

MINING, FUEL AND ENERGY

- 1 This working paper describes how the Commission estimated what expenses each State would face if it provided the Australian average level of service to mining, fuel and energy industries. The development of the assessment method is discussed in Volume 5 of the 2004 Review Working Papers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CATEGORY

- 2 The category comprised expenses on administration, regulation, planning and support services in the areas of mining, fuel and energy affairs. The industries covered are those involved in coals of all grades, oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gases and refinery gases, electricity and nuclear energy research. More specifically, the category included expenses on:
 - (i) activities relating to prospecting, mining and mineral resources development, in addition to metal bearing minerals; and
 - (ii) advances and bounties to foster mineral developments and production; and price control, research, dissemination of information, measures designed to reduce consumption or increase production of mineral products and support in the form of advances, grants, or subsidies.
- 3 The Commission also included the following Special Purpose Payments (SPPs) in this category for the 2004 Review.
 - (i) *Regional Minerals Program*; and
 - (ii) *National Business Information Services*.
- 4 Both SPPs have since been discontinued, with neither involving any payments to the States in the period covered by the 2007 Update (the last payment under the Regional Mineral Program was 2000-01).
- 5 Table 1 shows the average expenses and user charges for the last six financial years. In 2005-06, the average was \$19.01 per capita represented 0.31 per cent of the total gross average expenses. In 2005-06, user charges accounted for close to one tenth of gross average expenses associated with this category.

Table 1 Mining, Fuel and Energy, average expenses and user charges, 2000-01 to 2005-06

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Average expenses (\$pc)	20.40	15.92	11.70	21.10	12.67	19.01
% of total State average expenses	0.42	0.31	0.22	0.39	0.22	0.31
Average user charges (\$pc)	2.07	2.20	2.07	2.26	1.94	1.81
% of category average expenses	10.17	13.83	17.71	10.71	15.30	9.51

- 6 Average expenses per capita have risen and fallen by large amounts in individual years during the period from 2000-01 to 2005-06. There was a marked decline in 2004-05 followed by growth in 2005-06. There has been a general decline in New South Wales in recent years because in 2002-03, the Coal Compensation Board in New South Wales essentially finished making some large payments. One-off factors can have a significant effect since the average expenses are small to start with. For example, a payment by Victoria to a government business entity in 2003-04 increased its actual expenses markedly in that year. The volatility more generally is also influenced by the inherent volatility of this industry and State responses to this.

DEVELOPMENTS WHICH AFFECTED THE 2007 UPDATE

Business register data

- 7 From the 2006 Update onwards, the Commission decided to substitute factor income data for counts of business locations that were derived from the Australian Business Register because the latter were not found to be fit for purpose. More details on the Commission's decision can be found in the 2006 Update working paper on Mining, fuel and energy.

Data revisions

- 8 Victoria and Western Australia did major revisions of their expense data covering the period 2001-02 to 2003-04. Consequently, the ABS revised the GFS data for those years for Victoria and Western Australia. The result was a large downward revision to expenses for Western Australia and a marked increase in Victoria, but this was only notable for 2003-04.

Wages input costs

- 9 The Commission did a scheduled updating of wages input costs for the 2007 Update. The overall result was a reduced differential in unit labour rates between States, contributing to a smaller redistribution of the pool between States. More details can be found in Volume 4 of the 2007 Update working papers.

ASSESSMENT METHOD

Description of the assessment

- 10 The Mining Fuel and Energy assessment for the 2007 Update was undertaken using six components: fixed costs, regulation, economic development, land rights, native title and isolation. The assessment method was the same as was used for the 2006 Update:
- (i) The expenses for fixed costs were assessed using the general method.
 - (ii) The expenses for regulation were assessed using economic environment, input cost and dispersion factors.
 - (iii) The expenses for economic development were assessed on an equal per capita basis.
 - (iv) The expenses for land rights were based on the additional costs in the Northern Territory arising from the Australian Government's Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976.
 - (v) The expenses for native title were based on the additional costs of administering the Australian Government legislation associated with the Native Title Act (as amended in 1998) and related compensation expenses.
 - (vi) The expenses for isolation were assessed by the general method.

Assessment structure

- 11 Table 2 summarises the Mining, Fuel and Energy assessment structure for the 2007 Update.

