
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 reported in the chapter are mainly for 2003-04. Detailed estimates and projections of budgetary assistance, for the years 2001-02 to 2004-05, are provided in Appendix A; and a time series of ‘combined’ assistance, and of effective rates of combined assistance, for the years 1997-98 and 2000-01 to 2003-04, is provided in Appendix B. Revisions to source data have been incorporated in the estimates for previous years.

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 possible double-counting when calculating ‘combined’ assistance). More generally, care is needed when drawing inferences from the estimates — in particular, if attempting to assess the relative importance of 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 *Methodological Annex A* to the 2001-02 *Review* (PC 2003c).

Box 2.1 Coverage of the Commission's estimates

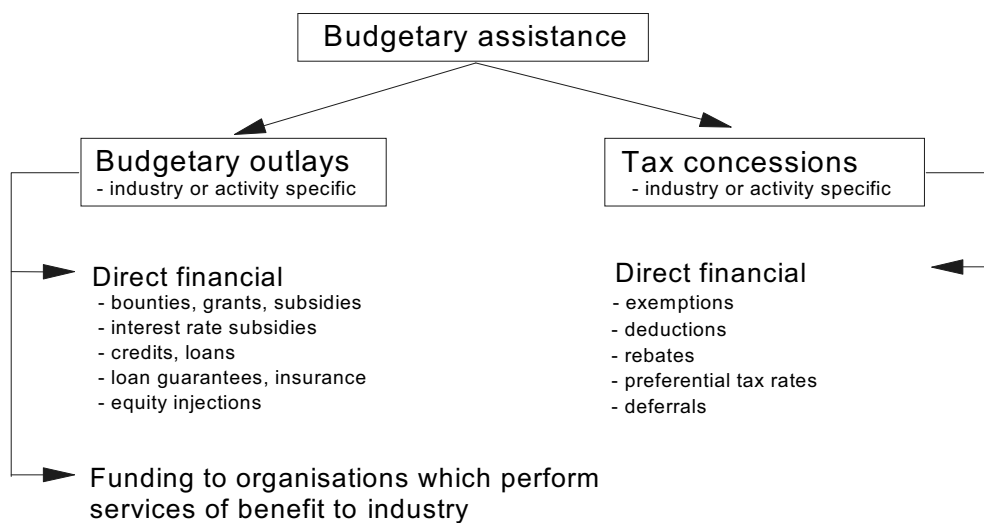
The Commission's assistance estimates cover only those measures which *selectively* benefit particular firms, industries or activities, and which can be quantified given practical constraints in measurement and data availability. Exclusions from the estimates include:

- for agricultural industries, certain drought relief and any assistance effects that may be associated with quarantine restrictions, the pricing of water resources or the impact of measures 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; for example, as they affect the manufacturing sector and IT industries; and
- Australian Government budgetary outlays on defence, health, education, sport, the arts 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 in aggregate and by form, the *Review* also reports on:

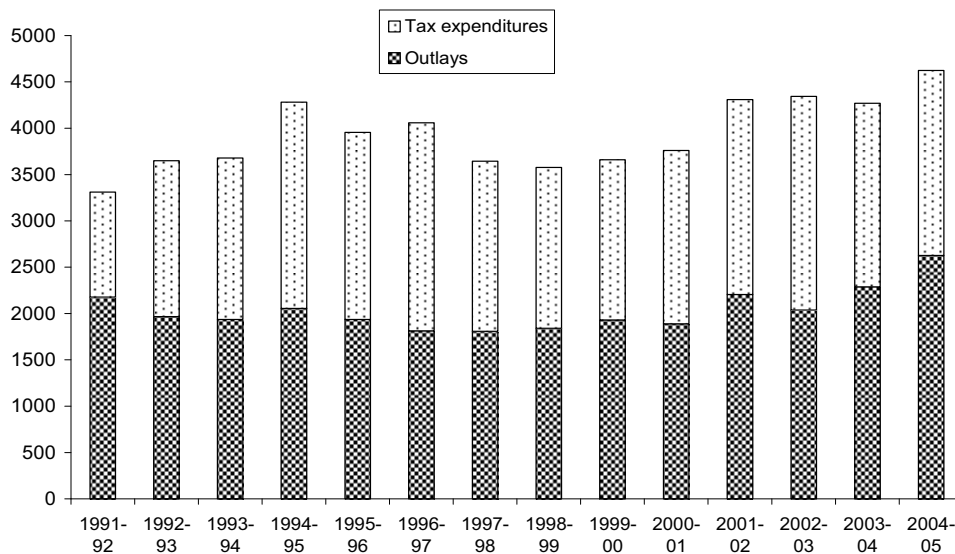
- the activities — R&D, export, industry-specific support etc — to which Australian Government budgetary assistance is directed; and
- the incidence of assistance across different sectors and industry groupings.

