

## **CHAPTER 6: SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES**

---

- ◆ Planning is well underway for Sydney to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games. All Olympic venues are complete and the cost fully provided for in the Budget. Olympic overlay and temporary works will continue over the next 4 months.
- ◆ The transport system has been tested and extensive plans developed to assist commuters, businesses, spectators and sightseers.
- ◆ The estimated cost to Government of the Olympic and Paralympic Games is \$1,367.2 million, an increase of \$97.3 million over the \$1,269.9 million indicated in the 1999-2000 Budget.

### **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.

With less than four months until the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Sydney is well placed to stage these events. All of the permanent venues for the Olympic Games have been completed, well before both Atlanta and Barcelona.

Over the past year, Olympic and transport organisers have been put to the test in a series of major events designed to perfect venues, systems and operations well in advance of Games time. In the months ahead, there will be further refinement of operational planning and venues so that Sydney is prepared for the Games and can function as effectively as possible during the Games.

After the Games, world-class venues, such as Stadium Australia and the Sydney SuperDome, will remain as legacies of hosting the Games for the people of New South Wales. Already, more than 20 million visits have been made to Olympic venues in the lead-up to the Games. The NSW Government has ensured that these works have been funded each year in the Budget, with no debt left to repay after the Games.

## **6.2 GAMES' ORGANISATION**

Planning is now well underway to ensure the successful staging of the Games in September and October. As the Olympic and Paralympic Games approach, Olympic agencies have refocused their activities towards Games time readiness through an increasing integration between the four core organisations responsible for delivering Sydney's Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The four organisations are: the Olympic Co-ordination Authority (OCA); the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG); the Olympic Roads and Transport Authority (ORTA); and the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee (SPOC).

OCA is responsible for organising the construction of all Olympic facilities (including Games time venue fit-out) and for overall co-ordination of all NSW Government activities impacting on the Olympic Games.

At Games time, OCA has responsibility for managing the public spaces at Sydney Olympic Park and for managing and controlling Olympic related activities and events in the Sydney CBD.

During January 2000, the OCA also assumed responsibility from SOCOG for non-sport venue-based operational functions such as environmental operations, spectator services, Games presentation, catering, cleaning and waste management.

SOCOG is now responsible for the important Games areas of ticketing, sponsor servicing, technology, ceremonies, licensed products, the torch relay and the athletes' and media villages. SOCOG is also responsible for the sport operations aspects of the Games.

ORTA was established by the NSW Government to co-ordinate all ground transport services for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

It will look after the specific transport needs of Olympic and Paralympic athletes, officials and accredited media as well as ensuring that the Sydney public and private transport networks continue to function smoothly and efficiently.

SPOC is organising the staging of the Paralympics. As far as possible, Sydney's Games organisers are treating the Olympic and Paralympic Games as a seamless event over a sixty-day period. Many of the tasks being undertaken by staff in preparing for the Olympic Games are also being done for the Paralympic Games.

## **6.3 SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES**

### **OLYMPIC CO-ORDINATION AUTHORITY**

During 1999-2000, construction of all permanent venues was completed. This timing is well ahead of the preparation for the Atlanta and Barcelona Games at the corresponding stage.

A number of new Olympic venues were opened during 1999-2000, including:

- ◆ Sydney SuperDome – venue for basketball finals, artistic gymnastics and trampolining finals;
- ◆ Dunc Gray Velodrome at Bankstown;
- ◆ Sydney International Equestrian Centre at Horsley Park;
- ◆ Sydney International Shooting Centre at Liverpool;
- ◆ NSW Tennis Centre at Homebush Bay;
- ◆ Penrith Whitewater Stadium;
- ◆ Blacktown Olympic Centre – Olympic softball venue, second baseball venue and training facility for athletes; and
- ◆ Ryde Aquatic Leisure Centre – the second water polo venue.

Many of these have now been used for international events. Stadium Australia continued to be used for major events and attracted world record attendances, exceeding 107,000 for both the Bledisloe Cup and the Australian Rugby League Grand Final. These events have been used to test the preparations of Olympic organisers and enable adjustments to be made to improve preparations for the Games.

