



DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
TREASURER

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TREASURER'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
for the year ended 30 June 1999

The Treasurer's Annual Financial Report for 1998-99 has been compiled with the principal objective of providing reliable, meaningful and useful financial reports to the Territory community. It includes the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement (Parts 1 to 5), prepared in accordance with Section 9 of the *Financial Management Act*, and unaudited information (Parts 6 to 11). In order to distinguish between the audited schedules and the other material, all audited schedules appear on shaded pages.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mike Reed', followed by a long horizontal flourish.

MIKE REED



Northern Territory Government

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ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS ORDER AT 30 JUNE 1999

THE HON D BURKE MLA

Auditor-General's Office
Ombudsman's Office
Department of the Chief Minister
Department of the Legislative Assembly
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
Anti-Discrimination Commission
Office of Courts Administration
Northern Territory's Attorney-General's Department

THE HON M REED MLA

Northern Territory Treasury
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation
Northern Territory Tourist Commission
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency
Services
Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern
Territory
Wildlife Parks

THE HON B COULTER MLA

Department of Transport and Works
NT Fleet
Darwin Bus Service
Construction Agency
Darwin Port Authority
Northern Territory Railway
Power and Water Authority

THE HON T BALDWIN MLA

Work Health Authority
Department of Industries and Business
Racing and Gaming Authority
TAB
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority
Department of Lands, Planning and Environment

THE HON D MANZIE MLA	Trade Development Zone Authority Department of Asian Relations and Trade International Project Management Unit Department of Mines and Energy Department of Corporate and Information Services: General Services Information Technology Management Services Government Printing Office Department of Corporate and Information Services: Superannuation Office Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment Office of Communications, Science and Advanced Technology
THE HON P ADAMSON MLA	Department of Education Centralian College Northern Territory Rural College Batchelor College Department of Sport and Recreation Northern Territory University Northern Territory Employment and Training Authority Department of Arts and Museums Strehlow Research Centre
THE HON S DUNHAM MLA	Territory Health Services
THE HON L BRAHAM MLA	Department of Local Government Department of Housing NT Housing Office of Aboriginal Development
THE HON M PALMER MLA	Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries Northern Territory Correctional Services

OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Treasurer's Annual Financial Report provides a range of information on the 1998-99 year. The information takes several forms:

- gross data, showing actual outlays and receipts by each Government agency, corresponding to the way resources are allocated under the *Appropriation Act*;
- net data for the Northern Territory budget sector, which presents aggregate information for those agencies covered by the *Appropriation Act* to enable the effect of Northern Territory Government spending on the economy to be assessed;
- comprehensive data compiled according to the Uniform Presentation Framework as agreed by Australian Heads of Government, which allows comparisons to be made across jurisdictions on a consistent basis;
- an analysis of debt management; and
- a report against the Fiscal Strategy.

GROSS OUTLAYS AND RECEIPTS

Gross outlays (see Schedules 1.1 to 1.5) of the Northern Territory public sector in 1998-99 were \$2 906M an increase of \$40M or 1.4% from 1997-98.

Recurrent expenditure increased by \$74M but was offset by a reduction in capital expenditure of \$34M, due to a higher than expected level of capital expenditure in

1997-98, as a result of the Australia Day Floods.

Gross receipts of the Northern Territory public sector in 1998-99 were \$2 885M, an increase of 4.9% from 1997-98. This is largely due to an increase in general purpose Commonwealth grants and revenue replacement payment of \$67M. This increase resulted from including the subsidy payments, the full year effect of the revised revenue replacement arrangements (first introduced in August 1997) and CPI and population related increases in financial assistance grants.

NET EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES

Schedules 1.7 to 1.9 contain summary Northern Territory budget sector data of net expenditures and revenues.

The main adjustments to the gross presentation in Schedules 1.1 to 1.5 to produce the net presentation in Schedules 1.7 to 1.9 are:

- expenditures are disaggregated into current and capital;
- transfers within the public sector are removed from both expenditure and receipts;
- charges, recoveries and second hand asset sales are netted off relevant expenditures; and
- borrowings and advances are treated as financial transactions.

Total net expenditure by the Northern Territory public sector in 1998-99 was \$1 922M, representing a \$75M or 4.1% increase from 1997-98. This comprises \$1 713M in current expenditure and \$209M in capital expenditure.

Two changes in treatment occurred during 1998-99, both of which had an effect of increasing current expenditure and revenue. Consistent with the Australian Bureau of Statistics treatment, community service obligation payments to the Business Divisions were reclassified from intra sector payments to current grants, increasing current expenditure by \$27M. Revenue replacement payments were previously recorded net of subsidies paid. The total revenue and subsidies are now shown separately, which has the effect of increasing both current expenditure and Commonwealth grants by \$15M.

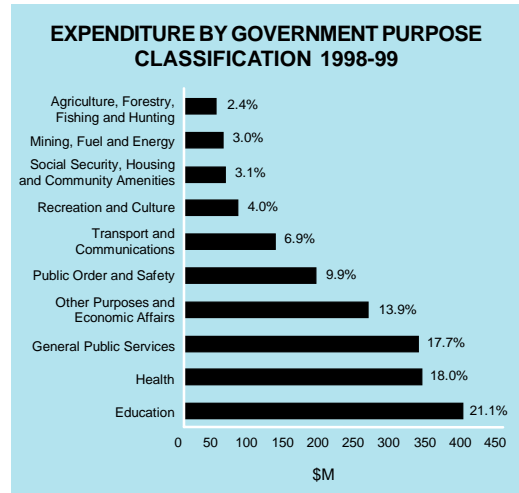
Territory revenue was \$418M in 1998-99. This was \$48M higher than in 1997-98 and is largely explained by the revised treatment of community service obligation payments which are now treated as revenue by the Business Divisions. Increases in Business Division charges also occurred.

When combined with higher Commonwealth grants, revenue is lower than expenditure, which is reflected in an increase in net debt (based on budget sector flows) of \$27M.

EXPENDITURE BY PURPOSE

Expenditure by purpose is calculated according to the criteria established by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and is in accordance with Uniform Presentation requirements. The areas of Education, Health and General Public Services constitute the

largest component of expenditure which is consistent with previous years.



ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The reporting of non current physical assets and financial assets and liabilities, in Parts 6 and 7 has been expanded for 1998-99. The progress made to date by the Asset Taskforce (Part 6 refers) has provided for more comprehensive reporting of Agency assets at 30 June 1999. In addition, the reporting of accounts receivable and payable has been expanded to accord with new Australian Bureau of Statistics accrual classifications.

GROSS AND NET DEBT

The 1998-99 financial year saw a decrease in both gross and net debt for the Territory.

Gross debt at 30 June 1999 using the Public Account scope was \$1 974M (Schedule 4.1). This is \$10M lower than 1997-98 and is in line with the Government's planned debt reduction strategy announced in April 1998.

The gross debt reported in Part 9 of \$1 989M is compiled on the Uniform Presentation scope. This includes entities external to the Public Account such as PAWA subsidiaries, Darnor and Gasgo, and the Ayers Rock Resort Corporation. The Territory's net debt also decreased at 30 June 1999, mainly due to the conversion of physical assets to financial assets through the sale of public housing stock. At 30 June 1999 the Territory's net debt was \$1240M, a reduction of \$36M from 1997-98. The Territory's debt continued its downward trend in 1998-99 and remains at levels appropriate to its revenue and expenditure.

FISCAL STRATEGY

The Fiscal Strategy chapter details 1998-99 outcomes against the Fiscal Strategy and its targets. The Northern Territory Government first adopted a single fiscal target in 1993-94. However a more comprehensive set of targets has been implemented since 1994-95. The components of the strategy primarily relate to current and capital expenditure requirements and debt and own source revenue levels. The Territory has largely met its fiscal targets in 1998-99. A more detailed overview of 1998-99 outcomes against the Fiscal Strategy is contained in Part 11.

PREFACE

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement is produced in accordance with section 9 of the *Financial Management Act*, which provides that the Treasurer shall, within the period of three months immediately following the end of each financial year, prepare, in such a form as the Treasurer thinks fit, a statement of:

- a) receipts, expenditure and balance of the Public Account for the financial year;
- b) cash and investments representing the balances in the Public Account and the Accountable Officer's Trust Accounts at the end of the financial year;
- c) material Territory and Agency investments in corporations, trusts, joint ventures or similar entities;
- d) material liabilities and contingent liabilities of the Territory and Agencies;
- e) other material financial obligations of the Territory or an Agency;
- f) waivers, postponements, write offs and gifts that the Treasurer has approved under section 35; and
- g) ex gratia payments that the Treasurer directs under section 37.

The Public Account, established pursuant to section 4 of the *Financial Management Act*, consists of the Consolidated Revenue Account and Operating Accounts, and is central to the Territory's accountability framework.

Section 5 of the Act requires that all money received by or on behalf of the Territory or an Agency be credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account, except for money required or permitted by or under the *Financial Management Act* or any other Act to be credited to an Operating Account or to an Accountable Officer's Trust Account. Money may be withdrawn from the Consolidated Revenue Account only by transfer to an Operating Account.

Operating Accounts are established by section 6 of the *Financial Management Act* for Agencies and Government Business Divisions. Expenditure can only be incurred from an Operating Account.

Accountable Officer's Trust Accounts are external to the Public Account and are established by the Treasurer, under section 7 of the Act, for the receipt of money which is to be held in trust by the Territory or an Agency.

The audited schedules in Parts 1 to 5 of this Report fulfil the reporting requirements specified in the *Financial Management Act*. All schedules are prepared on the basis of the Northern Territory Public Account scope (ie those agencies included in the *Appropriation Act 1998-99*). However, Part 1 also includes the Northern Territory University.

The Northern Territory University is not an Agency under the *Financial Management Act* and therefore is not technically part of the Public Account. However, for completeness of reporting of Budget Sector agencies it is included in Part 1 of the Statement.

The Public Account closing balances reported in the 1997-98 Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement have been adjusted for changes in administrative arrangements. All other balances reported in 1997-98 remain unchanged. Where there has been a change in accounting policy or material differences are identified in the 30 June 1998 data (due to improved data sources) the effect on the 1998 reported data is disclosed in the notes to the Schedule.

PART 1 - THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT

The Public Account is the vehicle for managing and accounting for public money collected and utilised in the manner approved by the Legislative Assembly. Receipts of public money are credited to the Public Account, either to the Consolidated Revenue Account, if in the nature of general government revenue (taxes, fees, fines, property income, proceeds from land sales and Commonwealth general purpose payments), or otherwise directly to the Operating Account of an Agency or Business Division.

Expenditure charged to the Public Account is authorised, in the form of Allocations to Activities, by an *Appropriation Act* passed in the Legislative Assembly. Any subsequent variations to Allocations are authorised through the *Financial Management Act* and reported, within six sitting days, to the Legislative Assembly. Certain Allocations from the Public Account (such as for debt charges, judges' pensions, and the salary of the Auditor-General) are authorised by other Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Part 1 provides details of Allocations and gross outlays, receipts and balances of the Public Account and the Northern Territory University.

Schedule 1.1 provides a consolidated summary of gross outlays, receipts and balances of the Public Account.

Schedules 1.2 and 1.3 segregate this information into General Agencies and Business Divisions.

Schedule 1.4 provides gross outlays, receipts and balances for each Agency.

Schedule 1.5 provides details of variations to Allocations authorised during the year under the *Financial Management Act*, and compares actual outlays against final Allocations.

Schedule 1.6 restructures actual outlays for Activities changed by the 1999-00 Budget or recent Administrative Arrangements Orders, in order to facilitate analysis and comparison of the 1999-00 Budget with the 1998-99 outcome.

Schedule 1.7 provides a consolidated summary of the Public Account using the economic transactions framework. Schedules 1.8 and 1.9 separate this information into General Agencies and Business Divisions.

PART 2 - ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS' TRUST ACCOUNTS

Schedule 2.1 records opening balances, receipts, payments and closing balances for Accountable Officers' Trust Accounts which, while not included in the Public Account, are invested along with Public Account balances.

PART 3 - ASSET MANAGEMENT

Schedule 3.1 reconciles the combined balances of the Public Account and Accountable Officers' Trust Accounts at

30 June 1999 with cash and investments held at 30 June 1999, including approved advance holder accounts. Adjusted 30 June 1998 data for changes in administrative arrangements has been used.

Schedule 3.2 presents Advances Paid net of a provision for doubtful debts. Schedule 3.3 lists the Territory's material financial investments in the nature of equity holdings in corporations, trusts, joint ventures or similar entities. Schedule 3.4 reports write offs, postponements and waivers approved by the Treasurer and delegated officers. Details of ex gratia payments and gifts of public property approved by the Treasurer are also provided.

PART 4 - LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

Schedule 4.1 provides details of the Northern Territory public sector gross debt based on the Public Account scope.

The remaining schedules of this part record the amounts of material non-debt liabilities of the Territory at 30 June 1998 and 30 June 1999. These reflect employee entitlements for which specific provisions have not been made. Schedule 4.2 shows accrued superannuation liabilities. Schedule 4.3 shows workers compensation liabilities.

Schedule 4.4 reports accrued recreation leave, leave loading and long service leave and salaries. The calculation of the entitlement for long service leave accords with Australian Accounting Standard 30.

PART 5 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Treasurer has determined that, for the purpose of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement, material contingent liabilities of the Territory and Agencies will comprise contingent liabilities of \$5 million or more arising from guarantees and indemnities in financial agreements and legislation. Contingent liabilities (if any) arising from litigation and indemnities in the nature of public liability insurance are not reported.

Schedule 5.1 summarises all contingent liabilities of the Territory and Agencies arising under section 34 of the *Financial Management Act* above the materiality threshold, including those that cannot be quantified but are considered to be material.

Schedule 5.2 details material contingent liabilities arising under other legislation. These relate to statutory guarantees and undertakings contained in Territory legislation.

PART 1

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT

SCHEDULE 1.1: NORTHERN TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR

	\$000
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2 905 645
General Agency Operating Accounts	2 245 161
Business Division Operating Accounts	660 484
 RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	 2 884 823
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	1 614 362
<i>General Agency Operating Accounts</i>	591 193
<i>Business Division Operating Accounts</i>	689 417
<i>Provisions</i>	- 10 149
 RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	 2 884 823
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	236 101
<i>Charges</i>	589 717
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	45 472
<i>Sale of Land</i>	12 887
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	184 647
<i>Property Income</i>	29 149
<i>Interest Received</i>	36 745
<i>Advances Received</i>	39 402
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	1 042 233
<i>Commonwealth Revenue Replacement Payments</i>	121 598
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	323 308
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	- 4 494
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	238 207
<i>Provisions</i>	- 10 149
 USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE (a)	 20 822
Consolidated Revenue Account	10 755
General Agency Operating Accounts	28 851
Business Division Operating Accounts	- 18 784
 (a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	 267 819
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	19 087
<i>General Agency Operating Accounts</i>	130 334
<i>Business Division Operating Accounts</i>	118 398
 less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	 246 997
Consolidated Revenue Account	8 332
General Agency Operating Accounts	101 483
Business Division Operating Accounts	137 182

SCHEDULE 1.2: GENERAL AGENCIES

	\$000
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2 245 161
General Agency Operating Accounts	2 245 161
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2 205 555
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 614 362
General Agency Operating Accounts	591 193
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	2 205 555
Taxes Fees and Fines	236 101
Charges	68 964
Miscellaneous Receipts	20 884
Sale of Land	12 887
Capital Receipts	108 068
Property Income	29 149
Interest Received	19 357
Advances Received	3 468
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	1 042 233
Commonwealth Revenue Replacement Payments	121 598
Other Commonwealth Grants	323 308
Territory Borrowing	- 4 494
Intrasector Receipts	224 032
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	39 606
Consolidated Revenue Account	10 755
General Agency Operating Accounts (a)	28 851
<hr/>	
(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	130 334
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	101 483

SCHEDULE 1.3: BUSINESS DIVISIONS

	\$000
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	660 484
Business Division Operating Accounts	660 484
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	679 268
Business Division Operating Accounts	689 417
Provisions	- 10 149
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	679 268
Charges	520 753
Miscellaneous Receipts	24 588
Capital Receipts	76 579
Interest Received	17 388
Advances Received	35 934
Intrasector Receipts	14 175
Provisions	- 10 149
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 18 784
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Business Division Operating Accounts (a)	- 18 784
<hr/>	
(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	118 398
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	137 182

**SCHEDULE 1.4: ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION
AUTHORITY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	2 186
Protection of Sacred Sites	2 186
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2 186
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority Operating Account	2 186
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	389
Consolidated Revenue Account	15
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority Operating Account	374
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	389
Taxes Fees and Fines	15
Charges	311
Miscellaneous Receipts	31
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	28
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	4
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	1 797
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 903
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority Operating Account (a)	- 106
<hr/>	
(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	58
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	164

**SCHEDULE 1.4: OFFICE OF ABORIGINAL
DEVELOPMENT**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	2 081
Aboriginal Development	2 081
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2 081
Aboriginal Development Office Operating Account	2 081
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	165
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Aboriginal Development Office Operating Account	165
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	165
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	165
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	1 916
Consolidated Revenue Account	2 085
Aboriginal Development Office Operating Account (a)	- 169
<hr/>	
(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	33
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	202

**SCHEDULE 1.4: ANTI-DISCRIMINATION
COMMISSION**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	890
Anti-Discrimination Commission	890
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	890
Anti-Discrimination Commission Operating Account	890
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	17
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Anti-Discrimination Commission Operating Account	17
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	17
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	3
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	14
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	873
Consolidated Revenue Account	873
Anti-Discrimination Commission Operating Account (a)	
<hr/>	
(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	1
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	1

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND
MUSEUMS**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	13 320
Organisational Support	1 974
Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory	6 024
Cultural Development	3 344
Alice Springs Cultural Precinct	1 978
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	13 320
Arts and Museums Operating Account	13 320
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	1 732
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Arts and Museums Operating Account	1 732
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	1 732
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	1 059
Miscellaneous Receipts	234
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	433
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	6
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	11 588
Consolidated Revenue Account	11 812
Arts and Museums Operating Account (a)	- 224
<hr/>	
(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	197
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	421

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN
RELATIONS AND TRADE**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	3 561
Asian Relations and Trade	3 561
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 561
Asian Relations and Trade Department Operating Account	3 561
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	6
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	6
<i>Asian Relations and Trade Department Operating Account</i>	6
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	6
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	6
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	3 555
Consolidated Revenue Account	3 613
Asian Relations and Trade Department Operating Account (a)	- 58
<hr/>	
(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	58

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	17 972
Executive	5 122
Solicitor-General	325
Legal Services	10 230
Community Services	2 295
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	17 972
Attorney-General Department Operating Account	17 972
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 614
Consolidated Revenue Account	142
Attorney-General Department Operating Account	4 472
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	4 614
Taxes Fees and Fines	141
Charges	3 770
Miscellaneous Receipts	257
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	300
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	3
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	143
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	13 358
Consolidated Revenue Account	11 830
Attorney-General Department Operating Account (a)	1 528
<hr/>	
(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	1 569
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	41

SCHEDULE 1.4: AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	2 156
Audit Services	2 156
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2 156
Auditor-General Office Operating Account	2 156
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	156
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Auditor-General Office Operating Account	156
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	156
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	156
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	2 000
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 980
Auditor-General Office Operating Account (a)	20
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	83
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	63

SCHEDULE 1.4: BATCHELOR COLLEGE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	20 005
Corporate Management	7 485
Higher Education	3 815
Vocational Education and Training	3 160
Academic and Student Support	5 545
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	20 005
Batchelor College Operating Account	20 005
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	19 322
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	214
<i>Batchelor College Operating Account</i>	19 108
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	19 322
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	3 450
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	50
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	9 484
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	6 338
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	683
Consolidated Revenue Account	- 214
Batchelor College Operating Account (a)	897
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	3 404
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	2 507

SCHEDULE 1.4: CENTRALIAN COLLEGE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	10 924
Corporate Services	3 034
Vocational Education and Training	4 022
Secondary Education	2 256
Enterprise Programs	1 612
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	10 924
Centralian College Operating Account	10 924
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	11 613
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	67
<i>Centralian College Operating Account</i>	11 546
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	11 613
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	1 851
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	24
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	21
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	377
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	9 340
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 689
Consolidated Revenue Account	- 67
Centralian College Operating Account (a)	- 622
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	363
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	985

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF
MINISTER**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	27 840
Corporate Management	5 902
Specialist Services	12 605
Executive Government	8 554
Ethnic Affairs	779
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	27 840
Chief Minister Department Operating Account	27 840
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	637
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Chief Minister Department Operating Account	637
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	637
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	37
Miscellaneous Receipts	45
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	7
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	247
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	301
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	27 203
Consolidated Revenue Account	27 191
Chief Minister Department Operating Account (a)	12
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	350
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	338

**SCHEDULE 1.4: OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	39 962
Corporate Management	2 304
Advisory Services	3 023
Property Management	34 635
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	39 962
Public Employment Commission Operating Account	39 962
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	5 062
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Public Employment Commission Operating Account	5 062
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	5 062
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	4 969
Miscellaneous Receipts	87
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	6
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	34 900
Consolidated Revenue Account	32 994
Public Employment Commission Operating Account (a)	1 906
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	2 617
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	711

**SCHEDULE 1.4: OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS,
SCIENCE AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	3 809
Office of Communications, Science and Advanced Technology	3 809
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 809
OCSAT Operating Account	3 809
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	321
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	
OCSAT Operating Account	321
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	321
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	1
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	320
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	3 488
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 942
OCSAT Operating Account (a)	1 546
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	2 109
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	563

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE
AND INFORMATION SERVICES:
GENERAL SERVICES**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	61 424
Executive and Secretariat	4 858
Human Resource Management	15 725
Financial Services	24 041
Information Services	16 800
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	61 424
DCIS: General Services Department Operating Account	61 424
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	7 615
Consolidated Revenue Account	
DCIS: General Services Department Operating Account	7 615
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	7 615
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	7 219
Miscellaneous Receipts	15
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	177
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	204
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	53 809
Consolidated Revenue Account	54 811
DCIS: General Services Department Operating Account (a)	- 1 002
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	40
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	1 042

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE
AND INFORMATION SERVICES:
SUPERANNUATION OFFICE**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	60 693
Administration	2 216
Conditions of Service Provisions	58 477
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	60 693
DCIS: Superannuation Office Operating Account	60 693
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	12 298
Consolidated Revenue Account	
DCIS: Superannuation Office Operating Account	12 298
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	12 298
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	
Miscellaneous Receipts	10 671
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	1 627
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	48 395
Consolidated Revenue Account	41 451
DCIS: Superannuation Office Operating Account (a)	6 944
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	15 064
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	8 120

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY
CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	41 012
Corporate Management	3 769
Custodial Operations	33 218
Community Corrections	4 025
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	41 012
Correctional Services Operating Account	41 012
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	990
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Correctional Services Operating Account	990
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	990
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	343
Miscellaneous Receipts	6
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	1
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	201
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	439
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	40 022
Consolidated Revenue Account	39 675
Correctional Services Operating Account (a)	347
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	439
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	92

