2 Assistance estimates

In this chapter, the Commission reports data and estimates covering:

- Australian Government budgetary assistance applying to all sectors;
- tariff assistance, which assists mainly the manufacturing sector;
- agricultural regulatory and pricing assistance;
- anti-dumping measures; and
- 'combined' assistance for all sectors, and effective rates of combined assistance for the manufacturing, primary production and mining sectors.

The estimates are mainly for 2002-03. A time series of 'combined' assistance, and of effective rates of combined assistance, for the period 1997-98 to 2002-03, is provided in Appendix B.

The Commission's estimates do not aim to capture all Australian Government support for industry (box 2.1); nor, apart from some minor agricultural assistance, do they include State government assistance. The Australian Government budgetary estimates also contain some measures that are counted in the tariff assistance estimates (although the Commission adjusts for this when calculating 'combined' assistance). More generally, care is needed when drawing inferences from the estimates — in particular if attempting to compare assistance to the services sector with assistance to the three merchandise sectors.

The estimates of government assistance to industry in *Trade & Assistance Review* are intended principally to aid transparency and to facilitate analysis. They do not of themselves indicate the policy merits, or the precise resource allocation effects, of different government assistance measures. Further guidance on the estimates is provided throughout this chapter and in the *Methodological Annex* to *Trade & Assistance Review 2001-02* (PC 2002b).

Box 2.1 **Coverage of the Commission's estimates**

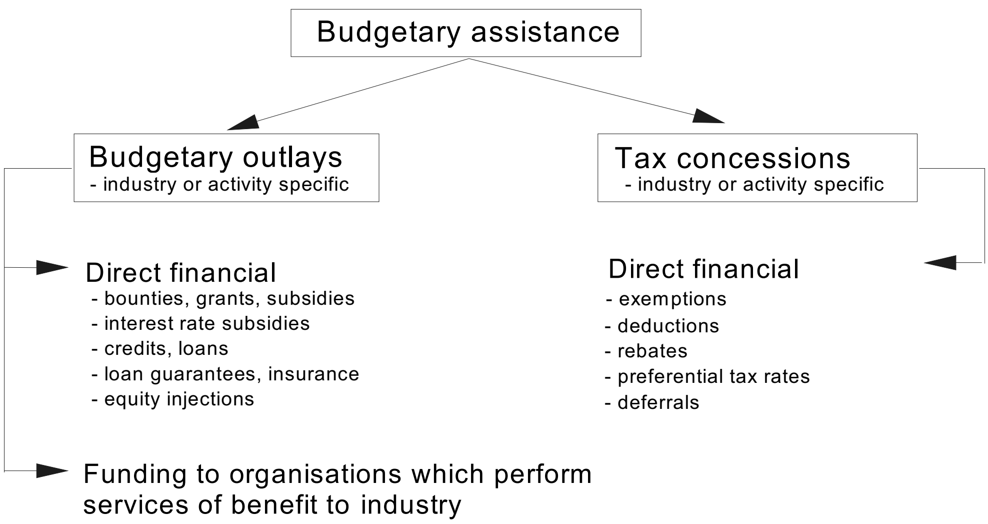
The Commission's assistance estimates cover only those measures which *selectively* benefit particular firms, industries or activities and which can be quantified given practical constraints in measurement and data availability. Exclusions from the estimates include:

- for agricultural industries, certain drought relief and any assistance effect that may be associated with quarantine restrictions, the underpricing of water resources or the absence of policies to address land degradation resulting from farming practices;
- government programs affecting a range of service industries, mainly relating to the provision of health and welfare, where funding predominantly benefits consumers and individual citizens;
- capital depreciation subsidies and the impact of tariffs on capital items;
- the effects of government purchasing preferences, particularly as they affect the manufacturing sector and IT industries; and
- in the case of the Australian Government budgetary estimates, outlays on defence, health, education, sports and the arts industry, and the labour market.

2.1 Australian Government budgetary assistance

Budgetary assistance comprises a range of outlays and tax concessions (figure 2.1). Recipients include individual firms, including those undertaking or utilising particular activities such as R&D, as well as particular industries or sectors.

Figure 2.1 **Forms of budgetary assistance**



As well as reporting budgetary assistance by form, this year's *Review* also reports on:

- the activities — R&D, export, industry-specific support etc — to which Australian Government budgetary assistance is directed; and
- the incidence of assistance across different sectors and industry groupings.

