

CHAPTER 6: SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In September 1993, the International Olympic Committee awarded Sydney the right to host the Olympic Games in the year 2000. The Olympic Games will be held between 15 September and 1 October 2000. The Paralympic Games will be held between 18 and 29 October.

In order to secure the Olympics for Sydney, the NSW Government was required to give an unqualified guarantee that the State would underwrite the Olympic budget. The Government has a responsibility, therefore, to maintain close oversight of the planning for the Olympics and implementation of those plans to ensure that essential Olympic facilities are provided on time and within reasonable costs and that the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games are successful.

Four organisations have been established to organise and stage the year 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games: the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee, the Olympic Co-ordination Authority and the Olympic Roads and Transport Authority.

6.2 SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES

Organising and staging the Games is the responsibility of the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG), established in January 1994.

Key functions include: the staging of all 28 sports on the Olympic program; organising accommodation for athletes, officials and the media; organising the sports program, the cultural program and the opening and closing ceremonies; establishing a marketing program; and as host broadcaster, providing media facilities and services. SOCOG will raise revenue from television rights, sponsorship, licensing and ticketing.

Achievements in the Past 12 Months

In mid 1998, SOCOG completed the full Olympic competition schedule, across 28 sports, including two additions (triathlon and taekwondo), forty disciplines and sixteen days of competition. There are 300 medal events (29 more than Atlanta) and 35 new events.

The first Olympic test events were held during the year, a sailing regatta in September, an international wrestling competition in December and a World Cup mountain bike event in April. In addition, the Royal Easter Show has served, for the second time, as an Olympic test event at Homebush Bay.

Some 40 National Olympic Committees visited SOCOG for intensive briefings and site visits during the year.

SOCOG announced the ticketing policy in September 1998. Initial requests from National Olympic Committees and International Federations indicate great international demand for tickets. At the end of May 1999, SOCOG launched national sales to the Australian public for about five million tickets.

In October 1998, SOCOG and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee launched the call for volunteers. Forty-one thousand Australians responded over and above those who will be sourced from specialist and community groups. SOCOG is now in the process of assessing, interviewing and selecting the volunteer workforce.

The Australian route for the Olympic Torch Relay was also announced in October 1998. It will be the longest torch route in Olympic history, visiting every State and Territory and covering some 26,000 kilometres over 100 days and passing within one hour's drive of 85 percent of all Australian people. The route of the Olympic Torch through twelve countries of Oceania was announced in November.

Throughout 1998 SOCOG held its second Olympic Arts Festival, "A Sea Change", in every State and Territory. The third festival, "Reaching the World", which will showcase Australian art and artists to most continents, was launched in November 1998.

In May 1999, local councils throughout New South Wales and other Australian states were given the opportunity to promote the Olympic Games in local communities through the "Look of the Games" catalogue. This is a comprehensive set of design components, created by SOCOG, which communicate the spirit and mood of the Games through banners, landscaping and temporary structures.

SOCOG continued to attract sponsors throughout the year, announcing new agreements in important areas such as transport and logistics, furniture and electrical goods.

The Olympic Co-ordination Authority (OCA), on behalf of the NSW Government, has the responsibility for co-ordinating the operational planning and management for those areas in Sydney which fall outside specific Olympic venues, areas collectively known as the Urban Domain.

A significant role will be the development and implementation of strategies to ensure that the daily activity of the city remains as unaffected by the Olympic Games as possible. This will require liaison with a number of key groups, including Government agencies, Local Government and other stakeholders.

Urban Domain planning involves such elements as:

- ◆ crowd management, entertainment and the provision of Games related information; and

- ◆ the staging of major celebrations in the City on the night of the Closing Ceremony of the Games.

Plans for the Next 12 Months

A major cluster of test events will occur during September and October 1999. The events will range across a variety of sports and will include a number of major Olympic conferences in Sydney at that time. SOCOG intends to test the whole Games-time structure and supporting services (i.e. transport, technology, security and accreditation).

SOCOG will finalise its major overlay program during the year, whereby venues are upgraded and fitted out to meet the needs of athletes, spectators, security and accreditation. OCA is co-ordinating the overlay on behalf of SOCOG.

Procurement of goods and services will be substantially concluded by the end of 1999.

When the Olympic Torch arrives in Australia on 8 June 2000, SOCOG intends to be Games-ready. To achieve this SOCOG will seek to maintain the widest possible alliance with all levels of Government, the private sector, sponsors and the Australian community. SOCOG will also continue its close co-operation with its Olympic partners, particularly the OCA, the Olympic Roads and Transport Authority (ORTA) and the Olympic Security Command Centre.

