

# Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 13th September, 1979

The SPEAKER (Mr Thompson) took the Chair at 2.15 p.m., and read prayers.

## PORNOGRAPHY

### *Exploitation of Children: Petition*

MR CARR (Geraldton) [2.16 p.m.]: I have two petitions. The first is in the same terms as a large number of petitions that have been presented to the House which relate to child pornography. I do not think there is any need to read it. The petition bears 31 signatures, and I have signed that it conforms with the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly.

The SPEAKER: I direct that the petition be brought to the Table of the House.

*See petition No. 92.*

## TRANSPORT: AIR FARES

### *Intrastate: Petition*

MR CARR (Geraldton) [2.17 p.m.]: My second petition is from 30 residents of Western Australia, and it reads as follows—

The Honourable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Western Australia in Parliament assembled.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Western Australia.

(1) Believe that, in line with reductions in overseas and interstate air fares urgent moves should be made to reduce intrastate airfares in W.A., because residents who are situated long distances from Perth—

face heavy financial burdens as a result of costly air travel within W.A.

are forced to rely almost entirely on air travel as a means of communication because road travel is arduous and uncomfortable.

are unable to visit relatives and friends or conduct business in Perth or the Eastern States on a regular basis because air fares are too high.

are unable to take full advantage of cheaper overseas flights because air fare costs are too high to travel to overseas departure points.

(2) We note that:  
intrastate air fares in W.A. are generally more expensive than other States.  
the growth of tourism in the northern parts of our State is being hampered because of costly air travel.  
high air fares are a possible disincentive to people settling in remote areas.  
the State Government has powers under the Transport Commission Act to influence the costs of air fares within W.A.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will give this matter earnest consideration and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

I have signed to certify that the petition conforms with the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly.

The SPEAKER: I direct that the petition be brought to the Table of the House.

*See petition No. 93.*

## PORNOGRAPHY

### *Exploitation of Children: Petition*

MR T. H. JONES (Collie) [2.19 p.m.]: I have a petition similar to that introduced by the member for Geraldton, dealing with child pornography. It bears 38 signatures. I have certified that the petition conforms with the Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly.

The SPEAKER: I direct that the petition be brought to the Table of the House.

*See petition No. 94.*

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

MR RUSHTON (Dale—Minister for Transport) [2.20 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

As an alternative means of funding the acquisition of rolling stock or other items of equipment it is intended, in some circumstances, to invite offers from finance groups to purchase the items of equipment and to lease them to Westrail on a long term basis. It is proposed that funding of 10 new suburban railcars—the tenders for which are currently being evaluated—will be arranged this way.

Section 14 of the Government Railways Act entitles the Railways Commission, with the approval of the Minister, to make additions and improvements to any railway and, in that regard,

the Minister for Transport is given the power of the Minister under the Public Works Act. That Act provides that the Minister may, in respect of a railway authorised by a special Act, do all acts necessary for making, equipping, maintaining, altering, repairing and using the railway.

Although it is believed that the Railways Commission probably already has powers under the section quoted to enter into such a leasing arrangement, it has been the experience of the New South Wales Public Transport Commission, which has had extensive experience in this area of financing, that legal advisors to prospective lessors require to be absolutely satisfied that the relevant Act does, in fact, bestow the necessary authority on the lessee.

The proposed amendment to section 13 of the Government Railways Act is designed to remove any doubts which may exist as to the commission's powers in relation to acquisition or disposal of real and personal property.

The Bill also provides for minor amendments to sections 23 and 82 of the Act. In section 23 the word "regulations" where it appears in two places is substituted by the word "bylaws" because the section deals with bylaws, not regulations.

In section 82 the words "twenty miles" are substituted by the words "thirty two kilometres" to take account of metric conversion.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr McIver.

## CREDIT UNIONS BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR O'NEIL** (East Melville—Chief Secretary) [2.23 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The credit union movement has long been established in many countries. The first credit union in Western Australia was registered in 1960. There are now 37 separate organisations.

At the 30th June, 1978, the total membership of credit unions in this State exceeded 96 000. This means that around one person in 12 of our population is directly involved.

Deposits during the year ended the 30th June, 1978, totalled \$108 million, and outstanding loans amounted to \$96 million or an average of \$1 000 per member. Assets stood at \$115 million. The overall picture is therefore healthy.

To date, credit unions have been registered under the Co-operative and Provident Societies Act. That Act gives no effective oversight of credit union operations. Because such large sums

of money are involved, and so many people have savings in these institutions, the Government feels impelled to introduce the specific legislation which members are now asked to consider.