The assistance estimates in this section and in appendix A 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 2004-05. The outlay figures up to 2003-04 are estimates, and those for 2004-05 are projections (based on Treasury forecasts). The tax concession figures up to 2002-03 are estimates, while those for 2003-04 and 2004-05 are projections. The estimates incorporate revisions to outlays and tax concessions for previous years. The Commission’s approach to measuring budgetary assistance is explained in more detail in *Methodological Annex A* to the 2001-02 *Review*.

Aggregate estimates

The Commission’s estimates and projections of (nominal) budgetary assistance and its main components for the period 1991-92 to 2004-05 are shown in figure 2.2. Budgetary assistance is estimated to have totalled around \$4.3 billion in 2003-04, similar to its 2002-03 level, and is projected to increase to around \$4.6 billion in 2004-05 reflecting a projected increase in budgetary outlay assistance.

Figure 2.2 **Australian Government budgetary assistance to industry, 1991-92 to 2004-05** (\$ million)

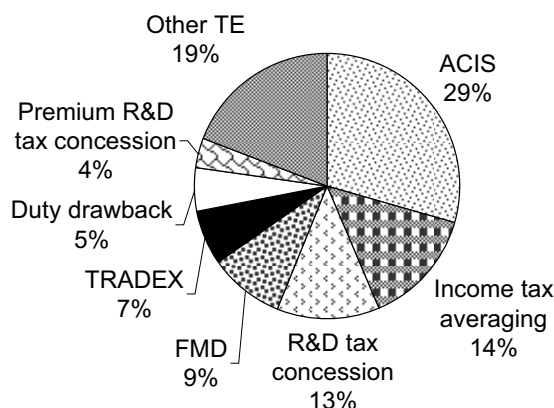


Data sources: Australian Government Budget Papers; Treasury (2004); Commission estimates.

Main assistance programs

Tax concessions in 2003-04 totalled an estimated \$2 billion. The main tax concessions are the Automotive Competitiveness Investment Scheme (ACIS), the income tax averaging provisions for primary producers and the R&D tax concession (figure 2.3).

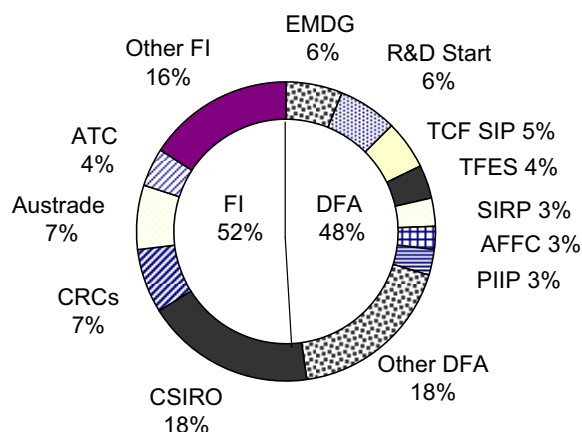
Figure 2.3 Major Australian Government tax concessions, 2003-04



Source: Commission estimates.

