 234 609           | 269 256           |
| <b>All City Pairs</b> | <b>432 810</b>    | <b>476 336</b>    | <b>544 448</b>    |

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

## 22.24 PASSENGER TRAFFIC THROUGH AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

| Airport             | 1992-93<br>no. of passengers | 1993-94<br>no. of passengers | 1994-95<br>no. of passengers |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sydney              | 4 647 515                    | 5 019 004                    | 5 603 058                    |
| Melbourne           | 1 788 700                    | 1 871 604                    | 1 931 251                    |
| Brisbane            | 1 428 860                    | 1 599 086                    | 1 838 023                    |
| Perth               | 949 578                      | 1 068 373                    | 1 156 050                    |
| Cairns              | 600 147                      | 688 115                      | 641 377                      |
| Adelaide            | 213 495                      | 216 626                      | 212 937                      |
| Darwin              | 96 459                       | 113 889                      | 138 398                      |
| Christmas Island(a) | —                            | 11 476                       | 27 031                       |
| Norfolk Island      | 17 722                       | 16 262                       | 15 189                       |
| Hobart              | 8 837                        | 8 285                        | 7 362                        |
| Port Hedland        | 4 878                        | 3 699                        | 1 649                        |
| Townsville(b)       | 2 874                        | 5 557                        | 1 611                        |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>9 759 065</b>             | <b>10 621 976</b>            | <b>11 573 936</b>            |

(a) International operations commenced November 1993. (b) International operations ceased March 1991, recommenced November 1992 and ceased again in October 1994.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

## 22.25 DOMESTIC AIRLINE ACTIVITY

|                                | Unit  | 1989-90  | 1990-91  | 1991-92  | 1992-93  | 1993-94r(c) | 1994-95p(c) |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Domestic airlines</b>       |       |          |          |          |          |             |             |
| Passengers(a)                  | '000  | 10 363.7 | 14 738.5 | 18 476.2 | 18 577.8 | 19 997.3    | 23 422.8    |
| Passenger kilometres performed | mill. | 9 962.9  | 14 495.9 | 19 059.9 | 18 997.0 | 21 114.5    | 25 268.9    |
| Revenue passenger load factor  | %     | 72.1     | 70.8     | 78.4     | 76.7     | 77.2        | 72.5        |
| Cargo tonnes(b)                | '000  | 98.5     | 139.6    | 137.9    | 144.1    | 153.1       | n.a.        |
| Cargo tonne-kilometres(b)      | mill. | 93.4     | 140.7    | 156.0    | 170.9    | 185.4       | n.a.        |
| Total tonne-kilometres         | mill. | 990.0    | 1 445.4  | 1 871.4  | 1 880.7  | 2 085.7     | n.a.        |
| Revenue weight load factor     | %     | 59.4     | 56.9     | 61.3     | 60.2     | 61.6        | n.a.        |
| Hours flown                    | '000  | 192.2    | 281.7    | 336.7    | 356.5    | 373.5       | n.a.        |
| Aircraft movements             | '000  | 255.1    | 374.9    | 427.0    | 448.8    | 453.3       | 520.4       |
| <b>Regional airlines</b>       |       |          |          |          |          |             |             |
| Passenger                      | '000  | 1 497.9  | 1 798.3  | 2 049.0  | 2 336.6  | 2 705.0     | 2 964.8     |
| Cargo tonnes(b)                | '000  | 2.4      | 2.7      | 2.6      | 2.4      | 2 400.0     | 2 451.0     |

(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 and Regional Development.

## 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 domestic airlines as at 30 June 1995

The Ansett group's fleet consisted of 75 aircraft, including two Boeing 747, six Boeing 767, 21 Boeing 737, five Boeing 727, 12 A320-200 Airbus and 12 British Aerospace 146 jet aircraft. Regional airlines in the Ansett Group are Kendall Airlines, Aeropelican and Skywest Airlines.

Qantas operated a fleet of 31 Boeing 747, 22 Boeing 767, 35 Boeing 737, four A300 Airbus and eight British Aerospace 146 jet aircraft. Regional airlines in the Qantas Group are Eastern Australia Airlines, Southern Australia Airlines, Sunstate Airlines and Airlink. The Qantas Group operated 38 aircraft, the largest regional fleet in Australia.

### Regional operators

At 30 June 1995, 42 regional operators provided regular public transport air services to 207 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 the DeHavilland Canada Dash 8 and SAAB 340 which are in the 34–36 seats category. During 1994–95, regional operators carried an estimated three million passengers.

### Scheduled domestic services

Statistics on all major domestic airline services and the number of domestic airline passengers passing through airports are shown in tables 22.25 and 22.26.

**22.26 SCHEDULED PASSENGER UPLIFTS AND DISCHARGES BY MAJOR DOMESTIC AIRLINES AT PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS(a)**

|               | 1989–90(b)<br>no. | 1990–91<br>no. | 1991–92<br>no. | 1992–93<br>no. | 1993–94<br>no. | 1994–95p<br>no. |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Sydney        | 5 498 325         | 7 634 518      | 9 994 443      | 10 042 288     | r10 657 301    | 11 614 000      |
| Melbourne     | 4 630 505         | 6 419 173      | 8 148 589      | 8 111 724      | r8 632 378     | 9 630 000       |
| Brisbane      | 2 698 617         | 3 915 302      | 5 072 744      | 5 138 452      | r5 504 192     | 6 167 400       |
| Adelaide      | 1 418 113         | 2 023 096      | 2 558 172      | 2 552 132      | r2 733 862     | 2 870 000       |
| Perth         | 1 052 379         | 1 563 444      | 2 082 912      | 1 943 759      | 2 240 634      | 2 522 000       |
| Canberra      | 671 904           | 1 058 814      | 1 267 366      | 1 260 161      | 1 359 901      | 1 452 800       |
| Coolangatta   | 645 989           | 1 075 000      | 1 478 093      | 1 543 469      | 1 682 179      | 1 775 000       |
| Cairns        | 545 493           | 826 738        | 1 184 098      | 1 183 902      | 1 358 377      | 1 590 000       |
| Hobart        | 429 012           | 566 303        | 666 515        | 689 112        | 727 177        | 796 000         |
| Townsville(c) | 379 769           | 418 412        | 379 756        | 446 276        | 389 410        | 432 000         |
| Launceston(d) | 268 641           | 348 009        | 401 947        | 402 114        | 458 963        | 456 000         |
| Darwin        | 302 213           | 402 549        | 452 621        | 478 715        | 553 179        | 625 600         |