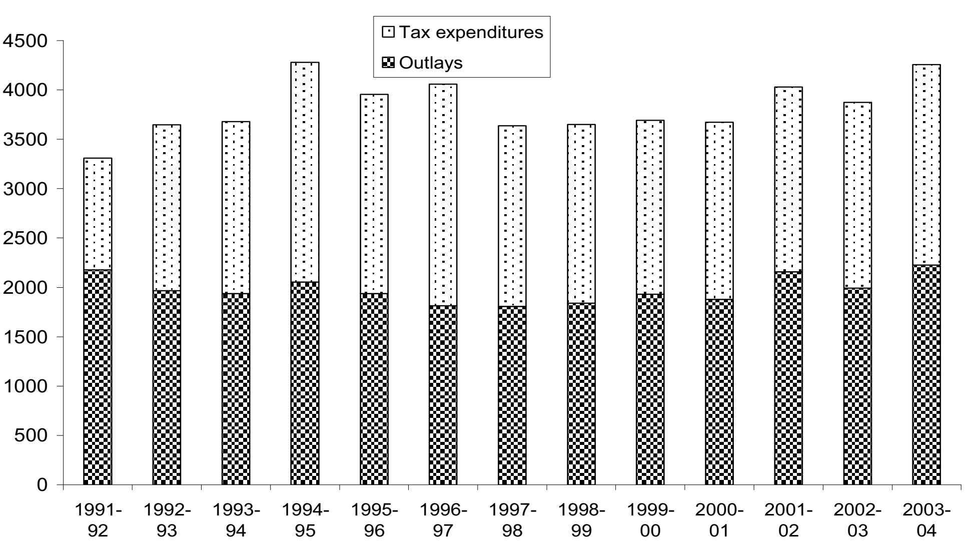
The assistance estimates in this section are derived primarily from the Australian Government Budget Papers and Treasury's Tax Expenditure Statement. This year, the Commission has provided data on budgetary assistance up to 2003-04. The outlay figures up to 2002-03 are estimates, and those for 2003-04 are projections (based on Treasury forecasts). The tax concession figures up to 2001-02 are estimates, while those for 2002-03 and 2003-04 are projections. The estimates incorporate the Government's revisions of outlays and tax concessions for previous years. The Commission's approach to measuring budgetary assistance is explained in more detail in the *Methodological Annex* to *Trade & Assistance Review 2001-02*.

Aggregate estimates and trends

The Commission's estimates and projections of (nominal) budgetary assistance and its main components for the thirteen years to 2003-04 are shown in figure 2.2.

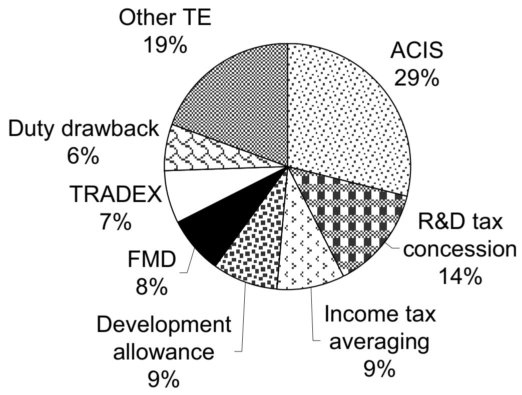
Budgetary assistance was around $4 billion in 2002-03 and is projected to reach $4.5 billion in 2003-04, around the same level in nominal terms as in 1994-95.

Figure 2.2 **Australian Government budgetary assistance to industry, 1991-92 to 2003-04**
$ million



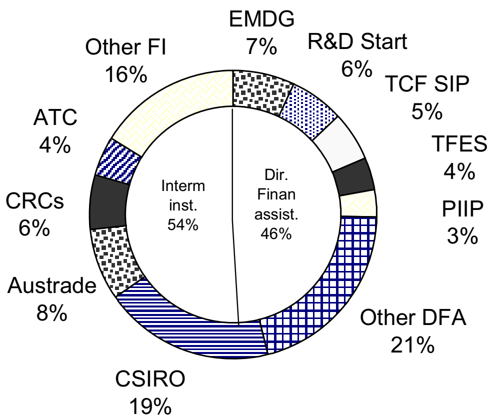
Data sources: Australian Government Budget Papers; Treasury (2003); Commission estimates.

Figure 2.3 **Major Australian Government tax concessions, 2002-03**



Data source: Commission estimates.

Figure 2.4 **Major Australian Government budgetary outlays, 2002-03**



Data source: Commission estimates.