Other significant works undertaken during the year include infrastructure, a water reclamation system and elements of the public art program. As many as twelve innovative public arts projects are planned for Sydney's Olympic precincts at Homebush Bay and Western Sydney. The private sector funded Novotel and Hotel Ibis development at Homebush Bay was also completed during the year.

A significant building program will continue over the next 4 months to complete temporary works and the Olympic Overlay - which includes the fit-out of Olympic venues in their Olympic configuration and the facilities and amenities to accommodate Olympic spectators in the city. Some of the overlay projects currently underway include:

- ◆ construction of the temporary Beach Volleyball Stadium at Bondi Beach, which will be dismantled after the Games;
- ◆ temporarily increasing the seating capacity of the Sydney International Aquatic Centre to 17,500;
- ◆ fit-out of the International Broadcast Centre at Homebush Bay, which will house the central production and technical facilities of the Sydney Olympic Broadcasting Organisation (SOBO) and accredited broadcasters; and
- ◆ refurbishment of pavilions in the Sydney Showground to house the Main Press Centre, from which 5,500 print journalists and photographers will work.

After the Games, a small program of works will remain including reconfiguration of venues into their post-Olympic layouts and environmental works. The major project will be the reconfiguration of Stadium Australia to allow the staging of both rectangular and oval pitched football codes to be played and to reduce the seating to 80,000, from its temporary Olympic capacity of 110,000. This work includes the removal of the temporary end stands, adding end roofs and providing retractable lower tier seating.

## **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.

During the year, the SuperDome won the construction practices category in the Banksia Foundation Environmental Award for best practice in innovative and environmental sensitivity for all aspects of design, construction and operation of a significant building. OCA was also nominated as a finalist in the communications category of the Banksia awards for raising public awareness and understanding of environmental issues at Olympic development sites.

The third Earth Council Review of OCA's ongoing environmental management of Olympic developments was conducted in February 2000. The review focused on facilities and infrastructure completed or started in 1999, with particular attention paid to remediation work, ecological studies, energy conservation and water reclamation. The Earth Council will undertake a final review after the Games.

During 1999-2000, stage one of the Millennium Parklands will be completed. 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.

The first stage of the Water Reclamation and Management Scheme (WRAMS) is due to be commissioned in July. The system will be operational during the period of the Games, with recycled water from the WRAMS system used for toilet flushing and irrigation. The system will be fully developed after the Games.

## **Urban Domain**

A significant role of OCA is to co-ordinate planning and management of the city during the Games to ensure that Sydney's services and amenities operate as smoothly as possible. This involves co-ordination of Government agencies, local government, businesses and the community.

With an extra 400,000 people expected to come to the city during a typical day, throughout the Games period, crowd management is an essential issue. Detailed plans are in place for crowd management, including the provision of entertainment and the establishment of six "Olympics Live" sites across the city, where there will be giant screens to display Games events and information.

The Olympics Live sites are essential to draw the public to locations where they can be catered for and to disperse people throughout the city. These sites will inform the public of major events during the Games, while at the same time enjoying the benefits of the city's heart. They will also assist in avoiding overcrowding at Homebush Bay. OCA is also contributing toward the closing ceremony celebrations in the city and regional celebrations across the State.

The co-ordination of waste management, street cleaning and the provision of basic amenities are also integral to this role. The OCA is upgrading services for waste, power and water, temporary toilets and improving pedestrian routes and access not only in the city centre, but in precincts surrounding all venues. Of particular importance are the servicing of road events, such as cycling and the marathon.

## **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 provided by the NSW police and emergency support, dedicated rail and bus services and access to health facilities. As Sydney Harbour will be a major sporting venue and up to 10 cruise ships will be visiting Sydney during the Games, support services from the Waterways Authority and Sydney Ports Corporation are essential.

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

## **SYDNEY ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES (SOCOG)**

Over the past year, Games organisers have continued to refine Games readiness plans and have progressively moved from planning to implementation in a number of key areas, including:

- ◆ staging test events;
- ◆ recruitment of volunteers;
- ◆ torch relay;
- ◆ ticket sales; and
- ◆ arts festivals.

During 1999-2000, SOCOG held 40 test events of a final total of 42. This included a cluster of test events in September and October 1999. When the test event program is complete, competitions will have been held for 27 of 28 sports and in all but one of 34 venues, including such important new venues as the Sydney SuperDome and the Dunc Gray Velodrome.