Budgetary outlays in 2003-04 totalled an estimated \$2.3 billion. Around half of these outlays are provided as direct financial assistance (DFA), with the other half comprising the funding of institutions (FI) such as the Australian Tourist Commission (ATC) and CSIRO. As shown in figure 2.4, important outlays include Austrade's programs, including the Export Market Development Grants (EMDG) scheme, and funding for research institutions.

Figure 2.4 Major Australian Government budgetary outlays, 2003-04



Source: Commission estimates.

Activities targeted

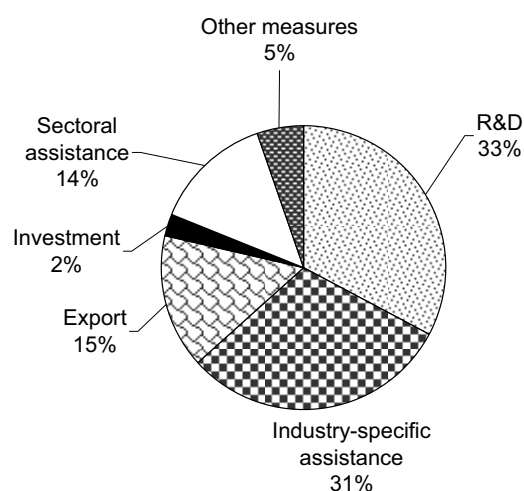
Budgetary assistance is often designed to encourage particular activities undertaken by firms across various industries and/or sectors. To provide an indication of the distribution of assistance among activities, the Commission classifies Australian Government budgetary assistance into R&D, export, investment 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, the largest shares of budgetary assistance are provided for R&D and industry-specific assistance.

The share of assistance classed as directly targeting investment declined in 2003-04 to 2 per cent, from 7 per cent in the previous year. This mainly reflects the cessation of assistance provided under the development allowance.

Figure 2.5 **Australian Government budgetary assistance by activity^a, 2003-04**



^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.

Source: Commission estimates.

Sectoral and industry distribution

The Commission estimates the incidence of budgetary assistance by the benefiting industry. It reports the incidence using a four sector classification of the Australian economy and a multiple ‘industry grouping’ classification.

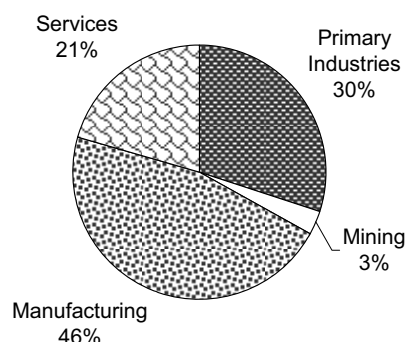
The methodology for allocating budgetary assistance among the sectors and industry groupings is discussed in *Methodological Annexes* to the 1999-2000 and 2001-02 *Reviews* (PC 2000c, 2002c). While the Commission has used detailed information to make these allocations, the need for judgment means that there remains some scope for imprecision.

Although the reporting of budgetary assistance by broad sectors and industries facilitates comparisons, the sectors and industry groupings are not equivalent in size and there can be significant variations in assistance between firms within a sector or industry grouping. 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. Thus, care is needed in drawing inferences from the data.

Australian Government budgetary assistance varies markedly between sectors, with the largest proportion directed to the manufacturing sector (figure 2.6).

Table 2.1 details the incidence of budgetary assistance by the Commission’s ‘industry grouping’ classification. *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 ACIS.

Figure 2.6 **Australian Government budgetary assistance by sector, 2003-04**



Source: Commission estimates.