**SCHEDULE 1.4: OFFICE OF COURTS
ADMINISTRATION**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	15 034
Administration	3 178
Supreme Court	5 971
Magistrates Courts	5 885
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	15 034
Courts Administration Office Operating Account	15 034
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 519
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	4 321
<i>Courts Administration Office Operating Account</i>	198
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	4 519
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	4 321
<i>Charges</i>	193
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	5
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	10 515
Consolidated Revenue Account	10 536
Courts Administration Office Operating Account (a)	- 21
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	9
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	30

**SCHEDULE 1.4: OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	4 138
Director of Public Prosecutions	4 138
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 138
Public Prosecutions Office Operating Account	4 138
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	2
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	
<i>Public Prosecutions Office Operating Account</i>	2
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	2
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	1
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	1
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	4 136
Consolidated Revenue Account	4 125
Public Prosecutions Office Operating Account (a)	11
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	13
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	2

SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	330 055
Corporate Management	29 165
Urban Pre and Primary Schools	66 352
Remote Schools	44 383
Secondary Schools	44 403
Open Learning	10 158
Non-Government Education	45 312
Education Infrastructure	31 766
Targeted Equity Programs	21 465
Student and School Support Services	37 051
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	330 055
Education Department Operating Account	330 055
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	64 154
Consolidated Revenue Account	2 232
Education Department Operating Account	61 922
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	64 154
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	2 074
Miscellaneous Receipts	781
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	34
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	58 014
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	3 251
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	265 901
Consolidated Revenue Account	265 446
Education Department Operating Account (a)	455
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	4 120
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	3 665

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AUTHORITY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	56 782
Corporate Management	1 692
Employment and Training Services	1 551
VET Strategic Services	8 942
VET Resources	43 238
Open Learning Network	1 359
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	56 782
NTET Authority Operating Account	56 782
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	11 622
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	11
<i>NTET Authority Operating Account</i>	11 611
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	11 622
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	153
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	26
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	7
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	11 425
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	11
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	45 160
Consolidated Revenue Account	41 458
NTET Authority Operating Account (a)	3 702
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	4 172
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	470

SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	45 193
Community Service Obligations	7 961
Aboriginal Housing	24 477
Public Housing	12 755
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	45 193
Housing Department Operating Account	45 193
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	36 906
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Housing Department Operating Account	36 906
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	36 906
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	5 774
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	31 132
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	8 287
Consolidated Revenue Account	8 519
Housing Department Operating Account (a)	- 232
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	232

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES
AND BUSINESS**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	12 620
Corporate Management	3 015
Business Practices	2 779
Industry Development	6 826
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	12 620
Industries and Business Department Operating Account	12 620
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 182
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	193
<i>Industries and Business Department Operating Account</i>	2 989
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	3 182
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	270
<i>Charges</i>	1 176
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	27
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	14
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	62
<i>Advances Received</i>	190
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	1 443
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	9 438
Consolidated Revenue Account	5 635
Industries and Business Department Operating Account (a)	3 803
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	4 348
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	545

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	52 632
Corporate Support	2 958
Land Administration	19 060
Land Information	11 051
Resource Management and Environment	16 490
Technical Services	3 073
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	52 632
Lands Department Operating Account	52 632
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	21 291
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	13 975
<i>Lands Department Operating Account</i>	7 316
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	21 291
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	472
<i>Charges</i>	1 899
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	59
<i>Sale of Land</i>	11 432
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	1
<i>Property Income</i>	1 984
<i>Interest Received</i>	4
<i>Advances Received</i>	5
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	5 423
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	12
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	31 341
Consolidated Revenue Account	24 827
Lands Department Operating Account (a)	6 514
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	7 415
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	901

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	12 940
Assembly Services	5 372
Members' Services	7 568
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	12 940
Legislative Assembly Department Operating Account	12 940
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	42
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Legislative Assembly Department Operating Account	42
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	42
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	15
Miscellaneous Receipts	27
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	12 898
Consolidated Revenue Account	12 967
Legislative Assembly Department Operating Account (a)	- 69
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	44
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	113

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL
GOVERNMENT**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	49 221
Local Government Funding	40 949
Development Support and Monitoring	8 272
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	49 221
Local Government Department Operating Account	49 221
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	17 755
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Local Government Department Operating Account	17 755
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	17 755
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	165
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	2
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	17 477
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	111
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	31 466
Consolidated Revenue Account	30 766
Local Government Department Operating Account (a)	700
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	3 266
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	2 566

SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	20 651
Corporate Management	4 968
Office of Resource Development	5 167
Industry Services	10 516
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	20 651
Mines and Energy Department Operating Account	20 651
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 508
Consolidated Revenue Account	3 016
Mines and Energy Department Operating Account	1 492
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	4 508
Taxes Fees and Fines	1 053
Charges	1 280
Miscellaneous Receipts	44
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	2
Property Income	1 963
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	5
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	161
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	16 143
Consolidated Revenue Account	17 143
Mines and Energy Department Operating Account (a)	- 1 000
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	401
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	1 401

SCHEDULE 1.4: OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	1 454
Ombudsman	1 157
Health and Community Services Complaints Commission	297
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	1 454
Ombudsman Office Operating Account	1 454
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	32
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Ombudsman Office Operating Account	32
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	32
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	1
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	31
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	1 422
Consolidated Revenue Account	1399
Ombudsman Office Operating Account (a)	23
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	51
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	28

**SCHEDULE 1.4: PARKS AND WILDLIFE
COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	35 696
Corporate Management	2 823
Community Service Obligation	2 825
Park Management	15 111
Scientific Services	8 002
Bushfire Protection	3 645
Alice Springs Desert Park	3 290
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	35 696
Parks and Wildlife Commission Operating Account	35 696
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 140
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	407
<i>Parks and Wildlife Commission Operating Account</i>	3 733
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	4 140
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	375
<i>Charges</i>	1 557
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	346
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	2
<i>Property Income</i>	32
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	1 824
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	4
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	31 556
Consolidated Revenue Account	30 481
Parks and Wildlife Commission Operating Account (a)	1 075
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	1 434
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	359

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE,
FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	113 193
Police Operations	46 540
Crime Operations	16 071
Emergency Management	15 531
Operational Support Services	29 335
Tri-Service Support	5 716
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	113 193
Police Department Operating Account	113 193
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	5 066
Consolidated Revenue Account	274
Police Department Operating Account	4 792
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	5 066
Taxes Fees and Fines	247
Charges	732
Miscellaneous Receipts	141
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	3 377
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	284
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	285
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	108 127
Consolidated Revenue Account	108 680
Police Department Operating Account (a)	- 553
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	1 754
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	2 307

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY
INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	44 990
Corporate Management	4 740
Horticulture	2 649
Pastoral	17 701
Fisheries	6 400
Industry Services	13 500
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	44 990
Primary Industries Department Operating Account	44 990
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	15 562
Consolidated Revenue Account	362
Primary Industries Department Operating Account	15 200
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	15 562
Taxes Fees and Fines	197
Charges	1 854
Miscellaneous Receipts	989
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	42
Property Income	
Interest Received	199
Advances Received	735
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	11 134
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	412
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	29 428
Consolidated Revenue Account	30 053
Primary Industries Department Operating Account (a)	- 625
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	1 095
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	1 720

SCHEDULE 1.4: RACING AND GAMING AUTHORITY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	21 201
Corporate Management	726
Racing Management	5 719
Gaming Control	1 299
Systems	3 491
Lotteries	8 082
Liquor Management	1 884
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	21 201
Racing and Gaming Authority Operating Account	21 201
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	33 799
Consolidated Revenue Account	14 418
Racing and Gaming Authority Operating Account	19 381
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	33 799
Taxes Fees and Fines	28 136
Charges	4
Miscellaneous Receipts	1 442
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	4 217
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 12 598
Consolidated Revenue Account	- 10 918
Racing and Gaming Authority Operating Account (a)	- 1 680
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	8 801
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	10 481

SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY RAILWAY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	4 837
Development of the Railway	4 837
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 837
NT Railway Operating Account	4 837
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4
Consolidated Revenue Account	4
NT Railway Operating Account	4
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	4
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	4
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	4 833
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 448
NT Railway Operating Account (a)	3 385
<hr/>	
(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	8 052
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	4 667

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY RURAL
COLLEGE**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	3 076
Corporate Services	1 242
Academic and Training Activities	1 834
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 076
NT Rural College Operating Account	3 076
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 061
Consolidated Revenue Account	
NT Rural College Operating Account	3 061
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	3 061
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	470
Miscellaneous Receipts	7
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	6
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	2 578
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	15
Consolidated Revenue Account	
NT Rural College Operating Account (a)	15
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	93
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	78

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND
RECREATION**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	13 433
Sport and Recreation	13 433
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	13 433
Sport and Recreation Department Operating Account	13 433
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	8 269
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	
<i>Sport and Recreation Department Operating Account</i>	8 269
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	8 269
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
<i>Charges</i>	102
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	420
<i>Sale of Land</i>	
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	
<i>Property Income</i>	
<i>Interest Received</i>	
<i>Advances Received</i>	
<i>General Purpose Commonwealth Grants</i>	
<i>Other Commonwealth Grants</i>	447
<i>Territory Borrowing</i>	
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	7 300
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	5 164
Consolidated Revenue Account	5 102
Sport and Recreation Department Operating Account (a)	62
<hr/>	
(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	956
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	894

SCHEDULE 1.4: STREHLOW RESEARCH CENTRE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	375
Strehlow	375
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	375
Strehlow Research Centre Operating Account	375
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	- 1
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	
Strehlow Research Centre Operating Account	- 1
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	- 1
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
Charges	
Miscellaneous Receipts	- 1
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	376
Consolidated Revenue Account	378
Strehlow Research Centre Operating Account (a)	- 2
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	4
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	6

SCHEDULE 1.4: TERRITORY HEALTH SERVICES

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	403 531
Organisational Support	21 124
Acute Care	106 842
Other Acute Care	81 522
Public Health	43 070
Community Services	62 524
Primary Health Care	88 449
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	403 531
Health Department Operating Account	403 531
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	129 372
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 331
Health Department Operating Account	128 041
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	129 372
Taxes Fees and Fines	450
Charges	18 603
Miscellaneous Receipts	1 837
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	9
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	1
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	107 935
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	537
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	274 159
Consolidated Revenue Account	265 800
Health Department Operating Account (a)	8 359
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	13 034
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	4 675

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY TOURIST
COMMISSION**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	27 024
Corporate Communications	2 756
Marketing	22 611
Regional Tourism Associations	1 657
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	27 024
Tourist Commission Operating Account	27 024
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	7 958
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Tourist Commission Operating Account	7 958
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	7 958
Taxes Fees and Fines	6 969
Charges	583
Miscellaneous Receipts	42
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	4
Property Income	
Interest Received	10
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	350
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	19 066
Consolidated Revenue Account	19 840
Tourist Commission Operating Account (a)	- 774
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	239
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	1 013

**SCHEDULE 1.4: TRADE DEVELOPMENT ZONE
AUTHORITY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	950
Corporate Management	677
Investor Assistance	
Zone Assets	273
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	950
TDZ Authority Operating Account	950
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	1 666
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 455
TDZ Authority Operating Account	211
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	1 666
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	156
Miscellaneous Receipts	53
Sale of Land	1 455
Capital Receipts	2
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 716
Consolidated Revenue Account	- 435
TDZ Authority Operating Account (a)	- 281
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	92
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	373

**SCHEDULE 1.4: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
AND WORKS**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	223 677
Corporate Support	12 469
Infrastructure Development and Services	72 309
Transport Policy and Regulation	30 428
Territory Public Transport Services	16 817
Roads Development	91 654
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	223 677
Transport and Works Department Operating Account	223 677
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	52 902
Consolidated Revenue Account	18 621
Transport and Works Department Operating Account	34 281
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	52 902
Taxes Fees and Fines	18 621
Charges	5 667
Miscellaneous Receipts	1 104
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	2
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	25 789
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	1 719
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	170 775
Consolidated Revenue Account	157 048
Transport and Works Department Operating Account (a)	13 727
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	16 488
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	2 761

SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY TREASURY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	175 891
Corporate Management	108 748
Budgets and Finance	4 741
Economic Services	1 213
Territory Revenue Management	16 227
Community Service Obligations	44 962
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	175 891
Treasury Department Operating Account	175 891
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	1 534 565
Consolidated Revenue Account	1 535 802
Treasury Department Operating Account	- 1 237
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	1 534 565
Taxes Fees and Fines	174 624
Charges	514
Miscellaneous Receipts	- 1 758
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	104 528
Property Income	25 170
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	1 042 233
Commonwealth Revenue Replacement Payments	121 598
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	67 656
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	-1 358 674
Consolidated Revenue Account	-1 360 539
Treasury Department Operating Account (a)	1 865
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	3 407
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	1 542

SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY TREASURY CORPORATION

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	197 764
Administration	1 958
External Debt Management	177 726
Internal Funds Management	18 080
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	197 764
Treasury Corporation Operating Account	197 764
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	110 726
Consolidated Revenue Account	17 296
Treasury Corporation Operating Account	93 430
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	110 726
Taxes Fees and Fines	
Charges	262
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	18 782
Advances Received	2 537
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	1 127
Territory Borrowing	- 4 494
Intrasector Receipts	92 512
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	87 038
Consolidated Revenue Account	105 296
Treasury Corporation Operating Account (a)	- 18 258
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	15 937
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	34 195

**SCHEDULE 1.4: NORTHERN TERRITORY
UNIVERSITY**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	66 929
Central Administration	10 421
Academic Activity	36 632
Information Services	8 173
Student Services	901
Facilities Management	10 802
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	66 929
NT University Operating Account	66 929
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	69 245
<i>Consolidated Revenue Account</i>	
NT University Operating Account	69 245
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	69 245
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	
Charges	2 347
Miscellaneous Receipts	3 859
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	38 195
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	24 844
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 2 316
Consolidated Revenue Account	
NT University Operating Account (a)	- 2 316
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	8 494
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	10 810

Note: The Northern Territory University is not part of the Public Account, but has been included for completeness in the reporting of Budget Sector agencies.

SCHEDULE 1.4: WORK HEALTH AUTHORITY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	4 039
Work Health	4 039
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	4 039
Work Health Authority Operating Account	4 039
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	271
Consolidated Revenue Account	210
Work Health Authority Operating Account	61
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	271
Taxes Fees and Fines	210
Charges	53
Miscellaneous Receipts	7
Sale of Land	
Capital Receipts	1
Property Income	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
General Purpose Commonwealth Grants	
Other Commonwealth Grants	
Territory Borrowing	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	3 768
Consolidated Revenue Account	3 821
Work Health Authority Operating Account (a)	- 53
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	288
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	341

SCHEDULE 1.4: CONSTRUCTION AGENCY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	33 848
Construction Agency	33 848
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	33 848
Construction Agency Business Division Operating Account	33 848
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	32 745
Construction Agency Business Division Operating Account	32 745
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	32 745
Charges	31 381
Miscellaneous Receipts	1 315
Capital Receipts	13
Interest Received	36
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	1 103
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Construction Agency Business Division Operating Account (a)	1 103
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	2 507
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	1 404

SCHEDULE 1.4: DARWIN BUS SERVICE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	5 486
Darwin Bus Service	5 486
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	5 486
Darwin Bus Business Division Operating Account	5 486
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	5 972
<i>Darwin Bus Business Division Operating Account</i>	5 972
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	5 972
Charges	5 833
Miscellaneous Receipts	10
Capital Receipts	
Interest Received	129
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 486
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Darwin Bus Business Division Operating Account (a)	- 486
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	2 425
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	2 911

SCHEDULE 1.4: DARWIN PORT AUTHORITY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	21 619
Port Services	14 579
Port Infrastructure	7 040
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	21 619
Darwin Port Business Division Operating Account	21 619
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	19 384
<i>Darwin Port Business Division Operating Account</i>	19 384
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	19 384
Charges	15 980
Miscellaneous Receipts	151
Capital Receipts	2 877
Interest Received	370
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	6
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	2 235
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Darwin Port Business Division Operating Account (a)	2 235
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	8 249
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	6 014

SCHEDULE 1.4: NT FLEET

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	42 941
NT Fleet	42 941
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	42 941
NT Fleet Business Division Operating Account	42 941
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	44 114
NT Fleet Business Division Operating Account	44 114
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	44 114
Charges	22 149
Miscellaneous Receipts	28
Capital Receipts	19 668
Interest Received	19
Advances Received	2 250
Intrasector Receipts	2 250
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 1 173
Consolidated Revenue Account	-
NT Fleet Business Division Operating Account (a)	- 1 173
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	1 825
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	2 998

SCHEDULE 1.4: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	7 914
Government Printing Office	7 914
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	7 914
Government Printer Business Division Operating Account	7 914
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	7 052
Government Printer Business Division Operating Account	7 052
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	7 052
Charges	6 918
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Capital Receipts	
Interest Received	134
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	862
Consolidated Revenue Account	
Government Printer Business Division Operating Account (a)	862
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	2 893
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	2 031

SCHEDULE 1.4: NT HOUSING

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	137 335
Client Services	65 260
Planning and Asset Services	61 104
Government Employee Housing	10 971
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	137 335
NT Housing Business Division Operating Account	137 335
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	144 183
NT Housing Business Division Operating Account	144 183
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	144 183
Charges	45 911
Miscellaneous Receipts	- 4
Capital Receipts	38 167
Interest Received	13 506
Advances Received	34 702
Intrasector Receipts	11 901
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 6 848
Consolidated Revenue Account	
NT Housing Business Division Operating Account (a)	- 6 848
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	63 308
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	70 156

**SCHEDULE 1.4: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	57 910
Information Management	23 735
Facilities Management	20 524
Communications Services	13 651
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	57 910
ITMS Business Division Operating Account	57 910
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	60 496
ITMS Business Division Operating Account	60 496
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	60 496
Charges	60 458
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Capital Receipts	19
Interest Received	19
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 2 586
Consolidated Revenue Account	
ITMS Business Division Operating Account (a)	- 2 586
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	2 272
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	4 858

**SCHEDULE 1.4: INTERNATIONAL PROJECT
MANAGEMENT UNIT**

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	712
International Project Management	712
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	712
IPMU Business Division Operating Account	712
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	251
IPMU Business Division Operating Account	251
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	251
Charges	179
Miscellaneous Receipts	1
Capital Receipts	
Interest Received	71
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	461
Consolidated Revenue Account	
IPMU Business Division Operating Account (a)	461
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(a) OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998	1 956
less CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999	1 495

SCHEDULE 1.4: POWER AND WATER AUTHORITY

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	334 472
Commercial Services	256 808
Aboriginal Essential Services	37 033
Organisational Services	40 631
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	334 472
PAWA Business Division Operating Account	344 621
PAWA Provisions	- 10 149
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	346 183
<i>PAWA Business Division Operating Account</i>	<i>356 332</i>
<i>PAWA Provisions</i>	<i>- 10 149</i>
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	346 183
<i>Charges</i>	<i>328 246</i>
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	<i>8 090</i>
<i>Capital Receipts</i>	<i>15 835</i>
<i>Interest Received</i>	<i>2 911</i>
<i>Advances Received</i>	<i>1 232</i>
<i>Intrasector Receipts</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Provisions</i>	<i>- 10 149</i>
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 11 711
Consolidated Revenue Account	
PAWA Business Division Operating Account (a)	- 11 711
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	<i>30 208</i>
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	<i>41 919</i>

SCHEDULE 1.4: TAB

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	14 422
TAB	14 422
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	14 422
TAB Business Division Operating Account	14 422
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	15 190
TAB Business Division Operating Account	15 190
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	15 190
Charges	
Miscellaneous Receipts	14 997
Capital Receipts	
Interest Received	193
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	- 768
Consolidated Revenue Account	
TAB Business Division Operating Account (a)	- 768
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	2 530
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	3 298

SCHEDULE 1.4: WILDLIFE PARKS

	\$000
OUTLAYS BY ACTIVITY	3 825
Territory Wildlife Park	3 825
OUTLAYS FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 825
TWP Business Division Operating Account	3 825
RECEIPTS INTO PUBLIC ACCOUNT	3 698
<i>TWP Business Division Operating Account</i>	3 698
RECEIPTS BY SOURCE	3 698
Charges	3 698
Miscellaneous Receipts	
Capital Receipts	
Interest Received	
Advances Received	
Intrasector Receipts	
USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCE	127
Consolidated Revenue Account	
TWP Business Division Operating Account (a)	127
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(a) <i>OPENING BALANCE 1 JULY 1998</i>	225
less <i>CLOSING BALANCE 30 JUNE 1999</i>	98

SCHEDULE 1.5: VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
ABORIGINAL AREAS PROTECTION AUTHORITY							
Protection of Sacred Sites	2 281		- 21	9		2 269	2 186
OFFICE OF ABORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT							
Aboriginal Development	2 050		202	- 74		2 178	2 081
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMISSION							
Anti-Discrimination Commission	750	93	17	31		891	890
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARTS AND MUSEUMS							
Corporate Management	4 234		- 4 234				
Organisational Support		116	2 008	- 50		2 074	1 974
Museums and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory	3 749	98	2 251	- 73		6 025	6 024
Cultural Development	3 396		- 63	12		3 345	3 344
Alice Springs Cultural Precinct		150	1 828			1 978	1 978
Araluen	1 028		- 1 073	45			
DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN RELATIONS, TRADE AND INDUSTRY							
Corporate Management	6 671		- 7 405	734			
Industry Development	6 896		- 6 896				
Asian Relations and Trade	2 282		- 2 282				
DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN RELATIONS AND TRADE							
Asian Relations and Trade		180	3 433			3 613	3 561
NORTHERN TERRITORY ATTORNEY- GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT							
Executive	5 066		56			5 122	5 122
Solicitor-General	268		57			325	325
Legal Services	5 091	3 791	1 348			10 230	10 230
Community Services	4 111		- 1 751	- 60		2 300	2 295
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE							
Audit Services	2 123			72		2 195	2 156
BATCHELOR COLLEGE							
Corporate Management	7 760		- 470	200		7 490	7 485
Higher Education	3 424		358	53		3 835	3 815
Vocational Education and Training	2 578		597			3 175	3 160
Academic and Student Support	5 066		480			5 546	5 545
CENTRALIAN COLLEGE							
Corporate Services	2 722		803	- 176		3 349	3 034
Vocational Education and Training	3 279		914	- 40		4 153	4 022
Secondary Education	2 068		193			2 261	2 256
Enterprise Programs	1 300		249	63		1 612	1 612

