

MINING OPERATIONS AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Jeff Bulger on Adelaide 08 8237 7621, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information relating to the mining industry. Many of the statistics in this publication have been derived from the 1999–2000 mining collection which is now a combination of census and sample survey collections. Information on Australia's mineral resources are included. Some tables have been obtained from sources external to the ABS including the various State Mines Departments.

Preliminary results were released in *Mining, Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia, Preliminary, 1999–2000* (Cat. no. 8401.0) in February 2001.



DEFINITION OF MINING

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting, are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

Further explanation on the scope and definition of mining is given in the Explanatory notes, paragraphs 4–10. The ABS mining collection aims to meet the demands of users who require annual financial statistics which can be related to other industry sectors in Australia on a consistent basis.



REVISIONS

Some of the 1998–99 data has been revised to take account of changes to data which was previously published in the 1998–99 issue of *Australian Mining Industry* (Cat. no. 8414.0). Publication 8415.0 provides data from the Mining Collection only.

R.W. Edwards
Acting Australian Statistician

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CHAPTER 1

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Statistics in this chapter are presented at both the management unit and establishment levels. Statistics collected at the management unit level can contain data about activities normally associated with industries other than mining because of the inclusion of establishments that are part of that management unit but that are not predominantly engaged in the mining industry (see paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes for further detail).

The commentary refers to summary tables 1.1–1.4, while more detailed tables appear at the end of this chapter. Tables 1.5–1.8 relate to management units while tables 1.9–1.12 relate to establishment data. The Glossary provides definitions for the terms used.

MANAGEMENT UNIT SUMMARY

The following summary relates to all subdivisions of the mining industry as defined by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Global factors continued to affect the Australian mining industry during 1999–2000. The Asian economies (excluding Japan) exhibited strong growth particularly in the first half of 2000 (*WA Statistics Digest, Mineral and Petroleum Production 2000*, p3). Economic growth in Japan remained slow during the reference period. Because Asian economies form the largest export market for Australia's mineral resources the strength of these economies is particularly critical to the prospects of the Australian mining industry.

During 1999–2000 the Australian economy contended with the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax and a weakening Australian dollar. The dollar reached an all time low of US47.8 cents in April 2000. For much of 1999–2000, the dollar remained stable operating in the US50 to 60 cent range. This weakness assisted Australian mineral producers in generating higher revenue because export contracts are usually written in US dollars.

Many commodity prices rose during 1999–2000 after reaching low points during 1998–99. Coal producers, however, continued to face price cuts from their customers, particularly Japan. The price of oil rebounded from the historic low levels experienced in February 1999 when oil fetched only \$US9.50 per barrel, to climb to almost \$US30 per barrel during 1999–2000. Iron ore prices remained weak until an average 5% increase in April 2000.

The US price for gold weakened during 1999–2000, however, Australian producers were able to offset lower production volumes because of the favourable exchange rate position.

The Australian mining industry continues to seek productivity gains through improved work practices and use of technology. The reference year has again seen high cost mines close and several new efficient operations come on stream.

Turnover

Mining turnover, including services to mining, was \$42.9b in 1999–2000 a decrease of \$222m (less than 1%) over the previous year. Turnover within the traditional mining industries of coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining increased by \$295m (1%) to \$37.4b in 1999–2000.

Turnover in the coal mining industry decreased by \$789m (7%) to \$10.8b. This was attributable to continued downward pressure on the price of steaming and coking coal. In contrast, improved prices, coupled with Timor Sea projects (Laminaria fields) coming on stream, resulted in an increase in turnover for the oil and gas extraction industry. Turnover rose by \$1.8b (21%) to \$10.5b. Turnover for the metal ore mining industry decreased by \$710m (4%) to \$16.1b. Most of this was the result of decreased revenues within the iron ore mining and gold ore mining industries.

Within the services to mining industries, turnover decreased by \$523m (15%) to \$3.0b during the reporting period.

Industry value added

In value terms, national production as measured by industry value added (IVA), increased by \$709m (3%) to \$23.9b in 1999–2000.

IVA for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries increased by \$506m (2%) to \$21.5b. An increase of \$1.6b (23%) in IVA for the oil and gas extraction industry more than offset the falls in IVA for the coal mining and metal ore mining industries. IVA for other mining increased by \$75m (6%) to \$1.2b, while for the services to mining industry IVA increased by \$128m (11%) to \$1.2b.

Trading profit

Total trading profit for the mining industry in 1999–2000 was \$22.1b, an increase of \$694m (3%) over the previous year. For the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries trading profit rose by \$629m (3%) to \$20.0b. In the coal mining industry trading profit decreased by \$700m (13%) to \$4.7b in 1999–2000. Increased production was offset by the effects of lower prices during the reporting period. The oil and gas extraction industry recorded an increase in trading profit of \$1.6b (23%), rising to \$8.4b. Although production levels remained steady, the prices being received for oil and gas rose markedly during 1999–2000 leading to improved revenue positions.

The metal ore mining industry reported a decrease in trading profit of \$258m (4%), falling to \$7.0b in 1999–2000. Improved prices for a number of commodities and increases in production for a number of others were offset by decreases in revenues for the gold mining and iron ore mining industries. A more detailed discussion for the various industry classes within metal ore mining can be found under 'Establishment summary'.

Earnings before interest and tax

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) decreased nationally by only \$18m to \$9.2b for all mining industries. EBIT in the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries fell by \$156m (2%) to \$8.7b in 1999–2000. The coal industry reported a decrease in EBIT of \$529m (24%) falling to \$1.7b. This was despite a decrease in expenditure on wages and salaries that fell \$124m (7%) to \$1.6b. EBIT in the oil and gas extraction industry increased \$0.9b (26%) during 1999–2000. Within the metal ore mining industry EBIT decreased by \$495m (15%) to \$2.8b.

In 1999–2000 EBIT for other mining increased by \$60m (12%) to \$567m, while in the services to mining industry EBIT increased by \$78m to a loss of \$105m.

Operating profit before tax

Operating profit before tax (OPBT) mirrored movements in EBIT. National OPBT increased by \$13m (less than 1%) to \$7.3b in 1999–2000. OPBT for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries decreased by \$143m (2%) to \$7.0b. OPBT for the coal mining industry decreased by \$528m (28%) to \$1.4b while OPBT in the metal ore mining industry decreased by \$484m (19%) to \$2.0b. An increase in OPBT in the oil and gas extraction industry of \$869m (32%) to \$3.6b was offset by the falls in the coal and metal ore mining industries. The main contributor to these movements in OPBT was the total value of sales.

OPBT for other mining increased by \$56m (13%) to \$497m while OPBT for services to mining increased by \$100m (39%) to a loss of \$156m in 1999–2000.

Net worth

Within the mining industry net worth increased by \$4.0b (11%) to \$39.1b in 1999–2000. Net worth for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries increased by \$4.2b (13%) to \$36.8b. A significant part of this increase occurred in the oil and gas extraction industry where net worth increased by \$3.4b (24%) to \$17.7b. The value of assets within the industry increased by \$2.4b while the value of liabilities decreased by \$1.0b. These changes are largely attributable to a rise in price of oil in conjunction with the devaluation of the Australian dollar. The improved cash flows for a number of producers have resulted in the retirement of debt and a revaluation of assets. Net worth in the metal ore mining industry remained steady at \$11.3b while net worth in the coal mining industry increased by \$775m (11%) to \$7.9b mainly through a reduction in the level of liabilities.

Net worth in other mining increased by \$233m (18%) while net worth in services to mining decreased by \$433m (37%) to \$729m in 1999–2000.

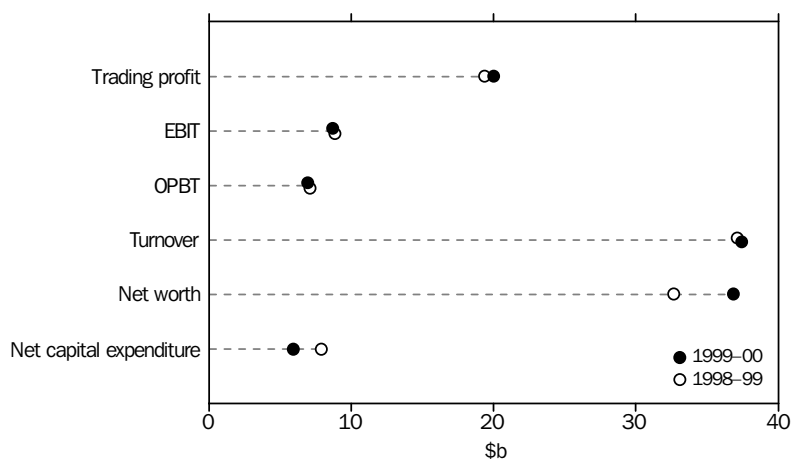
Net capital expenditure

Total net capital expenditure for the mining industry in 1999–2000 was \$6.3b, down by \$2.1b on the previous year. Net capital expenditure decreased in the coal mining industry by \$523m (50%) to \$524m with capital expenditure for dwellings, buildings and other structures and plant, machinery and equipment falling by \$146m and \$294m respectively.

Net capital expenditure *continued*

In the oil and gas extraction industry, net capital expenditure decreased by \$371m (13%) to \$2.4b. Net capital expenditure in the metal ore mining industry was \$3.0b, down \$1.1b (27%) on 1998–99. The decrease in expenditure was the result of a drop in expenditure of \$877m for plant, machinery and equipment, mainly due to several new mine projects reaching completion.

SELECTED INDICATORS, ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13



1.1 SUMMARY DETAILS, Management Units(a)—Income and expenditure

ANZSIC subdivision	Description	Turnover	Industry value added	Trading profit	Earnings before interest and tax	Operating profit before tax
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
11	Coal mining	10 820	4 996	4 656	1 666	1 356
12	Oil and gas extraction	10 486	8 831	8 352	4 218	3 591
13	Metal ore mining	16 116	7 627	6 995	2 817	2 012
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999–00		37 422	21 454	20 003	8 701	6 960
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1998–99		37 127	20 948	19 373	8 857	7 103
14	Other mining(b)	2 450	1 239	1 160	567	497
15	Services to mining(b)	3 020	1 248	957	–105	–156
All mining 1999–00		42 892	23 941	22 120	9 164	7 303
All mining 1998–99		43 114	23 232	21 424	9 182	7 290

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

MANAGEMENT UNIT SUMMARY *continued***1.2 SUMMARY DETAILS, Management Units(a)—Balance Sheet & Capital Expenditure**

ANZSIC subdivision	Description	Total assets \$m	Total liabilities \$m	Net worth \$m	Total acquis- itions \$m	Net capital expenditure \$m
11	Coal mining	17 733	9 831	7 902	808	524
12	Oil and gas extraction	34 962	17 302	17 660	2 745	2 404
13	Metal ore mining	34 874	23 587	11 287	3 231	2 986
<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999–00</i>		87 569	50 720	36 849	6 784	5 914
<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1998–99</i>		84 299	51 627	32 672	8 570	7 907
14	Other mining(b)	3 323	1 780	1 543	196	164
15	Services to mining(b)	4 189	3 460	729	352	194
All mining 1999–00		95 081	55 960	39 121	7 332	6 272
<i>All mining 1998–99</i>		92 991	57 846	35 145	9 213	8 380

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

ESTABLISHMENT SUMMARY

Statistics for detailed industry groupings and for each State and Territory are available at the establishment level for all ANZSIC subdivisions except services to mining. The following analysis relates to both summary table 1.3 and tables 1.9 and 1.10 later in this chapter. The data for establishments vary from those of management units in that they reflect a more homogenous picture of the industry (see paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes).

ESTABLISHMENT SUMMARY *continued***1.3 SUMMARY DETAILS, Establishments(a)—Industry class**

INDUSTRY CLASS		Turnover	Opening inven- tories	Closing inven- tories	Purchases and selected expenses	Value added	Net capital expend- iture
ANZSIC code	Description	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal mining							
110	Coal mining	11 323	830	933	5 006	6 420	525
Oil and gas extraction							
1200	Oil and gas extraction	10 427	345	359	1 234	9 206	2 208
Metal ore mining							
1311	Iron ore mining	4 126	440	435	1 168	2 953	55
1312	Bauxite mining	1 009	87	62	269	715	160
1313	Copper ore mining	1 624	224	201	727	873	514
1314	Gold ore mining	4 297	503	478	2 333	1 939	521
1315	Mineral sand mining	1 083	207	195	385	686	205
1317	Silver–lead–zinc ore mining	1 924	135	190	669	1 309	537
	Other(b)	1 273	387	368	915	339	652
131	<i>Total</i>	15 336	1 983	1 929	6 466	8 814	2 644
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999–00							
		37 086	3 158	3 221	12 706	24 440	5 377
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1998–99							
		37 158	3 474	3 268	12 832	24 120	7 672

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

Turnover

Turnover at the establishment level for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries in 1999–2000 was \$37.1b, \$72m (less than 1%) down on 1998–99. Turnover decreased in the coal mining, iron ore mining, bauxite mining, gold ore mining and other metal ore mining industries.

In the coal mining industry turnover decreased by \$1.2b (10%) to \$11.3b in 1999–2000. Coal industry producers continued to generate productivity savings through ongoing structural reform, although this was not enough to combat falling prices. Although production increased during the reference period, revenues fell. In the previous year, a falling Australian dollar had helped to offset depressed prices. However, the general stability during the current reporting period has resulted in revenues falling.

The oil and gas extraction industry recorded the largest increase in turnover in 1999–2000, rising \$1.8b (21%) to \$10.4b. An increase of almost \$1.9b in revenue from sales of goods and services brought about by buoyed world prices for oil was the major contributing factor. In addition production increased as several fields came fully back on line and production commenced from the Laminaria field.

Turnover *continued*

The iron ore mining industry reported a decrease in turnover of \$570m (12%) to \$4.1b in 1999–2000. Production of iron ore increased during the year but lower prices emanating from the February 1999 price negotiations with the Japanese (WA Department of Minerals and Energy—*Statistics Digest 99/00*, p10), in addition to the relative stability of the Australian dollar, meant that producers did not obtain the windfall gains of the previous year. Income from the sales of services also fell, dropping \$44m (27%) to \$120m within the industry.

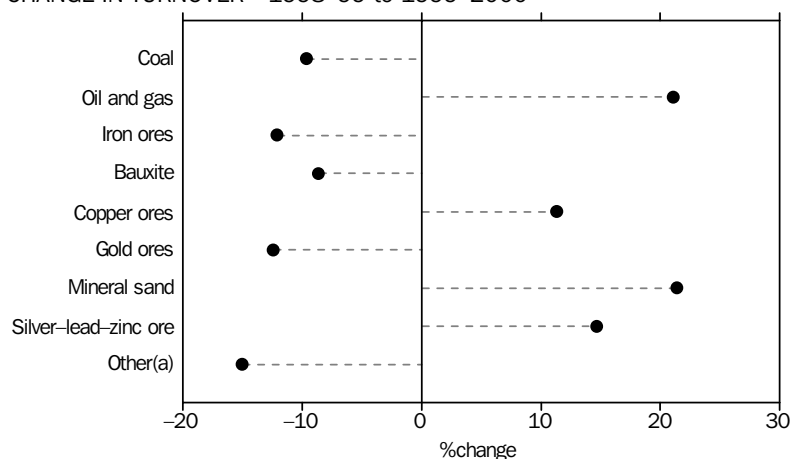
The completion of the Olympic Dam (SA) expansion and the ramping up of production of Ernest Henry mine (Qld) resulted in increased copper production. This was reflected in an increase in the value of turnover, rising \$165m (11%) to \$1.6b in 1999–2000.

During 1999–2000 the gold industry experienced continued rationalisation, hedging by producers, central bank sales and a 20 year low in the price of gold. Rationalisation was marked by the entry of South African producers onto the Australian scene. In the face of such uncertainties gold miners adopted various strategies to remain viable, ranging from staff cutting, to more efficient mining techniques. There was a plethora of mine closures across the country while new developments were not as plentiful (RAM 2000/01: pp 36–37).

Turnover in the silver–lead–zinc ore mining industry increased by \$246m (15%) to \$1.9b. Much of this rise is attributable to increased production levels resulting from the Century mine in Queensland coming on-line.

The coal mining industry continued to be the largest contributor to total turnover accounting for 31% in 1999–2000, down from 34% in 1998–99. The oil and gas extraction industry, through significant improvements in the price of oil during 1999–2000, accounted for 28% of turnover (23% in 1998–99). The other major contributors were the gold ore mining and iron ore mining industries, which accounted for 12% and 11% of turnover respectively in 1999–2000.

CHANGE IN TURNOVER—1998–99 to 1999–2000



(a) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

Value added

Value added increased by \$321m (1%) to \$24.4b for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries in 1999–2000. The effects on turnover resulting from lower commodity prices were offset to some extent by reduced values for some major expenses such as contract mining and freight and cartage expenses. The value of opening inventories was also lower, down \$315m (9%) on the previous year.

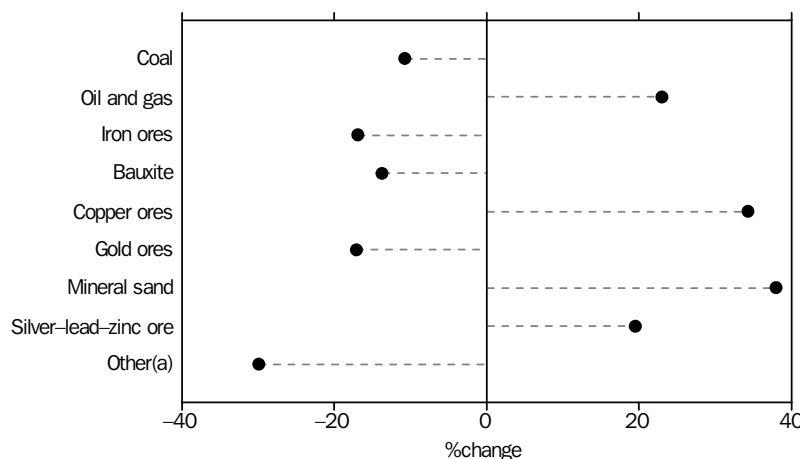
Value added decreased in the coal mining industry by \$767m (11%) to \$6.4b. In addition to the decrease in the value of sales of goods, value added was affected by an increase in the cost of electricity and fuels. Offsetting this were decreases in freight and cartage expenses and the cost of goods for resale. The oil and gas extraction industry recorded a \$1.7b (23%) increase in value added, rising to \$9.2b during 1999–2000. Although several expenses increased slightly during the year these were more than compensated for by the large increase in the value of sales of goods.

The iron ore mining industry recorded a \$600m (17%) decrease in value added falling to \$3.0b in 1999–2000. In addition to decreased sales revenue, expenses associated with payment for contract, subcontract and commissions rose by \$52m. Specifically, however, contract mining expenses fell by \$85m. Value added in the bauxite mining industry decreased by \$113m (14%) to \$715m while in the copper ore mining industry the contributions of the Ernest Henry mine and the completed Olympic Dam expansion increased value added by \$223m (34%) to \$873m.

Value added in the gold ore mining industry decreased by \$399m (17%) to \$1.9b brought on mainly by a reduction in the value of sales. Contract mining expenses were lower by \$242m (21%) falling to \$928m, indicative of the measures being put in place by producers to reduce costs. In the silver–lead–zinc ore mining industry value added rose by \$214m (20%) to \$1.3b in 1999–2000.

The oil and gas extraction industry continues to be the largest contributor to total value added accounting for 38% in 1999–2000, up from 31% in 1998–99. The coal mining industry accounted for 26% of value added (30% in 1998–99). The other major contributors were the iron ore mining and gold ore mining industries, which accounted for 12% and 8% respectively of value added in 1999–2000.

