



1992-93

ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA

Catalogue No. 8208.0



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**ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS
AUSTRALIA
1992-93**

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 8208.0

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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- for more information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Andrew Middleton on Adelaide (08) 237 7630 or any ABS State Office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services, please contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627, 252 5402, 252 6007 or any ABS State Office.

NOTES

The tables in this publication that are derived from the annual Census of Electricity and Gas Operations have been confidentialised to prevent the disclosure of information from, or the identification of individual units. Hence the Electricity tables present data only for selected States. The remaining States have been merged into an 'Other States and Territories' category. In the case of Gas, data is presented only at the national level.

Users should exercise caution when comparing data across States due to the differences in accounting methods of individual units. For example, the timing of the adoption of replacement valuation for non-current assets (rather than historical valuation) has varied across the States. This affects indicators such as Operating Profit Before Tax (OPBT) as the level of depreciation is greater under the replacement valuation method. In addition electricity units in Queensland have changed their method of accounting from a 'cash basis' to an 'accruals basis' in 1992-93.

Users should also note that some of the data published (released on 28 September 1993) in the 1991-92 issue of this publication have been substantially revised following further information reported in the 1992-93 Census.

MAIN FEATURES

Users should note that Management Unit statistics can contain data about activities normally associated with industries other than electricity or gas because of the inclusion of establishments not predominantly engaged in the electricity or gas industries.

ELECTRICITY

<i>Turnover</i>	Management unit turnover at the national level increased by \$814 million (5%) to \$18,780 million in 1992-93. Establishment level turnover increased from \$17,609 million in 1991-92 to \$18,286 million in 1992-93 (4%).
<i>Industry Gross Product</i>	Industry Gross Product at the management unit level rose by 4 per cent from \$9,282 million in 1991-92 to \$9,685 million in 1992-93.
<i>Value added</i>	Establishment value added increased by \$396 million (4%) from \$9,485 million in 1991-92 to \$9,881 million in 1992-93.
<i>Trading profit</i>	Total trading profit at the management unit level increased by \$370 million (4%) from \$8,323 million in 1991-92 to \$8,692 million in 1992-93.
<i>Operating Profit Before Tax</i>	Operating profit before tax at a national level increased by 4 per cent from \$1,442 million in 1991-92 to \$1,498 million in 1992-93.
<i>Net Worth</i>	Nationally net worth increased by \$5,037 million (22%) to \$27,518 million in 1992-93. However as noted above caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 1991-92 data and 1992-93 data. The public sector electricity organisations for Queensland changed their basis of accounting from 'cash accounting' to 'accruals accounting'. This has resulted in the revaluation of assets to reflect replacement costs.
<i>Employment</i>	Total management unit employment decreased from 59,957 persons at the end of June 1992 to 55,281 persons at the end of June 1993, a fall of just under 8 per cent. Employment at establishment level decreased by 5,020 persons (9%) from 58,142 persons at the end of June 1992 to 53,122 persons at the end of June 1993.

GAS*Turnover*

National turnover at the management unit level increased by \$198 million (9%) from \$2,256 million in 1991-92 to \$2,454 million in 1992-93.

At the establishment level turnover also increased, rising 9 per cent from \$2,892 million in 1991-92 to \$3,142 million in 1992-93.

Industry Gross Product

Management unit Industry Gross Product increased by \$144 million (19%) to \$908 million in 1992-93.

Value added

Establishment value added increased by 11 per cent from \$1,469 million in 1991-92 to \$1,634 million in 1992-93. This reflected the upward movement in Industry Gross Product.

Trading profit

At the management unit level total trading profit rose by \$127 million (17%) from \$749 million in 1991-92 to \$876 million in 1992-93.

Operating Profit Before Tax

National operating profit before tax at management unit level increased by \$232 million from \$176 million in 1991-92 to \$408 million in 1992-93.

Net Worth

Total net worth for the gas industry at management unit level was \$1,178 million for 1992-93, an increase of \$282 million over the 1991-92 level.

Employment

Total management unit employment at the end of June 1993 decreased by 605 persons (7%) to 8,097 persons.

Establishment employment at the end of June decreased by 7 per cent from 9,392 persons in 1991-92 to 8,769 persons in 1992-93.

POPULATION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1991



LEGEND

GENERATION

- ★ GROUP OF TWO OR MORE THERMAL STATIONS
- THERMAL STATIONS
- ▲ HYDRO STATIONS

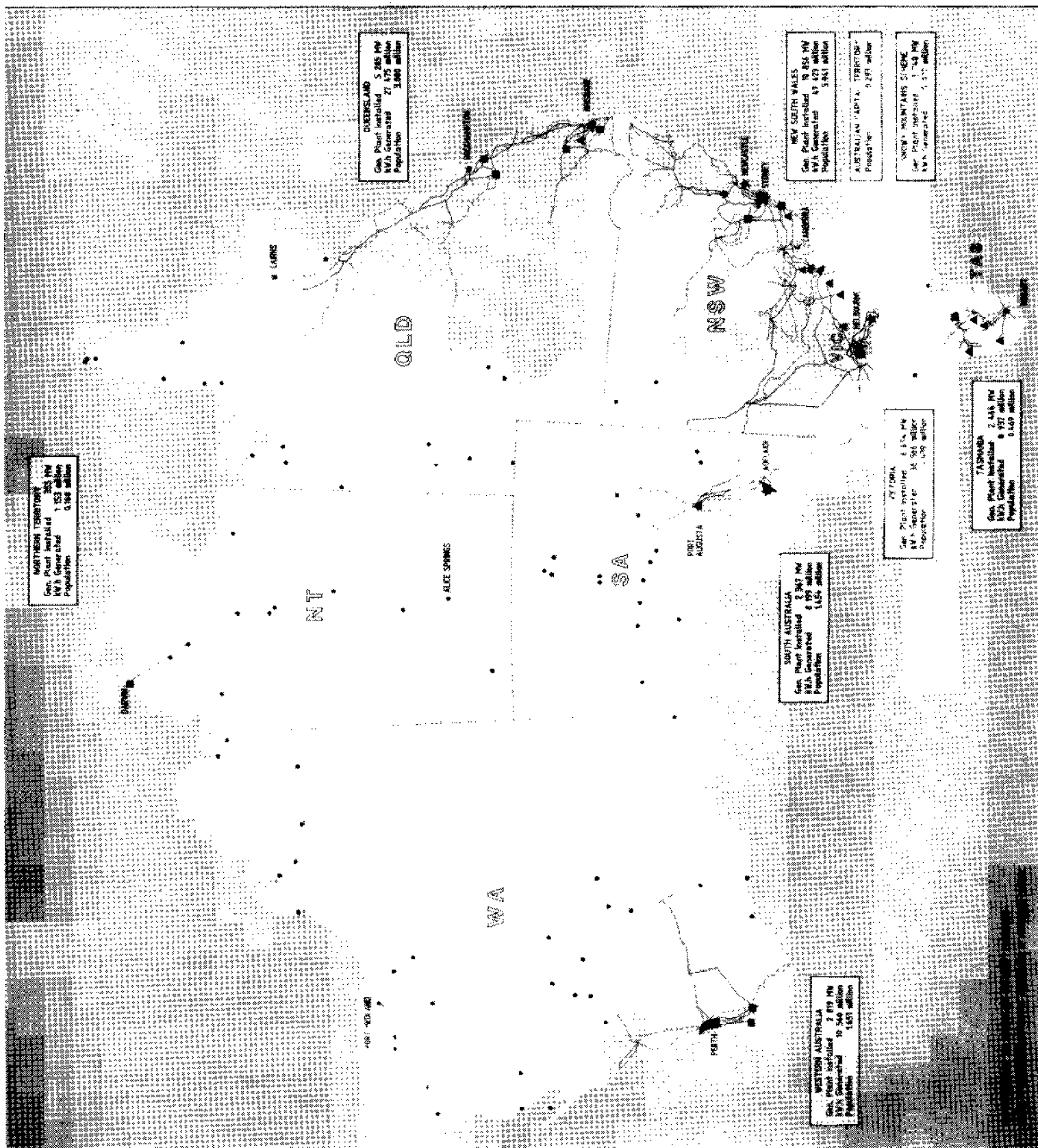
YONG & BECKMAN/CSH

- A# 005 -----
 A# 05E - A# 02C
 A# 2E5 - A# 015

EACH COLOURED LINE REPRESENTS
ONE OR MORE TRANSMISSION CIRCUITS
FOLLOWING A GENERALLY SIMILAR ROUTE

NOTIFICATION

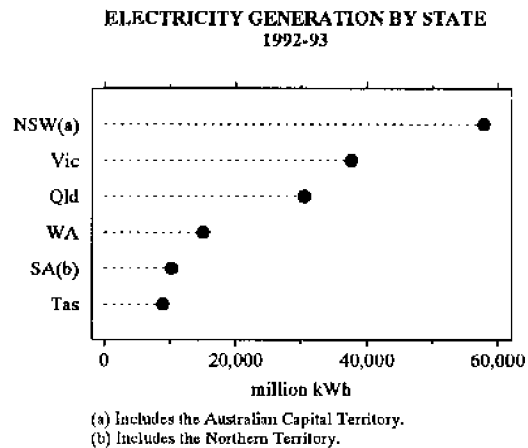
- * TOWNS WITH LOCAL GENERATION AREAS SERVED BY DISTRIBUTION LINES
ELECTRICITY IS GENERALLY AVAILABLE IN THESE AREAS



ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY

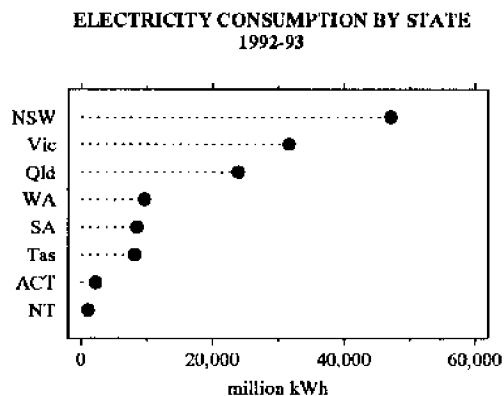
Generation

In 1992-93 electricity establishments produced 159,872 million kWh compared with 156,413 million kWh in 1991-92, an increase of 2 per cent.

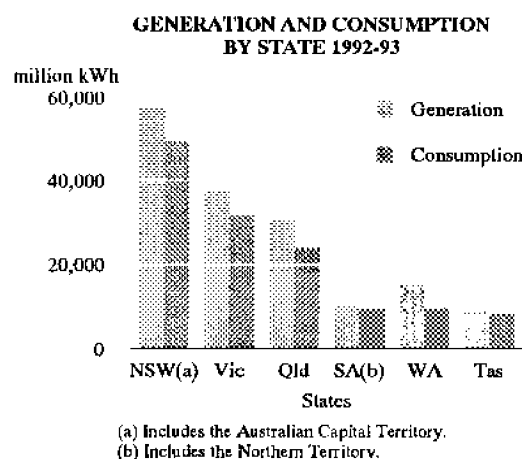


Consumption

In 1992-93 electricity consumption was 132,365 million kWh of which New South Wales and Victoria contributed 36 per cent and 24 per cent respectively.



Metered electricity consumption accounted for 83 per cent of total electricity generated during 1992-93.



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 14 thousand kWh respectively.

National residential consumption of electricity per head of population was 2.3 thousand kWh in 1992-93. Consumption per head of population across States varied with Tasmania recording the greatest level, 3.8 thousand kWh per person, while Western Australia recorded the lowest with 1.6 thousand kWh per person.

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

<i>Period</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA(c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992-93	57,794	37,576	30,404	10,227	15,006	8,864	159,872
1991-92	55,566	38,305	28,923	10,026	14,626	8,968	156,413
1990-91	55,346	38,288	27,961	8,878	14,239	9,110	153,822
1989-90	53,901	37,686	27,020	10,665	13,538	9,097	151,907

(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 1993 (a)

<i>Item</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residential	2,302,524	1,684,837	1,123,671	594,229	590,546	190,308	42,588	105,588	6,634,291
Commercial	}	172,853	121,972	54,901	}	28,747	}	}	
Industrial		87,009	53,686	30,327		13,609			
Other		29,637	133	790		231			
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,592,256</i>	<i>1,946,798</i>	<i>1,299,462</i>	<i>680,247</i>	<i>677,477</i>	<i>232,895</i>	<i>50,738</i>	<i>117,765</i>	<i>7,597,638</i>

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia.

TABLE 3 - ELECTRICITY - CONSUMPTION YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1993 (a)(b)
(Million kWh)

<i>Item</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residential	15,712	8,946	7,077	3,276	2,658	1,797	286	1,059	40,811
Commercial	}	7,242	5,414	2,032	}	603	}	}	
Industrial		14,956	10,724	3,047		5,786			
Other		516	704	68		15			
<i>Total</i>	<i>47,192</i>	<i>31,660</i>	<i>23,920</i>	<i>8,423</i>	<i>9,643</i>	<i>8,201</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>2,247</i>	<i>132,365</i>

(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 1993 (a)(b)
(Thousand kWh)

<i>Item</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residential	6.8	5.3	6.3	5.5	4.5	9.4	6.7	10.0	6.2
Commercial	}	41.9	44.4	37.0	}	21.0	}	}	
Industrial		171.9	199.8	100.5		425.2			
Other		245.8	5,293.2	86.1		64.9			
<i>Total</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>17.4</i>

(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 1993
(Thousand kWh)

<i>Item</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Consumption per person	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.6	3.8	1.7	3.5	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 1993 (a)

<i>Item</i>	<i>NSW(b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Overhead lines(c)	247,614	123,543	163,942	72,357	92,172	25,734	4,157	2,710	732,229
Underground cables(c)	21,259	5,669	7,132	7,963	2,830	1,597	776	1,829	49,055
Nominal kVA of transformers installed	73,578,790	41,607,890	29,922,722	15,344,382	15,006,000	6,195,908	1,480,100	2,575,000	185,710,793

(a) Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia. (b) Includes the Snowy Mountains. (c) Circuit kilometres.

Trading profit

Total trading profit (TP) increased by \$370 million (4%) from \$8,323 million in 1991-92 to \$8,692 million in 1992-93. Although New South Wales accounts for the largest share of national trading profit (\$3,152 million in 1992-93), Queensland recorded the largest increase (both relative and absolute), increasing by \$388 million (37%) to \$1,441 million in 1992-93.

The main reason for the increase in trading profit was an increase in the value of sales during 1992-93. Nationally, sales increased by \$781 million (5%). The value of sales in Queensland increased by \$390 million (14%).

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 1991-92 data and 1992-93 data for Queensland. The public sector electricity organisations changed their basis of accounting from 'cash accounting' in 1991-92 to 'accruals accounting' in 1992-93.

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 1992-93 the total national EBIT was \$4,265 million, down 4 per cent from the \$4,431 million reported in 1991-92. Only Queensland recorded an increase in EBIT, rising by \$87 million (12%) to \$827 million in 1992-93.

Primary reasons for the decrease in national EBIT were increases in expense items such as depreciation, particularly in Queensland, and a rise in labour costs associated with redundancies that occurred in Victoria.

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 4 per cent from \$1,442 million in 1991-92 to \$1,498 million in 1992-93. Increases in sales revenue offset the rises in labour costs, purchases and depreciation. Queensland recorded the largest increase in OPBT rising \$112 million (30%) to \$482 million in 1992-93.

Falls in interest rates have resulted in reduced interest income and lower interest expenses.

Turnover

Turnover (T/O) at the national level increased by \$814 million (5%) to \$18,780 million in 1992-93. Queensland recorded the largest increase in turnover (both absolute and relative), rising \$398 million or 13 per cent in 1992-93. Turnover in New South Wales increased by \$164 million (2%) and in Victoria by \$117 million (3%) during the same period.

New South Wales was the largest single contributor to national turnover, accounting for 42% in 1992-93.

Sales of goods and services accounted for \$17,788 million in 1992-93 or 95% of the total turnover figure. It should be noted that in Queensland the growth in sales revenue is partially attributable to a revision in the method of the calculation of the inter-industry bulk supply price resulting from a change in the financial structure of the industry that allows business units to become commercially viable in their own right. Capital work for own use contributed another \$908 million or 5 per cent.

Industry Gross Product

Industry Gross Product (IGP) rose by 4 per cent from \$9,282 million in 1991-92 to \$9,685 million in 1992-93. Increases in IGP were recorded in New South Wales, up by \$33 million (1%), Victoria, up by \$30 million (1%) and in Queensland, up by \$396 million (32%).