SCHEDULE 1.5 (CONT'D): VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER							
Corporate Management	6 280		- 365			5 915	5 902
Specialist Services	9 714	1 515	1 464	- 78		12 615	12 605
Executive Government	8 584		- 28			8 556	8 554
Ethnic Affairs	828		- 47			781	779
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT							
Corporate Management	2 133		300	- 46		2 387	2 304
Advisory Services	3 198		- 22	20		3 196	3 023
Property Management	34 618		736	70		35 424	34 635
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY							
Strategic Directions	1 353		- 1 353				
Corporate Support	2 789		- 2 789				
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS, SCIENCE AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY							
Office of Communications, Science and Advanced Technology			4 390	- 220		4 170	3 809
DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE AND INFORMATION SERVICES : GENERAL SERVICES							
Executive and Secretariat			4 864			4 864	4 858
Human Resource Management			15 731			15 731	15 725
Financial Services			24 159			24 159	24 041
Information Services			18 652	- 906		17 746	16 800
DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE AND INFORMATION SERVICES : SUPERANNUATION OFFICE							
Administration		163	2 125			2 288	2 216
Conditions of Service Provisions			58 482			58 482	58 477
NORTHERN TERRITORY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES							
Corporate Management	5 081		- 1 312			3 769	3 769
Custodial Operations	31 656	405	1 381	- 87		33 355	33 218
Community Corrections	4 267		- 242			4 025	4 025
OFFICE OF COURTS ADMINISTRATION							
Administration	1 926	1 136	117			3 179	3 178
Supreme Court	5 870	106				5 976	5 971
Magistrates Courts	5 351	542				5 893	5 885
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS							
Director of Public Prosecutions	3 826	125	187			4 138	4 138

PART 1 - THE PUBLIC ACCOUNT

SCHEDULE 1.5 (CONT'D): VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (a)							
Corporate Management	27 740	4 300	- 2 840	- 32		29 168	29 165
Urban Pre and Primary Schools	65 504	140	- 1 278	2 840		67 206	66 352
Remote Schools	41 806		2 401	200		44 407	44 383
Secondary Schools	44 744		- 598	300		44 446	44 403
Open Learning	8 621	330	831	436		10 218	10 158
Non-Government Education	40 538		5 014			45 552	45 312
Education Infrastructure	28 932		2 270	564		31 766	31 766
Targeted Equity Programs	18 418		2 711	700		21 829	21 465
Student and School Support Services	35 647		907	500		37 054	37 051
NORTHERN TERRITORY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AUTHORITY (a)							
Corporate Management	1 820		- 126			1 694	1 692
Employment and Training Services	9 308		- 7 955	385		1 738	1 551
VET Strategic Services	5 990		4 894	- 166		10 718	8 942
VET Resources	43 260		5 525	- 2 202		46 583	43 238
Open Learning Network	2 141		- 617			1 524	1 359
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING							
Housing							
Public Housing			12 893			12 893	12 755
Community Service Obligations			7 961			7 961	7 961
Aboriginal Housing			24 545			24 545	24 477
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
Corporate Management	9 090		- 9 290	200			
Housing	44 195		- 44 277	82			
Local Government	44 935		- 46 222	1 287			
Northern Territory Library	10 111		- 10 246	135			
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS							
Corporate Management			2 951	69		3 020	3 015
Business Practices			2 915			2 915	2 779
Industry Development			6 960	- 129		6 831	6 826
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT (a)							
Corporate Support	3 690		- 670			3 020	2 958
Land Administration	25 952		- 3 481	250		22 721	19 060
Land Information	10 757		320	79		11 156	11 051
Resource Management and Environment	16 514		- 829	852		16 537	16 490
Technical Services	1 721		1 360			3 081	3 073
NORTHERN TERRITORY LEGAL AID COMMISSION							
NT Legal Aid Commission	4 255		- 4 255				

SCHEDULE 1.5 (CONT'D): VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY							
Assembly Services	5 303		122			5 425	5 372
Members' Services	7 187		428			7 615	7 568
LIQUOR COMMISSION							
Liquor Management	1 795		- 1 795				
DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
Local Government Funding			43 248	- 149		43 099	40 949
Development Support and Monitoring			8 526	- 240		8 286	8 272
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND ENERGY							
Corporate Management	4 295		711	- 36		4 970	4 968
Economic Development	2 794		- 2 936	142			
Office of Resource Development			5 252	- 84		5 168	5 167
Industry Services	9 622		1 018	- 122		10 518	10 516
OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE							
Ombudsman	1 091		20	47		1 158	1 157
Health and Community Services Complaints Commission	387		- 100	10		297	297
PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY (a)							
Corporate Management	3 621		- 1 046	249		2 824	2 823
Community Service Obligation	2 749		76			2 825	2 825
Park Management	14 807		358	- 45		15 120	15 111
Scientific Services	8 384		- 227	- 106		8 051	8 002
Bushfire Protection	3 599		47			3 646	3 645
Alice Springs Desert Park	2 983	90	217			3 290	3 290
NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES							
Police Operations	45 448		748	517		46 713	46 540
Crime Operations	16 546		- 350	- 125		16 071	16 071
Emergency Management	16 026		314	- 450		15 890	15 531
Operational Support Services	26 001		2 901	451		29 353	29 335
Tri-Service Support	6 442		- 380	- 90		5 972	5 716
DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES							
Corporate Management	6 060		- 1 439	120		4 741	4 740
Horticulture	2 422		227			2 649	2 649
Pastoral	15 229		505	2 017	- 50	17 701	17 701
Fisheries	4 010	1 695	554	142		6 401	6 400
Industry Services	14 066	175	- 808	195		13 628	13 500

SCHEDULE 1.5 (CONT'D): VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
RACING AND GAMING AUTHORITY							
Corporate Management	589		129	26		744	726
Racing Management	3 303		2 738	- 240		5 801	5 719
Gaming Control	1 485		- 191	10		1 304	1 299
Systems	2 383		973	240		3 596	3 491
Liquor Management			1 938			1 938	1 884
Lotteries	7 948		142			8 090	8 082
NORTHERN TERRITORY RAILWAY							
Development of the Railway	11 000		- 2 000	500		9 500	4 837
NORTHERN TERRITORY RURAL COLLEGE							
Corporate Services	1 249		50			1 299	1 242
Academic and Training Activities	1 848		63			1 911	1 834
DEPARTMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION							
Sport and Recreation	12 527	200	552	152		13 431	13 433
STREHLOW RESEARCH CENTRE							
Strehlow	653	14	- 285			382	375
TERRITORY HEALTH SERVICES							
Organisational Support	27 678		- 6 553			21 125	21 124
Acute Care	101 356	736	4 938	- 144		106 886	106 842
Other Acute Care	78 583	186	2 735	30		81 534	81 522
Public Health	43 715		- 2 450	1 810		43 075	43 070
Community Services	62 559		2 274	- 1 871		62 962	62 524
Primary Health Care	85 560		1 025	2 035		88 620	88 449
NORTHERN TERRITORY TOURIST COMMISSION							
Corporate Management	5 094		- 5 197	103			
Corporate Communications			2 870	- 114		2 756	2 756
Marketing	18 648		4 328	- 364		22 612	22 611
Regional Tourism Associations	1 727		- 70			1 657	1 657
Regional and Industry Liaison	955		- 955				
TRADE DEVELOPMENT ZONE AUTHORITY							
Corporate Management	880		- 46			834	677
Investor Assistance	50					50	
Zone Assets	333		1			334	273
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND WORKS							
Corporate Support	20 375		- 7 119	- 370		12 886	12 469
Major Projects and Services	79 328		- 83 534	4 206			
Infrastructure Development and Services			71 031	1 600		72 631	72 309
Transport Policy and Regulation	14 977		17 294	- 1 600		30 671	30 428
Territory Public Transport Services	16 679		363			17 042	16 817
Transport Infrastructure	81 589		- 82 741	1 152			
Roads Development			92 387	- 608		91 779	91 654
NT Archives	2 927		- 2 927				

SCHEDULE 1.5 (CONT'D): VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
TREASURER'S ADVANCE							
Treasurer's Advance	16 019	75 930	- 84 217			7 732	
NORTHERN TERRITORY TREASURY (a)							
Corporate Management	106 510		2 488	40		109 038	108 748
Budgets and Finance		279	4 629	- 115		4 793	4 741
Budgets and Public Finance	1 973		- 1 973				
Economic Services	1 057		209			1 266	1 213
Territory Revenue Management	2 729		13 624			16 353	16 227
Financial Services	9 951		- 10 227	276			
Community Service Obligations	47 878		- 2 796			45 082	44 962
NORTHERN TERRITORY TREASURY : SUPERANNUATION OFFICE							
Administration	1 700		- 1 807	107			
Conditions of Service Provisions	53 832		- 53 832				
NORTHERN TERRITORY TREASURY CORPORATION							
Administration	1 934		90	- 46		1 978	1 958
External Debt Management	184 736		- 6 000			178 736	177 726
Internal Funds Management	18 400		3 095	- 600		20 895	18 080
NORTHERN TERRITORY UNIVERSITY							
Central Administration	9 366				1 055	10 421	10 421
Academic Activity	33 046		252		3 334	36 632	36 632
Information Services	7 742		160		271	8 173	8 173
Student Services	2 724				- 1 823	901	901
Facilities Management	12 153		- 1 217		- 134	10 802	10 802
WORK HEALTH AUTHORITY							
Work Health	4 382		- 116	27		4 293	4 039
CONSTRUCTION AGENCY							
Construction Agency	26 693		7 696	- 500		33 889	33 848
DARWIN BUS SERVICE							
Darwin Bus Service	6 936		- 1 414	- 34		5 488	5 486
DARWIN PORT AUTHORITY (a)							
Port Services	15 884		- 796	- 100		14 988	14 579
Port Infrastructure	10 432		- 2 655	721		8 498	7 040
NT FLEET							
NT Fleet	38 701		3 768	900		43 369	42 941
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE							
Government Printing Office	7 337		543	412		8 292	7 914

SCHEDULE 1.5 (CONT'D): VARIATIONS TO ALLOCATIONS AUTHORISED DURING THE YEAR

ACTIVITY	Approp Act 1998-99	Variations Authorised under the Financial Management Act			Other Variations (c)	Final Allocation	Actual Outlay
		S18, S19	S20, S21 (b)	S22, S23			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
NT HOUSING (a)							
Tenancy Management	9 743	- 10 233		490			
Property Management	73 204	- 73 400		196			
Home Ownership	54 231	- 54 231					
Client Services				64 008	3 000	67 008	65 260
Planning and Asset Services				63 210	- 2 000	61 210	61 104
Government Employee Housing				13 343		13 343	10 971
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES (a)							
Information Management	21 154			2 618		23 772	23 735
Facilities Management	15 311			5 243		20 554	20 524
Communications Services	23 688			- 10 012		13 676	13 651
INTERNATIONAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (a)							
International Project Management	901			- 62		839	712
POWER AND WATER AUTHORITY (a)							
Commercial Services	260 901			1 512	2 271	264 684	256 808
Aboriginal Essential Services	45 788			- 9 743	1 316	37 361	37 033
Organisational Services	42 326			- 300	- 275	41 751	40 631
TAB							
TAB	14 651			198		14 849	14 422
WILDLIFE PARKS (a)							
Territory Wildlife Park	3 840			76		3 916	3 825
TOTAL	2 846 074	93 000		18 864	2 703	2 960 641	2 905 645

(a) Refer to Schedule 1.6 for actual outlays restructured to the 1999-2000 Budget format.

(b) Includes increases to the Northern Territory University's Allocation approved by Cabinet.

(c) Variations resulting from internal management decisions by the Northern Territory University have been processed under "Other Variations".

SCHEDULE 1.6: GROSS OUTLAYS RESTRUCTURED TO THE 1999-2000 BUDGET FORMAT

	Variation to Outlay due to:		
	Actual Outlay	Budget Structure	Restructured Outlay (a)
	\$000	\$000	\$000
DEPARTMENT OF ASIAN RELATIONS AND TRADE			
Asian Relations and Trade	3 561	712	4 273
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
Corporate Management	29 165	- 2 395	26 770
Urban Pre and Primary Schools	66 352	3 745	70 097
Remote Schools	44 383		44 383
Secondary Schools	44 403	985	45 388
Open Learning	10 158	200	10 358
Non-Government Education	45 312		45 312
Education Infrastructure	31 766	- 31 766	
Targeted Equity Programs	21 465	- 21 465	
Student and School Support Services	37 051	20 530	57 581
NORTHERN TERRITORY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AUTHORITY			
Corporate Management	1 692	- 1 692	
Employment and Training Services	1 551	- 1 551	
VET Strategic Services	8 942	- 8 942	
VET Resources	43 238	- 43 238	
Open Learning Network	1 359	- 1 359	
Vocational Education and Training		8 036	8 036
Service Providers		48 746	48 746
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT			
Corporate Support	2 958		2 958
Land Administration	19 060		19 060
Land Information	11 051		11 051
Resource Management and Environment	16 490	- 16 490	
Technical Services	3 073	- 3 073	
Natural Resources and Environment		19 563	19 563
PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY			
Corporate Management	2 823		2 823
Community Service Obligation	2 825		2 825
Park Management	15 111		15 111
Scientific Services	8 002		8 002
Bushfire Protection	3 645		3 645
Alice Springs Desert Park	3 290	- 3 290	
NORTHERN TERRITORY TOURIST COMMISSION			
Corporate Communications	2 756		2 756
Marketing	22 611	- 1 210	21 401
Regional Tourism Associations	1 657		1 657

**SCHEDULE 1.6 (CONT'D): GROSS OUTLAYS
RESTRUCTURED TO THE 1999-2000 BUDGET
FORMAT**

	Actual Outlay	Variation to Outlay due to: 1999-2000 Budget Structure	Restructured Outlay (a)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND WORKS			
Corporate Support	12 469		12 469
Infrastructure Development and Services	72 309	30 166	102 475
Transport Policy and Regulation	30 428		30 428
Territory Public Transport Services	16 817		16 817
Roads Development	91 564		91 564
DARWIN PORT AUTHORITY			
Port Services	14 579	- 14 579	
Port Infrastructure	7 040	- 7 040	
Darwin Port Authority		21 619	21 619
NT HOUSING			
Client Services	65 260	- 65 260	
Planning and Asset Services	61 104	- 61 104	
Government Employee Housing	10 971	- 10 971	
NT Housing		137 335	137 335
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES			
Information Management	23 735	- 23 735	
Facilities Management	20 524	- 20 524	
Communications Services	13 651	- 13 651	
Information Technology Management Services		57 910	57 910
International Project Management Unit			
International Project Management	712	- 712	
POWER AND WATER AUTHORITY			
Commercial Services	256 808	- 256 808	
Aboriginal Essential Services	37 033	- 37 033	
Organisational Services	40 631	- 40 631	
Power and Water Authority		334 472	334 472
TERRITORY DISCOVERIES			
Territory Discoveries		1 210	1 210
TERRITORY WILDLIFE PARKS			
Territory Wildlife Park	3 825	- 3 825	
Territory Wildlife Parks		7 115	7 115
TOTAL RESTRUCTURED OUTLAYS	1 285 210		1 285 210
OTHER OUTLAYS (Refer Schedule 1.5)	1 620 435		1 620 435
TOTAL OUTLAYS	2 905 645		2 905 645

(a) As published in 1999-2000 Budget Paper No.2.

**SCHEDULE 1.6 (CONT'D): GROSS OUTLAYS
RESTRUCTURED TO THE 1999-2000 BUDGET
FORMAT**

Note: The actual outlay for each of the Agencies in this Schedule has been restructured to facilitate comparisons between 1998-99 and the 1999-2000 Budget. Restructures for these agencies occurred because:

1. Department of Asian Relations and Trade: from 1 July 1999 the International Project Management Unit ceased to be a Business Division and has been integrated with the Department of Asian Relations and Trade.
2. Department of Education: Targeted equity program allocations, including Commonwealth funding, no longer need to be separately identified from other school delivery programs.
3. Northern Territory Employment and Training Authority: the Corporate Management, Employment and Training Services, VET Strategic Services, VET Resources and Open Learning Network Activities have been combined into two new Activities being Vocational Education and Training and Service Providers. This restructure reflects the outcomes of the 'Planning for Growth Department of Education – Other Issues' review and reflects the latest national developments in vocational education and training policies and direction.
4. Department of Lands, Planning and Environment: the Technical Services and Resource Management and Environment Activities have been combined to form the new Natural Resources and Environment Activity. The objective of the redistribution of functions is to achieve a more highly integrated approach to resource assessment, sustainable management and support for development of Government priorities.
5. Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory: the Alice Springs Desert Park Activity has been removed and incorporated in the Territory Wildlife Parks Business Division to reflect the commercial nature of the Alice Springs Desert Park.
6. Department of Transport and Works: the Education Infrastructure Activity has been transferred to the Department of Transport and Works. This Activity largely consisted of capital works and repairs and maintenance expenditure and therefore is better reflected in the Department of Transport and Works.
7. Business Divisions: as part of Stage two of GBD Reform an enhanced budget framework was developed for the 1999-00 Budget, incorporating accrual financial information. Under the new framework, Business Divisions became a single Budget Activity with the 'legal' budget being at the total Business Division level. The Activity name reflects the name of the Business Division.

SCHEDULE 1.7: NORTHERN TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR

	\$000
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	1 712 541
Final Consumption Expenditure	1 258 197
Current Grants and Subsidies	283 532
Interest Paid	170 812
 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	 208 971
New Fixed Assets	220 386
Capital Grants	155 845
Other Net Expenditure	- 167 260
<i>less</i>	
 TERRITORY REVENUE	 417 877
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	236 101
<i>Property Income</i>	29 149
<i>Interest Received</i>	36 840
<i>Subsidised Surplus of Business Divisions</i>	115 787
 COMMONWEALTH GRANTS	 1 487 139
<i>General Purpose Grants</i>	1 042 233
<i>Revenue Replacement Payments</i>	121 598
<i>Other Grants</i>	323 308
<i>equals</i>	
 INCREASE IN TERRITORY DEBT	 - 12 110
Net Territory Borrowing	- 4 494
Commonwealth Advances	- 7 616
 DECREASE IN FINANCIAL ASSETS	 38 840
Net Territory Advances Repaid	18 018
Use of Balances	20 822
 INCREASE IN PROVISIONS (a)	 - 10 234

(a) Includes 'Other Net Intrasector Transactions' of -\$85K resulting from timing differences.

SCHEDULE 1.8: GENERAL AGENCIES

	\$000
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	1 708 921
Final Consumption Expenditure	1 258 197
Current Grants and Subsidies	280 614
Interest Paid	170 110
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	185 687
New Fixed Assets	144 354
Capital Grants	155 845
Other Net Expenditure	- 114 512
<i>less</i>	
TERRITORY REVENUE	350 891
<i>Taxes Fees and Fines</i>	236 101
<i>Property Income</i>	29 149
<i>Interest Received</i>	85 641
COMMONWEALTH GRANTS	1 487 139
<i>General Purpose Grants</i>	1 042 233
<i>Revenue Replacement Payments</i>	121 598
<i>Other Grants</i>	323 308
<i>equals</i>	
INCREASE IN TERRITORY DEBT	10 746
Net Territory Borrowing	18 362
Commonwealth Advances	- 7 616
DECREASE IN FINANCIAL ASSETS	41 168
Net Territory Advances Repaid	1 562
Use of Balances	39 606
INTRASECTOR TRANSACTIONS	4 664
Other Net Intrasector Transactions	4 664

SCHEDULE 1.9: BUSINESS DIVISIONS

	\$000
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	499 363
Operating Expenditure	429 554
Current Grants and Subsidies	2 918
Interest Paid	66 891
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	23 284
New Fixed Assets	76 032
Other Net Expenditure	- 52 748
less	
TERRITORY REVENUE	562 729
<i>Operating Revenue</i>	545 341
<i>Interest Received</i>	17 388
equals	
INCREASE IN TERRITORY DEBT	- 22 856
Net Territory Borrowing	- 22 856
DECREASE IN FINANCIAL ASSETS	- 2 328
Net Territory Advances Repaid	16 456
Use of Balances	- 18 784
INTRASECTOR TRANSACTIONS	- 4 749
Other Net Intrasector Transactions	- 4 749
INCREASE IN PROVISIONS	- 10 149

PART 2

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS'
TRUST ACCOUNTS

SCHEDULE 2.1: ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS' TRUST ACCOUNTS - TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

	Balance at 1 July 1998	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Anti-Discrimination Commission	6	59	65	0
Department of Arts and Museums	79	291	287	83
Northern Territory Attorney-General's Department (a)	2 958	6 522	6 457	3 023
Centralian College	1	3	2	2
Department of the Chief Minister	65	121	185	1
Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment	0	5	0	5
Department of Corporate and Information Services :				
General Services		10 852	10 704	148
Northern Territory Correctional Services	113	1 383	1 162	334
Office of Courts Administration	440	11 949	11 731	658
Department of Education	81	42	92	31
Northern Territory Employment and Training Authority	2	106	49	59
Department of Housing	947	1 212	1 089	1 070
Department of Industries and Business	295	471	195	571
Department of Lands, Planning and Environment	894	1 248	980	1 162
Department of Local Government	3 217	360	154	3 423
Department of Mines and Energy	1 189	1 229	1 167	1 251
Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory	241	1 070	941	370
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	191	1 057	640	608
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries	391	837	863	365
Racing and Gaming Authority	0	20	20	0
Northern Territory Rural College	5	15	13	7
Territory Health Services	219	265	229	255
Northern Territory Tourist Commission	881	7 497	7 306	1 072
Trade Development Zone Authority	94	69	106	57
Department of Transport and Works	2 688	7 214	7 684	2 218
Northern Territory Treasury	142	77	1	218
Power and Water Authority	593	289	416	466
TOTAL	15 732	54 263	52 538	17 457

(a) An administrative change during 1998-99 resulted in the NT Legal Aid Commission ceasing to be an Agency under the *Financial Management Act*. NT Legal Aid Commission money held in Government official bank accounts at 30 June 1999 has been reported as trust money held by NT Attorney-General's Department. Hence, the opening balance differs from the 1997-98 reported closing balance as it incorporates NT Legal Aid Commission's Agency Operating Account closing balance of \$2.1M and the Accountable Officer's Trust Account closing balance of \$0.5M.

