

Revenue

Summary

CATEGORY	2005-06	2006-07	Variation
	Estimate	Budget	
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Taxation Revenue	452 475	404 852	- 47 623
Grants and Subsidies Revenue	2 307 897	2 434 067	126 170
Sales of Goods and Services	267 423	262 034	- 5 389
Interest Revenue	239 974	209 182	- 30 792
Royalties, Rents and Dividends	88 382	101 998	13 616
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	3 783	2 934	- 849
Other Revenue	35 773	12 977	- 22 796
TOTAL	3 395 707	3 428 044	32 337

Overview

This part of *Budget Paper No. 3* provides a detailed breakdown of the revenue for agencies, government business divisions and the Central Holding Authority. A table is presented for each revenue category, followed by a discussion of the key issues for that category.

Following the adoption of Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) from 1 July 2005, the term 'income' has been introduced that encompasses both revenues arising in the course of ordinary activities and gains (for example, a gain on the disposal of an item of equipment). *Budget Paper No. 3* terminology will continue to use the term 'revenue', as a vast majority of agency and government business division income is revenue in nature.

Revenue earned by the Northern Territory Government is broadly classified into two types – agency revenue and Territory revenue – and is then further dissected according to the functional categories.

Agency revenue is revenue earned through voluntary, mutual exchange transactions or a fee paid for a service. Examples of agency revenue are charges for the use of Government facilities, training course fees and map sales. Specific purpose grants from the Australian Government and revenue earned by government business divisions are also classified as agency revenue. Agency revenue is retained by the agency and used to meet expenses.

Territory revenue is generally revenue received from compulsory, statutory fees or taxes, and is often not accompanied by a direct or specific service provided in return. Examples of Territory revenue are payroll tax, stamp duty, motor vehicle registration fees and fines. Territory revenue is recorded in the Central Holding Authority. In practice, agencies collect and administer Territory revenue on behalf of the Central Holding Authority and report it separately as 'Revenue Administered for the Central Holding Authority'. Territory revenue is the main source of funds for appropriation provided to agencies. Territory revenue is not able to be used directly by agencies to meet their expenses.

Territory and agency revenue is recorded in the financial statements of each agency included in this Budget Paper. This part of *Budget Paper No. 3* records, for each revenue category, the revenue earned by each agency and government business division, including revenue from external clients and Territory Government entities. Following each table is a description of each revenue category and significant variances (where applicable). *Budget Paper No. 2* also provides revenue data. However, as the focus in *Budget Paper No. 2* is on the Territory Government as a whole, the revenue figures are consolidated and thus eliminate revenue earned from other Government entities. An example of where this occurs is payroll tax. All agencies pay payroll tax on the same basis as private sector entities. The revenue reported for payroll tax in *Budget Paper No. 3* includes payments by agencies to the Central Holding Authority. However, for whole of government consolidated statements included in *Budget Paper No. 2*, transactions between general government entities are eliminated. Hence agency expenses for payroll tax are offset against Central Holding Authority revenue for payroll tax.

There will also be a difference in the specific purpose payment estimates between *Budget Paper No. 2* and *Budget Paper No. 3*. *Budget Paper No. 2* has a broader scope, including all Budget sector entities controlled by Government.

As a government owned corporation, Power and Water Corporation is not included in the Territory's budget sector and charges raised by Power and Water Corporation are not in the following tables. However, tax equivalents and dividends paid by Power and Water Corporation to the Central Holding Authority are recorded in the relevant tables as revenue for the Central Holding Authority. Payments of community service obligations to government owned corporations and government business divisions are outlined in *Budget Paper No. 2* rather than as revenue items in this part.

The *Revenue Units Act* establishes a scheme to represent, where appropriate, Government fees and charges that are set out in legislation as a revenue unit in place of existing dollar amounts. Similar to the penalty units scheme that already operates in the Territory, the value of a revenue unit will be set by a single piece of legislation. The reasons for the change are discussed in the revenue initiatives section of Chapter 4 in *Budget Paper No. 2*.

Generally, the charges that are suitable for conversion to revenue units are those of a regulatory nature, rather than being based on commercial cost recovery principles. It is expected that the conversion process will be completed by 1 September 2006. The initial value of a revenue unit will be \$1.00.

Taxation Revenue

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	452 475	404 852	- 47 623
Northern Territory Treasury	1 693	1 862	169
Community benefit levy	1 693	1 862	169
Central Holding Authority	450 782	402 990	- 47 792
Payroll tax	176 997	172 822	- 4 175
Stamp duty	177 752	127 407	- 50 345
Debit taxes	569		- 569
Tax equivalents regime	20 632	24 814	4 182
Lotteries, gaming and wagering tax	54 992	58 107	3 115
Light vehicle registration	11 004	11 004	
Heavy vehicle registration	8 836	8 836	
TOTAL	452 475	404 852	- 47 623

Taxation Revenue

Taxation revenue consists of compulsory levies imposed by Government that are designed to raise revenue that the Government can apply to provide public services to the Territory community. Taxation revenue does not relate to a payment for goods and services provided. Taxation revenue only includes revenue raised from Northern Territory Government levies and does not include Australian Government taxes.

A number of revenue initiatives have been introduced in this Budget, some of which were announced in the 2005-06 Budget, including:

- increasing the payroll tax general exemption threshold from \$1 million to \$1.25 million, estimated to cost \$3.4 million; and
- the abolition of stamp duty on the grant and renewal of leases and franchises and stamp duty on unquoted marketable securities (that is, companies and trusts where the securities are not quoted on a recognised stock exchange), estimated to cost \$2 million.

Overall taxation revenue collections are forecast to decrease by \$47.6 million or around 10.5 per cent in 2006-07 due mainly to revenue received from a single transaction in 2005-06. The major components are explained below.

Payroll tax is a significant component in the taxation revenue category. The forecast for 2006-07 comprises:

- \$119 million forecast collections from private sector businesses, public financial and non financial corporations; and
- \$53.8 million forecast collections from general government agencies and government business divisions.

