

**ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COST SAVINGS
FROM A SINGLE-SOURCE AUSTRALIAN
NAVAL SHIP BUILDER:
*SHORT REPORT AND SUPPORTING TABLES***

29 December 2001

The Centre of Policy Studies

Centre of Policy Studies
PO Box 11E
Monash University
Victoria 3800
Australia

Contact person: Dr. Philip Adams
Telephone: (61-3) 9905 5094
Facsimile: (61-3) 9905 2426
Email: philip.adams@buseco.monash.edu.au
Web address: <http://www.monash.edu.au/policy/>

Introduction

Using MMRF-Green, we model the economic impacts of cost savings from a single-source Australian naval ship builder. These savings relate to the Collins class work, and to the production of the AWD and RS.

There are two cost-competitive supply options for these projects. Option 1 is a contract with a single Australian company for all requirements, including through life support (TLS) for new ships. Option 2 is three separate contracts with three existing Australian shipbuilders. ACIL argues that relative to Option 2, Option 1 offers the prospect of considerable cost savings. We model the impact of those savings using Option 2 as our basecase.

Results for two scenarios are reported.

- A. In Scenario A, we assume that the volume of demand for naval ships in Australia is fixed at basecase levels. Thus all of the cost savings associated with the production of ships and services accrue to the purchaser (i.e., to the Federal government) in the form of a lower purchase price.
- B. Scenario B differs from Scenario A in that we allow the volume of production of new ships and services to deviate from the basecase in response to the reduction in costs. The additional production is exported. In this scenario, the lower cost of production results in savings that are shared between purchaser and producer.

Economic model

MMRF-Green is a multi-sector dynamic model of the Australian economy covering the six states and two territories. It models each region as an economy in its own right, with region-specific prices, region-specific consumers, region-specific industries, and so on. Since MMRF-Green is dynamic, it is able to produce sequences of annual solutions connected by dynamic relationships. The model also includes enhanced capabilities for environmental analysis, and a regional disaggregation facility that allows results for the six states to be disaggregated down to 56 sub-state regions.

As each state and territory is modelled as a mini-economy, MMRF-Green is ideally suited to determining the impact of region-specific economic shocks. It has already been used to address a wide range of issues, including the economic impacts of large export-oriented projects, the effects of global trading in greenhouse emission permits, and the effects of changes in state and federal tax rates.

A number of enhancements have been made to the existing model to facilitate simulations for this study. These involved building into the model's theory and database, a new industry that undertakes the Collins class work and produces the AWD and RS. The new industry is labelled *Defence-ships*, and is located across five states: NSW (roughly 20 per cent of total production), VIC (20 per cent), QLD (10 per cent), SA (40 per cent) and WA (10 per cent). The industry has a life of ten years, starting in 2003 and finishing in 2003. In the basecase we assume that the industry produces at a constant rate over its ten-year life, and that the total value of production is \$5,840 million (the sum of estimated contract values for the Collins class work, the AWD and the RS). The industry sells to the federal government (both scenarios) and to export (Scenario B only).

Modelling Assumptions

ACIL list eight components of the cost savings associated with Option 1:

- a) Savings in tender costs;
- b) No management reserve;
- c) No start up and close down costs;
- d) Greater capacity utilisation;
- e) Alliance contracting during the life of the contract, including through life support;
- f) Economics of scale – spreading fixed business overheads over more ship production;
- g) Economics of scope – lowering the production learning curve; and
- h) Lower capital investment.

Total saving is estimated to be \$880 between 2003 and 2012. We assume that all of this saving accrues as increased efficiency in use of labour and capital in the *Defence-ships* industry. The increased efficiency is assumed to occur at the start of production, and is calibrated so that in each year production costs in *Defence-ships* are \$88.0 million lower than in the basecase.

In addition, for both scenarios we assume that:

- the tax rate on personal income moves to ensure that the borrowing requirement of the consolidated government sector does not deviate from values in the basecase;¹
- employees focus on their *after-tax* real wage rate;
- (in-line with the economy-wide average) eighty per cent of profits from *Defence-ships* accrue to Australians, with the remainder repatriated overseas and thus not available for domestic consumption; and
- federal government expenditure on *Defence-ships* is fixed in real terms at basecase levels.

For Scenario B, we allow exports of *Defence-ships* to respond to the reductions in costs. The export demand elasticity is set at a very high value to prevent the increased exports from affecting the world price of defence products.

Effects on macroeconomic variables

Table I shows the effects of the Option-1 savings on selected national macroeconomic variables in the long run year (i.e., in 2012). The numbers in this table are expressed as deviations (\$m, constant prices or thousands of persons) from basecase. More detailed results for states in which *Defence-ships* is located can be found in supporting Tables 1 and 2.

Scenario A

In 2012, real GDP is projected to be \$124.3 million higher than its value in the base case (see Table I). This gain reflects the initial cost savings of \$88 million per year combined with an economy-wide increase in capital. The benefits of improved factor-efficiency accrue to owners of fixed factors as increased real returns. Initially capital is fixed. However, over-time capital responds to the shock, with national employment moving back to its basecase

¹ This means that reductions in expenditure on *Defence-ships* leads to lower personal income tax and hence to increased private consumption. Alternatives to the tax rate on personal income for maintaining a fixed public sector borrowing requirement include the GST and state taxes such as payroll tax.

level. In the long run, therefore, the increased-factor efficiency causes the real wage rate to rise relative to base (see supporting Table 1²). This strengthens producers' incentives to substitute labour for capital, enabling capital to expand and real GDP to increase by more than the initial saving in costs.

Table I shows that the efficiency improvement stimulates real private consumption by less than the increase in real GDP. In our simulations, we assume that consumption expenditure is determined by household disposable income (HDI). In calculating changes in HDI, we take account of the before-tax factor income generated directly and indirectly by the increased efficiency of factors, and the tax paid on that income. In 2012, the change in before-tax factor income accruing to consumers is negligible; real income rises in line with real GDP, but this is offset by a fall in the price of income.³ Thus the change in real consumption reflects almost solely the change in personal income tax rate required to maintain an unchanged public sector borrowing requirement. In this scenario, government expenditure in each year falls by the full amount of the annual cost saving (i.e. by \$88 million), with almost the entire amount being passed on to the consumer.

In the long-run year, investment rises relative to base to support the larger replacement needs of the nation's capital stock. The increased investment combined with the increased consumption is large enough to absorb almost all of the additional GDP. This leaves little room for change in the balance between export volumes and import volumes. In 2012, the volume of international exports is \$8.8 million above its basecase value, while the volume of international imports is \$1.6 million below.

Table I: Macroeconomic Variables (absolute deviations from base)

Variable		Scenario A	Scenario B
		2012	2012
Real private consumption (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	86.4	96.7
Real investment (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	35.3	35.8
Real international exports (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	8.8	29.9
Real international imports (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	-1.6	27.3
Real total value added (GDP/GSP) (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	124.3	131.0
Employment (persons) (thousand persons)	Aus	0.0	0.0

Scenario B

In Scenario B, we allow exports of *Defence-ships* to expand in response to the cost savings. The expansion is worth around \$45 million. However, as shown in Table I this has little effect on real GDP and domestic absorption (consumption and investment). The main

² Values for the after-tax and the before-tax real wage rate are reported. In Scenarios A and B, the personal income tax rate falls to maintain a fixed public sector borrowing requirement. This lowers the after-tax real wage rate (received by the employee) relative to the before-tax real wage rate (paid by the employer).