Credit unions must now be seen as one of our important financial institutions along with banks, finance companies, and building societies. Because they are co-operatives concerned with serving their members rather than the general public, their operations are based on a different philosophical approach. Credit unions are also distinguished from other credit houses by the nature of their business. They concentrate almost exclusively on limited short-term financing of commodity purchases.

Loans are usually unsecured, but good management and the acceptance of responsibility by members allow credit unions to operate profitably and at interest rates which are lower than most sources of credit.

The Bill now presented is the outcome of several years consultation between Government representatives of the several States of Australia. Conferences at ministerial level have endorsed a set of principles which are incorporated in this Bill. These principles are accepted and supported by the Association of Credit Unions which represents the movement in Western Australia.

Other States have legislation which closely follows the law now proposed. There is interstate agreement that credit union legislation should be uniform as far as possible. With this in mind, a number of powers proposed will be exercised through regulations which are authorised to be made. This flexibility should facilitate the achievement of uniformity on the part of this State.

The Bill is fairly large, but compares with legislation having similar aims which is enacted elsewhere. The Bill defines the objects and powers of credit unions and sets out the conditions which must be observed prior to the formation and registration of a credit union.

Provision is made for the automatic registration of those credit unions currently registered under the Co-operative and Provident Societies Act. The bodies involved are set out in the first schedule to the Bill.

Registration will be dependent on the adoption of a set of rules setting out the management structure of the credit union, and the rights and obligations of directors, officers and members.

It is proposed that accounting will be subject to strict regulation and a qualified and approved auditor appointed.

Borrowing by credit unions will be controlled.

It is proposed also that registration will be available to credit unions established in other States which wish to set up business in Western Australia.

Each registered credit union will be required to maintain liquid funds at the level of 7 per cent of withdrawable funds. Those credit unions which do not already have reserve funds will be required to build up a fund by depositing a specified percentage of funds in a reserve account each year until the reserve reaches 2.5 per cent of mean funds.

Provision is made to give the registrar powers of investigation, inspection and direction of operations similar to those to which other financial institutions are subject. Inquiries may be conducted and, where judged necessary, the registrar may suspend the operations of a credit union.

The Minister and the registrar will be assisted by an advisory committee.

The Bill seeks to include in the functions of the committee the general oversight of the operations of the credit union industry, to make such recommendations as it thinks fit and to advise on such matters as are referred to it by the Minister or the registrar.

The committee may also advise the Minister on the rate of interest which a credit union may pay on deposited moneys.

Having regard to the substantial development of the credit union industry in Western Australia, this Bill is timely and I am pleased to commend it to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Pearce.

## **CREDIT UNIONS (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) BILL**

### *Second Reading*

**MR O'NEIL** (East Melville—Chief Secretary) [2.30 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The provisions of this Bill are consequential to the Credit Unions Bill, 1979, and involve minor amendments to the Stamp Act, Money Lenders Act, and the Companies (Co-operative) Act.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Pearce.

## **LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Second Reading*

**MR O'NEIL** (East Melville—Deputy Premier) [2.31 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Legal Practitioners Act is primarily concerned with the admission of practitioners and the regulation of their conduct and, over the years, it has been amended on a number of occasions so that its provisions are kept up to date and the public are afforded the protection at which the Act is aimed.

The amendments now proposed are consistent with those objectives.

The prime reason for this amending Bill is to extend the provisions inserted in 1977 in relation to articulated clerks. The amending Act, which was passed in that year, had two objectives. Firstly, to allow an articulated clerk to serve a portion of his articles with a practitioner other than the practitioner to whom he is articulated, subject to the approval of the Barrister's Board. Secondly, to permit the director of Legal Aid to employ up to four articulated clerks.

In both cases, a cut off date of the 31st December, 1979 had been inserted.

As explained at the time, it was believed that a legal education course would be in operation prior to December this year and, despite the fact that some initial progress was made with the proposal, it is now evident that the course proposed will not eventuate in the immediate future.

With this in mind, it is proposed to extend the operation of these particular parts of the Act for a further four years until the 31st December, 1983.

A further proposed amendment to section 10(5) will have the effect of allowing clerks who are articulated to either the Crown Solicitor of the State or the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor in this State, to be placed on the same footing as those articulated to private practitioners.

This will mean that they must serve a period of one year in the office after admission before they can practise on their own account.