SELECTED INDICATORS FOR
1991-92 AND 1992-93

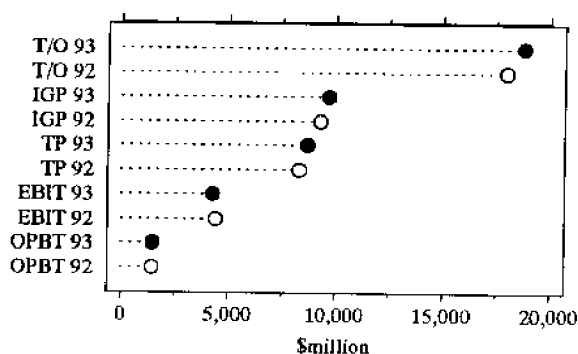


TABLE 7 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	NSW		Vic.		Qld(a)		Other(b)		Australia	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Sales of goods and services	7,323.0	7,461.2	3,332.9	3,461.7	2,874.5	(c)3,264.0	3,476.0	3,600.8	17,006.4	17,787.7
<i>Less</i>										
Purchases of goods and materials	3,757.2	3,814.2	709.7	723.2	1,488.7	1,572.6	1,121.9	1,237.0	7,077.6	7,347.0
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses										
Motor vehicles	0.2	0.3	8.0	12.9	0.1	0.1	3.1	5.0	11.3	18.4
Plant, machinery and other equipment	2.5	3.3	8.8	6.4	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.2	13.5	12.6
Land, buildings and other structures	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	5.4	39.4	47.0	50.7	59.4
Outward freight and cartage	0.6	0.5	-	0.8	0.5	1.1	23.8	23.3	24.9	25.6
Motor vehicle expenses	35.1	43.4	23.6	36.1	13.3	14.2	44.8	31.2	116.7	125.0
Repair and maintenance expenses	197.5	177.4	1.0	2.4	77.6	74.3	58.0	62.3	334.1	316.4
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	88.0	103.8	257.2	313.2	51.0	44.8	29.7	33.8	425.9	495.6
Other selected expenses	129.8	132.9	81.2	41.9	137.0	93.2	272.2	325.0	620.2	592.9
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>4,214.2</i>	<i>4,278.9</i>	<i>1,093.4</i>	<i>1,140.8</i>	<i>1,772.9</i>	<i>1,806.4</i>	<i>1,594.3</i>	<i>1,766.7</i>	<i>8,674.9</i>	<i>8,992.9</i>
<i>Plus</i>										
Opening stocks	440.8	475.9	118.8	126.0	158.3	109.8	238.8	235.0	956.7	946.7
<i>Less</i>										
Closing stocks	477.6	445.9	126.0	93.3	109.8	92.9	234.4	212.1	947.8	844.2
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>4,177.4</i>	<i>4,308.9</i>	<i>1,086.2</i>	<i>1,173.5</i>	<i>1,821.4</i>	<i>1,823.3</i>	<i>1,598.7</i>	<i>1,789.7</i>	<i>8,683.7</i>	<i>9,095.3</i>
Trading profit	3,145.6	3,152.3	2,246.8	2,288.2	1,053.0	1,440.7	1,877.2	1,811.2	8,322.7	8,692.4
<i>Plus</i>										
Rent, leasing and hiring income	16.6	13.3	3.3	2.8	4.9	4.4	2.3	2.2	27.1	22.7
Government subsidies	7.3	4.6	5.5	3.4	0.1	0.3	67.2	53.6	80.2	61.9
Interest income	174.1	113.9	22.2	11.6	34.6	30.1	47.0	26.6	277.9	182.3
Other income	63.9	62.0	122.5	218.2	63.0	48.2	-4.9	26.2	244.5	354.7
<i>Less</i>										
Wages and salaries	816.0	769.1	587.3	749.1	289.7	295.6	579.0	535.2	2,272.1	2,348.9
Superannuation	52.0	53.8	65.6	70.0	24.0	22.9	82.8	82.4	224.5	229.1
Workers' compensation	23.3	19.8	34.8	29.9	3.0	3.0	13.7	12.5	74.8	65.1
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>891.3</i>	<i>842.6</i>	<i>687.7</i>	<i>848.9</i>	<i>316.7</i>	<i>321.4</i>	<i>675.6</i>	<i>630.0</i>	<i>2,571.4</i>	<i>2,643.0</i>
<i>Less</i>										
Depreciation	887.0	959.8	489.9	512.9	92.2	367.1	378.8	457.9	1,847.9	2,297.7
Insurance premiums	23.0	26.5	8.2	11.7	4.8	4.1	18.3	17.9	54.2	60.2
Royalties expenses	-	-	16.7	15.3	-	1.1	2.2	1.9	19.0	18.3
Bad debts	7.6	8.2	12.4	11.0	1.6	2.7	7.1	7.5	28.6	29.5
Earnings before interest and tax	1,598.6	1,509.0	1,185.4	1,124.4	740.4	827.2	906.9	804.6	4,431.2	4,265.2
<i>Less</i>										
Interest expenses	888.8	796.5	976.3	902.8	370.9	345.5	753.2	722.4	2,989.2	2,767.2
Operating profit before tax	709.7	712.5	209.1	221.5	369.5	481.7	153.7	82.2	1,441.9	1,497.9

(a) Caution should be exercised when making comparisons between 1991-92 data and 1992-93 data for Queensland. The public sector electricity organisations changed their basis of accounting from 'cash accounting' in 1991-92 to 'accruals accounting' in 1992-93. (b) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) It should be noted that in Queensland the growth in sales revenue is partially attributable to a revision in the method of the calculation of the inter-industry bulk supply price resulting from a change in the financial structure of the industry that allows business units to become commercially viable in their own right.

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

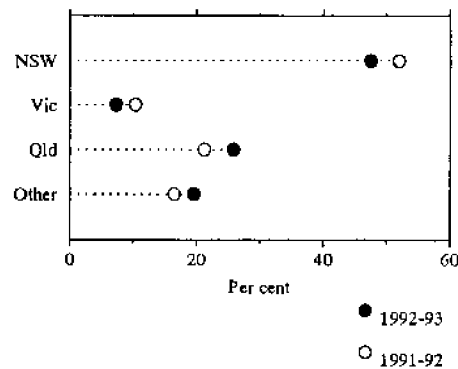
Items	NSW		Vic.		Qld		Other(a)		Australia	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Sales of goods and services	7,323.0	7,461.2	3,332.9	3,461.7	2,874.5	(b)3,264.0	3,476.0	3,600.8	17,006.4	17,787.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	16.6	13.3	3.3	2.8	4.9	4.4	2.3	2.2	27.1	22.7
Government subsidies	7.3	4.6	5.5	3.4	0.1	0.3	67.2	53.6	80.2	61.9
<i>Plus</i>										
Capital work done for own use	321.0	353.1	94.0	85.1	194.4	202.9	242.7	266.4	852.1	907.5
Turnover	7,667.9	7,832.2	3,435.6	3,553.0	3,074.0	3,471.6	3,788.2	3,923.0	17,965.7	18,779.9
<i>Plus</i>										
Closing stocks	477.6	445.9	126.0	93.3	109.8	92.9	234.4	212.1	947.8	844.2
<i>Less</i>										
Opening stocks	440.8	475.9	118.8	126.0	158.3	109.8	238.8	235.0	956.7	946.7
<i>Less</i>										
Purchases and selected expenses	4,214.2	4,278.9	1,093.4	1,140.8	1,772.9	1,806.4	1,594.3	1,766.7	8,674.9	8,992.9
Industry gross product	3,490.5	3,523.3	2,349.5	2,379.5	1,252.6	1,648.3	2,189.4	2,133.4	9,282.0	9,684.5

(a) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) It should be noted that in Queensland the growth in sales revenue is partially attributable to a revision in the method of the calculation of the inter-industry bulk supply price resulting from a change in the financial structure of the industry that allows business units to become commercially viable in their own right.

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 \$5,037 million (22%) to \$27,518 million in 1992-93. Queensland recorded a large increase in net worth, rising from \$4,766 million in 1991-92 to \$7,086 million in 1992-93. This was primarily due to the change in the method of accounting. Victoria recorded a decrease of \$338 million or 14 per cent, a result of the sale of a 51 per cent share of the Loy Yang B power station by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV).