³ The main reason for the fall in price of GDP is that, by assumption, employees are concerned with their after-tax real wage rate. Thus when the tax rate falls, they are willing to accept a lower before-tax real wage, leading to a lower money wage and hence to a lower GDP price.

effect is via the exchange rate. The additional exports causes the real exchange rate to strengthen, which crowds out other exports and encourages imports. In Scenario B, imports increase by \$27.3 million relative to its basecase value in the final year (*c.f.* a small fall in Scenario A).

Effects on state macroeconomic variables

Supporting tables 1 and 2 show the effects of the Option-1 savings on selected state macroeconomic variables.

Scenario A

In terms of real value added (GSP), all states other than SA gain from the increased factor-efficiency. The gains tend to be proportional to the overall size of the regional economy. Thus NSW gains most, with an expansion in real GSP worth \$57.7 million in 2012, followed by VIC, QLD and WA.

The loss to SA is explained as follows. Increasing the efficiency of factors in *Defence-ships*, while holding output constant, forces labour and capital to leave that industry. In the long-run, these resources must be absorbed by other industries. In these simulations, the expanding industries are generally consumption and investment oriented. SA loses relative to other states because it is over-specialised in the *Defence-ships* industry (which loses capital and labour), and under-specialised in consumption and investment industries (that gain capital and labour). This means that overall, the SA economy loses capital and labour to other states, leading to reductions in real value added and domestic absorption.

Scenario B

The regional pattern of results is similar to the regional pattern in Scenario A. This time, though, SA is projected to expand, since some of the labour and capital that leaves the economy in Scenario A stays in response to the increased output of *Defence-ships*.

Note on employment

In our model, employment is measured in terms of hours worked, not persons employed. Accordingly, the percentage change in employment, as simulated by the model represents a percentage increase in hours worked. To derive an estimate of the effect on numbers of persons employed (Table I and supporting Tables 1, 2, 5 and 6), we assume that the shock does not affect industry ratios of employed persons to employed hours. Under this assumption, a percentage increase in hours worked translates into the same percentage increase in persons employed. Based on this calculation, in 2012 around 500 additional full and part-time jobs are created in NSW (see supporting Table 2A) by the efficiency gains. As can be seen from the national results in supporting Table 6A, most of these additional jobs are located in service industries, notably construction, trade, finance and public services.

Effects on Industries

Scenario A

At the national-level, the increased efficiency of factors leads to increased output for almost all industries in the economy (see supporting tables 3A and 4A). The only industry projected to contract is the electricity-gas industry (industry 23) which is overly represented in the state least favourably affected – SA.

The largest percentage increases in output occur in industries with close connections to private consumption and investment. Good examples are Textiles, clothing and footwear (industry 10), Iron and steel (industry 16) and, interestingly, Motor vehicles and parts (industry 19). The motor car industry is overly represented in the SA economy. However, its sales are very widespread, so it is able to expand even in SA while most other areas of that state suffer mild contractions in output.

Scenario B

The most notable feature of the industry results for Scenario B (see supporting tables 3B and 4B) is the subdued outcomes, relative to Scenario A, for the traditional export industries in agriculture, mining and manufacturing. This reflects the crowding-out effects of real exchange rate appreciation.

Effects on state and federal taxes.

Table II shows the impacts of the BRNP on government finances in 2020. All numbers are in \$million (constant 2001 prices). Supporting Table 7 gives results for all years of the simulation.

Table II: Consolidated Government Revenue (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base)

	Scenario A	Scenario B
	2020	2020
Total revenue	-123.0	-112.8
Direct taxes	-111.4	-106.7
Indirect taxes	-10.8	-5.9
Interest received	-0.7	-0.2

Net Gain for Australians

We measure the net gain to Australians arising from the BRNP by the effects of the project on real Gross National Product (GNP). Real GNP is the real income which accrues to persons, enterprises and other organisation that are regarded as residents of Australia. The bulk of this is due to productive activity undertaken within the domestic economy (i.e. GDP). GNP equals GDP plus overseas income accruing to Australians less income paid to overseas residents.

An increase in real GNP allows for:

1. increased real private and public consumption; and/or
2. increased real investment; and/or
3. a reduced deficit on current account in the Balance of Payments.

By itself, increased consumption (item 1) is welfare-improving for Australians. Increased investment (item 2) translates into higher income in future years and hence the possibility of increased consumption in future years. A reduced current account deficit reduces Australia's reliance on foreign borrowings.

Table III shows the simulated net gains to Australians arising from the increased resource efficiency. For Scenario A, the net gain in 2012 is estimated to be \$111.9 million in 2001 prices. This comprises \$124.3 million worth of extra real GDP, from which we deduct

around \$12 million worth of additional net income accruing overseas. For Scenario B, the net gain in 2020 is \$117.9 million.

Table III: Net Gain to Australians (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Change in real GNP										
Scenario A	82.5	94.7	99.4	101.6	103.1	104.7	106.3	108.1	110.0	111.9
Scenario B	96.3	107.6	110.3	110.7	111.1	111.8	113.0	114.5	116.2	117.9

Supporting Tables

For each scenario, we report seven tables of detailed results:

Table 1: Macroeconomic Variables (percentage deviations from base)

Table 2: Macroeconomic Variables (absolute deviations from base)

Table 3: Industry Real Value Added – Australia (percentage deviations from base)

Table 4: Industry Real Value Added – Australia (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base)

Table 5: Industry Employment – Australia (percentage deviations from base)

Table 6: Industry Employment – Australia (deviations (thousand persons) from base)

Table 7: Government Revenue (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base)

Note that Table 3 to Table 7 are available on request for each of the 8 states and territories.

