

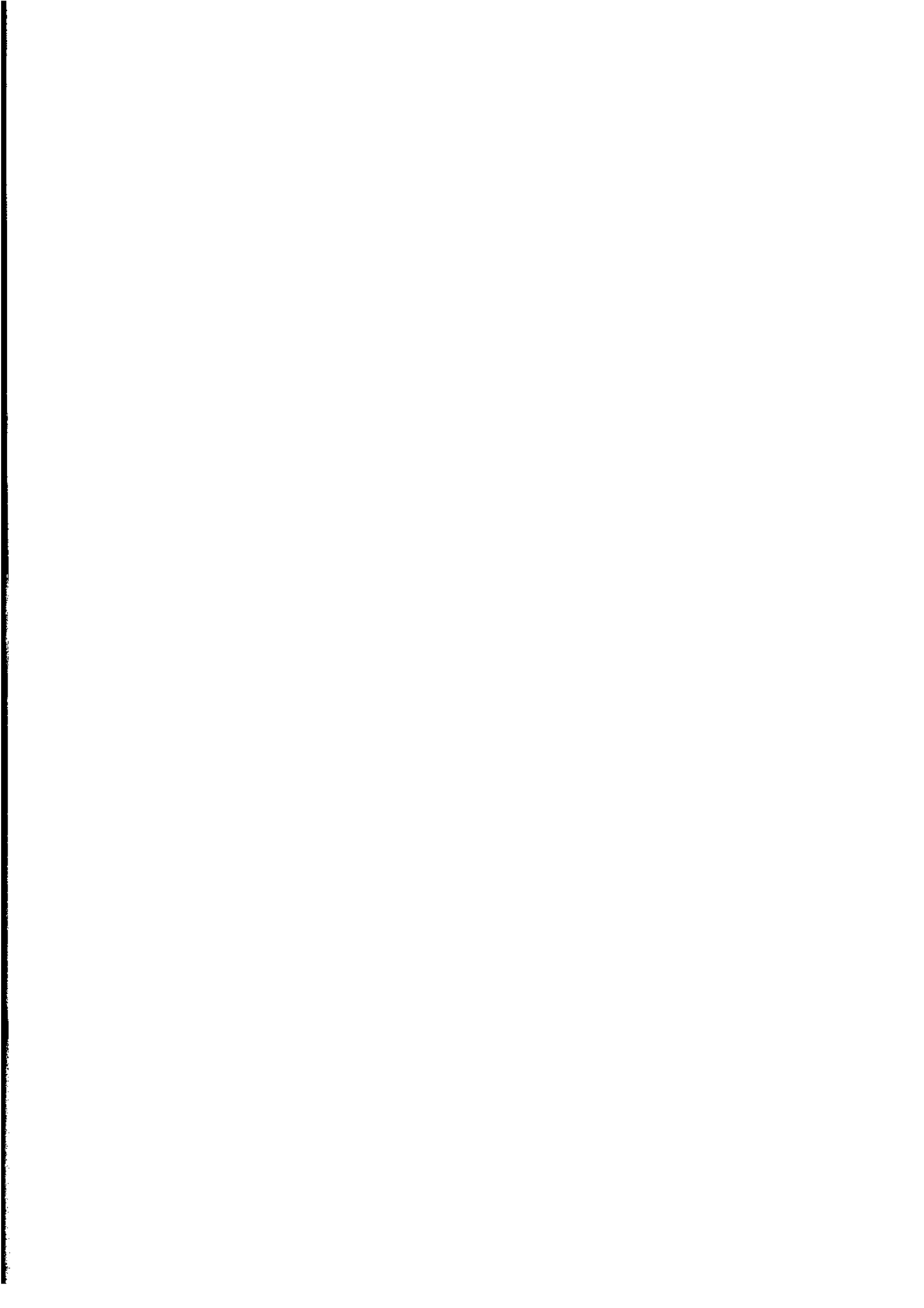


1993-94

ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA

Catalogue No. 8208.0





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**ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS
AUSTRALIA
1993-94**

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Australian Statistician**

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CONTENTS

<i>Table</i>		<i>Page</i>
..	Main Features	1
	ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY	
Map	Public electricity supply in Australia, year ended 30 June 1992	2
1	Electricity generation	4
2	Electricity – Number of customers	4
3	Electricity – Consumption	4
4	Electricity – Consumption per customer	4
5	Electricity – Residential consumption per head of population	4
6	Electricity – Transmission and distribution systems	4
	Electricity operations	
7	Income and expenditure, Australia	6
8	Industry Gross Product, Australia	6
9	Assets and liabilities, Australia	9
10	Acquisitions and disposals of fixed tangible assets, Australia	9
11	Selected performance measures, Australia	10
12	Income and expenditure, value added, establishment level, Australia	12
13	Employment details, management unit (at end of June), Australia	13
14	Employment details, establishment (at end of June), Australia	14
	GAS INDUSTRY	
Map	Natural gas reserves and existing gas transmission pipelines, Australia 1995	15
15	Gas availability	17
16	Natural gas reticulation and transmission; mains laid and in use	17
17	Natural gas reticulation and transmission; kilometres of mains laid	17
18	Utility natural gas operations by State	18
19	Gas – Residential consumption per head of population	18
	Gas operations	
20	Income and expenditure, Australia	19
21	Industry Gross Product, Australia	20
22	Assets and liabilities, Australia	20
23	Acquisitions and disposals of fixed tangible assets, Australia	21
24	Selected performance measures, Australia	21
25	Income and expenditure, value added, establishment level, Australia	22
26	Employment details (at end of June), Australia	23
	OTHER	
27	Electricity and gas – Selected statistics and concentration ratios	24
..	Explanatory and Technical Notes	25
..	Glossary of Terms	29

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- INQUIRIES**
- *for more information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Andrew Middleton on Adelaide (08) 237 7539 or any ABS State Office.*
 - *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627 or any ABS State Office.*



NOTES

The tables relating to gas present data only at the national level. More detailed tables are not available, as they may provide information about individual businesses or organisations.

Use care when comparing data across States because of the differences in accounting methods. For example, the timing of the adoption of replacement cost valuation for non-current assets (rather than historical cost) has varied across the States. This affects indicators such as Operating Profit Before Tax as the level of depreciation charges based on historical cost will be different (generally less) than those if replacement cost is used.

Some of the data published in the 1992-93 issue of this publication have been revised to take account of changes to previously reported data. Statistics collected at the management unit level can contain data about activities normally associated with industries other than electricity or gas, because of the inclusion of establishments that are part of that management unit but are not predominantly engaged in the electricity or gas industries. (See Explanatory notes, page 26, for details).

MAIN FEATURES
ELECTRICITY

<i>Turnover</i>	Turnover of management units increased by \$2,394 million (13%) to \$21,288 million in 1993-94. Turnover of establishments increased from \$18,395 million in 1992-93 to \$20,681 million in 1993-94 (12%).
<i>Industry gross product</i>	Industry gross product (at the management unit level) rose by 2 per cent from \$9,803 million in 1992-93 to \$9,965 million in 1993-94.
<i>Value added</i>	Value added decreased by \$10 million (less than 1 per cent) from \$9,965 million in 1992-93 to \$9,955 million in 1993-94 (measured at establishment level).
<i>Trading profit</i>	Total trading profit (at the management unit level) increased by \$157 million (2%) from \$8,761 million in 1992-93 to \$8,918 million in 1993-94.
<i>Employment</i>	Total management unit employment decreased from 55,281 persons at the end of June 1993 to 48,089 persons at the end of June 1994, a fall of 13 per cent. Employment at establishment level decreased by 8,944 persons (17%) from 53,122 persons at the end of June 1993 to 44,178 persons at the end of June 1994.

GAS

<i>Turnover</i>	National turnover at the management unit level decreased by \$16 million (less than 1 per cent) from \$2,454 million in 1992-93 to \$2,437 million in 1993-94. At the establishment level turnover decreased, falling less than 1 per cent from \$3,142 million in 1992-93 to \$3,133 million in 1993-94. Although turnover showed a slight decrease, the sales of gas and gas by-products increased by \$67 million (2%). This is consistent with the growth in the natural gas reticulation network, the number of customers and the volume of gas supplied in 1993-94.
<i>Industry gross product</i>	Industry gross product (management unit) fell by \$29 million (3%) to \$878 million in 1993-94.
<i>Value added</i>	Value added remained almost stable, increasing from \$1,634 million in 1992-93 to \$1,635 million in 1993-94.
<i>Trading profit</i>	Total trading profit (at the management unit level) decreased by \$31 million (4%) to \$844 million in 1993-94.
<i>Employment</i>	Total management unit employment at the end of June 1994 decreased by 1,023 persons (13%) to 7,074 persons. Employment at the establishment level at the end of June decreased by 12 per cent from 8,769 persons in 1992-93 to 7,685 persons in 1993-94.

PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN AUSTRALIA

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1992

PERIODE ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1991



LEGEND

GENERATION

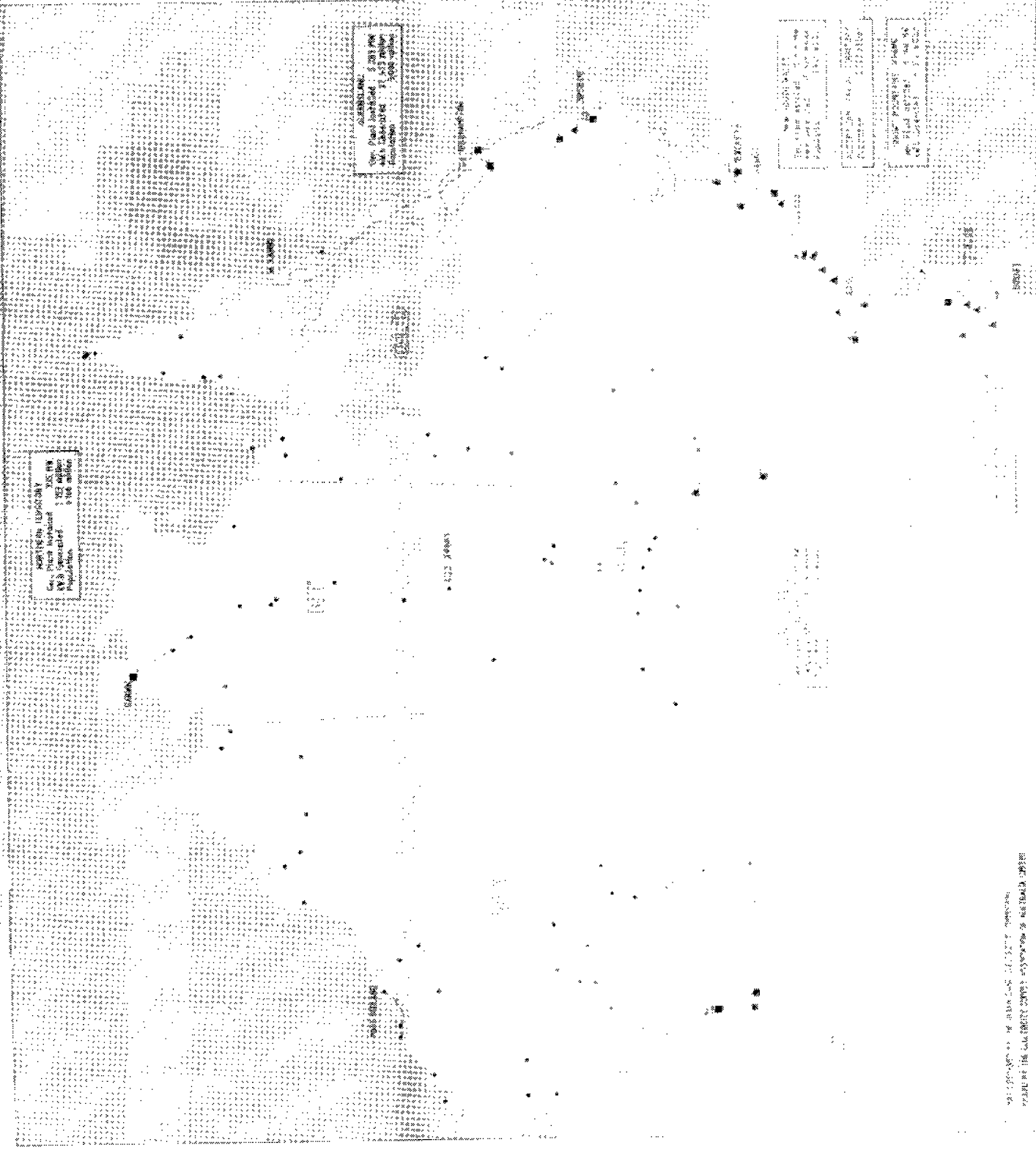
- ★ AREA OF TWO OR MORE FEDERAL STATES
- OTHER STATIONS
- OTHER STATIONS
- ▲ OTHER STATIONS