CHANGE IN VALUE ADDED—1998–99 to 1999–2000



(a) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

Net capital expenditure

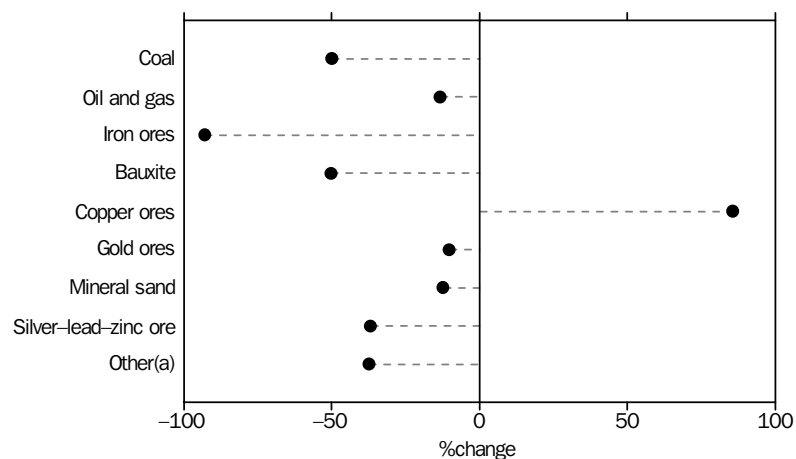
Net capital expenditure (total expenditure less disposals) within the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries decreased by \$2.3b (30%) to \$5.4b in 1999–2000. Capital expenditure on plant, machinery and equipment decreased by \$1.8b (34%) to \$3.5b, while expenditure on dwellings, buildings and other structures decreased by only \$17m (less than 1%) to \$2.6b.

The completion of the development phases of several new mines, along with the finalisation of the expansion programs at a number of existing mines, contributed to the reduction in expenditure during the reporting period. This was certainly the case in the coal mining industry where net capital expenditure fell by \$522m (50%) to \$525m and in the iron ore mining industry, which recorded a fall of \$718m (93%), dropping to only \$55m.

Net capital expenditure in the oil and gas extraction industry decreased by \$337m (13%) to \$2.2b in 1999–2000 as work associated with the North West Shelf expansion and the development of the Timor Sea Laminaria field neared completion.

Other metal ore mining, which includes nickel, reported a decrease of \$392m (38%) to \$652m. The decrease was partly attributable to the completion and bringing on-line of three lateritic nickel mines in Western Australia at Murrin Murrin, Cawse and Bulong.

CHANGE IN NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—1998–99 to 1999–2000



(a) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

STATE AND TERRITORY SUMMARY

Table 1.4 summarises the data for each State and Territory for 1999–2000. Detailed figures can be found in tables 1.11 and 1.12. The following analysis relates to ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 (Coal mining, Oil and gas extraction and Metal ore mining) only.

STATE AND TERRITORY SUMMARY *continued***1.4 SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, Establishments(a)(b)—State and Territory**

	Turnover	Opening inventories	Closing inventories	Purchases and selected expenses	Value added	Net capital expend- iture
<i>State and Territory</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	5 660	426	424	2 633	3 025	235
Victoria	3 642	68	53	377	3 250	439
Queensland	8 930	865	943	3 850	5 158	1 107
South Australia	1 265	89	104	332	948	530
Western Australia	15 735	1 412	1 440	4 816	10 946	2 198
Tasmania	514	67	69	333	183	34
Northern Territory	1 340	232	187	364	931	833
Australia	37 086	3 159	3 220	12 705	24 441	5 376

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 only.

Turnover

Victoria recorded the largest absolute increase in turnover rising \$1.1b (46%) to \$3.6b with the increase in the value of oil and gas sales being the major contributor. South Australia also reported an increase in turnover, rising \$136m (12%) to \$1.3b mainly as a result of increased activity at the Olympic Dam mine and improvements in revenue from the oil and gas production.

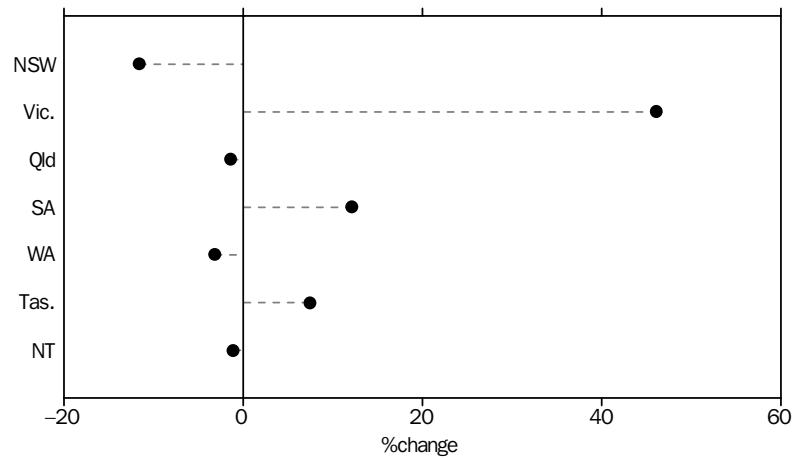
New South Wales recorded the largest decrease in turnover, falling \$740m (12%) to \$5.7b in 1999–2000. Lower revenues being received for coal were primarily responsible for the decrease. Western Australia, although gaining additional revenue from its oil and gas extraction industry, reported a decrease in turnover of \$515m (3%), falling to \$15.7b, as revenue from gold sales fell considerably.

Turnover increased in Tasmania by \$36m (8%) rising to \$514m in 1999–2000.

Western Australia continues to be the largest contributor to national turnover accounting for 42%. Queensland and New South Wales are ranked second and third with 24% and 15% respectively. Victoria's contribution rose from 7% in 1998–99 to 10% in 1999–2000 as a result of the improved position of their oil and gas extraction industry. This improvement was related to both increased revenue and overcoming the problems of the previous year in relation to supply issues following the Longford incident.

Turnover *continued*

CHANGE IN TURNOVER—1998–99 to 1999–2000



Value added

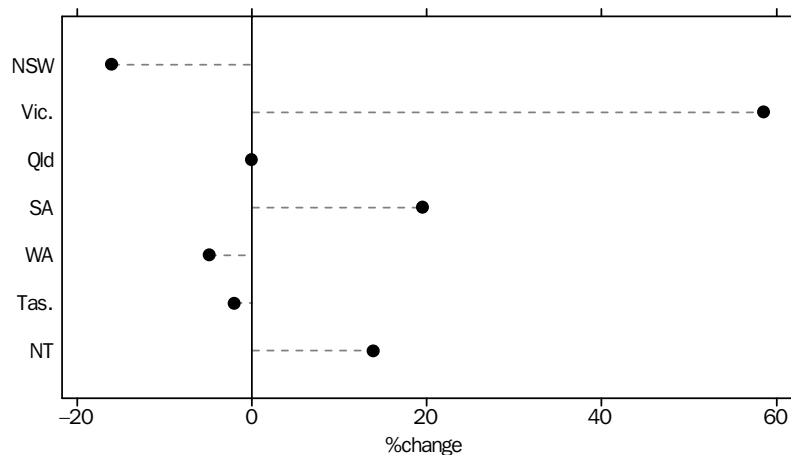
Victoria recorded the largest increase in value added rising \$1.2b (59%) to \$3.2b in 1999–2000. Most of this was gained through increased revenue from the oil and gas extraction industry, however, a reduction in expenses associated with purchases of materials aided the rise. Value added increased in South Australia by \$155m (20%) rising to \$948m. Although turnover decreased in the Northern Territory, reductions in costs associated with a range of expense items, such as purchase expenses, contract mining expenses and freight and cartage expenses, resulted in value added increasing by \$114m (14%) to \$931m in 1999–2000.

Value added decreased in New South Wales by \$577m (16%) to \$3.0b in 1999–2000. Although expenditure against a range of items decreased as measures were put in place to improve productivity and reduce costs, these were not enough to offset reduced revenues for coal. Western Australia also recorded a decrease in value added, falling \$567m (5%) to \$10.9b during the reference period with the gold ore mining industry being the major contributor to the decrease. Expenditure on contract mining expenses fell by \$309m (17%) as mine operators sought to stay viable, but this was still overshadowed by the significant reduction in the value of sales of goods.

Western Australia remained the largest contributor to national value added for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries accounting for 45% in 1999–2000. Queensland was second with 21% and Victoria was third with 13%. New South Wales' share has fallen to 12%, down on the 15% recorded in 1998–99.

Value added *continued*

CHANGE IN VALUE ADDED—1998–99 to 1999–2000



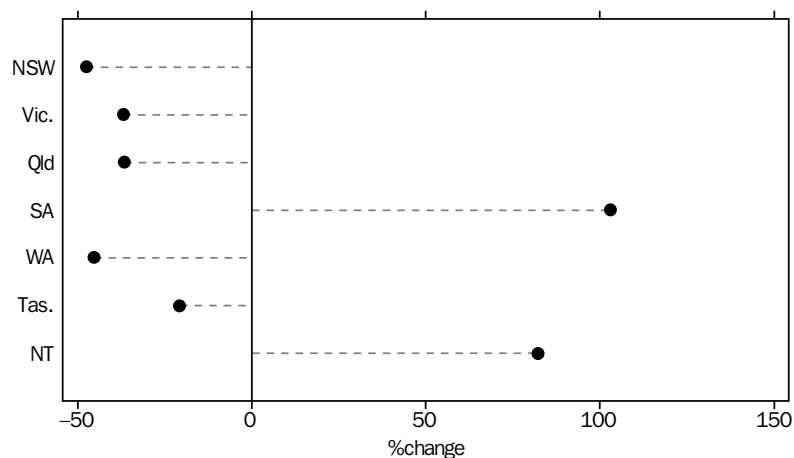
Net capital expenditure

Western Australia accounted for 41% of the national net capital expenditure for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries with \$2.2b in 1999–2000. However, this was a decrease of \$1.8b (45%) over 1998–99. Most of the decrease occurred in the metal ore mining industry where producers, particularly gold ore miners, reduced expenditure and cut back on development projects. In addition, several projects were completed during the course of the year.

Queensland recorded a decrease in net capital expenditure, falling \$639m (37%) to \$1.1b during the reporting period. The reduction was primarily associated with the completion of several major projects. The State still accounted for 21% of the total net capital expenditure.

The Northern Territory recorded an increase of \$376m (82%) to \$833m with most of this being spent in the oil and gas extraction industry. South Australia recorded an increase of \$269m (103%) to \$530m during 1999–2000.

CHANGE IN NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—1998–99 to 1999–2000



1.5 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision

	COAL MINING....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	11 424.6	10 604.7	8 610.2	10 361.3	16 447.6	15 698.4	36 482.4	36 664.4
Less								
Purchases of goods and materials	1 366.4	1 355.5	396.0	373.3	3 268.3	3 123.3	5 030.7	4 852.1
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	149.8	131.9	98.8	95.2	163.2	240.3	411.8	467.4
Freight and cartage expenses	1 820.8	1 659.8	193.3	288.0	427.8	429.9	2 441.9	2 377.7
Motor vehicle expenses	14.4	12.6	11.2	9.5	40.9	33.4	66.5	55.5
Repair and maintenance expenses	624.5	755.8	93.9	167.0	901.9	727.4	1 620.3	1 650.2
Contract mining expenses	694.6	664.2	170.0	186.2	2 026.9	1 720.6	2 891.5	2 571.0
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	317.7	364.9	303.7	307.4	917.2	802.6	1 538.6	1 474.9
Other selected expenses	893.5	1 105.0	659.5	601.5	1 544.3	1 810.3	3 097.3	3 516.8
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>5 881.7</i>	<i>6 049.7</i>	<i>1 926.4</i>	<i>2 028.1</i>	<i>9 290.5</i>	<i>8 887.8</i>	<i>17 098.6</i>	<i>16 965.6</i>
Plus								
Opening inventories	1 055.4	824.5	309.4	323.2	2 324.2	2 260.2	3 689.0	3 407.9
Less								
Closing inventories	838.8	890.2	328.3	330.4	2 352.9	2 292.5	3 520.0	3 513.1
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>6 098.3</i>	<i>5 984.0</i>	<i>1 907.5</i>	<i>2 020.9</i>	<i>9 261.8</i>	<i>8 855.5</i>	<i>17 267.6</i>	<i>16 860.4</i>
Plus								
Capitalised purchases	29.9	35.3	62.6	11.2	66.5	151.8	159.0	198.3
Trading profit	5 356.2	4 656.0	6 765.3	8 351.6	7 252.3	6 994.7	19 373.8	20 002.3
Plus								
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	2.0	3.0	—	0.9	23.4	2.7	25.4	6.6
Diesel fuel rebate	137.7	169.2	8.8	8.5	268.1	239.9	414.6	417.6
Interest income	103.4	90.2	99.6	78.5	295.1	276.7	498.1	445.4
Other income	111.5	258.5	16.6	-113.4	246.8	-146.6	374.9	-1.5
Less								
Wages and salaries	1 718.9	1 594.6	560.3	606.6	1 771.6	1 685.6	4 050.8	3 886.8
Superannuation	134.5	118.8	27.8	47.7	85.9	88.0	248.2	254.5
Workers' compensation	61.6	59.9	6.0	5.4	38.7	39.7	106.3	105.0
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>1 915.0</i>	<i>1 773.3</i>	<i>594.1</i>	<i>659.7</i>	<i>1 896.2</i>	<i>1 813.3</i>	<i>4 405.3</i>	<i>4 246.3</i>
Less								
Depreciation	1 042.9	1 156.1	1 865.7	1 921.5	2 351.1	2 205.7	5 259.7	5 283.3
Insurance premiums	40.5	42.1	39.3	33.7	62.4	57.1	142.2	132.9
Royalties expenses	529.3	542.6	1 049.5	1 594.1	479.8	487.3	2 058.6	2 624.0
Bad debts	2.5	4.4	2.6	3.3	4.7	9.9	9.8	17.6
Plus								
Capitalised wages	14.4	7.9	10.9	103.9	20.7	23.1	46.0	134.9
Earnings before interest and tax	2 195.0	1 666.3	3 350.0	4 217.7	3 312.2	2 817.2	8 857.2	8 701.2
Less								
Interest expenses	310.5	310.0	627.7	626.4	816.1	805.1	1 754.3	1 741.5
Operating profit before tax	1 884.5	1 356.3	2 722.3	3 591.3	2 496.1	2 012.1	7 102.9	6 959.7

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.5 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision *continued*

	OTHER MINING(b).....		TOTAL MINING.....		SERVICES TO MINING(b).....		ALL MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(c)	2 426.8	2 425.6	38 909.2	39 090.0	3 456.7	2 896.1	42 365.9	41 986.1
Less								
Purchases of goods and materials	466.4	413.8	5 497.1	5 265.9	612.8	560.9	6 109.9	5 826.8
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	69.3	66.4	481.1	533.8	n.a.	124.0	n.a.	657.8
Freight and cartage	239.0	225.3	2 680.9	2 603.0	n.a.	26.4	n.a.	2 629.4
Motor vehicle expenses	24.7	24.0	91.2	79.5	n.a.	62.8	n.a.	142.3
Repair and maintenance expenses	125.8	126.1	1 746.1	1 776.3	n.a.	107.6	n.a.	1 883.9
Contract mining expenses	67.4	73.6	2 958.9	2 644.6	n.a.	527.5	n.a.	3 172.1
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	52.5	64.4	1 591.1	1 539.3	n.a.	39.7	n.a.	1 579.0
Other selected expenses	231.8	235.8	3 329.1	3 752.6	n.a.	545.1	n.a.	4 297.7
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>1 276.9</i>	<i>1 229.4</i>	<i>18 375.5</i>	<i>18 195.0</i>	<i>2 498.1</i>	<i>1 994.0</i>	<i>20 873.6</i>	<i>20 189.0</i>
Plus								
Opening inventories	406.6	354.9	4 095.6	3 762.8	177.9	146.7	4 273.5	3 909.5
Less								
Closing inventories	354.8	314.2	3 874.8	3 827.3	170.4	174.6	4 045.2	4 001.9
<i>Cost of sales</i>	<i>1 328.7</i>	<i>1 270.1</i>	<i>18 596.3</i>	<i>18 130.5</i>	<i>2 505.7</i>	<i>1 966.1</i>	<i>21 102.0</i>	<i>20 096.6</i>
Plus								
Capitalised purchases	1.8	4.5	160.8	202.8	n.a.	26.7	n.a.	229.5
Trading profit	1 099.9	1 160.0	20 473.7	21 162.3	951.1	956.7	21 424.8	22 119.0
Plus								
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	0.5	0.4	25.9	7.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Diesel fuel rebate	14.2	17.0	428.8	434.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Interest income	19.1	22.0	517.2	467.4	31.4	21.9	548.6	489.3
Other income	28.0	21.5	402.9	20.0	n.a.	199.4	n.a.	219.4
Less								
Wages and salaries	322.8	315.4	4 373.6	4 202.2	925.8	943.6	5 299.4	5 145.8
Superannuation	21.5	20.9	269.7	275.4	56.8	57.3	326.5	332.7
Workers' compensation	8.2	8.6	114.5	113.6	24.3	23.5	138.8	137.1
<i>Selected labour costs</i>	<i>352.5</i>	<i>344.9</i>	<i>4 757.8</i>	<i>4 591.2</i>	<i>1 006.9</i>	<i>1 024.4</i>	<i>5 764.7</i>	<i>5 615.6</i>
Less								
Depreciation	196.1	192.9	5 455.8	5 476.2	303.1	290.9	5 758.9	5 767.1
Insurance premiums	10.4	11.0	152.6	143.9	25.9	18.5	178.5	162.4
Royalties expenses	91.9	102.4	2 150.5	2 726.4	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Bad debts	3.6	4.5	13.4	22.1	16.4	33.8	29.8	55.9
Plus								
Capitalised wages	0.2	2.2	46.2	137.1	n.a.	7.7	n.a.	144.8
Earnings before interest and tax	507.2	567.4	9 364.6	9 268.6	-182.5	-104.6	9 182.1	9 164.0
Less								
Interest expenses	64.6	68.0	1 818.9	1 809.5	73.1	51.4	1 892.0	1 860.9
Operating profit before tax	442.6	499.4	7 545.7	7 459.1	-255.6	-156.0	7 290.1	7 303.1

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.6 INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision

	COAL MINING.....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	11 424.6	10 604.7	8 610.2	10 361.3	16 447.6	15 698.4	36 482.4	36 664.4
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	2.0	3.0	—	0.9	23.4	2.7	25.4	6.6
Diesel fuel rebate	137.7	169.2	8.8	8.5	268.1	239.9	414.6	417.6
Plus								
Capital work done for own use	44.3	43.2	73.5	115.2	87.2	174.9	205.0	333.3
Turnover	11 608.6	10 820.1	8 692.5	10 485.9	16 826.3	16 115.9	37 127.4	37 421.9
Plus								
Closing inventories	838.8	890.2	328.3	330.4	2 352.9	2 292.5	3 520.0	3 513.1
Less								
Opening inventories	1 055.4	824.5	309.4	323.2	2 324.2	2 260.2	3 689.0	3 407.9
Less								
Capitalised purchases	29.9	35.3	62.6	11.2	66.5	151.8	159.0	198.3
Less								
Intermediate input expenses	5 702.8	5 854.9	1 452.1	1 651.3	8 696.6	8 368.9	15 851.5	15 875.1
Industry value added	5 659.3	4 995.6	7 196.7	8 830.6	8 091.9	7 627.5	20 947.9	21 453.7

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.6 INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision *continued*

	OTHER MINING(c).....		TOTAL MINING.....		SERVICES TO MINING(c)....		ALL MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods and services(b)	2 426.8	2 425.6	38 909.2	39 090.0	3 456.7	2 896.1	42 365.9	41 986.1
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	0.5	0.4	25.9	7.0	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Diesel fuel rebate	14.2	17.0	428.8	434.6	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Plus								
Capital work done for own use	2.1	6.7	207.1	340.0	16.3	34.3	223.4	374.3
Turnover	2 443.6	2 449.7	39 571.0	39 871.6	3 543.2	3 020.0	43 114.2	42 891.6
Plus								
Closing inventories	354.8	314.2	3 874.8	3 827.3	170.4	174.6	4 045.2	4 001.9
Less								
Opening inventories	406.6	354.9	4 095.6	3 762.8	177.9	146.7	4 273.5	3 909.5
Less								
Capitalised purchases	1.8	4.5	160.8	202.8	n.a.	26.7	n.a.	229.5
Less								
Intermediate input expenses	1 225.8	1 165.0	17 077.3	17 040.1	n.a.	1 773.0	n.a.	18 813.1
Industry value added	1 164.2	1 239.5	22 112.1	22 693.2	1 120.0	1 248.2	23 232.1	23 941.4