During 1999-2000, Urban Domain planning will take an increasingly operational focus. The key goals for the financial year include:

- ◆ developing detailed Precinct Operations Plans, linking the operations of numerous state and local government agencies responsible for managing the Urban Domain during the Games;
- ◆ negotiation of agreements for the provision of services for the Urban Domain, including waste management, street cleaning, environmental health and enforcement of parking restrictions;

- ◆ implementation of temporary overlay in the Urban Domain, including signs, temporary facilities and other infrastructure to facilitate access and crowd management;
- ◆ co-ordination with ORTA for the procurement, delivery and management of park and ride sites; and
- ◆ finalisation of a detailed plan of management for all government agencies involved in the Torch Relay.

Essential Public Services Provided by Other Government Agencies

The Host City Contract (signed by the City of Sydney, the International Olympic Committee and the Australian Olympic Committee) and the Endorsement Contract (signed by the State Government and the Australian Olympic Committee) committed the State Government to the provision of certain services. In addition, the Government has recognised that, for efficient operation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, other government services will need to be provided.

Such services include security, police and emergency support, dedicated rail and bus services and access to health facilities.

OCA has the statutory responsibility for co-ordinating the initiatives on Olympic and Paralympic Games matters of other government agencies.

Budget and Finance

Costs incurred by SOCOG in organising and operating the Games will be financed by revenues generated from staging the Games. (As SOCOG's costs are expected to be more than offset by its receipts, it is treated as a Public Trading Enterprise. Hence its costs and revenues do not appear in the Budget result.)

As a result of successful negotiations with the International and Australian Olympic Committees, amendments to the SOCOG legislation now require SOCOG to distribute all of its profits and net assets to the Treasurer on behalf of the State for payment into Consolidated Fund.

In September 1998, the Minister for the Olympics, with the concurrence of the Treasurer, approved SOCOG's revised Games budget. The approved budget confirms the surplus of \$30 million from SOCOG's operations to be returned to the State of New South Wales after gross Games expenditure of \$2.6 billion. SOCOG's revenue will be sourced from the sale of tickets, television rights and consumer products and the marketing of Olympic sponsorship agreements.

After a review of likely revenue receipts earlier this year, the SOCOG Board supported a \$71.6 million reduction in planned expenditure resulting from a \$50 million decrease in revenue targets and a \$21.6 million increase in the contingency fund. SOCOG remains committed to returning a \$30 million surplus to the State Government.

At the time of preparation of the State Budget, SOCOG was in the process of seeking the concurrence of the Treasurer and the approval of the Minister for the Olympics.

6.3 SYDNEY PARALYMPIC GAMES

The Paralympic Games will be held after the Olympic Games from 18 to 29 October 2000, with the majority of sports to be held at Sydney Olympic Park, Homebush Bay. The Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee (SPOC), which is organising the staging of the Year 2000 Paralympics, is a government controlled public company limited by guarantee.

Achievements in the Past 12 Months

Throughout 1998, a process of operational integration was conducted to bring Olympic and Paralympic preparations and management closer together, resulting in SPOC advancing its operational planning to the same level as SOCOG, improving communication and removing extensive duplication in the planning process.

Plans for venue operations are now complete for all 19 competition venues. Overlay and fitout plans have been developed for all Paralympic venues, with particular emphasis on minimising any transitional works to be undertaken between the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Plans for the next 12 months

SPOC will continue detailed venue planning during 1999-2000, with continuing emphasis on integrating the Paralympic and Olympic planning to ensure that as much development work as possible is done in parallel or in tandem.

A key focus for SPOC, in the lead up to the Games, is revenue generation and maximisation. Essential to success in this area will be the development of advertising campaigns and refinement of the marketing strategy. Like SOCOG, SPOC will also focus on the preparation and implementation of detailed ticket marketing plans during the next financial year.

In the lead up to the Games, workforce planning and recruitment of staff, including volunteers, will continue to be an important focus to ensure the success of the Paralympics.

In early 1999-2000, SPOC will seek to finalise the choice of a host broadcaster for the Paralympic Games.

Budget and Finance

The estimated cost of staging the Paralympic Games is \$157 million. The New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments are contributing \$25 million each to the cost of the Games, with SOCOG contributing \$15 million in line with the Olympic bid commitments. Other major revenue sources are sponsorship and ticket sales.

