

Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations In Indonesia: Issues And Reform Options

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Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Australia

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General Characteristics of the Australian Federation

Australia was established as a federation at the beginning of this century when six separate British colonies formed the Commonwealth.¹ The aim of this political confederation was twofold: defense, and a more intensive economic cooperation and exchange on the Australian continent.² The Commonwealth obtained relatively few exclusive powers, but its responsibilities to be exerted concurrently with the states were quite extensive. In these areas of concurrent responsibilities, Commonwealth legislation is paramount. Thus concurrency provisions have remarkably strengthened the center over the years. Nevertheless, the Australian states retain substantial power in terms of spending functions.³ As to government revenue, the states had expected their financial independence to be preserved under the Constitution. However, legal constraints as well as historical events have led to centralization of revenue functions and an ever-increasing financial dependence of the states on the central government.

Australia has a two-tiered highly centralized federation of six states (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania) and two federal territories (Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory) with a total of 1994 end-year population of 17.9 million. The center emphasizes uniformity of public services across the nation and uses conditional grants to achieve that purpose. Tax administration and collection are central, representing 80 percent of revenues. Local governments are extensions of states but are given reasonable autonomy in local service delivery.

The national government has sole responsibility for defense, trade, immigration, external affairs, social security, and employment. States are responsible for education, health and social services, transport, railways, electricity, and water. (See Figures 3-1 and 3-2 for composition of public spending by various levels of government.)

1. In addition to the six founding states, two territories have more recently achieved self-rule, the Northern Territory (in 1978) and the Australian Capital Territory (in 1989).

2. At that time, the states' overseas trade connections were generally much more developed than interstate trading within Australia.

3. The following account is largely based on Mathews and Jay (1972), Hunter (1977), Mathews (1982), Calligan and Walsh (1990), Walsh (1990), Groenewegen (1991).

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The paper describes and assesses intergovernmental fiscal relations in Indonesia and outlines options for reform. The discussion encompasses issues in all. Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options, Parts Front Cover. Anwar Shah, Zia Qureshi. World Bank, - Political . Intergovernmental fiscal relations in Indonesia: issues and reform options / Anwar Shah, Zia Qureshi with Amaresh Bageli, Brian Binder, and Heng-fu Zou. Reforming intergovernmental fiscal relations and the rebuilding of Indonesia: The . However, Hofman and Kaiser also conclude that several key issues have .. context of Indonesia, and then examine various reform options in terms of the. Intergovernmental fiscal relations in Indonesia: issues and reform options / Anwar Shah, Zia Qureshi with Amaresh Bageli, Brian Binder, and Heng-fu Zou. Book. Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options: Anwar Shah, Zia Qureshi, Amaresh Bagchi, Brian Binder: Books.vermiculturemanual.com: Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options (World Bank Discussion Paper) (): Anwar Shah, Zia. Many thanks to Dante Gabriel Morier Rossetti for help us to review this ebook Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations In Indonesia Issues And Reform Options. 'Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options', Discussion Paper No. Washington, DC: The World Bank. Smoke, P. (). Local Government Borrowing and Repayment in Indonesia: Does Fiscal Capacity Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options. World Bank Discussion Papers: Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia No Issues and Reform Options. Paperback; World Bank Discussion Paper. SHAH, A. (), The Reform of Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Developing and SHAH A. AND Z. QURESHI (), Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia, Issues and Reform, Options, World Bank Discussion Papers, No. Shah, Anwar, and others , Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options, Discussion Paper, No. (Washington: World. assessment of the success of previous reforms in meeting their objectives. Keywords: Fiscal policy, intergovernmental fiscal relations, China .. percent of subnational revenues in Indonesia, Nigeria, and Mexico Reform Options for Intergovernmental Transfers in China, IMF Working Paper. Readings in Public Finance Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options (World Bank Discussion Paper). List View Grid View. See all books authored by Anwar Shah, including The New Fiscal Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations in Indonesia: Issues and Reform Options (World Bank. Intergovernmental fiscal relations in Indonesia: issues and reform options Subject(s): International Fiscal relations--Indonesia Fiscal policy--Indonesia Books.

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