

### **Australia: Information Note on Fiscal Data**

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Information Note on Australia's Fiscal Data

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September 13, 2006

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## I. PRESENTATION OF AUSTRALIA'S FISCAL DATA USING THE FRAMEWORK OF THE *GFSM 2001*, PRELIMINARY RESULTS

1. At the Executive Board seminar on November 16, 2005 Directors agreed that the use of the *Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2001)* framework would lead to greater transparency and consistency in the presentation of country fiscal data in staff reports (See Box 1 for background). This paper reports on the preliminary results for Australia of the pilot study which sets out to incorporate the *GFSM 2001* operating statement, integrated balance sheet, and cash statement in the Article IV consultation.<sup>1</sup> First, there is a discussion of the data sources and the institutional coverage used in the Australian pilot. Then, some preliminary statistical data that are drawn from the national data sources are presented. Finally, there is a discussion of future work to refine detailed components of the data presented.

2. The paper concludes that since the Australian authorities compile fiscal statistics that closely follow the *GFSM 2001* principles, the main fiscal aggregates for general government derived from this framework do not significantly differ from those shown in the Article IV staff report. However, the presentational format of the fiscal data proposed in *GFSM 2001* tables highlights a number of issues that are important for fiscal analysis, such as the composition of revenue and expense of the general government, the structure of its balance sheet, and determinants of the change in net worth.

### Box 1. Background for the Pilot Studies

The Executive Board seminar on November 16, 2005 discussed the joint STA/FAD paper "Using the *GFSM 2001* Statistical Framework to Strengthen Fiscal Analysis in the Fund" (<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2005/102505.pdf>). Directors noted that use of the *GFSM 2001* framework will lead to greater transparency and consistency in the presentation of country fiscal data in staff reports and agreed on the following:\*

- In principle, that the Fund should move in a phased way to present fiscal data using the *GFSM 2001* framework in staff reports.
- To conduct pilot studies to include the *GFSM 2001* operating statement, integrated balance sheets, and cash statements in Article IV consultation reports. The pilot studies should be done for volunteer countries, over the course of two years and within the Fund's budgetary envelope, to map out more fully the process involved in moving to the *GFSM 2001* framework.
- That the staff should report to the Board on the experience with the pilot studies, together with migration path proposals to fully implement the *GFSM 2001* methodology.

\* For a more complete summary of the discussion, see the Public Information Notice (PIN) No. 05/167 available online at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pn/2005/pn05167.htm>.

<sup>1</sup> The omission of the *GFSM 2001* tables from the staff report for the 2006 Article IV consultation with Australia (<http://www.imf.org>) largely reflects the later starting point of work on constructing and cross-checking these tables for Australia.

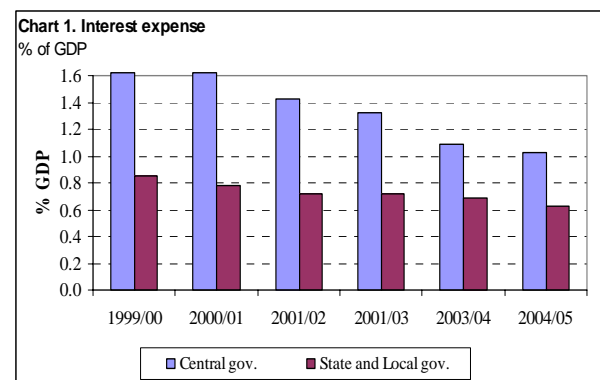
## A. General Issues

3. **The Australia pilot study is considered a point of reference for other pilot studies which set out to implement the *GFSM 2001* framework as a means of strengthening fiscal analysis within the Fund.** Australia was selected as a pilot study by Fund staff in consultation with the national authorities in recognition of the progress that the Australian and state governments have made in compiling and disseminating fiscal statistics on an accrual basis which closely follow the principles of the *GFSM 2001*.