The forecast \$4.2 million decrease in collections reflects the net impact of:

- employment and wages growth in the Territory economy; offset by
- the payroll tax reduction announced in the 2005-06 Budget to increase the payroll tax general exemption threshold from \$1 million to \$1.25 million, effective from 1 July 2006, at an estimated cost of \$3.4 million; and
- reduced collections as a result of the completion of significant construction projects within the Territory.

Stamp duty collections are another large contributor in this revenue category and consist of stamp duty derived from property conveyances, insurance premiums, motor vehicle registration transfers, hiring arrangements, leases, transfers of unquoted marketable securities and other minor duties. Although continued strong residential property sales are expected for 2006-07, stamp duty collections are forecast to decline by \$50.3 million in 2006-07 and this is mainly the impact of:

- a \$47.5 million one-off transaction that was assessed for conveyance duty in 2005-06 that inflated revenue for that year well beyond what would normally be received; and
- the abolition of stamp duty payable on the grant and renewal of leases and franchises and stamp duty on unquoted marketable securities (that is, companies and trusts where the securities are not quoted on a recognised stock exchange) from 1 July 2006. This is expected to cost \$2 million in 2006-07.

Tax equivalents regime collections are derived from a nationally agreed arrangement that requires government business divisions and public financial and non financial corporations to pay equivalent amounts for income tax and local government rates as if they were private sector entities subject to these tax regimes. The tax equivalents regime ensures public sector entities, which operate with a commercial focus, do not have a competitive advantage over their private sector counterparts.

The \$4.2 million increase is mainly the result of increased tax for the Power and Water Corporation, consistent with a forecast increase in profitability.

Gambling taxes mainly comprise lotteries tax, bookmakers' betting tax, casino tax, gaming machine tax and wagering tax. The forecast increase of \$3.1 million is predominantly due to increased turnover from existing gaming machines and the full year effect of ceasing the Community Gaming Rebate for Skycity Casino.

Grants and Subsidies Revenue

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL PURPOSE GRANTS	1 840 340	1 970 840	130 500
Central Holding Authority	1 840 340	1 970 840	130 500
GST Revenue	1 829 400	1 967 700	138 300
National Competition Payments	7 800		- 7 800
Grants in Lieu of Uranium Royalties	3 140	3 140	
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TIED GRANTS	448 996	446 271	- 2 725
Department of the Chief Minister	152	147	- 5
NT Freight Working Group	100	100	
National Indigenous Cadet Program	31	31	
National Youth Week	11	11	
National Harmony Day	5	5	
Islamic Youth Forums	5		- 5
Northern Territory Treasury	42	42	
National Indigenous Cadet Program	42	42	
Central Holding Authority	10 723		- 10 723
Debt Redemption Assistance	10 574		- 10 574
Natural Disaster Relief Arrangements	149		- 149
Department of Employment, Education and Training	127 268	121 361	- 5 907
Non-Government Schools	42 882	44 160	1 278
Non-Government Schools – capital	6 771	5 898	- 873
Government Schools	21 084	22 203	1 119
Government Schools – capital	3 512	3 512	
Investing in our Schools – Government	6 640	2 230	- 4 410
Investing in our Schools – Non-Government	987	701	- 286
Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program – government	16 437	16 641	204
Targeted Programs – government schools and joint schools programs	13 287	10 782	- 2 505
Skilling Australia's Workforce ¹	11 786	11 834	48
Skilling Australia's Workforce – capital	3 755	3 400	- 355
Partners in Learning	110		- 110
New Apprenticeship Incentive Program	17		- 17
Department of Justice	2 772	2 644	- 128
Compensation – companies regulation	2 304	2 304	
Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program – government	340	340	
Commonwealth Apprentice Contribution	128		- 128

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Grants and Subsidies Revenue – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Department of Health and Community Services	179 191	172 423	- 6 768
Health Care Grants	103 100	108 985	5 885
Trauma Centre ²	12 692	13 200	508
Trauma Centre – capital	8 308		- 8 308
Highly Specialised Drugs	6 426	6 426	
Disabilities Services	6 259	6 259	
Home and Community Care	5 944	5 944	
Supported Accommodation Assistance	5 037	4 899	- 138
National Public Health	4 156	4 094	- 62
Remote Community Initiative	3 134	3 112	- 22
Public Health Outcomes Access Program – service extension	2 865	3 956	1 091
Remote Health Clinic upgrade – capital	2 002		- 2 002
Tiwi Islands Directorate	1 970	2 004	34
Health Connect	1 880	1 700	- 180
Essential Vaccines	1 383	1 125	- 258
PHCAP ³ Remote Housing Central Australia	1 249		- 1 249
Diversions Program	1 200	1 200	
Medical Specialist Outreach	1 170	1 163	- 7
Extension of Fringe Benefits (Pensioner Concessions)	930	930	
Aged Care Assessment	807	807	
Energy Rebate	750	750	
Rheumatic Heart Disease Register	680		- 680
Centre for Disease Control	639	350	- 289
Arrente House	612		- 612
Behaviour Intervention	600	600	
Local Government Association	400		- 400
National Indigenous Pneumococcal and Influenza	352		- 352
Aedes Aegypti Eradication Program	300		- 300
Medicare Project Supplementary Grant	300		- 300
OATSIH Remote Sexual Health	237	114	- 123
Advanced Specialist Training Post	225	123	- 102
National Indigenous Cadet Program	140	140	
Standing Committee for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (SCATSIH)	110	125	15
Section 100 Drugs		100	100
Aged and Disability – Department of Veterans Affairs	63		- 63
Alice Springs Hospital Rural Private Access Program	57		- 57
Aboriginal Health Workers Conference	56		- 56
Children's Services	3	3	
Other grants direct from Australian Government	3 155	4 314	1 159
Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development	385	715	330
Desert Knowledge Precinct – capital	385	715	330
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	2 836	186	- 2 650
Mutitjulu Police Post – capital	1 200		- 1 200
Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion Program	853		- 853
Remote Community Drug Desk	340		- 340
Illicit Drug Diversion	193	118	- 75
National Emergency Volunteer Support Fund	182		- 182
Skilling Australia's Workforce	68	68	