TRANSMISSION

- 500 kV
- 220 kV
- 132 kV
- 66 kV
- 33 kV

DISTRIBUTION

- TENS OF MW OR MORE
- AREAS SERVED BY DISTRIBUTION
- ELECTRICITY IS NORMALLY AVAILABLE IN THESE AREAS



WESTERN AUSTRALIA 200 MW
 Gen. Plant Installed 100 MW
 Gen. Capacity 100 MW
 Population 1.5 million

QUEENSLAND 2,200 MW
 Gen. Plant Installed 1,100 MW
 Gen. Capacity 1,100 MW
 Population 1.5 million

NEW SOUTH WALES 2,200 MW
 Gen. Plant Installed 1,100 MW
 Gen. Capacity 1,100 MW
 Population 3.5 million

VICTORIA 2,200 MW
 Gen. Plant Installed 1,100 MW
 Gen. Capacity 1,100 MW
 Population 3.5 million

SOUTH AUSTRALIA 2,200 MW
 Gen. Plant Installed 1,100 MW
 Gen. Capacity 1,100 MW
 Population 1.5 million

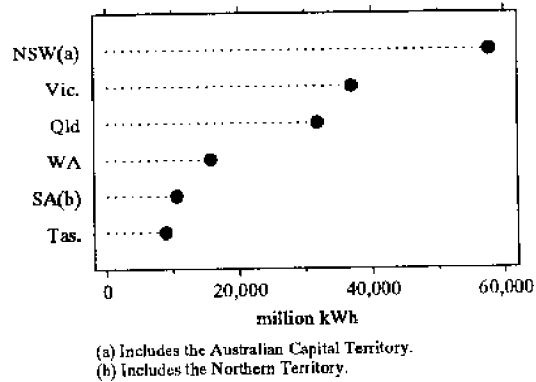
STATISTICS OF AUSTRALIA, 1992, 1991
 TABLE 10. ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND

ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY

Generation

In 1993-94 electricity establishments produced 161,813 million kWh compared with 159,872 million kWh in 1992-93, an increase of 1 per cent.

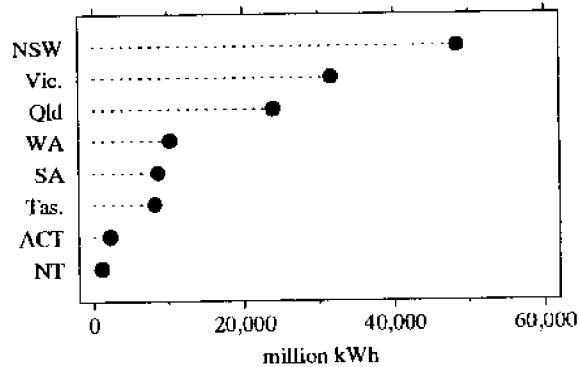
**ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY STATE
1993-94**



Consumption

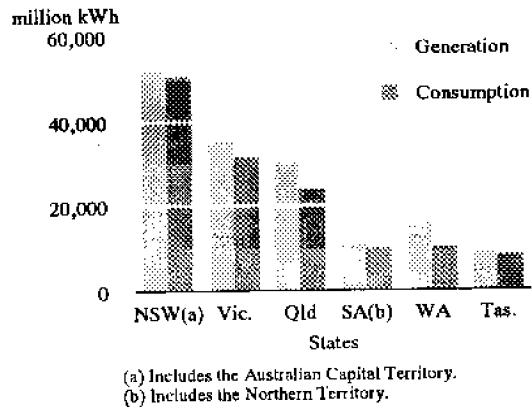
In 1993-94 electricity consumption was 134,407 million kWh of which New South Wales and Victoria used 36 per cent and 24 per cent respectively.

**ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY STATE
1993-94**



Metered electricity consumption accounted for 83 per cent of total electricity generated during 1993-94.

**GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION
BY STATE 1993-94**



Consumption rates varied across the States. Although New South Wales had the highest level of consumption, Tasmania recorded the largest consumption rate per customer (35 thousand kWh). South Australia and Western Australia recorded the smallest consumption levels per customer with 12 thousand kWh and 15 thousand kWh respectively.

TABLE 1 - ELECTRICITY GENERATION (a)(b)
(Million kWh)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA(c)	WA	Tas.	Total
1990-91	55,346	38,288	27,961	8,878	14,239	9,110	153,822
1991-92	55,566	38,305	28,923	10,026	14,626	8,968	156,413
1992-93	57,794	37,576	30,404	10,227	15,007	8,864	159,872
1993-94	57,792	37,019	31,831	10,560	15,755	8,855	161,813

(a) Source: *Manufacturing Production, Australia, Energy Products* (8368.0). (b) Statistics relate to generation of electricity within each State and take no account of interchange between States. Details for Victoria exclude Victorian entitlements to generation from the Hume Power Station and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. (c) Includes the Northern Territory.

TABLE 2 - ELECTRICITY - NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS AT 30 JUNE 1994 (a)

Item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total				
Residential	2,329,499	1,709,280	1,174,558	605,481	609,852	194,314	48,190	109,005	6,780,179				
Commercial	265,594	174,341	126,669	55,147	89,622	29,053	9,315	11,669	953,059				
Industrial	4,825	87,945	54,434	30,412						14,033	33	1,005	42,606
Other	25,461	14,121	132	1,496						151	207		
Total	2,625,379	1,985,687	1,355,793	692,536	699,625	237,607	57,538	121,679	7,775,844				

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia.

TABLE 3 - ELECTRICITY - CONSUMPTION YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994 (a)(b)
(Million kWh)

Item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total				
Residential	15,678	8,659	7,373	3,183	2,731	1,591	313	1,016	40,546				
Commercial	7,720	7,384	5,704	2,090	7,402	981	779	1,163	90,852				
Industrial	23,495	15,059	10,191	3,259						5,625	12	37	3,010
Other	1,530	538	732	71						70	20		
Total	48,423	31,640	24,001	8,603	10,203	8,217	1,104	2,216	134,407				

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia. (b) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June.

TABLE 4 - ELECTRICITY - CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994 (a)(b)
(Thousand kWh)

Item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total				
Residential	6.7	5.1	6.3	5.3	4.5	8.2	6.5	9.3	6.0				
Commercial	29.1	42.4	45.0	37.9	82.6	33.8	83.6	99.7	95.3				
Industrial	4,869.0	171.2	187.2	107.2						400.8	363.6	36.8	70.6
Other	60.1	38.1	5,545.5	47.5						463.6	96.6		
Total	18.4	15.9	17.7	12.4	14.6	34.6	19.2	18.2	17.3				

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia. (b) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June.

TABLE 5 - ELECTRICITY - CONSUMPTION (a)(b) PER HEAD OF POPULATION (c), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994
(Thousand kWh)

Item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
Consumption per person	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.4	2.3

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia. (b) Figures do not include internal usage by supply authorities or consumption on unread meters at 30 June. (c) Source: *Estimated Resident Population By Sex and Age, States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0).

TABLE 6 - ELECTRICITY - TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AT 30 JUNE 1994 (a)

Item	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA(c)	WA(c)	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
Overhead lines(d)	254,912	124,224	166,113	81,557	77,896	25,946	4,860	2,717	738,225
Underground cables(d)	23,214	5,764	7,238	7,954	4,541	1,628	825	1,920	53,084
Nominal MVA of transformers installed	72,844	43,347	30,840	14,244	15,712	7,428	1,748	2,664	188,827

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia. (b) Includes the Snowy Mountains. (c) There may be some discrepancies with previous data. This is because the system has been gradually computerised. (d) Circuit kilometres.

National residential consumption of electricity per head of population was 2.3 thousand kWh in 1993–94. Consumption per person varied across States with Tasmania recording the highest level, 3.4 thousand kWh per person, while Western Australia recorded the lowest with 1.6 thousand kWh per person.

Trading profit

Total trading profit increased by \$157 million (2%) from \$8,761 million in 1992–93 to \$8,918 million in 1993–94. Queensland recorded the largest absolute increase, rising by \$151 million (10%) to \$1,592 million in 1993–94. Although trading profit decreased by \$91 million (3%), New South Wales still accounted for the largest share of national trading profit, \$3,095 million in 1993–94.

The main reason for the increase in trading profit was an increase in the value of sales during 1993–94. Nationally sales increased by \$2,389 million (13%). During the same period the value of purchases increased by \$2,267 million (31%).

The main reason for the significant increases in both sales and purchases was the restructuring of the electricity industry in Victoria. In previous years the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV) had been the operator of the brown coal mines, and generator and distributor of electricity. Indeed the nature of their accounting resulted in the brown coal mining operations being subsumed into the data for electricity operations in Victoria. The early phases of the restructure have resulted in a number of separate units being created that are responsible for the brown coal mines, generation and distribution of the electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

The restructure has resulted in the new electricity units purchasing electricity for sale to customers. This has become necessary as not all the units are able to generate their own electricity. This situation did not exist in the days of the SECV.

Consequently caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 1992–93 and 1993–94 data for Victoria and Australia. Many of the key indicators and data items have been affected by the restructure. This is reflected in the management unit, establishment and performance measure tables.

Earnings before interest and tax

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) is a measure of profit prior to the deduction of interest expenses and income tax. In 1993–94 national EBIT was \$4,552 million, up 6 per cent from the \$4,305 million reported in 1992–93. Queensland recorded the largest increase in EBIT, rising by \$178 million (22%) to \$991 million in 1993–94. Only Western Australia recorded a decrease in EBIT, falling \$50 million (10%) to \$456 million in 1993–94.

Operating profit before tax

Operating profit before tax (OPBT) is calculated by deducting the cost of interest expenses from EBIT. At a national level OPBT increased by 42 per cent from \$1,632 million in 1992–93 to \$2,310 million in 1993–94. Victoria recorded the largest increase in OPBT rising from \$271 million in 1992–93 to \$586 million in 1993–94. Increases in OPBT were also recorded in New South Wales (up \$122 million) and Queensland (up \$170 million) in 1993–94.

The rise in OPBT can be attributed to an increase in revenue from sales revenue coupled with a drop in labour costs and interest expenses. The restructure of the SECV affected sales and labour costs in Victoria.

Turnover

Turnover at the national level increased by \$2,394 million (13%) to \$21,287 million in 1993–94. Victoria recorded the largest increase in turnover (both absolute and relative), rising \$2,356 million or 64 per cent in 1993–94. The increase can be directly attributed to the restructuring of the electricity industry in Victoria. Turnover in Queensland increased \$207 million (6%) whilst turnover in New South Wales fell by \$162 million (2%) in 1993–94.

New South Wales was the largest single contributor to national turnover, accounting for 36 per cent in 1993–94.

Sales of goods and services accounted for \$20,241 million in 1993–94 or 95 per cent of the total turnover figure. It should be noted that in Victoria the growth in sales revenue is attributable to the restructure of the industry. Capital work for own use contributed another \$963 million or 5 per cent.

TABLE 7 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	New South Wales		Victoria(a)		Queensland		South Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of goods and services	7,461.2	7,342.8	3,545.9	5,795.0	3,264.0	3,484.1	883.2	879.8
<i>Less</i>								
Purchases of goods and materials	3,814.2	3,735.5	723.2	2,951.2	1,572.6	1,638.1	181.2	181.3
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses								
Motor vehicles	0.3	0.3	12.9	12.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4
Plant, machinery and other equipment	3.3	1.4	6.4	5.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.9
Land, buildings and other structures	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	5.4	5.6	1.3	1.0
Outward freight and cartage	0.5	0.6	0.8	-	1.1	0.8	23.1	22.4
Motor vehicle expenses	43.4	44.4	36.1	14.0	14.2	13.6	8.8	5.7
Repair and maintenance expenses	177.4	181.1	2.4	70.3	74.3	66.9	24.3	24.0
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	103.8	99.6	313.2	264.9	44.8	52.2	8.8	9.1
Other selected expenses	99.4	166.3	41.9	155.2	93.2	99.1	226.1	153.9
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>4,245.4</i>	<i>4,232.8</i>	<i>1,140.8</i>	<i>3,477.5</i>	<i>1,806.4</i>	<i>1,877.4</i>	<i>475.0</i>	<i>398.7</i>
<i>Plus</i>								
Opening stocks	475.9	445.9	126.0	54.2	109.8	100.7	83.0	76.7
<i>Less</i>								
Closing stocks	445.9	431.0	93.3	82.2	92.9	85.9	76.7	66.7
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>4,275.4</i>	<i>4,247.7</i>	<i>1,173.5</i>	<i>3,449.5</i>	<i>1,823.3</i>	<i>1,892.2</i>	<i>481.4</i>	<i>408.6</i>
Trading profit	3,185.8	3,095.0	2,372.4	2,345.5	1,440.7	1,591.9	401.8	471.2
<i>Plus</i>								
Rent, leasing and hiring income	13.3	9.9	2.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	0.2	0.1
Government subsidies	4.6	3.6	52.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Interest income	113.9	38.7	11.6	12.5	30.1	22.3	2.9	3.8
Other income	70.8	101.7	134.0	179.3	47.2	101.9	18.9	13.4
<i>Less</i>								
Wages and salaries	769.1	695.9	749.1	676.5	308.3	314.1	173.7	211.9
Superannuation	87.2	77.6	70.0	50.3	22.9	26.9	19.5	16.1
Workers' compensation	19.8	31.0	29.9	11.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.7
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>876.1</i>	<i>804.5</i>	<i>848.9</i>	<i>738.4</i>	<i>334.2</i>	<i>344.2</i>	<i>195.8</i>	<i>231.7</i>
<i>Less</i>								
Depreciation	934.5	836.2	512.9	523.3	367.1	378.1	137.1	141.2
Insurance premiums	26.5	30.0	11.7	15.4	4.1	5.0	7.5	7.7
Royalties expenses	-	-	15.3	52.8	1.1	0.1	1.9	2.1
Bad debts	8.2	9.0	11.0	10.9	2.7	2.2	2.2	3.5
Earnings before interest and tax	1,543.0	1,569.3	1,173.4	1,203.4	813.4	991.0	79.8	102.8
<i>Less</i>								
Interest expenses	796.5	701.1	902.8	617.7	251.5	259.0	63.7	73.2
Operating profit before tax	746.5	868.2	270.5	585.8	561.9	732.1	16.1	29.6