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO
NET WORTH BY STATE
1991-92 AND 1992-93

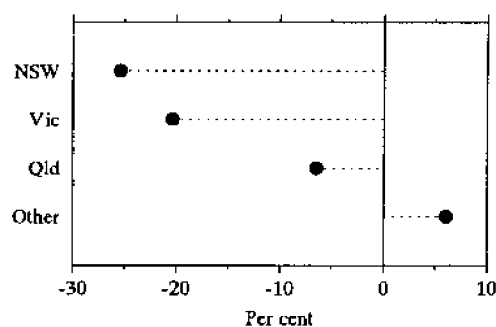


Net Capital Expenditure

Total net capital expenditure decreased by 14 per cent from \$2,638 million in 1991-92 to \$2,261 million in 1992-93. Most States recorded decreases for 1992-93 with net capital expenditure in New South Wales decreasing by \$222 million (25%) to \$652 million in 1992-93. Net capital expenditure in Victoria fell by \$141 million (20%) to \$550 million in 1992-93. The high values reported for both acquisitions and disposals is a reflection of the partial completion and subsequent sale of a 51 per cent share of the Loy Yang B power station. This was mirrored in the increase in the national disposals figure which rose from \$207 million in 1991-92 to \$1,112 million in 1992-93.

Expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment decreased by \$228 million (14%) to \$1,442 million in 1992-93, whilst expenditure on other buildings and structures rose by \$801 million (72%) to \$1,914 million in 1992-93.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NET CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE BY STATE BETWEEN
1991-92 AND 1992-93



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 judgements based on these results.

- trading profit margin ratio remained steady at 49 per cent.
- acquisition to disposals ratio has decreased from 13.8 to 3.0.
- debts to assets ratio has decreased from 59 per cent to 54 per cent. The change in accounting methods in Queensland has contributed to the decrease as assets will have been revalued to allow for future depreciation.

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

Items	NSW		Vic.		Qld		Other(a)		Australia	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Assets										
Current assets:										
Closing stocks	477.6	445.9	126.0	93.3	109.8	92.9	234.4	212.1	947.8	844.2
Other current assets	1,907.8	1,826.9	669.2	796.7	422.0	569.9	825.3	652.8	3,824.3	3,846.2
Non-current assets	18,945.8	20,024.3	11,158.7	10,954.4	8,090.6	10,661.9	10,825.0	12,504.9	49,020.2	54,145.5
Total value of assets	21,331.3	22,297.0	11,953.9	11,844.4	8,622.4	11,324.7	11,884.8	13,369.8	53,792.3	58,835.9
Liabilities										
Current liabilities	2,003.4	2,130.6	2,364.3	3,081.1	202.7	350.8	1,231.5	1,086.7	5,801.9	6,649.2
Non-current liabilities	7,660.9	7,129.9	7,250.3	6,762.2	3,653.3	3,888.2	6,944.9	6,889.0	25,509.4	24,669.2
Total value of liabilities	9,664.3	9,260.5	9,614.7	9,843.3	3,856.0	4,239.0	8,176.4	7,975.7	31,311.3	31,318.4
Net worth	11,667.0	13,036.6	2,339.2	2,001.1	4,766.4	7,085.8	3,708.4	5,394.1	22,481.0	27,517.6

(a) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

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

Items	NSW		Vic.		Qld		Other(a)		Australia	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Capital expenditure on:										
Land	20.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.9	23.0	3.6
Dwellings	37.3	9.7	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.0	4.2	38.5	14.0
Other buildings and structures	701.0	588.6	42.0	964.1	210.8	110.0	158.7	250.9	1,112.5	1,913.7
Plant, machinery and equipment	193.8	195.1	724.6	509.8	427.6	482.4	324.5	255.0	1,670.5	1,442.3
Total acquisitions	952.7	795.2	767.0	1,474.4	639.1	593.0	485.7	511.0	2,844.4	3,373.5
Disposal of assets	78.8	143.1	76.0	924.7	18.4	12.8	33.6	31.9	206.8	1,112.4
Net capital expenditure	873.9	652.2	691.0	549.7	620.7	580.2	452.1	479.1	2,637.7	2,261.1

(a) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 11 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AUSTRALIA

Items		NSW		Vic.		Qld		Other(a)		Australia	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Turnover ratios:											
Asset turnover	times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Profitability ratios:											
Trading profit margin	per cent	42.7	42.3	67.4	66.1	36.7	44.1	54.0	50.3	48.9	48.9
Return on funds	per cent	8.3	7.5	12.4	12.8	8.8	7.5	8.5	6.6	9.2	8.2
Return on assets	per cent	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.9	4.3	4.3	1.3	0.6	2.8	2.6
Liquidity ratios:											
Liquidity ratio	times	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	(b)2.1	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Current ratio	times	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)2.6	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Debt ratios:											
Interest coverage	times	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
Debt to assets	per cent	46.3	42.4	81.3	83.8	45.3	37.7	70.2	60.6	59.3	54.0
Capital expenditure ratios:											
Acquisitions to disposals	times	12.1	5.6	10.1	1.6	34.8	46.3	14.5	16.0	13.8	3.0
Net capital expenditure to assets	per cent	4.2	3.0	5.8	4.7	7.3	5.2	3.9	3.6	5.0	3.9

(a) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Since 1988-89 the loan indebtedness (or liabilities) of the Queensland Electricity Boards has been taken up by the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC), whilst the debt servicing has been assumed by the Queensland Electricity Commission. The QTC is not in scope of this collection, hence the liquidity ratios are greater for Queensland than would normally be expected and are not comparable with data for other States.

Establishment details

Turnover at the establishment level increased from \$17,609 million in 1991-92 to \$18,286 million in 1992-93 (4%). Queensland increased by \$394 million (13%) and Victoria by \$121 million (3%). The increase in turnover was mainly due to increased revenue received by sales of electricity.

Value added at establishment level increased by \$396 million (4%) from \$9,485 million in 1991-92 to \$9,881 million in 1992-93. In absolute terms, value added increased across most States with Queensland reporting the largest increase, \$359 million (26%) in 1992-93.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN VALUE ADDED
AND TURNOVER BY STATE
BETWEEN 1991-92 AND 1992-93