PART 3

ASSET MANAGEMENT

SCHEDULE 3.1: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Cash	-3 620	9 356
Overnight Deposits	44 900	18 300
Investments		
up to 1 year	132 808	156 127
1 year and up to 5 years	94 903	72 942
5 years and over	8 525	2 361
TOTAL CASH BALANCES AND INVESTMENTS	277 516	259 086
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN CASH BALANCES AND INVESTMENT TO PUBLIC ACCOUNT AND ACCOUNT BALANCES		
Cash balances as per bank statements	283 764	271 994
Plus: Cash on Hand (a)	101	547
	<u>283 865</u>	<u>272 541</u>
Plus: Unbanked receipts	1 618	312
Credit card payments not reflected in ledger	4	144
Other Payments not reflected in the ledger (a)	1 235	0
Less: Unpresented cheques	6 942	3 415
Payments in transit	363	9 046
Unpresented corporate credit card vouchers	1 901	1 450
TOTAL CASH BALANCES AND INVESTMENTS	277 516	259 086
Add: NT University Ledger Balances	8 494	10 810
Less: Advance & Clearing accounts and Petty Cash (b)	2 459	5 442
Less: Accountable Officers' Trust Accounts (c)	15 732	17 457
TOTAL PUBLIC ACCOUNT	267 819	246 997
Consolidated Revenue Account	19 087	8 332
General Agency Operating Accounts (c)	130 334	101 483
Business Division Operating Accounts	118 398	137 182
TOTAL PUBLIC ACCOUNT	267 819	246 997

- (a) In the 1997-98 Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement, the balance of operational accounts were shown as receipts or payments not posted to the ledger and therefore excluded from the total balance of cash and investments.
- (b) This item has been revised to reflect the change in treatment of operational clearing accounts and include petty cash balances at 30 June 1999.
- (c) An administrative change during 1998-99 resulted in the NT Legal Aid Commission ceasing to be an Agency under the Financial Management Act. NT Legal Aid Commission money held in Government official bank accounts at 30 June 1999 has been reported as trust money held by NT Attorney-General's Department on behalf of the Commission. The opening balance differs from the 1997-98 reported closing balance as it incorporates the Commission's Agency Operating Account 1997-98 closing balance (\$2.1M).

SCHEDULE 3.2: ADVANCES PAID

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Department of Industries and Business	3 956	4 415
Department of Local Government	1 200	1 200
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries	5 604	5 029
NT Housing	157 556	192 577
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	16 941	14 349
Northern Territory Treasury	9 487	9 489
NT Government (Subordinated loan to TIO)	15 000	15 000
Power and Water Authority	20 252	19 051
Other Agencies	610	405
TOTAL	230 606	261 515
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	8 732	8 845
NET TOTAL	221 874	252 670

Advances Paid is defined as the outstanding balance of funds provided to organisations and individuals external to the Public Account which carry an obligation to make interest payments and repay principal. Agencies with Advances Paid balances of less than \$500 000 are grouped into the 'Other Agencies' category.

**SCHEDULE 3.3: INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES,
CORPORATIONS, TRUSTS, JOINT VENTURES OR
SIMILAR ENTITIES AT 30 JUNE 1999**

This Schedule reports material Territory investments in companies, corporations, trusts, joint ventures and other similar entities in accordance with section 9 of the *Financial Management Act*. The Treasurer has determined the materiality threshold to be \$5 million.

Details of investments have been furnished by all Accountable Officers in accordance with Treasurer's Direction 2.4.6.

**CONDITIONS OF SERVICE TRUST:
\$277.5M**

The Northern Territory Government Conditions of Service Trust, established under a Trust Deed dated 12 June 1990, holds money on behalf of the Territory for use by the Trustees as the Treasurer directs and, in particular, for meeting the Territory's service related liabilities including salaries, wages, commissions, fees, expenses,

allowances, leave entitlements, termination, redundancy and superannuation payments and similar purposes. The Trust's annual report and financial statements are tabled in the Legislative Assembly each year, after audit by the Auditor-General.

In 1998-99 \$100M was paid into the Conditions of Service Trust. This amount had been identified in the 1998-99 Budget as the Territory's contribution to the Adelaide to Darwin Railway. It is likely that these funds will be required in 1999-00.

**TERRITORY INSURANCE OFFICE:
\$31.0M**

The Territory Insurance Office (TIO) is a statutory corporation of the Northern Territory. The Government's investment in TIO is therefore equivalent to TIO's net assets position. At 30 June 1999, the financial statements of TIO showed net assets of \$31.0M.

SCHEDULE 3.4: WRITE OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS, WAIVERS, EX GRATIA PAYMENTS AND GIFTS

	\$000
WRITE OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS UNDER THE ACT	
Amounts written off or waived by the Treasurer	1 311
Irrecoverable money written off	620
Value of public property written off (a)	395
Waiver of right to receive or recover money	296
Amounts written off or waived by Delegated Officers	3 288
Irrecoverable money written off	1 597
Losses or deficiencies of money written off	32
Value of public property written off	1 644
Waiver of right to receive or recover money	15
EX GRATIA PAYMENTS	72
GIFTS OF PHYSICAL ASSETS (b)	375

Details of writeoffs, postponements and waivers approved under the Financial Management Act are reported by agencies in their financial statements. Minor differences between agency schedules and this Schedule may occur due to timing differences.

- (a) Primarily comprises of property written off due to damage caused by the Katherine Flood in January 1998.
- (b) Agency valuations at time of gifting.

PART 4

LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

**SCHEDULE 4.1: NORTHERN TERRITORY
GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT**

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Deposits Held	13 925	17 457
Advances Received	433 382	425 204
Finance Leases	25 601	17 722
Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year	98 934	117 379
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	1 411 697	1 396 502
TOTAL	1 983 539	1 974 264

This Schedule is based on the public account scope rather than the Uniform Presentation Framework format (refer Part 9).

The valuation basis for debt securities has been changed to reflect the face value at maturity. This results in an increase in value of the debt securities of \$5.3M. Historical capital values are used for the remaining liabilities, consistent with prior years.

Previously, foreign debt securities were reported as loans. Recent advice from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) indicates these should be classified under debt securities consistent with domestic borrowings.

SCHEDULE 4.2: SUPERANNUATION LIABILITIES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme	454 400	492 300
Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme	324 900	342 900
Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme	114 700	115 400
Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme	13 500	14 600
Supreme Court (Judges Pensions) Scheme	10 900	12 500
TOTAL	918 400	977 700

Estimates of the size and timing of future benefit payments are obtained through actuarial reviews conducted at three yearly intervals. The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme and the Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme were reviewed at 30 June 1997, and the Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme and the Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme at 30 June 1998. The actuarial review of the Supreme Court (Judges Pensions) Scheme is currently in progress.

**SCHEDULE 4.3: WORKERS COMPENSATION
LIABILITIES**

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Work Health Act	50 540	48 510
COMCARE (Commonwealth Act)	14 300	14 600
TOTAL	64 840	63 110

Estimates of the size and timing of future benefit payments are obtained through an annual actuarial review.

SCHEDULE 4.4: OTHER ACCRUED EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Recreation Leave	90 289	94 193
Recreation Leave Loading	13 353	13 132
Long Service Leave:		
less than 10 years service	22 557	19 801
over 10 years service	108 350	105 708
Accrued Salaries	9 476	11 780
TOTAL	244 025	244 614

The value of recreation leave entitlements is based on employees' actual salaries at 30 June 1999.

PART 5
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
AT 30 JUNE 1999

**SCHEDULE 5.1: GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES
PROVIDED UNDER THE FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT ACT**

Part 5 reports material contingent liabilities arising from guarantees and indemnities of the Territory in accordance with section 9 of the *Financial Management Act*. The Treasurer has determined the materiality threshold to be \$5M.

The Treasurer's Directions (Part 1 Section 2) state that:

- a guarantee is an undertaking to answer for the debt or obligations of another person or entity; and
- an indemnity is a written undertaking to compensate, protect or insure another person or entity against future financial loss, damage or liability.

Contingent Liability Returns have been furnished by all Accountable Officers in accordance with Treasurer's Direction 2.3.6.

Net present value amounts referred to in this Schedule have been calculated based on a discount factor of 8.0% per annum. The discount factor used in calculating balances outstanding at 30 June 1998 was 8.5% per annum. The reduction in the discount rate takes account of prevailing inflation and interest rates.

In past years, this Schedule has referred to a contingent liability arising from an undertaking by the Territory to the financier of the Darwin to Katherine transmission line. At 30 June 1998, this contingent liability was valued at \$35.7M in net present value terms. The line was refinanced in September 1998.

On the basis of legal advice received the Territory is of the opinion that there is no continuing contingent liability. However, the Territory and PAWA are defending an action brought against them in the Supreme Court of New South Wales in which the plaintiff is seeking a declaration that the undertaking to the financier continues to exist.

**AMADEUS BASIN TO DARWIN
GAS PIPELINE**

The Territory has indemnified the company which constructed the natural gas pipeline from Amadeus Basin to Darwin in support of obligations of the Power and Water Authority to the company which, at 30 June 1999, consisted of 29 quarterly instalments amounting to \$50.7M in net present value terms.

The Territory has supported the Power and Water Authority's financing obligations to the pipeline company and its financiers. At 30 June 1999, 24 half yearly payments amounting to \$141.8M in net present value terms remain to be paid to the financier. Should this gas pipeline financing facility be terminated prior to the end of the contract term, the Territory has undertaken to stand behind and, if necessary, underwrite the refinancing of the outstanding facility amount.

The Territory has guaranteed the gas producers in support of the obligations of a subsidiary company of the Power and Water Authority under gas purchase contracts. At

30 June 1999, the balance of the contracts to supply gas to the pipeline totalled \$118.7M in net present value terms.

During the 1993-94 financial year, the Territory guaranteed a loan to the subsidiary company, used to meet the company's development obligations under a gas purchase agreement with some of the gas producers. In December 1998 the original loan facility expired and was subsequently refinanced with a 10 year amortisation facility at a reduced margin. The new amortisation facility provides for the reduction of the principal and interest costs over time. The principal amount outstanding at 30 June 1999 was \$14.5M.

Under the current status of the Power and Water Authority, the prospect of this undertaking being called upon is considered to be negligible.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS SUPPLY TO PINE CREEK

The Power and Water Authority has entered into Agreements for the wholesale supply of electricity and the provision of gas for the supply of power to mines in the Pine Creek region.

In relation to the Agreement covering the wholesale supply of electricity, the Territory has provided an indemnity against liability arising from any wilful or negligent action or omission of the Power and Water Authority. A reciprocal indemnity covering the same circumstances is provided to the Territory by the electricity purchasers.

The Agreement for the supply of gas contains three indemnities relating to the Power and Water Authority supplying non-conforming gas without prior agreement.

The contingent liability is unquantifiable. However, a major portion of the value of the contingent liability would be the cost of overhauling turbine machinery, where damage has been caused by the provision of non-conforming gas, and other related costs which are estimated at approximately \$6M.

Under the Power and Water Authority's current operating practices the contingent events relating to each of the above indemnities are within the Authority's control and are expected to be easily avoidable. Accordingly, the prospect of this undertaking being called upon is considered to be negligible.

**SCHEDULE 5.2: GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES
PROVIDED UNDER OTHER LEGISLATION**

TERRITORY INSURANCE OFFICE

Section 30(1) of the *Territory Insurance Office Act* provides that the Territory guarantees every policy or contract of insurance or indemnity; and the repayment of, and the interest payable on, each deposit with the Territory Insurance Office in pursuance of a contract or other agreement.

At 30 June 1999, the Territory Insurance Office had deposits of \$114M including accrued interest on deposits. The Office also held net claim provisions against claims of policy holders of \$193.6M. These provisions are actuarially reviewed and are considered adequate to meet claims.

The prospect of this contingent liability being called upon is considered to be negligible.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Treasurer, under section 28 of the *Public Trustee Act*, indemnifies the Common Fund against any deficiencies in money legally available to meet lawful claims on it.

The Common Fund is established under the Act as a repository for all money received by the Public Trustee on behalf of estates, trusts or persons. Money to the credit of the Common Fund is invested, in accordance with directions issued by an Investment Board, and any interest earned is available for distribution among the participating trusts or estates.

As at 30 June 1999, the Common Fund held deposits of some \$25.8M which is considered adequate to meet claims. The prospect of this contingent liability being called upon is considered to be negligible.

**AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT
TO THE TREASURER
ON THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1999

Scope

I have audited the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement ("the Statement") for the year ended 30 June 1999, comprising Parts 1 to 5, as received by me in accordance with Section 25 of the Audit Act. The Treasurer is responsible for the preparing and presenting the Statement and the information it contains in accordance with the requirements of section 9 of the Financial Management Act. This allows the Treasurer to prescribe the form of the Statement including the accounting policies to be used, and these are detailed in the Preface. The Treasurer's prescribed format does not require the application of Australian Accounting Standard AAS 31, "Financial Reporting by Governments".

I have performed an independent audit of the Statement in order to express an opinion upon it to the Treasurer. My audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the Statement and the evaluation of significant accounting estimates. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether the Statement is prepared from proper accounts and records and, in all material respects, the Statement is presented fairly in accordance with the prescribed format.

My audit opinion has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement has been prepared from proper accounts and records and is presented fairly in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's prescribed format.

Qualified Audit Opinion – variance of the reporting format from Accounting Standards

The financial report has not been prepared to include the information required by Australian Accounting Standard AAS 31 to meet the objectives of a general purpose financial report, but rather has been prepared to present the information required by section 9 of the Financial Management Act, and the Treasurer's prescribed format. I am unable to provide the disclosures required by AAS 31 as financial records have been prepared on a basis consistent with meeting the reporting requirements of the Financial Management Act and the Treasurer's prescribed format, rather than AAS 31.

In my opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the qualification paragraph, the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement does not present fairly, in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, the financial position of the Northern Territory Government as at 30 June 1999 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Iain Summers
Auditor-General for the Northern Territory
20 October 1999

Darwin
Northern Territory

PREFACE

Parts 1 to 5 of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report contain statutory reporting requirements as set out in the *Financial Management Act* and are described as the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report.

Parts 6 to 11 of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report include supplementary unaudited information on the Territory's assets and liabilities, meet the Territory's obligations in respect of the Uniform Presentation Framework Agreement with respect to actual outcome data, include an analysis of the Territory's debt management, and for the first time, provide an assessment of actual performance against the Territory's fiscal strategy. Previously this assessment had been included in Budget Papers on the basis of estimated outcome data.

PART 6 - ASSET MANAGEMENT

Part 6 provides comprehensive information on the Territory's assets and the way those assets are managed. As a comparatively young jurisdiction, the Territory has always had sound information of its stock of assets and has had modern and sophisticated techniques for managing these assets. This was not previously true of the States where one of the tangible benefits of the move to accrual accounting was first the identification and secondly the improved management of State assets.

The reporting of data in respect of Territory's non current physical assets has been made more comprehensive, in preparation for the accrual reporting requirements. Work will continue in this area during 1999-2000 to

enable the majority of agency data to be system generated for the next financial year. The ability of the current recording systems for infrastructure and land assets to support the accrual reporting requirements and the basis of valuation are issues that will also be pursued during 1999-2000.

Data on other major assets notably accounts receivable and inventories is included.

PART 7 - LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

The Territory's other major financial liability is the future superannuation obligations of its employees. Part 7 provides a comprehensive analysis of the Territory's superannuation liabilities, the unfunded schemes for which it is responsible and the effect on future liabilities as a result of the new fully funded superannuation arrangements which commenced 10 August 1999. Information is also provided on finance leases and accounts payable.

PART 8 AND 9 - UNIFORM PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

Parts 8 and 9 provide the data on the actual outcome for 1998-99 in accordance with the Territory's obligations under the Uniform Presentation Framework Agreement.

Inter-jurisdictional agreement regarding minimum uniform reporting of financial data has existed since the first formal agreement of this kind was entered into at the 1991 Premiers Conference.

In March 1997, Loan Council endorsed a revised Uniform Presentation Framework (UPF). Changes to the UPF were agreed during 1997-98 and 1998-99 including:

- publishing separate data on Public Financial Enterprises; and
- reclassification of transactions to accord with the 1993 System of National Accounts such as social benefits in kind, regulatory fees and fines.

The information in Parts 8 and 9 is presented according to the current UPF standards with one exception. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has determined that for its publications the Territory Insurance Office (TIO) be included as a Public Financial Enterprise. However, as the Northern Territory is the only jurisdiction with an entity such as TIO, for comparability purposes with other jurisdictions, particularly in relation to debt, TIO data has been excluded from the Uniform Presentation schedules provided in Parts 8 and 9. Comparisons of debt levels in Part 10 also exclude the TIO.

Part 8 provides data from the 1998-99 financial year in the current UPF for the total public sector, the non-financial public sector and the component parts of general government, public trading enterprises and public financial enterprises.

Data for 1998-99 is also presented in the ABS General Purpose Classification and revenue

data is also presented according to ABS criteria.

Part 9 presents data on gross debt, financial assets and hence net debt at face value and market value. The data is presented on a consistent basis to Part 8 with the total public sector as well as the various components of the public sector.

PART 10 – DEBT MANAGEMENT

A comprehensive analysis of the Territory's gross and net debt over time as well as comparisons with other jurisdictions is provided in Part 10. The stock and flow data is drawn from that included in Part 8 and 9. Changes in the scope of ABS stock data included in this section have resulted in a number of breaks in the series. Similarly, flow data has been subject to similar variations, however where these variations have resulted in material changes, time series data has been back cast to produce a more reliable trend. Back casting techniques have been explained.

PART 11 – FISCAL STRATEGY

The 1998-99 Treasurer's Annual Financial Report, includes outcome data for the first time and an assessment of actual results against the Fiscal Strategy. Previously, the assessment of the Fiscal Strategy had only been published at the time the Budget was brought down and estimated outcome rather than actual outcome data was used.

PART 6

ASSET MANAGEMENT

ASSET MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This Part reports on the Territory's current assets, notably accounts receivable and inventories, and non current physical assets, including property, plant and equipment. The management of physical assets, their growth over time and expenditure on new capital items in comparison to the States, is also discussed.

CURRENT ASSETS

Information on cash and investments is provided in Part 3 of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement. This Part provides information on two other major current assets: Accounts Receivable and Inventories.

The reporting of Accounts receivable in Schedule 6.1 has been expanded to accord with new Australian Bureau of Statistics accrual classifications. The Schedule includes debtors, being moneys owed for goods and services, interest receivable and prepayments. These amounts are shown net of a provision for doubtful debts. Intra-sector accounts receivables (between Territory agencies) are also eliminated, with only amounts owing to external parties reported.

The balance of Accounts Receivable at 30 June 1999 was \$81M with a provision for doubtful debts of \$7M. Of the total balance, \$50M relates to amounts owing for goods and services and \$31M for interest and prepayments. The majority relates to interest owing to NT Treasury Corporation. Amounts owing for goods and services have reduced by 15% from 1997-98.

Inventory stocks held by agencies at 30 June 1999 are reported in Schedule 6.2. The Schedule includes goods or other property used in the production of goods or services, or held for sale, including work in progress and finished goods. Livestock and other regenerative natural resources and stationery stocks are excluded.

In prior years, inventory stocks with a value greater than \$50,000 were reported. All inventory stocks despite their value are now reported, with balances less than \$50,000 grouped under an 'Other Agency' category.

The total balance for inventories at 30 June 1999 is \$26M, a reduction of 6% from 1997-98. This is largely due to a write down by Power and Water Authority for obsolete stock.

SCHEDULE 6.1: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Batchelor College	470	651
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries	2 894	248
Territory Health Services	1 674	1 728
Northern Territory Tourist Commission	349	1 171
Northern Territory Treasury	1 578	1 356
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	4 476	21 184
Darwin Port Authority	1 790	2 447
Northern Territory Housing	4 175	5 079
Information Technology Management Services	498	538
Power and Water Authority	44 617	50 057
Other Agencies	1 652	3 356
TOTAL	64 173	87 815
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	5 168	6 880
NET TOTAL	59 005	80 935

Agencies with Accounts Receivable balances of less than \$500 000 are grouped in the 'Other Agencies' category. To accord with the new Australian Bureau of Statistics accrual classifications, the reporting of accounts receivable has been expanded to include interest receivable and prepayments. The change has resulted in an overall increase in accounts receivable reported for 1998-99 of \$31M. The majority relating to interest owing to the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation.

SCHEDULE 6.2: INVENTORIES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Department of Arts and Museums	89	52
Construction Agency		121
Northern Territory Correctional Services	45	58
Darwin Bus Service	151	119
Department of Education (a)	486	
NT Fleet (a)	130	291
Government Printing Office	335	359
Information Technology Management Services (a)	101	28
Department of Lands, Planning and Environment	125	183
Parks and Wildlife Commission (b)		69
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (a)	945	1 521
Power and Water Authority (c)	20 928	18 715
Strehlow Research Centre (d)	60	
Territory Health Services (a)	4 562	4 157
Other Agencies		96
TOTAL	27 957	25 769

For the purposes of this Schedule, livestock and other regenerative natural resources and stationary stocks are not classified as inventories. Inventories are valued at cost, with inventory balances less than \$50 000 grouped in the 'Other Agencies' category. This represents a change in accounting policy from the 1997-98 Treasurer's Annual Financial Report and explains why the Construction Agency is showing a nil balance for 1997-98.

Explanations for other changes from the 30 June 1998 balances are, based on advice from Agencies, due to:

- a) general stock increase/decrease to meet operational requirements;
- b) inventories held by Alice Springs Desert Park gift shop, previously operated by private contractors;
- c) provision for obsolete stock of \$1.42M taken up at 30 June 1999; and
- d) closure of the Strehlow gift shop.

NON CURRENT PHYSICAL ASSETS

ASSET TASK FORCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has changed its basis of government finance reporting from cash to accrual. The most significant issue facing the Territory in being able to satisfy the new requirements is the recognition and measurement of non current physical assets, particularly with regard to general agencies. To overcome this an Asset Task Force was established during 1998-99.

The objective of the Task force is to assist general agencies in the recognition and valuation of agency assets not previously identified and the capture of data in appropriate systems, with the majority using the corporate CA Fixed Assets system.

Treasury is responsible for overall direction of the Taskforce with the Department of Corporate and Information Services providing the necessary project management and additional resources to satisfy the requirements.

The progress made to date, particularly in respect of some of the larger general agencies, has provided more comprehensive reporting of Agency assets at 30 June 1999. This work will continue during 1999-2000 so as to enable the majority of the accrual data for 1999-2000 to be system generated. This will include the calculation of depreciation expense and reporting of written down values as at 30 June 2000.

In regard to land and infrastructure assets, the ability of the current systems to support the new whole of government accrual reporting requirements and the basis of valuation are issues that will need to be

pursued by Treasury, in consultation with the relevant agencies, during the 1999-2000

Previously, physical assets comprising land, buildings and economic infrastructure (ie roads and bridges) were reported for all agencies. Whereas values for plant and equipment assets were only reported for Government Business Divisions. Due to considerable efforts by the Asset Task force during 1998-99, the asset information has been expanded to include values for plant and equipment held by General Agencies.

BASIS OF VALUATION

When considering the aggregate value of assets presented in this Part, it is important to note that different valuation methods have been applied in determining individual estimates.

The Department of Transport and Works has management and advisory responsibilities for a diverse range of Territory assets, including hospitals, schools and roads, and records the physical characteristics of all such assets. Locality and purpose construction rates have been applied to the physical characteristics to derive estimates of replacement values. These rates have been revised during 1998-99 to reflect an approximate 1% increase in building construction costs.

Replacement value is a reasonably useful measure of the value of the Territory's infrastructure assets because virtually all assets are necessary for providing services and, if they did not already exist, would need to be constructed at about present-day costs.

Land values have been obtained from the Land Administration Information System (LAIS). The values used by LAIS are the Valuer-General's unimproved capital value

for the particular land use zoning. This means that in most cases the market value will be higher.