(a) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

TABLE 8 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	New South Wales		Victoria(a)		Queensland		South Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of goods and services	7,461.2	7,342.8	3,545.9	5,795.0	3,264.0	3,484.1	883.2	879.8
Rent, leasing and hiring income	13.3	9.9	2.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	0.2	0.1
Government subsidies	4.6	3.6	52.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Plus</i>								
Capital work done for own use	353.1	313.9	85.1	240.2	202.9	190.2	90.4	71.3
Turnover	7,832.2	7,670.2	3,686.2	6,042.3	3,471.6	3,678.8	974.1	951.6
<i>Plus</i>								
Closing stocks	445.9	431.0	93.3	82.2	92.9	85.9	76.7	66.7
<i>Less</i>								
Opening stocks	475.9	445.9	126.0	54.2	109.8	100.7	83.0	76.7
<i>Less</i>								
Purchases and selected expenses	4,245.4	4,232.8	1,140.8	3,477.5	1,806.4	1,877.4	475.0	398.7
Industry gross product	3,556.8	3,422.5	2,512.7	2,592.8	1,648.3	1,786.6	492.7	543.0

(a) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

TABLE 7 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA - (cont'd)
(\$ million)

Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of goods and services	1,735.9	1,756.8	441.7	454.9	226.8	213.9	293.6	313.6	17,852.3	20,240.8
Purchases of goods and materials	800.7	861.2	18.5	14.7	106.2	104.4	159.5	156.8	7,376.0	9,643.3
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses										
Motor vehicles	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	18.4	17.3
Plant, machinery and other equipment	0.9	0.9	-	0.8	-	1.2	1.2	0.7	12.6	12.6
Land, buildings and other structures	-	0.1	-	-	45.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	59.4	14.9
Outward freight and cartage	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	25.6	23.9
Motor vehicle expenses	8.7	8.9	10.9	11.6	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	125.0	100.9
Repair and maintenance expenses	2.1	1.6	-	-	21.5	19.3	14.3	14.9	316.4	378.2
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	15.1	12.7	2.8	2.5	3.1	12.4	3.9	7.5	495.6	460.9
Other selected expenses	60.5	36.7	15.8	5.9	18.8	13.6	3.8	4.4	559.5	635.2
Purchases and selected expenses	888.6	922.6	48.5	36.8	198.5	154.7	185.2	186.7	8,988.4	11,287.2
Plus										
Opening stocks	114.2	102.2	24.6	20.1	3.2	3.2	10.0	9.4	946.7	812.4
Less										
Closing stocks	102.2	82.6	20.1	14.7	3.2	3.0	9.9	10.9	844.2	777.0
Cost of sales	900.6	942.2	53.0	42.2	198.5	154.9	185.2	185.2	9,090.9	11,322.7
Trading profit	835.3	814.6	388.8	412.7	28.3	59.0	108.3	128.3	8,761.4	8,918.1
Plus										
Rent, leasing and hiring income	2.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.7	21.0
Government subsidies	4.2	8.6	-	-	41.5	40.3	7.4	7.3	110.9	62.8
Interest income	6.4	5.1	12.7	7.9	0.7	0.8	3.9	2.7	182.3	93.7
Other income	-5.6	-5.6	11.9	7.0	-0.1	7.5	20.8	3.6	297.8	408.8
Less										
Wages and salaries	155.0	160.6	118.4	131.2	40.2	38.4	47.8	53.8	2,361.6	2,282.4
Superannuation	20.1	20.3	31.5	26.0	5.2	4.2	6.1	7.0	262.5	228.4
Workers' compensation	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	4.6	7.2	65.1	60.9
Selected labour costs	177.4	183.0	152.5	159.2	46.0	42.8	58.5	68.0	2,689.2	2,571.7
Less										
Depreciation	149.3	175.9	101.3	94.2	32.2	33.7	38.1	39.9	2,272.5	2,222.4
Insurance premiums	7.1	7.5	0.7	2.2	2.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	60.2	71.1
Royalties expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.3	54.9
Bad debts	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.2	-	1.5	0.8	0.3	29.5	32.3
Earnings before interest and tax	505.9	455.5	157.1	169.7	-9.7	26.9	42.5	33.2	4,305.4	4,551.9
Less										
Interest expenses	416.8	368.5	195.6	181.5	34.3	31.4	11.9	10.0	2,673.3	2,242.3
Operating profit before tax	89.1	87.1	-38.5	-11.6	-44.0	-4.5	30.6	23.2	1,632.1	2,309.6

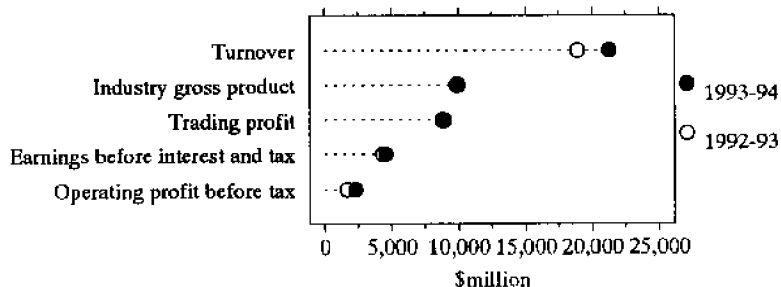
TABLE 8 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT, AUSTRALIA - (cont'd)
(\$ million)

Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of goods and services	1,735.9	1,756.8	441.7	454.9	226.8	213.9	293.6	313.6	17,852.3	20,240.8
Rent, leasing and hiring income	2.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.7	21.0
Government subsidies	4.2	8.6	-	-	41.5	40.3	7.4	7.3	110.9	62.8
Plus										
Capital work done for own use	115.9	113.5	34.4	33.8	-	-	25.7	-	907.5	962.9
Turnover	1,858.1	1,880.8	476.1	488.7	268.3	254.2	326.7	320.9	18,893.4	21,287.5
Plus										
Closing stocks	102.2	82.6	20.1	14.7	3.2	3.0	9.9	10.9	844.2	777.0
Less										
Opening stocks	114.2	102.2	24.6	20.1	3.2	3.2	10.0	9.4	946.7	812.4
Less										
Purchases and selected expenses	888.6	922.6	48.5	36.8	198.5	154.7	185.2	186.7	8,988.4	11,287.2
Industry gross product	957.5	938.6	423.2	446.4	69.9	99.3	141.5	135.7	9,802.5	9,964.8

Industry gross product

Industry gross product (IGP) rose by 2 per cent from \$9,803 million in 1992-93 to \$9,965 million in 1993-94. Queensland recorded the largest increase in IGP, rising \$138 million (8%). Increases were also recorded in South Australia, up \$50 million (10%) and the Northern Territory, up \$29 million (42%). IGP in New South Wales decreased by \$134 million (4%) in 1993-94.

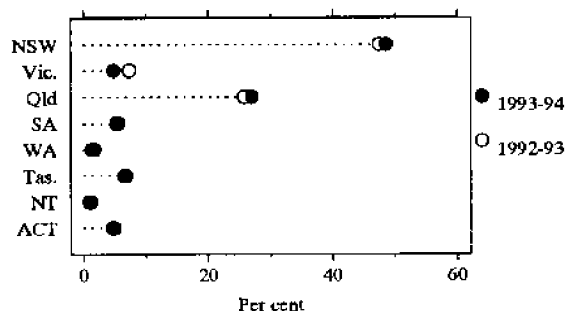
SELECTED INDICATORS FOR
1992-93 AND 1993-94



Net worth

Net worth is an indicator of the unencumbered value of assets. It is derived by deducting total liabilities (gross indebtedness) from the total value of assets. Nationally net worth increased by \$1,981 million (7%) to \$29,475 million in 1993-94. New South Wales recorded the largest increase in net worth, rising from \$13,037 million in 1992-93 to \$14,323 million in 1993-94. Net worth in Victoria decreased by \$562 million (28%) in 1993-94. This was due to the restructuring of the industry and the selling of a number of assets that are now accounted for within the mining sector.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO
NET WORTH BY STATE
1992-93 AND 1993-94



Net capital expenditure

Total net capital expenditure decreased by 8 per cent from \$2,261 million in 1992-93 to \$2,078 million in 1993-94. Most States recorded decreases in net capital expenditure for 1993-94. However, Victoria recorded an increase of \$69 million (13%). The level of acquisitions and disposal of assets dropped in Victoria primarily due to the completion and sale of the Loy Yang B power station which took place in 1992-93.

Expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment decreased by \$688 million (48%) to \$754 million in 1993-94, whilst expenditure on other buildings and structures fell by \$389 million (20%) to \$1,524 million in 1993-94.

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO
NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY STATE
1992-93 AND 1993-94

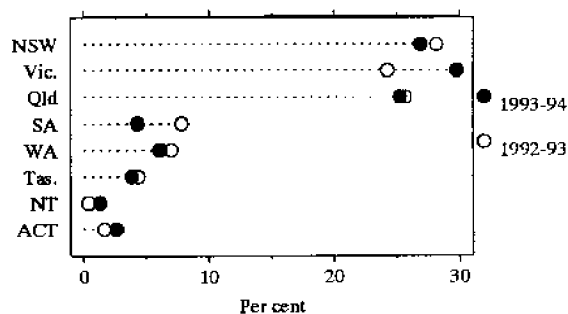


TABLE 9 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	New South Wales		Victoria(a)		Queensland		South Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Assets								
Current assets:								
Closing stocks	445.9	431.0	93.3	82.2	92.9	85.9	76.7	66.7
Other current assets	1,826.9	1,715.7	796.7	919.1	546.4	660.8	134.6	262.2
Non-current assets	20,024.3	20,913.9	10,954.4	11,541.2	10,661.9	10,930.1	2,386.2	2,257.9
Total value of assets	22,297.0	23,060.6	11,844.4	12,542.4	11,301.2	11,676.8	2,597.5	2,586.7
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	2,130.6	1,934.9	3,081.1	3,482.7	414.0	689.3	252.4	294.8
Non-current liabilities	7,129.9	6,803.1	6,762.2	7,621.0	3,824.9	3,004.0	793.8	752.3
Total value of liabilities	9,260.5	8,738.0	9,843.3	11,103.7	4,239.0	3,693.4	1,046.2	1,047.1
Net worth	13,036.6	14,322.6	2,001.1	1,438.7	7,062.3	7,983.4	1,551.3	1,539.6

Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Assets										
Current assets:										
Closing stocks	102.2	82.6	20.1	14.7	3.2	3.0	9.9	10.9	844.2	777.0
Other current assets	220.1	233.1	184.6	190.6	38.1	34.5	75.4	57.1	3,822.7	4,073.0
Non-current assets	4,375.4	4,253.3	3,728.7	3,883.2	572.2	566.8	1,442.4	1,464.4	54,145.5	55,810.7
Total value of assets	4,697.7	4,568.9	3,933.4	4,088.5	613.5	604.3	1,527.7	1,532.4	58,812.4	60,660.7
Liabilities										
Current liabilities	198.3	126.2	534.5	465.7	32.9	39.6	68.6	56.7	6,712.4	7,090.0
Non-current liabilities	4,148.1	3,938.7	1,581.3	1,610.2	277.1	281.0	88.8	85.4	24,606.0	24,095.7
Total value of liabilities	4,346.4	4,064.9	2,115.8	2,075.9	309.9	320.6	157.4	142.1	31,318.4	31,185.7
Net worth	351.3	504.0	1,817.6	2,012.6	303.6	283.7	1,370.4	1,390.3	27,494.1	29,475.0

(a) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

TABLE 10 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF FIXED TANGIBLE ASSETS, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	New South Wales		Victoria(a)		Queensland		South Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Capital expenditure on:								
Land	1.9	1.6	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.5	-	0.3
Dwellings	9.7	31.0	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Other buildings and structures	588.6	493.8	964.1	620.1	110.0	193.7	12.1	0.6
Plant, machinery and equipment	195.1	150.5	509.8	31.0	482.4	385.2	176.6	101.5
Total acquisitions	795.2	676.9	1,474.4	653.2	593.0	579.4	188.7	102.4
Disposal of assets	143.1	118.4	924.7	34.5	12.8	52.9	11.7	13.0
Net capital expenditure	652.2	558.5	549.7	618.7	580.2	526.5	177.0	89.3

Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Capital expenditure on:										
Land	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	3.6	4.8
Dwellings	-	-	4.0	4.3	-	-	0.1	2.7	14.0	38.0
Other buildings and structures	115.9	113.4	91.8	69.4	-	-	31.1	33.4	1,913.7	1,524.4
Plant, machinery and equipment	50.1	24.5	10.3	14.9	10.5	27.4	7.5	19.4	1,442.3	754.4
Total acquisitions	166.9	138.2	106.1	88.6	10.5	27.4	38.8	55.6	3,373.5	2,321.6
Disposal of assets	8.7	11.4	7.6	10.4	1.6	0.4	2.3	2.3	1,112.4	243.4
Net capital expenditure	158.2	126.9	98.6	78.1	8.9	27.0	36.5	53.3	2,261.1	2,078.3

(a) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

Performance measures

Table 11 presents data on various performance measures. While these are a very useful way of presenting summaries of performance, users of these statistics should refer to the Explanatory and Technical Notes before making any judgments based on these results.

