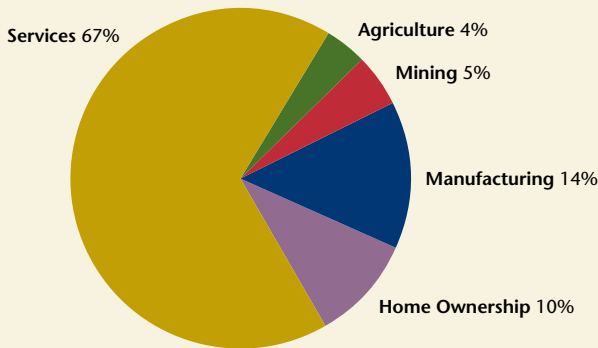


APPENDIX 1

AUSTRALIA MEASURES UP

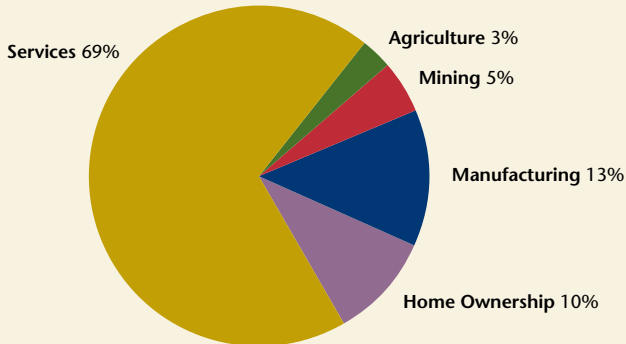
The Australian economy, like most developed economies, is characterised by a large services sector.

> Australian GDP by sector 1991–92



Source: ABS cat. 5206.

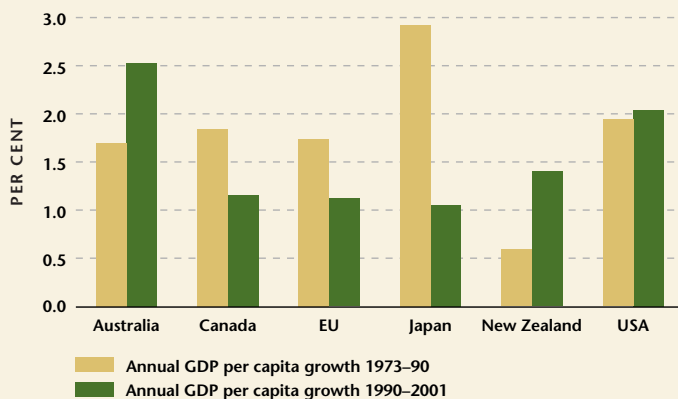
> Australian GDP by sector 2001–02



Source: ABS cat. 5206.

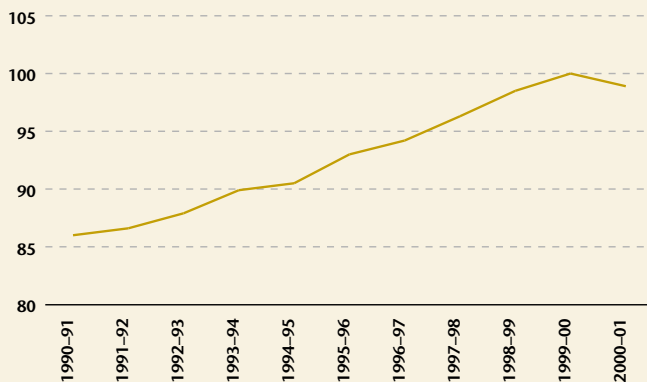
Australia's gross domestic product has been one of the fastest growing among developed economies over the past decade. Productivity growth was the second highest among developed economies.

➤ GDP per capita growth



Source: Productivity Commission.

➤ Australian multifactor* productivity 1991-2001
(1999-2000 = 100)



* Multifactor productivity measures the gross domestic product per combined unit of labour and capital.