In the past, the main determinant of year-to-year changes in budgetary assistance has been the impact of major tax concessions. Tax concessions can be open-ended, with no cap on revenue forgone. Thus, revenue forgone increases in response to growth in (successful) applications for assistance. The relatively high levels of budgetary assistance for the three-year period from 1994-95 to 1996-97 largely reflect the changes in the R&D tax concession, and the investment and development allowances, and the consequent increase in revenue foregone.

Tax concessions in 2002-03 totalled $2 billion. The main tax concessions are the Automotive Competitiveness Investment Scheme (ACIS), the R&D tax concession and the income tax averaging provisions for primary producers (figure 2.3).

Budgetary outlays have fluctuated somewhat over the last four years. They totalled $2 billion in 2002-03, 8 per cent below that recorded in 2001-02. Around half of these outlays are provided as direct financial assistance, with the other half comprising the funding of institutions such as the Australian Tourist Commission (ATC). As shown in figure 2.4, important outlays include Austrade's programs and CSIRO funding.

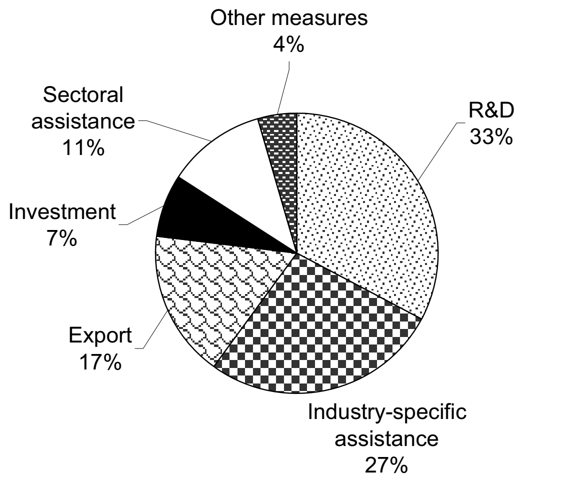
Activities targeted

Budgetary assistance is often designed to encourage particular activities undertaken by firms across various industries and/or sectors. To provide an indication of the distribution of assistance among activities, the Commission classifies Australian Government budgetary assistance into R&D, export, investment and sectoral assistance, as well as industry-specific assistance and 'other' (figure 2.5).

Caution is required in interpreting these estimates because particular programs may be designed to encourage more than one type of activity. In such cases, the Commission has allocated the program's total funding to the activity deemed to be the main target of the assistance. A further qualification is that the extent to which an activity that appears to be targeted by a program actually benefits from the assistance is not always clear. This results from a lack of information on the operation of certain schemes and their economic effects.

As shown in figure 2.5, following industry-specific assistance, the largest shares of budgetary assistance are provided for R&D support and exports.

Figure 2.5 **Australian Government budgetary assistance by activity[a], 2002-03**



a The assistance categories include general as well as specific schemes targeting an activity within an industry. For example, the *export assistance* category includes broad-based export measures (such as the Export Market Development Grants scheme) as well as industry-specific measures (such as funding for the Australian Tourist Commission) which also facilitate exports. The *sectoral assistance* category covers programs specifically benefiting producers in a sector or facilitating adjustment. The other general assistance category covers measures (such as the regional assistance program) not already included in the above categories.

Data source: Commission estimates.

Sectoral and industry distribution

As well as reporting budgetary assistance by form and activity, the Commission estimates the incidence of budgetary assistance by the benefiting industry. It reports the incidence of assistance using a four sector classification of the Australian economy and a multiple industry classification.

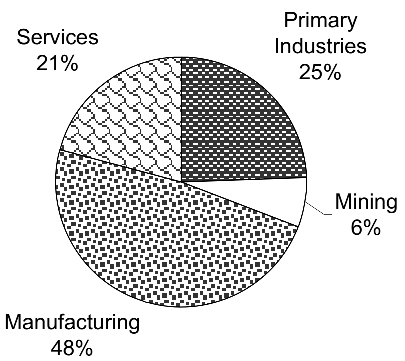
The methodology for allocating budgetary assistance among the sectors and industry groupings is discussed in the *Methodological Annex* to last year's *Review*. While the Commission has used detailed information to make these allocations, the need for judgment means that there remains some scope for imprecision.

Further, although the reporting of budgetary assistance by broad sectors and industries facilitates comparisons, it can conceal the significant variations in assistance between firms and industries within industry groupings. Indeed, many firms do not make any use of government programs. For example, a study by Commission staff (Revesz and Lattimore 2001) found that the use of R&D and certain export programs between 1994 and 1998 ranged from 2 to 23 per cent of firms in the targeted activities.