4. **The data sources used for the pilot study are the statistics compiled and disseminated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).** The tables include data from 1999/00 to 2004/05 and are the same as those provided by the ABS for publication in the 2006 edition of the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (GFSY)*.

5. **The institutional coverage in this pilot study is the general government.** The tables present a complete set of fiscal data for the general government sector (i.e., consolidated data for the commonwealth, state, and local governments). Article IV staff reports for Australia have focused on central government issues, while taking into account developments in fiscal balances at broader levels of government. Indeed, the reports present aggregated fiscal balance data up to the nonfinancial public sector. Nonetheless, state and local governments in Australia undertake significant revenue, expense, and investment functions in their own right, which can have an impact on aggregate demand and on financial resources that are available for private sector activities.<sup>2</sup> Hence, tables providing more comprehensive information on fiscal operations with a broader institutional coverage, such as general government, are likely to contribute to enhanced fiscal analysis in the future.

6. **The development over time of transactions undertaken by central government may differ considerably from the performance of other levels of government.** To give an example drawn from the Australian case, interest paid by central government went down from 1.6 percent of GDP in 1999/00 to nearly 1.0 percent of GDP in 2004/05, a reduction of 37 percent. The corresponding numbers for state and local government were 0.8 percent of GDP and nearly 0.6 percent of GDP, implying a reduction of 26 percent (see Chart 1). This outcome reflects the Commonwealth's successful effort of bringing down its outstanding interest-bearing liabilities during the



<sup>2</sup> As mentioned in Box 3 of “Achieving Structural Reform in a Federal System” which is available at <http://www.imf.org>.

considered period. The example illustrates that limiting fiscal analysis to developments in one sector of general government risks drawing incomplete conclusions for government as a whole.

## B. Results

7. **The following paragraphs show, by way of a number of examples, the advantages of using the *GFSM 2001* framework for fiscal analysis for Australia.** The *GFSM 2001* tables (Tables 1, 2, and 3) are shown in Attachment 1. Box 2 provides a description of the main aggregates and balances of analytical significance used in these tables. Some data gaps at the detailed level remain, but these do not affect the main aggregates and balances.

8. **The general government registered strong financial performance during the period under review.** There was an increase in net worth due to transactions, as measured by the net operating balance (NOB), which was indicative of the sustainability of fiscal policies throughout the period. With the exception of 2001/02, net lending/borrowing (NLB) was also positive during the years reviewed, as the general government's savings exceeded the net investment in nonfinancial assets. These resources enabled general government to reduce its net liabilities and, to a lesser extent, to acquire financial assets on a net basis. Furthermore, the balance sheet shows that the increase in general government's net worth during the period was more pronounced than indicated by transactions. This was brought about by revaluations and other volume changes. Overall, the net financial worth (financial assets minus liabilities) improved from a negative position of 4.2 percent of GDP at the beginning of the period to a positive position of 5.1 percent of GDP in 2004/05. The strength of this fiscal performance was mirrored in the general government's cash operations, where significant cash surpluses were recorded throughout the period.

9. **Table 1, the Statement of General Government Operations,** shows the transactions of the government on an accrual basis. Two important balances can be derived from this table. The NOB is a key indicator of the ongoing sustainability of government operations, while NLB captures the extent to which the government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors of the economy or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors.<sup>3</sup> The NLB can be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy.

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<sup>3</sup> GFS accrual concepts of net operating balance and net acquisitions of nonfinancial assets can be considered as rough approximations of *System of National Accounts 1993* concepts of government saving and investment respectively. This conclusion does not hold for the traditional cash-based presentations used in most country staff reports.

### Box 2. The *GFSM 2001* Statements and Core Balances

The **Statement of government operations** (presented in Table 1) records transactions on an accrual basis. The statement distinguishes between the following transactions:

Revenue	Transactions that increase net worth.
Expense	Transactions that reduce net worth.
Net acquisitions of nonfinancial assets	Transactions that affect the stock of nonfinancial assets, without changing net worth (acquisitions minus disposals).
Financing	Transactions that affect the stock of financial assets and liabilities, without changing net worth (net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities).