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

1.7 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision

Items	COAL MINING.....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets								
Current assets	3 954.8	3 414.3	3 308.0	4 423.6	7 480.5	6 716.9	14 743.3	14 554.8
Non-current assets	13 882.4	14 318.7	29 263.8	30 537.9	26 409.6	28 156.6	69 555.8	73 013.2
<i>Total value of assets</i>	<i>17 837.2</i>	<i>17 733.0</i>	<i>32 571.8</i>	<i>34 961.5</i>	<i>33 890.1</i>	<i>34 873.5</i>	<i>84 299.1</i>	<i>87 568.0</i>
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	4 608.8	3 911.9	6 195.8	4 349.2	9 622.4	9 845.4	20 427.0	18 106.5
Non-current liabilities	6 101.2	5 919.0	12 123.2	12 952.5	12 975.6	13 742.0	31 200.0	32 613.5
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	<i>10 710.0</i>	<i>9 830.9</i>	<i>18 319.0</i>	<i>17 301.7</i>	<i>22 598.0</i>	<i>23 587.4</i>	<i>51 627.0</i>	<i>50 720.0</i>
Net worth	7 127.2	7 902.1	14 252.8	17 659.8	11 292.1	11 286.1	32 672.1	36 848.0

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.7 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision *continued*

Items	OTHER MINING(b).....		TOTAL MINING....		SERVICES TO MINING(b).....		ALL MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Assets								
Current assets	1 129.0	1 092.3	15 872.3	15 647.1	2 308.7	1 383.2	18 181.0	17 030.3
Non-current assets	2 139.7	2 230.9	71 695.5	75 244.1	3 114.0	2 806.2	74 809.5	78 050.3
<i>Total value of assets</i>	<i>3 268.7</i>	<i>3 323.2</i>	<i>87 567.8</i>	<i>90 891.2</i>	<i>5 422.6</i>	<i>4 189.4</i>	<i>92 990.4</i>	<i>95 080.6</i>
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	924.9	697.9	21 351.9	18 804.4	2 441.5	1 601.0	23 793.4	20 405.4
Non-current liabilities	1 033.9	1 082.4	32 233.9	33 695.9	1 818.8	1 858.9	34 052.7	35 554.8
<i>Total value of liabilities</i>	<i>1 958.8</i>	<i>1 780.3</i>	<i>53 585.8</i>	<i>52 500.3</i>	<i>4 260.3</i>	<i>3 459.9</i>	<i>57 846.1</i>	<i>55 960.2</i>
Net worth	1 309.9	1 542.9	33 982.0	38 390.9	1 162.3	729.5	35 144.3	39 120.4

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

1.8 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Management Units(b)—Industry subdivision

	COAL MINING....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on								
Land	37.9	33.5	1.0	0.5	101.1	44.2	140.0	78.2
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	264.1	118.2	1 966.8	1 673.3	1 352.3	1 231.3	3 583.2	3 022.8
Plant, machinery and equipment	950.3	656.8	1 063.0	1 071.2	2 833.1	1 955.9	4 846.4	3 683.9
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	<i>1 252.3</i>	<i>808.5</i>	<i>3 030.8</i>	<i>2 745.0</i>	<i>4 286.5</i>	<i>3 231.4</i>	<i>8 569.6</i>	<i>6 784.9</i>
Disposal of assets	205.7	284.4	255.2	340.7	202.2	245.1	663.1	870.2
Net capital expenditure	1 046.6	524.1	2 775.6	2 404.3	4 084.3	2 986.3	7 906.5	5 914.7

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.8 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Management Units(b)—Industry subdivision *continued*

	OTHER MINING(c).....		TOTAL MINING....		SERVICES TO MINING(c)....		ALL MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on								
Land	9.2	28.7	149.2	106.9	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	111.7
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	24.6	38.9	3 607.8	3 061.7	n.a.	38.6	n.a.	3 100.3
Plant, machinery and equipment	139.0	128.0	4 985.4	3 811.9	n.a.	308.9	n.a.	4 120.8
<i>Total acquisitions</i>	<i>172.8</i>	<i>195.6</i>	<i>8 742.4</i>	<i>6 980.5</i>	<i>470.0</i>	<i>352.3</i>	<i>9 212.4</i>	<i>7 332.8</i>
Disposal of assets	20.0	31.5	683.1	901.7	150.2	158.2	833.3	1 059.9
Net capital expenditure	152.8	164.1	8 059.3	6 078.8	319.8	194.1	8 379.1	6 272.9

(a) Items listed include value of capital work done for own use.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

1.9 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—Industry class

	COAL MINING.....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		IRON ORE MINING.....		BAUXITE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods								
Produced by this business(b)	11 750.0	10 594.0	8 361.9	10 226.6	4 277.3	3 759.2	1 089.0	999.4
Not produced by this business(b)	219.9	148.8	17.1	15.5	152.5	115.4	—	—
Service income(c)	343.3	319.5	21.0	13.1	164.3	120.2	1.9	0.3
Rent, leasing and hiring income	15.4	32.2	125.3	142.3	14.4	16.4	1.4	1.6
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	2.9	2.5	—	0.3	0.4	0.2	—	0.1
Diesel fuel rebate	152.3	181.8	10.7	9.1	83.8	65.9	11.9	6.2
Plus								
Capital work done for own use	44.7	44.2	71.3	20.0	3.0	48.3	—	1.5
Turnover	12 528.5	11 323.0	8 607.3	10 426.9	4 695.7	4 125.6	1 104.2	1 009.1
Plus								
Closing inventories	901.4	933.0	302.0	358.6	441.4	435.0	87.7	61.8
Less								
Opening inventories	1 125.6	830.4	293.3	345.3	368.7	439.6	74.8	87.0
Less								
Purchases								
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	643.5	657.0	269.2	245.8	201.4	166.4	82.3	81.8
Electricity and fuels	512.1	613.8	31.2	68.3	219.0	223.4	90.8	78.1
Goods for resale(d)	233.7	120.6	14.5	3.2	65.5	49.8	4.9	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	178.5	152.6	70.9	81.6	19.7	28.9	7.6	10.9
Freight and cartage expenses	1 803.4	1 649.7	172.3	240.9	24.0	30.7	14.1	14.2
Motor vehicle expenses	15.0	13.9	6.9	6.3	7.2	6.3	1.2	1.2
Repair and maintenance expenses	658.8	672.0	102.2	125.0	207.8	225.4	50.0	64.4
Contract mining expenses	792.3	816.2	169.2	186.0	326.0	240.8	3.1	9.1
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	279.8	310.1	293.6	277.1	144.6	196.5	34.5	8.9
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>5 117.1</i>	<i>5 005.9</i>	<i>1 130.0</i>	<i>1 234.2</i>	<i>1 215.2</i>	<i>1 168.2</i>	<i>288.5</i>	<i>268.6</i>
Value added	7 187.2	6 419.7	7 486.0	9 206.0	3 553.2	2 952.8	828.6	715.3

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.9 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—Industry class *continued*

	COPPER ORE MINING.....		GOLD ORE MINING.....		MINERAL SAND MINING.....		SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods								
Produced by this business(b)	1 419.0	1 572.3	4 671.2	4 084.9	885.6	1 060.0	1 650.8	1 860.3
Not produced by this business(b)	0.1	—	20.4	—	0.4	6.2	—	—
Service income(c)	1.5	1.2	9.1	65.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	20.0
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	3.1	—	9.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	1.0
Diesel fuel rebate	23.5	19.9	115.5	123.0	3.5	2.8	8.1	8.4
Plus								
Capital work done for own use	11.6	30.3	78.3	19.9	1.0	12.5	17.0	33.0
Turnover	1 458.9	1 623.8	4 905.1	4 297.1	891.9	1 083.2	1 677.7	1 923.5
Plus								
Closing inventories	219.9	200.5	555.4	477.9	268.3	195.1	128.0	189.7
Less								
Opening inventories	269.2	224.1	579.1	503.2	258.6	207.1	157.3	135.0
Less								
Purchases								
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	135.3	163.9	469.3	432.1	115.9	68.3	222.7	184.5
Electricity and fuels	99.3	110.6	393.3	411.9	96.1	72.5	111.3	113.7
Goods for resale(d)	0.1	—	—	1.6	0.4	4.8	—	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	13.3	20.1	53.8	92.1	6.6	4.4	4.8	21.3
Freight and cartage expenses	85.2	72.4	90.9	72.5	29.8	48.9	56.2	61.6
Motor vehicle expenses	1.5	1.6	19.8	18.5	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.1
Repair and maintenance expenses	111.3	122.0	206.0	211.7	55.4	34.9	63.1	95.4
Contract mining expenses	175.4	160.7	1 170.0	928.2	72.8	118.5	58.9	138.5
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	138.1	75.5	140.2	164.0	26.0	31.5	33.5	50.7
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>759.5</i>	<i>726.8</i>	<i>2 543.3</i>	<i>2 332.6</i>	<i>404.6</i>	<i>385.2</i>	<i>552.9</i>	<i>668.8</i>
Value added	650.1	873.4	2 338.1	1 939.2	497.0	686.0	1 095.5	1 309.4

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.9 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—Industry class *continued*

	OTHER METAL ORE MINING(b)...		TOTAL METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales of goods						
Produced by this business(c)	1 245.9	1 238.9	15 238.8	14 575.0	35 350.7	35 395.6
Not produced by this business(c)	6.7	0.3	180.1	121.9	417.1	286.2
Service income(d)	8.4	9.2	187.0	217.9	551.3	550.5
Rent, leasing and hiring income	1.0	1.1	19.3	23.2	160.0	197.7
Government subsidies						
Operational funding	5.9	0.1	19.0	2.2	21.9	5.0
Diesel fuel rebate	20.4	13.1	266.7	239.3	429.7	430.2
<i>Plus</i>						
Capital work done for own use	—	10.6	110.9	156.1	226.9	220.3
Turnover	1 288.3	1 273.3	16 021.8	15 335.6	37 157.6	37 085.5
<i>Plus</i>						
Closing inventories	364.3	367.7	2 065.0	1 927.7	3 268.4	3 219.3
<i>Less</i>						
Opening inventories	347.2	387.2	2 054.9	1 983.2	3 473.8	3 158.9
<i>Less</i>						
Purchases						
Materials, components, containers etc.(e)(f)	118.4	195.1	1 345.3	1 292.1	2 258.0	2 194.9
Electricity and fuels	127.7	167.6	1 137.5	1 177.8	1 680.8	1 859.9
Goods for resale(e)	15.7	0.3	86.6	56.5	334.8	180.3
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	24.5	42.1	130.3	219.8	379.7	454.0
Freight and cartage expenses	53.4	64.5	353.6	364.8	2 329.3	2 255.4
Motor vehicle expenses	4.5	2.4	38.2	34.5	60.1	54.7
Repair and maintenance expenses	54.7	61.3	748.3	815.1	1 509.3	1 612.1
Contract mining expenses	350.1	252.0	2 156.3	1 847.8	3 117.8	2 850.0
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	72.2	129.3	589.1	656.4	1 162.5	1 243.6
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>821.2</i>	<i>914.6</i>	<i>6 585.2</i>	<i>6 464.8</i>	<i>12 832.3</i>	<i>12 704.9</i>
Value added	484.2	339.2	9 446.7	8 815.3	24 119.9	24 441.0

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(c) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(d) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(f) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.10 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—Industry class

	COAL MINING....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		IRON ORE MINING.....		BAUXITE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on								
Land	10.5	17.7	—	0.6	8.6	0.4	2.5	2.5
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	192.6	105.8	1 170.5	1 308.8	92.1	79.7	56.1	13.3
Plant, machinery and equipment	1 008.6	664.6	1 394.2	921.9	720.2	300.8	293.6	186.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 211.7</i>	<i>788.1</i>	<i>2 564.7</i>	<i>2 231.3</i>	<i>820.9</i>	<i>380.9</i>	<i>352.2</i>	<i>202.0</i>
Disposals of assets	164.9	263.2	19.4	23.3	47.4	325.9	30.5	42.1
Net capital expenditure	1 046.8	524.9	2 545.3	2 208.0	773.5	55.0	321.7	159.9
Capital expenditure less disposals								
Land, buildings and other structures	188.0	88.3	1 164.6	1 308.9	88.7	67.8	58.6	15.8
Plant machinery and equipment	858.7	512.5	1 380.5	910.8	684.8	-12.9	263.1	144.1

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.9.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.10 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—Industry class *continued*

	COPPER ORE MINING.....		GOLD ORE MINING.....		MINERAL SAND MINING.....		SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Capital expenditure on								
Land	16.1	0.2	75.2	10.7	3.2	3.7	0.7	17.2
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	93.0	59.9	309.5	290.5	4.9	1.5	236.8	152.3
Plant, machinery and equipment	177.5	465.3	238.3	288.2	227.6	201.2	613.2	370.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>286.6</i>	<i>525.4</i>	<i>623.0</i>	<i>589.4</i>	<i>235.7</i>	<i>206.4</i>	<i>850.7</i>	<i>540.0</i>
Disposals of assets	9.8	11.7	42.3	68.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.9
Net capital expenditure	276.8	513.7	580.7	521.3	234.1	205.3	849.3	537.1
Capital expenditure less disposals								
Land, buildings and other structures	109.0	49.3	378.6	299.0	7.6	4.6	237.5	169.4
Plant machinery and equipment	167.8	464.5	202.2	222.4	226.5	200.7	611.8	367.6

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.9.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.10 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—Industry class *continued*

<i>Items</i>	OTHER METAL ORE MINING(c).....		TOTAL METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL MINING.....	
	1998-99 \$m	1999-00 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-00 \$m	1998-99 \$m	1999-00 \$m
Capital expenditure on						
Land	0.4	11.2	106.7	45.9	117.2	64.2
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	489.5	616.2	1 281.9	1213.4	2 645.0	2 628.0
Plant, machinery and equipment	584.0	82.2	2 854.4	1894.4	5 257.2	3 480.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 073.9</i>	<i>709.6</i>	<i>4 243.0</i>	<i>3 153.7</i>	<i>8 019.4</i>	<i>6 173.1</i>
Disposals of assets	29.9	57.6	162.9	509.4	347.2	795.9
Net capital expenditure	1 044.0	652.0	4 080.1	2 644.3	7 672.2	5 377.2
Capital expenditure less disposals						
Land, buildings and other structures	484.9	627.0	1 364.9	1 232.9	2 717.5	2 630.1
Plant machinery and equipment	559.0	25.1	2 715.2	1 411.5	4 954.4	2 834.8

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.9.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(c) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory

Items	COAL MINING.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Sales of goods						
Produced by this business(b)	5 019.4	4 445.7	936.6	802.6	5 956.0	5 248.3
Not produced by this business(b)	170.4	94.5	0.2	—	170.6	94.5
Service income(c)	123.8	113.3	1.8	20.1	125.6	133.4
Rent, leasing and hiring income	7.8	20.6	0.9	0.8	8.7	21.4
Government subsidies						
Operational funding	0.1	1.4	0.1	—	0.2	1.4
Diesel fuel rebate	63.6	92.1	10.0	11.5	73.6	103.6
<i>Plus</i>						
Capital work done for own use	40.2	40.7	25.5	16.7	65.7	57.4
Turnover	5 425.3	4 808.3	975.1	851.7	6 400.4	5 660.0
<i>Plus</i>						
Closing inventories	335.9	324.1	112.0	100.2	447.9	424.3
<i>Less</i>						
Opening inventories	467.2	310.4	126.9	115.6	594.1	426.0
<i>Less</i>						
Purchases						
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	349.1	334.3	137.8	116.4	486.9	450.7
Electricity and fuels	266.1	379.7	66.0	63.7	332.1	443.4
Goods for resale(d)	166.5	65.5	0.2	1.5	166.7	67.0
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	99.2	71.0	5.3	6.6	104.5	77.6
Freight and cartage expenses	614.4	562.6	30.7	15.2	645.1	577.8
Motor vehicle expenses	7.4	6.6	2.2	2.8	9.6	9.4
Repair and maintenance expenses	423.2	373.8	55.2	95.5	478.4	469.3
Contract mining expenses	248.4	382.3	52.1	58.4	300.5	440.7
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	115.6	62.2	12.8	34.7	128.4	96.9
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>2 289.9</i>	<i>2 238.0</i>	<i>362.3</i>	<i>394.8</i>	<i>2 652.2</i>	<i>2 632.8</i>
Value added	3 004.1	2 584.0	597.9	441.5	3 602.0	3 025.5

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING....	
	1998–99	1999–00
Items	\$m	\$m
.....		
VICTORIA		
Sales of goods		
Produced by this business(b)	2 408.6	3 632.1
Not produced by this business(b)	0.2	—
Service income(c)	3.3	0.2
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.4	0.2
Government subsidies		
Operational funding	—	0.1
Diesel fuel rebate	7.4	7.1
Plus		
Capital work done for own use	73.1	2.6
Turnover	2 493.0	3 642.3
Plus		
Closing inventories	67.6	52.6
Less		
Opening inventories	60.1	67.5
Less		
Purchases		
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	225.2	164.1
Electricity and fuels	14.5	14.2
Goods for resale(d)	0.4	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	39.2	38.6
Freight and cartage expenses	11.3	18.2
Motor vehicle expenses	2.4	3.3
Repair and maintenance expenses	66.3	62.4
Contract mining expenses	35.0	42.9
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	56.1	33.8
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>450.4</i>	<i>377.5</i>
Value added	2 050.1	3 249.9
.....		