- trading profit margin ratio decreased from 49 per cent to 44 per cent.
- acquisition to disposals ratio increased from 3.0 to 9.5.
- debts to assets ratio has decreased from 54 per cent to 52 per cent.

TABLE 11 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AUSTRALIA

Items	New South Wales		Victoria(a)		Queensland		South Australia		
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	
Turnover ratios:									
Asset turnover	times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Profitability ratios:									
Trading profit margin	per cent	42.7	42.2	66.9	40.5	44.1	45.7	45.5	53.6
Return on funds	per cent	7.7	7.4	13.4	13.3	7.5	9.0	3.4	4.5
Return on assets	per cent	3.4	3.8	2.3	4.7	5.0	6.3	0.6	1.2
Liquidity ratios:									
Liquidity ratio	times	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.9
Current ratio	times	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.1
Debt ratios:									
Interest coverage	times	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.0	3.2	3.8	1.3	1.4
Debt to assets	per cent	42.4	38.6	83.8	89.1	37.8	31.9	41.5	41.6
Capital expenditure ratios:									
Acquisitions to disposals	times	5.6	5.7	1.6	18.9	46.3	10.9	16.1	7.9
Net capital expenditure to assets	per cent	3.0	2.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.5	7.0	3.6

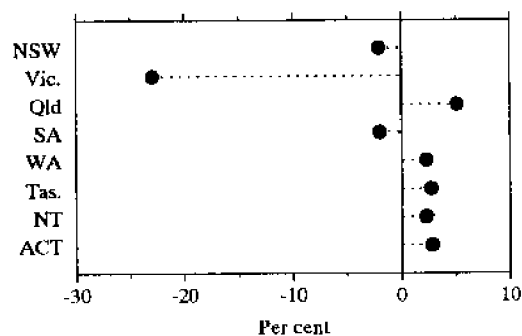
Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia		
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	
Turnover ratios:											
Asset turnover	times	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Profitability ratios:											
Trading profit margin	per cent	48.1	46.4	88.0	90.7	12.5	27.6	36.9	40.9	49.1	44.1
Return on funds	per cent	11.2	10.3	4.6	4.7	-1.7	4.8	2.9	2.3	8.3	8.5
Return on assets	per cent	1.9	1.9	-1.0	-0.3	-7.2	-0.7	2.0	1.5	2.8	3.9
Liquidity ratios:											
Liquidity ratio	times	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Current ratio	times	1.6	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7
Debt ratios:											
Interest coverage	times	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	-0.3	0.9	3.6	3.3	1.6	2.0
Debt to assets	per cent	94.6	90.6	54.1	51.0	50.8	53.3	10.4	9.3	54.0	52.1
Capital expenditure ratios:											
Acquisitions to disposals	times	19.2	12.1	14.0	8.5	6.6	68.0	16.9	24.0	3.0	9.5
Net capital expenditure to assets	per cent	3.4	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	4.5	2.4	3.5	3.9	3.5

(a) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

Establishment details

Turnover at the establishment level increased from \$18,395 million in 1992-93 to \$20,681 million in 1993-94 (12%). Queensland had the largest increase, some \$179 million (5%). Turnover in Victoria decreased by \$1,766 million (23%). The decrease in turnover in Victoria was mainly due to the restructure of the electricity industry and the exclusion of brown coal mining establishments whose activity had previously been subsumed into electricity.

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TURNOVER
BY STATE BETWEEN
1992-93 AND 1993-94**



Value added at establishment level decreased by \$10 million (less than point one of a per cent) to \$9,955 million in 1993-94. Value added increased in Queensland by \$115 million (7%). This was offset by decreases in New South Wales (down \$68 million or 2%) and Victoria (down \$72 million or 3%). In relative terms the Northern Territory recorded the largest increase, \$41 million (68%) in 1993-94.

**PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN VALUE ADDED
BY STATE BETWEEN
1992-93 AND 1993-94**

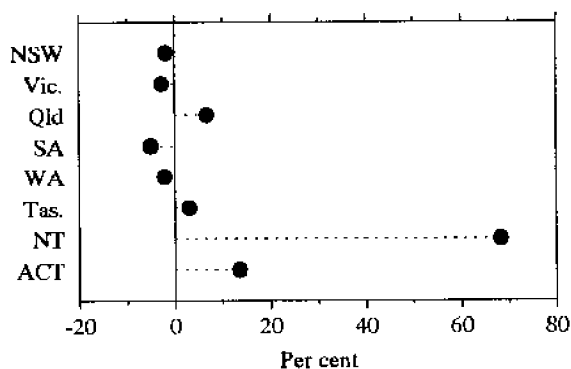


TABLE 12 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - VALUE ADDED - ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL (a), AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	New South Wales		Victoria(d)		Queensland		South Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of electricity (b)	7,379.8	7,248.1	3,441.3	5,423.3	3,254.2	3,449.7	877.6	872.9
Sales of other goods (b)	58.6	64.3	23.1	4.8	28.1	18.8	3.9	3.6
Service income	73.4	81.1	107.4	276.5	46.8	53.0	1.8	6.0
Rent, leasing and hiring income	13.3	9.9	2.8	2.2	4.5	4.3	-	0.1
Government subsidies	4.6	3.6	52.4	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.3
<i>Plus</i>								
Capital work done for own use	353.1	313.9	85.1	236.9	203.6	190.3	90.4	71.3
Turnover	7,882.8	7,720.9	7,712.2	5,946.0	3,538.7	3,717.6	974.0	954.3
<i>Plus</i>								
Closing stocks	447.9	433.0	94.4	49.1	97.2	89.6	74.5	65.0
<i>Less</i>								
Opening stocks	477.9	447.9	127.0	64.7	119.1	105.0	81.7	74.5
<i>Less</i>								
<i>Purchases:</i>								
Materials, components, containers etc. (c)	86.7	67.7	147.0	475.2	27.0	25.1	102.7	114.3
Fuels	742.5	743.7	79.2	99.6	367.0	382.3	120.1	130.0
Electricity	2,975.7	2,911.1	515.9	2,664.0	1,198.8	1,254.6	18.9	18.6
Goods for resale	43.3	47.0	0.6	1.4	19.2	14.6	-	-
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses:								
Motor vehicles	0.3	0.4	12.9	7.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.4
Plant, machinery and other equipment	3.7	1.8	6.4	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2
Land, buildings and other structures	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	5.4	5.6	1.2	1.0
Outward freight and cartage	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
Motor vehicle expenses	43.4	44.4	36.1	11.6	14.2	13.7	7.7	5.3
Repair and maintenance expenses	184.1	187.9	3.0	4.6	75.9	71.6	21.4	14.2
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	103.8	99.6	313.6	171.9	47.6	56.1	8.8	9.2
Subsidy expenses	13.0	14.0	-	-	30.3	32.3	2.1	2.2
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>4,200.1</i>	<i>4,121.7</i>	<i>1,119.4</i>	<i>3,442.5</i>	<i>1,787.8</i>	<i>1,858.1</i>	<i>284.4</i>	<i>295.5</i>
Value added	3,652.7	3,584.3	2,560.1	2,487.8	1,729.0	1,844.0	682.5	649.4

Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of electricity (b)	1,187.9	1,216.6	432.9	445.2	249.4	256.3	222.7	222.9	17,045.9	19,134.8
Sales of other goods (b)	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.5	116.0	94.2
Service income	4.7	6.8	8.8	9.7	0.9	0.9	-	12.7	243.9	446.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.6	16.5
Government subsidies	-	-	-	-	25.2	24.6	-	-	84.0	32.3
<i>Plus</i>										
Capital work done for own use	93.9	92.4	34.4	33.8	-	-	23.8	17.4	884.2	956.0
Turnover	1,286.5	1,315.7	476.1	488.7	277.6	283.9	246.6	253.5	18,394.6	20,680.6
<i>Plus</i>										
Closing stocks	97.6	78.8	20.1	14.7	3.2	3.0	6.0	8.2	840.9	741.5
<i>Less</i>										
Opening stocks	109.5	97.6	24.6	20.1	3.0	3.2	6.2	6.0	949.1	819.1
<i>Less</i>										
<i>Purchases:</i>										
Materials, components, containers etc. (c)	150.4	167.6	13.8	10.7	3.2	3.4	6.3	6.7	537.1	870.7
Fuels	320.2	342.8	2.5	2.1	125.3	131.6	0.5	0.4	1,757.3	1,832.6
Electricity	29.1	28.5	2.2	1.9	11.0	9.6	152.6	149.3	4,904.3	7,037.5
Goods for resale	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.4	65.0	65.2
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses:										
Motor vehicles	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	-	-	17.4	11.8
Plant, machinery and other equipment	0.8	0.8	-	0.8	-	1.3	0.7	0.4	12.6	8.7
Land, buildings and other structures	-	0.1	-	-	44.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	58.2	15.2
Outward freight and cartage	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	2.5	1.6
Motor vehicle expenses	7.5	7.7	10.9	11.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	121.6	95.8
Repair and maintenance expenses	0.2	0.4	-	-	27.8	17.3	4.7	3.8	317.0	299.7
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.1	15.1	1.6	4.2	483.5	361.0
Subsidy expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.4	48.6
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>512.1</i>	<i>550.7</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>217.3</i>	<i>182.2</i>	<i>167.9</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>8,321.7</i>	<i>10,648.2</i>
Value added	762.5	746.2	439.0	452.4	60.4	101.6	78.5	89.1	9,964.7	9,954.8

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate. (c) Includes transfers in from other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate. (d) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution. The units for brown coal mining and generation are now included in the mining industry.

Employment

Total employment decreased from 55,281 persons at the end of June 1993 to 48,089 persons at the end of June 1994. This represents a decrease of 13 per cent. Victoria recorded the largest fall, employment dropping by 3,711 persons (28%). This was due to the restructuring of the industry and the resultant large number of redundancies. Employment in New South Wales fell by 1,293 persons (7%). Industry restructure was the main reason for falls in employment in South Australia (down 1,104 persons or 25%) and Tasmania (down 767 persons or 29%). In Tasmania a dam construction program was also completed.