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Grants and Subsidies Revenue – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	31 884	30 742	- 1 142
AusLink – capital	15 861	8 324	- 7 537
AusLink – operational	11 125	15 590	4 465
AusLink Roads to Recovery Programme	4 000	4 000	
Outback Highway – capital		2 000	2 000
Road Safety Blackspots – capital	672	672	
Cycle Connect Program	120		- 120
Interstate Road Transport	106	106	
Travel Smart Work Place Program		50	50
Department of Corporate and Information Services	784	739	- 45
Skilling Australia's Workforce	664	739	75
Remote Workforce Strategy	65		- 65
National Indigenous Cadet Program	55		- 55
Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines	8 283	8 835	552
Renewable Remote Power Generation – capital	6 903	8 010	1 107
Renewable Remote Power Generation	399	394	- 5
Tuberculosis Freedom Assurance Program	346	116	- 230
FarmBis	300	300	
Grape Vine Leaf Rust Survey	282		- 282
Exotic Fruit Fly Consultancy	19	15	- 4
Timor-Leste Pest Survey	19		- 19
Solar Cities Project	15		- 15
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts	7 636	11 731	4 095
Natural Heritage Trust	6 938	11 404	4 466
Regional Arts	324	327	3
Daly River Community Reference Group	182		- 182
National Pollutant Inventory	37		- 37
Other	155		- 155
Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport	77 040	96 706	19 666
Housing Assistance for Indigenous People – capital	19 964	20 241	277
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA) ⁴ block assistance/base funding – capital	13 235	13 337	102
Financial Assistance Grants for Local Government – untied local roads grants	11 694	10 902	- 792
Financial Assistance Grants for Local Government – general purpose assistance	11 185	10 834	- 351
Community Housing and Infrastructure Program	17 300	17 300	
Community Housing – capital	653	662	9
National Aboriginal Health Strategy Crisis Accommodation Assistance		22 000	22 000
Aboriginal Interpreter Services	985	900	- 85
Regional Development Coordinators	900		- 900
Indigenous Sports Program	500		- 500
Crisis Accommodation Assistance	404	409	5
Australian Sports Commission – sport development	110		- 110
Aboriginal Interpreter Services – ATSI Language Conservation	71		- 71
Athletes as Role Models (ARM) Tour	39	39	
Mutitjulu Community Development		82	82

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Grants and Subsidies Revenue – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
OTHER GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES^{5,6}	18 561	16 956	- 1 605
Territory Discoveries	1 781	2 444	663
Operating subsidy	1 781	2 444	663
Department of Employment, Education and Training	268	74	- 194
Westfield Scholarships	24	24	
OCPE Remote Workforce	194		- 194
Learning Federation	50	50	
Department of Justice	270	137	- 133
Elders Program	50		- 50
Indigenous Family Offenders Program	220	137	- 83
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts	582	93	- 489
Externally funded museums grants	365		- 365
Environmental grants	67		- 67
Portrait of a Senior Territorian		28	28
Others	150	65	- 85
Territory Housing	15 660	14 208	- 1 452
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement	14 194	14 208	14
PHCAP ³	1 466		- 1 466
TOTAL	2 307 897	2 434 067	126 170

1 Previously referred to as *Vocational Education and Training Funding Act*.

2 Royal Darwin Hospital – Equipped, Prepared and Ready Agreement.

3 PHCAP means Primary Health Care Access Program.

4 CSHA, Community Housing and Crisis Accommodation Assistance funding is passed on to Territory Housing.

5 These grants are not from Australian Government sources.

6 Community service obligation revenue received by government business divisions are not included in this category. Community service obligation payments are outlined in *Budget Paper No. 2*.

Grants and Subsidies Revenue

Grants and subsidies revenue encompasses revenue received for general and specific purposes. The majority of grants and subsidies revenue is received from the Australian Government. A description of the grants and subsidies categories is provided below, followed by a more detailed description of major grants or significant grant variations for each agency.

The figures reported are estimates made by the Territory Government.

General Purpose Grants are untied grants from the Australian Government, provided to the Territory without restriction as to how the funds can be applied.

Australian Government Tied Grants and Subsidies are payments that must be applied to designated services or functions. The majority of these grants are classified by the Australian Government as specific purpose payments (SPPs). SPPs are often subject to conditions outlined in formal agreements.

Historically, there have been differences between Australian Government and Northern Territory Government budget papers in the scope of grants classified as SPPs.

Differences between Northern Territory and Australian Government budget estimates will remain because the estimates are influenced by factors such as differences in growth parameters and the expected take-up of payments based on demand. The Australian Government also publishes numerous payments made to non-government organisations and off-budget entities as specific purpose payments.

Other Grants and Subsidies are grants funds received from organisations other than the Australian Government. These include sponsorship and donation programs from private sector corporations or non-government research bodies. As advised in the overview for this chapter, revenue from both external sources and Territory Government entities is presented in this part. Thus, this category can include grants and subsidies received by agencies or government business divisions from other Territory entities. This category does not include community service obligation revenue for government business divisions and the government owned corporation. Details of community service obligations are in *Budget Paper No. 2*.

Australian Government Grants and Subsidies

Total Australian Government grants and subsidies to the Territory in 2006-07 are estimated to be \$2417 million compared with \$2289 million in 2005-06. Total grants in 2006-07 include an estimated \$1968 million in goods and services taxation (GST).

General Purpose Grants

Most Australian Government funding to the Territory is in the form of untied grants. Untied grants comprise GST revenue and general purpose payments. In accordance with the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations (Intergovernmental Agreement), the Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC) recommends the distribution of GST revenue collections based on the principle of horizontal fiscal equalisation. The Territory's estimate of its share of the 2006-07 GST revenue collections is \$1968 million.

The Australian Government's 2006-07 Budget will be released after the Northern Territory Government's Budget, and will include revised GST revenue estimates for the Territory for both 2005-06 and 2006-07. These estimates will be based on the latest GST collection and population data as well as the outcome of the 2006 Commonwealth Grants Commission Update. In June 2006 the Australian Government Treasurer will issue his determination in respect of payments to the states and territories. The Northern Territory Government will revise its own revenue estimates based on this data, and these will be reflected in its 2006-07 Mid-Year Report.

A more detailed discussion on the elements which determine GST revenue is included in *Budget Paper No. 2*.

