AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1975-76

1976-77 BUDGET PAPER No. 9

1976–77 BUDGET PAPERS

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NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1975-76

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FOREWORD

This Paper gives estimates of gross domestic product and national income and expenditure during the five years 1971–72 to 1975–76. A description of the conceptual framework and structure of the national accounts and full definitions of items are given in *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (Reference No. 7.1). The 1974–75 issue of that bulletin was published recently. Selected tables from that bulletin were published in mimeographed *Preliminary Statements* (Reference Nos 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4) issued in March and April. Estimates for each quarter of 1975–76 are being published in *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure*.

The estimates have been prepared from collections of primary data from many different sources. These are available in some cases with little delay but in other cases only after periods ranging up to several years. Estimates for items based on this latter type of collection therefore remain approximate until the information is received and analysed. In particular, all figures for 1975–76 should be regarded as preliminary and subject to some revision.

Percentage changes mentioned in the Introduction in respect of items in a given year refer to a comparison between figures for that year and the preceding year.

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NOTE: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the tables are due to rounding.

All estimates for 1975–76, in particular, should be regarded as preliminary.

.. Means nil or less than half the final digit shown.

INTRODUCTION

The main flows of income and expenditure associated with the production of goods and services in the economy are summarised in the estimates of gross domestic product, imports, exports and gross national expenditure presented in this Budget Paper. These aggregates and their component items for the last five years are shown in Tables 1–18 on pages 13–22. Estimates of national income appear in Table 3.

In terms of current prices, gross domestic product—the market value of final goods and services produced in Australia—increased by 17 per cent in 1975–76. Gross farm product fell by 3 per cent, while gross non-farm product increased by 18 per cent. Gross national expenditure—the total market value of expenditure on final goods and services—increased by 16 per cent. When the effects of changes in prices are allowed for, these movements are, of course, substantially different. The estimates in Table 2 at constant (average 1966–67) prices show that gross domestic product rose by 1.3 per cent in 1975–76 and gross national expenditure fell by 0.1 per cent. Estimates of this type are subject to a number of approximations and assumptions and are also subject to revision following any revisions to the current price estimates. Estimates at both current and constant prices for the latest year, in particular, should be regarded as preliminary and subject to revision.

The increases in gross domestic product at constant prices in recent years have been as follows:

INCREASE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND IN ITS FARM AND NON-FARM COMPONENTS
(Average 1966–67 prices)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(*a*)
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Gross non-farm product	4.0	6.1	5.9	−1.2	0.8
Gross farm product	9.3	−10.3	3.4	10.4	6.7
Gross domestic product	4.5	4.6	5.7	−0.3	1.3

(*a*) Preliminary

The marginal fall of 0.1 per cent in gross national expenditure at constant prices in 1975–76 compared with a fall of 1.1 per cent in the preceding year. Strong increases in final consumption expenditure, both private (3.3 per cent) and government (7.6 per cent) were largely offset by a significant run down in stocks. Stocks at constant prices decreased by $272 million in 1975–76 following an increase of $568 million in 1974–75. Private gross fixed capital expenditure rose by 0.8 per cent while public gross fixed capital expenditure fell by 0.9 per cent.

At constant prices, exports of goods and services rose by 3.6 per cent while imports of goods and services fell by 4.0 per cent for the year.

THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

This account shows how the flow (expressed at current prices) of goods and services absorbed in domestic expenditure and exports is supplied by imports and domestic production.

The preliminary estimates for 1975–76, shown here with revised figures for the two previous years, indicate substantial increases in the value of production (represented in the account in terms of the incomes arising from production) and in expenditure. However these increases in the value of production mainly reflect inflation in prices and incomes.

On the demand side, gross national expenditure increased by 16 per cent in 1975–76 following an 18 per cent increase in 1974–75. All components of gross national expenditure except for private gross fixed capital expenditure rose less rapidly in 1975–76 than in the previous year. Government final consumption expenditure increased by 25 per cent in 1975–76 following an increase of 36 per cent in the previous year. Public gross fixed capital expenditure rose by only 14 per cent after a 40 per cent rise in 1974–75. Private final consumption expenditure increased by 19 per cent following a rise of 20 per cent in 1974–75 while private gross fixed capital expenditure increased by 18 per cent following an 11 per cent increase in the previous year. Following two years of substantial accumulation, stocks decreased by $433 million in 1975–76. Exports of goods and services increased in value by $1042 million, or 11 per cent, in 1975–76 following an increase of $2143 million, or 28 per cent, in 1974–75.

Imports of goods and services increased in 1975–76 by $555 million, or 6 per cent, compared with an increase of 31 per cent in 1974–75. The balance of expenditure was met by an increase in gross domestic product of $10071 million, or 17 per cent, following a 17 per cent increase in 1974–75.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT
($ million)

—	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)	—	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Wages, salaries and supplements ..	27 560	35 242	40 510	Final consumption expenditure—			
Gross operating surplus—				Private	29 233	35 074	41 603
Trading enterprises—				Government	6 770	9 195	11 513
Companies	6 620	6 457	7 512	Gross fixed capital expenditure—			
Unincorporated enterprises ..	7 598	7 232	7 873	Private	7 956	8 788	10 366
Dwellings owned by persons ..	2 849	3 487	4 284	Public enterprises	2 020	2 814	3 040
Public enterprises	1 231	1 130	1 620	General government	1 931	2 733	3 291
Financial enterprises	901	1 018	1 101	Increase in stocks	1 548	831	−433
Less Imputed bank service charge	1 372	1 610	1 768	Statistical discrepancy	1 102	175	−186
Gross domestic product at factor cost	45 387	52 956	61 132	Gross national expenditure	50 560	59 610	69 194
				Exports of goods and services ..	7 779	9 922	10 964
Indirect taxes less subsidies ..	5 307	6 595	8 490	National turnover of goods and services	58 339	69 532	80 158
				Less Imports of goods and services	7 645	9 981	10 536
Gross domestic product ..	50 694	59 551	69 622	Expenditure on gross domestic product	50 694	59 551	69 622

(*a*) Preliminary.

PRODUCTION

The table below provides for the past five years a breakdown at current prices of gross domestic product into farm and non-farm components.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(a)
Gross farm product	2 239	3 061	4 493	3 617	3 503
Gross non-farm product	34 486	38 791	46 201	55 934	66 119
Gross domestic product	36 725	41 852	50 694	59 551	69 622

(*a*) Preliminary.

Measured in current-price terms gross non-farm product rose by 18 per cent but in constant-price terms there was a rise of only 0.8 per cent. Gross farm product at current prices fell by 3 per cent in 1975–76 following a fall of 19 per cent in 1974–75. The derivation of gross farm product is shown below. With generally favourable seasonal conditions there was an increase in output of most farm commodities and gross farm product at constant prices rose by 6.7 per cent. There was some recovery in the prices of wool and meat. There was, however, a fall in the price for sugar. Wheat production was again favourable in terms of both prices and the quantity produced. Farm production costs other than wages and depreciation rose by 11 per cent.

GROSS FARM PRODUCT(a)
($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(b)
Gross value of farm production (all farms)—					
Wool (including skin wool)	660	1 243	1 229	965	976
Livestock slaughterings	1 134	1 542	1 696	1 026	1 165
Sugar cane	207	230	219	491	426
Wheat	463	357	1 312	1 257	1 238
Other grain crops	238	218	403	438	530
Other crops	678	765	912	986	1 008
Other livestock products	577	591	630	698	629
Total	3 957	4 946	6 401	5 861	5 972
Less Stock valuation adjustment	49	127	−30	54	99
Production costs other than wages and depreciation	1 740	1 964	2 216	2 560	2 829
Gross farm product at factor cost	2 168	2 855	4 215	3 247	3 044
Plus Indirect taxes *less* subsidies	71	206	278	370	459
Gross farm product	2 239	3 061	4 493	3 617	3 503

(*a*) *See* note, page 29. (*b*) Preliminary.

INCOMES

The estimate of gross domestic product in 1975–76 was \$69 622 million (an increase of 17 per cent). Of this total \$40 510 million or 58 per cent (59 per cent in 1974–75) accrued to persons as wages, salaries and supplements, \$20 622 million or 30 per cent (30 per cent in 1974–75) to enterprises as gross operating surplus and \$8490 million or 12 per cent (11 per cent in 1974–75) to governments as indirect taxes less subsidies.