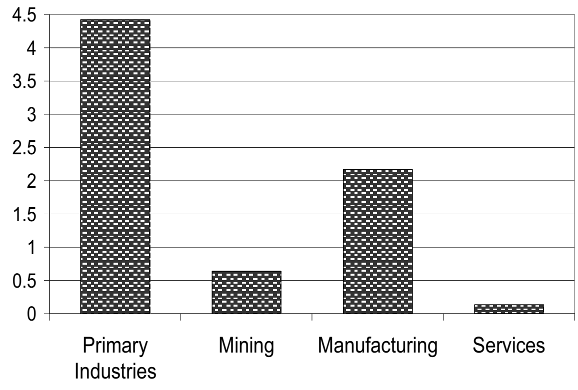
Australian Government budgetary assistance varies markedly between sectors, with the largest proportion directed to the manufacturing sector. As a proportion of gross value added — that is, net industry output — budgetary assistance was highest for the primary production sector, followed by the manufacturing sector (figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 **Australian Government budgetary assistance by sector, 2002-03**

Budgetary assistance



Budgetary assistance as a proportion of gross value added



Data source: Commission estimates.

Table 2.1 below details the incidence of budgetary assistance by the Commission's 'industry grouping' classification. These groupings are not equivalent in size, so care is needed in drawing inferences from this data. Even so, *motor vehicles & parts* receives by far the most budgetary assistance — both in absolute terms and relative to its gross value added — because of the value of tariff concessions provided under the Automotive Competitiveness Investment Scheme.

Table 2.1 **Budgetary assistance by industry grouping, 2002-03** ($ million)

Industry grouping	*Budgetary outlays*	*Tax concessions*	*Total assistance*
Primary production	**510.8**	**376.7**	**887.6**
Dairy cattle farming	36.2	21.2	57.4
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	183.8	233.1	416.9
Horticulture and fruit growing	63.2	53.4	116.6
Other crop growing	38.8	22.3	61.1
Other livestock farming	11.1	12.7	23.8
Fisheries	52.5	21.8	74.4
Forestry and logging	36.5	2.5	39.0
Other[a] and unallocated primary production[b]	88.7	9.7	98.4
Mining	**114.3**	**108.8**	**223.1**
Manufacturing	**680.6**	**1069.7**	**1750.2**
Food, beverages & tobacco	58.9	21.5	80.4
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	148.0	59.6	207.6
Wood & paper products	30.5	5.3	35.8
Printing, publishing & media	13.9	1.5	15.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated products	167.8	21.4	189.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.8	5.3	8.1
Metal product manufacturing	49.3	59.5	108.8
Motor vehicles & parts	8.0	667.9	675.9
Other transport equipment	28.7	49.2	77.9
Other machinery & equipment	106.5	33.1	139.5
Other manufacturing	25.7	24.3	50.0
Unallocated manufacturing[b]	40.6	121.0	161.4
Services	**467.6**	**289.5**	**757.1**
Electricity, gas & water supply	23.2	44.0	67.2
Construction	27.9	7.8	35.8
Wholesale trade	13.8	24.9	38.6
Retail trade	23.5	6.4	29.9
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	36.2	5.5	41.7
Transport & storage	43.6	54.4	98.0
Communication services	59.4	17.2	76.6
Finance & insurance	2.1	65.0	67.1
Property & business services	64.6	46.6	111.1
Government administration & defence	0.2	2.4	2.6
Education	9.1	1.0	10.1
Health & community services	29.5	2.2	31.7
Cultural & recreational services	97.2	11.2	108.4
Personal & other services	1.1	1.1	2.2
Unallocated services[b]	36.1	0.0	36.1
Unallocated other[bc]	261.9	134.0	395.9
TOTAL[d]	**2035.2**	**1978.7**	**4013.9**

a Other primary production includes *services to agriculture* (including *hunting & trapping)* and *poultry farming*. **b** Unallocated includes general programs where details of claimants and/or beneficiaries are unknown. **c** Austrade export promotion expenditure, which was previously allocated, is now included in the *unallocated other* category. **d** Totals may not add due to rounding. *Source:* Commission estimates.