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

	COAL MINING....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
<i>Items</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
QUEENSLAND								
Sales of goods								
Produced by this business(b)	6 009.0	5 432.9	399.2	623.2	2 219.2	2 415.9	8 627.4	8 472.0
Not produced by this business(b)	49.5	54.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	50.0	54.2
Service income(c)	212.4	203.7	3.7	3.7	4.8	0.7	220.9	208.1
Rent, leasing and hiring income	7.0	11.0	—	0.2	2.1	2.0	9.1	13.2
Government subsidies								
Operational funding	2.7	1.1	—	0.3	3.3	0.3	6.0	1.7
Diesel fuel rebate	71.7	74.8	0.6	0.1	40.2	32.1	112.5	107.0
<i>Plus</i>								
Capital work done for own use	1.2	0.9	—	14.4	26.4	59.0	27.6	74.3
Turnover	6 353.5	5 778.6	403.9	641.9	2 296.1	2 510.0	9 053.5	8 930.5
<i>Plus</i>								
Closing inventories	536.1	579.7	38.1	100.5	291.2	262.3	865.4	942.5
<i>Less</i>								
Opening inventories	631.6	490.6	40.1	85.6	383.3	289.0	1 055.0	865.2
<i>Less</i>								
Purchases								
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	241.7	266.4	3.0	38.6	242.1	231.7	486.8	536.7
Electricity and fuels	208.6	195.6	1.8	18.5	178.1	177.2	388.5	391.3
Goods for resale(d)	67.2	55.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	67.7	55.2
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	73.9	74.5	4.1	13.6	18.4	42.1	96.4	130.2
Freight and cartage expenses	1 162.6	1 058.5	143.5	194.7	86.7	119.7	1 392.8	1 372.9
Motor vehicle expenses	5.3	4.9	0.8	0.3	3.7	3.6	9.8	8.8
Repair and maintenance expenses	180.5	239.2	2.8	1.4	60.9	125.3	244.2	365.9
Contract mining expenses	515.4	395.0	24.6	39.3	180.9	226.2	720.9	660.5
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	135.5	238.2	2.7	0.1	160.7	89.8	298.9	328.1
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>2 590.7</i>	<i>2 527.5</i>	<i>183.7</i>	<i>306.5</i>	<i>931.6</i>	<i>1 015.6</i>	<i>3 706.0</i>	<i>3 849.6</i>
Value added	3 667.3	3 340.2	218.2	350.3	1 272.4	1 467.7	5 157.9	5 158.2

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING...	
	1998–99	1999–00
Items	\$m	\$m
SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Sales of goods		
Produced by this business(b)	1 096.0	1 229.0
Not produced by this business(b)	10.7	13.0
Service income(c)	11.3	—
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.5	17.3
Government subsidies		
Operational funding	—	—
Diesel fuel rebate	7.8	5.6
Plus		
Capital work done for own use	2.4	—
Turnover	1 128.7	1 264.9
Plus		
Closing inventories	86.1	103.9
Less		
Opening inventories	93.0	88.7
Less		
Purchases		
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	82.3	79.8
Electricity and fuels	40.5	54.1
Goods for resale(d)	8.9	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	8.7	8.0
Freight and cartage expenses	19.6	19.7
Motor vehicle expenses	4.3	4.4
Repair and maintenance expenses	84.6	77.7
Contract mining expenses	23.9	26.1
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	55.8	62.4
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	328.6	332.2
Value added	793.2	947.9

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

	COAL MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
<i>Items</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Sales of goods						
Produced by this business(b)	5 359.2	5 649.2	10 141.2	9 362.5	15 500.4	15 011.7
Not produced by this business(b)	5.9	2.5	172.9	121.6	178.8	124.1
Service income(c)	9.8	1.5	172.2	188.4	182.0	189.9
Rent, leasing and hiring income	124.9	125.5	15.2	17.3	140.1	142.8
Government subsidies						
Operational funding	—	—	9.8	0.7	9.8	0.7
Diesel fuel rebate	15.1	14.2	179.6	165.0	194.7	179.2
<i>Plus</i>						
Capital work done for own use	3.3	5.6	39.9	80.3	43.2	85.9
Turnover	5 518.2	5 798.5	10 730.8	9 935.8	16 249.0	15 734.3
<i>Plus</i>						
Closing inventories	155.2	161.0	1 348.1	1 279.2	1 503.3	1 440.2
<i>Less</i>						
Opening inventories	146.4	155.2	1 205.4	1 256.9	1 351.8	1 412.1
<i>Less</i>						
Purchases						
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	66.5	66.2	734.0	727.8	800.5	794.0
Electricity and fuels	32.0	41.8	732.4	773.7	764.4	815.5
Goods for resale(d)	4.8	3.2	65.7	54.7	70.5	57.9
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	28.8	28.1	94.1	146.5	122.9	174.6
Freight and cartage expenses	2.5	31.5	164.9	180.5	178.9	212.0
Motor vehicle expenses	2.5	1.8	27.9	23.6	30.4	25.4
Repair and maintenance expenses	66.8	91.0	509.9	489.4	576.7	580.4
Contract mining expenses	143.5	142.3	1 642.9	1 335.5	1 786.4	1 477.8
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	223.5	219.1	332.9	459.6	556.4	678.7
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>582.4</i>	<i>625.0</i>	<i>4 304.7</i>	<i>4 191.3</i>	<i>4 887.1</i>	<i>4 816.3</i>
Value added	4 944.6	5 179.3	6 568.8	5 766.8	11 513.4	10 946.1

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL COAL MINING AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m
.....		
TASMANIA		
Sales of goods		
Produced by this business(b)	470.8	499.0
Not produced by this business(b)	—	0.1
Service income(c)	—	2.5
Rent, leasing and hiring income	0.2	1.1
Government subsidies		
Operational funding	—	0.1
Diesel fuel rebate	7.0	11.1
Plus		
Capital work done for own use	—	—
Turnover	478.0	513.9
Plus		
Closing inventories	50.8	68.9
Less		
Opening inventories	46.6	67.2
Less		
Purchases		
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	69.8	97.0
Electricity and fuels	47.5	66.2
Goods for resale(d)	—	—
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	1.1	11.1
Freight and cartage expenses	21.4	22.8
Motor vehicle expenses	1.2	1.5
Repair and maintenance expenses	29.1	27.6
Contract mining expenses	100.6	95.0
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	25.0	11.7
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>295.7</i>	<i>332.9</i>
Value added	186.5	182.7
.....		

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.11 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING...	
	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m
.....		
NORTHERN TERRITORY		
Sales of goods		
Produced by this business(b)	1 291.7	1 303.7
Not produced by this business(b)	6.7	0.3
Service income(c)	8.2	16.3
Rent, leasing and hiring income	1.0	1.9
Government subsidies		
Operational funding	5.9	1.0
Diesel fuel rebate	26.9	16.7
Plus		
Capital work done for own use	14.8	—
Turnover	1 355.2	1 339.9
Plus		
Closing inventories	247.2	187.0
Less		
Opening inventories	273.4	232.1
Less		
Purchases		
Materials, components, containers etc.(d)(e)	106.7	72.7
Electricity and fuels	93.3	75.2
Goods for resale(d)	20.6	0.3
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	6.9	14.0
Freight and cartage expenses	60.0	32.0
Motor vehicle expenses	2.4	1.8
Repair and maintenance expenses	30.0	28.8
Contract mining expenses	150.3	107.2
Payment for other contract, subcontract and commission work	41.8	32.0
<i>Purchases and selected expenses</i>	<i>512.0</i>	<i>364.0</i>
Value added	817.0	930.8
.....		

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes transfers out to other establishments of the same management unit where appropriate.

(c) Includes rent, leasing and hiring income.

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

(e) Includes minerals for further processing.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory

	COAL MINING.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Items	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Capital expenditure on						
Land	9.7	12.1	0.4	0.9	10.1	13.0
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	51.3	37.1	30.5	17.5	81.8	54.6
Plant, machinery and equipment	354.1	234.4	40.2	54.2	394.3	288.6
Total	415.1	283.6	71.1	72.6	486.2	356.2
Disposals of assets	37.2	112.4	0.9	8.6	38.1	121.0
Net capital expenditure	377.9	171.2	70.2	64.0	448.1	235.2
Capital expenditure less disposals						
Land, buildings and other structures	57.4	34.7	31.0	17.6	88.4	52.3
Plant machinery and equipment	320.6	209.6	39.3	46.4	359.9	256.0

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING....	
	1998–99	1999–00
<i>Items</i>	\$m	\$m
.....		
VICTORIA		
Capital expenditure on		
Land	0.1	1.2
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	163.6	257.6
Plant, machinery and equipment	537.8	183.2
<i>Total</i>	701.5	442.0
Disposals of assets	5.0	2.7
Net capital expenditure	696.5	439.3
Capital expenditure less disposals		
Land, buildings and other structures	163.5	258.9
Plant machinery and equipment	533.0	180.3
.....		

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory *continued*

Items	COAL MINING...		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
QUEENSLAND								
Capital expenditure on								
Land	0.5	4.5	—	—	18.4	21.2	18.9	25.7
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	130.0	59.0	36.8	60.1	317.7	171.1	484.5	290.2
Plant, machinery and equipment	561.9	383.2	87.1	120.4	729.8	459.5	1 378.8	963.1
<i>Total</i>	692.4	446.7	123.9	180.5	1 065.9	651.8	1 882.2	1 279.0
Disposals of assets	117.9	147.2	1.3	11.6	16.9	13.1	136.1	171.9
Net capital expenditure	574.5	299.5	122.6	168.9	1 049.0	638.7	1 746.1	1 107.1
Capital expenditure less disposals								
Land, buildings and other structures	119.8	43.7	36.8	60.0	336.1	191.4	492.7	295.1
Plant machinery and equipment	454.9	258.8	85.8	119.4	712.9	447.3	1 253.6	825.5

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING...	
	1998–99	1999–00
Items	\$m	\$m
.....		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA		
Capital expenditure on		
Land	0.1	—
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	169.3	134.3
Plant, machinery and equipment	101.1	408.3
<i>Total</i>	270.5	542.6
Disposals of assets	9.4	12.6
Net capital expenditure	261.1	530.0
Capital expenditure less disposals		
Land, buildings and other structures	169.3	122.3
Plant machinery and equipment	91.7	407.8
.....		

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory *continued*

	COAL MINING AND OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
<i>Items</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Capital expenditure on						
Land	0.2	0.3	86.8	21.6	87.0	21.9
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	604.7	425.0	857.8	964.1	1 462.5	1 389.1
Plant, machinery and equipment	658.4	324.4	1 964.0	925.3	2 622.4	1 249.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 263.3</i>	<i>749.7</i>	<i>2 908.6</i>	<i>1 911.0</i>	<i>4 171.9</i>	<i>2 660.7</i>
Disposals of assets	22.3	10.8	130.1	451.7	152.4	462.5
Net capital expenditure	1 241.0	738.9	2 778.5	1 459.3	4 019.5	2 198.2
Capital expenditure less disposals						
Land, buildings and other structures	598.5	425.4	921.4	971.7	1 519.9	1 397.1
Plant machinery and equipment	642.6	314.8	1 857.2	487.7	2 499.8	802.5

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory *continued*

TOTAL COAL MINING AND METAL ORE MINING.....		
	1998–99	1999–00
Items	\$m	\$m
.....		
TASMANIA		
Capital expenditure on		
Land	0.1	—
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	10.4	3.8
Plant, machinery and equipment	33.3	53.4
<i>Total</i>	43.8	57.2
Disposals of assets	0.4	22.8
Net capital expenditure	43.4	34.4
Capital expenditure less disposals		
Land, buildings and other structures	10.5	3.8
Plant machinery and equipment	32.9	30.7
.....		

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

1.12 FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE(a), Establishments(b)—State and Territory *continued*

	TOTAL OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING...	
	1998–99	1999–00
Items	\$m	\$m
.....		
NORTHERN TERRITORY		
Capital expenditure on		
Land	0.7	2.3
Dwellings, buildings and other structures	272.8	498.5
Plant, machinery and equipment	189.5	334.4
<i>Total</i>	463.0	835.2
Disposals of assets	6.0	2.3
Net capital expenditure	457.0	832.9
Capital expenditure less disposals		
Land, buildings and other structures	273.5	500.8
Plant machinery and equipment	183.6	332.1
.....		

(a) Includes capital work done for own use—reported in table 1.11.

(b) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

CHAPTER 2

EMPLOYMENT

MANAGEMENT UNIT EMPLOYMENT

Total employment recorded at management unit level will often be greater (though not always the case) than that recorded at the establishment unit level since management units may cover activities other than the operation of the mine site. See paragraphs 11–18 of the Explanatory notes for further information on business units.

Total employment decreased by 6,973 persons (10%) to 64,054 persons in 1999–2000 for all mining covered by Division B of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Within ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 (i.e. coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining) employment decreased 2,078 persons (4%) to 46,986 persons at the end of June 2000.

Metal ore mining, with 23,644 persons remained the largest employer, however, this was down 6% on the previous year. The coal mining industry recorded a decrease of 1,081 persons (6%) to 17,097 persons. In a manner similar to previous years this decrease is primarily attributable to businesses attempting to remain competitive by reducing staff numbers in the face of downward pressures on many commodity prices. Several mines were closed during the reference period in the face of economic pressures. Employment in the oil and gas industry rose by 423 persons (7%) to 6,245 persons mainly due to an improvement in the outlook for the industry caused by higher prices being received for oil.

Employment in other mining decreased by 225 persons (3%) to 6,646 persons while employment in the services to mining sector decreased by 4,670 persons (31%) to 10,422 persons in 1999–2000. Much of this decrease is attributable to an earlier downturn in commodity prices which resulted in decreased exploration activity.

Wages and salaries for the total mining industry at management unit level fell by 3% to \$5.1b in 1999–2000 corresponding to the 10% fall in employment. Within the coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries wages and salaries decreased by \$163m (4%) to \$3.9b in the same period.

MANAGEMENT UNIT EMPLOYMENT *continued***2.1 EMPLOYMENT, Management Units(a)—June 2000**

		Management units	Employment(b)	Wages and salaries(c)
ANZSIC subdivision		no.	no.	\$m
11	Coal mining	126	17 097	1 595
12	Oil and gas extraction	50	6 245	607
13	Metal ore mining	171	23 644	1 686
<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999–00</i>		347	46 986	3 888
<i>Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1998–99</i>		343	49 064	4 051
14	Other mining(d)	457	6 646	315
15	Services to mining(d)	455	10 422	944
Total mining 1999–00		1 259	64 054	5 147
<i>Total mining 1998–99</i>		1 584	71 027	5 300

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(d) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

Data gathered in the 1999–2000 Mining Collection for establishment employment are presented in tables 2.2, 2.6 and 2.7. Data are available at the establishment level for ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 only.

At the establishment level, employment for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries decreased by 2,226 persons (5%) to 43,477 persons in 1999–2000. The coal mining industry reported the largest decrease employing 957 (5%) fewer persons than in the previous year. Producers continued to rationalise operations with several mines being sold and some aspects of operations being outsourced to contractors. Several mines closed due to high operational costs making them less viable in the current economic climate.

Employment in the gold ore mining industry decreased by 895 persons (13%) to 6,240 persons. Low prices for gold continued to affect the industry with a series of takeovers, mine closures and company failures highlighting the year. Employment in the copper ore mining industry decreased by 252 persons (11%) to 2,005 persons mainly as a result of mine expansion programs coming to a conclusion.

Employment in the oil and gas extraction industry increased by 150 persons (3%) to 4,642 persons due to improvements in the price of oil and the commencement of the Laminaria field in the Timor Sea.

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT *continued*

Total wages and salaries for ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 decreased by \$176m (5%) to \$3.6b in 1999–2000. Staff shedding to reduce costs and mine closures continued to be the main reasons. Coal mining with 17,154 employees and \$1.7b in wages and salaries accounted for the major portion (39%) of the mining work force.

2.2 EMPLOYMENT, Establishments(a)—June 2000

EMPLOYMENT(b).....

INDUSTRY CLASS		Establish- ments	Males	Females	Persons	Wages and salaries(c)
ANZSIC code	Description	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m
Coal mining						
110	Coal mining	182	16 579	575	17 154	1 661
Oil and gas extraction						
1200	Oil and gas extraction	111	3 840	802	4 642	434
Metal ore mining						
1311	Iron ore mining	27	4 237	554	4 791	403
1312	Bauxite mining	9	1 446	119	1 565	91
1313	Copper ore mining	20	1 809	196	2 005	159
1314	Gold ore mining	129	5 366	874	6 240	414
1315	Mineral sand mining	13	1 499	276	1 775	95
1317	Silver–lead–zinc ore mining	16	2 611	200	2 811	224
	Other(d)	22	2 041	453	2 494	165
131	<i>Total metal ore mining</i>	236	19 009	2 672	21 681	1 551
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1999–00						
		529	39 428	4 049	43 477	3 647
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining 1998–99						
		527	41 365	4 338	45 703	3 823

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

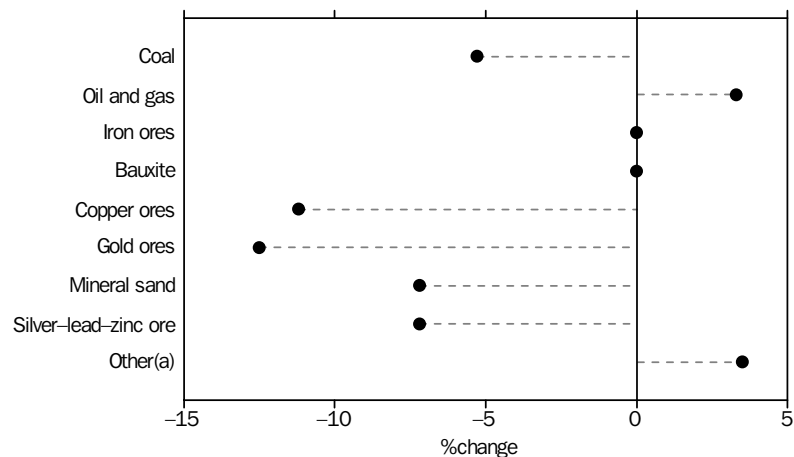
(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(d) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT *continued*

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT—June 1999 to June 2000



(a) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

State data for ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 are presented in tables 2.3 and 2.7. Only Victoria and Tasmania recorded increases in their mining industry work forces. Employment rose by 131 persons (6%) to 2,412 persons in Victoria and by 198 persons (22%) to 1,103 persons in Tasmania. The increase in Tasmania was due to expansion of copper ore and iron ore mining activity.

Employment in New South Wales and Queensland decreased due to falls in employment in both the coal mining and metal ore mining industries. Employment decreased by 1,118 persons (10%) to 10,461 persons in New South Wales and by 503 persons (4%) to 10,717 persons in Queensland.

Western Australia accounts for the largest proportion of employees in the mining industry with 15,835 persons, or 36% of the national total. However this estimate is 493 persons (3%) below that on the previous year due to employment losses in the gold ore mining industry. Queensland and New South Wales, with 25% and 24% respectively, were the second and third largest employing States in the mining industry.

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT *continued***2.3 EMPLOYMENT, Establishments(a)(b)—June 2000**

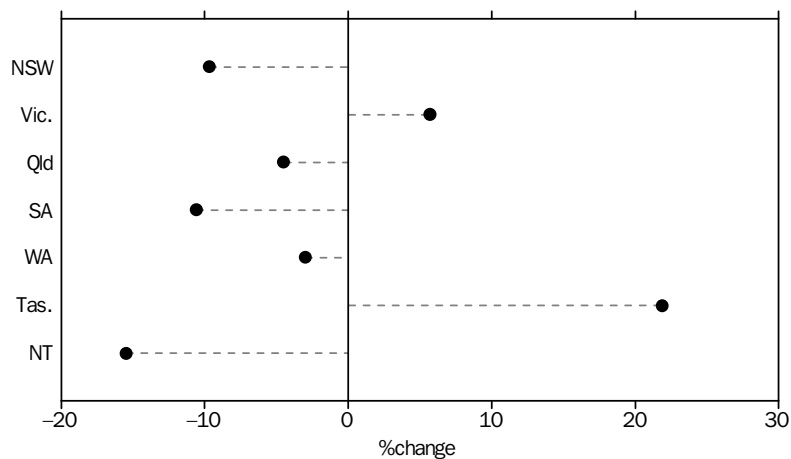
EMPLOYMENT(c).....					
	<i>Establish- ments</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(d)</i>
<i>State and Territory</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
New South Wales	123	10 114	347	10 461	975
Victoria	22	2 109	303	2 412	161
Queensland	144	9 998	719	10 717	999
South Australia	17	1 370	194	1 564	111
Western Australia	184	13 641	2 194	15 835	1 204
Tasmania	11	1 017	86	1 103	81
Northern Territory	28	1 179	206	1 385	116
Australia	529	39 428	4 049	43 477	3 647
Total 1999	527	41 365	4 338	45 703	3 823

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 only.

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT(a)—June 1999 to June 2000

(a) ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 only.

USE OF CONTRACTORS

Employment in the mining industry, as defined by ANZSIC subdivisions 11–13, has fallen by substantial amounts in each of the past few years. Part of the decrease can be attributed to businesses gaining productivity increases through rationalisation of operations and the adoption of better work practices. However, the use of contractors has also contributed to the decline in direct employment levels (*Minerals Industry Survey Report, 2000*, Minerals Council of Australia).

USE OF CONTRACTORS *continued*

Contractors are used to undertake a single task or a range of tasks such as stripping of overburden, crushing of ore or setting up mine site infrastructure. This usage has steadily increased particularly in the coal mining and gold ore mining industries. Many of these contractors are classified to industry categories such as construction and transport that are out of scope of the mining collection (see paragraphs 8–9 of the Explanatory notes).

The Minerals Council of Australia estimated that there were 17,633 full-time equivalent contractors in the mining industry in 1999–2000, an increase of 7% over the previous year. The level of contractors engaged by mining companies is now estimated to be approximately 25% of full-time employment (*Minerals Industry Survey Report, 2000*, Minerals Council of Australia).

The level of contract expenses as measured by the Mining Collection in 1999–2000 for coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining was \$2.9b. This represented a decrease of \$266m (9%) on the previous year.

Contract mining expenses accounted for 17% of total operating expenses in 1999–2000. The coal mining industry spent \$816m on contract mining during the reference period. The gold ore mining industry had the largest contract mining expenses in 1999–2000 expending \$928m, although this was down on the \$1.2b reported in 1998–99.

2.4 CONTRACT MINING EXPENSES, Establishments(a)—Industry class

	1998–99	1999–00
<i>Industry</i>	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	792	816
Oil and gas extraction	169	186
Iron ore mining	326	241
Bauxite mining	3	9
Copper ore mining	175	161
Gold ore mining	1 170	928
Mineral sand mining	73	119
Silver–lead–zinc ore mining	59	139
Other metal ore mining(b)	350	252
<i>Total metal ore mining</i>	<i>2 156</i>	<i>1 849</i>
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	3 117	2 851
Total operating expenses(c)	16 655	16 352

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) ANZSIC Classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(c) Includes purchases and selected expenses and wages and salaries.