Table 1A: Macroeconomic Variables (percentage deviations from base): Scenario A

Variable		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real consumption	Aus	0.0129	0.0173	0.0193	0.0204	0.0211	0.0217	0.0221	0.0225	0.0228	0.0231
	NSW	0.0176	0.0241	0.0273	0.0291	0.0303	0.0311	0.0318	0.0325	0.0330	0.0335
	VIC	0.0161	0.0211	0.0232	0.0244	0.0251	0.0257	0.0261	0.0266	0.0269	0.0272
	QLD	0.0166	0.0216	0.0241	0.0255	0.0265	0.0272	0.0278	0.0283	0.0287	0.0291
	SA	-0.0297	-0.0387	-0.0436	-0.0462	-0.0480	-0.0495	-0.0509	-0.0521	-0.0534	-0.0545
	WA	0.0127	0.0163	0.0178	0.0186	0.0190	0.0194	0.0197	0.0200	0.0203	0.0206
Real investment	Aus	0.0468	0.0436	0.0404	0.0377	0.0354	0.0336	0.0320	0.0308	0.0296	0.0287
	NSW	0.0564	0.0583	0.0551	0.0515	0.0484	0.0461	0.0440	0.0424	0.0410	0.0399
	VIC	0.0530	0.0504	0.0459	0.0424	0.0397	0.0377	0.0361	0.0347	0.0334	0.0323
	QLD	0.0464	0.0451	0.0424	0.0401	0.0383	0.0369	0.0358	0.0349	0.0341	0.0335
	SA	-0.0012	-0.0377	-0.0391	-0.0384	-0.0391	-0.0404	-0.0417	-0.0431	-0.0444	-0.0455
	WA	0.0338	0.0300	0.0280	0.0267	0.0258	0.0250	0.0245	0.0241	0.0237	0.0234
Real international exports	Aus	0.0108	0.0141	0.0150	0.0154	0.0159	0.0165	0.0174	0.0184	0.0196	0.0208
	NSW	0.0121	0.0144	0.0153	0.0158	0.0166	0.0175	0.0186	0.0199	0.0214	0.0228
	VIC	0.0062	0.0104	0.0124	0.0134	0.0143	0.0152	0.0162	0.0174	0.0186	0.0199
	QLD	0.0100	0.0127	0.0134	0.0138	0.0143	0.0149	0.0158	0.0169	0.0181	0.0193
	SA	0.0434	0.0533	0.0510	0.0476	0.0450	0.0431	0.0418	0.0410	0.0405	0.0403
	WA	0.0073	0.0102	0.0111	0.0114	0.0119	0.0125	0.0133	0.0142	0.0152	0.0163
Real international imports	Aus	0.0087	0.0065	0.0049	0.0038	0.0027	0.0017	0.0008	0.0000	-0.0008	-0.0016
	NSW	0.0117	0.0125	0.0117	0.0107	0.0097	0.0088	0.0079	0.0071	0.0064	0.0057
	VIC	0.0132	0.0108	0.0087	0.0073	0.0062	0.0053	0.0044	0.0036	0.0028	0.0021
	QLD	0.0083	0.0073	0.0064	0.0055	0.0047	0.0040	0.0033	0.0026	0.0019	0.0012
	SA	-0.0103	-0.0266	-0.0313	-0.0340	-0.0364	-0.0386	-0.0407	-0.0427	-0.0446	-0.0464
	WA	0.0027	0.0001	-0.0011	-0.0020	-0.0028	-0.0035	-0.0041	-0.0047	-0.0053	-0.0059
Real total value added (GDP/GSP)	Aus	0.0185	0.0209	0.0216	0.0218	0.0218	0.0219	0.0219	0.0220	0.0221	0.0222
	NSW	0.0219	0.0262	0.0276	0.0282	0.0284	0.0287	0.0289	0.0291	0.0294	0.0296
	VIC	0.0204	0.0230	0.0238	0.0240	0.0241	0.0242	0.0243	0.0244	0.0246	0.0247
	QLD	0.0189	0.0218	0.0228	0.0232	0.0234	0.0236	0.0238	0.0241	0.0243	0.0246
	SA	0.0018	-0.0050	-0.0078	-0.0095	-0.0110	-0.0123	-0.0134	-0.0144	-0.0154	-0.0163
	WA	0.0156	0.0172	0.0175	0.0175	0.0175	0.0175	0.0176	0.0177	0.0178	0.0180
Employment (persons)	Aus	0.0035	0.0052	0.0047	0.0038	0.0030	0.0023	0.0017	0.0014	0.0011	0.0008
	NSW	0.0161	0.0200	0.0202	0.0195	0.0186	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0168	0.0166
	VIC	0.0097	0.0116	0.0110	0.0100	0.0091	0.0084	0.0079	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071
	QLD	0.0123	0.0147	0.0147	0.0141	0.0134	0.0129	0.0125	0.0123	0.0122	0.0121
	SA	-0.0972	-0.1070	-0.1105	-0.1126	-0.1143	-0.1159	-0.1172	-0.1183	-0.1193	-0.1202
	WA	0.0005	0.0015	0.0011	0.0003	-0.0004	-0.0010	-0.0014	-0.0017	-0.0018	-0.0020
Capital stock	Aus	-0.0234	-0.0186	-0.0147	-0.0117	-0.0092	-0.0071	-0.0054	-0.0040	-0.0027	-0.0017
Real wage rate (after-tax)	Aus	-0.0292	-0.0256	-0.0221	-0.0193	-0.0170	-0.0151	-0.0136	-0.0124	-0.0115	-0.0106
Real wage rate (before-tax)	Aus	-0.0037	-0.0013	0.0011	0.0032	0.0048	0.0061	0.0071	0.0080	0.0086	0.0092

Table 2A: Macroeconomic Variables (absolute deviations from base): Scenario A

Variable		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real consumption (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	41.7	56.8	64.6	69.6	73.2	76.4	79.1	81.7	84.2	86.4
	NSW	20.4	28.6	33.0	35.8	37.9	39.6	41.1	42.6	44.0	45.3
	VIC	13.5	18.0	20.3	21.6	22.7	23.6	24.5	25.2	26.0	26.7
	QLD	8.6	11.4	13.0	13.9	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.3
	SA	-7.4	-9.9	-11.4	-12.3	-13.0	-13.6	-14.2	-14.8	-15.4	-16.0
	WA	3.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2
Real investment (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	54.7	51.1	47.6	44.6	42.1	40.2	38.6	37.3	36.2	35.3
	NSW	22.8	23.6	22.3	20.9	19.7	18.9	18.1	17.5	17.1	16.7
	VIC	15.4	14.7	13.4	12.5	11.8	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9
	QLD	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
	SA	-0.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.4	-3.5	-3.6	-3.8	-3.9
	WA	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Real international exports (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	5.0	6.4	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.8
	NSW	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
	VIC	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
	QLD	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
	SA	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
	WA	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Real international imports (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	7.7	5.9	4.5	3.5	2.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	-0.8	-1.6
	NSW	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
	VIC	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6
	QLD	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	SA	-0.7	-1.9	-2.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	-3.3	-3.5	-3.7
	WA	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Real total value added (GDP/GSP) (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	91.7	105.3	110.4	112.8	114.6	116.3	118.1	120.1	122.2	124.3
	NSW	38.1	46.2	49.4	51.0	52.2	53.2	54.3	55.4	56.6	57.7
	VIC	26.6	30.6	32.0	32.7	33.3	33.9	34.5	35.2	35.8	36.5
	QLD	14.6	17.0	18.0	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.2	20.6	21.0
	SA	0.7	-1.9	-3.1	-3.8	-4.4	-5.0	-5.6	-6.1	-6.6	-7.0
	WA	7.2	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0
Employment (persons) (thousands of persons)	Aus	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	NSW	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	VIC	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	QLD	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	SA	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0
	WA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3A: Industry Real Value Added – Australia (percentage deviations from base): Scenario A