2.2 Tariff assistance

Tariffs have direct effects on the returns received by Australian producers. Tariffs on imported goods increase the price at which those goods can be sold on the Australian market, and thus allow scope for domestic producers of similar products to increase their prices. On the other hand, tariffs also increase the price of goods that are used as inputs and thus penalise local industries. This 'penalty' is reduced if tariff concessions are available to Australian producers. All of these effects are captured in the Commission's estimates. The methodology underlying the Commission's estimates of tariff assistance is set out in the *Methodological Annex* to last year's *Review*.

The Commission estimates that the gross dollar value of tariff assistance on outputs was $6.8 billion in 2002-03.

Most tariff assistance is directed towards industries in the manufacturing sector (column 1, table 2.2). Indeed, the sector derives around three quarters of its total measured assistance from this source.

Mining and primary production industries receive little tariff assistance on outputs, and tariffs cannot be levied on services. In fact, because of their cost-raising effects on the industries' inputs, tariffs impose net penalties on all industries in these sectors, other than horticulture and fruit growing (column 2 in table 2.2).

Following recent government decisions, tariffs for *passenger motor vehicles* (PMV) and *textiles, clothing & footwear* (TCF), which have been frozen since 2000, are scheduled to decline in 2005 and then again in 2010.[1] The government's recent decision on future TCF assistance arrangements is reported in chapter 3. Other industries to be affected by phasing arrangements are the *petroleum, coal & chemical products*, *fabricated metal products* and *other machinery & equipment* industries.

Other tariffs are likely to remain at their current rates of 5 per cent or less for the foreseeable future, although Australia is a signatory to the Bogor Declaration (APEC 1994) that commits industrialised countries in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation grouping (including Australia) to achieving 'free and open trade and investment' by no later than 2010.

[1] PMV tariffs, currently at 15 per cent, are scheduled to decline to 10 per cent in January 2005. Automotive tariffs are to remain at this level until January 2010 when they will be reduced to 5 per cent and remain at that level until (at least) 2015. TCF tariffs, currently at 25 per cent, 15 per cent or 10 per cent (apart from those already at rates of 5 per cent or less), are scheduled to decline to 17.5 per cent, 10 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, in January 2005. In January 2010, the 10 per cent and 7.5 per cent TCF tariffs will be reduced to 5 per cent, while the 17.5 per cent TCF tariffs will be reduced to 10 per cent. These tariffs will then be further reduced to 5 per cent in 2015.

Table 2.2 Tariff assistance by industry grouping, 2002-03 ($ million)

Industry grouping	*Output assistance*	*Input assistance*	*Net tariff assistance*
Primary production	**37.1**	**-80.8**	**-43.7**
Dairy cattle farming	0.0	-3.9	-3.9
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	0.0	-18.3	-18.3
Horticulture and fruit growing	31.5	-9.8	21.8
Other crop growing	0.0	-6.9	-6.9
Other livestock farming	0.0	-2.5	-2.5
Fisheries	0.1	-22.0	-21.9
Forestry	5.5	-10.9	-5.4
Other primary production[a]	0.0	-6.6	-6.6
Mining	**2.5**	**-182.7**	**-180.2**
Manufacturing	**6712.7**	**-2276.9**	**4435.8**
Food, beverages & tobacco	1173.7	-302.3	871.3
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	765.5	-161.4	604.2
Wood & paper products	499.7	-151.4	348.3
Printing, publishing & media	290.6	-114.7	175.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated products	994.4	-310.2	684.2
Non-metallic mineral products	194.7	-44.6	150.1
Metal product manufacturing	839.8	-317.0	522.8
Motor vehicles & parts	1048.1	-314.9	733.2
Other transport equipment	46.2	-84.7	-38.6
Other machinery & equipment	543.0	-335.5	207.6
Other manufacturing	317.0	-140.2	176.8
Services	**38.8**	**-2537.3**	**-2498.5**
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.0	-56.3	-56.3
Construction[b]	4.3	-814.3	-810.0
Wholesale trade[b]	24.4	-191.3	-166.9
Retail trade	0.0	-221.7	-221.7
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	0.0	-204.2	-204.2
Transport & storage	0.0	-191.7	-191.7
Communication services[b]	10.1	-71.8	-61.7
Finance & insurance	0.0	-53.7	-53.7
Property & business services	0.0	-269.1	-269.1
Government administration & defence	0.0	-197.9	-197.9
Education	0.0	-44.5	-44.5
Health & community services	0.0	-91.8	-91.8
Cultural & recreational services	0.0	-60.5	-60.5
Personal & other services	0.0	-68.4	-68.4
TOTAL[c]	**6791.1**	**ne**	**ne**

a Other primary production includes *services to agriculture* (including *hunting & trapping)* and *poultry farming*. **b** Due to ABS industry-of-origin classification conventions, a small amount of output tariff assistance is recorded for these service industries. **c** Totals may not add due to rounding. **ne** not estimated.