2.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Management Units(a)—At 30 June

	COAL MINING...		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
Items	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Management units (no.)	124	126	50	50	169	171	343	347
Employment(b) (no.)	18 178	17 097	5 822	6 245	25 064	23 644	49 064	46 986
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	146.6	135.7	116.4	124.9	148.3	138.3	143.0	135.4
Labour ratios								
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	103.7	79.3	467.6	575.1	99.6	85.1	144.8	148.1
Industry value added								
To employment (\$'000/employee)	311.3	292.2	1 236.1	1 414.0	322.9	322.6	427.0	456.6
To selected labour costs (times)	3.0	2.8	12.1	13.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1
Selected labour costs								
To employment (\$'000/employee)	105.3	103.7	102.0	105.6	75.7	76.7	89.8	90.4

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

2.5 EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RATIOS, Management Units(a)—At 30 June *continued*

	OTHER MINING(c).....		TOTAL MINING..		SERVICES TO MINING(c).....		ALL MINING.....	
<i>Items</i>	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Management units (no.)	411	457	754	804	830	455	1 584	1 259
Employment(b) (no.)	6 871	6 646	55 935	53 632	15 092	10 422	71 027	64 054
Persons employed per management unit (no.)	16.7	14.5	74.2	66.7	18.2	22.9	44.8	50.9
Labour ratios								
Profit to employment (\$'000/employee)	64.4	75.1	134.9	139.1	-17.0	-15.0	102.6	114.0
Industry value added								
To employment (\$'000/employee)	169.4	186.4	395.3	423.1	74.2	119.7	327.1	373.8
To selected labour costs (times)	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.9	1.1	1.2	4.0	4.3
Selected labour costs								
To employment (\$'000/employee)	51.3	51.9	85.1	85.6	66.7	98.3	81.2	87.7

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory notes.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE, Establishments(a)—Industry class

	COAL MINING....		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		IRON ORE MINING.....		BAUXITE MINING.....	
<i>Items</i>	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Establishments (no.)	189	182	102	111	24	27	10	9
Employment(b)								
Males (no.)	17 500	16 579	3 690	3 840	4 234	4 237	1 429	1 446
Females (no.)	611	575	802	802	559	554	135	119
Persons (no.)	18 111	17 154	4 492	4 642	4 793	4 791	1 564	1 565
Persons employed per establishment(b) (no.)	95.8	94.3	44.0	41.8	199.7	177.4	156.4	173.9
Employees working below ground (no.)	6 472	5 772	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wages and salaries(c) (\$m)	1 843.4	1 661.4	386.4	434.0	437.4	403.2	82.0	91.5

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE, Establishments(a)—Industry class *continued*

	COPPER ORE MINING.....		GOLD ORE MINING.....		MINERAL SAND MINING.....		SILVER-LEAD-ZINC ORE MINING.....	
<i>Items</i>	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Establishments (no.)	21	20	129	129	14	13	14	16
Employment(b)								
Males (no.)	2 103	1 809	6 009	5 366	1 628	1 499	2 800	2 611
Females (no.)	154	196	1 126	874	285	276	229	200
Persons (no.)	2 257	2 005	7 135	6 240	1 913	1 775	3 029	2 811
Persons employed per establishment(b) (no.)	107.5	100.3	55.3	48.4	136.6	136.5	216.4	175.7
Employees working below ground (no.)	900	1 275	1 235	1 100	—	—	1 264	1 535
Wages and salaries(c) (\$m)	155.0	158.8	423.6	414.5	120.6	94.8	213.7	224.2

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

2.6 EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE, Establishments(a)—Industry class *continued*

	OTHER METAL ORE MINING(b)....		TOTAL METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
<i>Items</i>	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Establishments (no.)	24	22	236	236	527	529
Employment(c)						
Males (no.)	1 972	2 041	20 175	19 009	41 365	39 428
Females (no.)	437	453	2 925	2 672	4 338	4 049
Persons (no.)	2 409	2 494	23 100	21 681	45 703	43 477
Persons employed per establishment(c) (no.)	100.4	113.4	97.9	91.9	86.7	82.2
Employees working below ground (no.)	306	272	3 705	4 182	10 177	9 954
Wages and salaries(d) (\$m)	160.6	164.6	1 592.9	1 551.6	3 822.7	3 647.0

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) ANZSIC classes 1316 (Nickel ore mining) and 1319 (Metal ore mining n.e.c.).

(c) Includes working proprietors.

(d) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

2.7 EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory

<i>Industry class</i>	<i>Establish- ments</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons per establish- ment(b)</i>	<i>Employees working below ground</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES							
Coal mining							
1998–99	103	9 434	188	9 622	93	4 589	954.4
1999–00	99	8 681	214	8 895	90	3 895	862.7
Metal ore mining							
1998–99	24	1 734	223	1 957	82	630	109.0
1999–00	24	1 433	133	1 566	65	538	111.9
Total coal mining and metal ore mining							
1998–99	127	11 168	411	11 579	91	5 219	1 063.4
1999–00	123	10 114	347	10 461	85	4 433	974.6
VICTORIA							
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining							
1998–99	28	2 033	248	2 281	82	111	169.6
1999–00	22	2 109	303	2 412	110	214	161.3
QUEENSLAND							
Coal mining							
1998–99	70	6 104	356	6 460	92	1 843	743.4
1999–00	70	5 949	297	6 246	89	1 696	648.8
Oil and gas extraction							
1998–99	34	262	30	292	9	—	23.2
1999–00	38	385	48	433	11	—	50.7
Metal ore mining							
1998–99	36	4 042	426	4 468	124	877	264.4
1999–00	36	3 664	374	4 038	112	1 562	299.3
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining							
1998–99	140	10 408	812	11 220	80	2 720	1 031.0
1999–00	144	9 998	719	10 717	74	3 258	998.8

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

2.7 EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE, Establishments(a)—State and Territory *continued*

<i>Industry class</i>	<i>Establish- ments</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons per establish- ment(b)</i>	<i>Employees working below ground</i>	<i>Wages and salaries(c)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining							
1998–99	14	1 538	212	1 750	125	338	114.1
1999–00	17	1 370	194	1 564	92	447	110.8
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Coal mining and oil and gas extraction							
1998–99	44	2 240	414	2 654	60	—	266.7
1999–00	49	2 170	385	2 555	52	—	281.0
Metal ore mining							
1998–99	134	11 737	1 937	13 674	102	1 259	986.2
1999–00	135	11 471	1 809	13 280	98	1 091	923.0
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining							
1998–99	178	13 977	2 351	16 328	92	1 259	1 252.9
1999–00	184	13 641	2 194	15 835	86	1 091	1 204.0
TASMANIA							
Total coal mining and metal ore mining							
1998–99	9	834	71	905	101	356	61.2
1999–00	11	1 017	86	1 103	100	324	81.3
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
Total oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining							
1998–99	31	1 407	233	1 640	53	174	130.3
1999–00	28	1 179	206	1 385	50	187	116.4

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

CHAPTER 3

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

INTRODUCTION

A range of performance measures, usually expressed as ratios, are produced from the data available from profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of businesses. A selection of these are presented in the tables at the end of this chapter for the coal mining, oil and gas extraction, metal ore mining and services to mining industries. Information on the uses and limitations of these measures can be found in paragraphs 31–37 of the Explanatory notes.

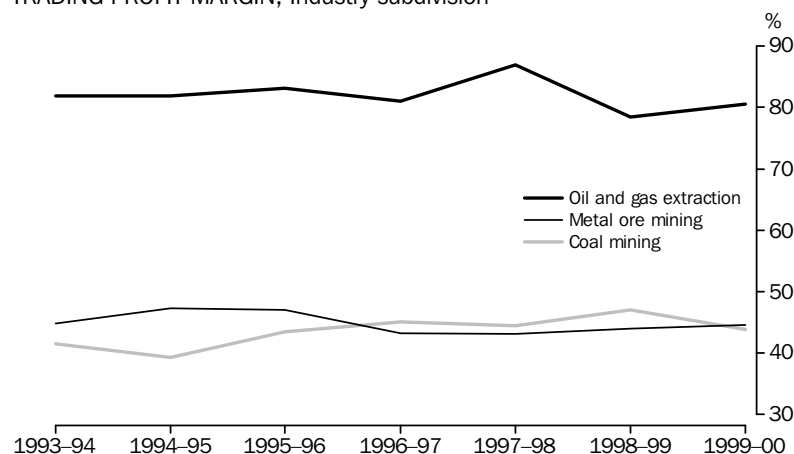
PERFORMANCE RATIOS

The following principal features for 1999–2000 of performance ratios presented at the management unit level appear in detail in table 3.1:

- Trading profit margin increased for the total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries rising from 53% to 55%, while return on funds decreased slightly from 14% to 13% and return on assets remained steady at 8%.
- The oil and gas extraction industry recorded an increase in return on funds from 13% to 14% and return on assets increased from 8% to 10%. In contrast the coal mining industry recorded decreases in both ratios with return on funds falling from 17% to 12% and return on assets from 11% to 8%. Trading profit margin for other mining increased from 45% to 48% while for services to mining it increased from 28% to 33% in 1999–2000.
- Interest coverage for the total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries remained constant at 5.0, while the debt to asset ratio fell from 61% to 58%.

Analysis of a number of these ratios between 1993–94 and 1999–2000 for each of the major mining industry subdivisions shows different patterns of performance. For example, trading profit margin for the oil and gas extraction industry was higher than for either coal mining or metal ore mining during this period. This reflects the lower level of purchases and capital intensive nature of the oil and gas extraction industry.

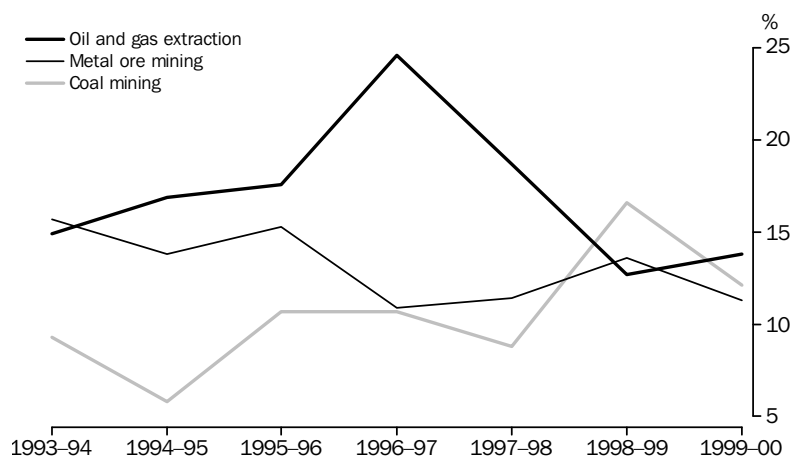
TRADING PROFIT MARGIN, Industry subdivision



PERFORMANCE RATIOS *continued*

The oil and gas extraction industry recorded an upturn in the return on funds ratio during 1999–2000 resulting from an increase in the level of non-current liability, as well as an increase in EBIT caused by a rise in the value of sales of goods and services. Return on funds for the coal mining industry decreased in 1999–2000. This was mainly due to a decrease in the value of sales of goods and services coupled with an increase in several expense items, particularly repair and maintenance expenses and other selected expenses.

RETURN ON FUNDS, Industry subdivision



OPERATING RATIOS

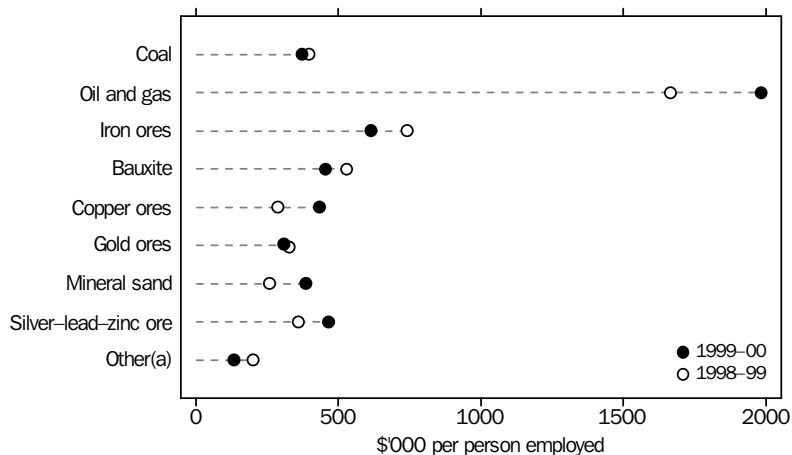
There are a number of operating ratios that can be calculated from data collected at the establishment level. The following principal features for 1999–2000 appear in detail in tables 3.2 and 3.3.

At the industry class level the main features of the operating ratios for 1999–2000 were:

- The coal mining industry recorded the highest level of wages and salaries paid per person employed at \$96,829. The oil and gas extraction industry was next with \$93,494. The lowest level of wages and salaries paid per person employed was recorded in the mineral sand mining industry with \$53,521.
- The oil and gas industry had the highest value added per person employed at \$2.0m, up from the \$1.7m reported in 1998–99. This compared with the gold ore mining industry which reported \$310,800 and other metal ore mining with \$136,000 per person employed.
- Net capital expenditure per person was greatest in the oil and gas extraction industry. In 1999–2000 it was \$475,700, while in the other metal ore mining industry it was \$261,400 per person employed.

OPERATING RATIOS *continued*

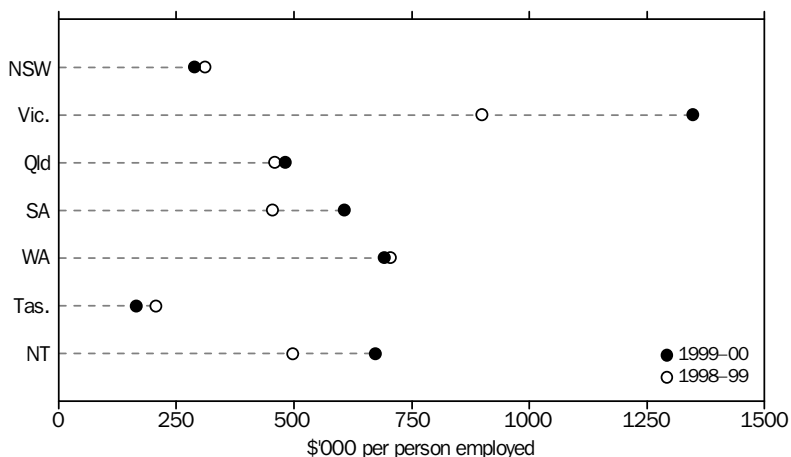
VALUE ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED, Establishments—Industry



At the State level, which features on ANZSIC subdivisions 11–13, the main features of the operating ratios in 1999–2000 were:

- In New South Wales the level of turnover per person employed dropped from \$552,800 to \$541,100 as the coal mining industry experienced lower revenues.
- In Victoria the level of value added per person employed increased from \$0.9b in 1998–99 to \$1.3b in 1999–2000 mainly as a result of an increase in oil prices during the reference period.
- Net capital expenditure per person employed in the Northern Territory increased from \$278,700 to \$601,400 with most of the capital expenditure being spent in the oil and gas industry.

VALUE ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED, Establishments—State and Territory



3.1 SELECTED PERFORMANCE RATIOS, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision

	COAL MINING...		OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION.....		METAL ORE MINING.....		TOTAL COAL MINING, OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION AND METAL ORE MINING.....	
<i>Ratios</i>	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Turnover								
Asset turnover (times)	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Profitability								
Trading profit margin (%)	47.0	43.9	78.5	80.6	44.0	44.6	53.1	54.6
Return on funds (%)	16.6	12.1	12.7	13.8	13.6	11.3	13.9	12.5
Return on assets (%)	10.6	7.6	8.3	10.3	7.3	5.8	8.4	7.9
Liquidity								
Liquidity ratio (times)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Current ratio (times)	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Debt								
Interest coverage (times)	7.1	5.4	5.3	6.7	4.0	3.5	5.0	5.0
Debt to assets (%)	60.0	55.4	56.2	49.5	66.7	67.6	61.2	57.9
Capital expenditure								
Acquisitions to disposals (times)	6.1	2.8	11.9	8.1	21.2	13.2	12.9	7.8
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	5.9	2.9	8.5	6.9	12.1	8.6	9.4	6.8

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

3.1 SELECTED PERFORMANCE RATIOS, Management Units(a)—Industry subdivision *continued*

	OTHER MINING..		TOTAL MINING..		SERVICES TO MINING.....		ALL MINING.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
Turnover								
Asset turnover (times)	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Profitability								
Trading profit margin (%)	45.3	47.8	52.6	54.1	27.5	33.0	50.6	52.7
Return on funds (%)	21.6	21.6	14.1	12.7	-6.1	-6.0	13.2	12.0
Return on assets (%)	13.5	15.0	8.5	8.1	-4.7	-5.5	7.8	7.5
Liquidity								
Liquidity ratio (times)	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Current ratio (times)	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Debt								
Interest coverage (times)	7.9	8.3	5.1	5.0	-2.5	-20.0	4.8	4.9
Debt to assets (%)	59.9	53.6	61.1	57.8	78.6	82.6	62.2	58.9
Capital expenditure								
Acquisitions to disposals (times)	8.6	6.2	12.8	7.7	3.1	2.2	11.1	6.9
Net capital expenditure to assets (%)	4.7	4.9	9.2	6.7	5.9	4.6	9.0	6.6

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

3.2 SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS, Establishments(a)—Industry class

Industry class	VALUE PER PERSON EMPLOYED(b).....				RATIO OF.....	
	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Value added	Net capital expenditure(d)	Value added to turnover	Wages and salaries to value added(c)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	times	times
Coal mining						
1998–99	101.8	691.8	396.8	57.8	0.6	0.3
1999–00	96.8	660.1	374.2	30.6	0.6	0.3
Oil and gas extraction						
1998–99	85.9	1 916.1	1 666.5	566.6	0.9	0.1
1999–00	93.5	2 246.2	1 983.2	475.7	0.9	0.1
Iron ore mining						
1998–99	91.2	979.7	741.3	161.4	0.8	0.1
1999–00	84.1	861.1	616.3	11.5	0.7	0.1
Bauxite mining						
1998–99	52.4	706.0	529.8	205.7	0.8	0.1
1999–00	58.1	644.8	457.1	102.2	0.7	0.1
Copper ore mining						
1998–99	68.7	646.4	288.0	122.6	0.4	0.2
1999–00	79.3	809.9	435.6	256.2	0.5	0.2
Gold ore mining						
1998–99	59.4	687.5	327.7	81.4	0.5	0.2
1999–00	66.3	688.6	310.8	83.5	0.5	0.2
Mineral sand mining						
1998–99	63.3	466.2	259.8	122.4	0.6	0.2
1999–00	53.5	610.3	386.5	115.7	0.6	0.1
Silver–lead–zinc ore mining						
1998–99	70.7	553.9	361.7	280.4	0.7	0.2
1999–00	79.7	684.3	465.8	191.1	0.7	0.2
Other metal ore mining						
1998–99	66.8	534.8	201.0	433.4	0.4	0.3
1999–00	66.2	510.5	136.0	261.4	0.3	0.5
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining						
1998–99	83.6	813.0	527.8	167.9	0.6	0.2
1999–00	83.9	853.0	562.2	123.7	0.7	0.1

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(d) Fixed capital expenditure less disposals.

3.3 SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS, Establishments(a)

Industry class	VALUE PER PERSON EMPLOYED(b).....				RATIO OF.....	
	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Value added	Net capital expenditure(d)	Value added to turnover	Wages and salaries to value added(c)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	times	times
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Coal mining						
1998–99	99.2	563.8	312.2	39.3	0.6	0.3
1999–00	97.0	540.6	290.5	19.2	0.5	0.3
Metal ore mining						
1998–99	55.7	498.3	305.5	35.9	0.6	0.2
1999–00	71.5	543.9	281.9	40.9	0.5	0.3
Total						
1998–99	91.8	552.8	311.0	38.7	0.6	0.3
1999–00	93.2	541.1	289.2	22.5	0.5	0.3
VICTORIA						
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining						
1998–99	74.4	1 092.9	898.8	305.3	0.8	0.1
1999–00	66.8	1 510.1	1 347.4	182.1	0.9	0.3
QUEENSLAND						
Coal mining						
1998–99	115.1	983.5	567.7	88.9	0.6	0.2
1999–00	103.9	925.2	534.8	48.0	0.6	0.2
Oil and gas extraction						
1998–99	79.4	1 381.8	746.5	419.9	0.5	0.1
1999–00	117.1	1 482.2	809.0	390.1	0.5	0.1
Metal ore mining						
1998–99	59.2	513.9	284.8	234.7	0.6	0.2
1999–00	74.1	621.6	363.5	158.2	0.6	0.2
Total						
1998–99	91.9	806.9	459.7	155.6	0.6	0.2
1999–00	93.2	833.3	481.3	103.3	0.6	0.2

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(d) Fixed capital expenditure less disposals.