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	0.0177	0.0202	0.0205	0.0202	0.0199	0.0198	0.0198	0.0200	0.0202	0.0205
2. Forestry	0.0147	0.0162	0.0161	0.0155	0.0149	0.0143	0.0138	0.0134	0.0131	0.0127
3. Iron ore	0.0185	0.0221	0.0228	0.0228	0.0231	0.0235	0.0242	0.0251	0.0262	0.0273
4. Non-iron ore	0.0171	0.0210	0.0224	0.0230	0.0235	0.0241	0.0248	0.0256	0.0265	0.0275
5. Black coal	0.0156	0.0177	0.0181	0.0180	0.0181	0.0184	0.0188	0.0194	0.0201	0.0209
6. Crude oil	0.0076	0.0219	0.0323	0.0380	0.0410	0.0427	0.0439	0.0450	0.0460	0.0471
7. Natural gas	0.0087	0.0097	0.0097	0.0094	0.0092	0.0090	0.0089	0.0088	0.0087	0.0087
8. Brown coal	0.0092	0.0101	0.0099	0.0094	0.0090	0.0086	0.0083	0.0080	0.0078	0.0077
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0176	0.0208	0.0214	0.0213	0.0211	0.0211	0.0211	0.0212	0.0214	0.0216
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	0.0327	0.0382	0.0395	0.0396	0.0398	0.0400	0.0404	0.0411	0.0419	0.0427
11. Wood and paper products	0.0297	0.0335	0.0344	0.0344	0.0343	0.0341	0.0341	0.0342	0.0343	0.0345
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.0370	0.0426	0.0444	0.0449	0.0454	0.0458	0.0464	0.0471	0.0479	0.0486
13. Petroleum products	0.0175	0.0252	0.0280	0.0290	0.0295	0.0297	0.0299	0.0301	0.0303	0.0305
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.0388	0.0416	0.0413	0.0402	0.0390	0.0379	0.0370	0.0363	0.0357	0.0352
15. Cement	0.0382	0.0406	0.0402	0.0390	0.0377	0.0365	0.0355	0.0347	0.0340	0.0335
16. Iron and steel	0.0453	0.0497	0.0502	0.0498	0.0494	0.0492	0.0493	0.0496	0.0500	0.0505
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	0.0253	0.0295	0.0305	0.0307	0.0310	0.0314	0.0321	0.0329	0.0339	0.0350
18. Other metal products	0.0359	0.0395	0.0397	0.0392	0.0386	0.0382	0.0380	0.0379	0.0380	0.0382
19. Motor vehicles and parts	0.0888	0.0704	0.0615	0.0571	0.0551	0.0543	0.0542	0.0546	0.0551	0.0558
20. Other manufacturing	0.0453	0.0526	0.0542	0.0542	0.0542	0.0543	0.0546	0.0551	0.0558	0.0565
21. Electricity – black coal	0.0215	0.0254	0.0265	0.0266	0.0265	0.0264	0.0264	0.0264	0.0265	0.0266
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.0092	0.0101	0.0099	0.0095	0.0090	0.0086	0.0083	0.0080	0.0078	0.0077
23. Electricity – gas	0.0075	0.0060	0.0037	0.0015	-0.0001	-0.0015	-0.0026	-0.0035	-0.0043	-0.0050
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0183	0.0205	0.0207	0.0205	0.0203	0.0202	0.0203	0.0205	0.0208	0.0211
25. Electricity – other	0.0210	0.0251	0.0268	0.0276	0.0282	0.0288	0.0293	0.0299	0.0305	0.0310
26. Electricity supply	0.0159	0.0182	0.0184	0.0182	0.0179	0.0176	0.0174	0.0173	0.0173	0.0173
27. Urban gas distribution	0.0158	0.0185	0.0194	0.0196	0.0195	0.0194	0.0193	0.0193	0.0192	0.0192
28. Water and sewerage services	0.0105	0.0130	0.0144	0.0155	0.0164	0.0171	0.0178	0.0185	0.0190	0.0195
29. Construction services	0.0360	0.0376	0.0366	0.0348	0.0330	0.0313	0.0298	0.0285	0.0273	0.0263
30. Trade services	0.0203	0.0224	0.0228	0.0226	0.0224	0.0222	0.0221	0.0220	0.0219	0.0219
31. Road transport services	0.0198	0.0222	0.0224	0.0220	0.0216	0.0212	0.0209	0.0207	0.0206	0.0205
32. Rail transport services	0.0156	0.0178	0.0181	0.0179	0.0177	0.0176	0.0176	0.0177	0.0179	0.0181
33. Water transport services	0.0201	0.0243	0.0257	0.0261	0.0266	0.0272	0.0279	0.0288	0.0298	0.0309
34. Air transport services	0.0267	0.0329	0.0364	0.0388	0.0407	0.0424	0.0439	0.0453	0.0466	0.0478
35. Other transport services	0.0207	0.0242	0.0253	0.0256	0.0258	0.0260	0.0262	0.0266	0.0269	0.0272
36. Communications services	0.0194	0.0219	0.0228	0.0232	0.0233	0.0234	0.0234	0.0234	0.0234	0.0234
37. Finance, property and business services	0.0220	0.0249	0.0257	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0258	0.0259
38. Dwelling services	0.0000	0.0029	0.0057	0.0083	0.0105	0.0125	0.0142	0.0157	0.0170	0.0181
39. Public services	0.0076	0.0074	0.0066	0.0058	0.0049	0.0041	0.0033	0.0026	0.0019	0.0012
40. Other private services	0.0235	0.0267	0.0280	0.0285	0.0288	0.0290	0.0292	0.0293	0.0295	0.0296
41. Private transport services	-0.0001	0.0144	0.0202	0.0226	0.0236	0.0241	0.0243	0.0244	0.0245	0.0246
42 Defence-ships	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Table 4A: Industry Real Value Added – Australia (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base): Scenario A

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
2. Forestry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Iron ore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4. Non-iron ore	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
5. Black coal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
6. Crude oil	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
7. Natural gas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8. Brown coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
11. Wood and paper products	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
13. Petroleum products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
15. Cement	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
16. Iron and steel	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
18. Other metal products	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
19. Motor vehicles and parts	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
20. Other manufacturing	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
21. Electricity – black coal	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
23. Electricity – gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. Electricity – other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
26. Electricity supply	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
27. Urban gas distribution	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
28. Water and sewerage services	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
29. Construction services	13.0	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.3	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.2
30. Trade services	14.9	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.8
31. Road transport services	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
32. Rail transport services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
33. Water transport services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
34. Air transport services	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
35. Other transport services	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
36. Communications services	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
37. Finance, property and business services	14.3	16.4	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.9
38. Dwelling services	0.0	1.6	3.4	5.1	6.7	8.2	9.6	10.9	12.1	13.3
39. Public services	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.2
40. Other private services	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
41. Private transport services	0.0	1.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
42 Defence-ships	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 5A: Industry Employment – Australia (percentage deviations from base): Scenario A