By mid-April, SOCOG had made offers to 42,000 volunteers and obtained the services of over 35,000 volunteers. The target for Olympic and Paralympic volunteers is approximately 47,000. Over the coming months, recruitment of volunteers will continue and training of the Games Workforce of volunteers and contractors will be completed.

The torch relay commenced on 10 May 2000, with the lighting of the torch in Olympia in Greece. The torch will visit the 13 Pacific Island countries, which are the member States of the Olympic movement in Oceania. The torch will arrive at Uluru on 8 June 2000 and commence its Australian journey, which will be the longest torch relay in Olympic history, covering approximately 27,000 kilometres over 100 days.

Eleven thousand torchbearers, including 6,000 Community Torchbearers selected by 105 regional judging panels will carry the Olympic Flame during the relay. In February, the names of 2,500 Torch Relay escort runners from schools across the country were announced. A successful torch relay test event was held on the New South Wales South Coast in April.

SOCOG successfully organised its third Olympic arts festival, *Reaching the World*, in which 70 separate Australian artistic events were held in 150 cities in 50 countries on the five continents represented by the Olympic rings. The Sydney 2000 Olympic Arts Festival will crown the cultural program for the Games during 2000.

Despite significant difficulties in its ticketing process, SOCOG implemented the biggest ticketing exercise in Australian history, selling nearly two million tickets to the Australian public in its public ticket offer in 1999. Olympic Opportunity tickets were offered to school children and sporting groups in March/April 2000. Ticket sales will continue right up to the Games.

## **Budget and Finance**

SOCOG is funded from revenues from broadcasting rights, sponsorship, licensing of merchandise and ticket sales.

During January 2000, the SOCOG Budget was revised to reduce budgeted expenditure to match budgeted revenues. The revised budget incorporates a package of measures designed to rebalance the SOCOG Budget and ensure that Sydney delivers a high quality Olympic Games.

The major elements of the package are as follows:

- ◆ net expenditure program savings of \$39.2 million by SOCOG;
- ◆ removal of the \$11.06 million payment contractually guaranteed to the International Olympic Committee (IOC);
- ◆ removal of \$11.06 million from the payments contractually guaranteed to the Australian Olympic Committee from television rights revenue;
- ◆ removal of the \$30 million surplus the New South Wales Government was budgeted to receive, on the basis that SOCOG operates within a balanced budget; and
- ◆ outsourcing of SOCOG's venue operational programs and Budgets to the OCA. The functions to be outsourced include venue acquisition, Games presentation, environment, spectator services, catering, cleaning and waste management and venue overlay.

SOCOG's net revenue estimate has been reduced by \$173 million to \$2.374 billion. The SOCOG Budget provides for a contingency of \$50 million.

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

## **6.4 SYDNEY PARALYMPIC GAMES**

The Paralympic Games will be held just over two weeks after the Olympic Games, with the majority of sports to be held at Sydney Olympic Park, Homebush Bay.

The Paralympic Games is the elite competition for the world's top athletes with a disability. Sydney is expecting 4,000 athletes from 125 countries to compete in 18 sports.

Throughout 1999, the process of operational integration with SOCOG continued in order to improve communication and remove duplication in the planning process. SPOC is working in tandem with SOCOG in a number of areas, including: recruitment of volunteers; sponsorship; village operations; venue overlay; ticket operations; workforce training; accreditation and sports related programs.

In July 1999, the route of the Paralympic Torch Relay and torch design were launched. The torch relay will commence on 5 October 2000 in Canberra, from where it will fly to all capital cities in Australia and then, on 12 October, commence a 7 day tour in New South Wales finishing at the Olympic Stadium on 18 October 2000.

Ticket sales for the Paralympics commenced in October 1999. Two main types of tickets are available for the Paralympic Games: event specific tickets, for the most popular events, and a day pass for access to any event at Homebush Bay, subject to seat availability. These day pass tickets are priced at \$15. Since Sydney Olympic Park is the venue for 14 of the 18 sports, the Day Pass will encourage people to experience as many sports as possible.