3.3 SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS, Establishments(a) *continued*

Industry class	VALUE PER PERSON EMPLOYED(b).....				RATIO OF.....	
	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Value added	Net capital expenditure(d)	Value added to turnover	Wages and salaries to value added(c)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	times	times
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining						
1998–99	65.2	645.0	453.3	149.2	0.7	0.1
1999–00	70.8	808.8	606.1	338.9	0.7	0.1
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Coal mining and oil and gas extraction						
1998–99	100.5	2 079.2	1 863.1	467.6	0.9	0.1
1999–00	110.0	2 269.0	2 027.1	289.2	0.9	0.1
Metal ore mining						
1998–99	72.1	784.8	480.4	203.2	0.6	0.2
1999–00	69.5	748.2	434.0	109.9	0.6	0.2
Total						
1998–99	76.7	995.2	705.1	134.6	0.7	0.1
1999–00	76.0	993.6	691.3	138.8	0.7	0.1
TASMANIA						
Total coal mining and metal ore mining						
1998–99	67.6	528.2	206.1	48.0	0.4	0.3
1999–00	73.7	465.9	165.6	31.2	0.4	0.4
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
Total oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining						
1998–99	79.5	498.2	498.2	278.7	0.7	0.2
1999–00	84.0	672.1	672.1	601.4	0.7	0.1

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes amounts drawn by working proprietors.

(d) Fixed capital expenditure less disposals.

CHAPTER 4

MINERAL PRODUCTION

SUMMARY

This chapter presents information on mineral production in Australia. Sources for the data for Australia and its States and Territories are respectively the annual mining collection conducted by the ABS and data compiled by the various State and Territory Mines Departments as part of their administrative functions. The latter sources do not necessarily apply common definitions and standards when compiling the statistics and readers are advised to refer to paragraphs 23–26 of the Explanatory notes and the footnotes to the various tables.

4.1 VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Type	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal, oil and gas	4 173	3 475	5 672	787	5 704	19	235	20 065
Metallic minerals	806	57	2 312	419	9 054	531	1 055	14 234
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining								
1999–00	4 979	3 532	7 984	1 206	14 758	550	1 290	34 299
1998–99	5 291	2 471	8 217	1 053	15 438	446	1 266	34 182
1997–98	5 019	3 379	7 318	1 124	15 672	356	1 345	34 213

(a) Refer to paragraphs 7, 23–25 and 27–29 of the Explanatory notes for further information.

The total value of minerals produced in the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries was \$34.3b in 1999–2000, an increase of \$117m (less than 1%) compared with 1998–99.

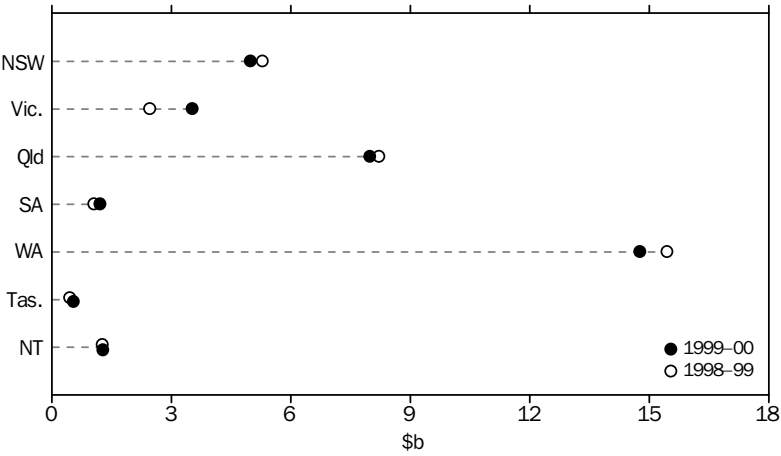
The value of metallic minerals produced decreased by \$1b (7%) to \$14.2b. The performance of metallic mineral commodities throughout the reporting period was mixed. Several commodities, such as copper and nickel, experienced an increase in prices, while others such as lead, and in particular gold, remained relatively weak. The Australian dollar was lower in the second half of the reference period which helped producers to sustain sales values for those commodities where prices had fallen. The value of copper concentrate production rose by \$106m (8%) to \$1.5b in 1999–2000 through the combined effects of improved prices and increased production. The value of gold production decreased by \$681m (15%) to \$3.9b due to decreased production and a low market price for gold. The value of other metallic minerals rose by \$107m (7%).

The value of coal produced decreased by \$677m (6%) to \$9.9b in 1999–2000 despite an increase in the level of production. The value of crude oil increased globally in 1999–2000. This is reflected in the \$1.7b (39%) increase, to \$6.2b, for the value of production of crude oil. Production levels remained relatively comparable with the previous year although production from Bass Strait improved as output increased following repair work to the Longford refinery.

SUMMARY *continued*

The metallic minerals group was the major contributor to the total value of production with 41%, followed by the oil and gas extraction industry with 30% and the coal industry with 29%.

VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED(a)



(a) ANZSIC Subdivisions 11-13 only.

SUMMARY *continued*

4.2 MINERALS PRODUCED, Quantity

Commodity code	Mineral	1998–99	1999–00
Metallic minerals			
500	Bauxite ('000 t)	58 005	53 141
502	Copper concentrate(a) ('000 t)	1 835	1 918
509	Gold bullion (doré) (kg)	311 038	286 359
(b)	Iron ore ('000 t)	160 564	165 966
535	Lead concentrate ('000 t)	927	964
	Mineral sands		
521	Beneficiated ilmenite ('000 t)	557	401
522	Ilmenite concentrate ('000 t)	2 035	2 293
523	Leucoxene concentrate ('000 t)	38	59
525	Rutile concentrate ('000 t)	240	247
529	Zircon concentrate ('000 t)	325	589
543	Zinc concentrate ('000 t)	1 767	1 924
547	Zinc–lead concentrate(c) ('000 t)	376	379
	Other metallic minerals	n.a.	n.a.
Coal			
	Saleable coal—other than lignite		
580	Bituminous coal ('000 t)	202 498	215 667
581	Semi-anthracite coal ('000 t)	3 534	3 009
582	Sub-bituminous coal ('000 t)	20 838	35 170
	Lignite ('000 t)	65 880	65 991
Oil and gas			
590	Crude oil(d) (ML)	29 225	29 765
591	Natural gas(e) (GL)	27 691	24 447
594	Propane (ML)	1 509	1 643
595	Butane (ML)	1 993	1 646

(a) Includes copper precipitate.

(b) Commodity codes 507, 513, 515, 519 and 520 (iron ore pellets).

(c) Includes lead–zinc concentrate.

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Includes ethane and liquefied natural gas.

SUMMARY *continued***4.3 MINERALS PRODUCED, Value**

		1998-99	1999-00
Commodity code	Mineral	\$m	\$m
Metallic minerals			
500	Bauxite	1 083	1 001
502	Copper concentrate(a)	1 397	1 503
509	Gold bullion (dorè)	4 532	3 851
(b)	Iron ore	4 307	3 605
535	Lead concentrate	525	469
	Mineral sands		
521	Beneficiated ilmenite	297	198
522	Ilmenite concentrate	212	288
523	Leucoxene concentrate	13	13
525	Rutile concentrate	182	184
529	Zircon concentrate	179	284
543	Zinc concentrate	739	934
547	Zinc-lead concentrate(c)	234	270
	Other metallic minerals	1 528	1 635
	<i>Total metallic minerals</i>	<i>15 228</i>	<i>14 234</i>
Coal			
	Saleable coal—other than lignite		
580	Bituminous coal	9 339	8 314
581	Semi-anthracite coal	158	88
582	Sub-bituminous coal	753	1 168
	Lignite	328	331
	<i>Total coal</i>	<i>10 578</i>	<i>9 901</i>
Oil and gas			
590	Crude oil(d)	4 427	6 167
591	Natural gas(e)	3 469	3 264
594	Propane	216	361
595	Butane	265	372
	<i>Total oil and gas</i>	<i>8 377</i>	<i>10 164</i>
	Total metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas	34 182	34 299

(a) Includes copper precipitate.

(b) Commodity codes 507, 513, 515, 519 and 520 (iron ore pellets).

(c) Includes lead-zinc concentrate.

(d) Includes condensate.

(e) Includes ethane and liquefied natural gas.

ROYALTIES

Royalties appear in tables 4.4 and 4.5. Royalty payments are a reflection of production and/or sales for which data are collected at the establishment level. Users should note that each State Government collects royalties on a different range of commodities.

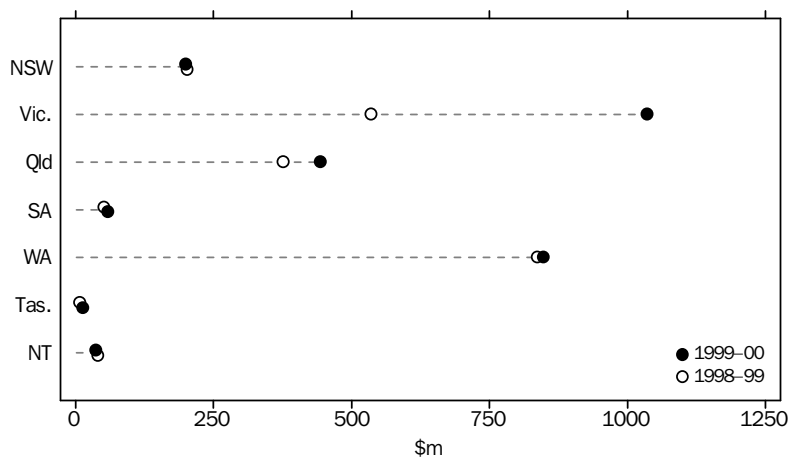
ROYALTIES *continued*

Royalties of \$2.6b were paid during 1999–2000 by the coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining industries. This represented an increase of \$584m (28%) on the previous year. The major reason for the increase was a rise in the level of royalty payments for the oil and gas extraction industry where royalties rose by \$543m (52%) to \$1.6b. This increase was attributable to higher world oil prices as royalty payment levels are linked to commodity prices. The coal mining industry recorded an increase of \$26m (5%) to \$560m in 1999–2000. Within the metal ore mining industry, silver–lead–zinc ore mining recorded the largest increase, doubling to \$46m. Royalty payments in the iron ore mining industry fell by \$51m (18%) to \$232m in 1999–2000.

The oil and gas extraction industry remained the largest contributor to royalties paid, accounting for 60% in 1999–2000, up from the 51% of the previous year.

States with a significant oil and gas extraction industry were the largest contributors to total royalties paid. Victoria was the largest contributor, accounting for \$1.0b (39%) of all royalty payments in 1999–2000. This was up on the \$535m paid in the previous year. The increase was caused by improved prices and resumed production of oil from Bass Strait. Western Australia contributed \$848m (32%) to total royalty payments.

ROYALTIES PAID(a)



(a) ANZSIC Subdivisions 11–13 only.

MINERAL PRODUCTION BY STATE AND TERRITORY

Introduction

Although the ABS collects commodity information through its annual mining survey much of the State and Territory data for individual commodities is deemed to be confidential. State Mines Departments also collect a range of commodity information, either directly or as administrative by-product, when collecting royalties. To enable readers to gain a more complete picture of the level of activity taking place in each State a number of tables are presented using data sourced solely from each of the State Mines Departments.

Readers should exercise caution when using this data as not all commodity data are collected on the same basis in each State. Not only do definitional requirements vary between States but so too does the range of commodities upon which royalties are payable.

Introduction continued

Direct comparisons with commodity data produced by the ABS are not possible, not only because of ABS confidentiality provisions, but also as a result of conceptual and definitional differences that exist between the ABS collection and the various methodologies employed by the State Mines Departments.

Significant variations exist between States in the way in which value of production is attributed, particularly for metallic minerals. For example New South Wales and South Australia estimate the value based on metallic content while Tasmania only provides a breakdown of the value of its mining production by major group. Details about the value of each commodity are unavailable.

The level of information available for construction materials and other nonmetallic minerals varies considerably. Several States break down products such as crushed and broken stone into its components while other States are only able to provide a total figure. It should be noted that the production of construction materials may be understated in several States because royalties are not always collected or the activity occurs on private land.

To assist users in understanding the presented data, several footnotes have been provided. These footnotes also highlight those areas where variations in treatment or data availability occur across the States.

State production

Summary data for 1999–2000 shows that Western Australia had the greatest value of production with \$18.3b. Over \$9b of this was in the metallic minerals sector with the major commodities being iron ore (\$3.7b) and gold bullion (\$3.0b). Nickel value of production rose markedly in 1999–2000 to \$1.6b as prices improved and three new laterite mines came on stream. Western Australia also has a significant value of production in the oil and gas industry. Increased production and a dramatic increase in the oil price resulted in the value produced for crude oil more than doubling to \$3.2b. The value of production of liquefied natural gas also rose, reaching almost \$2.0b during 1999–2000.

Queensland was the second largest mineral producer in 1999–2000 with total production of \$8.0b. Almost \$4.8b of this was due to coal production although the value of production was down on previous years due to lower prices. Copper (\$0.8b) remained a significant contributor while the value of production for lead and zinc revenue rose as the Century mine increased output.

New South Wales mineral production in 1999–2000 was \$5.9b of which \$4.1b was generated by the coal mining industry. Increased coal output did not offset the effects of lower prices with the value of production being lower than in 1998–99. Silver–lead–zinc production remains a major contributor to that State's production, accounting for \$0.6b during the year.

South Australia recorded \$1.7b in production in 1999–2000. Copper (\$0.5b), mainly from Olympic Dam and natural gas (\$0.4b), mainly from the Cooper Basin, were the major contributors.

State production *continued*

In the Northern Territory most of the value of production is attributable to the oil and gas industry. Increased oil and gas prices and the development of the Timor Sea fields resulted in the value of production for crude oil rising substantially to \$1.4b. This helped the Territory's value of production increase to \$2.4b in 1999–2000.

4.4 MINERAL ROYALTIES PAID, Establishment Level(a)—Industry Class

Industry class	PAID TO GOVERNMENTS.....		PAID TO OTHERS(b).....		TOTAL.....	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Coal mining	519.1	522.5	15.6	37.9	534.7	560.4
Oil and gas extraction	1 008.3	1 523.0	30.9	59.2	1 039.2	1 582.2
Metal ore mining						
Iron ore	237.2	194.8	45.3	37.0	282.5	231.8
Bauxite	45.3	38.7	—	—	45.3	38.7
Copper ore	13.6	21.5	3.9	0.3	17.5	21.8
Gold ore	29.5	41.6	17.1	26.0	46.6	67.6
Mineral sand	25.1	32.0	6.8	13.0	31.9	45.0
Silver-lead-zinc ore	23.0	46.0	0.1	0.2	23.1	46.2
Other metal ore	21.4	27.8	8.6	13.0	30.0	40.8
Total metal ore mining	395.1	402.4	81.8	89.5	476.9	491.9
Total	1 922.5	2 447.9	128.3	186.6	2 050.8	2 634.5

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes mineral royalties paid to others and other royalties.

4.5 MINERAL ROYALTIES PAID, Establishment Level(a)—State and Territory

Industry class	PAID TO GOVERNMENTS....		PAID TO OTHERS(b).....		TOTAL.....	
	1998–99	1999–00	1998–99	1999–00	1998–99	1999–00
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Coal mining	183.2	162.8	5.9	17.0	189.1	179.8
Metal ore mining	12.5	19.5	1.3	0.4	13.8	19.9
Total	195.7	182.3	7.2	17.4	202.9	199.7
VICTORIA						
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	516.8	999.1	17.7	36.0	534.5	1 035.1
QUEENSLAND						
Coal mining	307.5	329.5	9.6	20.9	317.1	350.4
Oil and gas extraction	22.0	32.3	2.9	9.5	24.9	41.8
Metal ore mining	28.1	49.5	5.5	2.3	33.6	51.8
Total	357.6	411.3	18.0	32.7	375.6	444.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Total coal mining, oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	44.3	47.6	7.7	10.4	52.0	58.0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Coal mining and oil and gas extraction	447.5	469.8	0.5	1.2	448.0	471.0
Metal ore mining	324.9	301.8	63.8	74.8	388.7	376.6
Total	772.4	771.6	64.3	76.0	836.7	847.6
TASMANIA						
Total coal mining and metal ore mining	8.2	13.5	—	—	8.2	13.5
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
Total oil and gas extraction and metal ore mining	27.7	22.5	13.5	14.0	41.1	36.6

(a) See paragraphs 11–16 of the Explanatory notes.

(b) Includes mineral royalties paid to others and other royalties.

4.6 METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED

Commodity code	Mineral	Unit	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld(b)	SA	WA(c)	Tas.	NT(d)
QUANTITY									
500	Bauxite (incl. calcined and beneficiated)	kt	—	—	11 546	—	n.a.	—	6 872
Copper									
502	Copper concentrate	kt	124	—	1 351	184	26	104	—
506	Copper precipitate	kt	—	—	38	—	—	—	—
Gold									
509	Gold bullion (doré)	kg	20 170	4 791	42 078	992	—	5 784	20 406
510	Gold ore	kt	—	—	—	—	80 072	—	—
Iron ore									
507	Iron ore and concentrate(e)	kt	5	—	—	3 005	151 158	50	—
517	Iron oxide for Coal washing (magnetite)	t	36 201	—	—	—	—	53 301	—
520	Pellets (gross weight)	kt	—	—	—	—	—	2 068	—
Mineral sands									
521	Synthetic rutile/beneficiated ilmenite	kt	—	—	—	—	554	—	—
522	Ilmenite concentrate	kt	5	—	64	—	1 168	—	—
523	Leucoxene concentrate	kt	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
525	Rutile concentrate	kt	10	—	50	—	98	—	—
529	Zircon concentrate	kt	4	—	32	—	343	—	—
Nickel									
532	Nickel concentrate	kt	—	—	—	—	871	—	—
Silver-lead-zinc									
535	Lead concentrate	kt	151	—	566	—	94	99	—
543	Zinc concentrate	kt	266	—	657	—	457	312	—
544	Zinc ore	t	—	—	—	13 032	—	—	—
545	Silver concentrate	t	144	—	—	10	—	—	3
546	Lead-zinc concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	7 922	—
547	Zinc-lead concentrate	kt	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
Tin									
549	Tin concentrate	t	—	—	23	—	—	14 789	—
551	Tin-tantalite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Metallic minerals n.e.c.									
556	Antimony concentrate	t	1 585	—	—	—	—	—	—
561	Chromite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	46 046	—	—
564	Manganese ore/manganese fines	kt	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 484
563	Metallurgical grade >48% Mn	kt	—	—	—	—	212	—	—
570	Tantalite-columbite concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	514	—	—
571	Tungsten Scheelite concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
575	Uranium concentrate (U ₃ O ₈)	t	—	—	—	4 082	—	—	4 008
579	Other metallic minerals	t	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—	—

(a) Contained metal in doré and concentrate except for commodities 507, 517, 522, 525 (contained titanium dioxide) and 529 (contained zircon).

(b) Contained metal in doré and concentrate.

(c) Quantity is sales quantity.

(d) Contained metal in doré and concentrate for commodities 509 and 545 only.