Australian Government Tied Grants

Under the Intergovernmental Agreement, the Australian Government has committed to maintaining the aggregate level of specific purpose payments made to the states and territories. Specific purpose payments are provided subject to conditions, typically in line with Australian Government policy objectives. In many cases, states are required to match Australian Government funding, or to maintain existing levels of funding. These conditions reduce flexibility in resource allocation and, in some cases, produce less than optimal results.

The Territory expects to receive more than \$446.3 million in Australian Government tied grants and other direct grants in 2006-07, including those made directly to agencies. This represents 18.5 per cent of Australian Government funding to the Territory in 2006-07. A description of major payments is given below.

Department of Employment, Education and Training

Government and Non-Government Schools

Government and non-government schools grants include recurrent and capital components. The recurrent grant component assists schools in meeting the costs of providing educational programs directed toward a number of Australian Government and state priorities. The capital grants component is provided to improve infrastructure, particularly for the most disadvantaged schools. This component is indexed according to movements in the Building Price Index.

State and territory governments hold primary responsibility for funding government schools, with the Australian Government providing supplementary assistance to achieve specific objectives, jointly agreed by the Australian Government and the states and territories. Australian Government grants represent approximately 6 per cent of the total public spending on Government schools in the Territory, with the balance being provided by the Territory Government.

The Territory expects to receive \$27.9 million for Government schools in 2006-07.

Non-government schools grants are paid to the states for on-passing to private schools. Australian Government grants represent approximately 54 per cent of total public spending on non-government schools in the Territory, with the balance being provided by the Territory Government.

It is estimated the Territory will receive \$50.8 million for on-passing to non-government schools in 2006-07.

Indigenous Education

The aim of the 2005 – 2008 Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program (IESIP) Agreement is to close the gap of educational outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students. The *Indigenous Education (Targeted Assistance) Act 2000* provides the legislative basis to the agreement, under which \$16.6 million is expected to be received by the Territory from the Australian Government in 2006-07.

The main program components of the agreement include:

- Supplementary Recurrent Assistance;
- English as a Second Language for Indigenous Language Speaking Students;
- National Indigenous English Literacy and Numeracy Strategy;
- Working Together for Indigenous Youth; and
- Indigenous Tutorial Assistance Scheme.

Skilling Australia's Workforce (SAW)

The new SAW agreement, covering funding from 2005-08, replaces the former Australian National Training Agreement (ANTA). The SAW agreement, which was finalised in early 2006, marks a significant change in funding and governance arrangements for the vocational education and training (VET) sector. The Australian Government is expected to provide \$60.2 million over the term of the agreement, including \$15.2 million in 2006-07. The Northern Territory's funding commitment over the same period is \$243.9 million, including \$60.1 million in 2006-07.

Department of Health and Community Services

Health Care Grants

Health care grants, paid under the Australian Health Care Agreement, are primarily for the purpose of funding public hospital services. Health care grants also include funding for mental health services, palliative care and the improvement of safety and quality of patient services.

The current Australian Health Care Agreement was finalised in August 2003 and expires on 30 June 2008. Health care grants are the largest single SPP to the states and are subject to stringent reporting requirements and financial conditions.

The indexation of health care grants is based on measures of population growth and inflation.

Health care grants to the Northern Territory are estimated to be \$109 million for 2006-07, however, up to 4 per cent may be withheld by the Australian Government for a technical breach of performance or reporting requirements as determined by the Australian Government.

Trauma Centre

In 2005, a five-year agreement was signed to establish the Royal Darwin Hospital (RDH) as the National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre (NCCTRC). Under the Royal Darwin Hospital – Equipped, Prepared and Ready Agreement, the RDH will assist in the development of Australia's frontline preparedness and emergency response capability, due to its strategic position in relation to Australia's defence and international activities in the Asia-Pacific region.

Australian Government funding for this agreement totalled \$21 million in 2005-06, and \$13.2 million is estimated to be provided in 2006-07. The decrease is due to one-off capital funding that was received in 2005-06.

Highly Specialised Drugs

The Highly Specialised Drugs Agreement was established in 1991 and is adjunct to the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme. The agreement ensures community access to highly specialised, high-cost medication that must be supplied through hospitals. The process of incorporating drugs into the Highly Specialised Drugs program is similar to the process for general benefits listing.

Under the agreement, states provide funding for inpatient usage of highly specialised drugs within public hospitals, with the Australian Government providing subsidised access for outpatients. The quantum of funding for each state is determined by a demand assessment. It is estimated that Australian Government funding for this agreement in 2006-07 will be \$6.42 million.

Disabilities Services

The Disabilities Services payment is governed by the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Services Agreement (CSTDA). The agreement funds services aimed at improving the quality of life for those people under the age of 65 with severe disabilities.

The Territory is expected to receive \$6.26 million in Disabilities Services grants in 2006-07.

Home and Community Care

The Home and Community Care program provides basic maintenance and support services to frail, aged and disabled younger people to enable them to stay in their homes, avoiding premature or unnecessary admission to residential care.

Primarily, state and territory governments are responsible for managing the program, approving individual projects and reporting outcomes to the Australian Government. The Australian Government has responsibility for the national legislation for the program.

The Australian Government contributes approximately 70 per cent of program funding, with state and territory governments providing the balance. The Territory expects to receive \$5.9 million as part of the Home and Community Care program in 2006-07.

Supported Accommodation Assistance

The Supported Accommodation Assistance program provides transitional supported accommodation and other support services to help people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The aim of the program is to help these people achieve the maximum possible degree of self reliance and independence. State governments are responsible for the routine administration and management of the program, with the Australian Government assuming responsibility for national aspects such as the development of a national strategic plan, evaluation, research and reporting.

The new agreement commenced on 1 July 2005. It is estimated that the Territory will receive \$4.9 million for this program in 2006-07.

Department of Planning and Infrastructure

AusLink

AusLink is intended to promote regional and national development through the development of an efficient and reliable network of roads. The AusLink National Network is based on national, regional and urban transport corridors, links to ports and airports, and interconnections between road and rail. The AusLink agreement, signed in 2004, absorbed the National Highways and Roads of National Importance sub-programs.