During 1999-2000, SPOC obtained International Paralympic Committee (IPC) approval for the sports competition schedule. SPOC also negotiated its broadcaster arrangements during the year. ABC TV was appointed as the free to air domestic rights holder, Global TV as the Host Broadcaster and Media Content to sell international television rights.

Overlay and fit-out 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.

## BUDGET AND FINANCE

In April 2000, SPOC submitted a revised Budget to the Minister for the Olympics for approval. The Budget approval requires the concurrence of the NSW Treasurer.

The revised estimated cost of staging the Paralympic Games is \$158 million. The New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments are contributing \$25 million each to the cost of the Games, with SOCOG contributing \$18 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.

### 6.5 OLYMPIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

In liaison with SOCOG, OCA, SPOC and public and private transport service providers, ORTA is co-ordinating the planning and delivery of integrated transport services for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

During the year, ORTA made significant progress towards Olympic readiness. The Bus 2000 contract was signed, which provides for the provision of up to 3,800 buses and 5,000 drivers for the Games. ORTA also completed the recruitment of 9,000 transport volunteers, including 6,000 car drivers.

A range of detailed transport plans were released during 1999-2000. These followed the release of the Olympic routes in May 1999.

- ◆ In July 1999, ORTA released a draft *Central Sydney Roads and Transport Plan for the 2000 Games*. The plan outlined the basis of the special measures necessary to manage the huge level of public transport and pedestrian activity that will occur in the city during the Games. After an extensive program of business and community consultation, this was followed in April 2000 by a further package, including details of a free city bus loop and special taxi ranks in the city during the Games.
- ◆ The *Olympic Transport Action Plan for Business* was also launched in July 1999. The plan provides information and strategies to enable businesses and other local activities to continue to operate as smoothly as possible during the Games. A major program of industry forums and workshops has been undertaken in conjunction with the plan.

- ◆ In December 1999, a package of Olympic venue transport plans was released to provide information on road and transport arrangements around each Olympic competition site. The package included the location of spectator bus ranks, special taxi ranks and a network of Olympic Residential Parking Schemes to protect local streets. An extensive community consultation process was undertaken with local businesses and residents on the plans.
- ◆ Information on the operation of the CityRail network during the Games was also released in December. With the rail system set to be the primary form of public transport for spectators and sightseers, the material included information on likely passenger numbers and initiatives to operate the network at unprecedented levels 24 hours a day during the Games.
- ◆ In April 2000, the Olympic spectator park and ride strategy was officially launched. The package included a network of at least 26 sites across Sydney to assist spectators to connect with the Olympic transport system.

In addition to these initiatives, the program of Olympic transport test events was expanded. ORTA co-ordinated a number of public transport services, including the Bledisloe Cup Rugby Union, the NRL Grand Final and the 2000 Royal Easter Show. ORTA also provided services for a series of SOCOG Olympic sport test events, including the International Triathlon Union World Cup and the Host City Marathon.

In the lead-up to the Games, ORTA will complete planning and training in all areas of Olympic transport and move into its operation phase to deliver transport services for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

## **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. This is in accordance 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 total construction program for OCA is estimated at \$2,245.5 million (escalated to 2000-01 dollar values) which is broadly the same as the 1999-2000 Budget (also escalated to 2000-01 dollar values). The variation represents additional project costs of \$19.9 million, offset by a reduction in the construction program of \$20 million.

The total cost of Olympic projects is offset by grants from the Commonwealth of \$175 million, contributions from SOCOG of \$312.3 million, contributions from other organisations of \$36.3 million and interest received from investments, sale of property and other minor revenue of approximately \$79.7 million. The net cost to Government of OCA's Olympic capital program to 2000-01 is estimated at \$1,642.2 million in 2000-01 dollar values. A summary of the provisions made in the 2000-01 Budget and the Forward Estimates for Olympic projects is provided in Budget Paper No. 4 State Asset Acquisition Program 2000-01.

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.