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	0.0268	0.0304	0.0305	0.0298	0.0292	0.0288	0.0286	0.0287	0.0289	0.0292
2. Forestry	0.0290	0.0320	0.0318	0.0307	0.0295	0.0284	0.0274	0.0266	0.0259	0.0253
3. Iron ore	0.0325	0.0381	0.0385	0.0377	0.0373	0.0373	0.0377	0.0385	0.0396	0.0408
4. Non-iron ore	0.0285	0.0331	0.0334	0.0328	0.0323	0.0320	0.0321	0.0325	0.0332	0.0339
5. Black coal	0.0237	0.0263	0.0262	0.0257	0.0254	0.0254	0.0257	0.0262	0.0270	0.0278
6. Crude oil	0.0476	0.0546	0.0530	0.0509	0.0500	0.0498	0.0502	0.0509	0.0518	0.0527
7. Natural gas	0.0495	0.0548	0.0547	0.0532	0.0516	0.0504	0.0494	0.0487	0.0483	0.0480
8. Brown coal	0.1123	0.1257	0.1263	0.1224	0.1179	0.1138	0.1105	0.1080	0.1062	0.1046
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0225	0.0259	0.0260	0.0253	0.0246	0.0241	0.0238	0.0236	0.0236	0.0237
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	0.0367	0.0422	0.0430	0.0426	0.0423	0.0422	0.0423	0.0428	0.0434	0.0441
11. Wood and paper products	0.0381	0.0412	0.0407	0.0395	0.0384	0.0375	0.0369	0.0366	0.0365	0.0364
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.0473	0.0526	0.0530	0.0522	0.0516	0.0512	0.0511	0.0512	0.0516	0.0520
13. Petroleum products	0.0218	0.0307	0.0332	0.0336	0.0333	0.0330	0.0327	0.0325	0.0324	0.0324
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.0502	0.0514	0.0491	0.0462	0.0436	0.0415	0.0399	0.0386	0.0376	0.0368
15. Cement	0.0583	0.0525	0.0476	0.0438	0.0409	0.0388	0.0373	0.0362	0.0354	0.0348
16. Iron and steel	0.0484	0.0530	0.0533	0.0527	0.0521	0.0518	0.0517	0.0519	0.0522	0.0526
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	0.0308	0.0355	0.0361	0.0358	0.0357	0.0357	0.0361	0.0367	0.0376	0.0385
18. Other metal products	0.0413	0.0446	0.0441	0.0428	0.0417	0.0408	0.0402	0.0399	0.0398	0.0398
19. Motor vehicles and parts	0.0963	0.0758	0.0657	0.0607	0.0583	0.0573	0.0569	0.0571	0.0576	0.0581
20. Other manufacturing	0.0492	0.0567	0.0579	0.0576	0.0572	0.0570	0.0571	0.0575	0.0580	0.0586
21. Electricity – black coal	0.0467	0.0471	0.0426	0.0381	0.0349	0.0327	0.0312	0.0304	0.0299	0.0296
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.0224	0.0208	0.0176	0.0149	0.0129	0.0116	0.0108	0.0102	0.0098	0.0096
23. Electricity – gas	0.0153	0.0099	0.0037	-0.0011	-0.0044	-0.0068	-0.0083	-0.0094	-0.0102	-0.0108
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0397	0.0391	0.0353	0.0318	0.0293	0.0278	0.0269	0.0265	0.0264	0.0264
25. Electricity – other	0.0458	0.0450	0.0410	0.0379	0.0360	0.0349	0.0344	0.0343	0.0345	0.0347
26. Electricity supply	0.0344	0.0333	0.0292	0.0256	0.0230	0.0214	0.0203	0.0196	0.0193	0.0190
27. Urban gas distribution	0.0384	0.0332	0.0282	0.0248	0.0227	0.0215	0.0207	0.0203	0.0200	0.0198
28. Water and sewerage services	0.0224	0.0246	0.0246	0.0242	0.0238	0.0235	0.0234	0.0233	0.0233	0.0233
29. Construction services	0.0400	0.0411	0.0393	0.0370	0.0346	0.0326	0.0308	0.0292	0.0279	0.0267
30. Trade services	0.0241	0.0261	0.0260	0.0254	0.0248	0.0243	0.0238	0.0235	0.0233	0.0232
31. Road transport services	0.0251	0.0273	0.0269	0.0258	0.0248	0.0239	0.0233	0.0228	0.0225	0.0223
32. Rail transport services	0.0177	0.0201	0.0203	0.0200	0.0197	0.0195	0.0194	0.0195	0.0196	0.0198
33. Water transport services	0.0244	0.0293	0.0307	0.0309	0.0313	0.0317	0.0323	0.0331	0.0341	0.0350
34. Air transport services	0.0433	0.0490	0.0505	0.0508	0.0510	0.0513	0.0517	0.0523	0.0530	0.0537
35. Other transport services	0.0268	0.0307	0.0314	0.0312	0.0310	0.0308	0.0307	0.0307	0.0308	0.0309
36. Communications services	0.0308	0.0325	0.0319	0.0307	0.0296	0.0287	0.0278	0.0272	0.0267	0.0262
37. Finance, property and business services	0.0308	0.0331	0.0327	0.0317	0.0307	0.0299	0.0293	0.0288	0.0285	0.0283
38. Dwelling services	0.0360	0.0382	0.0386	0.0384	0.0379	0.0372	0.0366	0.0358	0.0351	0.0344
39. Public services	0.0080	0.0078	0.0070	0.0061	0.0052	0.0043	0.0035	0.0027	0.0020	0.0013
40. Other private services	0.0306	0.0336	0.0341	0.0339	0.0335	0.0331	0.0328	0.0325	0.0322	0.0320
41. Private transport services	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
42. Defence-ships	-27.2937	-27.2935	-27.2934	-27.2932	-27.2931	-27.2929	-27.2928	-27.2927	-27.2925	-27.2924

Table 6A: Industry Employment – Australia (deviations (thousand persons) from base): Scenario A

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2. Forestry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Iron ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Non-iron ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Black coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Crude oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Natural gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Brown coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Wood and paper products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Petroleum products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Cement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. Iron and steel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Other metal products	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
19. Motor vehicles and parts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Other manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
21. Electricity – black coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Electricity – gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. Electricity – other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. Electricity supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27. Urban gas distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Water and sewerage services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Construction services	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
30. Trade services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
31. Road transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Rail transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33. Water transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34. Air transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35. Other transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36. Communications services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37. Finance, property and business services	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
38. Dwelling services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39. Public services	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
40. Other private services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
41. Private transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42. Defence-ships	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5

Table7A: Government Revenue (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base): Scenario A

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total revenue										
Consolidated	-126.6	-122.1	-120.9	-120.9	-121.1	-121.5	-121.8	-122.2	-122.6	-123.0
Direct taxes										
Consolidated	-108.8	-106.8	-106.6	-107.0	-107.7	-108.4	-109.1	-109.9	-110.6	-111.4
Indirect taxes										
Consolidated	-16.5	-14.1	-13.3	-12.9	-12.6	-12.2	-11.9	-11.6	-11.2	-10.8
Interest received										
Consolidated	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7