The analysis of government operations is supported by two key fiscal indicators:

Operating balance	Summary measure of the effects of revenue and expense transactions on net worth. Net operating balance (NOB) equals revenue minus expense. The gross operating balance (GOB) equals revenue minus expense other than consumption of fixed capital. 1/
Net lending/borrowing	Represents the financial resources that the government absorbs from, or releases to, other sectors of the economy. It is calculated as the NOB minus the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. Net lending/borrowing is also equal to the net acquisition of financial assets minus net incurrence of liabilities.

The **Integrated balance sheet** (presented in Table 2), focuses on an assessment of the sustainability of government operations from a fiscal perspective. It shows the government's net worth at the beginning and end of each fiscal year, as well as the related transactions and other economic flows. The sustainability of fiscal policy depends in part on how the government's net worth changes over time. Changes in net worth can be explained not only by government's transactions but also by other economic flows attributable to gains or losses resulting from changes in the prices of assets and liabilities, as well as other changes in their volume.

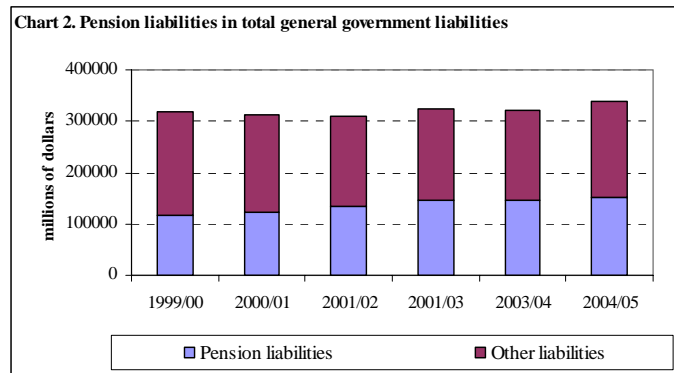
Net worth	The total stock of assets minus liabilities. The net worth in period (t) can also be calculated as the net worth of the previous period (t-1), plus changes in net worth in period (t) due to transactions (the NOB), plus changes in net worth in period (t) due to other economic flows.
Net financial worth	The stock of financial assets minus liabilities.

The **Statement of sources and uses of cash** (presented in Table 3) shows purely cash flows associated with revenue and expense transactions and transactions in nonfinancial assets, which yields the cash surplus/deficit. The assessment of the government's level of cash holdings and its determinants is a key element in analyzing fiscal policy, its interrelationships with the monetary policy and liquidity analysis.

Cash surplus/deficit	Net cash inflow from operating activities minus the net cash outflow from investments in nonfinancial assets.
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1/ The NOB/GOB excludes net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. The latter does not affect net worth because it represents only an accumulation of assets in exchange for an accumulation of liabilities or use of existing assets.

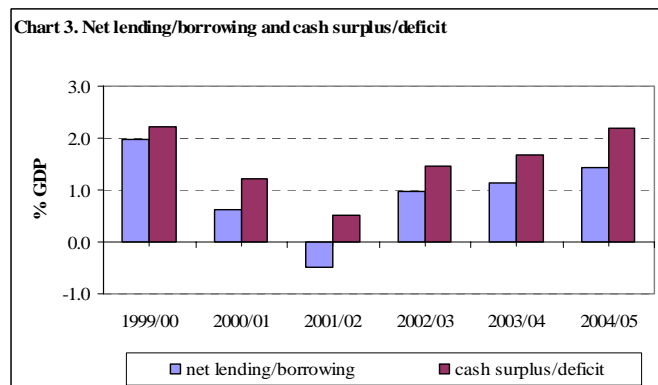
10. **Table 2, the integrated balance sheet**, shows that the general government net worth increased throughout the period 2000/01–2004/05 as a result of changes in revenue and expense transactions and, notably, of other economic flows that affect nonfinancial and financial assets.