Table 2 Mining, Fuel and Energy, assessment structure for the 2007 Update, 2005-06

Expense component	Component weight	Factors	Basis of calculation
	%		
Fixed costs	8.57	Administrative scale Input costs	General method. General method, with weights of 80% for wage, 2% for accommodation and 0.5% for electricity.
Regulation	48.56	Dispersion Economic environment Input costs	General method, based on mining employment distribution. Based on per capita value of mining production. General method, with weights of 60% for wages, 2% for accommodation and 0.5% for electricity.
Economic development	39.73	None	Equal per capita.
Land rights	0.47	Land rights	Based on the additional costs in the Northern Territory arising from the Australian Government's <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i> .
Native title	2.00	Native title	The additional costs of administering the Australian Government legislation associated with the <i>Native Title Act (as amended 1998)</i> and related compensation expenses.
Isolation	0.67	Isolation	General method.

Calculating the category factor

12 Table 3 summarises the components, component weights and disability factors assessed for this category for the last year of the 2007 Update. It shows the calculation of the category factor for 2005-06.

Table 3 Mining, Fuel and Energy, derivation of category factor, 2007 Update, 2005-06

Factors	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Fixed Costs (component weight = 8.57 %)								
Administrative Scale	0.41054	0.55194	0.69530	1.37444	1.80316	5.72631	2.84293	13.61029
Input Costs	1.02885	0.99514	0.97511	0.98495	0.97832	0.96027	1.02142	1.02379
Component factor	0.42238	0.54926	0.67800	1.35375	1.76407	5.49882	2.90384	13.93404
A Wgted comp factor	0.03645	0.04740	0.05850	0.11682	0.15222	0.47449	0.25057	1.20237
Regulation (component weight = 48.56 %)								
Regulation Economic Environment	0.32791	0.21343	1.57292	4.55498	0.35936	0.21143	0.00190	4.56215
Dispersion	0.87180	0.83472	1.04240	1.68459	1.00331	0.92520	0.82202	2.15344
Input Costs	1.02254	0.99590	0.98112	0.98853	0.98249	0.96833	1.01629	1.01849
Component factor	0.29327	0.17728	1.60991	7.62106	0.35426	0.18892	0.00159	9.90869
B Wgted comp factor	0.10598	0.06406	0.58178	2.75405	0.12802	0.06827	0.00057	3.58074
Economic Development (component weight = 39.73 %)								
EPC	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
Component factor	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
C Wgted comp factor	0.39728	0.39728	0.39728	0.39728	0.39728	0.39728	0.39728	0.39728
Land Rights (component weight = 0.47 %)								
Land Rights	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	99.80879
Component factor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	99.80879
D Wgted comp factor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.46504
Native Title (component weight = 2 %)								
Native Title	0.00000	0.00000	1.58359	5.69231	0.29621	0.00000	0.00000	10.20732
Component factor	0.00000	0.00000	1.58359	5.69231	0.29621	0.00000	0.00000	10.20732
E Wgted comp factor	0.00000	0.00000	0.03171	0.11398	0.00593	0.00000	0.00000	0.20439
Isolation (component weight = 0.67 %)								
Isolation	0.04247	0.07369	0.13579	1.91578	1.13714	2.57654	1.15737	57.24824
Component factor	0.04030	0.07374	0.11575	1.86107	1.08664	2.90754	1.21355	58.91048
F Wgted comp factor	0.00027	0.00050	0.00078	0.01253	0.00732	0.01958	0.00817	0.39675
Category factor	0.53997	0.50923	1.07005	3.39466	0.69077	0.95962	0.65660	6.24657

13 The category factor was calculated as follows:

category factor	=	fixed costs + regulation + economic development + land rights + native title + isolation
fixed costs	=	0.0857 [administrative scale * input costs_fixed costs]
regulation	=	0.4856 [economic environment * (dispersion + input costs_other – 1)]
Economic development	=	0.3973 [EPC factor]
land rights	=	0.0047 [land rights]
native title	=	0.0200 [native title]
isolation	=	0.0067 [isolation]

14 In each case, the contributions to the category factor were calculated as the expense component weight multiplied by the component factor (the bracketed terms in the formulas). Each contribution to category factor was rescaled to ensure that the sum of assessed expenses equalled the sum of actual expenses.