Wages, salaries and supplements

The growth in wages, salaries and supplements was about 15 per cent in 1975–76 compared with about 28 per cent in 1974–75. Total employment fell by less than ½ a per cent in 1975–76 following an increase of less than ½ a per cent in 1974–75. Average earnings per employed male unit increased by about 14½ per cent compared with 25½ per cent in 1974–75. In both years wage rates for females increased faster than those for males.

Gross operating surplus

The remainder of gross domestic product at factor cost accrues in the first instance as the gross operating surplus of trading and financial enterprises. As measured from income data, this surplus, which fell by 1 per cent in 1974–75, is tentatively estimated to have risen by 16 per cent in 1975–76. Increases in surplus occurred amongst all categories of trading enterprises as well as financial enterprises. The imputed bank service charge is tentatively estimated to have risen by 10 per cent.

After deduction of net payments of interest, etc., and of allowances for the depreciation of capital equipment, the balance of gross operating surplus accrues as income to enterprises. In the case of trading companies income is estimated to have risen in 1975–76 by 18 per cent after a fall of 17 per cent in 1974–75. The estimates of company income in each year are after providing for stock valuation adjustment, which was large in both 1974–75 and in 1975–76 because of the rate of price increases. If provision were not made for this adjustment, trading companies income would be shown to have increased by 14 per cent in 1975–76 after an increase of 3 per cent in 1974–75. Because of the diverse profit experience of companies in 1974–75, and incomplete information, the estimates for that year may still be subject to a margin of error of at least plus or minus \$100 million. At this time it is not possible to make estimates of the appropriation of company income during 1975–76. However, a tentative figure has been shown for undistributed income on the assumption of company tax rates being the same as they were for 1974–75.

COMPANY INCOME
(\$ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(a)
Trading companies income before stock valuation adjustment	3 456	4 191	5 102	5 234	5 963
Less Stock valuation adjustment	479	518	984	1 810	1 927
Trading companies income (Table 7)	2 977	3 673	4 118	3 424	4 036
Financial companies income (Table 8)	437	491	511	326	556
Less Dividends paid between trading and financial companies	133	138	159	172	179
Total company income	3 281	4 026	4 470	3 578	4 413
Appropriated as follows—					
Income tax payable	1 590	2 051	2 415	2 489	3 880 (Income tax payable, Dividends paid overseas, Other dividends paid)
Dividends paid overseas and profits remitted overseas	280	385	399	453	
Other dividends paid	577	596	624	600	
Undistributed income	834	994	1 032	36	533

(a) Preliminary.

The income of non-farm unincorporated enterprises after allowance for stock valuation adjustment increased by 16 per cent in 1974–75 and is tentatively estimated to have increased by 20 per cent in 1975–76.

The income of farm unincorporated enterprises declined from \$1676 million in 1974–75, to \$1323 million in 1975–76 (a decrease of 21 per cent). The total of farm wages, depreciation, etc. (which are included in gross farm product) is estimated to have risen by 11 per cent in 1975–76. The estimates of farm income of companies for 1974–75 and 1975–76 are very tentative. The assets with marketing organisations are estimated to have decreased by \$207 million in 1975–76 compared with an increase of \$24 million in 1974–75 and consequently realised income of farm unincorporated enterprises showed a smaller decrease than accrued income.

INCOME OF FARM UNINCORPORATED ENTERPRISES(a)
(\$ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(b)
Gross farm product at factor cost (*see* Table, page 7)	2 168	2 855	4 215	3 247	3 044
Less Wages, depreciation, net rent and interest paid and third party insurance transfers	1 002	1 087	1 259	1 491	1 656
Company income	24	79	110	80	65
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	1 142	1 689	2 846	1 676	1 323
Less Increase in assets with marketing organisations	−21	−114	567	24	−207
Realised income of farm unincorporated enterprises	1 163	1 803	2 279	1 652	1 530

(a) *See* note, page 29. (b) Preliminary.

The gross operating surpluses of public trading enterprises are estimated to have risen in 1975–76 to \$1620 million. The income of public trading enterprises is estimated to have increased by 57 per cent in 1975–76.

EXPENDITURES

The principal expenditure aggregates are shown at constant (average 1966–67) prices in Table 2.

Private final consumption expenditure

Private final consumption expenditure increased at current prices by \$6529 million, or 19 per cent, in 1975–76 continuing the large increase in 1974–75. A major part of the increase was due to price rises; the constant-price estimate rose by just over 3 per cent following a similar rise in the previous year. The proportion of household disposable income devoted to final consumption increased from 83 per cent in 1974–75 to 85 per cent in 1975–76. Household saving (which is estimated only as a balancing item in Table 9) increased by 3 per cent in 1975–76 following a rise of 37 per cent in 1974–75.

The principal components of private final consumption expenditure at current prices have moved as follows over the last five years.

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(*a*)
Food	4 144	4 569	5 393	6 190	7 159
Cigarettes, tobacco and alcoholic drinks	2 024	2 271	2 590	3 021	3 630
Clothing, footwear and drapery	1 987	2 224	2 698	3 097	3 533
Dwelling rent—Imputed rent of owner-occupiers	2 081	2 362	2 752	3 327	4 127
Other	972	1 107	1 286	1 559	1 934
Household durables	1 638	1 877	2 471	3 042	3 769
Purchase of motor vehicles	1 120	1 210	1 435	1 715	1 875
Fares	726	794	913	1 064	1 258
Gas, electricity and fuel	520	548	616	760	910
Other goods and services	6 979	7 874	9 079	11 299	13 408
Total	22 191	24 836	29 233	35 074	41 603

(*a*) Preliminary.

At current prices, most components showed a similar increase in 1975–76 to that shown in 1974–75. Purchase of motor vehicles was an exception and increased at a much slower rate than in 1974–75.

Government final consumption expenditure

As Table 14 shows, government final consumption expenditure increased by $2318 million, or 25 per cent, in 1975–76 (7½ per cent at constant prices). Federal authorities increased their expenditure by $539 million, or 15 per cent, while the increase for State and local authorities was $1780 million, or 32 per cent. Expenditures on education, and health and welfare, showed continued strong increases of 26 per cent and 49 per cent respectively as compared with 46 per cent and 51 per cent respectively in 1974–75. Defence expenditure (adjusted for the difference between deliveries of major items of imported equipment and cash payments in respect of them) increased by $173 million or 12 per cent as compared with an increase of 8 per cent in 1974–75.

Private gross fixed capital expenditure

Private gross fixed capital expenditure rose by 18 per cent in 1975–76 and after allowance for price rises, the aggregate increased by 1 per cent following a fall of 10 per cent in 1974–75. At current prices, expenditure on dwellings rose by 31 per cent, expenditure on other building and construction rose by 2 per cent and expenditure on other capital equipment rose by 17 per cent. At constant prices expenditure on dwellings rose by 12½ per cent following a fall of 21 per cent in 1974–75; expenditure on other building and construction fell by 12 per cent following a fall of 1½ per cent in 1974–75; and expenditure on other capital equipment was unchanged following a fall of 6 per cent in 1974–75.

Public gross fixed capital expenditure

At current prices, gross fixed capital expenditure by all public authorities rose by 14 per cent in 1975–76 (but fell by 1 per cent at constant prices). Expenditure by federal authorities increased by 16 per cent, and that by State and local authorities by 14 per cent. Smaller increases than in the previous year were recorded for many purposes: health 45 per cent following 66 per cent in 1974–75; education 9 per cent following 71 per cent; communications 4 per cent following 28 per cent.

Increase in stocks

The increase in stocks, dissected into two components—private non-farm stocks and farm and miscellaneous stocks—is shown for the past five years in the following table.

INCREASE IN STOCKS

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76(*a*)
Farm and miscellaneous—					
Increase in book value	–72	–80	694	424	215
Less Stock valuation adjustment	71	163	–28	70	137
Increase in stocks	–143	–243	722	354	78
Private non-farm—					
Increase in book value	552	496	1 930	2 458	1 602
Less Stock valuation adjustment	523	572	1 104	1 981	2 113
Increase in stocks	29	–76	826	477	–511
Total increase in stocks	–114	–319	1 548	831	–433

(*a*) Preliminary.

The increase in book value of private non-farm stocks during 1975–76 was considerably lower than in the previous year. Much smaller increases in the book value of manufacturing and wholesale stocks more than offset a larger increase in the book value of retail trade stocks. All industries in the manufacturing sector except vehicles and textiles and clothing contributed to the lower increase in book value of stocks—the most significant contributions coming from metal products and machinery, food, drink and tobacco and chemicals and petroleum products. The small increase in the book value of farm and miscellaneous stocks results mainly from a fall in the stocks of the Australian Wool Corporation offset to some extent by an increase in wheat stocks. After allowing for the effect of prices on the book value of stock holdings (by deducting the stock valuation adjustment) total stocks decreased by $433 million valued at current prices in 1975–76. This compared with increases of $1548 million and $831 million in 1973–74 and 1974–75 respectively.