There is no budgeted profit from the Paralympic Games. However, if a profit eventuates, the first call on the profit is the repayment of financial contributions made by the Federal and State Governments.

6.4 SPORTING VENUES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

OCA is responsible for implementing strategies for the planning, redevelopment and management of the 760 hectare Homebush Bay area.

It is also responsible for the delivery of new sporting and recreation facilities and venues at Homebush Bay, Penrith Lakes, Blacktown, Bankstown, Horsley Park, Ryde and Cecil Park which will be used during the staging of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

OCA is required to build facilities which both meet the needs of SOCOG and SPOC for staging the Games and, importantly, provide long-term sporting, social and cultural benefits for the people of New South Wales.

OCA is also responsible for developing the Games overlay at all Olympic and Paralympic venues on behalf of SOCOG to ensure the capacity and standard of each venue meets Games' requirements. OCA personnel will be involved in site management at competition and major non-competition venues during the Games.

OCA is further responsible for co-ordinating the inputs of the various NSW government agencies involved in the provision of services for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and for maintaining close liaison with SOCOG and SPOC.

Achievements in the Past 12 Months

Four new Olympic venues, including Stadium Australia, were opened. A large part of the infrastructure at Homebush Bay was completed, with the site in accordance with the Homebush Bay Masterplan.

Development of Sporting Venues and Infrastructure

Construction of venues is now 85 per cent complete, ahead of both Atlanta and Barcelona with the same period remaining until the Games.

The 110,000 seat Stadium Australia was finished in February 1999, three months ahead of schedule. The stadium was constructed and funded mainly by the private sector. The project cost was \$690 million, with a government contribution of \$124 million.

Other projects delivered during 1998-99 include:

- ◆ completion of the revamped State Hockey Centre;

- ◆ Olympic Boulevard and other major avenues at Homebush Bay;
- ◆ Sydney International Archery Park;
- ◆ removal of the last of 46 high voltage power towers; and
- ◆ the Olympic Sailing Shore Base at Rushcutters Bay.

The Olympic Village at Newington is more than 50 percent complete, with construction now underway in all residential precincts including permanent and modular dwellings. At the Lidcombe Media Village, more than 50 percent of work on relocatable accommodation and refurbishment of the old Lidcombe Hospital buildings is complete, with work starting on the infrastructure at the site.

Operation of the Homebush Bay Site

Homebush Bay is estimated to have had almost 19 million visitors since the redevelopment of the site as an Olympic venue began. This is despite it being mainly a construction zone and one of the world's largest development sites.

The first sporting event at the Stadium, the National Rugby League Season Opening, broke records for attendance at a rugby league match anywhere in the world with 104,000 people attending. The event provided an opportunity to test Games-time operation of the site, from both crowd management and transport perspectives.

The Royal Easter Show was again a success in 1999, despite inclement weather during most of the Easter period. Lessons learned from the 1998 Show improved the standard of site management and operational services provided. A number of other major events held in conjunction with the Show highlighted the capacity of the site and OCA's operational staff to manage the staging of large events simultaneously - a positive result in the lead-up to the Games.

Environment

A commitment to the environment underpins all planning and construction management for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. OCA has embraced the principles of ecologically sustainable development in all projects and has undertaken to promote biological diversity, conserve water and energy, avoid waste and minimise pollution.

The Homebush Bay Environmental Reference Group (HomBERG) was established in June 1998 as an important consultative mechanism for OCA's long-term remediation strategy. OCA's *Enhanced Remediation Strategy* was released during 1998.

The second Earth Council Review of OCA's ongoing environmental management of Olympic developments was conducted in February 1999. The final report ascribed an overall environmental performance rating of 8 out of 10 to OCA. Highlights of the review included the environmental initiatives of the Athletes Village and the development of Millennium Parklands. The Earth Council will undertake another review early in 2000 with a final review to be conducted post Games in late 2000.

OCA continues to work with the Australian Museum to ensure the long-term well-being of the green and golden bell frog at the Homebush Bay Olympic site. OCA has developed a site wide habitat strategy that involves the staged creation of additional frog habitat. OCA's Water Reclamation and Management System within the brickpit and associated frog habitat works was announced in April 1999.