(e) Includes iron pellets and fines for South Australia.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.6 METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED *continued*

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(b)	Tas.	NT(c)
VALUE (\$'000)								
500	Bauxite (incl. calcined and beneficiated)	—	—	173 160	—	n.a.	—	173 512
Copper								
502	Copper concentrate(d)	344 800	—	785 109	496 981	5 575	n.a.	—
506	Copper precipitate	—	—	101 175	—	—	—	—
Gold								
509	Gold bullion (doré)	293 000	71 861	395 129	14 489	—	n.a.	326 510
510	Gold ore(e)	—	—	—	—	2 951 442	—	—
Iron ore								
507	Iron ore and concentrate	27	—	—	27 046	3 722 124	n.a.	—
	Iron oxide for							
517	Coal washing (magnetite)	4 759	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
520	Pellets (gross weight)	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
Mineral sands								
521	Synthetic rutile/beneficiated ilmenite	—	—	—	—	326 715	—	—
522	Ilmenite concentrate	102	—	n.a.	—	152 527	—	—
523	Leucoxene concentrate	—	—	—	—	16 377	—	—
525	Rutile concentrate	7 858	—	n.a.	—	72 451	—	—
529	Zircon concentrate	2 116	—	n.a.	—	151 282	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	10 076	—	58 148	—	719 352	—	—
Nickel								
532	Nickel concentrate(f)	—	—	—	—	1 613 510	—	—
Silver-lead-zinc								
535	Lead concentrate	112 000	—	465 105	—	20 243	n.a.	—
543	Zinc concentrate	487 000	—	559 376	—	251 013	n.a.	—
544	Zinc ore	—	—	—	5 417	—	—	—
545	Silver concentrate	39 000	—	—	2 527	—	—	605
546	Lead-zinc concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
547	Zinc-lead concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	—	138 551
Tin								
549	Tin concentrate	—	—	105	—	—	n.a.	—
551	Tin-tantalite concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
Metallic minerals n.e.c.								
556	Antimony concentrate	2 174	—	—	—	—	—	—
561	Chromite concentrate	—	—	—	—	3 249	—	—
564	Manganese ore-Manganese fines	—	—	—	—	—	—	152 823
563	Metallurgical grade >48% Mn	—	—	—	—	25 685	—	—
570	Tantalite-columbite concentrate	—	—	—	—	78 671	—	—
	Tungsten							
571	Scheelite concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
575	Uranium concentrate (U ₃ O ₈)	—	—	—	172 077	—	—	158 794
579	Other metallic minerals	—	—	—	—	4 987	—	—
Total		1 292 836	71 861	2 537 306	718 537	9 395 851	n.a.	951 216

(a) Value of production is at average annual market prices except for commodities 507, 517, 522, 525 and 529.

(d) Includes the value of cathode copper for New South Wales.

(b) Estimated f.o.b. value except for commodities 510 and 532.

(e) Value based on monthly production and average gold price of that month as supplied by GoldCorp for Western Australia.

(c) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(f) Estimated f.o.b. value based on the current price of nickel containing products.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.7 COAL, OIL AND GAS PRODUCED

Commodity code	Mineral	Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
QUANTITY									
Black coal									
580	Bituminous	kt	105 192	—	106 902	—	—	398	—
581	Semi-anthracite	kt	—	—	3 713	—	—	—	—
582	Sub-bituminous	kt	—	—	13 733	3 031	6 505	—	—
	Washery rejects	kt	27 696	—	32 266	—	n.a.	168	—
	Underground(c)	kt	44 908	—	34 560	—	—	566	—
	Open cut	kt	60 284	—	122 055	3 031	6 505	—	—
Brown coal									
587	Brown coal (Lignite)	kt	—	67 363	—	—	—	—	—
711	Peat	t	—	—	2 383	2 613	—	2 310	—
Crude petroleum (incl. natural gas)									
590	Crude oil	ML	—	11 604	566	466	12 055	—	5 317
591	Natural gas(d)	GL	—	5 558	5 023	4	6 546	—	508
592	Natural gas condensate	ML	—	—	279	390	6 348	—	—
	Other derivatives								
593	Ethane (ML)	ML	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	ML	—	1 885	—	—	—	—	—
594	Propane	ML	—	n.a.	190	395	656	—	—
595	Butane	ML	—	n.a.	123	192	763	—	—
597	Methane gas	GJ	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
596	LNG	kt	—	—	—	—	7 613 406	—	—
VALUE (\$'000)									
Black coal									
580	Bituminous(e)		4 066 000	—	4 193 768	—	—	n.a.	—
581	Semi-anthracite		—	—	140 588	—	—	—	—
582	Sub-bituminous(f)		—	—	426 999	49 872	271 531	—	—
	Washery rejects		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Underground		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Open cut		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown coal									
587	Brown coal (Lignite)		—	538 904	—	—	—	—	—
711	Peat		—	—	50	118	—	n.a.	—
Crude petroleum (incl. natural gas)									
590	Crude oil		—	n.a.	121 728	126 028	3 179 267	—	1 385 858
591	Natural gas		—	n.a.	398 812	387 242	578 767	—	44 208
592	Natural gas condensate		—	—	46 247	100 645	1 583 938	—	—
	Other derivatives								
593	Ethane		—	—	—	3 365	—	—	—
	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)		—	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—
594	Propane		—	n.a.	30 469	90 843	145 938	—	—
595	Butane		—	n.a.	20 489	44 263	190 901	—	—
597	Methane gas		18 583	—	—	—	—	—	—
596	LNG		—	—	—	—	1 971 060	—	—
Total			4 084 583	538 904	5 379 151	802 377	7 921 403	n.a.	1 430 066

(a) Delivered/shipped value for Western Australia.

(d) Includes coal seam methane production for Queensland.

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(e) Value of production is at average annual market prices for New South Wales.

(c) Washery throughput of coal for Tasmania.

(f) Estimated ex-mine value for Western Australia.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.8 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED

Commodity code	Mineral	Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT
QUANTITY									
Sand and gravel									
600	Gravel(b)	kt	4 565	2 479	—	181	206	64	276
601	Sand	kt	10 498	2 203	—	701	1 469	49	306
602	Sand for concrete	kt	—	4 977	—	1 467	—	182	—
603	Sand for other purposes	kt	—	—	—	1 159	—	191	—
Crushed and broken stone									
606	Basalt(c)	kt	—	13 074	—	213	—	673	—
607	Dacite, rhyodacite, rhyolite and toscanite	kt	—	1 116	—	—	—	—	—
609	Dolomite	t	—	—	—	—	—	6 176	—
610	Granite(c)	kt	—	3 422	—	245	—	2	—
611	Hornfels	kt	—	2 448	—	—	—	—	—
612	Limestone	kt	—	321	—	—	n.a.	30	—
613	Quartzite	kt	—	47	—	—	—	—	—
614	Sandstone	t	—	—	—	—	—	6 802	—
616	Other crushed and broken stone(d)	kt	17 620	1 436	—	2 987	480	109	626
617	Dolerite	kt	—	—	—	—	—	729	—
Dimension stone									
626	Basalt	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
627	Granite	t	3 000	3 462	—	24 718	2 771	—	n.a.
628	Limestone	t	—	—	—	15 471	—	—	n.a.
629	Sandstone	t	28 707	343	17 689	5 314	—	620	n.a.
630	Other dimension stone (incl. slate)(e)	t	—	538	2 472	6 694	—	6 809	n.a.
Other construction materials (decomposed rock etc.)									
642	Earth and soil	t	—	135 886	—	—	—	—	55 620
643	Filling	t	—	—	—	749 033	—	—	—
645	Scoria	t	—	718 400	—	—	—	—	—
646	Shale	t	—	—	—	249 233	—	—	—
647	Tuff	t	—	386 446	—	—	—	—	—
648	Other construction material (incl. shell grit and decomposed rock)(f)	kt	9 692	—	—	4 561	—	1 126	—

(a) Quantity is sales quantity.

(b) Includes decorative aggregate for New South Wales.

(c) Basalt and Granite are not broken down by end use for Victoria.

(d) Sedimentary rock for Victoria; aggregate and rock for Western Australia.

(e) Slate only for Victoria; includes marble and slate (including flagstone) for Western Australia.

(f) Includes ridge gravels, shale, loam used for roads and/or fill and loam used for horticultural purposes for Victoria.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.8 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED *continued*

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
VALUE (\$'000)								
Sand and gravel								
600	Gravel	74 639	15 482	—	1 219	1 331	n.a.	3 177
601	Sand	100 361	13 736	—	5 130	6 868	n.a.	1 940
602	Sand for concrete	—	48 691	—	12 875	—	n.a.	—
603	Sand for other purposes	—	—	—	7 749	—	n.a.	—
Crushed and broken stone								
606	Basalt	—	126 828	—	2 740	—	n.a.	—
607	Dacite, rhyodacite, rhyolite and toscanite	—	14 846	—	—	—	—	—
609	Dolomite	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
610	Granite	—	44 846	—	2 611	—	n.a.	—
611	Hornfels	—	20 127	—	—	—	—	—
612	Limestone	—	3 673	—	—	(c)n.a.	n.a.	—
613	Quartzite	—	517	—	—	—	—	—
614	Sandstone	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
616	Other crushed and broken stone	215 371	6 394	—	22 079	3 543	n.a.	11 149
617	Dolerite	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.	—
Dimension stone								
626	Basalt	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
627	Granite	729	(d)n.a.	—	1 577	557	—	n.a.
628	Limestone	—	—	—	472	—	—	n.a.
629	Sandstone	3 774	(d)n.a.	5 067	186	—	n.a.	n.a.
630	Other dimension stone (incl. slate)	—	24	407	2 005	—	n.a.	n.a.
Other construction materials (decomposed rock etc.)								
642	Earth and soil	—	611	—	—	—	—	242
643	Filling	—	—	—	5 499	—	—	—
645	Scoria	—	6 682	—	—	—	—	—
646	Shale	—	—	—	441	—	—	—
647	Tuff	—	878	—	—	—	—	—
648	Other construction material (incl. shell grit and decomposed rock)	49 476	—	—	33 193	—	n.a.	—
Total		444 350	303 333	5 474	97 776	12 298	n.a.	16 509

(a) Value at works.

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(c) Included in Limestone under Nonmetallic products.

(d) Value included in commodity 616 for Sandstone (629) and in commodity 610 for Granite (627).

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.9 OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED

Commodity code	Mineral	Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT
QUANTITY									
Limestone									
	Limestone (incl. shell and coral for)(b)	kt	4 164	—	—	—	2 946	—	64
656	Agriculture	kt	n.a.	228	27	58	n.a.	146	n.a.
657	Burning	kt	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	52	n.a.
658	Chemicals	kt	n.a.	—	—	631	n.a.	3	n.a.
659	Cement	kt	n.a.	1 789	2 029	1 888	n.a.	1 230	n.a.
660	Flux (incl. in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries)	kt	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	37	n.a.
661	Furnace lining	kt	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
662	Other purposes(c)	kt	n.a.	110	501	41	n.a.	16	n.a.
Clays									
665	Bentonite	kt	14	—	85	—	—	—	—
667	Brick clay and shale(d)	kt	2 168	690	1 221	340	—	25	—
668	Cement clay and shale	kt	—	—	305	13	—	85	—
670	Fireclay n.e.i.	kt	—	1	—	24	99	—	—
672	Kaolin (incl. ball clay)(e)	kt	153	201	17	2	2	1	—
674	Pipe and tile clay (incl. terra cotta for roofing tiles and other purposes)	kt	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
675	Pottery clay (incl. moulder's clay)	kt	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
676	Stoneware clay	kt	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
679	Other clays(f)	kt	—	214	55	381	40	14	—
Others									
	Asbestos	t	462	—	—	13 403	—	—	3 000
684	Barite	t	16 275	—	2 620	—	—	—	—
686	Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)	t	12	—	31	866	3	—	—
688	Dolomite	kt	936	46 162	—	2 031	42 998	—	—
689	Feldspar (incl. cornish stone)	t	942	—	—	—	103 815	—	—
691	Garnet concentrate	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gems									
694	Chrysoprase	kg	—	—	n.a.	—	178	—	n.a.
695	Opal	..	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	—	n.a.
696	Sapphire	..	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.
697	Diamonds	'000 carats	—	—	—	—	50 985	—	152
702	Other gems (specify)								
	Rhodonite	..	n.a.	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.
	Zircon	..	—	—	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.
	Jade	kg	—	—	—	1 170	—	—	—
	Other(g)	kg	—	—	n.a.	14	n.a.	—	n.a.

(a) Quantity is sales quantity.

(b) Includes all limestone (i.e. construction and metallurgical) for New South Wales.

(c) Limestone for lime in Victoria; Includes limestone for lime, for industrial fillers and other or unspecified for Queensland; Includes limestone for fines, whiting and limesand in South Australia.

(d) Structural clays: includes clay and shale used for making bricks, tiles and pipes for New South Wales.

(e) Includes flint clay, ball clay and other clays for New South Wales.

(f) Includes the remainder of clay and clay shale once clay products have been removed for Victoria; comprises attapulgite clay and clay shale for South Australia.

(g) Includes gemstones and other ornamental stones.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.9 OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED *continued*

Commodity code	Mineral	Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT
QUANTITY <i>continued</i>									
704	Gypsum	kt	162	602	11	1 824	1 307	—	—
705	Lithium ores (petalite, amblygonite, spodumene)	kt	—	—	—	—	62	—	—
708	Magnesite, crude	kt	24	—	398	1	—	—	—
709	Mica	t	—	—	—	797	—	—	—
714	Perlite	t	—	—	6 675	—	—	—	—
715	Phosphate rock	t	—	—	—	1 848	—	—	—
717	Pyrophyllite	t	1 727	—	—	—	—	—	—
724	Salt (incl. solar salt)	kt	—	—	133	632	8 810	—	—
	Silica for(a)	kt	276	—	—	115	489	—	—
725	Glass	kt	n.a.	236	721	n.a.	n.a.	9	—
726	Flux	kt	n.a.	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
727	Foundries	kt	n.a.	149	2	47	n.a.	—	—
728	Other purposes(b)	kt	166	58	1 914	n.a.	n.a.	131	—
736	Sillimanite	t	—	—	—	366	—	—	—
737	Talc (incl. steatite)	t	—	—	—	9 410	169 135	—	—
738	Vermiculite	t	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 750
745	Other nonmetallic minerals	t	108 258	—	—	—	9 915	—	—

(a) Includes glass sand, foundry sand, filter sand and cement sand for New South Wales.

(b) Includes quartz, quartzite used for industrial purposes for New South Wales.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.9 OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED *continued*

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
VALUE (\$'000)								
Limestone								
	Limestone (incl. shell and coral for)	28 560	—	24 785	—	13 586	—	n.p.
656	Agriculture	n.a.	5 231	n.a.	583	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
657	Burning	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
658	Chemicals	n.a.	—	—	11 732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
659	Cement	n.a.	9 317	n.a.	14 889	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
660	Flux (incl. in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries)	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
661	Furnace lining	n.a.	—	—	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
662	Other purposes	n.a.	5 861	n.a.	618	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Clays								
665	Bentonite	1 064	—	7 785	—	—	—	—
667	Brick clay and shale	9 681	2 382	4 190	2 029	—	n.a.	—
668	Cement clay and shale	—	—	309	94	—	n.a.	—
670	Fireclay n.e.i.	—	6	—	115	118	—	—
672	Kaolin (incl. ball clay)	8 600	n.a.	3 967	241	207	n.a.	—
674	Pipe and tile clay (incl. terra cotta for roofing tiles and other purposes)	—	305	—	—	—	—	—
675	Pottery clay (incl. moulder's clay)	—	—	—	88	—	—	—
676	Stoneware clay	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
679	Other clays	—	233	224	775	1 512	n.a.	—
Others								
	Asbestos							
684	Barite	16	—	—	663	—	—	143
686	Diatomite (diatomaceous earth)	2 968	—	460	—	—	—	—
688	Dolomite	732	—	1 140	8 765	65	—	—
689	Feldspar (incl. cornish stone)	207	n.a.	—	70	1 649	—	—
691	Garnet concentrate	278	—	—	—	12 471	—	—
Gems								
694	Chrysoprase	—	—	1 070	—	4	—	n.a.
695	Opal	38 802	—	1 082	38 051	—	—	n.a.
696	Sapphire	3 167	—	5 801	—	—	—	n.a.
697	Diamonds	—	—	—	—	703 670	—	30 313
702	Other gems (specify)							
	Rhodonite	7	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.
	Zircon	—	—	1	—	—	—	n.a.
	Jade	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Other	—	—	47	n.a.	91	—	n.a.

(a) Estimated f.o.b. value except for limestone, kaolin and dolomite (all value at works), feldspar (estimated f.o.r. value), garnet concentrate (includes both ex-mine value and f.o.t. value), and talc (ex-mine value).

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

4.9 OTHER NONMETALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED *continued*

Commodity code	Mineral	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA(a)	Tas.	NT(b)
VALUE (\$'000) <i>continued</i>								
704	Gypsum	1 845	n.a.	211	4 826	23 050	—	—
705	Lithium ores (petalite, amblygonite, spodumene)	—	—	—	—	14 449	—	—
708	Magnesite, crude	906	—	12 716	28	—	—	—
709	Mica	—	—	—	103	—	—	—
714	Perlite	—	—	1 138	—	—	—	—
715	Phosphate rock	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
717	Pyrophyllite	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
724	Salt (incl. solar salt)	—	—	9 033	5 175	185 012	—	—
	Silica for(c)	6 431	—	28 502	1 670	5 559	—	—
725	Glass	n.a.	3 941	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
726	Flux	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	—
727	Foundries	n.a.	573	n.a.	746	n.a.	—	—
728	Other purposes	2 068	382	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—
736	Sillimanite	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
737	Talc (incl. steatite)	—	—	—	749	13 570	—	—
738	Vermiculite	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 996
745	Other nonmetallic minerals	1 899	—	—	—	1 909	—	—
Total		107 337	28 275	102 461	92 032	976 922	n.a.	33 452

(a) Estimated f.o.b. value except for limestone, kaolin and dolomite (all value at works), feldspar (estimated f.o.r. value), garnet concentrate (includes both ex-mine value and f.o.t. value), and talc (ex-mine value).

(b) Values of production are estimates based on sales figures provided to Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy by mining companies in the Northern Territory.

(c) Includes value for commodities 725–728 for Queensland and Western Australia.

Source: See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The range of financial statistics appearing in this publication have been derived from the 1999–2000 Mining Collection. The collection 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.
- 2** The Mining Collection is conducted as a component of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) integrated economic statistics system. Data collected at the industry level within this framework conform to the same basic conceptual standards, allowing comparative analysis between different industries and industry sectors.
- 3** The data for 1998–99 are now final and replace those previously issued in *Australian Mining Industry 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8414.0) released on 31 October 2000.

SCOPE

- 4** The 1993 version of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)* (Cat. no. 1292.0) has been used to classify management units and establishments included in the Mining Collection. The mining classifications as listed in Division B are as follows:

- 110 Coal mining
 - 1101 Black coal mining
 - 1102 Brown coal mining
- 120 Oil and gas extraction
 - 1200 Oil and gas extraction
- 131 Metal ore mining
 - 1311 Iron ore mining
 - 1312 Bauxite mining
 - 1313 Copper ore mining
 - 1314 Gold ore mining
 - 1315 Mineral sand mining
 - 1316 Nickel ore mining
 - 1317 Silver–lead–zinc ore mining
 - 1319 Metal ore mining n.e.c.
- 141 Construction material mining
 - 1411 Gravel and sand quarrying
 - 1419 Construction material mining n.e.c.
- 142 Mining n.e.c.
 - 1420 Mining n.e.c.
- 151 Exploration
 - 1511 Petroleum exploration (own account)
 - 1512 Petroleum exploration services
 - 1513 Mineral exploration (own account)
 - 1514 Mineral exploration services
- 152 Other mining
 - 1520 Other mining services

SCOPE *continued*

5 Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting, are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

6 Establishments mainly engaged in refining or smelting of minerals or ores (other than preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacturing of such products of mineral origin as coke, cement and fertilisers are excluded.

7 Mining activity is sometimes undertaken within an establishment mainly engaged in other activities (e.g. a manufacturing establishment). Statistics relating to the mining activity in this situation are not treated as part of the mining industry, and are therefore not included in this publication, unless the transfers out of minerals exceed a specific value (\$7.3m in 1998–99 and 1999–2000). While this does not have a great impact on the data produced for the coal, oil and gas, and metallic minerals industries due to the predominance of large operations within those industries, it does affect to a greater extent the nonmetallic and construction materials industries.

8 It should be noted that companies engaged in providing contract mining services are not always collected within the scope of the annual collection. Under the principles set down within ANZSIC, contract mining organisations will only be included if they are responsible for all facets of the mining operation at a particular site.