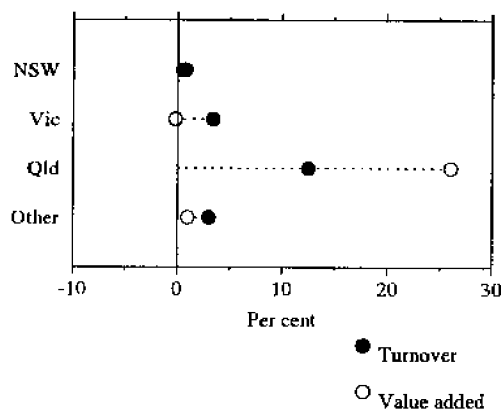


TABLE 12 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - VALUE ADDED - ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL(a), AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	NSW		Vic.		Qld		Other(b)		Australia	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
Sales of electricity (c)	7,330.9	7,379.8	3,318.4	3,441.3	2,886.8	3,256.9	2,905.0	2,970.5	16,441.1	17,048.5
Sales of other goods (c)	57.2	58.6	22.9	23.1	29.6	28.1	4.2	4.4	113.9	114.2
Service income	83.9	73.4	14.2	23.2	31.5	50.6	30.2	35.8	159.8	183.1
Rent, leasing and hiring income	16.6	13.3	3.3	2.8	5.1	4.5	-	-	24.9	20.6
Government subsidies	7.3	4.6	5.5	3.4	0.8	1.4	34.4	25.6	48.0	35.0
Plus										
Capital work done for own use	321.0	353.1	94.0	85.1	197.1	203.6	208.8	242.4	820.9	884.2
Turnover	7,816.9	7,882.8	3,458.2	3,579.0	3,151.0	3,545.1	3,182.5	3,278.7	17,608.7	18,285.7
Plus										
Closing stocks	486.2	447.9	127.5	94.4	119.1	97.2	225.5	201.4	958.3	840.9
Less										
Opening stocks	449.3	477.9	120.3	127.0	168.4	119.1	219.4	225.0	957.4	949.1
Less										
Purchases:										
Materials, components, containers etc. (d)	116.6	86.7	158.7	147.0	88.3	22.3	281.0	276.4	644.6	532.4
Fuels	788.9	742.5	61.3	79.2	361.1	367.0	526.3	552.1	1,737.6	1,740.8
Electricity	2,930.4	2,975.7	509.4	515.9	1,079.2	1,198.8	206.1	203.9	4,725.1	4,894.3
Goods for resale	41.7	43.3	0.7	0.6	19.0	19.2	6.3	3.1	67.6	66.2
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses:										
Motor vehicles	0.2	0.3	8.0	12.9	0.1	0.4	2.9	3.8	11.2	17.4
Plant, machinery and other equipment	2.9	3.7	8.8	6.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	45.8	13.3	56.8
Land, buildings and other structures	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.4	37.3	1.5	48.7	14.0
Outward freight and cartage	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	2.5
Motor vehicle expenses	35.1	43.4	23.6	36.1	13.4	14.3	36.6	27.9	108.7	121.7
Repair and maintenance expenses	204.2	184.1	1.6	3.0	82.8	80.6	29.7	54.0	318.4	321.6
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	88.0	103.8	257.8	313.6	52.1	48.0	14.2	18.5	412.0	483.9
Subsidy expenses	9.1	13.0	-	-	24.5	30.3	2.0	2.1	35.6	45.4
Purchases and selected expenses	4,221.0	4,200.1	1,034.1	1,119.4	1,725.9	1,788.3	1,143.8	1,189.2	8,124.7	8,297.1
Value added	3,632.8	3,652.7	2,431.4	2,426.9	1,375.7	1,735.0	2,044.9	2,065.9	9,484.8	9,880.5

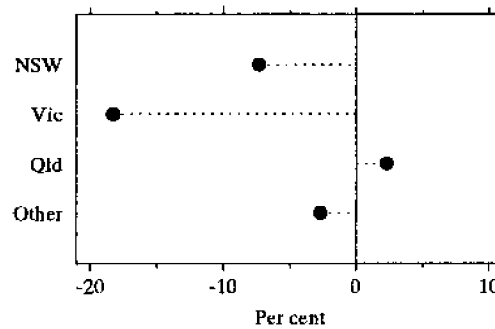
(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate. (d) Includes transfers in from other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

Employment

Total employment at management unit level decreased from 59,957 persons at the end of June 1992 to 55,281 persons at the end of June 1993. This represents a decrease of just under 8 per cent. Victoria recorded the largest fall with employment dropping by 2,943 persons (18%). This was due to the large number of redundancies within the SECV. Employment in New South Wales fell by 1,522 persons (7%), whilst in Queensland employment increased by 188 persons (2%).

The labour ratio of industry gross product to employment for 1992-93 shows an increase across all States. The ratio of IGP to employment was measured at \$154,800 per person in 1991-92 rising to \$175,200 per person in 1992-93.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN
MANAGEMENT UNIT EMPLOYMENT BY STATE
BETWEEN 1991-92 AND 1992-93



Total employment at establishment level decreased by 5,020 persons (9%) from 58,142 persons at the end of June 1992 to 53,122 persons at the end of June 1993. Employment fell in most States with Victoria and New South Wales recording the largest falls, 2,943 persons (18%) and 1,785 persons (8%) respectively during 1992-93.

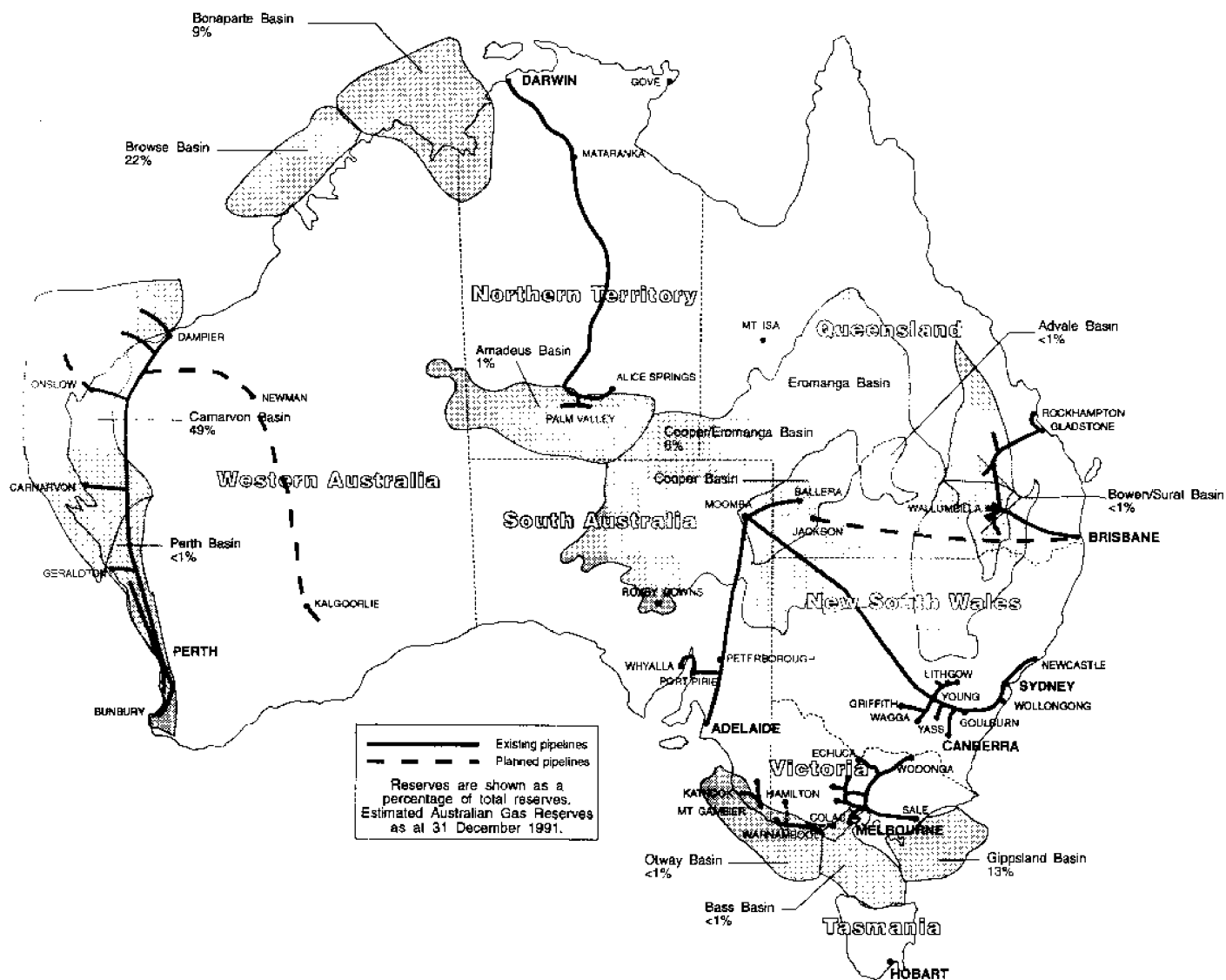
Production and all other employees accounted for 36,926 persons at the end of June 1993, down 11 per cent on the previous year. The level of administrative, technical and service employees fell by 3 per cent to 16,196 persons at the end of June 1993. At the end of June 1993 there were 7,625 persons engaged on new construction, an increase of 16 per cent on the previous year.