At present, clerks articulated to the Crown Law Department are required to serve in that department for a period of five years after admission, before being entitled to practise on their own account. This restriction also applies to clerks articulated to the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor in this State.

This provision was inserted some 25 years ago, at a time when the Crown Law Department was

far less concerned with general legal matters than it is today. Articles in the Crown Law Department now include acquiring a familiarity with the work of the Titles Office, the Public Trust Office, the Companies Office, other offices, and the courts.

More importantly, however, instruction is now given in the areas of office management and accounts, by way of formal lectures.

The Council of the Law Society of Western Australia has considered this question and agrees that the requirement of serving five years after admission should be abolished.

A reference has been included also in this section to the Director of Legal Aid.

Section 79(4) prevents a practitioner from sharing any income with any person other than a certified practitioner or his executors or administrators. This particular subsection was directed at the undermining of a practitioner's professional independence. This could happen, for instance, if unqualified persons were used to promote business for a practitioner in return for a share of the practitioner's fee or, more generally, if unqualified persons were associated with the practitioner in his practice, otherwise than as employees.

There is no other profession, trade or occupation, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, which has a similar prohibition against profit-sharing written into legislation.

It is a well known fact that most self-employed persons can split the income of their trade or profession between themselves and other members of their families by taking them into partnership and the amendments proposed in the Bill to section 6 and 79(4) will permit the Barristers' Board to prescribe the cases and conditions in which certificated practitioners may share the whole or any part of their income with persons other than certificated practitioners or their executors or administrators.

The Attorney General has been advised that the Barristers' Board, in prescribing the cases and conditions—which will be in the form of rules—will undoubtedly exercise its usual care and circumspection so as to restrict the categories of persons with whom practitioners may share their income and so as to ensure that the practitioner will not thereby be relieved of his full normal requirement of professional indemnity. It is envisaged that the sharing of income would apply to persons in a close relationship with the legal practitioner concerned.

In any case, the rules to be prescribed fall within the definition of regulations and will be

tabled in Parliament and may be disallowed by either House in the normal manner.

This situation already obtains in New South Wales and Queensland.

As a result of this proposal, section 10(4) becomes redundant and will be repealed.

The remaining amendment deals with the title of the office of Secretary of the Law Society of Western Australia.

The Law Society recently adopted a new constitution and the officer formerly known as the Secretary is now known as the Executive Director. The amendment proposed will formalise that title.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Grill.

## CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS (COASTAL WATERS) BILL

### *Second Reading*

MR O'NEIL (East Melbourne—Deputy Premier) [2.35 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill, together with other legislation to be considered by this Parliament, will, in general terms, restore the territorial sea to the States.

It is part of a package of seas and submerged lands legislation which was agreed upon at the June, 1979, Premiers' Conference which, when enacted, will have the effect of returning the territorial sea to State control and will resolve questions of State and Commonwealth jurisdiction in the offshore area.

Members will be aware that the need for this legislation arose from the High Court decision in the 1975 Seas and Submerged Lands Case.

Before that time it had been assumed that the territorial sea belonged to the Australian States and not to the Commonwealth. The High Court decision that the low-water line was the territorial limit of the States has, since 1975, caused considerable inconvenience, as well as altering existing practices and the general application of State laws.

The legal and constitutional matters dealt with in this Bill are complex and, of necessity, must be considered in order to understand its objectives.

The Bill seeks to request the Commonwealth to enact the Coastal Waters (State Powers) Bill, which is included as a schedule to the State Bill.

The request by the Parliaments of all the States is necessary before the Commonwealth

Parliament is able to legislate pursuant to section 51 (XXXVIII) of the Constitution.

Section 51 (XXXVIII) confers power on the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—

The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by The Federal Council of Australasia.

Following a favourable indication that a formal request would be made by all States, the Commonwealth agreed to enact the scheduled Bill pursuant to section 51 (XXXVIII).

The scheduled Bill provides that State legislative powers extend to the making of laws as if coastal waters are within the limits of the State.

It should be noted that "coastal waters" for the purposes of the scheduled Bill, include all waters to landward of the outer limit of the three-mile territorial sea, excluding internal waters.

The scheduled Bill also confirms State legislative powers with respect to matters which may extend beyond the territorial sea, such as—

Subterranean mining from land;

Port-type facilities, including ports, harbours, shipping facilities, installations, dredging and related coastal works; and

Certain fisheries in Australian waters beyond the territorial sea.

The agreement among the Commonwealth and the States is that, following requests by all States, the Commonwealth will enact the scheduled Bill.