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS

In 1975–76, exports of goods and services increased by 11 per cent (up 4 per cent at constant prices), while imports of goods and services increased by 6 per cent (down 4 per cent at constant prices).

An analysis of overseas transactions at current prices is shown in the Overseas Transactions Account (Table 4). Exports of goods and services exceeded imports of goods and services by $428 million, compared with a short fall of $59 million in 1974–75; net income paid overseas (net property income, excluding undistributed income) was $618 million, an increase of $159 million from 1974–75; and net transfers to overseas were $352 million. The balance on these current transactions resulted in net borrowing from overseas of $542 million in 1975–76, compared with net borrowing of $736 million in 1974–75. The net borrowing from overseas consisted of a decrease in official reserve assets of $1053 million, an increase due to other monetary movements of $33 million and a net capital outflow of $478 million (excluding undistributed income).

Exports f.o.b. rose in 1975–76 by $909 million, or 11 per cent, to $9343 million. The increase in the value of exports reflected rises in coal, wool, meat, chemicals and metal ores which were only partly offset by decreases in the value of exports of manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, sugar and cereals. Exports of services rose by $133 million, or 9 per cent, to $1621 million with major rises in transportation (up $136 million to $1103 million) and travel (up $31 million to $244 million) partly offset by a decrease in the value of other goods and services (down $49 million to $159 million).

Imports f.o.b. in 1975–76 increased by $230 million, or 3 per cent, to $7892 million. The increase was mainly due to rises in the value of imports of textiles, electrical machinery, miscellaneous manufactures and petroleum which were partly offset by decreases in the value of iron and steel and chemicals imported. The value of services provided by non-residents during 1975–76 increased by $325 million, or 14 per cent, to $2644 million. The major rises were in transportation (up $175 million to $1637 million) and travel (up $131 million to $536 million).

PUBLIC AUTHORITY FINANCE

Income Account

Current outlays other than final consumption expenditure (*see* above under EXPENDITURES) increased by $2072 million, or 31 per cent, in 1975–76, compared with 32 per cent in 1974–75. The main contributors to this increase were interest and cash benefits to persons, which rose by $167 million (13 per cent) and $1814 million (40 per cent) respectively, compared with increases of 20 per cent and 39 per cent respectively in 1974–75. Subsidies fell by $10 million, or 3 per cent. Increases in subsidies for apprenticeship training and shipbuilding were more than offset by reductions in respect of export development schemes, superphosphate, dairy products and oil search.

The receipts of public authorities available to meet current outlays increased by $3984 million, or 21 per cent. Receipts from taxation were 21 per cent higher, compared with an increase of 29 per cent in 1974–75. Income tax on individuals rose by 20 per cent, compared with a rise of 41 per cent in 1974–75. The increase in 1975–76 reflects the increase in incomes and the progressive tax structure the effects of which were partly offset by the tax changes introduced in the 1975–76 Budget. Income tax on companies rose by 7 per cent, compared with a rise of 21 per cent in 1974–75. Income from public enterprises was 55 per cent higher than in 1974–75, reflecting increased income of communications, electricity, water supply and sewerage undertakings. The surplus on current account of all public authorities was $2416 million, $406 million lower than in 1974–75.

Capital Account

The gross fixed capital expenditure of public authorities has already been referred to (*see* above under EXPENDITURES). Among the other uses of capital funds, stocks rose by only $1 million following an increase of $381 million in 1974–75, reflecting, together with other stock changes, a reduction in stocks of the Australian Wool Corporation. The principal sources of funds, apart from the surplus on current account, were depreciation allowances of $777 million and a net sale of securities in excess of $3500 million.

TABLES

TABLE 1

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

($ million)

	—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (*a*)
	Final consumption expenditure—					
1	Private	22 191	24 836	29 233	35 074	41 603
2	Government	4 757	5 435	6 770	9 195	11 513
	Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
3	Private	6 311	6 586	7 956	8 788	10 366
4	Public enterprises	1 781	1 782	2 020	2 814	3 040
5	General government	1 502	1 673	1 931	2 733	3 291
6	Increase in stocks	–114	–319	1 548	831	–443
7	Statistical discrepancy(*b*)	–109	231	1 102	175	–186
	Gross national expenditure	36 319	40 224	50 560	59 610	69 194
8	Exports of goods and services	5 620	6 956	7 779	9 922	10 964
	National turnover of goods and services	41 939	47 180	58 339	69 532	80 158
9	*Less* Imports of goods and services	5 214	5 328	7 645	9 981	10 536
	Expenditure on gross domestic product	36 725	41 852	50 694	59 551	69 622
10	Wages, salaries and supplements	20 073	22 435	27 560	35 242	40 510
	Gross operating surplus—					
	Trading enterprises—					
11*a*	Companies	5 067	5 954	6 620	6 457	7 512
11*b*	Unincorporated enterprises	4 731	5 786	7 598	7 232	7 873
11*c*	Dwellings owned by persons	2 098	2 411	2 849	3 487	4 284
11*d*	Public enterprises	1 218	1 268	1 231	1 130	1 620
11*e*	Financial enterprises	698	833	901	1 018	1 101
11*f*	*Less* Imputed bank service charge	852	1 066	1 372	1 610	1 768
	Gross domestic product at factor cost	33 033	37 621	45 387	52 956	61 132
12	Indirect taxes less subsidies	3 692	4 231	5 307	6 595	8 490
	Gross domestic product	36 725	41 852	50 694	59 551	69 622
	Gross farm product	2 239	3 061	4 493	3 617	3 503
	Gross non-farm product	34 486	38 791	46 201	55 934	66 119

(*a*) Preliminary. (*b*) *See* note to item 7, page 24.

TABLE 2

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT AVERAGE 1966–67 PRICES(*a*)

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (*b*)
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	17 936	19 015	20 131	20 717	21 401
Government	3 270	3 435	3 677	3 923	4 220
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private	5 020	4 964	5 358	4 843	4 883
Public	2 591	2 524	2 563	2 928	2 901
Increase in stocks	–95	–164	977	568	–272
Statistical discrepancy	–79	182	757	119	–70
Gross national expenditure	28 643	29 956	33 463	33 098	33 063
Exports of goods and services	5 489	5 719	5 493	5 830	6 041
Less Imports of goods and services	4 715	4 915	6 431	6 485	6 228
Expenditure on gross domestic product	29 417	30 760	32 525	32 443	32 876
Gross farm product	2 763	2 478	2 562	2 829	3 018
Gross non-farm product	26 654	28 282	29 963	29 614	29 858

(*a*) *See* note, page 28. (*b*) Preliminary.

TABLE 3

NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT

($ million)

	—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
10	Wages, salaries and supplements	20 073	22 435	27 560	35 242	40 510
11g	Net operating surplus	9 853	11 836	14 160	13 732	16 057
	Domestic factor incomes	29 926	34 271	41 720	48 974	56 567
13	*Less* Net income paid overseas	372	413	305	459	618
12a	Indirect taxes	4 079	4 553	5 624	6 917	8 802
12b	*Less* Subsidies	387	322	317	322	312
	National income	33 246	38 089	46 722	55 110	64 439
14	*Less* Net transfers to overseas	151	231	296	218	352
	National disposable income	33 095	37 858	46 426	54 892	64 087
	Final consumption expenditure—					
1	Private	22 191	24 836	29 233	35 074	41 603
2	Government	4 757	5 435	6 770	9 195	11 513
15 to 20, 26	Saving	6 147	7 587	10 423	10 623	10 971
	Disposal of income	33 095	37 858	46 426	54 892	64 087

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 4

OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT

($ million)

	—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
9a	Imports f.o.b.	3 791	3 808	5 753	7 662	7 892
9b	Transportation	804	841	1 164	1 462	1 637
9c	Travel	264	321	341	405	536
9d	Government transactions	124	122	116	150	188
9e	Other goods and services	231	236	271	302	283
9	Total imports of goods and services	5 214	5 328	7 645	9 981	10 536
13a	Property income to overseas	580	709	715	839	919
	Transfers to overseas—					
14a	Personal	172	217	261	264	303
14b	General government	205	252	288	349	370
21	Net lending to overseas	−117	984	−467	−736	−542
	Use of current receipts	6 054	7 490	8 442	10 697	11 586
8a	Exports f.o.b.	4 740	6 010	6 688	8 434	9 343
8b	Transportation	498	571	680	967	1 103
8c	Travel	131	123	162	213	244
8d	Government transactions	90	90	89	100	115
8e	Other goods and services	161	162	160	208	159
8	Total exports of goods and services	5 620	6 956	7 779	9 922	10 964
13b	Property income from overseas	208	296	410	380	301
	Transfers from overseas—					
14c	Personal	226	238	253	321	321
14d	Extraordinary insurance claims	..	..	..	74	..
	Current receipts from overseas	6 054	7 490	8 442	10 697	11 586