TABLE 13 - ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS - EMPLOYMENT DETAILS (AT END OF JUNE), AUSTRALIA

Items		NSW		Vic.		Qld		Other(a)		Australia	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
MANAGEMENT UNITS(b)											
Number of management units at 30 June	No.	27	27	13	12	8	8	10	9	58	56
Employment at end of June	No.	20,951	19,429	16,109	13,166	8,178	8,366	14,719	14,320	59,957	55,281
Persons employed per management unit	No.	776.0	719.6	1,239.2	1,097.2	1,022.3	1,045.8	1,471.9	1,591.1	1,033.7	987.2
Labour ratios:											
Profit to employment	\$'000	33.9	36.7	13.0	16.8	45.2	57.6	10.4	5.7	24.1	27.1
Industry gross product											
- to employment	\$'000	166.6	181.3	145.9	180.7	153.2	197.0	148.8	149.0	154.8	175.2
- to selected labour costs	times	3.9	4.2	3.4	2.8	4.0	5.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Selected labour costs											
- to employment	\$'000	42.5	43.4	42.7	64.5	38.7	38.4	45.9	44.0	42.9	47.8
ESTABLISHMENTS(b)											
Number of establishments at 30 June	No.	29	28	14	13	11	10	(c)14	11	68	62
Employment at end of June											
Males	No.	18,967	17,370	15,036	12,311	7,116	7,230	10,962	10,399	52,081	47,310
Females	No.	2,457	2,269	1,186	968	1,273	1,336	1,145	1,239	6,061	5,812
Total	No.	21,424	19,639	16,222	13,279	8,389	8,566	12,107	11,638	58,142	53,122
Persons employed per establishment	No.	738.8	701.4	1,158.7	1,021.5	762.6	856.6	864.8	1058.0	855.0	856.8
Employment type											
Administrative, technical and service employees	No.	6,773	5,572	3,318	2,721	3,390	3,549	3,187	4,354	16,668	16,196
Production and all other employees	No.	14,651	14,067	12,904	10,558	4,999	5,017	8,920	7,284	41,474	36,926
Employees engaged on new construction	No.	2,888	2,897	1,126	2,043	1,447	1,605	1,119	1,080	6,580	7,625
Wages and salaries											
All employees	\$m	828.6	773.6	592.7	754.6	300.4	306.0	471.8	443.2	2,193.6	2,277.2
Employees engaged on new construction	\$m	69.2	73.9	40.8	17.1	56.3	53.6	40.3	64.6	206.6	209.2

(a) Includes South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (c) The number of electricity establishments operating at 30 June 1993 for these States/Territories were South Australia - 4; Western Australia - 2; Tasmania - 1; Northern Territory - 3; Australian Capital Territory - 1.

Natural Gas Reserves and Natural Gas Transmission Pipelines Australia 1993

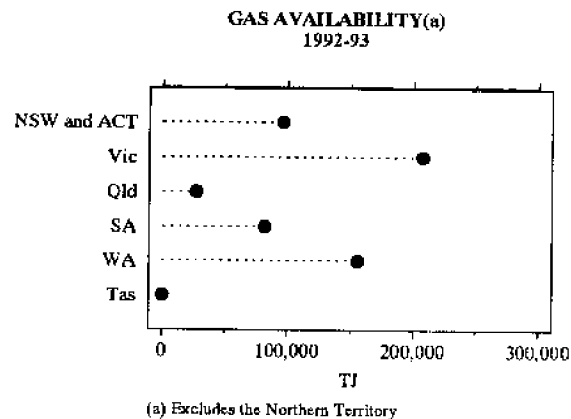


The Australian Gas Association

GAS INDUSTRY

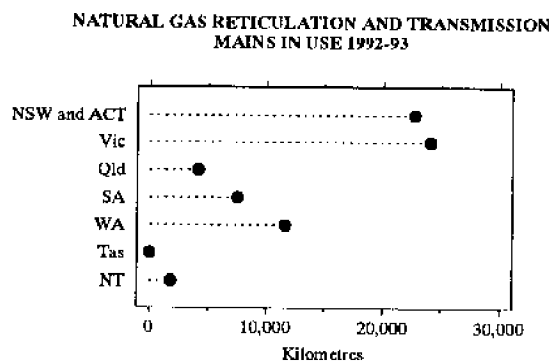
Output

In 1992-93 gas establishments had 567,647 TJ of gas available for issue through mains compared with 553,438 TJ in 1991-92, an increase of 3 per cent.



The national natural gas and reticulation system extended to 71,840 kilometres in 1992-93. New South Wales and Victoria had the largest networks with 32 per cent and 33 per cent of the total number of kilometres respectively.

The length of reticulation and transmission lines laid in 1992-93 was 1,832 kilometres. This was 43 per cent more than the 1,284 kilometres laid in 1991-92.



Consumption

The volume of natural gas sold in 1992-93 was 411,824 TJ. Victoria had the largest share of sales accounting for 39 per cent.

National consumption of gas was 23GJ per head of population in 1992-93. The States with the greatest consumption per head of population were Western Australia with 68 GJ per person and Victoria with 36 GJ per person.

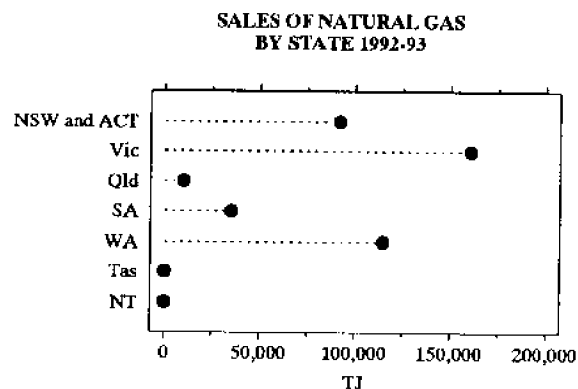


TABLE 14 - GAS AVAILABILITY (a)
(Terajoules)

Period	Gas available for issue through mains						Total(c)
	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	
1992-93	96,215	207,131	26,746	81,827	155,667	61	567,647
1991-92	95,299	202,699	27,634	78,210	149,534	63	553,438
1990-91	95,130	194,737	26,357	73,265	146,635	68	536,193
1989-90	100,450	222,337	26,721	85,070	156,571	62	591,210

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

TABLE 15 - NATURAL GAS RETICULATION AND TRANSMISSION, KILOMETRES OF MAINS LAID, 1987-88 TO 1992-93(a)
(Kilometres)

State/Territory	Reticulation mains	Reticulation and transmission lines(b)				
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
New South Wales(c)	868	763	510	563	637	794
Victoria	395	649	443	330	270	541
Queensland	37	238	644	159	91	105
South Australia	103	186	84	106	93	131
Western Australia	407	333	424	318	193	260
Tasmania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Territory	-	30	11	4	-	1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>2,197</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>1,479</i>	<i>1,284</i>	<i>1,832</i>

(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association Survey. (b) Includes pipeliners and utilities distributing natural gas. (c) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 16 - NATURAL GAS RETICULATION AND TRANSMISSION, MAINS LAID AND MAINS IN USE, 1992-93(a)
(Kilometres)

Items	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
Construction: mains laid year ended 30 June 1993								
Reticulation mains -								
Low and medium pressure	724	195	92	-	252	-	1	1,263
High pressure	43	230	13	131	8	-	-	426
Transmission - high pressure	27	116	-	-	-	-	-	143
<i>Total</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,832</i>
Total pipeline network in use at 30 June 1993								
Reticulation mains -								
Low and medium pressure	19,055	5,160	2,954	3,457	8,537	-	7	39,170
High pressure	1,738	16,671	91	2,798	565	-	-	21,863
Transmission - high pressure	1,895	2,201	1,124	1,237	2,513	-	1,838	10,807
<i>Total</i>	<i>22,688</i>	<i>24,032</i>	<i>4,169</i>	<i>7,492</i>	<i>11,615</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,845</i>	<i>71,840</i>

(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association, Annual Survey of Distributors, Pipeliners and Producers. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 17 - UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS BY STATE, 1992-93(a)

Items		NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Australia
SALES									
Residential	TJ	13,615	69,614	1,449	7,214	5,546	-	-	97,438
Commercial	TJ	12,352	17,340	921	2,986	1,761	-	56	35,416
Industrial	TJ	65,954	73,536	7,578	24,668	107,234	-	-	278,970
Total	TJ	91,921	160,490	9,948	34,868	114,541	-	56	411,824
CUSTOMERS									
Residential	No.	613,949	1,216,218	116,084	290,444	290,175	-	18	2,526,888
Commercial	No.	24,822	33,540	3,375	7,958	7,154	-	31	76,880
Industrial	No.	2,306	4,344	470	1,409	233	-	-	8,762
Total	No.	641,077	1,254,102	119,929	299,811	297,562	-	49	2,612,530
REVENUE									
Residential	\$'000	167,307	587,152	25,573	87,349	80,806	-	5	948,192
Commercial	\$'000	118,302	114,376	11,630	20,581	25,220	-	659	290,768
Industrial	\$'000	345,579	270,061	51,994	88,880	434,477	-	-	1,190,991
Total	\$'000	631,188	971,589	89,197	196,810	540,503	-	664	2,429,951
GAS SALES PER CUSTOMER									
Residential	GJ	22	57	12	25	19	-	14	39
Commercial	GJ	489	517	273	375	246	-	1,793	461
Industrial	GJ	28,601	16,928	16,124	17,507	460,232	-	-	31,839
Total	GJ	143	128	83	116	385	-	1,139	158
REVENUE PER CUSTOMER									
Residential	\$	273	483	220	301	278	-	278	375
Commercial	\$	4,766	3,410	3,446	2,586	3,525	-	21,258	3,782
Industrial	\$	149,861	62,169	110,626	63,080	1,864,708	-	-	135,927
Total	\$	985	775	744	656	1,816	-	13,551	930
REVENUE PER UNIT OF SALES									
Residential	\$ per GJ	12.29	8.43	17.65	12.11	14.57	-	20.49	9.73
Commercial	\$ per GJ	9.58	6.60	12.63	6.89	14.32	-	11.86	8.21
Industrial	\$ per GJ	5.24	3.67	6.86	3.60	4.05	-	-	4.27
Total	\$ per GJ	6.87	6.05	8.97	5.64	4.72	-	11.89	5.90