As a result of that enactment, the legislative powers of all States in their adjacent territorial sea will be the same as State powers to legislate with respect to onshore territory.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Grill.

## CRIMES (OFFENCES AT SEA) BILL

### *Second Reading*

MR O'NEIL (East Melville—Deputy Premier) (2.40 p.m.): I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill is part of a complementary scheme of Commonwealth and State legislation which, together, will provide a consistent application of

criminal law to the waters surrounding Australia and to conduct aboard Australian ships.

The need for this legislation arose because of doubts resulting from the 1975 High Court decision in the seas and submerged lands case as to the valid application of State laws in the off-shore area.

The importance of securing valid, consistent criminal legislation in off-shore areas is obvious. Since 1977 the Commonwealth and the States have co-operated in developing this complementary scheme. The Commonwealth Crimes at Sea Act was passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth earlier this year and awaits proclamation, pending passage of legislation in substantially the form of this Bill by all States.

Attention is drawn to certain of the most important clauses of the Bill.

The Bill provides for the application of the criminal laws in force in the State to acts or omissions in the coastal sea and to conduct aboard Australian ships which proceed on a voyage between places in Western Australia. Provision is made as well to apply the criminal laws of the State to the conduct of survivors of certain shipwrecks.

For the purposes of this Bill, the "coastal sea" includes all waters to landward of the outer limit of the territorial sea, but does not include internal waters. At this time the territorial sea is three nautical miles in breadth.

If, consistently with international practice, the territorial sea is extended at any time in the future, it is the intention that the change will automatically be adopted through this definition of the coastal sea.

The criminal laws which are applied under the Bill include any laws whether written or unwritten and whether substantive or procedural that make provision for or in relation to offences. The intention of this broad definition of criminal laws is to assure full offshore coverage of criminal law.

However, this broad general coverage is subject to a provision in the Bill to the effect that certain laws, which are incapable of applying offshore or, by their own terms, do not extend to the off-shore area, will not apply. It will also be noted that the power to exclude the application of particular laws by regulation is included in the Bill.

The Bill provides for the application of the criminal laws of the State to all conduct in the coastal sea and will therefore apply to conduct on or from all ships, whether Australian or foreign,

while they are in Western Australia's coastal waters.

When an offence occurs on or from a foreign ship, the Bill requires that the provisions of article 19 of the 1958 International Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone be considered.

Article 19 limits the circumstances in which the criminal jurisdiction of a coastal State should be exercised on board a foreign ship passing through the territorial sea. In this regard, the Bill requires the written consent of the State's Attorney General before committal proceedings go forward with respect to an offence on or from a foreign ship and that the consent of the Attorney General will, *inter alia*, refer to the provisions of article 19.

Members will also note that provision is made for consultation with the Attorney General of the Commonwealth before consenting to committal when a foreign ship is involved.

The full complementary scheme of Commonwealth and State legislation, of which this Bill is a part, will assure complete criminal law coverage in the offshore area by a system of applied law.

The system is such that, in some cases, the same act or omission will constitute an offence against the criminal laws of Western Australia as applied by this Act, and also an offence against the criminal laws of Western Australia as applied by the Commonwealth Act.

In other circumstances, the criminal law of another State or Territory will apply to the same act or omission. Some overlap has been necessary in order to assure complete coverage.

When the scheme leads to such a result, the Bill makes provision for concurrent operation of State or Territory laws so that the person may be prosecuted and convicted in respect of each offence, but may not be punished more than once.

Further provision is made for a stay of proceedings against a person for an offence against the criminal laws as applied by this Act when other proceedings have been proposed or instituted against the same person for the same act or omission constituting an offence against the provision of the law of the Commonwealth or of another State or Territory.

A proposed section is included with the intention of eliminating the extraordinary difficulties which may otherwise arise in establishing, for the purposes of criminal proceedings, whether an act or omission occurred in the course of a voyage between places in the State or in the coastal sea.

The problems associated with establishing, for example, the exact position of a vessel at the time of an offence when that vessel had been under way through coastal waters, will, no doubt, be appreciated. This proposal raises a presumption as to the place the act or omission occurred and will go some way towards eliminating this problem.

As has been mentioned, this Bill is part of a package dealing with offshore matters which resulted from an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth, and I commend it to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Grill.

## POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

*Returned*

Bill returned from the Council without amendment.