RESULTS FOR 2005-06

15 Table 10 at the end of the section summarises the average, actual and assessed expenses for each State for all years of the 2007 Update.

16 Table 4 shows, for 2005-06, actual and assessed gross expenses per capita and cost of service provision ratio.

Table 4 Mining, Fuel and Energy, assessment results, 2005-06

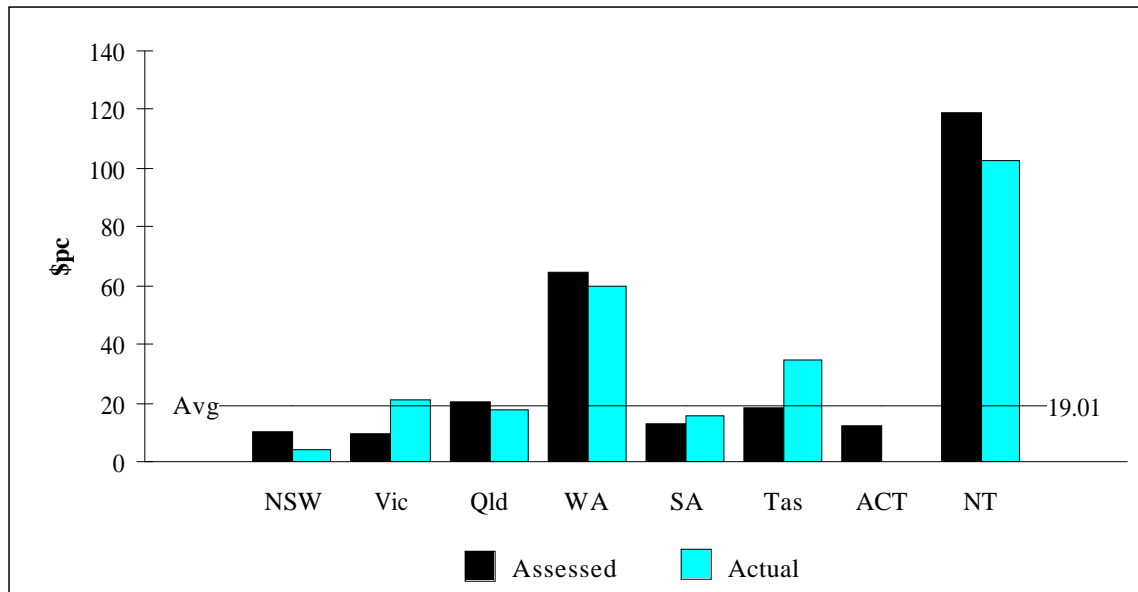
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT(a)	NT	Avg
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Actual expenses	3.99	21.16	18.00	59.53	15.39	34.65	0.00	102.88	19.01
Assessed expenses	10.26	9.68	20.34	64.53	13.13	18.24	12.48	118.74	19.01
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assessed cost of providing services ratio (b)	54	51	107	339	69	96	66	625	100

(a) ACT expenses may include municipal transactions.

(b) The cost of service provision ratio is the ratio of assessed to average gross expenses per capita.

17 Figure 1 shows the gross expenses per capita for 2005-06 in terms of assessed, actual and gross average expenses.

Figure 1 Mining, Fuel and Energy, gross actual^(a), assessed and average expenses, \$ per capita, 2005-06



(a) ACT expenses may include municipal transactions.

Cost of service provision ratios

18 A State's cost of service provision ratio is the ratio of assessed gross expenses per capita to average gross expenses per capita. For this category, the key drivers of the cost of service provision ratio were expenses associated with regulating the industry. The cost of service was relatively high in Western Australia and the Northern Territory because of the relatively high level of mining factor income per capita in those two States.

CONTRIBUTION TO GST AND HCG POOL DISTRIBUTION

19 Table 5 shows the category's contribution to the distribution of GST revenue and health care grants pool (the pool) implied in the 2007 Update. It also shows the contributions of each factor and component to that distribution.