11. **The balance sheet allows an important insight into the composition of government liabilities.** In 2004/05, liabilities related to unfunded government employee pension funds and other employee entitlements are the largest single category among general government liabilities (see Chart 2). These liabilities rose from 36.3 percent of total liabilities in 1999/00 to 45.2 percent in 2004/05. Obligations of this kind are not recorded in a cash-based system. In contrast, the *GFSM 2001* balance sheets recognize governments' present liabilities for future pension obligations that have accrued to-date.<sup>4</sup>

12. **Table 3, the Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash**, shows purely cash flows associated with revenue and expense transactions and transactions in nonfinancial assets, which together yield the cash surplus/deficit. The data show that the general government generated a cash surplus throughout the period. The analysis of cash data might suggest a greater margin of comfort in fiscal operations than the comparable accrual aggregate, net lending/borrowing, which is shown in the statement of government operations (Table 1).

13. **Countries that base their fiscal analysis exclusively on cash or accrual data may receive inaccurate signals with regard to their overall fiscal balance.** For countries like Australia, where no particular cash constraints exist, one would not expect to see important differences between Table 3 and Table 1 on account of arrears. In



Australia, the accrual aggregate net lending/borrowing is less than the cash surplus/deficit in every year during 1999/00–2004/05 (see Chart 3). The difference between the two measures

<sup>4</sup> Following the *GFSM 2001* methodology these obligations are recorded in the table as “insurance technical reserves.”



is a result of (i) timing differences in the recording of revenue and expenses, which are reflected in accounts payable and receivable, and (ii) the accrual data including expense items which do not have a cash equivalent. The latter item includes the imputed accruing liabilities for the unfunded government employee pension obligations during the period.

14. **It should be noted that the overall *GFSM 2001* framework provides a tool to check data consistency by integrating stocks and flows.** Changes in the balance sheet positions should be fully explained by transactions (presented in Table 1) and other economic flows. These other economic flows are the result of “holding gains/losses” and “other changes in volume.” In the case of Australia, a significant portion of the changes in net worth is the result of other economic flows. The ABS has published some information for the central government, which indicates that other economic flows have been affected by large revaluations of nonfinancial assets and the sensitivity of pension liabilities to key parameter assumptions such as the discount rate. Although no data are available, it is likely that the factors observed at the central government level also operate for the state and local governments.

### C. Next Steps

15. Tables 1, 2, and 3 contain all major aggregates and balances that are essential for fiscal analysis. Staff will continue to work with the authorities to refine the detailed components of these data in the following areas:

- **Other economic flows** (Table 2. Integrated Balance Sheet for the General Government). Staff will be working with the ABS to expand the range of data available on other economic flows.
  - **Cash payments for operating activities by economic classification** (Table 3. Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash for the General Government). The ABS disseminates the cash flow statement for all subsectors of general government with a classification similar to that prescribed by the *GFSM 2001*. The ABS has provided a bridge between its classification and the *GFSM 2001* classification structure. It is envisaged to construct a more comprehensive bridge that will allow for the production of the full detailed set of accounts set out in Table 3.
16. It is envisaged that *GFSM 2001* data for the general government will be included in subsequent Article IV consultation staff reports for Australia.

Table 1. Australia: Statement of General Government Operations (*GFSM 2001*)  
(In million dollars)