Table 1B: Macroeconomic Variables (percentage deviations from base): Scenario B

Variable		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real consumption	Aus	0.0157	0.0207	0.0227	0.0237	0.0243	0.0247	0.0251	0.0254	0.0257	0.0259
	NSW	0.0187	0.0254	0.0284	0.0299	0.0309	0.0316	0.0322	0.0328	0.0333	0.0337
	VIC	0.0183	0.0239	0.0260	0.0270	0.0276	0.0281	0.0285	0.0289	0.0292	0.0295
	QLD	0.0170	0.0218	0.0239	0.0250	0.0257	0.0262	0.0267	0.0272	0.0276	0.0280
	SA	-0.0080	-0.0110	-0.0135	-0.0154	-0.0171	-0.0186	-0.0201	-0.0216	-0.0230	-0.0244
	WA	0.0129	0.0163	0.0174	0.0178	0.0180	0.0182	0.0184	0.0186	0.0189	0.0191
Real investment	Aus	0.0534	0.0481	0.0435	0.0399	0.0370	0.0347	0.0329	0.0315	0.0302	0.0291
	NSW	0.0612	0.0594	0.0550	0.0508	0.0473	0.0445	0.0424	0.0407	0.0393	0.0380
	VIC	0.0591	0.0547	0.0491	0.0448	0.0416	0.0392	0.0373	0.0357	0.0343	0.0332
	QLD	0.0477	0.0418	0.0382	0.0355	0.0336	0.0321	0.0310	0.0302	0.0294	0.0288
	SA	0.0445	0.0228	0.0153	0.0099	0.0049	0.0005	-0.0034	-0.0069	-0.0101	-0.0128
	WA	0.0319	0.0247	0.0222	0.0207	0.0197	0.0189	0.0184	0.0180	0.0177	0.0174
Real international exports	Aus	0.0824	0.0815	0.0784	0.0756	0.0735	0.0723	0.0717	0.0714	0.0715	0.0718
	NSW	0.0487	0.0479	0.0453	0.0431	0.0419	0.0415	0.0417	0.0423	0.0432	0.0442
	VIC	0.0894	0.0878	0.0855	0.0832	0.0817	0.0809	0.0806	0.0808	0.0813	0.0819
	QLD	0.0133	0.0142	0.0123	0.0105	0.0095	0.0091	0.0092	0.0097	0.0104	0.0113
	SA	0.9548	0.9401	0.9197	0.9007	0.8843	0.8704	0.8585	0.8482	0.8394	0.8315
	WA	0.0146	0.0150	0.0133	0.0117	0.0106	0.0101	0.0100	0.0102	0.0106	0.0112
Real international imports	Aus	0.0503	0.0459	0.0426	0.0398	0.0374	0.0351	0.0330	0.0310	0.0292	0.0275
	NSW	0.0472	0.0457	0.0433	0.0410	0.0387	0.0366	0.0347	0.0330	0.0314	0.0299
	VIC	0.0509	0.0465	0.0429	0.0400	0.0376	0.0355	0.0335	0.0318	0.0301	0.0285
	QLD	0.0422	0.0382	0.0356	0.0335	0.0315	0.0297	0.0280	0.0264	0.0250	0.0236
	SA	0.1016	0.0855	0.0765	0.0696	0.0636	0.0579	0.0528	0.0479	0.0433	0.0390
	WA	0.0389	0.0331	0.0299	0.0276	0.0254	0.0235	0.0217	0.0201	0.0185	0.0171
Real total value added (GDP/GSP)	Aus	0.0216	0.0238	0.0240	0.0238	0.0236	0.0235	0.0234	0.0234	0.0235	0.0236
	NSW	0.0218	0.0256	0.0266	0.0267	0.0267	0.0268	0.0270	0.0272	0.0274	0.0277
	VIC	0.0225	0.0249	0.0251	0.0249	0.0248	0.0247	0.0247	0.0248	0.0249	0.0250
	QLD	0.0175	0.0196	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0202	0.0204	0.0207	0.0209
	SA	0.0403	0.0366	0.0336	0.0311	0.0288	0.0268	0.0250	0.0233	0.0218	0.0203
	WA	0.0149	0.0156	0.0152	0.0147	0.0143	0.0141	0.0140	0.0141	0.0142	0.0143
Employment (persons)	Aus	0.0061	0.0073	0.0062	0.0047	0.0035	0.0025	0.0019	0.0014	0.0010	0.0008
	NSW	0.0148	0.0180	0.0176	0.0163	0.0152	0.0143	0.0138	0.0134	0.0132	0.0131
	VIC	0.0112	0.0126	0.0114	0.0098	0.0086	0.0078	0.0071	0.0067	0.0064	0.0062
	QLD	0.0094	0.0107	0.0100	0.0090	0.0081	0.0075	0.0071	0.0070	0.0069	0.0069
	SA	-0.0543	-0.0611	-0.0661	-0.0703	-0.0738	-0.0768	-0.0794	-0.0816	-0.0836	-0.0854
	WA	-0.0015	-0.0016	-0.0028	-0.0041	-0.0051	-0.0058	-0.0062	-0.0065	-0.0067	-0.0068
Capital stock	Aus	-0.0193	-0.0140	-0.0099	-0.0067	-0.0041	-0.0020	-0.0003	0.0011	0.0023	0.0033
Real wage rate (after-tax)	Aus	-0.0037	-0.0013	0.0011	0.0032	0.0048	0.0061	0.0071	0.0080	0.0086	0.0092
Real wage rate (before-tax)	Aus	-0.0027	0.0007	0.0038	0.0063	0.0082	0.0096	0.0107	0.0115	0.0122	0.0127

Table 2B: Macroeconomic Variables (absolute deviations from base): Scenario B

Variable		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real consumption (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	50.6	67.9	75.9	80.5	83.9	86.8	89.5	92.0	94.4	96.7
	NSW	21.7	30.1	34.3	36.8	38.6	40.2	41.6	43.0	44.3	45.6
	VIC	15.4	20.4	22.7	24.0	25.0	25.9	26.7	27.5	28.2	28.9
	QLD	8.9	11.5	12.8	13.6	14.2	14.8	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.6
	SA	-2.0	-2.8	-3.5	-4.1	-4.6	-5.1	-5.6	-6.1	-6.6	-7.2
	WA	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
Real investment (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	62.3	56.3	51.2	47.1	44.0	41.5	39.6	38.1	36.8	35.8
	NSW	24.7	24.0	22.3	20.6	19.3	18.2	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.9
	VIC	17.2	15.9	14.4	13.2	12.3	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.2
	QLD	9.4	8.3	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0
	SA	3.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.1
	WA	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Real international exports (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	37.5	36.7	35.0	33.4	32.1	31.3	30.7	30.3	30.1	29.9
	NSW	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9
	VIC	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
	QLD	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
	SA	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.3	17.8	17.4	17.1
	WA	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Real international imports (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	45.0	41.5	39.0	36.9	35.0	33.2	31.6	30.1	28.7	27.3
	NSW	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.0	12.4	11.9	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.1
	VIC	12.7	11.7	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.9
	QLD	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5
	SA	7.2	6.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.1
	WA	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Real total value added (GDP/GSP) (\$million, 2001 prices)	Aus	107.0	119.6	122.5	123.0	123.4	124.2	125.5	127.2	129.1	131.0
	NSW	37.9	45.2	47.5	48.4	49.1	49.8	50.7	51.7	52.8	54.0
	VIC	29.4	33.0	33.8	34.0	34.3	34.7	35.2	35.7	36.4	37.0
	QLD	13.5	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.9
	SA	15.4	14.2	13.2	12.4	11.7	11.0	10.4	9.8	9.3	8.8
	WA	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1
Employment (persons) (thousands of persons)	Aus	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	NSW	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	VIC	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	QLD	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	SA	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7
	WA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1

Table 3B: Industry Real Value Added – Australia (percentage deviations from base): Scenario B