The Australian Government provides funding for projects falling within the AusLink National Network. States and territories are required to bid for funding, which is provided on a cost-sharing basis. Under the AusLink program, states and territories assume the risk of budget over-runs.

It is estimated that the Territory will receive \$30.7 million for AusLink program in 2006-07.

Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines

Renewable Remote Power Generation

The aim of the Renewable Remote Power Generation Program (RRPGP) is to provide funding for the installation of renewable generation equipment in remote parts of the country that presently rely on fossil fuel for electricity generation.

Funding from the Australian Government to the Territory is allocated on the basis of the certified amount of diesel fuel excise paid by public electricity generators outside of the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs grid systems. The RRPGP will typically fund up to 50 per cent of a Government approved project's capital costs. In 2006-07, the Territory expects to receive \$8.4 million of RRPGP funding from the Australian Government.

Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts

Natural Heritage Trust

The Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) was established by the Australian Government in 1997 to help restore and conserve Australia's environment and natural resources. Programs funded under NHT include Bushcare, Coastcare, Landcare and Rivercare.

As stipulated by the bilateral agreement, NHT projects in the Territory must prioritise water management and water allocation issues, develop legislative controls for clearance of native vegetation across all tenures, resolve land claim and native title issues associated with parks and reserves, and develop Territory-wide strategies for fire, weeds and feral animal management. The Northern Territory Government expects to receive \$11.4 million in NHT funding in 2006-07.

Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport

CSHA Block Assistance/Base Funding

Untied housing assistance is provided to the Northern Territory under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (CSHA). Base funding is targeted at the provision of public rental housing. CSHA funding is paid to the Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport and is on-passed to Territory Housing.

The CSHA includes two separate agreements: a multilateral agreement between all states and territories and the Australian Government setting out funding levels, grant indexation and sanctions; and a bilateral agreement between the Territory and the Australian Government detailing agreed strategic directions and performance measures.

Features of the CSHA include matching funding conditions, under which states and territories must match 48.95 per cent of Australian Government base funding, indexation by a composite measure of inflation, and the application of an annual one per cent efficiency dividend. The latest agreement also allows for a five per cent reduction in funding if states and territories fail to meet reporting requirements and other conditions, including the attraction of investment in public housing from outside the social housing system.

The Territory expects to receive \$13.3 million in CSHA base funding in 2006-07. Other specific purpose payments covered by the CSHA are the Community Housing Program (\$0.66 million) and Crisis Accommodation Assistance (\$0.41 million).

Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Agreement (IHIA)

In 2005 a new agreement on Indigenous housing and related infrastructure was signed between the Australian and Northern Territory governments. The two-year agreement is effective from 1 July 2006. The Australian Government has agreed to provide up to \$64.3 million in 2006-07.

The purpose of the agreement is to amalgamate and streamline existing bilateral funding and governance agreements for Indigenous housing and housing-related infrastructure services, including the:

- Northern Territory Indigenous component of the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (\$17.3 million in 2006-07);
- Northern Territory Indigenous Housing component of the National Aboriginal Health Strategy (\$22 million in 2006-07);
- Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative (up to \$4.7 million 2006-07); and
- Housing Assistance for Indigenous People – capital component of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (\$20.2 million).

Under IHIA, the Northern Territory Government is the primary manager and deliverer of Indigenous housing and related services in the Territory. The Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT) plays a key advisory role, while the Australian Government continues to take responsibility for provision of municipal infrastructure and essential services to Indigenous outstations and homelands.

Financial Assistance Grants to Local Government

Local Government Financial Assistance Grants are payments through the states to improve the financial capacity of local governments and to ensure that residents are provided with an equitable level of service. The program consists of two separate payments – General Purpose Assistance and Untied Local Roads Grants.

General Purpose Assistance Grants are distributed on a per capita basis between the states and territories, but are required to be shared among the local governing bodies within each state according to a restricted set of horizontal fiscal equalisation principles. The distribution of General Purpose Assistance Grants within each state and territory is based on the recommendations of a statutory Local Government Grants Commission.

Untied Local Roads Grants are distributed among the states and territories according to an historical formula. In the Territory, they are distributed to local government authorities by the Local Government Grants Commission according to a formula based on shares of relevant infrastructure, such as road length and sealed pavements.

Both the Untied Local Roads Grants and General Purpose Assistance Grants are indexed to account for population and inflation.

In 2006-07, the Territory expects to receive \$10.8 million in General Purpose Assistance Grants for local government, and \$10.9 million in Untied Local Roads Grants.

Sales of Goods and Services

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	206 997	199 900	- 7 097
Auditor-General's Office	167	311	144
Recoverable audits	167	311	144
Northern Territory Electoral Commission	51		- 51
Other	51		- 51
Ombudsman's Office	44	31	- 13
Commonwealth Ombudsman Service Agreement	44	31	- 13
Department of the Chief Minister	2 051	1 710	- 341
Recovery of agency costs	1 947	1 626	- 321
OCPE Apprentices Program	72	72	
TIO sponsorship of Territory Seniors Card	20		- 20
Other	12	12	
Department of the Legislative Assembly	187	37	- 150
Room hire/Hansard fees	23	23	
OCPE Apprentices Program	14	14	
Other	150		- 150
Tourism NT	805	589	- 216
Territory Discoveries service level agreement	233	233	
Other	572	356	- 216
Territory Discoveries	3 934	4 894	960
Information provision services for Tourism NT	1 265	1 304	39
Cooperative advertising	350	200	- 150
Participation fees	114	126	12
Cancellation fees	18	18	
Commissions	2 187	3 246	1 059
Northern Territory Treasury	220	220	
OCPE Apprentices Program	54	54	
Fees	166	166	
Central Holding Authority	11 070	11 050	- 20
Motor vehicle and commercial vehicle licences	4 828	4 820	- 8
Fees from regulatory services	2 233	2 233	
Exploration and pipeline licences	1 050	1 050	
Fire alarm monitoring fees	1 207	1 435	228
Teachers Registration Board fees	490	490	
Architects Registration Fees	295	20	- 275
Development assessment – subdivision/rezoning/development applications	215	250	35
Business Affairs fees	200	200	
Marine fees	152	152	
Fines Recovery Unit fees	150	150	
Electrical Licencing and Safety fees	130	130	
Rail safety	100	100	
Other	20	20	