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 5

NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT

($ million)

	—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
11h	Depreciation allowances	3 107	3 350	3 667	3 982	4 565
	Saving—					
15	Increase in income tax provisions	140	477	836	−271	−16
16	Undistributed (company) income	834	994	1 032	36	533
17	Retained income of public financial enterprises	113	176	179	307	260
18	Household saving	2 597	3 800	5 368	7 342	7 546
19	General government surplus on current transactions	2 398	2 055	2 901	2 822	2 416
20	General government grants for private capital purposes	65	85	107	169	232
26	Extraordinary insurance claims paid	..	..	..	218	..
	Finance of gross accumulation	9 254	10 937	14 090	14 605	15 536
	Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
	Private—					
3a	Dwellings	1 785	2 122	2 583	2 501	3 288
3b	Other building and construction	1 451	1 364	1 592	1 978	2 023
3c	All other	3 075	3 100	3 781	4 309	5 055
4	Public enterprises	1 781	1 782	2 020	2 814	3 040
5	General government	1 502	1 673	1 931	2 733	3 291
	Total gross fixed capital expenditure	9 594	10 041	11 907	14 335	16 697
	Increase in stocks—					
6a	Farm and miscellaneous	−143	−243	722	354	78
6b	Private non-farm	29	−76	826	477	−511
7	Statistical discrepancy(b)	−109	231	1 102	175	−186
21	Net lending to overseas	−117	984	−467	−736	−542
	Gross accumulation	9 254	10 937	14 090	14 605	15 536

(a) Preliminary. (b) See note to item 7, page 24.

TABLE 6

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND INCREASE IN STOCKS AT AVERAGE 1966–67 PRICES

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	1 438	1 577	1 602	1 258	1 416
Other building and construction	1 128	993	1 010	995	878
All other	2 454	2 394	2 746	2 590	2 589
Total private	5 020	4 964	5 358	4 843	4 883
Public	2 591	2 524	2 563	2 928	2 901
Total	7 611	7 488	7 921	7 771	7 784
Increase in stocks—					
Farm and miscellaneous	−121	−103	388	250	14
Private non-farm	26	−61	589	318	−286
Total	−95	−164	977	568	−272

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 7

CORPORATE TRADING ENTERPRISES(a) INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (b)
Net operating surplus—					
11i Trading enterprise companies	3 577	4 359	4 855	4 528	5 362
11j Public trading enterprises	729	735	649	538	843
13c Interest, etc., received	238	276	421	550	554
13d Dividends received	84	100	143	142	147
Receipts	4 628	5 470	6 068	5 758	6 906
13e Interest, etc., paid	878	1 012	1 235	1 720	1 940
25a Third party insurance transfers to persons	44	50	66	76	87
22a Public enterprise income	729	735	649	538	843
Company income—					
15a Income tax payable	1 448	1 872	2 231	2 341	
13f Dividends paid	894	1 000	1 067	1 115	4 036
16a Undistributed income	635	801	820	−32	
	2 977	3 673	4 118	3 424	4 036
Disbursements	4 628	5 470	6 068	5 758	6 906

(a) Including public trading enterprises. (b) Preliminary.

TABLE 8

FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES(a) INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (b)
11k Net operating surplus	584	701	740	817	863
11l *Less* Imputed bank service charge	852	1 066	1 372	1 610	1 768
13g Interest, etc., received	2 409	2 887	3 843	5 013	5 775
13h Dividends received	118	127	142	153	160
14d Extraordinary insurance claims from overseas	..	..	..	74	..
Receipts	2 259	2 649	3 353	4 447	5 030
13i Interest on life and superannuation funds imputed to households	605	686	746	878	957
13j Other interest, etc., paid	1 021	1 233	1 844	2 641	3 172
15b Income tax on life and superannuation funds	20	24	49	62	70
26 Extraordinary insurance claims paid	..	..	..	218	..
Public enterprise income—					
22b Paid to general government	63	39	24	15	15
17 Retained income	113	176	179	307	260
	176	215	203	322	275
Company income—					
15c Income tax payable	142	179	184	148	
13k Dividends paid	96	119	115	110	556
16b Undistributed income	199	193	212	68	
	437	491	511	326	556
Disbursements	2 259	2 649	3 353	4 447	5 030

(a) Including the nominal industry. (b) Preliminary.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLDS(a) INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (b)
Net operating surplus—					
11l Dwellings owned by persons	1 801	2 085	2 481	3 078	3 854
11m Unincorporated enterprises	4 014	5 022	6 807	6 381	6 903
13l *Less* Interest, etc., paid relating thereto	1 040	1 242	1 710	2 263	2 549
25b Third party insurance transfers to persons	36	39	52	59	68
Unincorporated enterprises income—Farm	1 142	1 689	2 846	1 676	1 323
Non-farm	2 415	2 800	3 238	3 742	4 486
Income from dwelling rent	1 182	1 337	1 442	1 719	2 331
	4 739	5 826	7 526	7 137	8 140
10 Wages, salaries and supplements	20 073	22 435	27 560	35 242	40 510
13i Interest on life and superannuation funds (imputed)	605	686	746	878	957
13m Other interest, etc., received	976	1 156	1 566	2 235	2 690
13n Dividends received	583	593	634	610	600
Transfers from general government—					
23a Cash benefits	2 173	2 698	3 256	4 519	6 333
23b Unfunded employee retirement benefits	..	..	65	88	105
25 Third party insurance transfers	80	89	118	135	155
14c Transfers from overseas	226	238	253	321	321
Receipts	29 455	33 721	41 724	51 165	59 811
1 Private final consumption expenditure	22 191	24 836	29 233	35 074	41 603
13o Consumer debt interest	240	277	433	571	770
15d Income tax payable	3 815	4 103	5 870	7 319	8 930
24 Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	440	488	559	595	659
14a Transfers overseas	172	217	261	264	303
18 Saving	2 597	3 800	5 368	7 342	7 546
Disbursements	29 455	33 721	41 724	51 165	59 811

(a) Including unincorporated enterprises. (b) Preliminary.

TABLE 10

HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Household income (Table 9)	29 455	33 721	41 724	51 165	59 811
Less Income tax, other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc., consumer debt interest and transfers overseas	4 667	5 085	7 123	8 749	10 662
Household disposable income	24 788	28 636	34 601	42 416	49 149

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 11

General Government Income and Outlay Account

($ million)

	—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
22	Income from public enterprises	792	774	673	553	858
13p	Interest, etc., received	298	339	419	539	597
12a	Indirect taxes	4 079	4 553	5 624	6 917	8 802
	Direct taxes on income—					
15e	Companies, etc.	1 520	1 617	2 013	2 432	2 600
15f	Households	3 765	4 084	5 485	7 709	9 213
24	Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	440	488	559	595	659
	Receipts	10 894	11 855	14 773	18 745	22 729
2	Final consumption expenditure	4 757	5 435	6 770	9 195	11 513
12b	Subsidies	387	322	317	322	312
13q	Interest, etc., paid	909	1 008	1 069	1 281	1 448
	Transfers to persons—					
23a	Cash benefits	2 173	2 698	3 256	4 519	6 333
23b	Unfunded employee retirement benefits	..	..	65	88	105
20	Grants for private capital purposes	65	85	107	169	232
14b	Transfers overseas	205	252	288	349	370
19	Surplus on current transactions	2 398	2 055	2 901	2 822	2 416
	Disbursements	10 894	11 855	14 773	18 745	22 729