GFS code:	GFS Descriptor	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Transactions affecting net worth:</b>							
1	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>243,119</b>	<b>257,103</b>	<b>263,085</b>	<b>286,843</b>	<b>310,936</b>	<b>335,668</b>
11	Taxes	196,782	214,358	217,642	238,189	257,350	278,517
12	Social contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Grants	0	0	1	11	6	10
14	Other revenue	46,337	42,745	45,442	48,643	53,580	57,141
2	<b>Expense</b>	<b>226,980</b>	<b>249,583</b>	<b>262,850</b>	<b>275,235</b>	<b>295,239</b>	<b>316,262</b>
21	Compensation of employees	61,058	65,117	69,377	75,221	80,735	86,247
22	Use of goods and services	43,459	47,707	50,374	53,281	56,596	60,206
23	Consumption of fixed capital	10,421	10,494	11,381	11,960	12,210	13,231
24	Interest	15,907	16,526	15,762	15,921	14,878	14,842
25	Subsidies	6,660	8,696	9,530	10,243	11,328	12,525
26	Grants	268	0	0	1,884	1,445	2,333
27	Social benefits	70,252	77,885	81,695	84,280	94,096	99,260
28	Other expense	18,955	23,158	24,731	22,445	23,951	27,618
<b>Net operating balance 1/</b>		<b>16,139</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>15,697</b>	<b>19,406</b>
<b>Transactions in nonfinancial assets</b>							
31	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets 2/</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>5,752</b>
311	Fixed assets	4,160	3,310	4,090	4,467	4,399	5,308
312	Change in inventories	-19	999	157	-444	788	507
313	Valuables	-22	12	18	5	-43	8
314	Nonproduced assets	-1,659	-1,359	-131	-674	326	-71
<b>Net lending/borrowing 3/</b>		<b>13,679</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>-3,899</b>	<b>8,254</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>13,654</b>
<b>Transactions in financial assets and liabilities (financing):</b>		<b>13,678</b>	<b>4,558</b>	<b>-3,899</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>13,657</b>
32	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>-2,682</b>	<b>-1,285</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>9,317</b>	<b>20,563</b>
3202	Currency and deposits	...	...	...	1,955	1,327	1,259
3203	Securities other than shares	...	...	...	3,119	7,317	18,376
3204	Loans	...	...	...	0	0	0
3205	Shares and other equity	...	...	...	806	608	884
3206	Insurance technical reserves	...	...	...	0	0	0
3207	Financial derivatives	...	...	...	0	0	0
3208	Other accounts receivable	...	...	...	182	65	44
33	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	<b>-10,751</b>	<b>-7,240</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>-2,190</b>	<b>-910</b>	<b>6,906</b>
3302	Currency and deposits	...	...	...	85	143	56
3303	Securities other than shares	...	...	...	-7,889	-3,942	63
3304	Loans	...	...	...	0	0	0
3305	Shares and other equity	...	...	...	0	0	0
3306	Insurance technical reserves	...	...	...	4,336	4,535	4,844
3307	Financial derivatives	...	...	...	0	0	0
3308	Other accounts payable	...	...	...	1,278	-1,646	1,943
(In percent of GDP)							
1	<b>Revenue</b>	37.7	37.3	35.8	36.6	37.1	37.5
2	<b>Expense</b>	35.2	36.2	35.7	35.2	35.2	35.3
<b>Net operating balance 1/</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Primary net operating balance 1/</b>		<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
31	<b>Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets 2/</b>	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
<b>Net lending/borrowing 3/</b>		<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
32	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets</b>	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.8	1.1	2.3
33	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities</b>	-1.7	-1.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.8
<b>Memorandum items:</b>							
GDP at market prices (millions of dollars)		645,153	689,340	735,783	782,798	838,251	894,665

Sources: ABS official submission for publication in the GFSY.

1/ The net operating balance equals revenue minus expense, where expense includes the consumption of fixed capital.

The gross operating balance equals revenue minus expense other than consumption of fixed capital.

2/ Acquisitions minus disposals and consumption of fixed capital.

3/ Net lending/borrowing equals the net operating balance minus the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

It is also equal to the net acquisition of financial assets minus the net incurrence of liabilities.