Plans for the next 12 months

Development of Sporting Venues and Infrastructure

By the end of 1999 construction will be complete on another seven major infrastructure projects:

- ◆ Sydney SuperDome;
- ◆ Dunc Grey Velodrome at Bankstown;

- ◆ Equestrian Centre at Horsley Park;
- ◆ Shooting Centre at Cecil Park;
- ◆ Tennis Centre at Homebush Bay;
- ◆ Slalom Canoe Course at Penrith Lakes; and
- ◆ Ibis and Novotel Hotel development at Homebush Bay.

The last new venues to be announced for the Olympics, the Ryde Aquatic Leisure Centre and the softball and second baseball complex at Aquilina Reserve, Blacktown, will be completed early in 2000, well in advance of the Games.

The next 12 months will also see the completion of the extensive public domain infrastructure at Homebush Bay, including the northern water feature and up to 12 public art projects.

With the completion of the permanent infrastructure and venues, the focus is moving toward the temporary overlay for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. OCA, SOCOG and SPOC have agreed on the overlay plans for each venue, which OCA will provide on a cost-recovery basis for SOCOG.

These works include the expansion of seating at the Aquatic Centre, resurfacing of the two pitches at the Hockey Centre and installing temporary seating and facilities at a large number of venues. OCA will also progressively establish temporary facilities for such events as beach volleyball, road cycling and triathlon.

Operation of the Homebush Bay Site

OCA will complete the transition in 1999-2000 from being a construction agency to an owner and operator of venues and facilities. It is anticipated that eight to ten million people will visit the site during the financial year, with all major venues being operational.

A prime responsibility for OCA in 1999-2000 is to ensure the operational integrity of all Olympic and Paralympic venues. Stress testing of all venues

and open areas is of prime importance, both to a successful Games and the long-term operational environment.

During 1999-2000, OCA will focus on improving information on how to get to venues and the location of amenities and concessions, and crowd management procedures.

Environment

The main environmental achievement for 1999-2000 will be the completion of stage one of the Millennium Parklands. The parklands will ultimately comprise 450 hectares of diverse landscape, with a network of up to 40 kilometres of pedestrian and cycle trails. The first stage surrounds the Olympic facilities and the Sydney Showground, providing a unique landscape for recreation, conservation and environmental education.

Work will significantly progress on the Water Reclamation and Management Scheme (WRAMS). The system's first stage will be implemented this year and will be in operation during the Games, with the use of recycled water for toilet flushing and irrigation. The system will be fully developed after the Games.

WRAMS is only one element of a wider water management strategy, which includes plans for stormwater runoff from the suburb of Newington to be used as irrigation and a requirement that all developers of Olympic venues utilise water-saving devices and techniques. For example, stormwater from Stadium Australia's roof will be collected and used to irrigate the grassed central arena.

OCA's water conservation plans aim to provide 50 percent of Homebush Bay's water needs annually. This represents a saving of about \$640,000 worth of potable mains water each year.

In addition, OCA will progress its remediation, environmental and education programs throughout 1999-2000 to ensure the Sydney Olympics and the Homebush Bay site continue to be recognised for a commitment to the environment.

6.5 OLYMPIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

In liaison with SOCOG, OCA and public and private transport service providers, ORTA will ensure co-ordinated planning and delivery of integrated road and transport services for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games and for test events and special events.

ORTA was established as a department by the NSW Government in April 1997. ORTA became a statutory authority with specified functions, powers and obligations on 31 December 1998, when the Olympic Roads and Transport Authority Act 1998 commenced.

Achievements in the Past 12 Months

The first test of Olympic transport services was the 1998 Royal Easter Show held at Homebush Bay. The transport system was again trialed for the 1999 Royal Easter Show and was an outstanding success with the community again embracing the use of public transport.

An additional regional bus route from the North Beaches was developed and a number of new ticketing initiatives were introduced for the 1999 Show. Overall, almost one million people travelled to the Show by public transport, with buses increasing their share of passengers from 21.5 percent in 1998 to over 30 percent in 1999.

Under its governing legislation, ORTA may be called upon by the Premier to co-ordinate public transport for special events. In 1999, there have been three special events, the National Rugby League Season Opening, the Rugby League State of Origin game and the Stadium Opening Ceremony which have enabled ORTA to test its overall transport co-ordination and service delivery capabilities. The public again embraced the use of bus and rail transport on these occasions and enabled ORTA to further advance and test Olympic transport planning. A further special event, the Rugby Union Centenary Test is also planned.

A number of SOCOG Olympic test events were also successfully co-ordinated and managed by ORTA, including the 1998 Gold Cup for Paralympic Basketball and the sailing regatta on Sydney Harbour.