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 12

General Government Income and Outlay Account: Federal Authorities

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Income from public enterprises	306	308	285	248	415
Interest, etc., received	62	77	87	87	112
Indirect taxes	2 518	2 629	3 248	3 938	4 991
Adjustment of indirect taxes to payable basis	..	..	−10	−39	..
Direct taxes on income	5 284	5 702	7 498	10 141	11 813
Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	137	140	171	134	135
Receipts	8 307	8 855	11 280	14 509	17 466
Final consumption expenditure—					
Payments basis	2 175	2 373	2 743	3 576	4 177
Overseas adjustment—Defence	−28	−22	100	−19	−81
Subsidies paid	377	323	300	284	272
Adjustment of subsidies to payable basis	−18	−29	−12	..	..
Interest, etc., paid	−14	15	6	108	123
Transfers to persons—					
Cash benefits	2 041	2 533	3 077	4 321	6 093
Unfunded employee retirement benefits	..	..	65	88	106
Grants for private capital purposes	40	54	63	97	163
Grants to States and local governments	1 769	2 077	2 538	3 784	5 526
Transfers overseas	205	252	288	349	370
Surplus on current transactions	1 759	1 279	2 112	1 922	718
Disbursements	8 307	8 855	11 280	14 509	17 466

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 13

General Government Income and Outlay Account: State and Local Authorities

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Income from public enterprises	485	465	387	304	444
Interest, etc., received	235	262	331	451	485
Indirect taxes	1 561	1 924	2 386	3 018	3 811
Direct taxes, fees, fines, etc.	303	348	389	461	524
Grants from Commonwealth Government	1 769	2 077	2 538	3 784	5 526
Receipts	4 354	5 076	6 030	8 018	10 789
Final consumption expenditure	2 608	3 083	3 926	5 637	7 417
Subsidies paid	29	28	30	38	40
Interest, etc., paid	923	993	1 063	1 173	1 325
Transfers to persons—cash benefits	132	165	179	198	240
Grants for private capital purposes	25	31	43	72	69
Transfers overseas	..	..	..	..	..
Surplus on current transactions	637	776	789	900	1 699
Disbursements	4 354	5 076	6 030	8 018	10 789

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 14

Government Final Consumption Expenditure, by Purpose

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Federal authorities—					
General public services	426	485	613	805	985
Defence	1 127	1 178	1 222	1 444	1 680
Overseas adjustment	−28	−22	100	−19	−81
Health, social security and welfare	199	235	311	475	630
Economic services—					
Transport and communication	56	64	78	94	94
Other	205	215	239	310	306
All other	162	196	280	448	481
Total	2 148	2 351	2 843	3 557	4 096
State and local authorities—					
Law, order and public safety	278	324	398	552	666
Other general public services	270	304	352	491	612
Education	1 150	1 370	1 783	2 596	3 267
Health, social security and welfare	570	666	892	1 339	2 071
Economic services	223	270	322	410	490
All other	118	149	180	250	311
Total	2 608	3 083	3 926	5 637	7 417
All public authorities—					
General public services	974	1 113	1 362	1 847	2 263
Defence	1 100	1 158	1 323	1 427	1 600
Education	1 214	1 450	1 895	2 768	3 482
Health	655	760	1 023	1 534	2 355
Social security and welfare	114	141	180	280	346
Housing and community amenities	42	58	90	138	165
Recreation and related cultural services	173	206	256	342	405
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	200	239	268	329	381
Other	284	310	372	486	509
All other	1	..	2	46	7
Total	4 757	5 435	6 770	9 195	11 513

(a) Preliminary.

TABLE 15

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CAPITAL ACCOUNT(a)

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (b)
Depreciation allowances	489	533	582	592	777
Net sale of securities—					
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Securities other than treasury bills and notes—					
Australia	731	733	857	153	(c)
Overseas—					
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	−16	−10	−7	−9	−6
Credit arrangements	−16	−8	−54	−45	−35
Other	−15	−48	−69	55	167
Treasury bills and notes	−10	165	−38	1 689	−769
Other general government securities	56	63	59	68	(c)
Local authority and public corporation securities	455	457	345	582	
Surplus on current transactions	2 398	2 055	2 901	2 822	2 416
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	108	148	478	262	(d)4 531
Reduction in cash and bank balances	−678	−535	−763	636	
Total sources of funds	3 501	3 552	4 291	6 804	7 081
Gross fixed capital expenditure on new assets—					
Public trading enterprises	1 731	1 729	1 971	2 720	2 960
General government	1 502	1 673	1 931	2 733	3 291
Purchases of existing assets, net	112	66	203	374	297
Increase in stocks	−14	−44	57	381	1
Advances to overseas	23	29	−68	55	157
Advances to the private sector	84	31	116	281	324
Advances to public financial enterprises	61	67	80	260	51
Total uses of funds	3 501	3 552	4 291	6 804	7 081

(a) Excluding financial enterprises. (b) Preliminary. (c) Included in Other funds available. (d) See note (c).

TABLE 16

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CAPITAL ACCOUNT(a): FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (b)
Depreciation allowances	207	230	255	279	416
Net sale of securities—					
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Securities other than treasury bills and notes—					
Australia	732	748	874	132	(c)3 773
Overseas—					
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	−16	−10	−7	−9	−6
Credit arrangements	−16	−8	−54	−44	−35
Other	−15	−48	−69	55	167
Treasury bills and notes	−10	165	−38	1 689	−769
Other general government securities	1	21	−1	..	−2
Public corporation securities	5	16	−124	25	49
Surplus on current transactions	1 759	1 279	2 112	1 922	718
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	1	10	265	174	89
Reduction in cash and bank balances	−585	−264	−483	555	298
Total sources of funds	2 062	2 137	2 728	4 775	4 699
Gross fixed capital expenditure on new assets—					
Public trading enterprises	646	586	745	977	1 068
General government	192	222	256	378	494
Purchases of existing assets, net	−5	−18	18	111	7
Increase in stocks	−25	−45	38	313	−67
Advances to overseas	23	29	−68	55	158
Advances to the private sector	−9	−28	71	125	121
Advances to public financial enterprises	22	17	20	177	−21
Advances to States and local governments	590	668	748	1 226	1 372
Grants to States and local governments	627	707	900	1 415	1 567
Total uses of funds	2 062	2 137	2 728	4 775	4 699

(a) Excluding financial enterprises. (b) Preliminary. (c) Includes $500 million issued to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 17

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CAPITAL ACCOUNT(a): STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (b)
Depreciation allowances	283	303	328	313	360
Net sale of securities—					
Commonwealth Government securities(c)	−1	−15	−17	20	(d)
Other general government securities	55	42	60	68	
Local authority and public corporation securities	450	442	469	557	
Advances from Commonwealth Government—					
Loan works programmes	550	601	448	592	709
Other	40	67	300	633	663
Grants from Commonwealth Government	627	707	900	1 415	1 567
Surplus on current transactions	637	776	789	900	1 699
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)	107	138	214	89	(e)323
Reduction in cash and bank balances	−93	−271	−280	82	
Total sources of funds	2 655	2 790	3 211	4 671	5 321
Gross fixed capital expenditure on new assets—					
Public trading enterprises	1 086	1 143	1 226	1 744	1 891
General government	1 310	1 450	1 675	2 356	2 797
Purchases of existing assets, net	118	85	185	263	290
Increase in stocks	11	2	19	68	68
Advances to the private sector	93	59	45	157	203
Advances to public financial enterprises	38	51	61	83	72
Total uses of funds	2 655	2 790	3 211	4 671	5 321

(a) Excluding financial enterprises. (b) Preliminary. (c) Change in securities held as investments. (d) Included in Other funds available. (e) See note (d).

TABLE 18

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON NEW ASSETS, BY PURPOSE: PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

($ million)

—	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (a)
Federal authorities—					
General public services	39	65	75	102	124
Education	25	30	32	45	68
Health, social security and welfare	24	22	33	49	71
Economic services—					
Transport—					
Air	176	59	85	97	89
Other	55	71	104	160	202
Communication	427	460	559	718	749
Electricity and water supply	31	27	29	26	31
Other economic services	37	52	37	57	65
All other	47	49	68	131	203
Total	862	836	1 023	1 385	1 601
State and local authorities—					
General public services	87	101	121	170	207
Education	261	293	346	599	633
Health, social security and welfare	104	107	136	217	309
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	79	78	122	284	211
Community and regional development	2	2	4	11	17
Protection of the environment	226	271	307	389	433
Recreation and related cultural services	51	62	57	68	80
Economic services—					
Transport—					
Rail	138	139	138	214	248
Sea	73	61	63	78	76
Road systems and ancillary facilities	672	735	817	1 028	1 247
Other	14	11	9	24	36
Electricity and gas	386	396	415	531	648
Water supply	148	177	188	236	263
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	104	103	110	149	172
Other	76	81	94	155	147
All other	1	1	3	9	2
Total	2 422	2 619	2 930	4 162	4 730
All public authorities—					
General public services	126	166	196	272	331
Education	286	324	378	645	700
Health	115	117	146	243	352
Social security and welfare	13	12	23	23	29
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	85	81	124	307	292
Community and regional development	24	28	39	61	71
Protection of the environment	230	278	317	409	465
Recreation and related cultural services	66	76	78	99	111
Economic services—					
Road systems and ancillary facilities	691	759	843	1 056	1 281
Other transport	437	317	373	543	617
Communication	427	460	559	718	749
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	108	119	119	163	178
Electricity and gas	409	420	439	554	669
Water supply	155	181	193	239	273
Other economic services	109	117	122	199	207
All other	1	1	3	16	7
Total	3 284	3 455	3 953	5 547	6 331
of which—					
General government	1 502	1 673	1 931	2 733	3 291
Public trading enterprises	1 731	1 729	1 971	2 720	2 960
Public financial enterprises	50	53	49	94	80

(a) Preliminary.