The labour ratio of industry gross product to employment was measured at \$177,300 per person in 1992-93. This rose to \$207,200 per person in 1993-94.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
MANAGEMENT UNIT EMPLOYMENT BY STATE
BETWEEN 1992-93 AND 1993-94

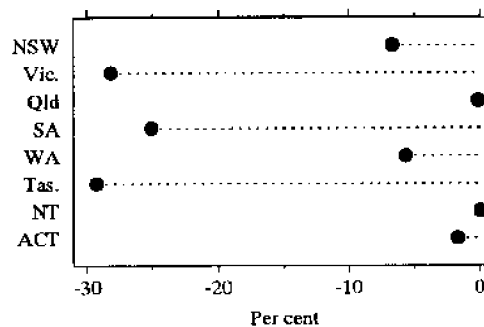


TABLE 13 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - MANAGEMENT UNIT^(a) EMPLOYMENT DETAILS (AT END OF JUNE), AUSTRALIA

Items	New South Wales		Victoria ^(b)		Queensland		South Australia		
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	
Number of management units at 30 June	No.	27	27	12	16	8	15	4	4
Employment at end of June	No.	19,429	18,136	13,166	9,455	8,366	8,353	4,404	3,300
Persons employed per management unit	No.	719.6	671.7	1,097.2	590.9	1,045.8	556.9	1,101.0	825.0
Labour ratios:									
Profit to employment	\$'000	38.4	47.9	20.6	62.0	67.2	87.6	3.7	9.0
Industry gross product									
- to employment	\$'000	183.1	188.7	190.9	274.2	197.0	213.9	111.9	164.5
- to selected labour costs	times	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.5	4.9	5.2	2.5	2.3
Selected labour costs									
- to employment	\$'000	45.1	44.4	64.5	78.1	39.9	41.2	44.5	70.2

Items	Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia		
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	
Number of management units at 30 June	No.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	56	68	
Employment at end of June	No.	4,968	4,687	2,616	1,849	935	935	1,397	1,374	55,281	48,089
Persons employed per management unit	No.	2,484.0	1,562.3	2,616.0	1,849.0	935.0	935.0	1,397.0	1,374.0	987.2	707.2
Labour ratios:											
Profit to employment	\$'000	17.9	18.6	-14.7	-6.4	-47.1	-4.8	21.9	16.9	29.5	48.0
Industry gross product											
- to employment	\$'000	192.7	200.3	161.8	241.5	74.7	106.2	101.3	98.8	177.3	207.2
- to selected labour costs	times	5.4	5.1	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.9
Selected labour costs											
- to employment	\$'000	35.7	39.0	58.3	86.1	49.2	45.8	41.9	49.5	48.7	53.5

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

Total employment at establishment level decreased by 8,944 persons (17%) from 53,122 persons at the end of June 1993 to 44,178 persons at the end of June 1994. Industry restructure in a number of States and the exclusion of brown coal mining employees in Victoria account for the bulk of the decrease. This was reflected in the employment for Victoria which fell by 5,708 persons (43%). New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania were other States to record large decreases. Only Western Australia recorded an increase (48 persons or 1%) as more staff were taken on in preparation for the restructuring of the State Electricity Commission of Western Australia into separate electricity and gas units.

Production and all other employees accounted for 29,297 persons at the end of June 1994, down 21 per cent on the previous year. The level of administrative, technical and service employees fell by 8 per cent to 14,881 persons at the end of June 1994. At the end of June 1994 there were 6,399 persons engaged on new construction, a decrease of 16 per cent on the previous year.

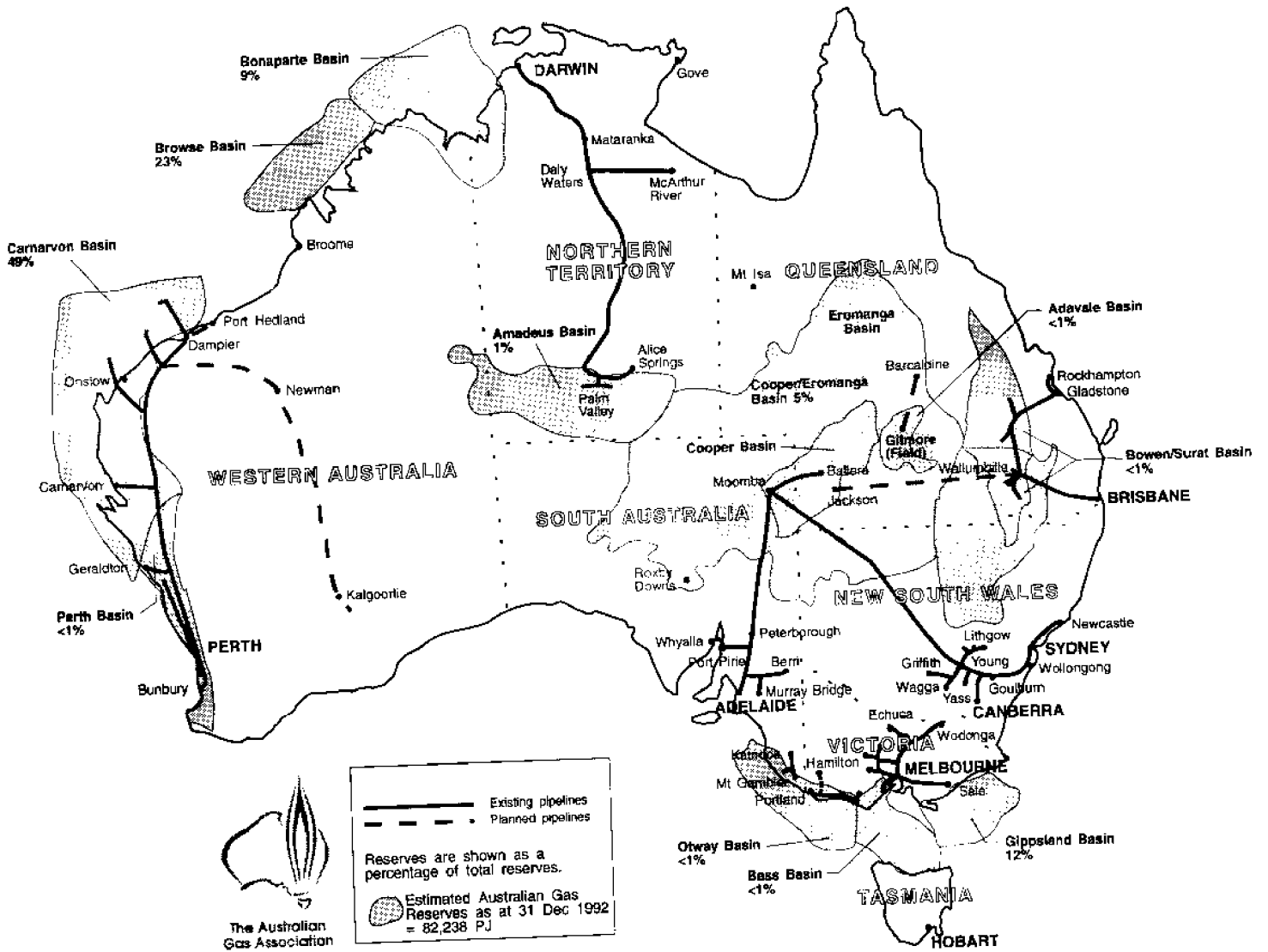
TABLE 14 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - ESTABLISHMENT^(a) EMPLOYMENT DETAILS (AT END OF JUNE), AUSTRALIA

Items		New South Wales		Victoria ^(b)		Queensland		South Australia	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Number of establishments at 30 June	No.	28	28	13	21	10	17	4	5
Employment at end of June									
Males	No.	17,370	16,188	12,311	6,823	7,230	7,211	3,478	2,623
Females	No.	2,269	2,158	968	748	1,336	1,289	464	261
Total	No.	19,639	18,346	13,279	7,571	8,566	8,500	3,942	2,884
Persons employed per establishment	No.	701.4	655.2	1,021.5	360.5	856.6	500.0	985.5	576.8
Employment type									
Administrative, technical and service employees	No.	5,572	5,019	2,721	2,616	3,549	3,445	796	586
Production and all other employees	No.	14,067	13,327	10,558	4,955	5,017	5,055	3,146	2,298
Employees engaged on new construction	No.	2,897	1,954	2,043	2,130	1,605	1,636	629	441
Wages and salaries									
All employees	\$m	773.6	700.3	754.6	481.6	318.7	324.3	149.3	186.8
Employees engaged on new construction	\$m	73.9	76.0	17.1	91.7	53.6	57.0	24.8	21.2

Items		Western Australia		Tasmania		Northern Territory		Australian Capital Territory		Australia	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
Number of establishments at 30 June	No.	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	62	79
Employment at end of June											
Males	No.	3,407	3,450	2,315	1,597	530	473	669	626	47,310	38,991
Females	No.	239	244	301	252	108	98	127	137	5,812	5,187
Total	No.	3,646	3,694	2,616	1,849	638	571	796	763	53,122	44,178
Persons employed per establishment	No.	1,823.0	1,231.3	2,616.0	1,849.0	212.7	190.3	796.0	763.0	856.8	559.2
Employment type											
Administrative, technical and service employees	No.	1,347	1,373	1,460	1,208	383	283	368	351	16,196	14,881
Production and all other employees	No.	2,299	2,321	1,156	641	255	288	428	412	36,926	29,297
Employees engaged on new construction	No.	-	-	296	8	-	64	155	166	7,625	6,399
Wages and salaries											
All employees	\$m	123.2	129.4	118.4	131.2	24.9	26.0	27.3	30.0	2,289.9	2,009.6
Employees engaged on new construction	\$m	-	-	34.4	33.8	-	2.0	5.5	6.3	209.2	288.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) Restructuring of the electricity industry has resulted in separate units being created for brown coal mining, generation and distribution of electricity. Consequently separate data is now available for the brown coal mining operations at the establishment level and this data is now included in the mining industry.

Natural Gas Reserves and Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines Australia 1995

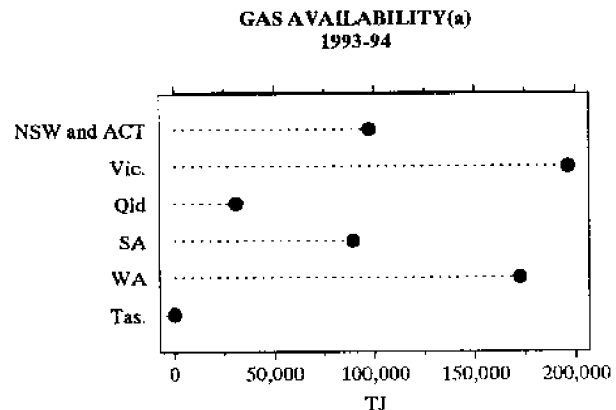


(Source: The Australian Gas Association, 1995)

GAS INDUSTRY

Output

In 1993-94 gas establishments had 586,776 TJ of gas available for issue through mains compared with 568,820 TJ in 1992-93, an increase of 3 per cent.

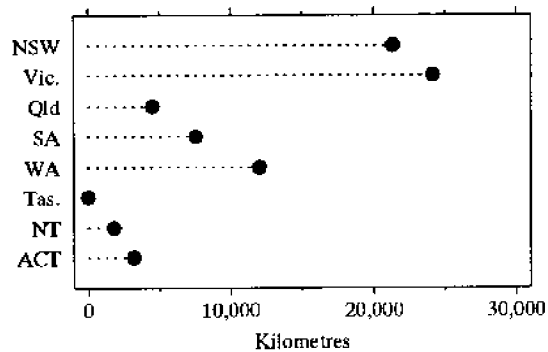


(a) Excludes the Northern Territory.

The national natural gas and reticulation system extended to 74,660 kilometres in 1993-94. New South Wales and Victoria had the largest networks with 29 per cent and 32 per cent of the total number of kilometres respectively.

The length of reticulation and transmission lines laid in 1993-94 was 2,458 kilometres. This was 34 per cent more than the 1,832 kilometres laid in 1992-93.

NATURAL GAS RETICULATION AND TRANSMISSION MAINS IN USE 1993-94

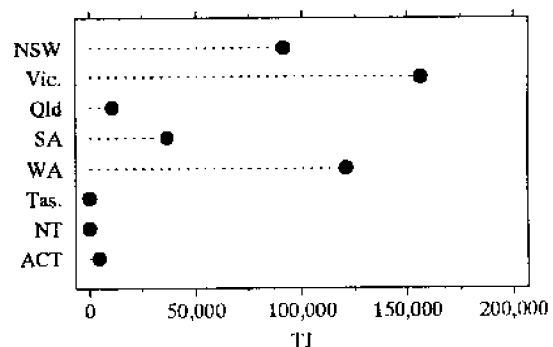


Consumption

The volume of natural gas sold in 1993-94 was 420,416 TJ. Victoria had the largest share of sales, accounting for 37 per cent.

Victoria recorded the highest residential consumption of gas per head of population (15 GJ) in 1993-94. The Australian Capital Territory and South Australia with 7 GJ per head of population and 5 GJ per head of population respectively were the next highest users. Queensland recorded a consumption of less than 1 GJ per head of population during the same period.

SALES OF NATURAL GAS BY STATE 1993-94



**TABLE 15 - GAS AVAILABILITY(a)
(Terajoules)**

Period	Gas available for issue through mains						Total(c)
	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	
1990-91	95,130	194,737	26,357	73,265	146,635	68	536,193
1991-92	95,299	202,699	27,634	78,210	149,534	63	553,438
1992-93	96,215	207,131	26,746	83,000	155,667	61	568,820
1993-94	97,318	196,533	31,055	89,382	172,432	56	586,776

(a) Source: Manufacturing Production, Australia, Energy Products (8368.0). (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Excludes the Northern Territory.