Plans for the next 12 months

In 1999-2000, detailed operational and contingency plans will be further developed and finalised in respect of:

- ◆ Olympic venues and urban domain precincts, including Sydney Olympic Park, Sydney Central (including Darling Harbour), Sydney East and Sydney West; and
- ◆ Olympic and Paralympic transport networks and services, car and bus fleets and spectator and non-spectator transit services.

Effective communication programs and demand management strategies will aim to influence the travel patterns of motorists, commuters and freight in the Sydney area during test events (particularly the Royal Easter Show and special events) and the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

An essential component of the planning process will involve the development and implementation of a communications program as part of the process of consultation with businesses and local communities throughout Sydney. This program will cover traffic and transport matters and provide information on Olympic and Paralympic traffic and transport arrangements.

During 1999-2000, ORTA will also focus on curriculum development and delivery of bus and fleet vehicle driver training and related costs for the spectator and Olympic movement services.

ORTA will continue to support Bus 2000 Pty Ltd to assist in the continuing recruitment of bus operators and drivers to ensure the effective delivery of the required spectator and Olympic Family bus services.

6.6 BUDGET IMPACT OF THE GAMES

While both SOCOG and SPOC have been provided with Government funding, the day-to-day operations of both organisations do not impact on the Budget result.

The major areas of government support are for construction and infrastructure projects, the provision of transport and security services and other government services required for the effective operation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Expenditure in the current and ensuing financial years has been fully provided for in framing the Budget and Forward Estimates to accord with the Government's policy that the costs associated with the year 2000 Games should be funded within the Budget so that a debt is not left to be met by future taxpayers.

The construction budget is funded through the State Budget. The temporary overlay works which OCA is undertaking on behalf of SOCOG are not included in the Budget as they are fully funded by SOCOG.

The total construction program for OCA is estimated at \$2,241.2 million (escalated to 1999-2000 dollar values). This has increased from \$2,202.6 million (1999-2000 dollar values) in the 1998-99 Budget. The \$38.6 million variation represents additional project costs funded by third parties, including Baseball NSW, the Department of Sport and Recreation, SOCOG and local government. There is no increase in the real cost to OCA of constructing Olympic infrastructure and facilities.

The total cost of Olympic projects is offset by grants from the Commonwealth of \$175 million, contributions from SOCOG of \$303.1 million, contributions from other organisations of \$38.4 million and interest received from investments, sale of property and other minor revenue of approximately \$66.9 million. The net cost to Government of OCA's Olympic capital program to 2000-01 is estimated at \$1,657.8 million in 1999-2000 dollar values. A summary of the provisions made in the 1999-2000 Budget and the Forward Estimates for Olympic projects is provided in Budget Paper No. 4 *State Asset Acquisition Program 1999-2000*.

In relation to the long-term operational costs of the site, OCA will further develop commercial strategies to promote the ongoing viability of the Homebush Bay site and other venues. A key part of OCA's planning has been to ensure that the post-Games management of venues is in place. OCA has entered into commercial agreements whereby many venues are operated

prior to and/or following the Games by an appropriate sporting body or other independent operator at minimal cost to the Government.

OCA is also seeking to develop other marketing and operational strategies for Homebush Bay that will assist in achieving the financial viability of the Olympic site. The success of these strategies will have a positive impact on the State Budget in future years through the reduction in government support required to operate the venues and the site.

ORTA's role in relation to transport services for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and related events is to plan, procure and manage delivery of the required services. In this respect, ORTA will not generally be the provider of services but will contract both private and government operators to meet the essential requirements. ORTA does not have any major capital commitments.

During 1998, ORTA and SOCOG negotiated an arrangement whereby SOCOG contributes \$120 million to ORTA towards the funding of Olympic movement and spectator transport services for the Games.

The total cost for the provision of essential services to support the Games is estimated at \$462 million, up slightly from \$454 million estimated in the 1998-99 Budget, reflecting a range of factors including additional funding for temporary facilities. The services-related operating cost is estimated at \$380 million, while \$82 million will be spent on Olympic-related capital projects.

Details of OCA's and ORTA's finances appear in Budget Paper No. 3.

Table 6.1 details the Budget impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and outlines the major cash inflows and outflows. The impact excludes the construction cost of the Royal Agricultural Society's new showground at Homebush Bay, which is not considered by NSW Treasury to be an Olympic cost.