Plant and equipment are valued at the historical cost or deprival value, where available. All balances are shown net of accumulated depreciation. Some estimation has been necessary to arrive at the balances for general agencies. However this information will continue to be refined during 1999-2000 to satisfy the whole of government accrual reporting requirements.

VALUE OF TERRITORY PHYSICAL ASSETS

Schedule 6.3 reports the total value of property, plant and equipment held by the Territory as \$7.0B. General Agencies' have a value of property, plant and equipment of \$5.2B and Government Business Divisions, almost \$1.8B. Major differences between 1997-98 and 1998-99 balances are explained in the notes to Schedule 6.3.

GENERAL AGENCIES

The value of General Agencies' physical assets of \$5.2B is based on a replacement cost of infrastructure assets at 1998-99 prices, and written down values of other plant and equipment. Overall, physical assets for General Agencies increased by approximately 1% from 1997-98, due to new capital works, asset acquisitions and revaluations.

As indicated, plant and equipment held by General Agencies has not previously been reported in this Report. The written down value of these assets recognised as at 30 June 1999 is \$37M.

There has also been a change in how land controlled by General Agencies is reported.

Previously, an aggregate value of the unimproved capital value was shown in the Schedule. To more closely align with commercial accounting principles this has now been reported by the individual agencies that have control over the land.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS DIVISIONS

As at 30 June 1999, the Government Business Divisions held property, plant and equipment with a written down value of \$1.8B, a decrease of 14% from 1997-98. This reduction is largely due to the downward revaluation by Power and Water Authority of building and infrastructure assets by \$211M. This reduction has been partially offset by capital works in progress of \$79M for the new East Arm Port facility.

The physical assets of the Power and Water Authority, Northern Territory Housing Commission and Darwin Port Authority have been independently valued over the past two financial years.

GOVERNMENT PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION

In order to enable further analysis, the data on non current physical assets has also been presented in the nationally recognised Government Purpose Classification. Schedule 6.4 is categorised between social and economic infrastructure.

In terms of functions performed, just under 50% of the total assets relate to economic infrastructure, particularly roads and electricity, while the remainder provide the infrastructure necessary for the provision of general government services such as health, education and housing. Transport related assets (mainly roads) are the single most valuable type of asset with a replacement value of \$2.6B.

SCHEDULE 6.3: PHYSICAL ASSETS BY AGENCY

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$M	\$M
GENERAL AGENCIES		
Property Plant and Equipment	5 144	5 227
Department of Arts and Museums	69	73
Northern Territory Attorney-General's Department	9	10
Department of the Chief Minister	8	8
Department of Corporate and Information Services: General		13
Northern Territory Correctional Services	41	43
Office of Courts Administration	92	93
Department of Education (a)	991	1 025
Department of Housing (a)	71	76
Department of Lands, Planning and Environment	12	215
Department of Legislative Assembly	143	144
Department of Local Government	20	20
Department of Mines and Energy	7	8
Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory	48	63
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	130	148
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries	73	81
Department of Sport and Recreation	25	26
Strehlow Research Centre		3
Territory Health Services	463	500
Trade Development Zone Authority	7	8
Department of Transport and Works	2 657	2 670
Land (UCV)	278	
GOVERNMENT BUSINESS DIVISIONS		
Property Plant and Equipment	1 997	1 788
Darwin Bus Service	5	5
Darwin Port Authority (b)	47	127
NT Fleet	64	62
Government Printing Office	1	2
NT Housing (c)	908	846
Information Technology Management Services	8	5
Power and Water Authority (d)	956	732
TAB	2	2
Wildlife Parks	6	7
TOTAL	7 141	7 015

Agencies with property, plant and equipment valued over \$1M have been included in this Schedule. For 1998-99, there has been change in accounting policy for the reporting of land, and plant and equipment assets held by General Agencies. Land is now reported by the Agencies who have control over the land, consistent with the reporting of infrastructure assets such as buildings, bridges, roads etc. Plant and equipment assets with a written down value of \$37M have also been recognised for the first time.

Other significant changes from the 30 June 1998 balances are, based on advice from Agencies, due to:

- a) additional capital expenditure on education buildings and housing during 1998-99;
- b) capital works in progress on East Arm Port facility;
- c) net sale of housing assets valued at \$75M; and
- d) downward revaluation of the Power and Water Authority's building and infrastructure assets by \$211M.

SCHEDULE 6.4: PHYSICAL ASSETS BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$M	\$M
GENERAL AGENCIES		
Social Infrastructure	2 168	2 522
General Public Services	197	227
Public Order and Safety	272	294
Education	991	1 025
Health and Social Security	463	500
Housing, Community Amenities, Recreation and Culture	245	476
Economic Infrastructure	2 698	2 705
Agriculture and Mining	80	89
Transport and Other Economic Infrastructure	2 618	2 616
GOVERNMENT BUSINESS DIVISIONS		
Social Infrastructure	1 416	1 222
General Public Services	73	69
Housing, Community Amenities, Recreation and Culture	1 343	1 153
Economic Infrastructure	581	566
Fuel and Energy	529	434
Transport and Other Economic Infrastructure	52	132
TOTAL	6 863	7 015

Previously this Schedule excluded the value of unimproved capital value of land. For 1998-99, this has been reported by individual Agencies who have control of the land and as such, is now recorded under the appropriate Government Purpose Classification.

INVESTMENT NEEDS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Over 70% of the Territory's assets have been created since Self-Government in 1978 and, consistent with the States, have been financed from a combination of Commonwealth grants, own source revenue and borrowings.

Expenditure on capital works in the Territory has declined since the intensive effort which commenced immediately following Self-Government and peaked in the 1980s. The proportion of Territory revenue devoted to capital works has declined from 44% in 1979-80 to the current 13%, compared to the States where the proportion has declined from 30% to 19%.

The decline in capital works is due in part to the decline in capital funding from the Commonwealth to the States and Territories.

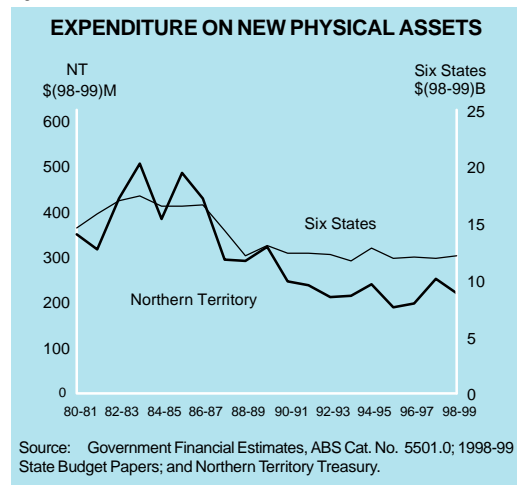
Even though capital works expenditure has declined in line with the requirement for infrastructure and capital funding, in per capita terms, the Territory is second only to Queensland with per capita expenditure on capital works. Queensland has however only recently increased its capital expenditure to existing levels.

The following comparisons are based on capital expenditure data reported by Treasury or published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Expenditure by Public Financial Enterprises and universities has been excluded from figures reported in previous years, to provide relevant comparisons with new reporting formats of the ABS. Time series data has been adjusted

to reflect the total non financial public sector in accordance with the ABS, to derive a consistent series.

Figure 6.1 shows the movement in State and Territory public sector expenditure on new physical assets since 1980-81, in 1998-99 prices.

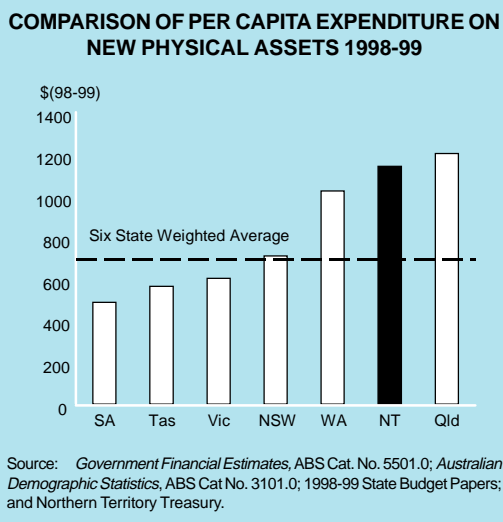
Figure 6.1



Except for a significant increase in the years 1983-84 and 1985-86, reflecting in particular the construction phases of Yulara and the Channel Island Power Station respectively, there has been a general downward trend in capital outlays over this period of time. During 1998-99, expenditure on new physical assets was \$220M.

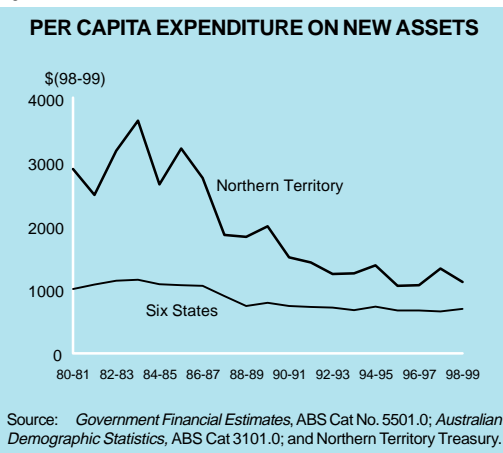
In 1998-99, as Figure 6.2 shows, public sector expenditure on new physical assets in the Northern Territory was \$1 142 per capita, the second highest of all jurisdictions after Queensland, compared with an average of \$696 in the Six States.

Figure 6.2



In 1998-99 dollars, Figure 6.3 shows that, since 1980-81, per capita expenditure on new physical assets has reduced substantially from the peak of \$3 637 in 1983-84. There has been only a slight decline in the Six State average over this period of time and, as a consequence, the differential between the Territory and the Six States has narrowed considerably. For the 1998-99 year, new physical asset expenditure per capita for the Territory has fallen compared with the Six State average.

Figure 6.3



RELATIVE COSTS OF ASSETS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

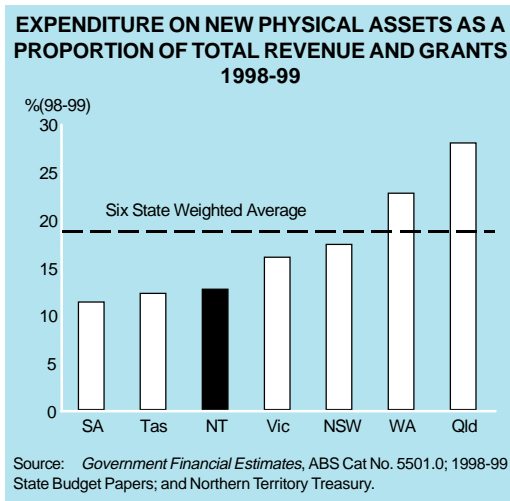
There are two main reasons why the Territory needs to continue to spend a greater amount per capita on physical capital than the Six State average.

First, generally higher than average population growth in the Territory has resulted in a greater demand for infrastructure. Similarly, the fast growing States of Queensland and Western Australia have consistently spent more than other States on fixed capital in per capita terms.

Secondly, the Territory’s small, culturally diverse and geographically dispersed population is expensive to service, particularly as it is not possible to take advantage of economies of scale to the same extent as in the States. The finding of the Commonwealth Grants Commission that the Northern Territory is required to spend 2.7 times the per capita States average to deliver State-like recurrent services provides a reasonable benchmark for the additional capital expenditure requirements of the Territory.

Figure 6.4 shows the proportion of total revenue and grants devoted to new capital expenditure. This indicates the impact new physical capital expenditure has on the Territory’s overall budget. It shows that in 1998-99 the Northern Territory public sector spent 13% of its revenue and grants on new physical asset expenditure, compared with the Six State average of 19%. Despite this, Territory per capita expenditure on capital remains greater than the States, which may indicate that disabilities in respect of capital expenditure are less than for recurrent expenditure.

Figure 6.4



Since Self-Government, expenditure on new physical assets has more than halved as a proportion of total revenue and grants, to recent proportions of approximately 13%. The fall is due to significant reduction in funds for capital purposes from the Commonwealth, notably general purpose capital payments and funds under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement, and the backlog of infrastructure largely overcome. The Six State average has also declined over this period from a high of about 30% to current levels of 19%.

MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Management of Territory Government assets essentially involves three phases:

- a) selection of items to be constructed ie. formulation of the capital works program: projects usually go through three justification/selection processes before construction actually commences, including Forward Works, Design List and finally Capital Works Program status;
- b) construction of the assets: the Department of Transport and Works provides services

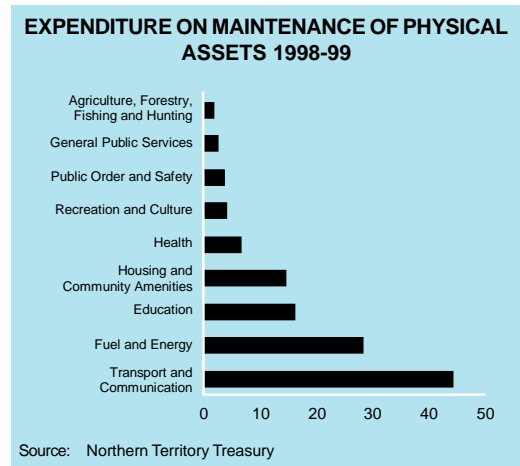
on behalf of client agencies in dealing with the Construction Agency. However, some agencies are their own construction agent. The Territory has a comprehensive procurement process for all projects; and

- c) maintenance of the assets: the identification of a Repairs and Maintenance Program follows a similar process to that of the Capital Works Program, though the extent of project justification is normally considerably less. The program is usually split between planned maintenance for major cyclical and specific maintenance items and a provision to allow for unforeseen maintenance as the need arises.

PHYSICAL ASSET MAINTENANCE

In regards to the maintenance of assets, Figure 6.5 illustrates the percentage breakdown of maintenance expenditure on physical assets by Government Purpose Classification for 1998-99. The total amount expended for the year was \$122M. Of this amount, Transport and Communication takes the largest percentage with 36% of the total expenditure (\$44M).

Figure 6.5



PART 7

LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Broadly defined, liabilities are financial obligations payable to an individual or organisation outside the entity. Debt and superannuation liabilities comprise the majority of the liabilities of the Northern Territory.

Information on the Territory's primary, and most substantial, liabilities is provided in Part 4 of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statement. Part 7 records information on finance leases, accounts payable and public sector superannuation at 30 June 1999.

FINANCE LEASES

Finance leases refer to lease transactions where substantially all the risks and benefits relating to ownership of the leased property effectively pass from the lessor to the lessee (that is, the lessee virtually owns the leased

asset). The Government is the lessee. Schedule 7.1 reports on finance leases held by Agencies.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

The reporting of accounts payable in Schedule 7.2 has been expanded to accord with new Australian Bureau of Statistics accrual classifications. The Schedule includes creditors, interest payable and prepayments received. Intra-sector accounts payables (between Territory agencies) are eliminated, with only amounts owing to external parties reported.

The balance of accounts payable at 30 June 1999 was \$118.2M. Of the total balance, \$49M relates to amounts owing for goods and services received and \$69M for other payables, the majority of which relates to interest payable by Northern Treasury Corporation.

SCHEDULE 7.1: FINANCE LEASES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Northern Territory Correctional Services	550	358
Department of Local Government	826	217
Department of Mines and Energy	725	782
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	1 208	1 282
Territory Health Services	4 224	4 401
Department of Transport and Works	2 281	1 279
Darwin Port Authority	2 140	1 525
Information Technology Management Services	8 867	4 084
Power and Water Authority	2 815	2 475
Other Agencies	1 965	1 319
TOTAL	25 601	17 722

Agencies with Finance Lease balances of less than \$500 000 are grouped in the 'Other Agencies' category.

SCHEDULE 7.2: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
Batchelor College (a)	84	1 162
Construction Agency	689	590
Corporate and Information Services: General Services (b)		821
Darwin Port Authority (a)	74	940
NT Housing (c)	675	3 183
Information Technology Management Services (a)	3 721	2 385
NT Fleet	2 384	2 703
Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory	1 076	627
Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	1 320	1 833
Power and Water Authority	13 482	23 955
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries	1 021	957
TAB	1 043	918
Territory Health Services (a)	3 744	5 827
Northern Territory Tourist Commission	2 386	1 119
Northern Territory Treasury Corporation	33	66 629
Other Agencies (c)	4 091	4 624
TOTAL	35 823	118 273

Agencies with Accounts Payable balances of less than \$500 000 are grouped in the 'Other Agencies' category. To accord with the new Australian Bureau of Statistics accrual classifications, the reporting of accounts payable has been expanded to include interest payable and prepayments. The change has resulted in an overall increase in accounts payable reported for 1998-99 of \$69M. The majority relating to interest owed by the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation.

Finalisation of Power and Water Authority's 1997-98 financial statements resulted in a \$13M increase in accrued expenses from the balance reported in the 1997-98 Treasurer's Annual Financial Report.

Significant changes from the 30 June 1998 balances are, based on advice from Agencies, due to:

- (a) general fluctuations in creditor balances as per operational requirements;
- (b) agency formed during 1998-1999, therefore no comparative amounts are available; and
- (c) inclusion of Housing Commission: Lending Division, previously included in 'Other Agencies' value for 1997-98.

PUBLIC SECTOR SUPERANNUATION

Superannuation for past and present public sector employees is provided by various arrangements. Schemes in existence prior to 10 August 1999 are defined benefit schemes managed by the public sector. The arrangements effective from 10 August 1999 provide for fully funded contributions to an external fund of employee choice.

The major Northern Territory public sector managed schemes are:

- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS);
- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS); and
- Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme (NTSSS).

The minor public sector managed schemes are the Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme (PSBS) and the Supreme Court Judges Pensions Scheme.

The Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Scheme and the Administrator's Pensions Scheme have not been included in this discussion as the former is a fully funded scheme and the latter is significantly small in size.

The CSS and the PSBS are closed to new members. From 10 August 1999, the NTGPASS and NTSSS are also closed to new employees. New employees from this date have an unlimited choice of superannuation funds. The Australian Government Employees Superannuation Trust (AGEST) has been appointed as the default fund for a 3 year term. Employees who fail to choose a

fund within 28 days are covered by the default fund.

The employer component of the Territory managed schemes is a defined benefit, either an indexed pension or a lump sum. These benefits are defined in terms of an employee's salary and length of service and, in the case of the NTGPASS, the employee's elected contribution rate.

The Territory finances the employer component of superannuation benefits on an emerging cost basis, that is, the cost of benefits is met at the time the benefits become due for payment.

The new superannuation arrangements are fully funded at the statutory minimum employer contribution level of the superannuation guarantee (currently 7 per cent of salaries per annum rising to 9 per cent from 1 July 2002 and onwards).

SUPERANNUATION LIABILITIES

Financial information regarding the size and timing of future benefit payments is obtained through actuarial reviews conducted at three yearly intervals. The CSS and the PSBS were last reviewed at 30 June 1997, the NTGPASS and the NTSSS Scheme at 30 June 1998 and the Judges Scheme is being reviewed at 30 June 1999. The actuarial reviews are undertaken by Mr Peter Gerrard from the NSW Government Actuary's Office.

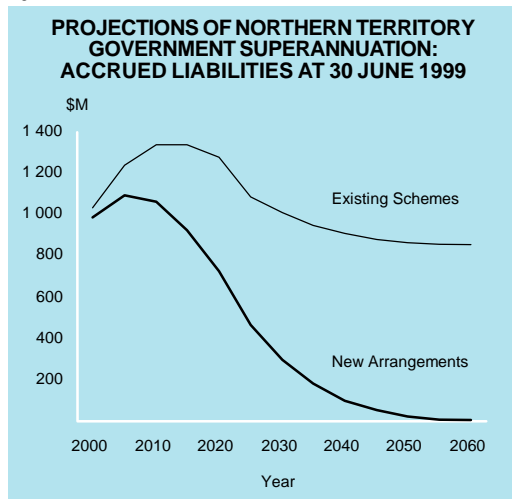
Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show projections of accrued liabilities and emerging costs based on actuarial reviews of the various schemes. The value of accrued liabilities is calculated as the present value of expected future employer-financed benefit payments attributable to membership of the various schemes up to the year against which

liabilities are measured. An interest rate of 2.0% higher than the rate of salary increases is assumed. The emerging cost is the estimated annual employer cost required to pay benefits.

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 compare the accrued liabilities and emerging costs in 1999 salary values of the existing defined benefit schemes if they had continued unchanged with the adoption of the accumulation arrangements for new entrants, fully funded at the maximum superannuation guarantee rate of 9 per cent of salaries.

Figure 7.1 shows that with the adoption of the new arrangements the Government's accrued liabilities will reduce significantly to around \$5M by 2060 compared to around \$858M had the existing schemes remained unchanged.

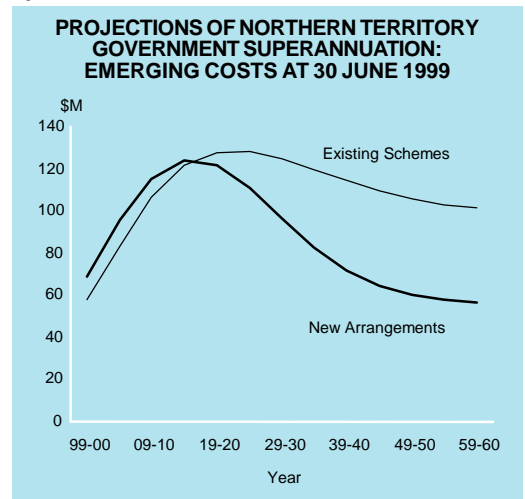
Figure 7.1



In relation to emerging costs, Figure 7.2 shows that costs will increase slightly in the early years due to the introduction of the new fully funded arrangements. However, from around 2014-15 annual costs will continually decline. By around 2059-69, the estimated annual employer cost will decline to around \$56M compared to \$102M had the existing schemes remained unchanged. The long-term cost benefits of introducing the new arrangements are clear.

The projections for the new arrangements are estimates based on 9 per cent of salaries per annum which is the superannuation guarantee benefit cost applying from 1 July 2002 and onwards. The projections assume benefit payments are made at exit and do not take into account factors such as Commonwealth billing delays for CSS pension and lump sum payments.

Figure 7.2



Note: Amounts expressed in mid 1999 salary levels and assume a constant number of public sector employees.

TRENDS IN PUBLIC SECTOR SUPERANNUATION

All State and Territory jurisdictions, except Queensland, have closed or are intending to close their defined benefit schemes to new employees. The replacement arrangements are based on accumulation schemes designed with employer contributions funded at the superannuation guarantee level.