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ITEMS

Tables 1, 3, 4 and 5 present four accounts which represent the consolidated accounts of the nation. These four accounts form a complete though very summary system. Tables 2 and 6 present estimates of expenditure at constant prices. Tables 7, 8, 9 and 11 are income and outlay accounts for the four domestic sectors. The National Income and Outlay Account (Table 3) is a consolidation of these four sector accounts. Tables 12 to 18 present further detail for public authorities.

The principal aggregates are defined below and are followed by definitions of items arranged according to the item numbers shown in the tables.

Principal Aggregates

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. *Gross farm product* is that part of gross domestic product which derives from production in agriculture and services to agriculture. *Gross non-farm product* arises from production in all other industries.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies. *Gross farm product at factor cost* is that part of gross domestic product at factor cost arising from production in agriculture and services to agriculture.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprise) in Australia or overseas plus indirect taxes less subsidies. It is equivalent to domestic factor incomes plus indirect taxes less subsidies and net income paid overseas. It is also equivalent to gross domestic product less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production, from net indirect taxes and from re-distributive transfers. It is equivalent to national income less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the total flow within a given period of final goods and services (i.e. excluding any goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) entering the Australian economy from production and imports. This value is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e. excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Tables 1, 3 to 5, 7 to 9 and 11

Item 1. *Final consumption expenditure—private.* Net expenditure on goods and services for purposes of consumption by persons and private non-profit organisations serving households. This item excludes purchase of dwellings and capital expenditure by unincorporated businesses and non-profit organisations (included in item 3), and maintenance of dwellings (treated as expenses of private enterprises), but includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. *Purchase of motor vehicles* is the estimated expenditure by persons on new motor vehicles, second-hand motor vehicles purchased from business enterprises and general government and dealers' net margins on purchases and sales of motor vehicles between persons. Motor vehicles includes cars, station wagons, motor cycles and motor scooters bought for personal use. The value of food produced and consumed on farms is included, and the payment of wages and salaries in kind (e.g. food and lodging supplied free to employees) is counted in both household income and private final consumption expenditure. Goods and services purchased by businesses or general government, e.g. as expense-account allowances to employees, are excluded.

Item 2. *Final consumption expenditure—government.* Expenditure by public authorities other than those classified as public enterprises which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings or secondhand goods. It comprises expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, and on goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks. Fees, etc., charged by general government bodies for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by general government bodies and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as final consumption expenditure. Net expenditure overseas on major items of defence equipment is included in the period the equipment is delivered; the timing difference between payments for and delivery of such equipment is adjusted in the item *advances to overseas* in the Public Authorities Capital Account (Table 15). The adjustment to final consumption expenditure is shown explicitly in the General Government Income and Outlay Account: Federal Authorities and in the classification by purpose of government final consumption expenditure (*see* Tables 12 and 14). The adjustment comprises deliveries of major items of defence equipment procured overseas less payments for such equipment. The value of military equipment and facilities transferred to civilian use or to overseas countries as gifts is offset against expenditure on defence. For expenditure classified by purpose *see* Table 14.

Item 3. *Gross fixed capital expenditure—private.* Expenditure on fixed assets whether for additions or replacements. This item includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, etc. It includes expenditure on second-hand assets, as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. All dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities, including previously rented houses, are included in private capital expenditure. Net purchases of other land and buildings are not included.

Item 4. *Gross fixed capital expenditure—public enterprises.* Expenditure on new fixed assets whether for additions or replacements, including wages and salaries paid by public enterprises in connection with capital works. Expenditure on houses and flats is estimated by deducting the cost of previously rented dwellings sold to the private sector from the estimated expenditure on construction of dwellings. The sales value of these previously rented dwellings is included in private capital expenditure.

Item 5. *Gross fixed capital expenditure—general government.* Expenditure on new fixed assets whether for additions or replacements, other than for defence purposes. Because it has not been possible to make a satisfactory dissection, all expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as fixed capital expenditure. For a classification by purpose of gross fixed capital expenditure of public authorities *see* Table 18.

Item 6. *Increase in stocks.* The increase in stocks held by enterprises and general government. The increase in stocks is obtained after adjusting the increase in book value of stocks by the stock valuation adjustment. *See* notes to Table 2 for a discussion of the stock valuation adjustment. In Tables 5 and 6, this item is subdivided into two components:

Item 6a. Farm and miscellaneous. This consists of increases in farm stocks and public authority stocks.

Item 6b. Private non-farm. This is the increase in stocks of private non-farm enterprises.

Item 7. *Statistical discrepancy.* The difference between the sum of direct estimates of gross domestic product and imports of goods and services on the one hand and the sum of the estimates of components of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services on the other hand. Conceptually these two totals are the same. Inclusion of the discrepancy on the expenditure side of the domestic production account implies nothing as to the relative accuracy of the estimates of gross domestic product and components of gross national expenditure. Similarly, its inclusion in the national capital account does not imply that estimates in this table are less accurate than those in other tables, or that capital expenditure estimates are less accurate than estimates on the receipts side of this account.

Item 8. *Exports of goods and services.* The value of goods exported to overseas and receipts from overseas for other goods and services. In Table 4, this item is subdivided into the following components:

Item 8a. Exports f.o.b. This comprises the recorded trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes. The adjustments are similar to those made to the recorded import figures, except that no adjustment is made to the basis of valuation.

Item 8b. Transportation (receipts) comprises the expenditure of overseas carriers in Australian ports, the overseas earnings of Australian shipping and airline operators in respect of passenger fares, and their earnings from freight on exports from Australia, carriage of goods between foreign ports, etc.

Item 8c. Travel (receipts) is the expenditure in Australia of persons visiting for pleasure or business, including expenditure in Australia of students studying under the Colombo Plan.

Item 8d. Government transactions (receipts) includes receipts for services rendered by the Australian government to other governments and international organisations, including services provided under joint defence projects, and payments in Australia by foreign governments on diplomatic, consular and trade representation and for pensions.

Item 8e. Other goods and services (receipts) includes the value of Australian production of gold (including recoveries from scrap) less net industrial usage, business expenses of overseas firms in Australia and commissions, brokerage, etc.

Item 9. *Imports of goods and services.* The value of goods imported from overseas and amounts payable overseas for services. In Table 4, this item is sub-divided into the following components:

Item 9a. Imports f.o.b. This comprises the recorded trade figures adjusted for the purpose of balance of payments estimates. The principal adjustments are the deduction of a 'valuation adjustment' representing the excess of the recorded value of imports (based on value for duty) over the estimated selling price to the importer as shown on invoices accompanying customs entries, the addition of unrecorded imports, including ships and aircraft for use on overseas routes, and the subtraction of films imported on a rental basis, imports of gold, passengers' personal effects, goods for repair and goods intended for re-export.

Item 9b. Transportation (payments) includes freight payable to foreign carriers on goods imported into Australia or transported between Australian ports, and fares payable in Australia to overseas shipping and airline companies. It also includes the overseas expenditure of Australian ships and aircraft, and net marine insurance payable overseas in respect of both exports and imports.

Item 9c. Travel (payments) is the expenditure in other countries by Australians visiting overseas for pleasure or business.

Item 9d. Government transactions (payments) comprises defence expenditure, including the pay and allowances of personnel serving overseas, and expenditure overseas on diplomatic, consular and trade representation, government pensions paid abroad, administrative expenditure overseas on immigration and other miscellaneous payments for services.

Item 9e. Other goods and services (payments) includes administrative and promotional expenditure overseas by Australian firms, cinema and television film rentals and commissions, brokerage, etc., payable overseas, and the value of repairs on goods previously exported for repair and return.