9 In situations where companies provide contract mining services to the mining industry, these companies are classified to the activity they are performing rather than to the industry they are serving. Hence companies that are 'contracted' to perform tasks such as mine site preparation (and/or construction), and removal of overburden, are classified to the Construction industry and are outside the scope of the annual Mining Collection.

10 The annual Mining Collection now covers all ANZSIC classes in Division B. Subdivision 15 (Services to mining) was collected for the first time in 1995–96 using a sample survey. In 1998–99 Subdivision 15 was collected via the annual Economic Activity Survey. In 1999–2000 and in future years it will be part of the Mining Collection. Within Subdivision 14 (Other mining) all of Class 1420 (Mining n.e.c.) was collected in 1998–99 and 1999–2000. However, for both years Classes 1411 (Gravel and sand quarrying) and 1419 (Construction material mining n.e.c.) were collected using a sample survey.

STATISTICAL UNITS

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

12 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.

STATISTICAL UNITS *continued*

13 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 calculation of value added. 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.

14 This publication presents industry statistics which are compiled differently from activity statistics. Each management unit or establishment 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. This means, for example, that a management unit which derives most of its income from mining activities would have all operations included in the aggregates and ratios for the mining industry group, even if significant secondary activities (e.g. manufacturing, construction) were undertaken.

15 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. sales staff, head office staff and staff involved in manufacturing activity using mining products).

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

17 The ABS Mining Collection approaches both operators and participants in unincorporated joint ventures (UJVs). The statistical treatment of UJVs from 1989–90 has included the creation of separate establishments for individual participants in a UJV. In recognition of Australian Accounting Standard 19, new establishments are created for each venturer where an appropriate establishment operating in the same industry (ANZSIC) in the same State or Territory did not already exist. This has resulted in inflation of establishment counts in a number of industries. For this reason, establishment counts should not be taken to represent the operations at a single physical location. Generally the participants supply data on their share of income and assets, while the operator reports all expenses and employment.

18 UJVs operating within the mining industry allow the sharing of expertise, resources and risk associated with the development of mineral deposits. This occurs through the participation of a number of organisations (by investment) in a mining operation, some of which may not otherwise be involved in the mining industry.

REFERENCE PERIOD

19 The period covered by the collection is, in general, the 12 months ended 30 June. Where businesses are unable to supply information on this basis, an accounting period for which data can be provided is used for data other than that relating to employment.

20 Financial data presented incorporates all units in scope of the Mining Collection that were in production stage at any time during the year. It also includes any temporarily inactive units ('temporary nils'), i.e. those units which were in development stage or which were not in production, but which still existed and held assets and liabilities and/or incurred some non-operating expenses (e.g. depreciation, administration costs). Prior to 1997–98 these temporarily inactive units were excluded from the Mining Collection. Their inclusion, however, has minimal effect on the estimates of the financial and employment data.

21 Employment data in this publication represents employment for all units operating as at 30 June.

22 The number of units reported (both management units and establishments) represents only those units that were in operation as at 30 June.

MINERAL PRODUCTION DATA

23 Details are presented about the quantity and value of minerals produced during the year ended 30 June 2000.

24 From 1996–97, data published for mineral production are derived solely from information supplied directly to the ABS through the Mining Collection. Published data for years prior to 1996–97 were derived from information supplied by the various State mines departments or directly to the ABS, supplemented in some cases by data from other sources. The scope of the ABS collection is confined to establishments which are classified to ANZSIC Division B, Mining, and excludes establishments which may be producing minerals as a secondary activity (refer to paragraph 7 of these Explanatory notes).

25 Data appearing in Chapter 4 under 'Mineral Production by State' is sourced from the publications issued each year by the State Mines Department in each State and the Northern Territory. The tables presented cover metallic minerals produced, coal, oil and gas produced, construction materials produced, and nonmetallic minerals produced. The presentation of this data is designed to give users an overview of the level of mining activity within each State and the Northern Territory. While the tables have been footnoted, to provide an indication of significant conceptual differences as they relate to commodity definitions and valuation methodologies, they should still be considered as summary.

26 Users requiring detailed information about the level and type of commodities produced in each State and the Northern Territory are encouraged to refer to the publications produced annually by each of these organisations. These are:

Minerals Industry Annual, New South Wales (Department of Mineral Resources, New South Wales)

Minerals and Petroleum Victoria, Statistical Review (Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria)

Queensland Minerals and Energy Review (Department of Mines and Energy, Queensland)

Resource Production Statistics, (Department of Primary Industries and Resources South Australia)

MINERAL PRODUCTION DATA *continued*

Western Australian Statistics Digest, Mineral and Petroleum Production
(Department of Mines and Energy, Western Australia)

Mineral Resources Tasmania, Annual Review (Department of Infrastructure,
Energy and Resources, Tasmania)

Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy, Annual Report
(Department of Mines and Energy, Northern Territory).

PRINCIPLES FOR MEASURING QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS

27 The quantities of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are dispatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. For metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as concentrate if ore dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine.

28 Quantity statistics in this publication are quantities produced during the year. The data cover, in addition to quantities produced for sale, quantities for transfer to other establishments of the management unit and quantities for consumption by the mine itself. In the case of some minerals (e.g. those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or dispatched from a mine) the quantities reported are dispatches or sales from the mine, rather than production, and the corresponding value of production refers to value of minerals dispatched or sold.

29 The production of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. The valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value, less any transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works to the point of sale.

COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS STATISTICS

30 Commencing with estimates for 1997–98, under new international standards, contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) by mining industries will be measured by the variable 'industry value added' (IVA). Estimates for IVA measure the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by that industry. Under the previous standards, the corresponding contribution to GDP was measured by the variable 'industry gross product' (IGP) at the management unit level. It should be noted that IVA is not the same variable as 'value added' which is published at the establishment level. The composition of value added has not changed under the new standards. An explanation of the relationship between IVA estimates and IGP estimates can be found in the Glossary.

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

31 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.

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

INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE MEASURES *continued*

33 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.

34 Differences in accounting policy and practices across businesses and industries and changes over time 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.

35 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.

36 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; and
- capital expenditure ratios indicate the ability and extent to which businesses invest in capital assets.

37 A further explanation of each ratio can be found in the Glossary.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

38 Data presented in this publication for Services to mining (ANZSIC Subdivision 15) and Construction material mining (ANZSIC Classes 1411 and 1419) are based on information collected from a sample of businesses and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all businesses in the population. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because the data were obtained from only a sample of units. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if the data had been obtained from all units, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

39 The SE can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and is known as the relative standard error (RSE). Estimates highlighted with an asterisk (*) indicate they are subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. Those estimates highlighted with ** are subject to sampling variability greater than 50%. Detailed estimates of RSEs can be made available upon request.

40 The size of the RSE may be a misleading indicator of the reliability of some of the estimates for Trading Profit, Operating profit before tax (OPBT), Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) and IVA. This situation may occur where an estimate may legitimately include positive and negative values reflecting the financial positions of different businesses. In these cases the aggregate estimate can be small relative to the contribution of individual businesses resulting in an SE which is large relative to the estimate.

41 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of inadequacies in available sources from which the population frame was compiled, imperfections in reporting from providers, errors made in collection such as recording and coding data, and errors made in processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to collectively as non-sampling error and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a census or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, editing processes, and efficient operating procedures.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

42 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

43 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from ABS Bookshops:

Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia

(Cat. no. 8412.0)—quarterly

Australian Mining Industry (Cat. no. 8414.0)—biennial, alternating with

Cat. no. 8415.0

Business Operations and Industry Performance, Australia

(Cat. no. 8140.0)—annual

Directory of Mining Statistics (Cat. no. 8416.0)—first issue October 1999

RELATED PUBLICATIONS *continued*

Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries, Australia

(Cat. no. 8208.0)—biennial, alternating with Cat. no. 8226.0

Environment Protection Expenditure, Australia (Cat. no. 4603.0)—annual

Export Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6405.0)—quarterly

Import Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6414.0)—quarterly

International Merchandise Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 5422.0)—quarterly

Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia (Cat. no. 6354.0)—quarterly

Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0)—monthly

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (Cat. no. 8221.0)—annual

Manufacturing Production, Australia (Cat. no. 8301.0) includes details of the production quantity of 27 important manufactured commodities (including electricity and gas)—issued approximately four weeks after the month to which it relates

Mining, Electricity and Gas Operations, Australia, Preliminary

(Cat. no. 8401.0)—annual

Mining Technology Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 8413.0)—annual

Research and Experimental Development Business Enterprises, (Inter-Year Survey), Australia (Cat. no. 8114.0)—irregular

Year Book Australia (Cat. no. 1301.0)—annual

44 Current publications and other products produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and the Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

Other data

45 The following publications containing other mining and related statistics for Australia are published by organisations other than the ABS.

Australian Commodities: Forecasts and Issues (ABARE)

Australian Commodity Statistics (ABARE)

Australian Mineral Statistics (ABARE)

Australia's Identified Mineral Resources (AGSO)

Mineral Commodity Summaries, United States Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Mines

Oil and Gas Resources of Australia (AGSO)

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

46 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Such data is available subject to it satisfying quality and confidentiality guidelines.

47 Inquiries should be made to the Australian Bureau of Statistics National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

48 The following abbreviations and symbols have been used in this publication:

ABARE	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AGSO	Australian Geological Survey Organisation
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
\$b	billion dollars—thousand million
EBIT	Earnings before interest and tax
GDP	Gross domestic product
GL	Gigalitres (10 ⁹)
IGP	Industry gross product
IVA	Industry value added
kg	kilograms
ML	Megalitres
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
OPBT	Operating profit before tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SE	Standard error
t	tonnes
UJV	Unincorporated joint venture
*	data subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%
**	data subject to sampling variability greater than 50%
—	nil or rounded to zero, including null cells

ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

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.

Acquisitions to disposals	The number of times that dollars spent on acquiring assets exceed dollars received for disposal of assets, i.e. Total acquisitions/Total disposals.
Asset turnover ratio	A measure of the number of times the value of sales exceeds the value of assets, i.e. Sales of goods and services/Total assets.
Bad debts	Represents the amount of bad debts written-off, net of bad debts previously written-off but recovered.
Capital expenditure	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).
Capitalised purchases	Goods drawn from inventories for use as fixed tangible assets in capital work done for own use.
Capitalised wages	Capitalised payments for work done by own employees in manufacturing, constructing or installing assets.
Capital work done for own use	Capitalised work done by the employees or proprietors of a business for use by the business or for rental or lease to other businesses. The main types of work are manufacturing, constructing, installing or repairing assets and development of computer software. Also included is the value of own account mineral/petroleum exploration. These activities are valued at the costs of the materials and the wages and salaries involved. Conceptually, this item should also include own account production of literary, entertainment or artistic originals. However, these activities are relatively unimportant for the mining industry and have not been measured.
Contract mining	Contract payment for mining services.
Cost of sales	The sum of purchases, selected expenses and opening inventories minus closing inventories.
Current assets	Refers to the value of closing trading inventory (i.e. 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.
Current liabilities	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.
Current ratio	The number of times current assets exceed current liabilities, i.e. Current assets/Current liabilities.

Debt to assets	The percentage of assets financed by debt instead of equity, i.e. (Total liabilities/Total assets) x 100.
Depreciation	Includes depreciation allowed on buildings and other fixed tangible assets.
Disposal of assets	Includes the proceeds from the sale of land, dwellings, buildings, plant, machinery and equipment.
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	A measure of profit prior to the deduction of interest expense and income tax.
Employment	Includes working proprietors, working partners, permanent, part-time, temporary and casual employees, employees on paid leave and managerial and executive employees working for a business during the last pay period ending in June.
Establishments at 30 June	Refers to the number of establishments in operation at 30 June.
Freight and cartage expenses	Excludes the cost of delivery by own vehicles and employees, and also excludes overseas freight.
Government subsidies: diesel fuel rebate	Reimbursement under the Diesel Fuel Rebate Scheme.
Government subsidies: operational funding	Includes bounties, subsidies and export grants but excludes diesel fuel rebate.
Industry value added (IVA)	<p>IVA represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by mining industries at management unit level to gross domestic product. At establishment level a different value added measure is compiled, known simply as 'value added'.</p> <p>The derivation of IVA is as follows:</p> <p>Turnover</p> <p><i>Plus</i> Closing inventories</p> <p><i>Less</i> Opening inventories</p> <p><i>Less</i> Capitalised purchases</p> <p><i>Less</i> Intermediate input expenses</p> <p><i>Equals</i> IVA</p> <p>However, it should be noted that IVA is not a measure of operating profits before tax. Wages, salaries and most other labour costs are not taken into account in its calculation and nor are most insurance premiums, interest expenses or depreciation and a number of lesser expenses.</p>
Industry value added to employment	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of industry value added for each employee, working proprietor and working partner, i.e. Industry value added/Employment.
Industry value added to selected labour costs	The average amount of the value of each dollar of gross product generated by each dollar input of labour, i.e. Industry value added/Selected labour costs.
Insurance premiums	Includes premiums for fire, general, accident, public liability, optional third-party and comprehensive motor vehicle insurance, professional indemnity insurance and common law liability.
Interest coverage	The number of times that businesses can meet their interest expenses from their earnings before interest, i.e. Earnings before interest and tax/Interest expenses.

Interest expenses	Includes interest paid on loans from banks, finance companies, insurance companies and related companies.
Interest income	Includes interest received from bank accounts, loans and finance leases and earnings on discounted bills. Excludes charges between companies of the same management unit.
Intermediate inputs	Intermediate inputs consist of materials and certain services which are used up in the production process. Definitions of relevant component items are also included in this glossary. The calculation is: Intermediate input expenses <i>Plus</i> Opening inventories <i>Less</i> Closing inventories <i>Equals</i> Intermediate inputs
Intermediate input expenses	Includes two categories of operating expenses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ purchases of goods, materials and services used in production; and ■ expenses related to the sale of goods and administrative expenses. <p>Purchase of goods, materials and services used in production includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ purchases of materials, components, explosives, containers and packaging materials, electricity, fuels and water; ■ purchases of minerals or other goods for resale without processing or assembly; ■ motor vehicle expenses, freight and cartage expenses, repair and maintenance expenses; ■ rent, leasing and hiring expenses (except for finance leases); and ■ payment for contract, subcontract and commission expenses. <p>This category of operating expenses is included in value added produced at mining establishment level.</p> <p>Expenses related to the sale of goods and administrative expenses includes: advertising expenses; audit and accounting expenses; bank fees and charges (except interest); cleaning expenses; environmental protection expenses; intellectual property royalty expenses; legal fees; management fees; paper; printing and stationery expenses; postal and telecommunication expenses; staff training expenses and travelling; accommodation and entertainment expenses.</p>
Inventories—Opening/closing	The value of all inventories (known as 'stocks' in earlier publications) of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, fuels, containers etc. at the beginning and end of the financial year, respectively (previously called 'opening and closing stocks').
Liquidity ratio	The number of times current assets other than inventories exceed current liabilities, i.e. $(\text{Current assets} - \text{Closing inventories}) / \text{Current liabilities}$.
Management units at 30 June	Refers to the number of management units in operation at 30 June.
Motor vehicle expenses	Includes expenditure on registration fees, compulsory third-party insurance, fuel and repairs.
Net capital expenditure	The difference between total acquisitions and disposals of fixed tangible assets.
Net capital expenditure to assets	The percentage of the total book value of assets spent on net capital expenditure, i.e. $(\text{Net capital expenditure} / \text{Total assets}) \times 100$.

Net worth	Total assets minus total liabilities, and is equal to the interest of shareholders or other owners in the assets of the business. Also called 'owner's equity'.
Non-current assets	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.
Non-current liabilities	The book value of non-current liabilities at the end of the financial year. This includes employee entitlements, bank loans, debentures and unsecured notes.
Operating profit before tax (OPBT)	A measure of profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid).
Other income	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.
Other selected expenses	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 computer software expenses.
Payment for contract, subcontract and commission expenses	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 also are included. Excludes contract mining.
Profit margin	Operating profit before tax as a percentage of total operating income.
Profit to employment	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of operating profit before tax contributed by each employee, working proprietor and working partner, i.e. Operating profit before tax/Employment.
Purchases and selected expenses	At the establishment level, includes purchases of goods and materials, rent, leasing and hiring expenses, freight and cartage expenses, motor vehicle expenses, repair and maintenance expenses, and payment for contract, subcontract and commission work. At the management unit level, other selected expenses are also included.
Purchases of goods and materials	<p>Include purchases of materials, components, containers, packaging materials, fuels, electricity and water, and purchases of other goods for resale. Also includes capitalised purchases.</p> <p>Note that at the establishment level, purchases of goods and materials includes the value of any transfers in of fuels, materials and/or other goods for resale.</p>
Rent, leasing and hiring expenses	Includes expenses for land, buildings and other structures; motor vehicles; and plant, machinery and other equipment.
Rent, leasing and hiring income	Includes proceeds from the rent, lease or hiring of land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and equipment. (Is also included in Sales of goods and services.)
Repair and maintenance expenses	Excludes wages and salaries paid to own employees and the repair and maintenance costs of motor vehicles.

Return on assets	Derived by expressing total operating profit before tax as a percentage of the total book value of assets, i.e. $(\text{Operating profit before tax} / \text{Total assets}) \times 100$.
Return on funds	Derived by expressing earnings before interest and tax as a percentage of the total of shareholders funds and non-current liabilities, i.e. $(\text{Earnings before interest and tax}) / (\text{Net worth} + \text{Non-current liabilities}) \times 100$.
Royalties expenses	Includes any payments made for the use of rights, information or material owned by another company or person.
Sales of goods and services	<p>Includes revenue from the sale of minerals and other goods and service income (e.g. minerals bought for re-sale, waste materials, repair and service income, contract subcontract and commission income, installation charges) and rent, leasing and hiring income. Sales are valued net of sales tax, excise and other duties collected on behalf of governments (e.g. the coal export levy and petroleum production excise duty).</p> <p>At the establishment level sales of goods and services includes the value of transfers out of minerals and/or other goods for resale. These transfers are valued, for statistical purposes, at commercial value (i.e. the value which would have applied had the establishments concerned not been under common ownership).</p>
Selected labour costs	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. Excludes other labour costs (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax, accommodation, meal and travelling allowances).
Selected labour costs to employment	The average amount, expressed in thousands of dollars, of selected labour costs to employment incurred by the business (including wages, salaries, superannuation, workers' compensation premiums) for each employee, working proprietor and working partner, i.e. $\text{Selected labour costs} / \text{Employment}$.
Service income	Income received from service activities. Included are income from work done or sales made on a commission basis, income from repair, maintenance or servicing, installation and delivery charges separately invoiced to customers, advertising income and management fees/charges received from related or unrelated businesses. For electricity and gas supply, also includes transmission and distribution income. Service income is valued net of discounts given. For periods from 1997–98, under new international standards, income from intellectual property royalties and rent, leasing and hiring income (except from finance leases) have also been classified as service income. Rent, leasing and hiring income is income derived from the ownership of land, buildings, vehicles, machinery or equipment, excluding any income from finance leases.
Superannuation	Includes all employer contributions to superannuation schemes and any benefits paid by employers operating unfunded schemes.

Trading profit	<p>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.</p> <p>It should not be inferred that all of this profit is available surplus as other expenses such as selected labour costs, depreciation, insurance premiums, royalties, bad debts and interest have not been taken into account. In addition other income items such as rent, leasing and hiring income, government subsidies and interest income have not been included.</p>
Trading profit margin	Derived by expressing total trading profit as a percentage of total sales of goods and services, i.e. $(\text{Trading profit} / \text{Sales of goods and services}) \times 100$.
Turnover	<p>Includes all proceeds from operating revenue (i.e. 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.</p> <p>There are some conceptual differences between turnover as provided in this publication and turnover as defined by the new international standards. These differences are explained as part of the definition of the component item 'capital work done for own use'. Full compliance with the new standards would make very little difference to estimates of turnover.</p> <p>Excluded are interest income, income from natural resource royalties, funding by Federal, State or Local Governments for specific capital items, dividends and receipts from sale of fixed tangible assets.</p>
Value added	This item is compiled for establishment level. It includes turnover plus the increase (or less the decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases and selected expenses.
Wages and salaries	Refers to payments made to all permanent, part-time 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. Also includes capitalised wages.
Workers' compensation	Includes premiums and any other costs incurred by the employer not reimbursed by an insurance company.

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