The influences which have driven this trend are:

- *The rising costs and unfunded liabilities associated with defined benefit schemes.* The introduction of the superannuation guarantee as the minimum employer contribution level from 1 July 1992 has swayed governments to shift from generous to more affordable superannuation arrangements for its new employees. For example, the NTGPASS with an actuarially estimated employer contribution rate of 13.2 per cent is more costly than the superannuation guarantee.
- *The complexity involved with the administration of defined benefit schemes.* Due to their inflexible and complex structures, it is not easy for defined benefit schemes to keep pace with continual changes to superannuation and taxation regulation. In comparison, accumulation schemes, where benefits are determined in the same way as how savings accumulate in a bank, are easier and simpler to manage.
- *Changing work patterns.* There is greater difficulty for defined benefit schemes to cope with flexible employment conditions now available to employees in the workplace such as extended leave, and part-time and casual employment. Accumulation schemes can better accommodate these changing work practices.
- *More products and services.* Accumulation schemes due to their flexible and simpler structures are better able to offer more products and services such as salary sacrifice arrangements, choice of investment strategies and death and disablement insurance cover levels.

The Commonwealth's *Superannuation Legislation Amendment (Choice of Superannuation Funds) Bill 1998* was expected to be introduced with effect from 1 July 1999. However, it has been deferred again due to the large backlog of legislation being held in the Senate. The proposed legislation will require employers to provide a choice of at least four funds to which superannuation guarantee contributions will be paid. While the Commonwealth Government has stated that it remains committed to offering superannuation choice and flexibility to employees, a new start date for the proposal is still yet to be announced.

Despite the deferral of the Commonwealth requirements, Territory public sector employees who commence after 10 August 1999 have unlimited superannuation fund choice. Other jurisdictions intending to offer fund choice to its employees include the Commonwealth Government, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania.

PART 8

**UNIFORM PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK:
ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS**

UNIFORM PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK: ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS

SCOPE OF UNIFORM PRESENTATION DATA

The Uniform Presentation Framework has been agreed as the minimum reporting requirements to be observed by all Governments. It applies a definition of the public sector which includes all Government controlled entities whether or not in the Public Account.

At the aggregate level, data is compiled on the basis of the total public sector and the total non-financial public sector. The general government sector and the public trading enterprises sector are aggregated to provide a summary of the total non-financial public sector. The public financial enterprises sector is then combined with the non-financial public sector to report on the total public sector.

General Government Agencies are those agencies which meet the bulk of their operating expenditures from consolidated revenue. Public trading enterprises are those government controlled entities that, by the nature of their operations in dealing with the private sector, meet their operating expenditures from charges levied on consumers. Public financial enterprises are government controlled entities which perform central bank functions, and/or have the authority to incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the market on their own account.

ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS

In moving from Northern Territory Budget Sector scope to the Uniform Presentation Framework scope, the changes required are:

- include entities external of the Public Account such as the Conditions of Service Trust and the Power and Water subsidiary companies;
- exclude the Northern Territory University as it is part of the ABS multi-jurisdictional sector; and
- classify business divisions that are trading in the market place such as the Power and Water Authority as public trading enterprises and others such as NT Fleet that trade within Government as part of general government.

More specifically, the major changes in the treatment of transactions are:

- education grants to Territory State Schools are treated as final consumption expenditure;
- the distribution of funds from TAB is treated as operational expenditure by a public enterprise and an indirect tax received by general government;
- public trading enterprises are included on an accruals basis and thus include provisions and depreciation;

- payments for corporate services between Government Business Divisions and General Agencies are treated as final consumption expenditure or as a surplus for those Government Business Divisions classified as public trading enterprises; and
- Northern Territory Treasury Corporation transactions are split between the public financial enterprise sector and the general government sector.

As outlined in the Preface to this section of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report the TIO is not included in the Public Financial enterprise sector reported in this Part.

Schedules 8.1 to 8.5 record economic transactions data for the 1998-99 financial year within the revised Uniform Presentation Framework for the Northern Territory Government, general government, public trading enterprise and public financial enterprise sectors.

Schedule 8.6 presents outlays according to the ABS Government Purpose Classification and Schedule 8.7 provides information on taxes collected using agreed ABS conventions and categories.

Schedule 8.8 details Loan Council Allocation information.

SCHEDULE 8.1: NORTHERN TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR

	\$000
CURRENT OUTLAYS	1 667 642
Final Consumption Expenditure	1 224 728
Interest Payments	171 753
Other Current Payments	246 246
Current Grants	24 915
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	195 162
Gross Capital Expenditure	191 998
New Fixed Capital Expenditure	228 959
Expenditure on Second Hand Assets (net)	- 36 961
Capital Grants	31 281
Net Advances Paid (a)	- 33 249
Other Capital Outlays	5 132
TOTAL OUTLAYS	1 862 804
TOTAL OUTLAYS (excluding Net Advances Paid)	1 896 053
REVENUE	1 802 325
Taxes	235 951
Operating Surplus of PTE's and PFE's	45 343
Interest Received	37 322
Grants Received	1 450 961
Other Revenue	32 748
DEFICIT AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	60 479
Net Advances Received	- 7 615
Net Domestic and Overseas Borrowings	- 6 749
Increase in Provisions (net)	51 097
Other Financing Transactions	23 746
TOTAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	60 479
Less Increase in Provisions (net)	51 097
DEFICIT (b)	9 382
Net Advances Paid	- 33 249
DEFICIT ADJUSTED FOR NET ADVANCES (c)	42 631
NET DEBT (d)	1 240 176

Refer to notes in Schedule 8.5.

SCHEDULE 8.2: PUBLIC FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES

	\$000
CURRENT OUTLAYS	78 681
Interest Payments	65 136
Other Current Payments	13 545
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	- 3 152
Gross Capital Expenditure	90
New Fixed Capital Expenditure	90
Expenditure on Second Hand Assets (net)	
Capital Grants	
Net Advances Paid (a)	- 3 242
Other Capital Outlays	
TOTAL OUTLAYS	75 529
TOTAL OUTLAYS (excluding Net Advances Paid)	78 771
REVENUE	63 262
Net Operating Surplus of PFE's	- 3 852
Interest Received	67 114
Grants Received	
Other Revenue	
DEFICIT AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	12 267
Net Advances Received	
Net Domestic and Overseas Borrowings	18 362
Increase in Provisions (net)	
Other Financing Transactions	- 6 095
TOTAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	12 267
Less Increase in Provisions (net)	
DEFICIT (b)	12 267
Net Advances Paid	- 3 242
DEFICIT ADJUSTED FOR NET ADVANCES (c)	15 509
NET DEBT (d)	- 87 469

Refer to notes in Schedule 8.5.

SCHEDULE 8.3: NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR

	\$000
CURRENT OUTLAYS	1 672 958
Final Consumption Expenditure	1 224 728
Interest Payments	172 097
Other Current Payments	251 218
Current Grants	24 915
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	198 314
Gross Capital Expenditure	191 908
New Fixed Capital Expenditure	228 869
Expenditure on Second Hand Assets (net)	- 36 961
Capital Grants	31 281
Net Advances Paid (a)	- 30 007
Other Capital Outlays	5 132
TOTAL OUTLAYS	1 871 272
TOTAL OUTLAYS (excluding Net Advances Paid)	1 901 279
REVENUE	1 823 060
Taxes	235 951
Operating Surplus of PTE's	49 195
Interest Received	35 688
Grants Received	1 450 961
Other Revenue	51 265
DEFICIT AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	48 212
Net Advances Received	- 7 615
Net Domestic and Overseas Borrowings	- 25 111
Increase in Provisions (net)	51 097
Other Financing Transactions	29 841
TOTAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	48 212
Less Increase in Provisions (net)	51 097
DEFICIT (b)	- 2 885
Net Advances Paid	- 30 007
DEFICIT ADJUSTED FOR NET ADVANCES (c)	27 122
NET DEBT (d)	1 324 390

Refer to notes in Schedule 8.5.

SCHEDULE 8.4: GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	\$000
CURRENT OUTLAYS	1 598 613
Final Consumption Expenditure	1 224 728
Interest Payments	104 991
Subsidies Paid to PTE's and PFE's	44 433
Other Current Payments	199 546
Current Grants	24 915
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	187 385
Gross Capital Expenditure	173 635
New Fixed Capital Expenditure	172 389
Expenditure on Second Hand Assets (net)	1 246
Capital Grants	31 281
Net Advances Paid (a)	- 6 547
Other Capital Outlays	- 10 984
TOTAL OUTLAYS	1 785 998
TOTAL OUTLAYS (excluding Net Advances Paid)	1 792 545
REVENUE	1 757 613
Taxes	235 951
Interest Received	19 678
Grants Received	1 450 961
Dividends Received from PTE's and PFE's	18 517
Other Revenue	32 506
DEFICIT AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	28 385
Net Advances Received	- 7 615
Net Domestic and Overseas Borrowings	
Increase in Provisions (net)	
Other Financing Transactions	36 000
TOTAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	28 385
Less Increase in Provisions (net)	
DEFICIT (b)	28 385
Net Advances Paid	- 6 547
DEFICIT ADJUSTED FOR NET ADVANCES (c)	34 932
NET DEBT (d)	874 063

Refer to notes in Schedule 8.5.

SCHEDULE 8.5: PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISES

	\$000
CURRENT OUTLAYS	74 345
Interest Payments	67 106
Other Current Payments	7 239
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	10 929
Gross Capital Expenditure	18 273
New Fixed Capital Expenditure	56 480
Expenditure on Second Hand Assets (net)	- 38 207
Capital Grants	
Net Advances Paid (a)	- 23 460
Other Capital Outlays	16 116
TOTAL OUTLAYS	85 274
TOTAL OUTLAYS (excluding Net Advances Paid)	108 734
REVENUE	65 447
Net Operating Surplus of PTE's	49 195
Interest Received	16 010
Grants Received	
Other Revenue	242
DEFICIT AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	19 827
Net Advances Received	
Net Domestic and Overseas Borrowings	- 25 111
Increase in Provisions (net)	51 097
Other Financing Transactions	- 6 159
TOTAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS	19 827
Less Increase in Provisions (net)	51 097
DEFICIT (b)	- 31 270
Net Advances Paid	- 23 460
DEFICIT ADJUSTED FOR NET ADVANCES (c)	- 7 810
NET DEBT (d)	450 328

Notes for Schedules 8.1 to 8.5:

- (a) Net advances paid includes net policy lending and net equity transactions.
- (b) The deficit is derived by subtracting increase in provisions from total financing transactions.
- (c) The deficit adjusted for net advances is derived by subtracting total revenue and grants received from total outlays (excluding net advances paid).
- (d) Stock as at 30 June 1999. Refer Schedules 9.1 to 9.5.

SCHEDULE 8.6: OUTLAYS BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE

	\$M
CURRENT EXPENDITURE	1 668
General Public Services	274
Public Order and Safety	180
Education	
Primary and secondary education	251
Tertiary education	62
Pre-school education and education not definable by level	38
Transportation of students	10
Education n.e.c.	3
Health	
Acute care institutions	204
Mental health institutions	7
Community health services	78
Public health services	29
Pharmaceuticals, medical aids and appliances	4
Health research	4
Health administration n.e.c.	4
Social Security and Welfare	
Social security	4
Welfare services	32
Housing and Community Amenities	25
Recreation and Culture	70
Fuel and Energy	11
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	43
Mining and Mineral Resources other than Fuels; Manufacturing and Construction	16
Transport and Communications	65
Other Economic Affairs	85
Other Purposes	169

SCHEDULE 8.6 (CONT'D): OUTLAYS BY GOVERNMENT PURPOSE

	\$M
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	195
General Public Services	56
Public Order and Safety	5
Education	
Primary and secondary education	20
Pre-school education and education not definable by level	5
Transportation of students	4
Health	
Acute care institutions	3
Community health services	1
Public health services	1
Housing and Community Amenities	- 3
Recreation and Culture	5
Fuel and Energy	29
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2
Mining and Mineral Resources other than Fuels; Manufacturing and Construction	- 1
Transport and Communications	63
Other economic affairs	3
Other purposes	2

SCHEDULE 8.7: TAXES COLLECTED

	\$000
TOTAL TAXES	235 951
TAXES ON EMPLOYERS' PAYROLL AND LABOUR FORCE TAXES	84 709
TAXES ON PROPERTY	67 729
Stamp Duties on Financial and Capital Transactions	46 332
Financial Institutions' Transactions Taxes	21 397
TAXES ON THE PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES	41 530
Taxes on Gambling	33 787
Taxes on Insurance	7 743
TAXES ON USE OF GOODS AND PERFORMANCE OF ACTIVITIES	41 983
Motor Vehicle Taxes	28 908
Other	13 075

SCHEDULE 8.8: LOAN COUNCIL ALLOCATION

	Nomination	Budget Time Estimate	Outcome
	\$M	\$M	\$M
1998-99	24	11	-3
1999-00	45	3	n.a.

Under the Australian Loan Council's procedures agreed in 1993-94 by all members, all jurisdictions nominate their required Loan Council Allocations (LCAs) prior to the Council's annual meeting. Under these procedures, the starting point is each jurisdiction's expected public sector revenue less outlays as shown in the National Fiscal Outlook Report jointly prepared by the Treasuries of the Commonwealth, six States and two Territories. To these numbers are added 'Memo' items considered by Loan Council to be analogous to borrowings, to arrive at the LCA concept.

Loan Council recognises that small changes in economic circumstances, timing problems or minor changes in each jurisdiction's fiscal policies may mean by the time each jurisdiction's budget is brought down that the LCA changes. To accommodate such changes, each jurisdiction has a 'tolerance limit' between the nomination and its budget time estimate, and again between this estimate and the final outcome for the financial year.

Until 1995-96, the tolerance limit was set at 3% of total non-financial public sector revenue. From 1996-97, the limit is 2% of revenue.

The 1998-99 outcome compared to earlier estimates is shown in this Schedule. In addition, the 1999-00 nomination and later budget estimate is also shown.

In 1998-99, the outcome of -\$3M was an improvement of \$14M on the 1998-99 budget time estimate. This was largely due to higher than expected revenue from public housing asset sales (\$11M). This outcome remains within the 2% tolerance limit.

The Territory's 1999-00 LCA has fallen from an original nomination of \$45M to \$3M. Improvements for 1999-00 are largely attributable to increases in Commonwealth payments totalling \$16M, increases in payroll tax revenue of \$5M and a budget improvement in the PTE sector of \$14M.

PART 9

**UNIFORM PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK:
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

UNIFORM PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK: ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

SCOPE OF UNIFORM PRESENTATION DATA

The Uniform Presentation Framework has been agreed as the minimum reporting requirements to be observed by all Governments. It applies a definition of the public sector which includes all Government controlled entities whether or not in the Public Account.

At the aggregate level, data is compiled on the basis of the total public sector and the total non-financial public sector. The general government sector and the public trading enterprises sector are aggregated to provide a summary of the total non-financial public sector. The public financial enterprises sector is then combined with the non-financial public sector to report on the total public sector.

General Government Agencies are those agencies which meet the bulk of their operating expenditures from consolidated revenue. Public trading enterprises are those government controlled entities that, by the nature of their operations in dealing with the private sector, meet their operating expenditures from charges levied on consumers. Public financial enterprises are government controlled entities which perform central bank functions, and/or have the authority to incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the market on their own account.

As outlined in the Preface to this section of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report, the Territory Insurance Office is not included in

the Public Financial enterprise sector reported in this Part.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

This part provides data on the stock of the Territory's assets and liabilities. Schedule 9.1 provides a consolidated total of the Northern Territory's gross debt and financial assets from which net debt is derived. Schedules 9.2 to 9.5 report on the various sectors which comprise the Northern Territory Public Sector. Schedules 9.6 to 9.10 recast the information provided in Schedules 9.1 to 9.5 using market valuations for the value of securities issued and securities held, and accrued interest adjustments to deposits and lending at 30 June 1998 and 30 June 1999.

Market valuations include accrued interest and differ from the historical cost due to fluctuating interest rates and other issues regarding future interest rate levels. In effect, Schedules 9.6 to 9.10 reflect what the market would expect to pay or receive had the Territory's specified financial assets and liabilities be liquidated on 30 June 1999.

Schedules 9.11 to 9.15 build on Schedules 9.1 to 9.5 by adding to net debt other types of financial assets and liabilities not included in the net debt measure, specifically accounts receivable, equity investments, accounts payable and unfunded employee entitlements. The information provided in these schedules satisfy the Uniform Presentation Framework regarding financial assets and liabilities.

SCHEDULE 9.1: NET DEBT - NORTHERN TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	1 999 038	1 988 781
Deposits Held	13 924	17 457
Advances Received	448 882	439 721
Finance Leases	25 601	17 722
Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year	98 934	117 379
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	1 411 697	1 396 502
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	722 958	748 605
<i>Cash and Deposits</i>	324 849	213 680
<i>Advances Paid</i>	209 032	240 983
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year</i>	79 598	217 571
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year</i>	109 479	76 371
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	1 276 080	1 240 176

The amounts in this Schedule vary from Schedule 4.1 due to the difference in Northern Territory Public Account scope and Uniform Presentation Framework scope on which this Schedule is based. The major difference between this Schedule and Schedule 4.1 is the inclusion of the PAWA subsidiaries, Darnor and Gasgo, Conditions of Service Trust and Ayers Rock Resort Corporation. Consistent with Schedule 4.1, debt securities for borrowings have been valued at the face value at maturity. This represents a departure in treatment, with historical capital values used for other all financial assets and liabilities in accordance with Uniform Presentation requirements.

SCHEDULE 9.2: NET DEBT - PUBLIC FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	1 976 082	1 971 683
Advances Received	432 073	424 132
Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year	108 934	127 379
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	1 435 075	1 420 172
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	2 066 342	2 059 152
Cash and Deposits	15 937	34 195
Advances Paid	2 050 405	2 204 957
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	- 90 260	- 87 469

SCHEDULE 9.3: NET DEBT - NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	2 106 027	2 095 572
Deposits Held	29 862	51 652
Advances Received	2 050 564	2 026 198
Finance Leases	25 601	17 722
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	739 687	771 182
<i>Cash and Deposits</i>	<i>324 849</i>	<i>213 680</i>
<i>Advances Paid</i>	<i>192 091</i>	<i>226 634</i>
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year</i>	<i>89 598</i>	<i>227 744</i>
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year</i>	<i>133 149</i>	<i>103 124</i>
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	1 366 340	1 324 390

SCHEDULE 9.4: NET DEBT - GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	1 415 243	1 448 928
Deposits Held	136 377	175 950
Advances Received	1 258 220	1 259 256
Finance Leases	20 646	13 722
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	568 700	574 865
<i>Cash and Deposits</i>	311 829	210 022
<i>Advances Paid</i>	34 794	34 645
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year</i>	89 598	227 744
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year</i>	132 479	102 454
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	846 543	874 063

SCHEDULE 9.5: NET DEBT - PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	798 920	771 408
Deposits Held	1 621	466
Advances Received	792 344	766 942
Finance Leases	4 955	4 000
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	279 123	321 080
<i>Cash and Deposits</i>	121 156	128 421
<i>Advances Paid</i>	157 297	191 989
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year</i>	670	670
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	519 797	450 328

SCHEDULE 9.6: NET DEBT AT MARKET PRICES - NORTHERN TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	2 245 482	2 092 218
Deposits Held	13 924	17 457
Advances Received	416 932	376 988
Finance Leases	25 601	17 722
Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year	102 408	116 460
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	1 686 617	1 563 591
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	735 970	748 232
<i>Cash and Deposits</i>	324 849	213 680
<i>Advances Paid</i>	209 032	241 248
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year</i>	80 007	216 814
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year</i>	122 082	76 490
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	1 509 512	1 343 986

This Schedule varies from Schedule 9.1 in that it values advances received, loans, securities issued and securities held at market prices, and includes accrued interest on all items.

SCHEDULE 9.7: NET DEBT AT MARKET PRICES - PUBLIC FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	2 225 390	2 079 082
Advances Received	400 123	361 399
Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year	112 643	127 652
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	1 712 624	1 590 031
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	2 066 342	2 246 305
Cash and Deposits	15 937	34 195
Advances Paid	2 050 405	2 212 110
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	159 048	- 167 223

This Schedule varies from Schedule 9.2 in that it values advances received, loans, securities issued and securities held at market prices, and includes accrued interest on all items.

SCHEDULE 9.8: NET DEBT AT MARKET PRICES - NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	2 106 027	2 095 572
Deposits Held	29 862	51 652
Advances Received	2 050 564	2 026 198
Finance Leases	25 601	17 722
<i>Less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	755 563	771 292
<i>Cash and Deposits</i>	324 849	213 680
<i>Advances Paid</i>	192 091	226 634
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year</i>	90 242	227 005
<i>Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year</i>	148 381	103 973
<i>Equals</i>		
NET DEBT	1 350 464	1 324 280

This Schedule varies from Schedule 9.3 in that it values advances received, loans, securities issued and securities held at market prices, and includes accrued interest on all items.

SCHEDULE 9.9: NET DEBT AT MARKET PRICES - GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	1 415 243	1 448 928
Deposits Held	136 377	175 950
Advances Received	1 258 220	1 259 256
Finance Leases	20 646	13 722
<i>less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	584 497	574 946
Cash and Deposits	311 829	210 022
Advances Paid	34 794	34 645
Debt Securities Maturing Under 1 Year	90 242	227 005
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	147 632	103 274
<i>equals</i>		
NET DEBT	830 746	873 982

This Schedule varies from Schedule 9.4 in that it values advances received, loans, securities issued and securities held at market prices, and includes accrued interest on all items.

SCHEDULE 9.10: NET DEBT AT MARKET PRICES - PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
GROSS DEBT	798 920	771 408
Deposits Held	1 621	466
Advances Received	792 344	766 942
Finance Leases	4 955	4 000
<i>less</i>		
CASH, DEPOSITS AND LENDING	279 202	321 109
Cash and Deposits	121 156	128 421
Advances Paid	157 297	191 989
Debt Securities Maturing Over 1 Year	749	699
<i>equals</i>		
NET DEBT	519 718	450 299

This Schedule varies from Schedule 9.5 in that it values securities issued and securities held at market prices, and includes accrued interest on all items.

SCHEDULE 9.11: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - NORTHERN TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
NET DEBT (from Schedule 9.1)	1 276 080	1 240 176
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Other Debt nei	59 730	134 578
Unfunded Employee Entitlements (a)	1 227 265	1 284 927
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Other Equity</i>	<i>29 727</i>	<i>34 500</i>
<i>Accounts Receivable and Other</i>	<i>73 803</i>	<i>125 120</i>
EXCESS OF TOTAL LIABILITIES OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS	(b)	(b)

The amounts in this Schedule may vary from schedules in previous Parts due to the difference in Northern Territory Public Account scope and Uniform Presentation Framework scope.

- (a) Although this item is described, in accordance with Uniform Presentation requirements, as unfunded, it should be noted that "funding" is defined as assets set aside (earmarked) for this purpose. The real backing behind all government liabilities is the total stock of public sector assets, both physical and financial, as well as the Northern Territory revenue base. None of this is presently earmarked, although most of it is potentially available to meet the Government's obligations (in the unlikely event that inadequate budgeting made liquidation necessary).
- (b) Net Debt plus Other Liabilities less Other Financial Assets. For the reason indicated in footnote (a), these totals are at best meaningless and at worst misleading, and are therefore not provided.