Source: Commission estimates.

2.3 Agricultural pricing and regulatory assistance

Just as the manufacturing sector derives most of its assistance from tariffs and tariff concessions, so historically has the bulk of measured assistance to the agriculture sector been maintained through a range of statutory marketing arrangements, regulations and price supports.

While some of these schemes were dismantled in the 1980s, as recently as 1997, the Commission's estimates incorporated assistance derived from statutory marketing arrangements for dairy, sugar, rice and eggs, a local content scheme for tobacco leaf and loan guarantees for borrowings by the wheat and wool boards. However, for the last few years, pricing and regulatory support have been limited to the rice and dairy industries.

Prior to 2000-01, assistance to the dairy industry was derived from a combination of State Government price and regulatory controls, which maintained high prices for drinking milk, and Australian Government Market Support Payments for milk used in manufacturing. These arrangements provided dairy farmers with assistance of around $450 million in 1999-2000.

These arrangements were terminated as part of the deregulation of the dairy industry in July 2000, although a levy was imposed on retail sales of drinking milk to fund an adjustment package for existing dairy farmers. The Commission estimates that these arrangements provided around $180 million in 2000-01 to those farmers who have remained in the industry. Assistance increased again in 2001-02, to around $260 million, as payments from the Supplementary Dairy Assistance Program — announced in May 2001 — came on stream (table 2.3). In 2002-03, assistance is estimated to fall to around $170 million, primarily because of less funding from the Supplementary Dairy Assistance Program, but also more dairy farmers exiting the industry. The effects of dairy industry deregulation were discussed in more detail in last year's *Review*.

In September 2002, the Australian Government announced a new Sugar Industry Assistance Package. The package is worth up to $150 million and is funded by a levy of 3 cents per kilogram on domestic sugar sales (including sales of imported sugar and sugar for retail sale, food services and food processing). The new arrangements are expected to last for around five years. The Commission estimates that assistance derived from the package was around $30 million in 2002-03 (table 2.3). These arrangements were discussed in more detail in last year's *Review*.

The rice industry is centred in the Riverina in New South Wales. It is assisted through statutory marketing arrangements which allow the NSW Rice Growers Co-operative to vest and market all rice grown in the state. This enables the domestic price of rice to be maintained at higher levels than would prevail under more competitive conditions. The Commission estimates that assistance derived from these arrangements was around $5 million in 2002-03 (table 2.3).

Table 2.3 **Agricultural pricing and regulatory assistance, 1999-2000 to 2002-03**

$ million

Industry grouping	*1999-2000*	*2000-01*	*2001-02*	*2002-03*
Dairy cattle farming	448.6	180.6	261.5	170.5
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming (inc. rice)	4.6	8.5	6.7	5.5
Other crop growing (inc. sugar)	-	-	-	29.5
Total[a]	**453.2**	**189.1**	**268.2**	**205.5**

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Commission estimates.

2.4 Trends in anti-dumping activity

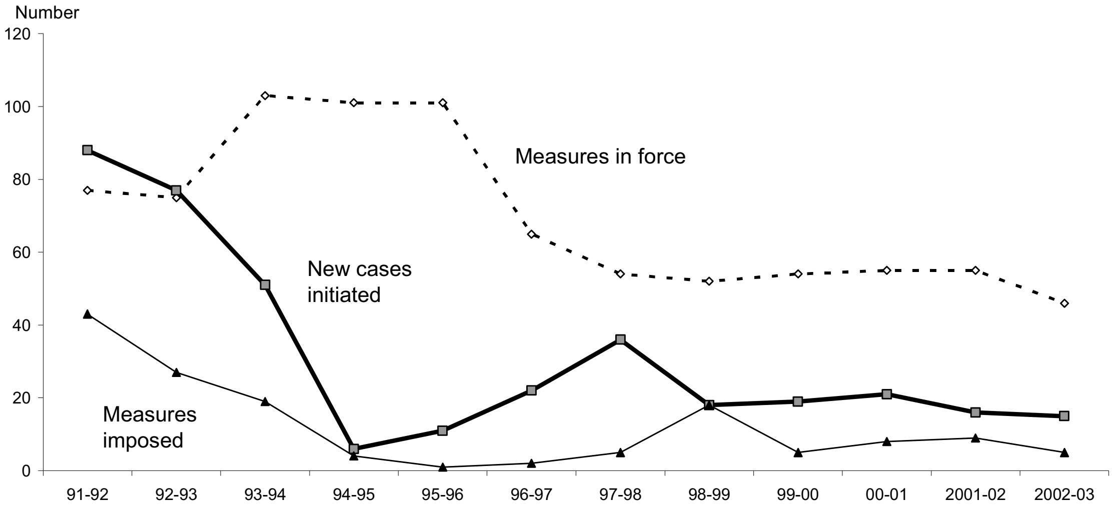
Under Australia's anti-dumping rules, local companies can apply to have anti-dumping and countervailing measures — mainly 'temporary' customs duties — imposed on 'dumped' imports if the imports cause, or threaten to cause, material injury to the local industry.[2]