Table 2.1 Budgetary assistance by industry grouping, 2003-04 (\$ million)

<i>Industry grouping</i>	<i>Budgetary outlays</i>	<i>Tax concessions</i>	<i>Total assistance</i>
Primary production	644.7	514.8	1159.5
Dairy cattle farming	35.3	30.0	65.3
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	198.9	316.7	515.7
Horticulture and fruit growing	67.8	74.7	142.6
Other crop growing	105.9	25.9	131.8
Other livestock farming	10.4	17.5	27.9
Fisheries	60.2	31.5	91.7
Forestry and logging	48.4	3.8	52.2
Other ^a and unallocated primary production ^b	117.7	14.7	132.4
Mining	89.1	28.2	117.3
Manufacturing	779.3	1001.6	1781.0
Food, beverages & tobacco	85.7	17.7	103.3
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	137.3	67.5	204.8
Wood & paper products	27.3	4.2	31.4
Printing, publishing & media	16.5	1.4	18.0
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated products	133.7	13.4	147.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	4.6	5.6
Metal product manufacturing	149.1	17.5	166.7
Motor vehicles & parts	3.1	674.0	677.1
Other transport equipment	19.9	45.6	65.5
Other machinery & equipment	69.0	29.5	98.6
Other manufacturing	97.4	20.4	117.8
Unallocated manufacturing ^b	39.2	105.9	145.2
Services	514.2	278.9	793.1
Electricity, gas & water supply	21.5	18.1	39.6
Construction	17.8	7.7	25.5
Wholesale trade	15.0	30.0	45.0
Retail trade	25.6	8.3	33.9
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	38.2	8.2	46.3
Transport & storage	46.2	28.0	74.2
Communication services	93.9	5.5	99.4
Finance & insurance	4.8	72.0	76.8
Property & business services	72.8	43.8	116.6
Government administration & defence	0.0	1.9	2.0
Education	9.5	0.8	10.3
Health & community services	43.3	2.4	45.7
Cultural & recreational services	105.1	50.7	155.8
Personal & other services	0.9	1.4	2.4
Unallocated services ^b	19.6	0.0	19.6
Unallocated other^{bc}	259.9	158.0	417.9
TOTAL^d	2287.2	1980.6	4267.8

^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. These effects are captured in the Commission’s estimates of tariff assistance. The methodology underlying the estimates is set out in *Methodological Annex A* to the 2001-02 Review.

The Commission estimates that the gross dollar value of tariff assistance on outputs was around \$7.5 billion in 2003-04. This compares to a (revised) estimate of around \$7 billion in 2002-03. The increase reflects increases in industry output and prices over the period; the underlying tariff rates have remained unchanged.

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. On the other hand, 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 (columns 2 & 3, table 2.2).

Following recent government decisions, tariffs for *motor vehicles & parts* (MVP) and *textiles, clothing & footwear* (TCF), which have been frozen since 2000, are scheduled to decline in 2005 and then again in 2010.¹ Other industries to be affected by these 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 Automotive tariffs, currently at 15 per cent, are scheduled to decline to 10 per cent in January 2005. They 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 be further reduced to 5 per cent in 2015.

Table 2.2 **Tariff assistance by industry grouping,^a 2003-04** (\$ million)

<i>Industry grouping</i>	<i>Output assistance</i>	<i>Input assistance</i>	<i>Net tariff assistance</i>
Primary production	44.7	-94.9	-50.3
Dairy cattle farming	0.0	-4.8	-4.8
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	0.0	-23.3	-23.3
Horticulture and fruit growing	38.7	-12.0	26.7
Other crop growing	0.0	-8.4	-8.4
Other livestock farming	0.0	-3.2	-3.2
Fisheries	0.1	-23.4	-23.3
Forestry	5.8	-11.6	-5.7
Other primary production ^b	0.0	-8.2	-8.2
Mining	2.3	-172.5	-170.1
Manufacturing	7393.2	-2484.4	4908.8
Food, beverages & tobacco	1323.0	-340.8	982.2
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	926.3	-195.3	731.1
Wood & paper products	552.3	-167.3	384.9
Printing, publishing & media	321.2	-126.8	194.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated products	1098.9	-342.8	756.1
Non-metallic mineral products	215.7	-49.4	166.2
Metal product manufacturing	879.0	-331.7	547.3
Motor vehicles & parts	1115.1	-335.1	780.1
Other transport equipment	49.1	-90.2	-41.1
Other machinery & equipment	577.8	-356.9	220.8
Other manufacturing	334.8	-148.0	186.8
Services	41.8	-2763.9	-2722.2
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.0	-61.9	-61.9
Construction ^c	4.8	-906.0	-901.2
Wholesale trade ^c	25.9	-202.9	-177.1
Retail trade	0.0	-239.5	-239.5
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	0.0	-222.5	-222.5
Transport & storage	0.0	-218.1	-218.1
Communication services ^c	11.1	-78.8	-67.7
Finance & insurance	0.0	-60.0	-60.0
Property & business services	0.0	-283.7	-283.7
Government administration & defence	0.0	-211.3	-211.3
Education	0.0	-47.2	-47.2
Health & community services	0.0	-98.3	-98.3
Cultural & recreational services	0.0	-63.6	-63.6
Personal & other services	0.0	-70.1	-70.1
TOTAL^d	7481.9	ne	ne