The total cost for the provision of essential services to support the Games is estimated at \$491.1 million, an increase of \$29.5 million over the \$461.6 million estimated at the time of the 1998-99 Budget. The increase reflects a range of factors representing both increases and decreases in costs, across the majority of agencies providing Olympics-related services. The services-related operating cost is estimated at \$407.3 million, while \$83.8 million will be spent on Olympics-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 \$1,367.2 million. This is an increase of \$97.3 million on the estimated cost of \$1,269.9 million indicated in the 1999-2000 Budget. The main components of the variation are:

- ◆ escalation of the venue and infrastructure construction program to 2000-01 dollars (\$4.4 million);
- ◆ an increase in service provision and operational costs of \$78 million;
- ◆ the State agreeing to assist SOCOG's budget position by foregoing its \$30 million profit;
- ◆ various cash inflow variations totalling \$15 million.

Over the period 1994-95 to 2005-06 it is estimated that \$764 million will be collected in additional Olympics-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 \$1,857.3 million;
- ◆ agency service provision and operation costs of \$748.5 million; and
- ◆ a repayable advance (\$28.6 million) and Commonwealth funding (\$30.8 million) to SOCOG and grants to SPOC of \$25.3 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 \$312.3 million and the repayment of the SOCOG advance (\$28.6 million);
- ◆ the post Olympic sale of the Media Officials' Village (\$35 million), other minor sales (\$4 million) and other contributions to the cost of the venue and construction program of \$37.8 million;
- ◆ interest on investments; and
- ◆ Olympics-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
<b>Outflows</b>												
Olympic Stadium	...	...	...	...	...	26.6	46.9	21.6	4.7	13.7	19.8	<b>133.3</b>
Olympic Villages	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	36.3	66.3	77.3	19.6	...	<b>199.7</b>
Sydney SuperDome	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.6	89.8	0.2	...	...	<b>141.6</b>
Other venue costs	10.2	1.3	5.7	8.0	12.1	17.0	56.2	132.6	98.4	29.3	1.3	<b>372.1</b>
Transport infrastructure	...	1.6	5.5	2.8	5.1	159.4	122.1	122.1	20.2	5.0	...	<b>443.8</b>
Services infrastructure	...	2.9	0.5	1.1	11.4	28.0	18.5	13.9	18.1	1.3	...	<b>95.7</b>
Sydney Athletic and Aquatic Centres	...	101.9	98.2	14.7	0.7	0.4	(2.8)	2.6	0.7	0.5	...	<b>216.9</b>
Other infrastructure	12.8	15.0	15.0	13.8	12.3	20.8	34.5	41.4	54.4	30.2	4.0	<b>254.2</b>
OCA and ORTA - operating costs	...	...	...	11.1	10.5	17.7	38.5	37.4	68.5	87.6	...	<b>271.3</b>
Common domain - Homebush Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.0	...	...	<b>20.0</b>
Other Olympic costs - recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	3.3	17.0	102.5	250.2	...	<b>373.4</b>
Other Olympic costs - capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	19.8	56.2	7.0	...	<b>83.8</b>
Advance/Grants to SOCOG	...	...	3.1	6.0	19.5	...	...	...	7.5	23.3	...	<b>59.4</b>
Grant to SPOC	...	...	...	0.4	0.8	2.7	4.0	6.0	6.0	5.4	...	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Total Outflows</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>409.9</b>	<b>570.5</b>	<b>534.7</b>	<b>473.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2,690.5</b>
<b>Inflows</b>												
Commonwealth Government	...	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	7.5	23.3	...	<b>180.8</b>
Interest on investments	...	...	...	...	9.6	18.6	17.8	14.5	8.7	1.7	0.9	<b>71.8</b>
Sale of assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	35.0	...	<b>39.0</b>
SOCOG capital contributions	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	218.8	3.2	51.1	35.1	...	<b>312.3</b>
SOCOG advance repayment	...	...	...	...	...	28.6	...	...	...	...	...	<b>28.6</b>
Other contributions	...	...	...	...	1.5	...	1.5	13.2	19.6	1.1	0.9	<b>37.8</b>
<b>Total Inflows</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>238.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>670.3</b>
<b>GROSS COST TO GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>535.6</b>	<b>447.8</b>	<b>376.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>2,020.2</b>
Less: Additional taxation revenue	...	...	...	20.0	32.0	46.0	72.0	105.0	135.0	192.0	51.0	653.0
<b>NET COST TO GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>(12.1)</b>	<b>(20.7)</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>430.6</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>184.9</b>	<b>(27.7)</b>	<b>1,367.2</b>