Table 5 Mining, Fuel and Energy, contribution of assessment to distribution of the pool, 2007 Update

Factor	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed costs									
Administrative scale	-7.3	-4.1	-2.1	1.4	2.2	4.1	1.1	4.7	13.5
Input costs	0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Component factor	-7.1	-4.1	-2.2	1.4	2.1	4.0	1.1	4.9	13.4
Regulation									
Economic environment	-39.2	-31.7	13.2	64.8	-8.5	-3.4	-2.9	7.6	85.7
Dispersion	-8.0	-7.6	1.5	12.7	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	2.2	16.5
Input costs	1.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6
Component factor	-46.6	-37.1	1.1	85.6	-10.0	-3.7	-2.9	13.6	100.3
Economic development									
EPC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Component factor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land rights									
Land rights	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
Component factor	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
Native title									
Native title	-3.1	-2.4	0.1	5.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	6.4
Component factor	-3.1	-2.4	0.1	5.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	6.4
Isolation									
Isolation	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	2.1
Component factor	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	2.1
Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2007 Update assessment									
Update assessment	-58.3	-44.7	-1.9	92.1	-8.5	0.1	-2.0	23.1	115.4

Differences from an equal per capita assessment

- 20 The table indicates that the main drivers of the assessment were the economic environment factor (which redistributed almost \$86 million) and, to a lesser degree, the dispersion and administrative scale factors (\$16.5 million and over \$13.5 million, respectively).
- 21 Western Australia and the Northern Territory were assessed as needing to incur above average expenses to provide the average level of service. This was mostly because of the high levels of mining activities and associated native title expenses. The reverse was seen for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the ACT.

CHANGES SINCE THE 2006 UPDATE

Effect of assessment on the distribution of the pool

22 The assessments in each update are based on a five year average of the most recent expense data and indicators of disability. For the 2006 Update, data for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 were used, and for the 2007 Update the data covered 2001-02 to 2005-06. In addition to ‘shifting’ the data window one year forward when performing the next update, data for each year are revised where necessary to account for any corrections since the last update. For example, expense data can be revised by the ABS between the updates. Hence, changes in the distribution of the pool between the 2006 Update and the 2007 Update can result from two possible causes:

- use of revised financial data in the average expenses and other revised data in factor calculations for the years 2000-01 to 2004-05; and
- replacement of 2000-01 average expenses and factors with those of 2005-06 to move forward the five-year period on which distribution of the pool was based.

23 Table 6 shows the distribution of the pool resulting from the assessments in the 2006 Update and the 2007 Update. It also summarises the effect of revisions and the effect of moving the five year window forward showing that, overall, the replacement of 2000-01 expense data with those for 2005-06 and revisions to that data for the common years was the main source of change between the two updates.

Table 6 Mining, fuel and energy, effect of assessment on distribution of the pool, 2006 Update to 2007 Update

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2006 Update assessment (a)	-65.7	-49.6	-5.6	105.4	-9.8	-0.3	-2.4	28.0	133.4
Effect of revising category averages and factors for 2000-01 to 2004-05									
Category average	2.7	2.2	0.2	-4.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	-1.2	5.5
Category factors	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.5
Interactions	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.3
Total	2.2	2.0	-0.1	-4.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.5	5.2
Effect of replacing 2000-01 category averages and factors with those for 2005-06									
Category average	5.5	4.0	0.8	-8.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	-2.7	11.4
Category factors	-0.4	-1.5	4.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-2.5	4.5
Interactions	0.1	0.5	-1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.8	1.4
Total	5.2	2.9	3.8	-8.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	-4.4	13.1
Redistribution from EPC resulting from the 2007 Update assessment (a)	-58.3	-44.7	-1.9	92.1	-8.5	0.1	-2.0	23.1	115.4
Total effect of revisions and updating (b)	7.4	5.0	3.7	-13.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	-4.9	18.2

(a) Assuming same pool and a constant population.

(b) The total redistributed amount shows the change in the amount redistributed among the States between the 2006 Update and the 2007 Update. It does not necessarily equal the difference in the total redistribution from EPC between the two inquiries.

24 Compared with an equal per capita (EPC) assessment, the 2007 Update redistributed \$115.4 million to Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory from the other States, (although the amount redistributed for Tasmania was only \$0.1 million). In terms of changes in redistribution between the current and previous updates, this totalled \$18.2 million.

25 The States with the largest redistribution (on a per capita basis) between the updates are Western Australia and the Northern Territory. Pool share was redistributed away from both States, due mostly to both revision and replacement of category average expenses — although in the case of the Northern Territory, replacement of 2000-01 category factors with 2005-06 factors was also important.