^a Tariff assistance estimates are derived using ABS Industry Gross Value Added at current prices data. This information is subject to periodic revision by the ABS. ^b Other primary production includes *services to agriculture* (including *hunting & trapping*) and *poultry farming*. ^c Due to ABS industry-of-origin classification conventions, a small amount of output tariff assistance is recorded for these service industries. ^d 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 support schemes.

While many 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, dairy and sugar 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 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 and 2003-04, assistance is estimated to fall to around \$170 million and \$150 million, respectively, primarily because of reduced funding from the Supplementary Dairy Assistance Program, but also more dairy farmers exiting the industry. (The effects of dairy industry deregulation were discussed in the 2001-02 *Review*.)

In September 2002, the Australian Government announced a Sugar Industry Reform Program.² The package was 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. Assistance derived from the package was around \$8 million in 2003-04 (table 2.3). These arrangements are discussed in more detail in chapter 3.

² Assistance provided under the new Sugar Industry Reform Program, announced in 2004, is included in the Commission's budgetary assistance estimates.

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 otherwise prevail. The Commission estimates that these arrangements provided \$6 million in assistance in 2003-04 (table 2.3)

Table 2.3 Agricultural pricing and regulatory assistance, 2003-04

<i>Industry grouping</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Dairy cattle farming	150.6
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming (inc. rice)	6.0
Other crop growing (inc. sugar)	7.7
Total	164.3

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.³

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.

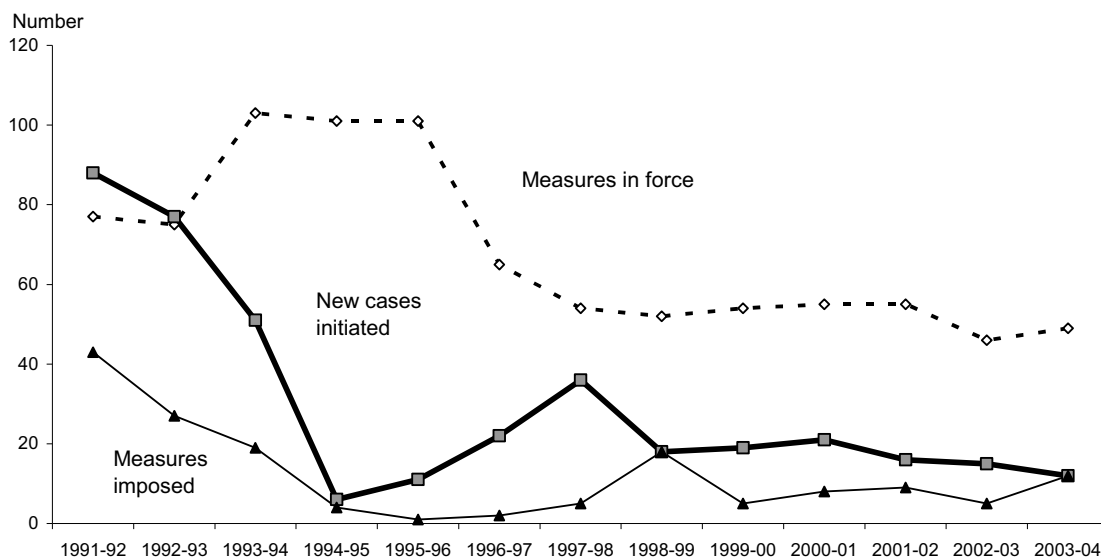
Aside from a rise in 1997-98, the number of new anti-dumping and countervailing cases *initiated* in Australia has been stable and relatively low over recent years, compared with the early 1990s (figure 2.7). There were 12 new cases in 2003-04, initiated mainly by firms in the *Food, beverages & tobacco* and *Metal product manufacturing* industries. Over the eight years to 2003-04, however, the *Petroleum, coal, chemical & associated products* industry (mainly chemical and plastic products) has been the largest initiator of anti-dumping and countervailing actions, accounting for over 40 per cent of total initiations.