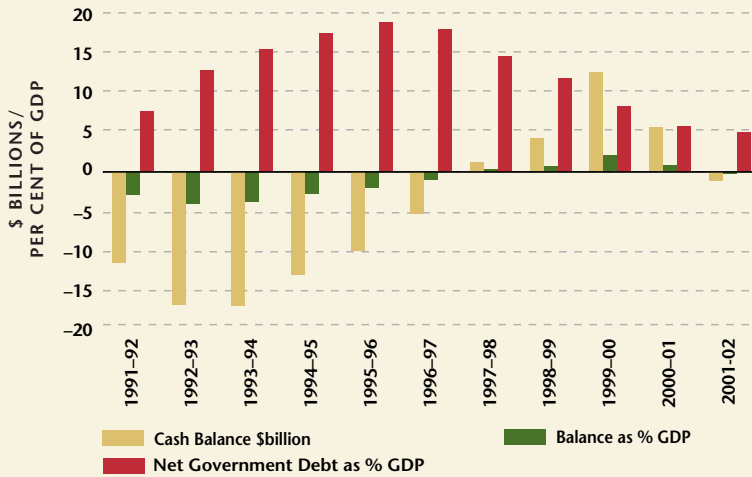
Source: Productivity Commission.

The developed countries with the best productivity performances in the 1990s were, in order, Finland, Australia, Ireland, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the United States, New Zealand and Belgium.

Source: Productivity Commission.

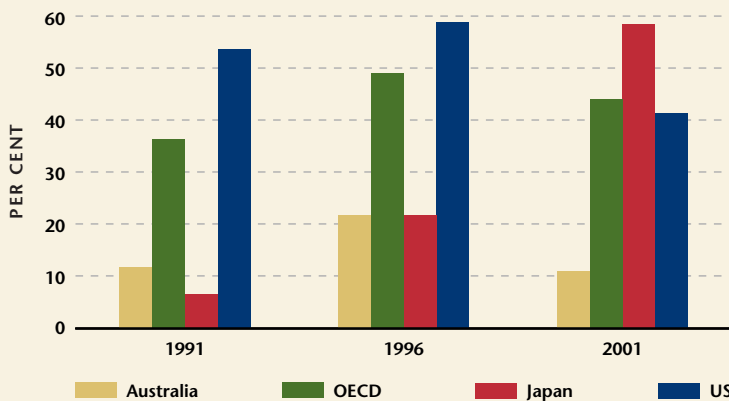
As a result of prudent financial management, the Government has reduced the burden of Federal Government debt. Australia's national government debt is now one of the lowest among developed countries.

Budget balance and net debt



Source: Treasury.

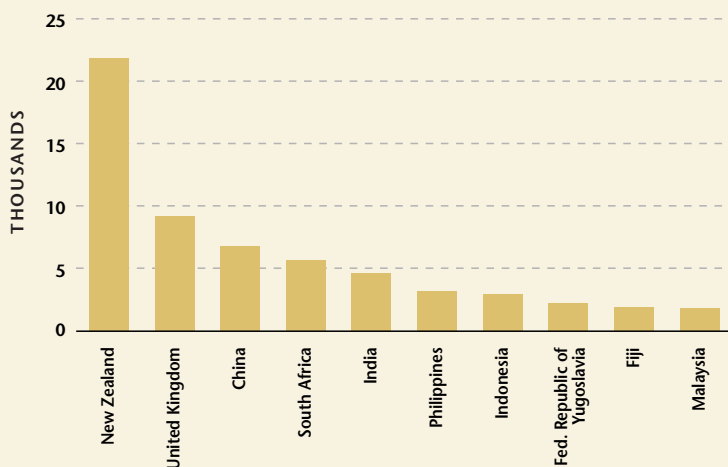
Net government debt as a percentage of GDP



Source: OECD. Note that the OECD Net Government Debt measure includes the state and local government sector and universities.

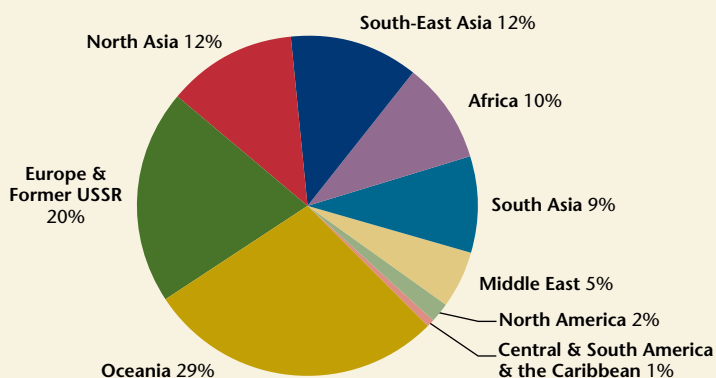
The sources of migration to Australia are diverse. Including migrants, the number of people entering and leaving Australia in 1999 was an increase of almost 250 per cent over the number in 1980.