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	-0.0005	0.0025	0.0028	0.0026	0.0026	0.0029	0.0033	0.0040	0.0047	0.0054
2. Forestry	0.0083	0.0099	0.0096	0.0089	0.0083	0.0078	0.0075	0.0072	0.0070	0.0069
3. Iron ore	-0.0150	-0.0115	-0.0116	-0.0122	-0.0124	-0.0121	-0.0115	-0.0106	-0.0095	-0.0083
4. Non-iron ore	-0.0073	-0.0038	-0.0036	-0.0039	-0.0039	-0.0036	-0.0031	-0.0023	-0.0014	-0.0004
5. Black coal	-0.0128	-0.0110	-0.0116	-0.0124	-0.0128	-0.0128	-0.0125	-0.0120	-0.0114	-0.0106
6. Crude oil	-0.0024	-0.0055	-0.0006	0.0034	0.0060	0.0080	0.0098	0.0116	0.0134	0.0153
7. Natural gas	0.0074	0.0084	0.0082	0.0078	0.0075	0.0072	0.0071	0.0070	0.0070	0.0070
8. Brown coal	0.0146	0.0154	0.0145	0.0133	0.0122	0.0113	0.0106	0.0101	0.0096	0.0092
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0037	0.0073	0.0079	0.0078	0.0079	0.0081	0.0085	0.0090	0.0096	0.0102
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	-0.0013	0.0047	0.0058	0.0058	0.0062	0.0070	0.0081	0.0094	0.0108	0.0124
11. Wood and paper products	0.0203	0.0244	0.0248	0.0245	0.0242	0.0241	0.0242	0.0244	0.0247	0.0250
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.0166	0.0225	0.0237	0.0240	0.0243	0.0250	0.0259	0.0269	0.0280	0.0292
13. Petroleum products	0.0098	0.0189	0.0219	0.0228	0.0232	0.0235	0.0237	0.0241	0.0244	0.0248
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.0369	0.0398	0.0389	0.0371	0.0354	0.0341	0.0330	0.0322	0.0315	0.0310
15. Cement	0.0350	0.0380	0.0372	0.0355	0.0338	0.0324	0.0313	0.0304	0.0297	0.0292
16. Iron and steel	0.0520	0.0553	0.0542	0.0523	0.0509	0.0501	0.0497	0.0496	0.0498	0.0501
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	-0.0114	-0.0078	-0.0078	-0.0082	-0.0082	-0.0076	-0.0067	-0.0054	-0.0040	-0.0024
18. Other metal products	0.0419	0.0447	0.0437	0.0420	0.0407	0.0398	0.0392	0.0389	0.0388	0.0387
19. Motor vehicles and parts	0.0573	0.0308	0.0200	0.0157	0.0146	0.0149	0.0159	0.0174	0.0189	0.0205
20. Other manufacturing	0.0272	0.0357	0.0369	0.0365	0.0363	0.0365	0.0371	0.0379	0.0389	0.0399
21. Electricity – black coal	0.0195	0.0230	0.0234	0.0230	0.0226	0.0224	0.0223	0.0223	0.0225	0.0226
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.0146	0.0154	0.0145	0.0133	0.0122	0.0113	0.0106	0.0101	0.0096	0.0092
23. Electricity – gas	0.0069	0.0054	0.0026	0.0003	-0.0015	-0.0029	-0.0039	-0.0047	-0.0054	-0.0059
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0106	0.0117	0.0109	0.0098	0.0091	0.0087	0.0086	0.0087	0.0089	0.0092
25. Electricity – other	0.0173	0.0212	0.0225	0.0231	0.0235	0.0240	0.0245	0.0251	0.0258	0.0264
26. Electricity supply	0.0160	0.0179	0.0176	0.0169	0.0163	0.0158	0.0155	0.0154	0.0153	0.0153
27. Urban gas distribution	0.0182	0.0212	0.0219	0.0218	0.0216	0.0213	0.0211	0.0209	0.0208	0.0207
28. Water and sewerage services	0.0108	0.0135	0.0149	0.0159	0.0168	0.0176	0.0183	0.0190	0.0196	0.0201
29. Construction services	0.0405	0.0421	0.0403	0.0379	0.0355	0.0333	0.0315	0.0299	0.0286	0.0273
30. Trade services	0.0262	0.0278	0.0274	0.0267	0.0260	0.0255	0.0252	0.0249	0.0248	0.0246
31. Road transport services	0.0198	0.0218	0.0214	0.0205	0.0197	0.0191	0.0187	0.0185	0.0184	0.0183
32. Rail transport services	0.0059	0.0079	0.0077	0.0071	0.0067	0.0065	0.0065	0.0067	0.0070	0.0073
33. Water transport services	-0.0212	-0.0166	-0.0155	-0.0150	-0.0142	-0.0130	-0.0115	-0.0099	-0.0081	-0.0063
34. Air transport services	0.0048	0.0104	0.0131	0.0150	0.0168	0.0186	0.0204	0.0222	0.0240	0.0257
35. Other transport services	0.0029	0.0067	0.0077	0.0081	0.0085	0.0090	0.0097	0.0105	0.0113	0.0121
36. Communications services	0.0248	0.0273	0.0280	0.0280	0.0279	0.0277	0.0275	0.0274	0.0273	0.0271
37. Finance, property and business services	0.0243	0.0270	0.0274	0.0270	0.0267	0.0265	0.0263	0.0262	0.0262	0.0262
38. Dwelling services	0.0000	0.0033	0.0065	0.0094	0.0120	0.0142	0.0161	0.0177	0.0192	0.0204
39. Public services	0.0080	0.0079	0.0071	0.0061	0.0052	0.0043	0.0036	0.0028	0.0021	0.0015
40. Other private services	0.0222	0.0258	0.0271	0.0276	0.0278	0.0280	0.0282	0.0284	0.0285	0.0287
41. Private transport services	0.0000	0.0187	0.0254	0.0277	0.0284	0.0287	0.0287	0.0287	0.0286	0.0286
42 Defence-ships	11.0242	10.5335	10.0910	9.6931	9.3347	9.0110	8.7174	8.4501	8.2059	7.9818

Table 4B: Industry Real Value Added – Australia (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base): Scenario B

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
2. Forestry	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Iron ore	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
4. Non-iron ore	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
5. Black coal	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
6. Crude oil	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
7. Natural gas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8. Brown coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
11. Wood and paper products	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
13. Petroleum products	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
15. Cement	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
16. Iron and steel	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
18. Other metal products	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
19. Motor vehicles and parts	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
20. Other manufacturing	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
21. Electricity – black coal	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
23. Electricity – gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. Electricity – other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
26. Electricity supply	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
27. Urban gas distribution	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
28. Water and sewerage services	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
29. Construction services	14.6	15.3	14.8	14.0	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.6
30. Trade services	19.2	20.6	20.6	20.3	20.0	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9
31. Road transport services	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
32. Rail transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33. Water transport services	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34. Air transport services	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
35. Other transport services	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
36. Communications services	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
37. Finance, property and business services	15.8	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.1
38. Dwelling services	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.7	7.5	9.2	10.7	12.2	13.5	14.8
39. Public services	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.5
40. Other private services	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
41. Private transport services	0.0	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
42 Defence-ships	22.1	21.1	20.2	19.4	18.7	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.4	16.0

Table 5B: Industry Employment – Australia (percentage deviations from base): Scenario B