**TABLE 16 - NATURAL GAS RETICULATION AND TRANSMISSION, KILOMETRES OF MAINS LAID, 1988-89 TO 1993-94(a)
(Kilometres)**

State/Territory	Reticulation and transmission lines(b)					
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
New South Wales	763	510	563	637	794	(c)1,313
Victoria	649	443	330	270	541	353
Queensland	238	644	159	91	105	168
South Australia	186	84	106	93	131	191
Western Australia	333	424	318	193	260	298
Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Territory	30	11	4	-	1	4
Australian Capital Territory	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	132
<i>Australia</i>	<i>2,197</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>1,479</i>	<i>1,284</i>	<i>1,832</i>	<i>2,458</i>

(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association Survey. (b) Includes pipeliners and utilities distributing natural gas. (c) Excludes the Australian Capital Territory from 1993-94.
(d) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales.

**TABLE 17 - NATURAL GAS RETICULATION AND TRANSMISSION, MAINS LAID AND MAINS IN USE, 1993-94(a)
(Kilometres)**

Items	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Construction: mains laid year ended 30 June 1994									
Reticulation mains -									
Low and medium pressure	1,237	20	166	-	288	-	-	129	1,840
High pressure	76	298	1	130	10	-	4	3	522
Transmission - high pressure	-	35	-	61	-	-	-	-	96
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>2,458</i>
Total pipeline network in use at 30 June 1994									
Reticulation mains -									
Low and medium pressure	17,691	9,810	3,380	3,431	8,825	-	-	2,730	45,867
High pressure	1,648	12,215	19	2,775	575	-	7	174	17,412
Transmission - high pressure	2,043	2,142	1,124	1,376	2,600	-	1,808	288	11,381
<i>Total</i>	<i>21,381</i>	<i>24,167</i>	<i>4,523</i>	<i>7,582</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,815</i>	<i>3,192</i>	<i>74,660</i>

(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association, Annual Survey of Distributors, Pipeliners and Producers.

TABLE 18 - UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS BY STATE, 1993-94(a)

Items		NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(b)	Australia
SALES										
Residential	TJ	12,315	67,016	1,418	6,809	5,757	-	-	1,991	95,306
Commercial	TJ	10,085	17,456	1,078	3,043	1,873	-	61	2,131	35,727
Industrial	TJ	69,060	71,670	8,249	26,650	113,499	-	-	255	289,383
Total	TJ	91,460	156,142	10,745	36,502	121,129	-	61	4,377	420,416
CUSTOMERS										
Residential	No.	612,686	1,235,412	118,900	297,104	311,969	-	39	44,474	2,620,584
Commercial	No.	22,077	33,784	3,508	8,167	7,443	-	46	1,264	76,289
Industrial	No.	2,232	4,199	503	1,489	232	-	-	10	8,665
Total	No.	636,995	1,273,395	122,911	306,760	319,644	-	85	45,748	2,705,538
REVENUE										
Residential	\$m	152.3	607.0	24.8	84.7	84.4	-	-	20.5	973.7
Commercial	\$m	93.5	115.0	13.5	20.7	28.1	-	0.8	19.7	291.3
Industrial	\$m	356.8	263.4	58.7	95.1	421.0	-	-	2.0	1,197.0
Total	\$m	602.6	985.4	97.0	200.5	533.5	-	0.8	42.1	2,462.0
GAS SALES PER CUSTOMER										
Residential	GJ	20	54	12	18	23	-	-	45	36
Commercial	GJ	457	517	307	373	252	-	1,326	1,686	468
Industrial	GJ	30,941	17,068	16,399	17,898	489,220	-	-	25,500	33,397
Total	GJ	144	123	87	119	379	-	718	96	155
REVENUE PER CUSTOMER										
Residential	\$	249	491	209	285	270	-	-	461	372
Commercial	\$	4,235	3,405	3,852	2,540	3,779	-	16,304	15,555	3,819
Industrial	\$	159,871	62,727	116,647	63,879	1,814,591	-	-	197,000	138,138
Total	\$	946	774	789	654	1,669	-	8,824	921	910
REVENUE PER UNIT OF SALES										
Residential	\$ per GJ	12.36	9.06	17.52	12.44	14.65	-	-	10.31	10.22
Commercial	\$ per GJ	9.27	6.59	12.53	6.82	15.02	-	12.30	9.23	8.15
Industrial	\$ per GJ	5.17	3.68	7.11	3.57	3.71	-	-	7.73	4.14
Total	\$ per GJ	6.59	6.31	9.03	5.49	4.40	-	12.30	9.63	5.86

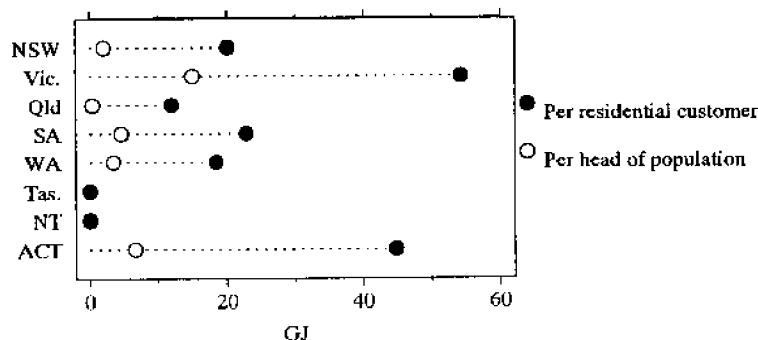
(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association, Annual Survey of Distributors, Pipeliners and Producers. (b) Excluded the Australian Capital Territory but includes Albury. In previous issues the Australian Capital Territory was included in New South Wales and Albury was included in Victoria.

TABLE 19 - GAS - RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION(a) PER HEAD OF POPULATION(b), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1994 (GJ)

Item	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
Consumption per person	2.0	15.0	0.4	4.6	3.4	-	-	6.6	5.3

(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association, Annual Survey of Distributors, Pipeliners and Producers. (b) Source: Estimated Resident Population By Sex and Age, States and Territories of Australia (3201.0).

CONSUMPTION OF GAS FOR RESIDENTIAL USE 1993-94



Trading profit

Total trading profit in 1993-94 was \$844 million, a decrease of \$31 million, or 4 per cent over the 1992-93 figure. An increase in 'Other selected expenses' is the primary reason for the decrease. Expenses associated with rent leasing and hiring of plant, machinery and equipment fell by \$17 million in 1993-94. At the same time revenue generated by sales of goods and services decreased by \$10 million.

Earnings before interest and tax

Earnings before interest and tax decreased from \$578 million in 1992-93 to \$413 million in 1993-94, a decrease of 28 per cent. A fall in 'Other income' of \$151 million in 1993-94 was a major factor. This was due to an abnormal credit to the profit and loss account of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria arising from the capitalisation of gas services and meter fixing costs in 1992-93.

Operating profit before tax

The downward movement of the other indicators was reflected in Operating Profit Before Tax (OPBT). OPBT decreased from \$453 million in 1992-93 to \$327 million in 1993-94, a decrease of 28 per cent.

TABLE 20 - GAS OPERATIONS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of goods and services	2,412.7	2,403.1
<i>Less</i>		
Purchases of goods and materials	975.2	982.8
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses		
Motor vehicles	3.0	3.9
Plant, machinery and other equipment	16.8	15.6
Land, buildings and other structures	33.3	16.8
Outward freight and cartage	5.5	6.4
Motor vehicle expenses	18.1	18.4
Repair and maintenance expenses	20.1	21.1
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	24.1	24.9
Other selected expenses	439.7	464.0
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>1,535.9</i>	<i>1,553.8</i>
<i>Plus</i>		
Opening stocks	60.8	59.0
<i>Less</i>		
Closing stocks	50.4	53.8
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>1,546.2</i>	<i>1,558.9</i>
Trading profit	875.5	844.2
<i>Plus</i>		
Rent, leasing and hiring income	1.2	1.5
Government subsidies	0.1	2.7
Interest income	6.6	6.7
Other income	(a)189.1	37.9
<i>Less</i>		
Wages and salaries	317.3	299.7
Superannuation	31.9	27.8
Workers' compensation	5.1	8.1
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>354.3</i>	<i>335.7</i>
<i>Less</i>		
Depreciation	125.2	130.2
Insurance premiums	6.7	6.1
Royalties expenses	1.8	1.4
Bad debts	7.4	6.4
Earnings before interest and tax	577.6	413.2
<i>Less</i>		
Interest expenses	124.3	86.5
Operating profit before tax	453.2	326.6

(a) Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria - Annual report 1992-93. The Corporation changed its accounting policy during 1992-93 with respect to the capitalisation of gas services and meter fixing costs. This change resulted in an abnormal item being credited to the profit and loss account, through the notional write-down (less accumulated depreciation) of gas services, to their value at the outset of 1992-93.

Turnover

National turnover at the management unit level decreased by \$16 million (less than 1 per cent) from \$2,454 million in 1992-93 to \$2,437 million in 1993-94.

Sales of goods and services accounted for \$2,403 million in 1993-94 or 99 per cent of the total turnover figure.

Industry gross product

Industry gross product fell by \$29 million (3%) from \$908 million in 1992-93 to \$878 million in 1993-94.

Net worth

Net worth increased by \$30 million (3%) from \$1,153 million in 1992-93 to \$1,183 million in 1993-94. The increase was mainly due to an increase in the value of assets which rose by \$144 million in 1993-94. This more than compensated for the \$114 million increase in the value of liabilities.

SELECTED INDICATORS FOR
1992-93 AND 1993-94

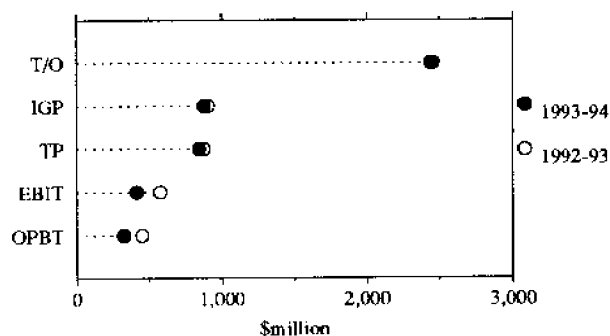


TABLE 21 - GAS OPERATIONS - INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	1992-93	1993-94
Sales of goods and services	2,412.7	2,403.1
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.2	1.5
Government subsidies	0.1	2.7
<i>Plus</i>		
Capital work done for own use	30.8	30.2
Turnover	2,453.8	2,437.4
<i>Plus</i>		
Closing stocks	50.4	53.8
<i>Less</i>		
Opening stocks	60.8	59.0
<i>Less</i>		
Purchases and selected expenses	1,535.9	1,553.8
Industry gross product	907.5	878.4

TABLE 22 - GAS OPERATIONS - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Item	1992-93	1993-94
Assets		
Current assets:		
Closing stocks	50.4	53.8
Other current assets	493.3	384.1
Non-current assets	2,322.1	2,571.7
Total value of assets	2,865.8	3,009.6
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	688.5	624.9
Non-current liabilities	1,024.1	1,201.7
Total value of liabilities	1,712.6	1,826.7
Net worth	1,153.2	1,182.9

Net capital expenditure

Total net capital expenditure increased by \$60 million (33%) from \$181 million in 1992-93 to \$241 million in 1993-94. Expenditure on plant machinery and equipment increased by \$21 million to \$173 million in 1993-94.

Performance measures

Table 24 presents data on various performance measures. Some of the main features for 1993-94 were:

- trading profit margin ratio has decreased from 36 per cent to 35 per cent.
- acquisition to disposals ratio has increased from 4.7 to 11.4.
- debts to assets ratio has increased from 61 per cent to 62 per cent.
- return on funds ratio decreased from 27 per cent to 17 per cent.

TABLE 23 - GAS OPERATIONS - ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF FIXED TANGIBLE ASSETS, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

<i>Items</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Capital expenditure on:		
Land	2.3	-
Dwellings	1.8	1.7
Other buildings and structures	73.5	88.8
Plant, machinery and equipment	152.4	173.1
Total acquisitions	230.1	263.6
Disposal of assets	49.2	23.1
Net capital expenditure	180.9	240.5

TABLE 24 - GAS OPERATIONS - SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AUSTRALIA

<i>Items</i>		<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Turnover ratios:			
Asset turnover	times	0.9	0.8
Profitability ratios:			
Trading profit margin	per cent	36.2	35.1
Return on funds	per cent	26.5	17.3
Return on assets	per cent	16.1	11.1
Liquidity ratios:			
Liquidity ratio	times	0.7	0.6
Current ratio	times	0.8	0.7
Debt ratios:			
Interest coverage	times	4.7	4.8
Debt to assets	per cent	60.8	61.8
Capital expenditure ratios:			
Acquisitions to disposals	times	4.7	11.4
Net capital expenditure to assets	per cent	6.4	8.1

Establishment details

Turnover at the establishment level decreased from \$3,142 million in 1992-93 to \$3,133 million (less than half of one per cent) in 1993-94. Although turnover showed a slight decrease, the sales of gas and gas by-products increased by \$67 million (2%). This is consistent with the growth in the natural gas reticulation network, the number of customers and the volume of gas supplied in 1993-94. The decrease in turnover was mainly the result of a drop in the value of revenue generated by the sale of other goods. This, along with a decrease in employment levels, is a reflection of the restructuring that took place within the industry during the reference period.