- 26 Table 7 shows the changes in distribution of the pool attributable to changes in each factor arising from the combined effect of revisions over the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 and replacing 2000-01 data with 2005-06 data. The economic environment factor is contributing the most to changing the redistribution between the updates. This factor is also by far the largest cause of redistribution from equal per capita.

Table 7 Mining, fuel and energy, effect of assessment on distribution of the pool by factor, 2006 Update to 2007 Update

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total redist'd
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Fixed costs									
Administrative scale	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.6
Input costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Regulation									
Economic environment	6.3	3.5	3.2	-11.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	-4.0	15.0
Dispersion	1.4	1.6	0.6	-2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	-1.5	4.1
Input costs	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Economic development									
EPC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land rights									
Land rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native title									
Native title	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Isolation									
Isolation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

- 27 The main reasons for the changes in distribution of the pool between the two updates are explained in more detail in the following sections.

Changes due to revising average expenses and factors for years 2000-01 to 2004-05

- 28 **Revising average expenses.** Table 8 shows the average expenses for the six financial years of this and the previous update. Overall, there was a downward revision to the average expenses for 2000-01 to 2004-05. The main contributors were New South Wales (negative), Victoria (positive) and Western Australia (negative). For those States with above average assessed cost of providing services for this category (mainly Western Australia and the Northern Territory) the revisions to average expenses would result in a decrease in the redistribution of the pool. This can be observed in Table 6, with the largest negative change (\$1.2 million, or about \$6 per capita) seen for the Northern Territory since it has the highest assessed cost of providing services.

Table 8 Average expenses used in the 2006 and 2007 Updates

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
2007 Update		20.40	15.92	11.70	21.10	12.67	19.01
2006 Update	20.11	20.52	16.06	14.20	18.97	15.79	
Difference	-	-0.12	-0.15	-2.50	2.13	-3.12	-

29 **Revising category factors.** Revision to category factors had very little effect, contributing \$1.5 million in total to the redistribution between the two updates. The most significant effect, in per capita terms, was for the Northern Territory where revisions produced a redistribution towards that State of about \$4 per capita. These revisions were largely due to revisions to mining factor income affecting that State, driving up its economic environment factor.

Changes in State circumstances — replacing 2000-01 with 2005-06 data

30 Table 9 shows the actual expenses, the assessed expenses and implied costs of service provision for 2000-01, the year that drops out of the assessment period, and 2005-06, the year that comes in, for the 2007 Update assessment.

Table 9 Mining, fuel and energy, actual expenses and assessed cost of providing services, 2000-01 and 2005-06

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT(a)	NT	Avg
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Actual expenses									
2000-01	15.76	2.51	15.68	95.02	13.00	11.15	0.00	90.66	20.40
2005-06	3.99	21.16	18.00	59.53	15.39	34.65	0.00	102.88	19.01
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Change between 2000-01 and 2005-06(b)	25	842	115	63	118	311	-	113	93
	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc	\$pc
Assessed expenses									
2000-01	11.32	11.55	18.17	69.39	14.44	18.43	12.78	170.08	20.40
2005-06	10.26	9.68	20.34	64.53	13.13	18.24	12.48	118.74	19.01
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Assessed cost of providing services ratio									
2000-01	55	57	89	340	71	90	63	834	100
2005-06	54	51	107	339	69	96	66	625	100

(a) ACT expenses may include municipal transactions.

(b) Changes may occur over time in how expenses are classified so trends for individual States should be treated with some caution.

31 **Replacing average expenses.** Between 2000-01 and 2005-06, the category average expenses have fallen by 7 per cent, while during the same period, the pool has increased 43 per cent.

The absence of growth in the category average relative to the pool has reduced the importance of the category in State budgets between the two updates. Assuming a constant pool is used for these two years for analysis of change purposes, the redistribution caused by replacing the average expenses will be smaller in the 2007 Update than in the 2006 Update. For States with a positive redistribution from EPC (Western Australia and the Northern Territory), the redistribution will become smaller, resulting in a net negative redistribution for those States between the two updates. For the States with a negative redistribution from EPC, the reverse will be true, resulting in a net positive redistribution between the updates, as seen in Table 6. Tasmania has almost no redistribution from EPC and almost no effect due to replacement of the category average expenses.