(a) The unit of measurement is passengers on board. (b) Data are 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 and Regional Development.

### Other aviation matters

In addition to scheduled services, a wide range of other activities is 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 1996, there were 275 licensed airports in Australia and its external territories. Of these, 12 were operating as international airports servicing scheduled international airlines. 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 in force in Australia

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

At 27 June 1996, there were 29,682 holders of a current aeroplane pilot licence, including 19,076 private pilots, 6,061 commercial and senior commercial pilots and 4,545 air transport pilots. In addition there were 2,058 holders of a current helicopter pilot licence of whom 463 were private pilots, 1,222 commercial and senior commercial pilots and 373 air transport pilots. There were also 85 commercial balloon, 894 flight engineer and 51 navigator licences in force.

### Accidents and casualties

As table 22.27 shows, while the number of air transport accidents rose slightly in 1995 over 1994, the number of fatalities declined.

**22.27 AIR TRANSPORT(a), Accidents and Fatalities(b)**

| Domestic airlines | Accidents<br>no. | Fatalities<br>no. |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1990              | 344              | 81                |
| 1991              | 323              | 54                |
| 1992              | 310              | 61                |
| 1993r             | 319              | 67                |
| 1994              | 268              | 64                |
| 1995              | 273              | 51                |

(a) Includes airlines, general aviation and sport aviation.

(b) Includes Australia-registered aircraft accidents occurring overseas and foreign-registered aircraft accidents occurring in Australia.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development  
— Bureau of Air Safety Investigation.

## Government Transport Organisations

### General

#### Australian Transport Council

The Australian Transport Council was established on 11 June 1993, subsuming 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 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 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 Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development. 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 transport 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: coordination of research; and preparation of guides and standards for improvements in, and harmonisation of, practices within an agreed national policy framework. Its membership comprises the six Australian State and Territory road authorities, the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development, the Australian Local Government Association and Transit New Zealand.

#### ARRB Transport Research Ltd

ARRB Transport Research is a leading provider of value added technology and research services addressing land transport problems. The company's National Strategic Research Program, performed under contract to AUSTROADS, keeps Australia at the leading edge of developments in the road transport industry.

ARRB Transport Research employs over 140 people who form a multi-disciplinary pool of scientists, engineers, and specialist technical and support staff for infrastructure design, asset management, construction quality, materials testing, traffic operations, safety analysis, environmental sustainability, and freight issues.

The company has headquarters in Melbourne, with extensive laboratory and testing facilities and an office in Perth to service customers in Western Australia and the Indian Ocean Rim.

In addition to addressing Australia's transport problems, ARRB Transport Research has a rapidly growing export business with products sold in over 60 countries.

### **National Road Transport Commission**

The National Road Transport Commission was established as the result of the Special Premiers' Conference in 1991. Its charter, derived from Intergovernmental Agreements on Heavy Vehicles (1991) and Light Vehicles (1992), is to develop nationally uniform or consistent policies and practices for road transport. All States, both Territories and the Commonwealth are parties to these agreements.

The National Road Transport Commission's task is to develop a national package of transport laws that improve transport efficiency, enhance road safety and reduce costs of administration. The Commission is bound to consult with the Commonwealth Government and the State and Territory Governments, representatives of industry (including the road transport industry) and other interested persons, bodies and organisations. This includes people who live in rural or remote areas of Australia.

## **Water**

### **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. Australasia is the geographic focus of ANL's activities.

As at 30 June 1996, the ANL Limited fleet consisted of 11 vessels. The fleet comprised three vehicle deck cargo ships totalling 35,445 deadweight tonnes (DWT), four cellular container ships totalling 105,284 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 also 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 Communications, Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) system, which uses satellite technology to provide a more efficient air traffic system.

### **Civil Aviation Safety Authority**

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority maintains, enhances and promotes the safety of civil aviation in the interests of the Australian public. The Civil Aviation Safety Authority's focus is to work with industry to reduce aviation safety risks, the priority being the protection of fare paying passengers. This is achieved through effective safety regulation and by encouraging a greater acceptance by industry of its obligation to maintain high safety standards.

### **Federal Airports Corporation**

The Federal Airports Corporation is a Commonwealth Government business enterprise which owns, manages and develops Australia's major airports. It provides infrastructure, ensures the safety and security of persons using the airports and oversees commercial activities in those airports. This includes 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 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 184 members (as at 20 February 1994) of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and is a member of the governing Council. 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 30 June 1996, Australia has air services agreements with 42 countries. Of these agreements, 38 have full treaty status and renegotiation of capacity and route rights has occurred under most of these to accommodate traffic growth on international routes to and from Australia. The other four agreements, with Chile, Kuwait, Macau and Malta, will be

upgraded to treaty status once the draft agreements are incorporated into domestic law.

Australia also has seven 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 then 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 economies, competition policy benefits and broader national interests. The Commission reports separately to Parliament.

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