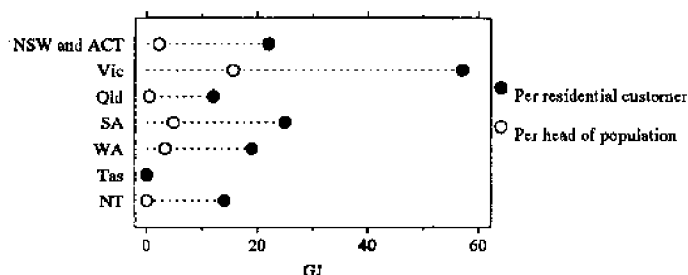
(a) Source: The Australian Gas Association, Annual Survey of Distributors, Pipeliners and Producers. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 18 - GAS - RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION(a) PER HEAD OF POPULATION(b), YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1993 (GJ)

Item	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Total
Consumption per person	2.3	15.6	0.5	4.9	3.3	-	-	5.5

(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). (c) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

CONSUMPTION OF GAS FOR RESIDENTIAL USE 1992-93



Trading profit

Total trading profit (TP) in 1992-93 was \$876 million, an increase of \$127 million, or 17 per cent over the 1991-92 figure. Although the cost of sales rose by \$54 million, the revenue generated by sales of goods and services increased by \$172 million in 1992-93.

Earnings Before Interest and Tax

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) increased from \$332 million in 1991-92 to \$532 million in 1992-93, an increase of 60 per cent. Apart from the increase in sales revenue, an increase in 'Other income' of almost \$120 million in during 1992-93 was a major factor. This was primarily due to a change in the accounting policy with respect to the capitalisation of gas services and meter fixing costs by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. This change resulted in a large increase in 'Other income' with the crediting to the profit and loss account of this abnormal item.

Operating Profit Before Tax

The upward movement of the other indicators was reflected in Operating Profit Before Tax (OPBT). OPBT increased from \$176 million in 1991-92 to \$408 million in 1992-93, an increase of 132 per cent.

TABLE 19 - GAS OPERATIONS - INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

<i>Items</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Sales of goods and services	2,241.1	2,412.7
<i>Less</i>		
Purchases of goods and materials	938.9	975.2
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses		
Motor vehicles	1.8	3.0
Plant, machinery and other equipment	11.7	16.8
Land, buildings and other structures	27.8	33.3
Outward freight and cartage	11.2	5.5
Motor vehicle expenses	19.1	18.1
Repair and maintenance expenses	22.8	20.1
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	28.5	24.1
Other selected expenses	415.9	439.7
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>1,477.6</i>	<i>1,535.9</i>
<i>Plus</i>		
Opening stocks	74.3	60.8
<i>Less</i>		
Closing stocks	59.7	50.4
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>1,492.2</i>	<i>1,546.2</i>
Trading profit	748.9	875.5
<i>Plus</i>		
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.8	1.2
Government subsidies	0.1	0.1
Interest income	11.3	6.6
Other income	24.6	(a)144.0
<i>Less</i>		
Wages and salaries	307.9	317.3
Superannuation	31.7	31.9
Workers' compensation	5.4	5.1
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>345.0</i>	<i>354.3</i>
<i>Less</i>		
Depreciation	105.1	125.2
Insurance premiums	4.7	6.7
Royalties expenses	1.1	1.8
Bad debts	8.1	7.4
Earnings before interest and tax	331.6	531.9
<i>Less</i>		
Interest expenses	146.0	124.3
Operating profit before tax	175.6	407.6

(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 (T/O) at the management unit level increased by \$198 million (9%) from \$2,256 million in 1991-92 to \$2,454 million in 1992-93. The growth in sales revenue was the primary reason for the increase, however, own account capital work increased from \$14 million in 1991-92 to \$31 million in 1992-93.

Sales of goods and services accounted for \$2,422 million in 1992-93 or 99% of the total turnover figure.

Industry Gross Product

Industry Gross Product (IGP) rose by \$144 million (19%) from \$764 million in 1991-92 to \$908 million in 1992-93.

Net Worth

Net Worth increased by \$282 million (31%) from \$896 million in 1991-92 to \$1,178 million in 1992-93. The increase was mainly due to an increase in the value of assets which rose by \$345 million in 1992-93. This more than offset the \$63 million increase in the value of liabilities.

SELECTED INDICATORS FOR
1991-92 AND 1992-93

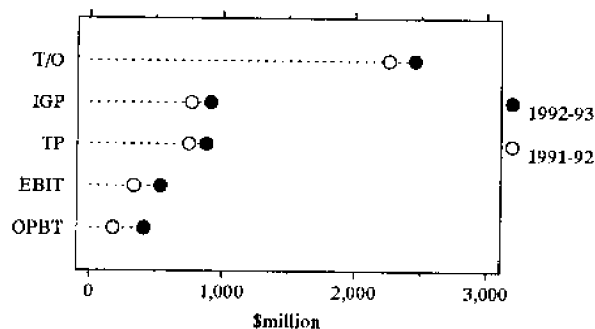


TABLE 20 - GAS OPERATIONS - INDUSTRY GROSS PRODUCT, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Items	1991-92	1992-93
Sales of goods and services	2,241.1	2,412.7
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.8	1.2
Government subsidies	0.1	0.1
<i>Plus</i>		
Capital work done for own use	14.1	30.8
Turnover	2,256.2	2,453.8
<i>Plus</i>		
Closing stocks	59.7	50.4
<i>Less</i>		
Opening stocks	74.3	60.8
<i>Less</i>		
Purchases and selected expenses	1,477.6	1,546.2
Industry gross product	763.9	907.5

TABLE 21 - GAS OPERATIONS - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

Item	1991-92	1992-93
Assets		
Current assets:		
Closing stocks	59.7	50.4
Other current assets	387.8	520.5
Non-current assets	2,094.7	2,316.1
Total value of assets	2,542.3	2,887.1
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	532.3	685.3
Non-current liabilities	1,113.9	1,024.1
Total value of liabilities	1,646.2	1,709.5
Net worth	896.0	1,177.6

Net Capital Expenditure

Total net capital expenditure increased by \$77 million (75%) from \$103 million in 1991-92 to \$180 million in 1992-93. Expenditure on plant machinery and equipment increased by \$86 million to \$152 million in 1992-93. This offset the fall in expenditure on other buildings and structures which dropped from \$91 million in 1991-92 to \$74 million in 1992-93.

Performance measures

Table 23 presents data on various performance measures. Some of the main features for 1992-93 were:

- trading profit margin ratio has increased from 33% to 36%.
- acquisition to disposals ratio has increased from 2.9 to 4.7.
- debts to assets ratio has decreased from 66% to 60%.
- return on funds ratio increased from 16% to 24%.