(continued)

Sales of Goods and Services – continued

	2005-06	2006-07	
	Estimate	Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Department of Employment, Education and Training	2 439	2 189	- 250
Teacher accommodation rent	500	500	
Regional training centres	140	140	
Centre for Appropriate Technology	200	200	
Callistemon House	128	128	
International services	90	90	
OCPPE Apprentices Program	228	60	- 168
NT Worksafe	55	55	
OCPPE Remote Workforce Development	43		- 43
Information and Communication Technology Survey Tool	39		- 39
TIO Driver Training and Licencing payment	1 016	1 016	
Department of Justice	6 233	6 680	447
Land title and mortgage lodgement fees	2 428	2 428	
Land title searches	863	863	
Public Trustee commissions	433	433	
Public Trustee/Registrar General applications	267	267	
Number plate sales	222	222	
Custody recoveries	110	110	
Court transcript fees	64	64	
Criminal Court fees	281	281	
Civil Court fees	350	735	385
Supreme Court fees	120	120	
Business Name Registrations		200	200
Other	1 095	957	- 138
Department of Health and Community Services	36 024	31 031	- 4 993
Cross border charges	14 547	12 400	- 2 147
Compensable patients (TIO)	2 345	2 345	
Compensable patients (non TIO)	825	825	
Veterans' Affairs	2 698	1 698	- 1 000
Staff accomodation rent	2 538	2 538	
District Medical Officer medical bulk billing	1 555	2 598	1 043
Ineligible patients	558	558	
Salaries recoveries	627	627	
Private patients	607	607	
Stock recoveries	512	512	
Workers compensation	662	662	
Additional services (Katherine West Health Board)	124	124	
Rights to private practice facility fees	328	328	
Electricity recoveries	54	54	
Additional services (Umbakumba)	217		- 217
Palmerston Health Precinct lease	184	184	
Rental of departmental facilities	283	283	
Tri-State arrangement	362	202	- 160
Darwin Private Hospital – service recoveries	105	105	
OCPPE Apprentices Program	129	93	- 36
Other	6 764	4 288	- 2 476

(continued)

Sales of Goods and Services – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development	902	673	- 229
Employee housing rentals	10		- 10
Emerging Indigenous Entrepreneurs Initiative	409	436	27
October Business Month	60	20	- 40
Regulation Reduction Incentive Fund	181	180	- 1
Other	242	37	- 205
Land Development Corporation	476	573	97
Rent	476	573	97
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	4 010	3 728	- 282
Fire protection – Australian Government properties	1 423	1 400	- 23
Security for United States naval vessels	500	500	
Nhulunbuy Corporation receipts	296	260	- 36
Ayers Rock Resort Corporation receipts	327	327	
Emergency management	188	188	
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	143	143	
Other	1 133	910	- 223
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	16 165	15 840	- 325
Motor Vehicle Registry administration charges	4 236	4 236	
Bus fares and passes	2 366	2 366	
School bus passes	900	900	
Pensioner concession bus passes	600	600	
Recoverable works – recurrent	1 520	1 520	
Rent charges on Government owned buildings	1 150	1 150	
Business division support charges	827	852	25
Sale of products, maps and valuations	683	683	
IHANT administration fees	1 225	1 225	
Daly River Power Station	475		- 475
Registry charges to other agencies	249	249	
DNRETA service level agreement for provision of land information services	1 508	1 508	
Special bus services for Arafura Games		135	135
Government owned corporation and private trading enterprises support charges	76	76	
Other	350	340	- 10
Construction Division	39 161	39 307	146
Project management fees	39 161	39 307	146
Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment	1 890	1 661	- 229
Professional programs	1 291	1 167	- 124
Project employment	494	494	
International Capability Development Program	105		- 105
Department of Corporate and Information Services	11 805	11 293	- 512
Business division corporate management charges	5 743	5 243	- 500
Rent recovery	5 077	5 065	- 12
Short courses	700	700	
OCPPE Apprentices Program	150	150	
Salary sacrifice administrative fee	135	135	

(continued)

Sales of Goods and Services – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Data Centre Services	16 672	17 028	356
Data Centre management	16 672	17 028	356
Government Printing Office	6 301	6 185	- 116
Sales and charges	6 301	6 185	- 116
NT Fleet	30 300	30 602	302
Vehicle lease revenue	30 300	30 602	302
Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines	7 672	5 757	- 1 915
Research farms trading accounts	1 200	1 300	100
Water analysis testing	1 052	1 069	17
Offshore petroleum rents	980	980	
Pivot Aquaculture – sale of fingerlings	900	900	
Australian Fisheries Management Authority	570		- 570
Fisheries licence fees	300	300	
Application, advertising and dealing fees (licences/titles)	1 670	291	- 1 379
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service	160	160	
Livestock export and diagnostic testing	250	250	
Disease risk assessment	130	134	4
OCEP Apprentices Program	83	25	- 58
Employee housing rentals	38	42	4
Veterinary fees	17	17	
Sale of produce	5	5	
Interstate certification audits	4	4	
Tanami Exploration Agreement	60	60	
Other	253	220	- 33
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts	3 132	2 794	- 338
Alice Springs Cultural Precinct rent and charges	499	487	- 12
Museum shop sales	430	430	
Museum other	256	256	
Wildlife management and permits	76	76	
Natural resource management	123	51	- 72
Hydrographic and drilling projects	300	600	300
Parks camping fees	580	580	
Environment protection	15	15	
Litter abatement program	250		- 250
Library services to DPI	128		- 128
DCIS Apprentices program	110		- 110
Territory Wildlife Parks service level agreement	242	242	
Other	123	57	- 66
Territory Wildlife Parks	1 674	2 186	512
Fees and charges	1 674	2 186	512
Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport	3 262	3 216	- 46
Territory Housing administration fees	2 000	2 000	
<i>Darwin Rates Act</i>	343	343	
Regional Coordinators – agency contributions	212	212	
Marrara Indoor Stadium rental	118	118	
Other	589	543	- 46
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority	350	315	- 35
Fees and charges	350	315	- 35