Item 10. *Wages, salaries and supplements.* Payments, by producers to their employees, in the nature of wages and salaries as defined for pay-roll tax, including allowances for income in kind (board and quarters, etc.), together with supplements to wages and pay and allowances of members of the forces. Employees cover all persons engaged in the activities of incorporated business units and in the production of government services and services of non-profit organisations, members of the armed forces, and all persons engaged in the activities of unincorporated enterprises except the proprietors and unpaid members of the family. In addition to wages and salaries paid by employers subject to pay-roll tax, this item includes wages and salaries paid by employers not subject to pay-roll tax, based on estimates of employment and average earnings. To be consistent with the definition of the workforce, payments to trainee teachers are excluded from estimates of wages and salaries. Supplements consist of employers' contributions to pension and superannuation funds, direct payments of pensions and retiring allowances, and amounts paid as workers' compensation for injuries. Employers' contributions to pensions and superannuation funds, in general, reflect the accruing liability to employees. Some governments contribute to their superannuation funds only as payments of benefits are made. In such cases it would be proper to impute payments as the liability accrues. This has not been done in these estimates except in respect of the Postal and Telecommunications Commissions where, in their commercial accounts, the accruing liability is debited as a working expense. Pay and allowances of members of the forces consist of active pay, field, subsistence, and dependants' allowances and the value to the members of the forces of food, clothing, normal medical attention, etc., supplied in kind. They include deferred pay, but exclude war gratuities which are included in item 23.

Item 11. *Gross operating surplus.* The operating surplus, before deduction of depreciation provisions, dividends, interest, royalties and land rent, and direct taxes payable, but after deducting stock valuation adjustment, of all enterprises from operations in Australia. It is the excess of gross output over the sum of intermediate consumption, wages, salaries and supplements, and indirect taxes less subsidies. Gross operating surplus includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. Trading enterprises include all companies, public enterprises, partnerships and self-employed persons engaged in the production of goods and services for sale, but exclude financial enterprises. All owners of dwellings are included whether they let the dwellings or occupy them themselves. Public trading enterprises are government undertakings which attempt to cover all, or a substantial part, of their costs through charges made to the public for the sale of goods and services. Trading enterprises' gross operating surplus is shown separately for companies (item 11*a*), unincorporated enterprises (item 11*b*), dwellings owned by persons (item 11*c*), and public enterprises (item 11*d*). Financial enterprises comprise banks, insurance offices, superannuation funds and other enterprises primarily engaged in incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets in the market. The gross operating surplus of financial enterprises (item 11*e*) includes an imputed bank service charge which represents a reclassification of a part of interest receipts as a charge for organising finance in contrast to a pure interest element. The imputed bank service charge (item 11*f*) is not allocated among customers (which would have the effect of reducing their respective operating surpluses), but is shown in the production account as a negative adjustment to operating surpluses generally. *Net operating surplus* (item 11*g*) is, in principle, the operating surplus after providing for the consumption of fixed capital, and is estimated by deducting depreciation allowances from gross operating surplus. Net operating surplus is shown separately for trading enterprise companies (item 11*i*), public trading enterprises (item 11*j*), financial enterprises (item 11*k*), dwellings owned by persons (item 11*l*) and unincorporated enterprises (item 11*m*). *Depreciation allowances* (item 11*h*) are financial provisions made for depreciation and represent, in the main, amounts allowed under income tax legislation, but include also the estimated depreciation on tenanted and owner-occupied dwellings and provisions made by public enterprises.

Item 12. *Indirect taxes less subsidies.* Indirect taxes (item 12*a*) are taxes assessed on producers, i.e. enterprises and general government, in respect of the production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which are charged to the expenses of production. Subsidies (item 12*b*) include all grants made by general government to enterprises which are credited to their production accounts. These grants may take the form of bounties on goods produced, payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods or services below costs of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Losses of public trading enterprises are included in *income from public enterprises*. Some subsidies to primary producers are not paid in the same year as that in which the subsidised goods are produced. In these cases the subsidies are estimated on a payable basis and shown on that basis in the Domestic Production Account (Table 1, item 12) and the General Government Income and Outlay Account (Table 11, item 12*b*). The actual cash payment by the Commonwealth Government together with the adjustment required to bring this to the payable basis is shown in Table 12. A similar adjustment to indirect taxes is shown in Table 12 in respect of wheat export charges initially levied on the Australian Wheat Board but expected to be refunded at a later date.

Item 13. *Dividends and interest, etc.* Receipts and payments of dividends including dividends paid overseas and the remitted profits of Australian branches of overseas enterprises; and receipts and payments of interest, royalties and land rent. In most accounts and tables dividends are shown separately from interest, etc. The items are shown net of intra-sector receipts and payments. *Net income paid overseas* comprises payments of dividends and interest, etc., to overseas less receipts of dividends and interest, etc., from overseas. *Interest on life and superannuation funds imputed to households* (item 13*i*) represent the net earnings, after tax, of these funds from dividends, interest, rental charges and other income which are accumulated for the benefit of policy holders and members.

Item 14. *Transfers to and from overseas.* All transfers to or from overseas on public authority or private account which are not payments for goods and services or payments of dividends, interest, etc.

Item 14*a*. *Personal transfers overseas* includes gifts of money by resident persons and private institutions, payments for sustenance, transfers of emigrants' funds and legacies from Australia to overseas, together with the value of goods exported as gifts.

Item 14*b*. *General government transfers overseas* includes grants to and payments made on behalf of Papua New Guinea, and expenditure overseas in respect of technical assistance and relief under the Colombo Plan and United Nations and other aid projects. Includes contributions to United Nations and other international organisations due by virtue of membership of these organisations.

Item 14*c*. *Personal transfers from overseas* includes gifts of money received from non-resident persons and private institutions, receipts for sustenance, transfers of immigrants' funds and legacies from overseas to Australia, together with the value of goods imported as gifts.

Item 14*d*. *Extraordinary insurance claims from overseas* are in respect of claims arising out of the Darwin cyclone of 25 December 1974.

Item 15. *Income tax.* Income tax payable by trading and financial companies (items 15*a* and 15*c*), life and superannuation funds (item 15*b*) and households (item 15*d*) are amounts payable at rates of taxation applicable in each year. Income tax payable by households includes the total income tax payable by individuals on all forms of income, whether wages, business income or property income. *Increase in income tax provisions*, the difference between the amounts of income tax payable in respect of the income of the year and the cash receipts by general government during the year, is a component of the savings of the nation.

Item 16. *Undistributed income.* The undistributed income of companies comprising trading enterprise companies (item 16*a*) and financial enterprise companies (item 16*b*) is the balance of company income, including dividends received from other sectors (items 13*d* and 13*h*) after deduction of income tax payable and dividends paid. No imputation is made to the beneficial owners and therefore the whole of the undistributed income is regarded as saving by resident enterprises. The income, and consequently the undistributed income, of financial enterprise companies includes increases in provisions for unexpired risks of casualty insurance companies and health insurance funds.

Item 17. *Retained income of public financial enterprises.* The net income of public financial enterprises (mainly government banks and insurance offices) less payments from net income to general government. The payments to general government may be described in the accounts of the enterprises as dividends, income tax, payments in lieu of income tax or transfers of profit. The retained income of public financial enterprises includes increases in provisions for unexpired risks of government insurance offices on casualty insurance, but excludes net earnings on life insurance funds (item 13*i*).

Item 18. *Household saving.* The excess of household income over the sum of private final consumption expenditure, interest paid, income tax payable, other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc., and transfers overseas. Household saving is estimated as the balancing item in the households income and outlay account. It includes saving through life insurance and superannuation funds (including net earnings on these funds) and the increase in assets with marketing boards. Household saving may also take the form of increases in holdings of cash and net purchases of securities, the net increase in bank deposits less advances, the reduction in the outstanding advances of instalment credit companies to households and the increase in the equity of households in dwellings and in capital equipment, buildings and stocks of unincorporated enterprises.

Item 19. *Surplus on general government current transactions.* The excess of income, including the whole of the net income of public trading enterprises, over current outlay. Current outlay includes final consumption expenditure, as defined in item 2, and transfer payments (interest, cash benefits, subsidies, grants for private capital purposes, and transfers overseas). The surplus is transferred to the public authority capital account where it is shown as part of total funds available for financing capital accumulation.

Item 20. *General government grants for private capital purposes.* Grants to meet part of the cost of private capital expenditure, e.g., Home Savings Grants, grants towards construction of science laboratories and libraries in private schools and of houses for aged persons, payments under the *Currency Act* in relation to the conversion of accounting and other machines following introduction of decimal currency; and compensation to primary industry marketing authorities for losses on overseas debts resulting from sterling devaluation.