Over the period 1991-92 to 2001-02, the net impact of the cost of the Olympic and Paralympic Games is estimated at \$1,269.9 million. This is a reduction of \$17.6 million on the estimated cost of \$1,287.5 million indicated in the 1998-99 Budget.

The variation results from escalation of the venue and infrastructure construction program to 1999-2000 dollars (\$17.2 million), an increase in service provision and operational costs of \$17.4 million and additional taxation revenue of \$51 million. This is due to the inclusion of estimates relating to the 2001-02 financial year.

Over the period 1994-95 to 2005-06 it is estimated that \$764 million will be collected in additional Olympic-related taxation revenue. However, only revenue collected during the Olympic period (\$653 million) has been included in Table 6.1 as a reduction to the gross cost of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The cash outflows relate to:

- ◆ venue and infrastructure costs of \$1,852.9 million;
- ◆ agency service provision and operation costs of \$670.5 million; and
- ◆ a repayable advance (\$28.6 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$30.8 million) to SOCOG and a grant to SPOC of \$25 million.

Cash inflows relate to:

- ◆ Commonwealth receipts of \$180.8 million representing \$150 million toward the cost of venues and infrastructure and \$30.8 million to enable SOCOG to purchase Commonwealth Government services;
- ◆ SOCOG's contribution to the cost of construction of venues of \$303.1 million, repayment of the SOCOG advance (\$28.6 million) and profit payable to the NSW Government of \$30 million;
- ◆ the post Olympic sale of the Media Officials' Village (\$35 million) and other contributions to the cost of the venue and construction program of \$39.8 million;
- ◆ interest on investments; and
- ◆ Olympic-related taxation revenue of \$653 million over the Olympic period.

Table 6.1: Net Budget Impact of the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Outflows												
Olympic Stadium	26.6	46.9	20.5	3.6	10.0	16.7	124.3
Olympic Villages	0.2	36.3	45.2	95.2	19.0	3.9	199.8
Sydney SuperDome	51.6	86.2	4.6	...	...	142.4
Other venue costs	10.2	1.3	5.7	8.0	12.1	17.0	56.2	148.1	93.7	3.6	9.1	365.0
Transport infrastructure	...	1.6	5.5	2.8	5.1	159.4	122.1	127.3	15.4	2.0	...	441.2
Services infrastructure	...	2.9	0.5	1.1	11.4	28.0	18.5	13.6	18.3	...	...	94.3
Sydney Athletic and Aquatic Centres	...	101.9	98.2	14.7	0.7	0.4	(2.8)	1.4	2.3	...	...	216.8
Other infrastructure	12.8	15.0	15.0	13.8	12.3	20.8	34.5	46.5	62.3	36.1	...	269.1
OCA and ORTA - operating costs	11.1	10.5	17.7	38.5	52.3	63.8	53.7	...	247.6
Other Olympic costs - recurrent	0.4	3.3	19.7	75.9	242.1	...	341.4
Other Olympic costs - capital	0.5	24.3	50.8	5.9	...	81.5
Advance/Grants to SOCOG	3.1	6.0	19.5	...	...	...	7.5	23.3	...	59.4
Grant to SPOC	0.4	0.8	2.7	4.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	...	25.0
Total Outflows	23.0	122.7	128.0	57.9	72.4	273.2	409.6	591.1	499.4	400.8	29.7	2,607.8
Inflows												
Commonwealth Government	50.0	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	7.5	23.3	...	180.8
Interest on investments	9.6	18.6	17.8	13.6	6.0	2.0	...	67.6
SOCOG profit	30.0	...	30.0
Sale of assets	35.0	...	35.0
SOCOG contributions	4.1	218.8	1.0	47.1	32.1	...	303.1
SOCOG advance repayment	28.6	...	...	...	...	...	28.6
Other contributions	1.5	...	1.5	5.6	29.8	0.7	0.7	39.8
Total Inflows	50.0	50.0	61.1	51.3	238.1	20.2	90.4	123.1	0.7	684.9
Gross Cost to Government	23.0	122.7	78.0	7.9	11.3	221.9	171.5	570.9	409.0	277.7	29.0	1,922.9
Less: Additional taxation revenue	20.0	32.0	46.0	72.0	105.0	135.0	192.0	51.0	653.0
Net Cost to Government	23.0	122.7	78.0	(12.1)	(20.7)	175.9	99.5	465.9	274.0	85.7	(22.0)	1,269.9