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	-0.0007	0.0039	0.0042	0.0039	0.0039	0.0043	0.0050	0.0059	0.0069	0.0079
2. Forestry	0.0164	0.0195	0.0190	0.0177	0.0165	0.0156	0.0149	0.0144	0.0140	0.0137
3. Iron ore	-0.0264	-0.0192	-0.0187	-0.0190	-0.0186	-0.0175	-0.0158	-0.0138	-0.0115	-0.0092
4. Non-iron ore	-0.0122	-0.0065	-0.0064	-0.0072	-0.0074	-0.0071	-0.0063	-0.0051	-0.0038	-0.0023
5. Black coal	-0.0195	-0.0164	-0.0170	-0.0179	-0.0182	-0.0178	-0.0171	-0.0160	-0.0148	-0.0134
6. Crude oil	-0.0150	0.0084	0.0116	0.0113	0.0116	0.0125	0.0139	0.0156	0.0173	0.0191
7. Natural gas	0.0424	0.0474	0.0462	0.0438	0.0418	0.0403	0.0394	0.0388	0.0385	0.0383
8. Brown coal	0.1783	0.1926	0.1851	0.1722	0.1602	0.1500	0.1418	0.1353	0.1299	0.1256
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0048	0.0093	0.0098	0.0094	0.0092	0.0092	0.0095	0.0099	0.0105	0.0110
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	-0.0015	0.0054	0.0065	0.0065	0.0068	0.0076	0.0087	0.0100	0.0115	0.0131
11. Wood and paper products	0.0260	0.0299	0.0292	0.0278	0.0266	0.0259	0.0256	0.0255	0.0256	0.0258
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.0212	0.0279	0.0284	0.0279	0.0276	0.0278	0.0283	0.0292	0.0301	0.0312
13. Petroleum products	0.0122	0.0231	0.0258	0.0261	0.0258	0.0255	0.0254	0.0254	0.0255	0.0257
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.0478	0.0490	0.0457	0.0420	0.0388	0.0363	0.0345	0.0332	0.0321	0.0313
15. Cement	0.0534	0.0491	0.0430	0.0380	0.0346	0.0323	0.0308	0.0298	0.0290	0.0284
16. Iron and steel	0.0556	0.0589	0.0575	0.0553	0.0536	0.0525	0.0520	0.0517	0.0517	0.0519
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	-0.0139	-0.0091	-0.0089	-0.0092	-0.0090	-0.0082	-0.0070	-0.0054	-0.0037	-0.0018
18. Other metal products	0.0482	0.0502	0.0480	0.0454	0.0432	0.0417	0.0407	0.0401	0.0397	0.0396
19. Motor vehicles and parts	0.0622	0.0331	0.0212	0.0165	0.0152	0.0155	0.0166	0.0181	0.0197	0.0213
20. Other manufacturing	0.0295	0.0384	0.0393	0.0386	0.0381	0.0382	0.0386	0.0393	0.0402	0.0412
21. Electricity – black coal	0.0424	0.0421	0.0368	0.0318	0.0284	0.0263	0.0251	0.0245	0.0242	0.0241
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.0356	0.0291	0.0217	0.0164	0.0130	0.0109	0.0096	0.0089	0.0084	0.0081
23. Electricity – gas	0.0140	0.0089	0.0023	-0.0027	-0.0060	-0.0081	-0.0095	-0.0104	-0.0111	-0.0116
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0229	0.0217	0.0174	0.0138	0.0115	0.0104	0.0100	0.0100	0.0103	0.0107
25. Electricity – other	0.0379	0.0376	0.0335	0.0302	0.0283	0.0274	0.0271	0.0272	0.0275	0.0279
26. Electricity supply	0.0347	0.0323	0.0268	0.0224	0.0194	0.0175	0.0165	0.0159	0.0155	0.0154
27. Urban gas distribution	0.0441	0.0379	0.0313	0.0266	0.0238	0.0221	0.0211	0.0205	0.0202	0.0199
28. Water and sewerage services	0.0231	0.0250	0.0244	0.0236	0.0230	0.0227	0.0225	0.0225	0.0225	0.0226
29. Construction services	0.0450	0.0458	0.0432	0.0399	0.0369	0.0343	0.0321	0.0303	0.0287	0.0274
30. Trade services	0.0312	0.0321	0.0309	0.0294	0.0282	0.0272	0.0265	0.0260	0.0256	0.0253
31. Road transport services	0.0251	0.0264	0.0250	0.0231	0.0216	0.0205	0.0197	0.0193	0.0189	0.0187
32. Rail transport services	0.0067	0.0090	0.0087	0.0079	0.0074	0.0072	0.0072	0.0074	0.0077	0.0080
33. Water transport services	-0.0257	-0.0198	-0.0182	-0.0173	-0.0161	-0.0145	-0.0127	-0.0106	-0.0084	-0.0063
34. Air transport services	0.0077	0.0161	0.0189	0.0202	0.0214	0.0228	0.0243	0.0259	0.0275	0.0291
35. Other transport services	0.0038	0.0086	0.0097	0.0100	0.0103	0.0108	0.0115	0.0123	0.0131	0.0139
36. Communications services	0.0394	0.0399	0.0379	0.0357	0.0337	0.0321	0.0309	0.0300	0.0292	0.0286
37. Finance, property and business services	0.0340	0.0356	0.0342	0.0324	0.0308	0.0297	0.0289	0.0283	0.0279	0.0276
38. Dwelling services	0.0394	0.0423	0.0427	0.0422	0.0414	0.0405	0.0396	0.0387	0.0378	0.0369
39. Public services	0.0084	0.0083	0.0074	0.0064	0.0054	0.0045	0.0037	0.0029	0.0022	0.0016
40. Other private services	0.0289	0.0325	0.0329	0.0325	0.0320	0.0316	0.0312	0.0310	0.0308	0.0306
41. Private transport services	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
42. Defence-ships	-19.0881	-19.3577	-20.6007	-19.8192	-20.0159	-20.1936	-20.3547	-20.5014	-20.6354	-20.7583

Table 6B: Industry Employment – Australia (deviations (thousand persons) from base): Scenario B

Industry	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Forestry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Iron ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Non-iron ore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Black coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Crude oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Natural gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Brown coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Textiles, clothing, footwear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11. Wood and paper products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12. Chemical prods. excl. petrol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13. Petroleum products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Building prods (not cement & metal)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Cement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. Iron and steel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Aluminium/alumina & magnesium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Other metal products	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Motor vehicles and parts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20. Other manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
21. Electricity – black coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22. Electricity – brown coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23. Electricity – gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24. Electricity – oil prods.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25. Electricity – other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. Electricity supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27. Urban gas distribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28. Water and sewerage services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Construction services	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
30. Trade services	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
31. Road transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. Rail transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33. Water transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34. Air transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35. Other transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36. Communications services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37. Finance, property and business services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
38. Dwelling services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39. Public services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
40. Other private services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
41. Private transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42. Defence-ships	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5

Table 7B: Government Revenue (deviations (\$million, 2001 prices) from base): Scenario B

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total revenue										
Consolidated	-114.3	-109.4	-108.8	-109.3	-110.1	-110.8	-111.3	-111.8	-112.3	-112.8
Direct taxes										
Consolidated	-102.8	-100.9	-100.9	-101.7	-102.5	-103.4	-104.2	-105.0	-105.8	-106.7
Indirect taxes										
Consolidated	-10.8	-8.1	-7.5	-7.4	-7.3	-7.1	-6.8	-6.6	-6.3	-5.9
Interest received										
Consolidated	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2