
1 Introduction

The *Productivity Commission Act 1998* defines government assistance to industry as:

... any act that, directly or indirectly, assists a person to carry on a business or activity, or confers a pecuniary benefit on, or results in a pecuniary benefit accruing to, a person in respect of carrying on a business or activity.

Assistance thus takes many forms. It extends beyond direct government subsidies targeted to particular firms or particular industries, and includes tariffs, quotas, anti-dumping duties and regulatory restrictions on imported goods and services, as well as tax concessions and subsidies for domestic producers. Assistance also arises from the provision of underpriced services by government agencies and from government procurement policies.

Although assistance generally benefits the firms or industries that receive it, it can come at a cost to other sectors of the economy. For example, direct business subsidies increase returns to recipient firms and industries, but to fund subsidies governments must increase taxes and charges, cut back on other spending, or borrow additional funds. Similarly, while tariffs provide some price relief to domestic producers, they result in higher input costs for some local businesses and higher prices for consumers, who then have less money to spend on other goods and services.

In some cases, particular types of industry assistance — most notably R&D funding — can deliver net community benefits. Similarly, some policies that have industry assistance effects may be justified on other grounds, such as the achievement of cultural, environmental or equity objectives.

However, in view of the many costs that industry assistance can entail, government measures that provide assistance need to be monitored and regularly reviewed. One of the Productivity Commission's functions is to review industry assistance arrangements. It also has a more general statutory obligation to report annually on assistance and its effects on the economy.

This edition of *Trade & Assistance Review* contains estimates of Australian Government budgetary assistance to industry for 2004-05 (chapter 2). However, it does not include new estimates of tariff assistance or of combined 'effective rates of assistance'. The Commission is currently mid-way through a revision to its broader assistance measurement methodology, and intends to publish a new series of

estimates, based on more recent (2001-02) input-output data to be supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in the next edition of *Trade & Assistance Review*.

The review also reports on selected developments in industry assistance (chapter 3). The areas covered are:

- tariff arrangements for the automotive and textiles, clothing and footwear industries, and for business inputs;
- selective investment incentives, including for the aerospace industry;
- assistance for export marketing;
- assistance for the tourism industry;
- industry-specific assistance for sugar, rice, pigmeat and commercial fishing;
- drought relief; and
- anti-dumping arrangements.

Assistance estimates and related information help to reveal who gains and who loses from industry assistance. They also provide a broad indication of the resource allocation effects of assistance policies, and can highlight the costs of industry support.

However, care is required in interpreting assistance estimates. Among other things, they cover only those government measures which selectively benefit particular firms, industries or activities, and which can be quantified given practical constraints in measurement and data availability. And, while industry assistance is discriminatory and can distort resource allocation within the economy, assessing whether the benefits of any particular industry assistance program exceeds its costs involves case-by-case consideration — a task beyond the scope of the *Trade & Assistance Review*.

This year's *Review*, as well as reporting on industry assistance, covers selected developments in international trade policy over the last year (chapter 4). It documents progress in the current round of World Trade Organisation negotiations, Australia's involvement in preferential trading arrangements, and evidence of the extent of unilateral tariff reductions by various countries in recent years.