(continued)

Sales of Goods and Services – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
PUBLIC NON FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	60 078	61 786	1 708
Territory Housing	42 664	41 592	- 1 072
Rent and tenant charges	42 664	41 592	- 1 072
Darwin Bus Service	6 509	6 650	141
Contract revenue	6 509	6 650	141
Darwin Port Corporation	10 905	13 544	2 639
Commercial shipping – wharfage and berthage	6 551	7 225	674
Pilotage	1 383	2 133	750
Property rental	1 091	1 423	332
Port dues	945	1 828	883
Mooring Basin charges	542	542	
Wharf Precinct – shop rentals	250	250	
Cruise and defence berthage and facility hire	143	143	
PUBLIC FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	348	348	
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	348	348	
Investment management fees	348	348	
TOTAL	267 423	262 034	- 5 389

Sales of Goods and Services

The sale of goods and services category includes fees and charges levied on regulatory functions, the provision of certain services, and the issue of licences and permits to carry out otherwise prohibited or restricted activities. Goods and services revenue collection by Government is primarily to recoup costs, particularly regulation costs.

Overall the sale of goods and services revenue comprises 8 per cent of the total revenue.

This category also includes charges paid by one agency or government business division to another, with the main charges for 2006-07 being:

- Data Centre Services – computing and communication services \$17 million;
- NT Fleet – provision and management of Government vehicles \$30.6 million; and
- Construction Division – capital works project management costs \$39.3 million.

There is no substantial estimated change in the collection of goods and services revenue in the 2006-07 Budget, with most estimates remaining relatively static. The more significant variations are described below.

Territory Discoveries goods and services revenue is expected to increase mainly due to increased commissions of \$1 million as a result of increased sales.

The Department of Health and Community Services goods and services revenue is expected to decline mainly due to higher revenue for cross border charges of \$2.1 million in 2005-06 as a result of prior year adjustments, and a reduction of \$1 million from the Department of Veteran's Affairs. The decrease of \$2.5 million for other charges is due to the completion of numerous small one-off projects in 2005-06.

Department of Planning and Infrastructure goods and services revenue decreases by \$0.33 million in 2006-07 primarily due to one-off funding in 2005-06 to relocate the Daly River Power Station to higher ground in order to reduce susceptibility to flooding as part of the Indigenous Essential Services Program.

Business division corporate management fees decline for the Department of Corporate and Information Services reflects \$0.5 million additional one-off revenue received in 2005-06.

Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines goods and services revenue is expected to decrease mainly due to \$1.4 million one-off offshore petroleum dealing fees in 2005-06.

Increase of \$0.5 million in 2006-07 for Territory Wildlife Parks is as a result of anticipated growth in visitor numbers.

Territory Housing goods and services revenue is expected to decrease primarily due to the changes associated with Government employee housing headleasing receipts.

Darwin Port Corporation's \$2.6 million increase is predominantly due to increased bulk solids exports and liquefied natural gas shipping.

Interest Revenue

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	59 692	30 191	- 29 501
Territory Discoveries	165	206	41
Interest on cash balances	165	206	41
Northern Territory Treasury	781	1 253	472
Interest	781	1 253	472
Central Holding Authority	57 803	27 914	- 29 889
Interest	17 727	13 814	- 3 913
Conditions of service reserve	40 076	14 100	- 25 976
Department of Business, Economic and Regional Development	55	20	- 35
Natural Disaster Relief Arrangement loans	35	15	- 20
Business loans	20	5	- 15
Construction Division	120	120	
Interest on cash balances	120	120	
Data Centre Services	112	112	
Interest on cash balances	112	112	
Government Printing Office	65	65	
Interest on cash balances	65	65	
NT Fleet	27	183	156
Interest on cash balances	27	183	156
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts	494	300	- 194
Interest on cash balances ¹	494	300	- 194
Territory Wildlife Parks	70	18	- 52
Interest on cash balances	70	18	- 52
PUBLIC NON FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	14 085	14 420	335
Territory Housing	13 452	14 200	748
Interest on loans	12 800	13 675	875
Interest on cash balances	652	525	- 127
Darwin Bus Service	133	120	- 13
Interest on cash balances	133	120	- 13
Darwin Port Corporation	500	100	- 400
Interest on cash balances	500	100	- 400
PUBLIC FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	166 197	164 571	- 1 626
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	166 197	164 571	- 1 626
Interest from general government	113 701	110 084	- 3 617
Interest from public non financial corporations	52 160	54 179	2 019
Interest from Charles Darwin University	75	50	- 25
Interest from local government	61	58	- 3
Borrowing revenue	200	200	
TOTAL	239 974	209 182	- 30 792

¹ Interest revenue received for/on Natural Heritage Trust funds and on-passed to the Australian Government.

Interest Revenue

This revenue category comprises interest earned on:

- investments of surplus cash balances;
- advances outstanding, such as home loans by Territory Housing;
- loans to local government bodies; and
- cash balances held by the Central Holding Authority and government business divisions.

The variation in estimates from 2005-06 to the 2006-07 Budget of \$30.8 million is the result of:

- market returns from the Conditions of Service Reserve are higher than would normally be expected in 2005-06. For 2006-07, a more usual long-term average growth of 6 per cent has been forecast resulting in a decrease of \$26 million. A similar approach has been applied to interest on cash balances resulting in a decrease of \$3.9 million in 2006-07;
- an increase in loans interest revenue of \$0.9 million for Territory Housing;
- a decline in interest revenue of \$0.4 million on cash balances for Darwin Port Corporation; and
- an overall decline in interest of \$1.6 million paid by and on behalf of general government agencies and public non financial corporations to the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation due to the refinancing of maturing high interest rate loans with lower interest rates.

Royalties, Rents and Dividends

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	88 382	101 998	13 616
Central Holding Authority	88 382	101 998	13 616
Mining and petroleum royalties	51 000	59 640	8 640
Mining and petroleum rents	1 523	1 405	- 118
Land rents	4 068	4 068	
Wildlife royalties	21	21	
Dividends from:			
Power and Water Corporation	11 790	16 763	4 973
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	16 877	16 655	- 222
NT Fleet	2 465	2 522	57
Construction Division		498	498
Data Centre Services	421	321	- 100
Government Printing Office	199	65	- 134
Darwin Bus Service	18	40	22
TOTAL	88 382	101 998	13 616

Royalties, Rents and Dividends Revenue

Mining and petroleum royalties receivable from mining operations are the most significant contributors for this category.