Table 2. Australia: Integrated Balance Sheet for the General Government (GFSM 2001)

(In millions of dollars) GFS Descriptors	2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			
	Opening balance 2001/02	Transactions flows 2/	Other economic flows 2/	Closing balance	Transactions flows 2/	Other economic flows 2/	Closing balance	Transactions flows 2/	Other economic flows 2/	Closing balance
<b>Net worth and its changes:</b>	<b>402,564</b>	<b>11,606</b>	<b>31,928</b>	<b>446,098</b>	<b>15,697</b>	<b>47,803</b>	<b>509,598</b>	<b>19,409</b>	<b>43,339</b>	<b>572,346</b>
<b>Nonfinancial assets 1/</b>	<b>419,704</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>25,783</b>	<b>448,841</b>	<b>5,470</b>	<b>26,577</b>	<b>480,888</b>	<b>5,752</b>	<b>40,159</b>	<b>526,799</b>
Fixed assets	303,405	4,467	9,234	317,106	4,399	8,386	329,891	5,308	15,659	350,858
Change in inventories	5,671	-444	721	5,948	788	38	6,774	507	1,270	8,551
Valuables	8,524	5	5,035	13,564	-43	1,867	15,388	8	1,897	17,293
Nonproduced assets	102,104	-674	10,793	112,223	326	16,286	128,835	-71	21,333	150,097
<b>Net Financial Worth:</b>	<b>-17,140</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>-2,743</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>21,226</b>	<b>28,710</b>	<b>13,657</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>45,547</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>291,125</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>23,681</b>	<b>320,868</b>	<b>9,317</b>	<b>20,476</b>	<b>350,661</b>	<b>20,563</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>382,840</b>
Currency and deposits	14,203	1,955	-1,354	14,804	1,327	-868	15,263	1,259	-186	16,336
Securities other than shares	75,711	3,119	-22,840	55,990	7,317	-67	63,240	18,376	-320	81,296
Loans	0	0	25,799	25,799	0	850	26,649	0	1,025	27,674
Shares and other equity	171,605	806	17,900	190,311	608	17,108	208,027	884	9,197	218,108
Insurance technical reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accounts receivable	29,606	182	4,176	33,964	65	3,453	37,482	44	1,900	39,426
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>308,265</b>	<b>-2,190</b>	<b>17,536</b>	<b>323,611</b>	<b>-910</b>	<b>-750</b>	<b>321,951</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>337,293</b>
Currency and deposits	3,886	85	177	4,148	143	32	4,323	56	115	4,494
Securities other than shares	113,002	-7,889	-41,602	63,511	-3,942	1,610	61,179	63	1,839	63,081
Loans	0	0	41,215	41,215	0	-4,537	36,678	0	-595	36,083
Shares and other equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance technical reserves	132,865	4,336	10,126	147,327	4,535	-4,537	147,325	4,844	443	152,612
Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accounts payable	58,512	1,278	7,620	67,410	-1,646	6,682	72,446	1,943	6,634	81,023
<b>Memorandum items:</b>										
Net worth (in percent of GDP)	54.7			57.0			60.8			64.0
Net financial worth (in percent of GDP)	-2.3			-0.4			3.4			5.1
Change in Net worth (in percentage)	0.1			0.1			0.1			0.1
Change in Net financial worth (in percentage)	-0.4			-0.8			-11.5			0.6
Liabilities/Assets ratio	0.43			0.42			0.39			0.37
Liabilities/Financial Assets ratio	1.06			1.01			0.92			0.88

Sources: ABS official submission for publication in the GFSY.

1/ The stock of nonfinancial assets corresponds to ABS estimates.

2/ Other economic flows record holding gains and losses and other changes in the volume of assets and liabilities. See paragraph 14 of the document.

Table 3. Australia: Statement of Sources and Uses of Cash for the General Government (*GFSM 2001*)  
(In millions of dollars)