³ 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.

There were 12 anti-dumping and countervailing measures *imposed* by the government in 2003-04, compared to the previous year when 5 measures were imposed. Even so, the number of measures *in force* remained relatively stable at around 50 (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.

Figure 2.7 Anti-dumping and countervailing activity^a, 1991-92 to 2003-04



^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.

Sources: ACS (2004b).

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 2003-04. 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 benefiting producers from consumers, taxpayers and other firms, 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 2003-04.⁴ 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 *Methodological Annex A* to the 2001-02 *Review*.

Sectoral estimates

At the sectoral level, the estimates in table 2.4 indicate that, in 2003-04:

- the manufacturing sector attracted the most combined assistance, particularly in absolute dollar terms, but also in effective rate terms;
- primary production received a slightly lower rate of measured assistance;
- mining encountered slightly negative net measured assistance;
- combined assistance as measured to the services sector was negative; and
- compared to the levels of assistance recorded in earlier periods for some sectors⁵, the goods-producing sectors recorded low average rates of assistance.

⁴ 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. Because of these technical issues, ERA for services would involve double-counting of services value added in the formation of economy-wide ERA measures.

⁵ For example, although calculated on a slightly different basis, the effective rate of assistance for manufacturing was around 35 per cent in 1970-71.

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 24 and 11 per cent 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 12 per cent in 2003-04. 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 6 per cent in 2003-04, with many recording a rate of less than 4 per cent.

While mining recorded a negligible effective rate and fisheries and forestry recorded effective rates of around 4 and 5 per cent respectively, the forms of assistance covered in the ‘combined’ estimates are likely to 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 forest products 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, 2003-04

Industry grouping	NSE ^b	ERA
	\$m	%
Primary production^c	1273.4	4.1
Dairy cattle farming	211.0	12.0
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	498.3	3.3
Horticulture and fruit growing	169.3	4.0
Other crop growing	131.0	4.3
Other livestock farming	24.7	2.4
Fisheries	68.4	3.8
Forestry	46.5	5.3
Other primary production ^d	17.6	0.6
Mining^c	-54.7	-0.1
Manufacturing^c	5989.5	4.5
Food, beverages & tobacco	1084.8	3.7
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	921.5	24.2
Wood & paper products	416.4	4.7
Printing, publishing & media	212.0	1.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical & assoc. products	900.3	4.0
Non-metallic mineral products	171.8	2.3
Metal product manufacturing	709.8	4.4
Motor vehicles & parts	799.8	10.6
Other transport equipment	24.3	0.9
Other machinery & equipment	315.6	2.3
Other manufacturing	288.1	5.4
Services^c	-1939.2	ne
Electricity, gas & water supply	-22.3	ne
Construction	-877.2	ne
Wholesale trade	-132.9	ne
Retail trade	-205.8	ne
Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	-176.1	ne
Transport & storage	-146.6	ne
Communication services	31.8	ne
Finance & insurance	16.7	ne
Property & business services	-170.0	ne
Government administration & defence	-211.3	ne
Education	-36.9	ne
Health & community services	-52.6	ne
Cultural & recreational services	92.2	ne
Personal & other services	-67.7	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.