The \$8.6 million increase in mining and petroleum royalties is based on mining company financial projections and is associated with increased value and volume of product.

Land rents relate primarily to rents paid under certain landholding arrangements, for example, pastoral lease rents and mining lease rents.

The dividends component of this category records dividends returned to the Central Holding Authority from the surplus results of government business divisions and the Power and Water Corporation.

The Power and Water Corporation estimated dividend for 2005-06 is \$11.79 million (\$11.99 million to be paid in 2006-07, less the impact of an overstated dividend in 2004-05). The dividend is expected to increase in 2006-07, consistent with a forecast increase in profitability.

Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1 769	920	- 849
Land Development Corporation	285		- 285
Gain on sale of land	285		- 285
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	520		- 520
Gain on sale of assets	520		- 520
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	44		- 44
Gain on sale of assets	44		- 44
Government Printing Office	20	20	
Gain on sale of assets	20	20	
NT Fleet	900	900	
Gain on sale of vehicles	900	900	
PUBLIC NON FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	2 014	2 014	
Territory Housing	2 000	2 000	
Gain on sale of assets	2 000	2 000	
Darwin Bus Service	14	14	
Gain on sale of buses	14	14	
TOTAL	3 783	2 934	- 849

Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets

This category includes gains and losses from asset disposals, including from the sale of Crown land and Government property, principally dwellings and vehicles.

The recognition of a gain or loss is an accrual concept and does not reflect the cash received on sale of an asset, but rather the difference between an asset's written down book value and the sale proceeds.

Although some assets will be sold by Government agencies in 2006-07, specific allowances for gains or losses on their disposal are not generally made. This is for two main reasons: first, because reliably estimating gains or losses is exceptionally difficult due to the disposal process being subject to many variable factors (for instance timing, method and market conditions); and second, the Territory Government has adopted a current valuation methodology for most asset classes, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. Therefore, the book value of assets would often approximate market value, resulting in a minimal gain or loss arising on disposal.

The increases or decreases across the agencies are reflective of the disposal of assets generally being one-off in nature.

Other Revenue

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	33 546	11 400	- 22 146
Department of the Chief Minister	45	45	
Other revenue	45	45	
Department of the Legislative Assembly	5	5	
Building recoveries	2	2	
Other revenue	3	3	
Northern Territory Treasury	110	110	
Other revenue	110	110	
Central Holding Authority	6 684	5 093	- 1 591
Criminal infringement and other fines	5 437	4 357	- 1 080
Other revenue	1 247	736	- 511
Department of Employment, Education and Training	356	356	
Other revenue	356	356	
Department of Justice	1 340	1 340	
Other revenue	1 340	1 340	
Department of Health and Community Services	56	56	
Other revenue	56	56	
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	1 597	932	- 665
Other revenue	1 597	932	- 665
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	1 341	1 367	26
Territory Insurance Office – road safety	973	997	24
Territory Insurance Office – motorcyclist training	323	325	2
Other revenue	45	45	
Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment	2	2	
Other revenue	2	2	
Department of Corporate and Information Services	70	70	
Other revenue	70	70	
Government Printing Office	15	15	
Other revenue	15	15	
NT Fleet	39		- 39
Other revenue	39		- 39
Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines	3 190	1 547	- 1 643
Private research and development corporations/organisations	2 700	1 318	- 1 382
General provisions	490	229	- 261
Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts	107	170	63
Other revenue	107	170	63
Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport	18 589	292	- 18 297
IHANT bank account	18 262		- 18 262
Other revenue	327	292	- 35

(continued)

Other Revenue – continued

	2005-06 Estimate	2006-07 Budget	Variation
	\$000	\$000	\$000
PUBLIC NON FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	2 227	1 577	- 650
Territory Housing	704	4	- 700
Other revenue	704	4	- 700
Darwin Bus Service	223	223	
Diesel and Alternative Fuels Grants Scheme	154	154	
Other revenue	69	69	
Darwin Port Corporation	1 300	1 350	50
Other revenue	1 300	1 350	50
TOTAL	35 773	12 977	- 22 796

Other Revenue

The other revenue category includes:

- fines that are defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as “civil and criminal penalties imposed on law breakers other than penalties imposed by tax authorities”;
- contributions from non-government sources towards an agency program or program component;
- any balances in clearing accounts;
- refunds of overpayments incurred in previous financial years; and
- unclaimed money.

Overall, other revenue is expected to decline by \$22.8 million in 2006-07. The primary variation is the result of one-off revenue of \$18.2 million recorded by the Department of Local Government, Housing and Sport in 2005-06, in relation to IHANT balances. Prior to 2005-06, IHANT was an independent body responsible for managing grants for the construction and maintenance of Indigenous housing. In accordance with the overarching agreement between the Australian Government and the Northern Territory Government on Indigenous issues, responsibility for IHANT activities has now transferred to the Territory. This variation is due to the initial recognition of IHANT balances in the Territory’s accounts. The remaining variations consist of minor decreases across many agencies and the more significant variations are described below.

The \$1 million decline in criminal infringement and other fines revenue for the Central Holding Authority relates to revenue administered by the Department of Justice. The 2005-06 estimate has been adjusted to reflect actual performance in 2005-06 and includes revenue sourced from actioning forfeiture matters. It is not certain that the 2005-06 estimate is sustainable in 2006-07. The Department of Justice intends to review both administered and controlled revenue in 2006-07.

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services expects a \$0.5 million decline in other revenue as a result of one-off funding received in 2005-06 for Counter Terrorism and Peace at Home activities.

The \$1.4 million decline in private research and development corporations and organisations revenue estimated for the Department of Primary Industry, Fisheries and Mines is due to projects completed in 2005-06.

Territory Housing expects a \$0.7 million decline in other revenue as a result of one-off funding received in 2005-06 for construction of remote police housing in Mutitjulu, Central Australia.