SCHEDULE 9.12: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - PUBLIC FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
NET DEBT (from Schedule 9.2)	- 90 260	- 87 469
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Other Debt nei	33	72 417
Unfunded Employee Entitlements	169	142
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Other Equity	- 33 638	- 33 638
Accounts Receivable and Other	6 953	39 241
EXCESS OF TOTAL LIABILITIES OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS	(a)	(a)

(a) Net Debt plus Other Liabilities less Other Financial Assets. These totals are at best meaningless and at worst misleading, and are therefore not provided.

SCHEDULE 9.13: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - NON-FINANCIAL PUBLIC SECTOR

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
NET DEBT (from Schedule 9.3)	1 366 340	1 324 390
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Other Debt nei	63 645	65 198
Unfunded Employee Entitlements	1 227 096	1 284 785
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Other Equity</i>	63 365	68 138
<i>Accounts Receivable and Other</i>	70 798	88 650
EXCESS OF TOTAL LIABILITIES OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS	(a)	(a)

(a) Net Debt plus Other Liabilities less Other Financial Assets. These totals are at best meaningless and at worst misleading, and are therefore not provided.

SCHEDULE 9.14: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - GENERAL GOVERNMENT

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
NET DEBT (from Schedule 9.4)	846 543	874 063
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Other Debt nei	29 320	25 583
Unfunded Employee Entitlements	1 205 403	1 264 390
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Other Equity</i>	1 603 762	1 356 435
<i>Accounts Receivable and Other</i>	23 272	9 743
EXCESS OF TOTAL LIABILITIES OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS	(a)	(a)

(a) Net Debt plus Other Liabilities less Other Financial Assets. These totals are at best meaningless and at worst misleading, and are therefore not provided.

SCHEDULE 9.15: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISES

	Balance at 30 June 1998	Balance at 30 June 1999
	\$000	\$000
NET DEBT (from Schedule 9.5)	519 797	450 328
OTHER LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable and Other Debt nei	38 455	44 356
Unfunded Employee Entitlements	21 693	20 395
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
<i>Other Equity</i>	-1 540 397	-1 288 297
<i>Accounts Receivable and Other</i>	51 656	85 457
EXCESS OF TOTAL LIABILITIES OVER FINANCIAL ASSETS	(a)	(a)

(a) Net Debt plus Other Liabilities less Other Financial Assets. These totals are at best meaningless and at worst misleading, and are therefore not provided.

PART 10

DEBT MANAGEMENT

DEBT MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Debt finance is an important source of funding for publicly provided infrastructure, which is needed to promote social well-being and economic growth.

Debt is defined as those liabilities which carry a contractual obligation to service or repay principal, and in the Territory context broadly comprise Territory borrowings (both domestic and offshore), Territory Bonds, and advances received from the Commonwealth. Net debt is derived by deducting from gross debt the value of financial assets held. The major financial assets of the Territory comprise advances paid, primarily to Territory Housing to finance housing loans to Territorians, and investments in marketable securities issued by the Commonwealth and State Governments or their agencies.

The other major liabilities incurred by the Northern Territory Government are those accruing in the form of superannuation entitlements to public servants.

The debt data presented in this Part is drawn (mainly in summary form) from the adjusted Uniform Presentation schedules shown in Schedules 9.1 to 9.16.

Comparative debt data from other State jurisdictions is obtained from ABS publications.

Flow data for the Northern Territory and for the six States is sourced from a time series

compiled by the Northern Territory to remove the influence of changes in the scope of ABS publications in recent years. Data is consistent with the current ABS publications and is based on the Non-Financial Public Sector. Flow data used in this chapter in previous years was based on the total public sector.

SCOPE OF DEBT STATISTICS

The methods used for the estimation of gross debt, net debt and financial assets have developed and been refined over time.

The figures for gross debt and financial assets prior to 1988 are based on Statement 5 of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Statements. From 1988, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collected debt statistics for Commonwealth, State and Local Government and published these in *Public Sector Debt, Australia* (ABS Catalogue No. 5513.0), in accordance with international statistical standards. The differences in the scope and methodology between these two measures means that the two series' are not directly comparable.

From 1992 onwards, ABS scope and standards changed to reflect the agreement reached at the 1991 Premiers' Conference that all governments would present information on financial assets and liabilities in a uniform manner. This extended the coverage of agencies and instrumentalities in the Northern Territory public sector.

A further change was introduced with the adoption of the Uniform Presentation Framework, approved by Loan Council in 1997. Data was backcast to 1992 to exclude universities from State debt statistics, consistent with their new ABS classification to a multijurisdictional sector. This change was reflected in the 1997 Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities (ABS Catalogue No. 5513.0) which replaced the earlier Public Sector Debt publication.

In 1998, the Uniform Presentation Framework was expanded to include public financial enterprises. This required part of the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation to be classified as a crown entity within the general government sector, with the remainder classified to the public financial enterprise sector. This did not result in a change in coverage of the total public sector debt figures in the Territory.

The breaks in the ABS debt series used in this chapter occur in 1988, the first year for which the ABS published comparative data; 1992, when the standards of the Uniform Presentation Agreement were implemented (including the backcast removal of universities) and 1998, when the public financial enterprise sector came into scope.

DEBT FINANCE

Debt finance contributes a small proportion of the Northern Territory public sector's overall budget and has diminished in importance over time. In recent years the reliance on leveraged capital expenditure has diminished, with the increase in capital assets largely funded from current revenue and grants. Continued repayment of Commonwealth Advances coupled with a debt reduction policy has resulted in a

reduction in the use of debt finance during 1998-99.

Figure 10.1

NORTHERN TERRITORY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND DEBT FINANCE			
	New Fixed Capital Expenditure	Debt Finance	Debt Finance to Capital Expenditure
	\$M	\$M	%
1989-90	273	109	39.9
1990-91	224	98	43.8
1991-92	223	3	1.3
1992-93	243	44	18.1
1993-94	223	68	30.5
1994-95	249	54	21.7
1995-96	187	30	16.0
1996-97	215	-45	-20.9
1997-98	243	-69	-28.4
1998-99	229	-33	-14.3

Source: NTGFS – based on Non-Financial Public Sector, ABS Cat No. 5501.0

SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF TERRITORY PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT

Net debt of the Northern Territory public sector at 30 June 1999 was \$1 240M. This was constituted by gross debt of \$1 989M, offset by financial assets of \$748M in the form of advances, particularly through the Territory Housing, and the Government's cash balances held as bank deposits, short term investments such as bank bills, and bonds of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

Figure 10.2 provides estimates of the gross and net debt of the Northern Territory public sector from Self-Government to 30 June 1999.

Figure 10.2

NORTHERN TERRITORY GROSS AND NET DEBT			
At 30 June	Gross Debt	Financial Assets	Net Debt
	\$M	\$M	\$M
1979	188	97	91
1980	309	130	179
1981	414	189	225
1982	520	252	268
1983	638	334	304
1984	866	386	480
1985	1 054	459	595
1986	1 205	472	733
1987	1 406	464	942

1988	1 654	535	1 119
1989	1 755	589	1 166
1990	1 810	485	1 325
1991	1 902	453	1 449

1992	1 895	536	1 359
1993	1 933	558	1 375
1994	2 062	655	1 407
1995	2 116	689	1 427
1996	2 131	777	1 353
1997	2 093	747	1 347
1998	1 999	723	1 276
1999	1 989	748	1 240

Note: Dotted line indicates a break in the series.

Source: 1979 to 1987: Northern Territory Treasury; 1988 to 1991: *Public Sector Debt, Australia*, ABS Cat. No.5513.0; 1992 to 1996: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities*, ABS Cat. No. 5513.0; 1997 to 1999: Northern Territory Treasury.

At 30 June 1999, over three quarters of the Territory's gross debt took the form of securities issued, either in the wholesale market or Territory Bonds aimed at the retail market. A further 15.7% of gross debt consisted of advances received from the Commonwealth.

Figure 10.3 summarises the main categories of outstanding debt for the Territory.

Figure 10.3

SOURCES OF DEBT FINANCE AT 30 JUNE 1999		
	Gross Debt	Proportion of Total Debt
	\$M	%
Deposits Held	17	0.9
Territory Borrowings	1 547	77.8
Commonwealth Advances	313	15.7
Loans attributed to assets transferred from C'wealth at Self-Government	111	5.6
Total	1 989	100.0

Source: Northern Territory Treasury.

COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES

Until 1989-90, the Commonwealth Government undertook some borrowings on behalf of the States and the Northern Territory under the 1927 Financial Agreement. Commonwealth Government borrowings on the States' behalf were passed on in the form of general capital-purpose advances and used primarily to fund social infrastructure such as housing, schools and hospitals. These were augmented by State and Territory Governments borrowing on their own behalf for semi-government authorities' capital requirements.

The Commonwealth has also advanced funds to the Northern Territory for a range of specific capital purposes. The largest of these was for housing assistance. Other loans were made for the National Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign and for the Rural Adjustment Scheme.

The Commonwealth ceased to undertake borrowings on behalf of the States and Territories in 1989-90. Under arrangements agreed to by Loan Council in June 1990, States and the Northern Territory are replacing maturing Commonwealth loans issued in

past years on their behalf under the 1927 Financial Agreement. Consequently net Commonwealth advances to the States are now invariably a use (rather than a source) of funds within State and Territory budgets.

BORROWINGS BY THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Territory's borrowing program provides for the total borrowing requirements of the Northern Territory public sector, including the refinancing of maturing Commonwealth debt incurred under the previous Financial Agreement arrangements.

Additional borrowings to refinance Commonwealth advances are not of themselves changing the level of debt finance raised by any State or Territory borrowings. This compositional change is evident in the Northern Territory's debt. Whereas at 30 June 1990, Commonwealth advances represented 44.8% of its total debt and Territory borrowings 38.3%, at 30 June 1999 Commonwealth advances represented only 15.7% of total debt and Territory borrowings 77.8%.

LOANS ATTRIBUTED TO ASSETS TRANSFERRED AT SELF-GOVERNMENT

A further category of indebtedness, applicable only to the Northern Territory, arose from the transfer of assets from Commonwealth to Territory ownership that took place at the time of Self-Government in 1978. This debt is being progressively repaid by the Northern Territory Government. At 30 June 1999, the balance owing to the Commonwealth with respect to these assets was \$111M.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STOCK AND FLOW DATA

The data used in this discussion include measures of the stock of debt at discrete points in time (Schedule 9), and the flow of certain transactions through each financial year (Schedule 8).

Conceptually, movements in the stock of net debt can be derived from flow data by subtracting total revenue, grants received and increase in provisions from total outlays (excluding net advances paid). This is represented in Schedule 8 as 'Deficit Adjusted for Net Advances'.

However, equity transactions, (eg. vendor sales through Territory Housing) in which physical assets are changed to financial assets, can influence the stock of net debt without affecting the budget.

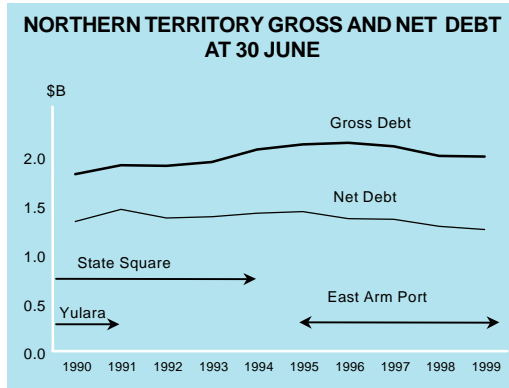
Moreover, different valuation methods applied to financial assets and liabilities mean that movement represented by the cashflows recorded in the Budget does not necessarily equate to the change in the measured stock of net debt.

Partly offsetting gross debt, the Territory maintains a number of liquid investments: specifically government and semi-government securities of \$294M; and \$240M in advances, mainly for the Government's home purchase schemes. The balance reflects deposits with banks and other managed investments.

Debt data is compiled on the basis of the face value at maturity. The Northern Territory also provides debt data at market values as shown in Schedules 9.6 to 9.10.

Figure 10.4 shows the change in Northern Territory gross and net debt since 1990.

Figure 10.4



The increase in gross and net debt associated with major construction projects in the early 1990's is evident. Borrowings for the provision of infrastructure to the McArthur River Mine and the East Arm Port development were incorporated in 1996.

The reduction in gross debt since 1996-97 is a result of the Territory's strategy to reduce gross debt. A reduction in net debt has also been achieved in 1998-99 by converting housing stock to financial assets through vendor sales.

DEBT MANAGEMENT IN OTHER STATE JURISDICTIONS

Debt management has been a focus of government policy throughout Australia during the last five years. The aggressive debt reduction policies of some jurisdictions, in particular Victoria and Western Australia, have created dramatic shifts in the relative debt burdens of the six States. In 1992, Victoria had the highest ratio of net debt to revenue of any jurisdiction in Australia at 209%. By 1998, Victoria had the second lowest ratio at 13.4%, well below the State average of 53%.

Such changes have created difficulty in the interpretation of comparative debt statistics. Although it appears that Victoria's debt has

been eliminated, the infrastructure sold to finance debt reductions must in future be leased back from the private sector. Dividends previously received from privatised public trading enterprises are also foregone.

Victoria's debt reduction strategy represents a policy decision to substitute increased current outlays and lower current receipts for lower interest payments. This is quite different from the Northern Territory's policy of incrementally reducing debt through sound fiscal management, with only limited reliance on asset sales and lease-back arrangements.

Irrespective of policy, small jurisdictions, including the Northern Territory, Tasmania and South Australia, have a limited capacity to retire debt through the sale of public assets since the risk to both private sector investors and the public is likely to be greater than in the larger jurisdictions.

The divergence in the approach to debt management among State jurisdictions has been sudden and significant. Care is therefore required in the interpretation of recent changes in debt statistics.

As an added caution, many of the comparative charts and tables used in this chapter measure the performance of the Territory against an aggregate of the six States. The aggregate is an average which is weighted according to State and Territory population, as opposed to a simple average. As a result, a dramatic change in debt statistics within a small State, such as Tasmania will not substantially alter the six State aggregate. Large changes in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, however, have caused similarly large changes in aggregated statistics used.

While comparisons with the six States are unavoidable, the most useful interpretation

often lies in the direction of the Territory's trend rather than in the change in the Territory's relative position.

INTERSTATE COMPARISONS AT 30 JUNE 1999

The credit worthiness of the Northern Territory can be assessed without reference to the performance of other State jurisdictions. Indeed, the use of comparisons can easily obscure critical relationships, however the fiscal performance of the six States is commonly used as a benchmark.

There are several standard measures by which the debt burden of a jurisdiction may be assessed. These fall into two categories: direct measures, which illustrate the *actual* capacity to repay debt; and surrogate measures, which use more general characteristics which have an *implied* relationship with the ability to repay debt.

Surrogate measures, which generally use population and economic statistics to provide debt comparisons between jurisdictions, are useful if the jurisdictions in question have similar budgetary and fiscal structures. However, they suffer from a pronounced bias if the relationship between the quantity measured and the implied characteristic differs between the jurisdictions being compared. This bias is evident in the fact that the various measures used below give the Territory markedly different status' relative to other jurisdictions.

GROSS AND NET DEBT PER CAPITA

Figure 10.5 compares statistics for the total Northern Territory public sector at 30 June 1999 with those of the six States. Figure 10.5

also provides estimates of net debt per capita for the Territory and the States.

Figure 10.5

PUBLIC SECTOR NET DEBT AT 30 JUNE 1999		
	Net Debt	Net Debt per Capita
	\$M	\$000
Northern Territory	1 240	6.4
New South Wales	18 386	2.9
Victoria	2 367	0.5
Queensland	-6 672	-1.9
South Australia	5 085	2.8
Western Australia	6 057	4.1
Tasmania	2 695	5.7
Six States	27 918	1.5

Note: The figures in this table may not add due to rounding.

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities*, ABS Cat. No. 5513.0; Northern Territory Treasury. ABS population estimates for 30 June 1999.

In per capita terms, the Northern Territory has the highest net debt, followed by Tasmania and South Australia. The Territory's net debt has, however, reduced by \$342 per capita in 1998-99.

There are a number of reasons why the Northern Territory has, and will continue to have, a comparatively high net debt per capita.

The first is the obligation faced upon Self-Government to develop State-like levels of social and economic infrastructure from the low base it had inherited. This occurred in conjunction with the major expansion of the Territory's population in the following decade, requiring further additions to the Territory's capital stock.

The second is the higher per capita expenditure necessarily incurred in providing government services because of factors such as the dispersion of its small population across one sixth of Australia, isolation from the main centres of supply, climate extremes, topography, demographic

composition of the population and the inability to take advantage of economies of scale which are available to the States in the provision of goods and services.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission has assessed that because of such factors in providing recurrent services, the Northern Territory Government would need to spend, in per capita terms, 2.7 times as much as the average State if it were to provide a State-like level and standard of services.

The disadvantages which affect the Territory's ability to fund services also impact on its ability to provide infrastructure, which is traditionally funded through debt. A high per capita debt is a natural consequence of providing average levels of infrastructure at a higher than average per capita cost.

Thirdly, as the jurisdiction with the smallest economy, the Territory is least able of all jurisdictions to take advantage of increasing moves towards private sector involvement in infrastructure projects due to the relatively higher market risks involved for private investors.

due in part to the Yulara tourism infrastructure project and the construction of State Square, plateauing over the period 1993 to 1995, before declining further. Net debt per capita continued to fall between June 1998 and June 1999.

By comparison, the average net debt per capita of the six States was growing during the early part of the decade. The growth in 1991 and 1992 reflects the impact of public sector restructuring that occurred in several States. However, the change was modest due to the offsetting effect of some States acting to reduce debt levels and greater involvement of the private sector in the provision of public infrastructure. This becomes more apparent after 1993 with the net debt of the six States continuing to decline.

NET DEBT TO GROSS STATE PRODUCT

Figure 10.7 compares movements in net debt as a proportion of gross state product (GSP) between 1989 and 1998. The ratio of net debt to GSP is a second commonly used surrogate measure of debt burden.

Figure 10.6

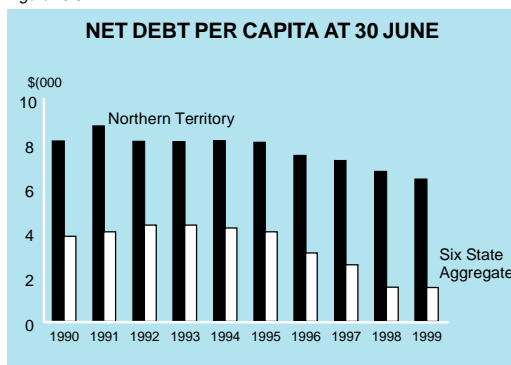
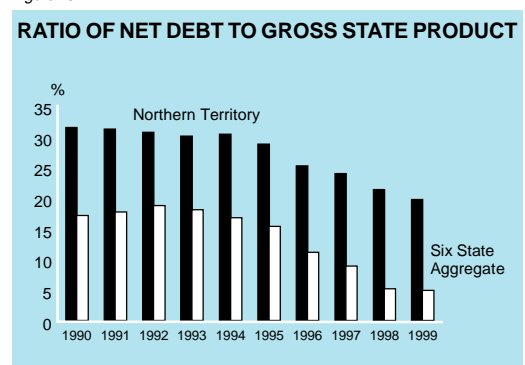


Figure 10.6 shows that Northern Territory public sector net debt per capita was increasing in the late 1980s and early 1990s

Figure 10.7



Territory net debt peaked at 34.9% of GSP in 1988, and has steadily declined ever since. At 30 June 1999, the ratio was 19.7%.

The six States' ratio also shows a declining trend, with some growth over 1991 and 1992, reflecting both the restructuring of government owned enterprises in some States.

Debt as a proportion of GSP and debt per capita are commonly used surrogate measures of the debt burden of a jurisdiction. However they cannot be used in isolation unless related budget elements, such as per capita revenue are similar between jurisdictions being compared. When comparing the Northern Territory to the six States this is clearly not the case, as per capita expenditure and revenue are substantially higher than in other jurisdictions. The application of horizontal fiscal equalisation (HFE) in the Australian federation effectively ensures that each jurisdiction is granted the capacity to service debt at levels appropriate for its physical, demographic and fiscal environment.

For the Northern Territory, the surrogate measures described above are poor indicators of the sustainability of its debt level in either comparative or absolute terms.

NET DEBT AND TOTAL REVENUE

A more appropriate comparative measure of the level of debt is the ratio of net debt to total budget revenues across jurisdictions. This is a more direct measure of the debt burden on a jurisdiction as it describes debt in the context of actual revenue. Figure 10.8 shows this trend since 1989-90 for the Northern Territory and the six State average.

During the late 1980s, consistent with the financing of various infrastructure projects in the Territory, this ratio rose, reaching a peak of 112% in 1990-91, a little below the six State average of 124.4% at that time.

Figure 10.8

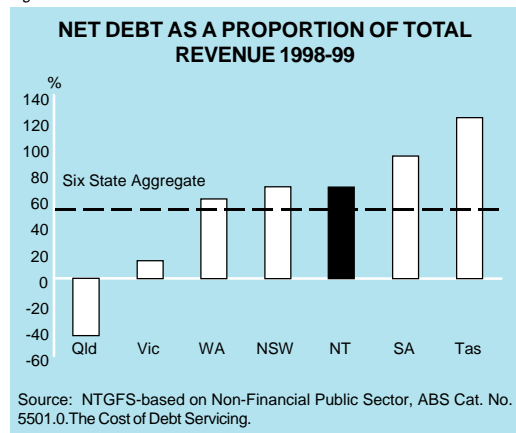
NET DEBT AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL REVENUE		
	Northern Territory	Six State Average
	%	%
1989-90	106.5	118.3
1990-91	111.8	124.4
1991-92	99.3	133.0
1992-93	90.2	122.6
1993-94	89.2	109.0
1994-95	87.2	100.7
1995-96	80.1	78.3
1996-97	71.7	65.2
1997-98	73.1	53.4
1998-99	68.0	52.7

Source: Public Sector Debt, Australia, ABS Cat. No. 5513.0; Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia, ABS Cat No. 5513.0; Government Financial Estimates, Australia, ABS Cat. No. 5501.0 and Northern Territory Treasury.

While the ratio for the Territory has generally declined since then, the corresponding ratio for the six States again rose in line with the financial restructuring which occurred in a number of States, notably South Australia and Victoria, before declining in more recent years.

There is considerable diversity among jurisdictions in the ratio of net debt relative to total revenues. At 30 June 1998, these ratios ranged from -43.9% in Queensland, up to 123% in Tasmania.

Figure 10.9



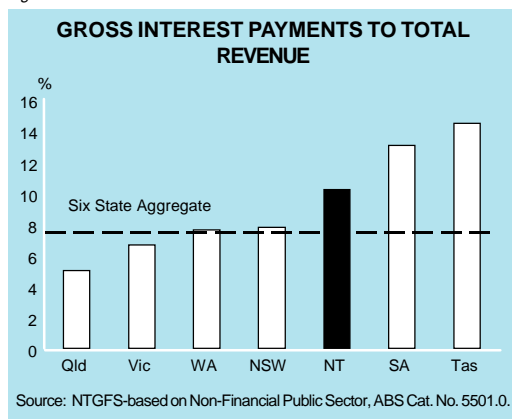
The sustainability of a level of debt is best assessed by comparing the cost of servicing that debt to the revenues available to meet those costs. Debt servicing costs reflect the perceived borrowing risks of a jurisdiction and a measure of liquidity of particular debt issues. As the Territory maintains lower absolute levels of debt than the larger States, the liquidity margin implicit in the cost of debt servicing remains comparably high.