TABLE 22 - GAS OPERATIONS - ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF FIXED TANGIBLE ASSETS, AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)

<i>Items</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Capital expenditure on:		
Land	0.1	2.3
Dwellings	0.5	1.8
Other buildings and structures	91.0	73.5
Plant, machinery and equipment	66.0	152.0
Total acquisitions	157.5	229.7
Disposal of assets	54.4	49.2
Net capital expenditure	103.1	180.4

TABLE 23 - GAS OPERATIONS - SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AUSTRALIA

<i>Items</i>		<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Turnover ratios:			
Asset turnover	times	0.9	0.8
Profitability ratios:			
Trading profit margin	per cent	33.4	36.2
Return on funds	per cent	16.0	24.2
Return on assets	per cent	7.1	14.3
Liquidity ratios:			
Liquidity ratio	times	0.7	0.8
Current ratio	times	0.8	0.8
Debt ratios:			
Interest coverage	times	2.2	4.3
Debt to assets	per cent	66.3	60.3
Capital expenditure ratios:			
Acquisitions to disposals	times	2.9	4.7
Net capital expenditure to assets	per cent	4.2	6.4

Establishment details

Turnover at the establishment level increased from \$2,892 million in 1991-92 to \$3,142 million (9%) in 1992-93. The increase in turnover was mainly due to increased revenue received from sales of gas and other goods.

Value added at the establishment level increased from \$1,469 million in 1991-92 to \$1,634 million (11%) in 1992-93. The cost of gas purchases rose by \$103 million in 1992-93, however, this was more than offset by the increase in value of sales.

**TABLE 24 - GAS OPERATIONS - VALUE ADDED - ESTABLISHMENT LEVEL^(a), AUSTRALIA
(\$ million)**

<i>Items</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Sales of gas and gas by-products (b)	2,574.6	2,802.1
Sales of other goods (b)	193.5	212.5
Service income	67.6	68.4
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.8	1.2
Government subsidies	3.9	4.3
<i>Plus</i>		
Capital work done for own use	51.9	53.9
Turnover	2,892.4	3,142.4
<i>Plus</i>		
Closing stocks	64.5	55.7
<i>Less</i>		
Opening stocks	77.8	65.9
<i>Less</i>		
Purchases:		
Materials, components, containers etc. (c)	68.2	55.4
Fuels	11.3	6.0
Gas	1,094.3	1,197.2
Goods for resale	111.4	116.8
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses:		
Motor vehicles	1.5	3.0
Plant, machinery and other equipment	11.7	16.8
Land, buildings and other structures	27.8	33.3
Outward freight and cartage	11.2	5.5
Motor vehicle expenses	20.7	19.6
Repair and maintenance expenses	23.4	20.7
Payment for contract, sub-contract and commission work	28.7	23.8
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>1,410.2</i>	<i>1,498.2</i>
Value added	1,469.0	1,633.9

(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 8,702 persons at the end of June 1992 to 8,097 persons at the end of June 1993. This represents a fall of 7 per cent.

Although total employment decreased, labour costs increased by \$9 million (3%) to \$354 million in 1992-93. This is reflected in the ratio of selected labour costs to employment which rose from \$39,700 per employee in 1991-92 to \$43,800 per employee in 1992-93.

Increases in performance indicators are illustrated by the ratio industry gross product to employment which has risen from \$87,800 per employee in 1991-92 to \$112,100 per employee in 1992-93.

Total employment at establishment level decreased by 623 persons (7%) from 9,392 persons at the end of June 1992 to 8,769 persons at the end of June 1993.

Administrative, technical and service employees represented 55 per cent (or 4,829 persons) of the total number of employees.

TABLE 25 - GAS OPERATIONS - EMPLOYMENT DETAILS (AT END OF JUNE), AUSTRALIA

Items		1991-92	1992-93
MANAGEMENT UNITS(a)			
Number of management units at 30 June	No.	26	25
Employment at end of June	No.	8,702	8,097
Persons employed per management unit	No.	334.7	323.9
Labour ratios:			
Profit to employment	\$'000	20.2	50.3
Industry gross product			
- to employment	\$'000	87.8	112.1
- to selected labour costs	times	2.2	2.6
Selected labour costs			
- to employment	\$'000	39.7	43.8
ESTABLISHMENTS(a)			
Number of establishments at 30 June	No.	(b)31	30
Employment at end of June			
Males	No.	7,642	7,123
Females	No.	1,750	1,646
Total	No.	9,392	8,769
Persons employed per establishment	No.	303.0	292.3
Employment type			
Administrative, technical and service employees	No.	5,124	4,829
Production and all other employees	No.	4,268	3,940
Employees engaged on new construction	No.	306	249
Wages and salaries			
All employees	\$m	327.0	336.9
Employees engaged on new construction	\$m	15.2	14.4

(a) See Explanatory Notes, 'Statistical units'. (b) The number of gas establishments operating at 30 June 1993 for the States/Territories were New South Wales - 17; Victoria - 2; Queensland - 5; South Australia - 2; Western Australia - 1; Tasmania - 1; Northern Territory - 1; Australian Capital Territory - 1.

OTHER

Concentration statistics

In 1992-93 the four largest management units accounted for 52 per cent of value added in the electricity and gas industries. This concentration pattern was also reflected in other selected indicators such as employment (43%) and turnover (47%).

TABLE 26 - ELECTRICITY AND GAS OPERATIONS- SELECTED STATISTICS AND CONCENTRATION RATIOS (a)(b), AUSTRALIA, 1992-93

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	26,320	0.43	1,313.3	0.50
Second	4	0.04	5	0.05	13,725	0.22	539.3	0.21
Third	4	0.04	4	0.04	7,747	0.13	284.6	0.11
Fourth	4	0.04	4	0.04	3,321	0.05	114.8	0.04
Fifth	4	0.04	5	0.05	1,940	0.03	70.5	0.03
Sixth	4	0.04	4	0.04	2,539	0.04	78.7	0.03
Remainder	65	0.73	65	0.71	6,299	0.10	212.9	0.08
Industry total	89	1.00	92	1.00	61,891	1.00	2,614.1	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	9,998.9	0.47	6,031.4	0.52	166.9	0.07
Second	4,716.6	0.22	2,947.6	0.26	692.1	0.28
Third	2,247.0	0.10	1,020.0	0.09	222.0	0.09
Fourth	1,005.8	0.05	333.8	0.03	96.2	0.04
Fifth	820.3	0.04	205.0	0.02	45.2	0.02
Sixth	599.9	0.03	301.6	0.03	79.6	0.03
Remainder	2,039.5	0.10	675.0	0.06	1,140.2	0.47
Industry total	21,428.0	1.00	11,514.3	1.00	2,442.3	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 25. This is due to the inclusion of establishments in Table 26 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 1992-93 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 1991-92 are now final and replace those previously issued in the 1991-92 issue of this publication (8208.0) released on 28 September 1993.

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 (\$6.5 million in 1991-92 and \$6.6 million in 1992-93). 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.

Effort has been made to present the information on a uniform basis. 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).

Within the AGA tables, regional boundaries do not completely equate to geographical boundaries. The allocation to State is based upon the enterprise of supply. For

example, Albury in New South Wales (but on the State border with Victoria) actually appears in the Victorian data. In addition separate data is not available for the Australian Capital Territory. This is included in New South Wales.

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 19 through 23. Such statistics are compiled differently from activity statistics as presented in Tables 12, 24 and 26. 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 unit for which statistics are reported in ABS integrated industry collections is the establishment. Prior to the 1989-90 Census, this unit covered, in general, all the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise (business) at a single physical location. A combination of factors (including better communication and transport facilities and greater automation allowing management to be spread over a number of locations) has changed the way businesses are managed and made it increasingly difficult to obtain the requisite information under the locational definition. This has required increasing degrees of estimation to maintain the statistical series.

To overcome these quite significant reporting problems, the ABS has modified its units definitions to align them more closely with industry practices. This has led to the creation of the management unit and the re-defining of 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 businesses 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 27 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 1992-93.

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 those 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 =	Sales of goods and services
plus	Rent, leasing and hiring income
	Government subsidies
	Capital work done for own use
	Closing stocks
less	Opening stocks
	Purchases & 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 as 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 total operating profit before tax as a percentage of the total book value of assets, <i>i.e.</i> : $(\text{Operating Profit Before Tax} / \text{Total Assets}) \times 100$.
<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> : $(\text{Earnings Before Interest \& Tax} / (\text{Net Worth} + \text{Non-current Liabilities})) \times 100$.
<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:

Mining Industry, Australia (8402.0)

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 30 or more important manufactured commodities (including electricity and gas) – issued approximately four weeks after the month to which it relates.

Manufacturing Production, Australia, Energy Products (8368.0) which includes details of the production of electricity and gas – to be issued quarterly.

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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})
1kWh	kilowatt hour = 3,600 kJ
kVA	kilovolt 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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