➤ **Migrants to Australia by major source country 1999–2000**



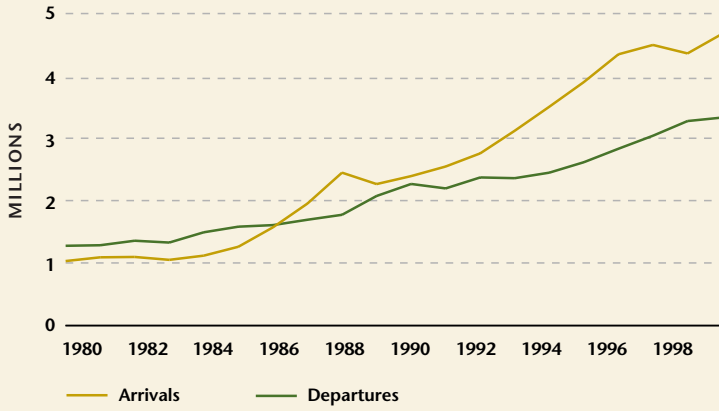
Source: DIMIA.

➤ **Migration to Australia 1999–2000**



Source: DIMIA.

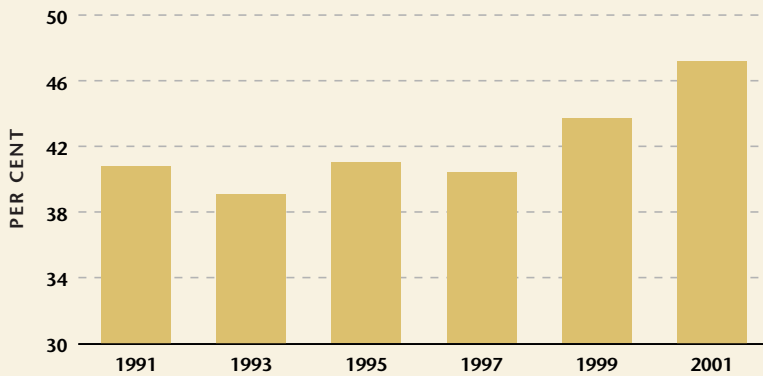
➤ **Total arrivals of overseas persons and departures of residents 1980–99 (millions—includes short and long stays and permanent arrivals and departures)**



Source: DIMIA.

Australia is highly skilled, with almost half the working population holding a university degree, diploma or trade qualification.

Percentage of Australian population age 15–64 with a post-secondary school qualification 1991–2001



Source: ABS cat. 6227.

A highly educated workforce and well regulated business environment contribute to Australia's high standing in world e-commerce rankings.

➤ E-commerce business environment

E-readiness* ranking	Country	E-readiness* score (out of 10)
1	United States	8.41
2	Netherlands	8.40
3	United Kingdom	8.38
4 (tie)	Switzerland	8.32
4 (tie)	Sweden	8.32
6	Australia	8.30
7	Denmark	8.29
8	Germany	8.25
9	Canada	8.23
10	Finland	8.18
11 (tie)	Singapore	8.17
11 (tie)	Norway	8.17
13	Hong Kong	8.13
14	Austria	8.10
15	Ireland	8.02
16	Belgium	7.77
17	France	7.70
18	New Zealand	7.67
19	Italy	7.32
20	Taiwan	7.26
21	South Korea	7.11
22	Spain	7.07
23	Greece	7.03
24	Portugal	7.02
25	Japan	6.86

* The Economist Intelligence Unit provides an 'e-readiness' ranking as shorthand for the extent to which a country's business environment is conducive to Internet-based commercial opportunities. It is designed for executives keen on using the Internet to expand into new markets. The EIU's 'e-readiness' model weights six categories in determining rankings: connectivity, business environment, e-commerce consumer and business adoption, legal and regulatory environment, supporting e-services and social and cultural infrastructure.