Prudent interest rate management strategies and debt buyback programs have served to maintain the level of debt servicing costs in line with higher rated States.

Figure 10.10 shows interest payments as a proportion of total revenue for the Territory and the States. This measure is useful for interjurisdictional comparisons and easy to interpret, as it directly reflects debt burden.

When measured on this basis, the Territory compares favourably with the States. Gross interest payments in 1998-99 accounted for 9.4% of total revenues, compared with an average for the six States of 7.6%. Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia have lower ratios than the Northern Territory. South Australia and Tasmania have higher ratios.

Figure 10.10



An alternative comparison can be drawn between net interest payments and net revenue since this measure recognises that interest earned on investments can be used to offset interest payments on debt.

As a proportion of net revenue (ie. total revenue less interest received), net interest payments by the States in 1997-98 ranged from -7.6% in Queensland to 13.9% in Tasmania, as shown in Figure 10.11.

Figure 10.11

NET INTEREST PAYMENTS TO NET REVENUE 1998-99			
	Net Revenue and Grants	Net Interest Payments	Net Interest to Net Revenue
	\$M	\$M	%
Northern Territory	1 787	136	7.6
New South Wales	25 864	1 623	6.3
Victoria	17 520	1 027	5.9
Queensland	13 410	-1 014	-7.6
South Australia	6 381	741	11.6
Western Australia	8 300	530	6.4
Tasmania	2 177	302	13.9
Six States	73 652	3 209	4.4

Source: NTGFS-based on Non-Financial Public Sector, ABS Cat. No. 5501.0.

Measured in this way, as Figure 10.12 demonstrates, the cost of debt servicing for the six States remained stable in a range around 14% until 1993-94, before declining over the last few years.

Tasmania and Queensland are notable for the fact that their ratios of net interest payments to net revenue are considerably different to those of other jurisdictions. Queensland has been in a net creditor position since June 1995 and, at 30 June 1998, its financial assets were more than \$6B greater than its financial liabilities.

As Australia's third largest jurisdiction, Queensland's substantial net creditor position has a pronounced effect on the six State aggregate figures against which the Territory is compared.

Figure 10.12

NET INTEREST PAYMENTS TO NET REVENUE		
	Northern Territory	Six State Aggregate
	%	%
1989-90	10.4	14.6
1990-91	10.9	14.9
1991-92	10.3	14.2
1992-93	12.9	13.7
1993-94	12.6	12.3
1994-95	10.5	11.0
1995-96	8.8	9.4
1996-97	6.7	7.5
1997-98	7.8	5.6
1998-99	7.6	4.4

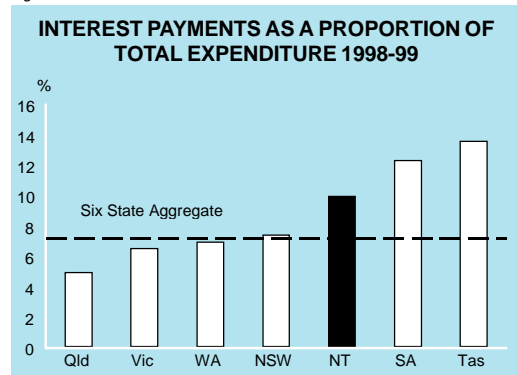
Source: NTGFS-based on Non-Financial Public Sector, ABS Cat. No. 5501.0.

In the years following Self-Government, as the Territory put in place necessary infrastructure and hence accumulated a State-like level of debt, the trend for the Territory was generally upward, levelling out in the latter part of the 1980s and finally stabilising at a level consistent with the average of the States.

Given that debt servicing costs must be met once the debt is incurred, they reduce budget flexibility. The extent of this impact can be assessed by measuring interest payments as a proportion of total expenditure.

Figure 10.13 presents this measure for the Territory and the States for 1998-99, and illustrates that the Territory enjoyed relatively greater flexibility in expenditure setting than the smaller jurisdictions.

Figure 10.13



SUMMARY

In recent years the Territory has used its financial assets to reduce gross debt. As the interest earned on those financial assets is less than the interest paid on borrowings, the strategy produces a net benefit to the budget.

Both gross debt and net debt have been on a downward trend since 1996, with the 1998-99 financial year seeing a \$36M reduction in net debt.

The Territory's debt position relative to the six state aggregate has changed considerably in recent years. Incremental reductions in Territory debt have been overshadowed by the wholesale retirement of debt in some larger jurisdictions. Those which have funded debt reductions through the sale of public assets appear to have strengthened their fiscal position when debt is examined in isolation. In general, however, the effect of this policy is to substitute increased current expenditure and reduced current receipts for reduced interest payments.

The Territory remains in a stronger fiscal position than other small jurisdictions, such as South Australia and Tasmania and, when debt burden is directly measured, compares favourably with the larger jurisdictions.

PART 1 1

FISCAL STRATEGY

NORTHERN TERRITORY FISCAL STRATEGY

The Northern Territory announced a single quantitative fiscal target in 1993-94. A more comprehensive set of targets was first published in 1994-95. The Fiscal Strategy was reviewed and updated for the 1998-99 Budget and has remained unchanged since then.

The Northern Territory's budget papers include an assessment of budget aggregates against the Fiscal Strategy. The Treasurer's Annual Financial Report provides an analysis of actual outcomes against the Fiscal Strategy.

The Government's core strategies and fiscal targets are:

- current expenditure per capita will not increase in real terms;
- infrastructure will be maintained at levels sufficient to meet the Territory's economic and social needs;
- the Territory's own source revenue effort will be broadly comparable to the States;
- Territory debt as a proportion of economic output will decline over time; and
- Territory debt servicing as a proportion of total Territory revenue and Commonwealth grants will be broadly comparable to the States.

Provisos:

- in any given year, the percentage change in Commonwealth grants to the Territory should not be significantly different to the change for the States;

- the Territory should receive adequate discretion in the application of funds to priorities determined by Territorians; and
- assessment against the targets should exclude the budgetary impact of major one-off events, such as natural disasters.

Given the relatively small size of the Territory Budget, Territory fiscal indicators are subject to significant yearly variations. Consequently, adherence to fiscal targets is better determined by time series analysis and the use of trend series data.

However, the purpose of the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report is to review end of year outcomes, therefore this chapter details 1998-99 actual outcomes against the Fiscal Strategy.

THE FISCAL STRATEGY

Element 1: Current expenditure per capita will not increase in real terms.

Figure 11.1 shows actual current expenditure growth for 1998-99. As the table shows current expenditure has grown marginally in real per capita terms between 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Figure 11.1

ELEMENT 1: ACTUAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE		
	1997-98	1998-99
Current Expenditure (\$M)	1 652	1 713
Year on Year Growth (%)		3.7
Combined Pop'n and CPI (%)		3.1

The 1997-98 data has been adjusted so that it is comparable to the treatment of certain transactions adopted in 1998-99. These adjustments are:

- Community Service Obligations are now treated as current grants paid by the general government sector, and correspondingly as operating income by business divisions. Previously these payments were treated as intrasector transactions. This revised treatment better reflects the financial relationship between general government agencies and government business divisions in the Territory; and
- The current expenditure now reflects adoption by the ABS of the SNA 93 international standard during 1998-99. This has resulted in relatively minor changes in the treatment of items used to derive final consumption expenditure.

In 1998-99, current expenditure increased by 3.7 per cent, slightly above the combined rate of inflation and population growth of 3.1 per cent. This outcome contrasts favourably with the Budget time estimate where current expenditure was forecast to grow by 4.1 per cent.

The growth in current expenditure in 1998-99 in excess of real per capita growth can be partially explained in terms of strong growth in community demand for law and order and education services.

The Territory exceeded the real per capita growth target by \$10M in 1998-99. Growth in demand for law and order and education services caused a 5.5 per cent (\$15M) increase in the Department of Education’s current expenditures and a 4.6 per cent (\$4.3M) increase in current outlays for the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

These two factors contributed to the real per capita growth in total current expenditure in 1998-99.

Element 2: Infrastructure will be maintained at levels sufficient to meet the Territory’s economic and social needs.

There are no quantitative targets for this element of the strategy as capital expenditure tends to vary in accordance with population growth, infrastructure requirements and the timing of major projects.

The following table details new fixed asset expenditure and repairs and maintenance outlays for 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Figure 11.2

ELEMENT 2: INFRASTRUCTURE		
	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual
New Fixed Assets (\$M)	248	220
Growth (%)		-11.3
Repairs and Maintenance (\$M)	106	122
Growth (%)		15.1

As Figure 11.2 illustrates new fixed asset expenditure declined by 11 per cent between 1997-98 and 1998-99. However the decline in fixed asset expenditure was partially offset by a 15 per cent increase in repairs and maintenance expenditure.

Additionally, 1997-98 capital expenditures were higher than planned because of the impact of the 1997 Australia Day floods in Katherine.

The Territory has unique capital infrastructure needs. Factors such as the Territory’s comparatively early stage of development, its strongly growing economy

and its small yet rapidly expanding population indicate that the demand for social and economic infrastructure is high relative to other Australian jurisdictions.

Additionally, the timing and relative size of some major infrastructure projects will always result in annual fluctuations in capital expenditures.

The increase in repairs and maintenance expenditure in 1998-99 (and in 1997-98) was a conscious policy decision and reflects the need to adequately preserve the Territory's existing capital stock. The Territory's harsh physical environment and growing population highlight the ongoing need to continually maintain and upgrade the Territory's stock of capital assets.

Element 3: The Territory's own-source revenue effort will be broadly comparable to the States.

This element of the strategy reinforces the Territory's commitment to making a State-like revenue effort. Figure 11.3 presents Territory and Six State own-source revenue collections for 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Figure 11.3

ELEMENT 3: OWN-SOURCE REVENUE		
	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual
Northern Territory (\$ per capita)	2 258	2 149
Six State Average (\$ per capita)	2 276	2 199

As the table illustrates, Territory own source per capita revenue collections are broadly comparable to the six State average. The slight reduction in own source revenues between 1997-98 and 1998-99 for the Territory is primarily a function of a \$6M decline in taxes and property income and a \$15M decline in

the unsubsidised earnings of government business divisions.

The decline in the six State average was mainly caused by a \$883M fall in interest earnings and other miscellaneous fees and charges and a \$780M decline in the unsubsidised earnings of public trading enterprises.

The own source revenue data presented in Figure 11.3 excludes revenue replacement payments. On 5 August 1997, the High Court cast into doubt the constitutional right of States and Territories to impose business franchise fees. Since 1997-98, the Commonwealth has collected revenue in lieu of business franchise fees and passed the revenue to the States and Territories in the form of revenue replacement payments (RRPs).

The Commonwealth and the ABS continue to classify RRP as State and Territory revenue. However, the Territory treats RRP as Commonwealth grants because States and Territories no longer have any legislative capacity to impose business franchise fees, nor do they have any control over the RRP arrangements imposed by the Commonwealth. Consequently, Figure 11.3 reflects the Territory's view that RRP are not State and Territory own source revenues.

In determining the Territory's relative revenue effort, it is also useful to examine Commonwealth Grants Commission data. The Commonwealth Grants Commission assesses each jurisdiction's relative need for Commonwealth financial assistance. Part of this process involves analysing the own source revenue capacity and effort of each State and Territory.

Revenue capacity represents potential revenue levels if a given State or Territory

applied national average tax rates to its revenue sources. Each jurisdiction's revenue capacity is usually expressed as a percentage of the Australian average.

Conversely, revenue effort contrasts actual revenue collections with revenue levels implied by each jurisdiction's revenue capacity. In other words it measures the extent to which tax rates and bases are applied to available revenue sources. Again, each jurisdiction's revenue effort is expressed as a percentage of the Australian average.

Figure 11.4 shows the Territory's revenue capacity and effort, as assessed by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, for 1996-97 and 1997-98. Data for 1998-99 is not available at this stage. It is important to note that revenue derived from interest earnings has been excluded from the analysis, as it is not a tax impost on Territorians.

Figure 11.4

ELEMENT 3: REVENUE CAPACITY AND EFFORT		
	1996-97	1997-98
Revenue Capacity (%)	101	97
Revenue Effort (%)	101	102

As Figure 11.4 shows, the Territory's relative own source revenue capacity and effort approach the Australian average.

A wide-ranging comparison of different tax rates and charges for the Territory can be found in Chapter 12 of 1999-00 Budget Paper No 3 and confirms that, on the whole, Territorians are subject to rates of taxes and charges similar to their interstate counterparts.

Element 4: Debt as a proportion of economic output will continue to decline.

Figure 11.5 illustrates that gross debt is reducing in line with this element of the Fiscal Strategy. This largely reflects the performance of the Territory economy and the effect of the Territory Government's debt reduction strategy.

Furthermore the actual debt to GSP ratio of 31.3 per cent compares favourably to the Budget time estimate of 32.6 per cent.

Figure 11.5

ELEMENT 4: GROSS DEBT AS A PROPORTION OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT		
	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual
Gross Debt (\$M)	1 999	1 974
Gross State Product (\$M)	5 998	6 298 *
Proportion (%)	33.3	31.3

* Treasury Estimate

Element 5: Debt servicing as a proportion of total Territory revenue and Commonwealth grants will be broadly comparable to the States.

This element of the strategy is concerned with interest payments as a proportion of total revenue. The Territory's ratio of interest paid to total revenue fell by over a full percentage point between 1997-98 and 1998-99 and is broadly comparable with the six State average.

The six State average has fallen considerably in recent years. This is a function of the larger States implementing privatisation programs and using the proceeds from asset sales to retire public debt. Additionally, larger States have been able to minimise debt liabilities by actively encouraging private sector involvement in large scale public infrastructure projects.

The Territory's small size and relative isolation from Australia's main population centres has restricted the scope for debt reduction through asset sales and private sector involvement in major infrastructure projects. Consequently, the outcomes presented in Figure 11.6 are not strictly comparable.

Treasury is currently working on a data series which better analyses interest payments and government revenues from dividends paid by government business divisions following privatisation. The resultant data series will allow more meaningful comparisons in the future.

Figure 11.6

ELEMENT 5: DEBT SERVICING		
	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual
Territory Interest Payments (\$M)	182	171
Territory Total Revenue (\$M)	1 791	1 905
<i>Territory Ratio (%)</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<i>Six State Ratio (%)</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>7.5</i>

FISCAL STRATEGY PROVISOS

The core strategy and fiscal targets are also subject to the following three provisos.

Proviso 1: In any given year, the percentage change in Commonwealth grants to the Northern Territory should not be significantly different to the change for the States.

Figure 11.7 details total Commonwealth Grants to the Territory and to the Six States. Revenue replacement payments have been treated as Commonwealth Grants for the purpose of this analysis.

The year on year change for the Territory is slightly below the six State average on this occasion but it is not a significant variation.

Figure 11.7

PROVISO 1: COMMONWEALTH GRANTS		
	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual
Northern Territory Total (\$M)	1 421	1 487
Six State Total(\$M)	34 080	35 805
<i>Northern Territory Change(%)</i>		<i>4.6</i>
<i>Six State Change (%)</i>		<i>5.1</i>

Proviso 2: The Territory should receive adequate discretion in the application of funds to priorities determined by Territorians.

Commonwealth grants to the States and Territories are provided in two forms, specific purpose and untied. As their titles suggest, State and Territory Governments have discretion in the application of untied grants. Conversely the provision of specific purpose grants is conditional upon their allocation to pre-determined functions.

The provision of specific purpose payments is considered an imposition of Commonwealth priorities in areas that are constitutionally, the responsibility of the States and Territories.

Consequently in order for the Territory Government to maintain the ability to allocate resources in accordance with the needs of Territorians, it is imperative that adequate discretion is afforded the Territory in the allocation of Commonwealth financial assistance.

Figure 11.8 shows the proportion of specific purpose grants (SPPs) to untied grants for the Territory.

Figure 11.8

PROVISO 2: SPECIFIC PURPOSE GRANTS TO UNTIED GRANTS		
	1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual
Untied Grants (\$M)	1 096	1 164
Specific Purpose Payments (\$M)	325	323
<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>21.7</i>

As the table shows, the proportion of SPPs to untied grants has declined marginally between 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Proviso 3: Assessment against the targets should exclude the budgetary impact of major one-off events, such as natural disasters.

This proviso is included in the strategy because of the significant one-off effect of the Australia Day floods on the 1997-98 figures and, to a lesser extent, the 1998-99 Budget. This event highlighted how exposed the relatively small Territory Budget can be when major injections of funds are required such as Natural Disaster Relief assistance in any given year. Meaningful comparisons require

GLOSSARY

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER'S TRUST ACCOUNT	Established under section 7(1) of the <i>Financial Management Act</i> to enable Agencies to hold money in trust for another person or entity. Transactions in these Accounts are excluded from the Public Account and most presentations of aggregate data in this Report.
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	Refers to the value of short and long term trade debt and accounts payable; accounts and interest payable; and prepayments received.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	Refers to the value of short and long term trade credit and accounts receivable; accounts and interest receivable; and prepayments made.
ACTIVITY	The Activity of Government specified in an <i>Appropriation Act</i> , and includes an Activity specified in a direction, determination or approval under sections 18, 20 or 21 of the <i>Financial Management Act</i> (whether or not the Activity is specified in, or in a schedule to, an <i>Appropriation Act</i>) or created since the previous annual <i>Appropriation Act</i> .
ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS ORDER	A list of Ministers of the Territory, Agencies, Acts and principal areas of government for which they are responsible.
ADVANCES PAID	Assets acquired by Government in the form of lending to organisations or individuals, for public policy purposes. Flow data shows net movements resulting from either increased or new lending minus repayments.
ADVANCES RECEIVED	Liabilities incurred by the Government in the form of borrowings from the Commonwealth. While these funds were originally provided for policy purposes, they are now a net use of funds as existing Advances are repaid. No new liabilities in this form are being incurred.

AGENCY	A unit of government administration, or office or statutory corporation, nominated in an Administrative Arrangements Order for the purposes of the <i>Financial Management Act</i> and includes, where the case requires, a part or division (by whatever name called) of an Agency.
ALLOCATION	The amount specified in an <i>Appropriation Act</i> as available for expenditure on an Activity, and includes any variation in that amount authorised in accordance with the <i>Financial Management Act</i> or any other Act.
APPROPRIATION ACT	Includes a <i>Supply Act</i> and an annual <i>Appropriation Act</i> or an additional <i>Appropriation Act</i> which authorises an Allocation to an Activity.
AUSTRALIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS	Statements of accounting standards which can be applied in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.
BUSINESS DIVISION	An Activity or group of Activities, whereby a significant proportion of the operating costs are recovered through charges on users and which is determined by the Treasurer to be a Government Business Division.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT	The Account established by section 4 of the <i>Financial Management Act</i> . Credited to this Account is all money received by or on behalf of the Territory or an Agency except that required or permitted by or under the <i>Financial Management Act</i> or any other Act to be credited to an Operating Account or to an Accountable Officer's Trust Account.
CONTINGENT LIABILITY	A potential financial obligation arising out of a condition, situation, guarantee or indemnity, the ultimate effect of which will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.
DOUBTFUL DEBT	A debt which is treated a possible future loss and for which a provision has been made.

ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS FRAMEWORK	One method of classifying financial transactions for compilation of Government Finance Statistics by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Economic Transactions Framework classifies transactions according to their economic nature (eg outlays, revenues, financing). This standard allows comparison between States/Territories within Australia and also international comparison.
FINANCE LEASE	Lease agreements that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits relating to ownership of an asset from the lessor (legal owner) to the lessee (party using the asset).
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	An Activity or group of Activities which are mainly engaged in the production of goods and/or services outside the normal market mechanism. Goods and services are provided free of charge or at nominal charges well below costs of production.
GENERAL PURPOSE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS	Grants from the Commonwealth for the Territory to use at its own discretion.
GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS	Refers to statistics that measure the financial transactions of governments and reflect the impact of those transactions on other sectors of the economy. Government Finance Statistics in Australia are developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with all governments and are mainly based on international statistical standards developed, in consultation with member countries, by the International Monetary Fund.
GOVERNMENT PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION	Classifies outlays or expenditure transactions by the purpose served (eg health, education).
GUARANTEE	An undertaking to answer for the debt or obligations of another person or entity.
INDEMNITY	A written undertaking to compensate, protect or insure another person or entity against future financial loss, damage or liability.
INTRASECTOR CHARGES	The supply of goods and services between Agencies.

INVENTORIES	Includes goods or other property used in the production of goods or services, or held for sale, but does not include stationery stocks, and livestock and other regenerative natural resources.
INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES, CORPORATIONS, TRUSTS, JOINT VENTURES OR SIMILAR ENTITES	Financial interests of the Territory or an Agency that include any financial relationship where there is, or is intended to be, a degree of ownership or control of an entity (eg acquisition of voting shares, both minority and controlling interests, or active participation on a governing board).
LOAN COUNCIL ALLOCATION	The nomination to the Loan Council of the level of financing required.
OPERATING ACCOUNT	A Government Business Division Operating Account or an Agency Operating Account established under section 6(1) of the <i>Financial Management Act</i> .
OTHER INTRASECTOR RECEIPTS	Money transferred between Agencies which is unrequited and contributes to the operations of the receiving Agency.
PROVISIONS	Allocations set aside by enterprises from current revenue or income for future payments.
PUBLIC ACCOUNT	Where the financial transactions of the Northern Territory Government are recorded. As defined in section 4(2) of the <i>Financial Management Act</i> , it comprises the Consolidated Revenue Account and Operating Accounts.
PUBLIC FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE	Government controlled entities which perform central bank functions, and/or have the authority to incur liabilities and acquire financial assets in the market on their own account.
PUBLIC TRADING ENTERPRISE	A public enterprise primarily engaged in the production of goods or services of a non-financial nature, for sale in the market place, at prices which aim to recover most of the costs involved.

**SYSTEM OF NATIONAL
ACCOUNTS (1993)**

An international statistical framework relating to the whole of an economy with government activities as a component. It is designed to measure production, income and outlays, consumption, capital accumulation and financing of capital accumulation.

TREASURER'S ADVANCE

An Allocation of that name (as specified in an *Appropriation Act*).

**UNIFORM PRESENTATION
FRAMEWORK**

A uniform reporting framework agreed by the Australian Loan Council in March 1997, which is a revision of the agreement reached at the 1991 Premiers' Conference. It specifies that the Commonwealth Government and State and Territory Governments will present a minimum set of statistics on a standard (ABS) Government Finance Statistics basis, as well as financial asset and liability data according to an agreed format and specified Loan Council reporting arrangements.