Value added at establishment level remained almost stable increasing from \$1,634 million in 1992-93 to \$1,635 million in 1993-94.

TABLE 25 - GAS OPERATIONS - VALUE ADDED - ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL(a), AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

<i>Items</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Sales of gas and gas by-products (b)	2,802.1	2,869.0
Sales of other goods (b)	212.5	146.5
Service income	68.4	56.8
Rent, leasing and hiring income	1.2	1.4
Government subsidies	4.3	8.7
<i>Plus</i>		
Capital work done for own use	53.9	50.5
Turnover	3,142.4	3,132.9
<i>Plus</i>		
Closing stocks	55.7	58.6
<i>Less</i>		
Opening stocks	65.9	64.2
<i>Less</i>		
Purchases:		
Materials, components, containers etc. (c)	55.4	69.3
Fuels	6.0	5.8
Gas	1,197.2	1,200.2
Goods for resale	116.8	108.9
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses:		
Motor vehicles	3.0	3.9
Plant, machinery and other equipment	16.8	15.7
Land, buildings and other structures	33.3	16.8
Outward freight and cartage	5.5	6.4
Motor vehicle expenses	19.6	19.0
Repair and maintenance expenses	20.7	22.4
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	23.8	24.2
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>1,498.2</i>	<i>1,492.6</i>
Value added	1,633.9	1,634.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes transfers in from other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

Employment

Total employment at the management unit level decreased from 8,097 persons at the end of June 1993 to 7,074 persons at the end of June 1994. This represents a fall of 13 per cent.

Selected labour costs decreased by \$19 million (5%) to \$336 million in 1993-94. The ratio of selected labour costs to employment rose from \$43,800 per employee in 1992-93 to \$47,500 per employee in 1993-94.

Increases in performance indicators are illustrated by the ratio industry gross product to employment which has risen from \$112,100 per employee in 1992-93 to \$124,200 per employee in 1993-94.

Total employment at establishment level decreased by 1,084 persons (12%) from 8,769 persons at the end of June 1993 to 7,685 persons at the end of June 1994.

Administrative, technical and service employees total 4,535 persons or 59 per cent of the total number of employees.

TABLE 26 - GAS OPERATIONS - EMPLOYMENT DETAILS (AT END OF JUNE), AUSTRALIA

Items		1992-93	1993-94
MANAGEMENT UNITS(a)			
Number of management units at 30 June	No.	25	24
Employment at end of June	No.	8,097	7,074
Persons employed per management unit	No.	323.9	294.8
Labour ratios:			
Profit to employment	\$'000	56.0	46.2
Industry gross product - to employment	\$'000	112.1	124.2
- to selected labour costs	times	2.6	2.6
Selected labour costs - to employment	\$'000	43.8	47.5
ESTABLISHMENTS(a)			
Number of establishments at 30 June	No.	30	(b)29
Employment at end of June			
Males	No.	7,123	6,181
Females	No.	1,646	1,504
Total	No.	8,769	7,685
Persons employed per establishment	No.	292.3	265.0
Employment type			
Administrative, technical and service employees	No.	4,829	4,535
Production and all other employees	No.	3,940	3,150
Employees engaged on new construction	No.	249	243
Wages and salaries			
All employees	\$m	336.9	315.0
Employees engaged on new construction	\$m	14.4	10.0

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) The number of gas establishments operating at 30 June 1994 for the States/Territories were New South Wales - 15; Victoria - 3; Queensland - 5; South Australia - 2; Western Australia - 1; Tasmania - 1; Northern Territory - 1; Australian Capital Territory - 1.

OTHER

Concentration statistics

In 1993-94 the four largest management units accounted for 39 per cent of value added in the electricity and gas industries. This concentration pattern was also reflected in other selected indicators such as employment (32%) and turnover (39%).

TABLE 27 - ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS- SELECTED STATISTICS AND CONCENTRATION RATIOS (a)(b), AUSTRALIA, 1993-94

Items	Management units at 30 June		Establishments at 30 June		Employment at at end of June		Wages and salaries	
	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	No.	Ratio	\$m	Ratio
Management units ranked by contribution to industry in categories of four								
First	4	0.04	5	0.05	18,432	0.32	775.2	0.32
Second	4	0.04	12	0.11	7,529	0.20	495.3	0.20
Third	4	0.04	6	0.05	11,034	0.24	587.9	0.24
Fourth	4	0.04	4	0.04	3,335	0.05	110.9	0.05
Fifth	4	0.04	4	0.04	2,409	0.04	93.9	0.04
Sixth	4	0.04	5	0.04	2,407	0.04	89.3	0.04
Remainder	76	0.76	76	0.68	8,068	0.11	274.6	0.11
Industry total	100	1.00	112	1.00	53,214	1.00	2,427.2	1.00

Items	Turnover		Value added		Fixed capital expenditure less disposals	
	\$m	Ratio	\$m	Ratio	\$m	Ratio
Management units ranked by contribution to industry in categories of four						
First	9,574.9	0.39	4,668.9	0.39	624.9	0.27
Second	5,659.2	0.23	3,038.6	0.25	639.7	0.28
Third	3,589.0	0.15	2,243.8	0.19	405.6	0.18
Fourth	1,253.0	0.05	473.2	0.04	100.3	0.04
Fifth	985.9	0.04	296.5	0.03	76.0	0.03
Sixth	782.5	0.03	276.1	0.02	77.5	0.03
Remainder	2,475.8	0.10	941.7	0.08	367.5	0.16
Industry total	24,319.2	1.00	11,938.7	1.00	2,291.5	1.00

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Concentration Statistics'. (b) Note that the number of management units is greater in this table than the total of number of management units in Tables 13 and 26. This is due to the inclusion of establishments in Table 27 which belong to management units which are classified to industries other than electricity and gas.

EXPLANATORY AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Introduction

The statistics in this publication have been derived from the 1993-94 Census of Electricity and Gas Operations. The Census aims to meet demands of users who require annual financial statistics which can be related to other industry sectors in Australia on a consistent basis. In addition, some tables contain statistical information that has been obtained from other ABS collections or, sources external to the ABS.

The Census of Electricity and Gas Operations is conducted as a component of the ABS integrated economic statistics system. Data from each industry sector conform to the same basic conceptual standards, allowing comparative analysis between and across different industry sectors.

The findings for 1992-93 are now final and replace those previously issued in the 1992-93 issue of this publication (8208.0) released on 6 May 1994.

Scope

The 1993 edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (1292.0) has been used to classify management units (and establishments) included in the Census of Electricity and Gas Operations.

The Census of Electricity and Gas Operations covers those management units and establishments mainly engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity; the manufacture of town gas from coal and/or petroleum or, the mains distribution of town gas, natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. Note that management units and establishments mainly engaged in the distribution of liquefied petroleum gas in bulk or in containers are classified to wholesaling.

Electricity generation is sometimes undertaken within a location mainly engaged in other activities (e.g. a manufacturing establishment) solely, or in part, to provide power for those activities. Statistics relating to electricity generation in this situation are not treated as part of the electricity industry and therefore are not included in this publication, unless sales or transfers out of electricity exceed a specific value (\$6.6 million in 1992-93 and \$6.9 million in 1993-94). The statistics do include details relating to separate locations of a management unit mainly engaged in producing electricity for use by other locations of the management unit (e.g. for use by a separately located manufacturing establishment).

External sources

A range of tables are presented that have been obtained from external sources. Electricity commodity data has been obtained from the Electricity Supply Association of Australia (ESAA) whilst similar information for gas has been obtained from the Australian Gas Association (AGA).

The ESAA publishes data that has been assembled by the State Regulatory Authorities in Australia. The tables cover the public supply of electricity, but do not cover the supply by private organisations primarily for their own use. Consequently significant generation for some mining, manufacturing and commercial organisations is excluded from the statistics.

The tables are presented for the year ended 30 June (or at 30 June) which is the financial year of the main supply authorities.

The supply authorities throughout Australia operate under legislation passed by the various State Governments, relating to the generation and distribution of electricity. Accordingly the organisation of electricity distribution varies from State to State and separate accounting systems and supply practices have developed.

The AGA collects utility data from distributors of reticulated natural gas. Information relating to revenue, number and nature of customers and characteristics of reticulation systems are among the data items collected. The definition of customer type varies across States, however, 'Residential' customers are defined as those units purchasing gas at the Domestic Tariff rate. 'Industrial' customers include those units that are involved in manufacturing, processing or mining. The 'Commercial' category incorporates all other types of business (e.g. shops, restaurants, hospitals).

Prior to 1993–94 the regional boundaries used in AGA tables did not completely equate to geographical boundaries. For this reason, prior to 1993–94, data for the Australian Capital Territory was included in the New South Wales figures and data for Albury was included in Victoria.

Should the user require further details about tables that have been obtained from either ESAA or AGA, it is recommended that that organisation be contacted.

Statistical Units

This publication presents industry statistics relating to management units in Tables 7 through 11 and Tables 20 through 24. Such statistics are compiled differently from activity statistics as presented in Tables 12, 25 and 27. Each management unit is classified to a single industry irrespective of any diversity of activities undertaken. The industry allocated is the one which provides the main source of income for the management unit. This means, for example, that a management unit which derives most of its income from electricity generation activities would have all operations included in the aggregates and ratios for the electricity industry group, even if significant secondary activities (*e.g.* coal mining, retailing) were undertaken.

The basic units for which statistics are reported in ABS integrated industry collections are the management unit and the establishment.

The management unit is the highest-level unit within a business, having regard to industry homogeneity requirements, for which accounts are maintained; in nearly all cases it coincides with the legal entity owning the business (*i.e.* company, partnership, trust, sole operator, etc.). In the case of large diversified businesses, however, there may be more than one management unit, each coinciding with a 'division' or 'line of business'. A management unit is recognised where separate and comprehensive accounts are compiled for it.

The establishment is the smallest accounting unit of a business, within a State or Territory, controlling its productive activities and maintaining a specified range of detailed data including data enabling value added to be calculated. In general an establishment covers all operations at a physical location, but may consist of a group of locations provided they are within the same State or Territory and classified to a single industry. The majority of establishments operate at one location only.

The differences in definition of management unit and establishment often result in different values being obtained for certain data items. For example employment at the establishment level only includes those employees that are involved in that industry whilst employment at the management unit level includes all employees of that business unit. This often includes employees who would be included in a different industry at the establishment level (*e.g.* retail sales staff, head office staff).

Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units such as storage premises, laboratories and producers' sales branches continue to have their activities included with electricity or gas activities unless these ancillaries constitute a separate accounting unit, in which case they are defined as a separate establishment.

Reference Period

The period covered by the census is in general the twelve months ended 30 June. Where businesses are unable to supply information on this basis, the substitute accounting period is used for data other than that relating to employment.

Industry Performance Measures

A range of performance measures, usually referred to as 'ratios', can be produced from the data available from profit and loss statements and balance sheets of businesses. This publication presents only a selection of these. While these are a very useful way of presenting summaries of performance, users of these statistics should note the limitations referred to below before making any judgments based on these results. Comment from analysts on the need for, and use of these or other measures would be welcomed by the ABS.

Users should take particular note of the following limitations in respect of the ratios presented in this publication.

The usefulness of the ratios for analytical purposes depends on how they are calculated. Comparison between industries on a total industry basis may be best served by the estimates presented herein, *i.e.* based on industry estimates for numerators and denominators. Users should be aware that assessment of individual business performance based on comparisons with industry estimates may be misleading for other reasons. There may be circumstances peculiar to the business in

question which should be taken into account. For example, is it undertaking a program of expansion, contraction, diversification or amalgamation during the period under review? Analysis of movements in performance indicators of the business and industry over a number of years would be more appropriate.

Differences in accounting policy and practices across businesses and industries lead to some inconsistencies in the data input to these estimates. While much of the accounting process is subject to standards, there is still a great deal of flexibility left to managers in the accounting policy and practices they adopt. For example, acceptable methods of asset valuation include historical cost, replacement cost and current market value. The timing of asset revaluations also varies considerably across businesses. The way profit is measured is affected by management policy on such things as depreciation rates, bad debt provisions and write-off and goodwill write-off. The varying degree to which businesses decide to consolidate their accounts may affect the quality of the ratios calculated. In general, the effect of consolidation is to 'net out' some of the transactions between related business units and this may distort some ratios.

Finally, use of a single ratio in any analysis is to be avoided because it could be misleading. Often the interpretation of one ratio is influenced by the value of others.

The above limitations are not meant to imply that analysis based on ratios should be avoided. However, they should be borne in mind when making any commentary or decisions based on these types of statistics.

The ratios presented in this publication are categorised as follows.

Turnover Ratios indicate the efficiency of selling activities (including the sale of services as well as goods).

Profitability Ratios measure rates of profit on sales, funds and assets.