Like other measures that raise the price of imports, anti-dumping and countervailing measures assist the protected industries, but also impose higher costs on other domestic industries and consumers. Lack of information means that the Commission does not include the assistance effect of these duties in its national estimates, but monitors year-to-year usage.

Aside from a rise in 1997-98, the number of new anti-dumping and countervailing cases *initiated* in Australia has been stable and relatively low over recent years, compared with the early 1990s (figure 2.7). Of the 15 new anti-dumping cases in 2002-03, two firms in the *Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated products* industry were responsible for 11 initiations. This pattern of initiations is similar to that of previous years.

2 Dumping is said to occur when a foreign supplier exports goods at a price below the value of the goods in the supplier's home market. WTO rules allow countries to apply anti-dumping measures on 'dumped' imports if they cause, or threaten to cause, material injury to a competing domestic industry. Similar measures (countervailing duties) may also be applied to imports that benefit from certain forms of subsidies in the country of origin, but are not necessarily dumped.

Figure 2.7 **Anti-dumping and countervailing activity[a], 1991-92 to 2002-03**



a A measure or case is counted as an action applying to one commodity from one economy. If multiple economies are involved, they are counted as separate actions.

Data sources: ACS and Commission estimates.

The actual number of anti-dumping and countervailing measures *imposed* by the government, and the number of measures *in force*, have broadly followed the trend in the number of cases initiated, albeit with slight lags (figure 2.7).

More detailed information on the number and nature of recent anti-dumping cases in Australia and the level of anti-dumping activity overseas is presented in appendix C.

2.5 Combined tariff, budgetary and agricultural pricing and regulatory assistance

The Commission compiles 'combined' estimates of the key forms of national assistance covered in this chapter, namely:

- Australian Government budgetary assistance;
- tariff assistance; and
- agricultural pricing and regulatory assistance.

The combined estimates exclude State budgetary assistance and assistance provided through restrictions on services trade and anti-dumping measures, as well as other forms of assistance that are not captured in the Commission's estimates (as outlined in box 2.1).

Measures

Table 2.4 reports estimates of the dollar value of combined assistance to different industry groupings for 2002-03. This *net subsidy equivalent* is a measure of the net assistance to the land, labour and capital resources used in a particular industry or activity. It measures the transfers of income to producers from consumers, taxpayers and intermediate suppliers, although it does not indicate the 'economic welfare' costs to the community of the assistance.

Table 2.4 also includes estimates of the *effective rate of assistance* for the manufacturing, primary production and mining sectors for 2002-03.[3] Technically, effective rates are a measure of the net assistance to an industry divided by the industry's unassisted value added. They can provide an indication of the extent to which assistance to an industry allows it to attract and hold economic resources. That is, where there is some competition between industries for resources, those industries with high effective rates of assistance are more likely, as a result of their assistance, to be able to attract resources away from those with lower rates. The effective rate concept is discussed further in the *Methodological Annex* to last year's *Review*.

A time series of 'combined' assistance, and of effective rates of combined assistance, for the period 1997-98 to 2002-03, is provided in Appendix B.

Sectoral estimates

At the sectoral level, the estimates in table 2.4 indicate that:

- the manufacturing sector attracts the most combined assistance, particularly in absolute dollar terms but also in effective rate terms;
- primary production attracts a slightly lower rate of measured assistance;
- mining attracts negligible net measured assistance;
- combined assistance to the services sector is negative; and
- compared to the levels of assistance recorded in earlier periods for some sectors[4], all sectors now record low average rates of assistance.