- 32 ***Replacing category factors.*** An increase in the assessed cost of providing services between 2000-01 and 2005-06 reflects an increase in the category factor for a State, and will contribute a higher pool redistribution to that State. Queensland, and to a lesser extent, Tasmania and the ACT had increases in this ratio between the two updates. Hence the effect of replacing the 2000-01 factors with the 2005-06 factors will have contributed to an increased redistribution to Queensland, and lesser increases for the other two States mentioned — again, as observed in Table 6. The effect for Queensland was due to strong growth in mining factor income which increased the economic environment factor. The smaller changes for Tasmania and the ACT were due mainly to small increases in other factors.

This paper was prepared by Glenn Pure of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. If you have any questions about its content please contact the author on (02) 6229 8816 or glenn.pure@cgc.gov.au.



Date: 14 February 2007

Table 10 Assessment of expenses, Mining, Fuel and Energy

	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita	Amount	Per Capita
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
Average Expenses		15.92		11.70		21.10		12.67		19.01
New South Wales										
Assessed difference	- 46.718	- 7.07	- 36.187	- 5.43	- 61.968	- 9.25	- 40.286	- 5.97	- 59.471	- 8.74
Expenses - Assessed	58.454	8.85	41.747	6.27	79.450	11.85	45.167	6.70	69.806	10.26
Actual	115.000	17.40	66.199	9.94	141.723	21.14	6.966	1.03	27.106	3.99
Victoria										
Assessed difference	- 35.041	- 7.25	- 26.795	- 5.48	- 45.637	- 9.24	- 31.329	- 6.27	- 47.190	- 9.33
Expenses - Assessed	41.864	8.66	30.374	6.22	58.564	11.86	31.947	6.40	48.966	9.68
Actual	27.000	5.59	9.886	2.02	99.202	20.09	20.820	4.17	107.060	21.16
Queensland										
Assessed difference	- 0.737	- 0.20	- 4.131	- 1.10	- 3.104	- 0.81	- 2.437	- 0.62	5.347	1.33
Expenses - Assessed	57.657	15.71	39.845	10.60	78.038	20.29	47.373	12.05	81.678	20.34
Actual	46.770	12.75	46.695	12.43	52.726	13.71	60.913	15.49	72.284	18.00
Western Australia										
Assessed difference	71.734	37.48	54.620	28.21	101.585	51.71	62.666	31.42	92.468	45.52
Expenses - Assessed	102.191	53.40	77.282	39.91	143.034	72.81	87.934	44.09	131.082	64.53
Actual	96.000	50.16	83.000	42.86	98.649	50.21	110.500	55.40	120.929	59.53
South Australia										
Assessed difference	- 7.171	- 4.73	- 3.896	- 2.56	- 10.260	- 6.71	- 5.299	- 3.45	- 9.102	- 5.88
Expenses - Assessed	16.945	11.18	13.922	9.14	22.017	14.39	14.178	9.22	20.332	13.13
Actual	6.907	4.56	2.968	1.95	4.068	2.66	27.556	17.92	23.827	15.39
Tasmania										
Assessed difference	- 0.012	- 0.03	0.952	2.01	- 0.981	- 2.04	0.978	2.02	- 0.374	- 0.77
Expenses - Assessed	7.503	15.89	6.508	13.71	9.150	19.06	7.111	14.69	8.894	18.24
Actual	5.242	11.10	4.832	10.18	6.924	14.42	11.000	22.72	16.892	34.65
Australian Capital Territory(a)										
Assessed difference	- 1.675	- 5.23	- 0.926	- 2.87	- 2.570	- 7.94	- 1.045	- 3.22	- 2.137	- 6.53
Expenses - Assessed	3.424	10.69	2.849	8.83	4.256	13.15	3.069	9.45	4.086	12.48
Actual	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
Northern Territory										
Assessed difference	19.619	99.02	16.362	82.53	22.936	115.30	16.751	83.13	20.459	99.73
Expenses - Assessed	22.772	114.93	18.682	94.23	27.133	136.40	19.304	95.80	24.358	118.74
Actual	13.892	70.11	17.629	88.92	18.350	92.25	18.329	90.96	21.104	102.88

(a) ACT expenses may include municipal transactions.

Note: Refer to Attachment A of the 2007 Update, Relative Fiscal Capacity of States for how these figures are compiled.