GFSM 2001 Descriptors		1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>							
<b>1</b>	<b>Cash receipts from operating activities (inflows +)</b>	<b>238,354</b>	<b>252,283</b>	<b>260,445</b>	<b>284,567</b>	<b>307,273</b>	<b>332,365</b>
11	Taxes	194,442	208,412	214,633	234,742	253,318	272,026
12	Social contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Grants	303	490	964	1,507	1,043	1,399
14	Other receipts	43,609	43,381	44,848	48,318	52,912	58,940
<b>2</b>	<b>Cash payments for operating activities (outflows -)</b>	<b>-210,653</b>	<b>-232,244</b>	<b>-242,593</b>	<b>-258,187</b>	<b>-276,532</b>	<b>-294,438</b>
21	Compensation of employees <sup>1/</sup>	-124,665	-130,965	-137,406	-151,110	-161,141	-172,253
22	Purchases of goods and services <sup>1/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Interest	-11,752	-10,249	-8,664	-7,033	-6,418	-6,074
25	Subsidies <sup>2/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Grants <sup>2/</sup>	-21,182	-27,483	-29,051	-31,196	-32,915	-34,734
27	Social benefits <sup>3/</sup>	-53,054	-63,547	-67,472	-68,848	-76,058	-81,377
28	Other payments <sup>3/</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Net cash inflow (+) from operating activities</i>	<i>27,701</i>	<i>20,039</i>	<i>17,852</i>	<i>26,380</i>	<i>30,741</i>	<i>37,927</i>
<b>Cash flows from investments in nonfinancial assets:</b>							
<b>31.1</b>	<b>Purchases of nonfinancial assets (cash outflows -)</b>	<b>-17,010</b>	<b>-15,185</b>	<b>-16,874</b>	<b>-18,082</b>	<b>-19,015</b>	<b>-19,986</b>
311	Fixed assets	-16060	-14359	-16092	-17204	-17080	-18,557
312	Strategic assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	Valuables	-1	-5	-1	-2	-5	-7
314	Nonproduced assets	-949	-821	-781	-876	-1930	-1,422
<b>31.2</b>	<b>Sales of nonfinancial assets (cash inflows +)</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>3,009</b>
311	Fixed assets	2308	1,579	2,035	2,271	1,961	1,595
312	Strategic assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	Valuables	0	0	1	0	3	0
314	Nonproduced assets	2349	2,453	969	1,557	1,345	1,414
	<i>Net cash outflow (-) from investments in nonfinancial assets</i>	<i>-12,353</i>	<i>-11,153</i>	<i>-13,869</i>	<i>-14,254</i>	<i>-15,706</i>	<i>-16,977</i>
	<b>CASH SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT (-)<sup>4/</sup></b>	<b>15,348</b>	<b>8,886</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>12,126</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>20,950</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>							
	<b>Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash (cash outflows -)</b>	<b>-1,391</b>	<b>-3,659</b>	<b>-5,297</b>	<b>3,926</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>19,260</b>
	Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Net incurrence of liabilities (cash inflows +)</b>	<b>-13,917</b>	<b>-15,308</b>	<b>-5,326</b>	<b>-6,245</b>	<b>-5,782</b>	<b>-432</b>
	Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Net cash inflow (+) from financing activities</i>	<i>-12,526</i>	<i>-11,649</i>	<i>-29</i>	<i>-10,171</i>	<i>-13,707</i>	<i>-19,692</i>
	<b>NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH<sup>5/</sup></b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>-2,763</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,258</b>
<b>Memorandum:</b>							
	<b>THE STOCK OF CASH (end of the fiscal year)<sup>6/</sup></b>	<b>12,743</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>14,203</b>	<b>14,804</b>	<b>15,263</b>	<b>16,336</b>

Sources: ABS official submission for publication in the GFSY.

1/ The *Compensation for employees* line (code 21) includes and *Purchases of goods and services* (code 22).

2/ The *Grants* line (code 26) includes *Subsidies* (code 25).

3/ The *Social benefits* line (code 27) includes *Other payments* (code 28).

4/ Net cash inflow from operating activities less the cash outflow from investments in nonfinancial assets.

5/ Cash surplus/deficit plus the net cash inflow from financing activities.

6/ Shown in the financial assets category "currency and deposits" in the balance sheet. Statistical discrepancies between the flows and the change of stock of cash are due to different data sources. These discrepancies are been investigated by the ABS.