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3 Effective rates of assistance (ERA) have not been published for the services sector. Among other things, this reflects technical matters associated with the treatment of services in transportable goods sectors. ERA for services would also involve double-counting of services value added in the formation of economy-wide ERA measures.

4 For example, although calculated on a slightly different basis, the effective rate of assistance for manufacturing was around 35 per cent in 1970-71.

The effective rate of combined assistance to primary production increased in 2002-03 to 4 per cent, compared to 3 per cent in the previous year. This primarily reflects the lower value of production in the sector due to the drought.

Industry estimates

These sectoral averages hide significant variation in assistance between industries.

At the high end are TCF and parts of MVP. The effective rates for these industry groupings are around 25 and 11 percent respectively. However, the MVP industry grouping covers a broader range of activities than just passenger motor vehicle production. Some of the activities in this industry grouping receive low assistance; others attract high levels of assistance. Indeed, in its recent inquiry into the automotive industry (PC 2002a), the Commission estimated (using different data sources) that assistance in 2000 to a 'typical' motor vehicle assembler and component producer within the sector exceeded 30 per cent.

The dairy industry continues to record the highest level of assistance among agricultural industries, with an effective rate of around 16 per cent in 2002-03. However, this represents a significant decline compared with the level that prevailed prior to the industry's deregulation in July 2000, when the effective rate of combined assistance was 34 per cent. Further, under the new arrangements, assistance to dairy farmers has been 'decoupled' from dairy output and farm activity levels, thus diluting its effects on production incentives.

All other industry groupings covered in the estimates recorded an effective rate of less than 5 per cent in 2002-03, with many recording a rate of less than 3 per cent.

While mining recorded a negligible effective rate and fisheries and forestry recorded effective rates of around 3 and 4 per cent respectively, the forms of assistance covered in the 'combined' estimates play a relatively minor role in these industries compared with other government measures. Specifically:

- the mining industry is more affected by environmental regulation, prescribed royalty levels and accelerated depreciation provisions. Native title legislation can also affect land access and tenure; and
- the key government measures affecting forestry and fisheries relate to resource management issues, such as the pricing of forests and the use of quotas to control harvesting rates to protect the resource stock.

The assistance implications of these measures, whether positive or negative, are not captured in the Commission's estimates.

Table 2.4 **Combined[a] assistance by industry grouping, 2002-03**

Industry grouping	*NSE*[b]	*ERA*
	$m	*%*
Primary production[c]	**1049.3**	**4.2**
Dairy cattle farming	224.0	15.6
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	404.1	3.4
Horticulture and fruit growing	138.4	4.0
Other crop growing	83.7	3.4
Other livestock farming	21.3	2.5
Fisheries	52.5	3.1
Forestry	33.6	4.1
Other primary production[d]	9.8	0.4
Mining[c]	**40.6**	**0.1**
Manufacturing[c]	**5492.2**	**4.5**
Food, beverages & tobacco	950.8	3.6
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	794.2	25.2
Wood & paper products	384.1	4.8
Printing, publishing & media	190.9	1.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical & assoc. products	869.7	4.3
Non-metallic mineral products	158.2	2.3
Metal product manufacturing	626.6	4.1
Motor vehicles & parts	767.7	10.8
Other transport equipment	39.1	1.6
Other machinery & equipment	342.4	2.6
Other manufacturing	206.8	4.1
Services[c]	**-1753.8**	**ne**
Electricity, gas & water supply	10.9	ne
Construction	-776.0	ne
Wholesale trade	-129.3	ne
Retail trade	-192.0	ne
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	-162.5	ne
Transport & storage	-97.0	ne
Communication services	14.9	ne
Finance & insurance	13.3	ne
Property & business services	-161.5	ne
Government administration & defence	-197.7	ne
Education	-34.5	ne
Health & community services	-60.1	ne
Cultural & recreational services	47.8	ne
Personal & other services	-66.3	ne

a 'Combined assistance' comprises budgetary, tariff and agricultural pricing and regulatory assistance, as reported in tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. The total NSE has been adjusted to take account of programs included in both tariff and budgetary assistance. **b** NSE estimates are derived using ABS Industry Gross Value Added at current prices data. This information is subject to periodic revision by the ABS. **c** Totals may not add due to rounding. Sectoral totals also include assistance to the sector that has not been allocated to specific industry groupings. **d** Other primary production includes *services to agriculture* (including *hunting & trapping*) and *poultry farming*. **ne** not estimated.

Source: Commission estimates.