Item 21. *Net lending.* The excess of net acquisition of financial assets by transactors over their net incurrence of liabilities. The net lending by the nation to overseas is the balance on current transactions in the overseas transactions account. However, it should be noted that it differs from the balance on current account shown in the balance of payments statistics by the net amount of undistributed income accruing overseas. The concept of net lending to overseas includes additions to overseas monetary reserves.

Item 22. *Public enterprise income paid to general government.* Includes the whole of the income of public trading enterprises and that part of the income of public financial enterprises which is paid to general government whether described by the enterprises as dividends, transfer of profits or as income tax. *Public enterprise income* for trading enterprises (item 22*a*) is equal to net operating surplus, being exclusive of interest received and before charging interest costs relating to the enterprises. (In principle, interest receipts and payments of public corporate enterprises should be included in Table 7 and only actual transfers to general government in Table 11, but all interest costs and interest receipts of public trading enterprises are included with other interest transactions in the general government income and outlay account pending satisfactory identification of the interest relating to public trading enterprises). *Public enterprise income* for financial enterprises (item 22*b* plus item 17) is the net income after depreciation allowances, interest paid and working expenses are deducted from receipts of interest and charges for services. Depreciation allowances deducted in arriving at the income of public trading and financial enterprises are those shown in their published accounts, except in the case of some trading enterprises whose accounts, included in the Commonwealth Government or State budgets, are analysed on the basis of their cash accounts (in which depreciation is not charged).

Item 23. Transfers to persons. Consists of *Cash benefits* (item 23*a*) and *Unfunded employee retirement benefits* (item 23*b*). *Cash benefits* includes current transfers to persons from general government in return for which no services are rendered or goods supplied. Principal components are scholarships; hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits; child endowment; widows', age, invalid and repatriation pensions; payments to trainee teachers; and attendance money for waterside workers. *Unfunded employee retirement benefits* covers direct payments of pensions, etc. to government employees by way of unfunded retirement benefit schemes.

Item 24. Other direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. Includes estate and gift duties paid and all other taxes, fees for services of a regulatory character, fines and gifts paid by persons to general government. Also included are employee contributions to unfunded retirement benefits schemes.

Item 25. Third party insurance transfers. These are amounts which are indirectly transferred from insured enterprises to persons in respect of claims paid to persons on third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance policies taken out by enterprises. The estimates of these claims have been allocated between trading enterprise companies (item 25*a*) and unincorporated enterprises (item 25*b*). No amount has been allocated to financial and public enterprises.

Item 26. Extraordinary insurance claims paid by casualty insurance companies relate to the excess of actual claims over 'normal' claims for the year 1974–75. This excess resulted from claims for damages caused by the Darwin cyclone of 25 December 1974. These insurance claims are given special treatment in the accounts in order not to distort the estimates (by sector) of gross operating surplus, depreciation and disposable income.

Table 2—Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Average 1966-67 Prices

For certain types of economic analysis it is useful to examine estimates of the principal flows of goods and services in the economy revalued in such a way as to remove the direct effects of changes in their prices which have occurred over the period under review. Such estimates, conventionally described as 'at constant prices', are presented in Table 2 for gross domestic product and its farm and non-farm components, exports and imports of goods and services, and gross national expenditure and its principal components.

In concept, constant price estimates may be thought of as being derived by expressing the value of every component commodity as the product of a price and a quantity, and by substituting for each actual current price the corresponding price in the chosen base year. Aggregates at constant prices for each year are then obtained by summation. In practice, the quality and quantity of the available data are such that a number of methods are used in the preparation of estimates at constant prices. These estimates involve approximations and assumptions, and this should be borne in mind in the interpretation and use of the results.

Gross domestic product is equivalent to gross national expenditure, plus exports of goods and services, less imports of goods and services. This relationship has been used in deriving the estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices shown in Table 2.

For parts of private final consumption expenditure and for a considerable part of exports and imports of goods and services, it is possible to identify specific units of quantity and price, and revalue the quantities at base year prices. Where it is not possible to express the values in successive years as the product of prices and homogeneous units of quantity, the treatment generally adopted is to divide values by appropriate price indexes.

With the remaining components of gross national expenditure, a greater degree of approximation and assumption is involved. For instance, when information about the commodity content of a flow is limited, (e.g. various components of gross fixed capital expenditure) special purpose price indexes relating to selected commodities are applied to the expenditure on the full range of commodities they represent. In other cases, for instance, where the expenditure relates to 'unique' goods, i.e. goods not homogeneous from year to year, revaluation is achieved by use of an index reflecting changes in prices of the direct materials and direct labour components of the unique goods in question. This method of revaluation is also applied to government final consumption expenditure. The resulting estimates have, therefore, considerable limitations for many uses, for example studies of productivity.

The method used to estimate the increase in stocks involves deducting from the increase in book value of stocks the stock valuation adjustment and then, for estimates at constant prices, revaluing the resulting flow at the prices of the base year. The need for the stock valuation adjustment arises because physical changes in stocks are not systematically recorded by transactors on the required basis (i.e. at the prices current each time an individual transaction takes place), and these changes have therefore to be arrived at indirectly. In essence

the stock valuation adjustment arises because of a revaluation of existing stocks (for example, such revaluations are sometimes made by business enterprises so as to show stocks at the lower of cost or market value for balance sheet purposes) or, more commonly, because stocks used or disposed of during the year are replaced by new stocks of similar goods but at different prices.

Estimates of gross farm product at constant prices have been made by deducting from gross value of farm production at constant prices estimates of the quantum of production costs other than wages, depreciation and indirect taxes.

Part 1 of *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure* (Reference No. 7.1) contains a fuller discussion of the conceptual problems involved in making these estimates and Appendix B of that publication contains a brief account of the sources and methods used in preparing the estimates.

Table 6—Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure and Increase in Stocks at Average 1966-67 Prices

This table shows estimates, at constant (average 1966–67) prices, of gross fixed capital expenditure classified by major asset group and a dissection of increase in stocks into two components, private non-farm stocks and farm and miscellaneous stocks.

Table 10—Household Disposable Income

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interest of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Household disposable income is *household income* less direct taxes, fees, fines, etc. charged to persons by general government, consumer debt interest and transfers overseas.

Tables on Gross Farm Product, page 7, and on Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises, page 9

Gross farm product at factor cost is that part of gross domestic product at factor cost arising from production in agriculture and services to agriculture and is equal to the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less estimated production costs other than wages paid and depreciation for all enterprises engaged in agriculture and services to agriculture.

Production costs include all costs incurred in current production but exclude net rent and interest paid which are treated as appropriations out of operating surplus. Marketing costs are in general as shown in the statistical bulletin *Value of Primary Commodities Produced* (Ref. No. 10.27) and represent the difference between the value at farm or place of production and at the wholesale markets. Other costs include indirect taxes, fertilisers, fuel, costs associated with inter-farm transfers of livestock, and fodder, maintenance and other miscellaneous items. The estimates of depreciation allowances are based mainly on taxation data.

Farm Income is the difference between the gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment and total costs (i.e. production costs plus net rent and interest paid and third party insurance transfers) incurred. Stock valuation adjustment here refers to the stock valuation adjustment in respect of farm stocks.

Farm income of companies is included in company income and is deducted from total farm income to give an estimate of the income of farm unincorporated enterprises.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the income accruing to these enterprises from their production during the year. However their cash income for the year may be substantially different from this because of time lags in payments brought about by the special marketing arrangements for farm products. Some farm products are marketed through marketing boards, co-operatives and other bodies which act as agents for the farmers. These bodies hold, on the farmers' behalf, large stocks of unsold farm produce for which, in some cases, advance payments are made in the year of delivery while the balance of the ultimate proceeds of sale, less charges, is paid in a subsequent year. The item *increase in assets with marketing organisations* is a deduction made from income of farm unincorporated enterprises in order to represent more closely the flow of cash income realised by the farmers in each year. The amounts shown on page 9 are the estimated increases in liabilities of marketing organisations to farmers, after allowance for a proportion attributable to companies.

The marketing organisations for which the dates of delivery of primary produce, sales and payment to farmers differ most significantly from each other are the Australian Wheat Board, the Australian Barley Board and wool selling brokers. The item is measured as the estimated gross selling value of products received by these organisations, plus subsidies, less indirect taxes, charges for marketing and payments to farmers. Subsidies payable (e.g. for wheat price stabilisation) are credited to the year in respect of which they are payable. Any excess of accrued over actual receipts is included in the increase in assets with marketing organisations and household saving.