Liquidity Ratios measure the ability of businesses to meet short-term financial obligations, *i.e.* how quickly can it convert selected assets into cash.

Debt Ratios indicate the extent to which debt is used as an alternative to financing through equity and the ability of businesses to meet the cost of such financing.

Labour Ratios measure the relative profitability and costs of labour.

Capital Expenditure Ratios indicate the ability and extent to which businesses invest in capital assets.

A further explanation of each ratio can be found in the Glossary of Terms on page 29 of this publication.

Concentration Statistics

Industry concentration statistics are concerned with providing measures of the extent to which a few management units predominate in individual industries. They are a useful aid in assessing the degree of competition existing among management units engaged in an industry.

These statistics provide measures of concentration in industries as a whole and therefore are not measures of concentration in the market for commodities or activities.

The concentration statistics provided in this publication relate to Australia as a whole. Similar information is not available for States or other regional areas.

The following steps outline the method used to calculate concentration ratios for each industry.

Establishments engaged in an industry and belonging to the same management unit were brought together and the data reported for them were aggregated. In this way it was possible to identify the contribution to industry totals by establishments operating under common ownership or control.

Management units were ranked in descending order according to the size of the contribution of their establishments to the total turnover of the industry. The ranked management units were brought together into categories of four units, in the following sequence:

- largest 4 management units
- second largest 4 management units
- third largest 4 management units
- fourth largest 4 management units
- fifth largest 4 management units
- remaining management units owning or controlling establishments in the industry

Each of the five categories of four management units comprises statistics of units which were in operation in the industry concerned at any time during the year 1993–94.

For each of the categories the contribution of the category to the total for the industry was determined for each of the data items. The contribution is shown in the tables as an absolute amount and as a proportion of the total for the industry.

Categories of four management units were chosen to conform with international practice and will therefore facilitate comparison of concentration patterns in Australian industries with patterns in other countries.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

As the data presented in this publication have been compiled from the standard financial accounts of businesses, the definition of each reported item aligns closely with that adopted in standard business accounting practice. In those instances where more than one standard or definition is available, the following paragraphs indicate which one has been chosen.

The data presented relate to management units and establishments which operated at any time during the year. Unless otherwise stated, details for management units and establishments which are being set up but are not yet in productive operation are also included.

<i>Acquisitions to disposals</i>	The number of times that dollars spent on acquiring assets exceed dollars received for disposal of assets, <i>i.e.</i> : Total Acquisitions/Total Disposals
<i>Asset turnover ratio</i>	A measure of the number of times the value of sales exceeds the value of assets, <i>i.e.</i> : Sales of goods and services/Total Assets.
<i>Bad debts</i>	Represents the amount of bad debts written-off net of bad debts previously written off but recovered.
<i>Capital expenditure</i>	Includes all capitalised costs and progress payments made to contractors for capital work on land, dwellings, buildings and structures and plant, machinery and equipment (both new and second hand).
<i>Capital work for own use</i>	Work that is done by the employees of the business for its own use or, for rental or lease purposes. This value should include the wages of the employees as well as materials withdrawn from stock.
<i>Cost of sales</i>	The sum of purchases, selected expenses and opening stocks minus closing stocks.
<i>Current assets</i>	Refers to the value of closing trading stock (<i>i.e.</i> at the end of the financial year) plus the value of other current assets such as cash, short-term deposits, prepayments and short-term loans to employees.
<i>Current liabilities</i>	The book value of current liabilities at the end of the financial year. This includes provisions for taxation, leave, claims, trade creditors and other accounts payable and bank overdrafts.
<i>Current ratio</i>	The number of times current assets exceed current liabilities, <i>i.e.</i> : Current Assets/Current Liabilities.
<i>Debt to assets</i>	The percentage of assets financed by debt as opposed to equity, <i>i.e.</i> : (Total Liabilities/Total Assets) x 100.
<i>Depreciation</i>	Includes depreciation allowed on buildings and other fixed tangible assets.
<i>Disposal of assets</i>	Includes the proceeds from the sale of land, dwellings, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment.
<i>Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)</i>	A measure of profit prior to the deduction of interest expenses and income tax.
<i>Employment</i>	Includes working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, employees on paid leave and managerial and executive employees working for the business during the last pay period ending in June.
<i>Establishments at 30 June</i>	Refers to the number of establishments in operation at 30 June.
<i>Government subsidies</i>	Includes bounties, subsidies and export grants.

<i>Industry gross product (IGP)</i>	A measure of the unduplicated gross product of a business derived by subtracting from the gross output of the business its intermediate consumption of goods and services. The formula for IGP is as follows:
IGP = <i>plus</i>	Sales of goods and services Rent, leasing and hiring income Government subsidies Capital work done for own use Closing stocks
<i>less</i>	Opening stocks Purchases and selected expenses.
<i>Industry gross product to employment</i>	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of industry gross product for each employee, working proprietor and working partner, <i>i.e.</i> : Industry Gross Product/Employment.
<i>Industry gross product to selected labour costs</i>	The average amount of the value of each dollar of gross product generated by each dollar input of labour, <i>i.e.</i> : Industry Gross Product/Selected Labour Costs.
<i>Insurance premiums</i>	Includes premiums for fire, general, accident, optional third-party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance.
<i>Interest coverage</i>	The number of times that businesses can meet their interest expenses from their earnings before interest, <i>i.e.</i> : Earnings Before Interest & Tax/Interest expenses.
<i>Interest expenses</i>	Includes interest paid on loans from banks, finance companies, insurance companies and related companies.
<i>Interest income</i>	Includes interest received from bank accounts, loans and finance leases, and earnings on discounted bills.
<i>Liquidity ratio</i>	The number of times current assets other than stocks exceed current liabilities <i>i.e.</i> : (Current Assets – Closing Stocks)/Current Liabilities.
<i>Management units at 30 June</i>	Refers to the number of management units in operation at 30 June.
<i>Motor vehicle expenses</i>	Includes expenditure on registration fees, compulsory third party insurance, fuel and repairs.
<i>Natural gas</i>	Includes commercial quality sales gas, ethane, methane, and plant and field use of non-commercial quality gas.
<i>Net capital expenditure</i>	The difference between total acquisitions and disposals of assets.
<i>Net capital expenditure to assets</i>	The percentage of the total book value of assets spent on net capital expenditure, <i>i.e.</i> : (Net Capital Expenditure/Total Assets) X 100.
<i>Net worth</i>	Total assets minus total liabilities and is equal to the interest of shareholders or other owners in the assets of the business.
<i>Non-current assets</i>	The book value of non-current assets at the end of the financial year. This includes plant and machinery needed for normal operations, capitalised interest, property and goodwill.
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>	The book value of non-current liabilities at the end of the financial year. This includes bank loans, debentures and unsecured notes.
<i>Operating profit before tax (OPBT)</i>	A measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (<i>e.g.</i> dividends paid).
<i>Other income</i>	Includes royalty income, dividends, net profit (or loss) on the sale of fixed tangible assets and net profit (or loss) on foreign exchange. It excludes extraordinary profits

or losses such as those associated with the sale of a segment of the business or goodwill revaluations.

<i>Other selected expenses</i>	Includes expenditure on management fees/charges paid to related and unrelated businesses, office supplies and printing costs, telephone and postage charges, travelling and entertainment expenses, accounting and legal services, advertising costs, payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, land tax, rates and subsidy expenses (<i>i.e.</i> amounts paid to electricity subsidy funds).
<i>Outward freight and cartage</i>	Excludes the cost of delivery by own vehicles and employees.
<i>Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission expenses</i>	Includes payments to other businesses and self-employed persons for work done or sales made on a contract or commission basis. Payments to persons paid by commission without a retainer are also included.
<i>Profit to employment</i>	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of operating profit before tax contributed by each employee, working proprietor and working partner, <i>i.e.</i> : Operating Profit Before Tax/Employment.
<i>Purchases of goods and materials</i>	Include purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging, fuels, electricity and water, and purchases of other goods for resale.
<i>Rent, leasing and hiring expenses for motor vehicles</i>	Excludes expenses for off-road motor vehicles and finance lease payments.
<i>Rent, leasing and hiring expenses for land, buildings and other structures</i>	Includes rent paid for land, premises, shops, warehouses etc.
<i>Rent, leasing and hiring expenses for plant, machinery and other equipment</i>	Includes hiring of equipment without an operator.
<i>Rent, leasing and hiring income</i>	Includes proceeds from the rent, lease or hiring of land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and equipment.
<i>Repair and maintenance expenses</i>	Excludes the repair and maintenance costs of motor vehicles and the wages and salaries paid to own employees.
<i>Return on assets</i>	Derived by expressing operating profit before tax as a percentage of the total book value of assets, <i>i.e.</i> : (Operating Profit Before Tax/Total Assets) x 100.
<i>Return on funds</i>	Derived by expressing earnings before interest and tax as a percentage of the total of shareholders funds and non-current liabilities, <i>i.e.</i> : Earnings Before Interest & Tax/(Net Worth + Non-current Liabilities) x 100.
<i>Royalties expenses</i>	Includes any payments made for the use of rights, information or material owned by another company or person.
<i>Sales of goods and services</i>	Includes revenue from the sale of electricity (or gas and gas by-products), other goods (<i>e.g.</i> electrical or gas appliances, waste materials, sales of trade-ins) and service income (<i>e.g.</i> repair and service income, contract, sub-contract and commission income, installation charges). Note that at the establishment level Sales of goods and services includes the value of any transfers out of electricity (or gas) and/or other goods for resale. These transfers are valued, for statistical purposes, at prices commensurate with the prices which would have been received or paid if the establishments concerned had been under separate ownership <i>i.e.</i> at commercial selling price.
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	The sum of wages and salaries, superannuation and workers' compensation. Wages and salaries include gross wages and salaries and amounts paid as severance, termination and redundancy payments to permanent, temporary, casual and part-time employees. Superannuation includes all employer contributions to superannuation schemes and any benefits paid by employers operating unfunded schemes. Workers' compensation includes premiums and any other costs incurred by the employer, not reimbursed by an insurance company.

<i>Selected labour costs to employment</i>	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of selected labour costs incurred by business (including wages, salaries, superannuation, workers compensation premiums) for each employee, working proprietor and working partner, <i>i.e.</i> : Selected Labour Costs/Employment.
<i>Stocks – Opening and Closing</i>	The value of all stocks of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers, etc. at the beginning and end of the financial year, respectively.
<i>Superannuation</i>	Includes all employer contributions to superannuation schemes and any benefits paid by employers operating unfunded schemes.
<i>Trading profit</i>	A measure of profit directly attributable to trading in goods and services. It is derived by subtracting the cost of sales from the value of sales of goods and services.
<i>Trading profit margin</i>	Derived by expressing total trading profit as a percentage of total sales of goods and services, <i>i.e.</i> : (Trading Profit/Sales of goods and services) x 100
<i>Turnover</i>	Includes all proceeds from operating revenue (<i>i.e.</i> sales, transfers out for establishment data, service income, rent, leasing and hiring income and government subsidies) plus the value of capital work done for own use, or for rental or lease.
<i>Value added</i>	A measure of the production attributable to each industry. Its derivation is the same as Industry Gross Product except that it does not take into account other selected expenses.
<i>Wages and salaries</i>	Refers to payments made to all permanent, part-time, casual and temporary employees on the payroll during the financial year. Such payments include severance, termination and redundancy payments, overtime earnings, penalty payments and shift allowances, all paid leave, leave loadings and bonuses.
<i>Workers' compensation</i>	Includes premiums and any other costs incurred by the employer not reimbursed by an insurance company.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

Related Publications

Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

The Australian Mining Industry (8414.0) replaces 8402.0 and 8405.0 from 1993–94.

Mining Industry, Australia (8402.0) to 1992–93

Mining Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8401.0)

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia (8140.0)

Manufacturing Production, Australia, Preliminary (8301.0) which includes details of the production (quantity) of important manufactured commodities (including electricity and gas) – issued approximately four weeks after the month to which it relates.

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (8221.0)

Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia (7507.0)

Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and the Publications Advice are available from any ABS Office.

Unpublished Statistics

The statistics presented in this publication represent only a portion of the information which is available from the Census of Electricity and Gas Operations. Unpublished information can generally be made available on request, subject to quality and confidentiality guidelines associated with the release of such data. The charges for these services vary according to the time required to extract, tabulate and evaluate the data.

Inquiries should be made to the officer named in the Inquiries section at the front of this publication.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

-	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
m	million (10 ⁶)
GJ	Gigajoules (10 ⁹)
TJ	Terajoules (10 ¹²)
kWh	kilowatt hour = 3,600 kJ
MVA	megavolt ampere

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

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used within this publication.

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AGA	Australian Gas Association
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax
ESAA	Electricity Supply Association of Australia
IGP	Industry gross product
OPBT	Operating profit before tax
T/O	Turnover
TP	Trading profit
VA	Value added



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