## OFF-SHORE (APPLICATION OF LAWS) ACT AMENDMENT BILL

*Second Reading*

MR O'NEIL (East Melville—Deputy Premier)  
[2.46 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

As a consequence of the passage of the Crimes (Offences at Sea) Bill, 1979, an amendment to the Off-shore (Application of Laws) Act, 1977, will be necessary.

As enacted, the Off-shore (Application of Laws) Act, 1977, applies every law of the State in the three nautical mile territorial sea adjacent to Western Australia.

The proposed amendment will exclude criminal laws from the laws applied by this Act.

This amendment is necessary because, following enactment of the Crimes (Offences at Sea) Bill, 1979, the criminal laws of the State will be applied in the territorial sea by that legislation.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Grill.

**APPROPRIATION BILL  
(CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND)**

*Second Reading: Budget Speech*

**SIR CHARLES COURT** (Nedlands—Treasurer) [2.49 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

I take pleasure in introducing, in the 150th Anniversary year of our State, this my sixth Budget.

Before outlining the Government's financial proposals for 1979/80 which amount to a total expenditure program of more than \$1 600 million, I believe it will interest Members to recall briefly the budget presented to the First Parliament of Western Australia in 1891 by the then Premier and Treasurer, the Honourable John Forrest, following the grant of responsible self-government. It is salutary also to view the problems we face today against the perspective of the far greater difficulties and privations experienced by the Government and the colony less than ninety years ago.

The First Parliament of the colony presided over the affairs of a population of about 47 000 in number and budgeted to expend \$870 607 against expected revenue of \$969 528, a prospective surplus of \$98 921 which was a very considerable sum in those days.

The principal source of revenue was customs duties which accounted for 46% of the Government's income. Other important revenues included the income of the Postal and Telegraph department, Railways and Tramways receipts and proceeds from the sale and rent of Crown land. Members may be interested to know that income tax was not imposed until 1907 and then at the flat rate of one penny in the pound, a base rate of less than one-half of one per cent.

Hansard reports of that time record the daunting task confronting the Government of such a small community charged with the responsibility of governing an area of one million square miles.

Goldfields were being worked at Yilgarn, Upper Murchison, Pilbara, Ashburton, Nullagine and Kimberley and the Government was pre-occupied with the problems of providing services to these remote areas. Work was underway on a telegraph line from York to Yilgarn and materials had arrived to re-wire the service from Derby to Wyndham via Halls Creek.

Plans were ready to commence the railway from Northam to Yilgarn, from Geraldton to Mullewa and from Boyanup to Vasse, and the Parliament was already discussing the need and practicability of a Transcontinental line. Port works were being undertaken at Fremantle, Ashburton, Carnarvon, Geraldton,

Albany, Derby and Cossack and it is interesting to read that "the Fortifications at King George's Sound are being constructed . . . and in a short time . . . this important harbour will be a thoroughly safe position from attack in case of war."

Mr Tonkin: What about nuclear submarines?

Sir CHARLES COURT: Even then farmers and pastoralists were plagued by drought and, in 1891, *Hansard* records "The drought in the Northern portion of the Colony still continues and is the subject of much anxiety to the Government."

Then, as now, the Parliament had faith in the State and authorised the Government to raise the then huge sum of \$2 672 000 in London to finance infrastructure for the development taking place in the Colony from Wyndham to Israelite Bay.

In that first budget of the Parliament of Western Australia, proposed expenditure on education services amounted to a little less than \$27 000. Medical services were more costly at \$27 700. Expenditure on both amounted to little more than 6% of total expenditure against the almost 50% dominance of the budget by education and health services today.

Mr B. T. Burke: You could have financed it from the Suspense Account.

Sir CHARLES COURT: This dramatically illustrates the change that has taken place in the pattern of State Government expenditure and the heavy demands now placed on Governments for the provision of social services of all kinds.

Nevertheless there is a similarity in the nature of the problems facing that first Government in 1891 and that which faces us today in the year of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Western Australia. In 1891, gold, tin and coal were the minerals for which infrastructure was so badly needed. Today, the mineral industry and indeed new minerals, which were not even dreamed of in those days, are still a prominent element in our growth, but we are also blessed with great pastoral and agricultural industries for which we are indebted, in part, to the courageous investment decisions of those early Parliaments which expressed and showed such faith in the future of the colony.

### *The Present Climate*

I note that in speaking to each of the previous budgets I have presented during the life of the present Parliament, I have had occasion to refer to the difficult circumstances in which the budget has been framed.

Mr Bryce: You promised us good times.

Sir CHARLES COURT: This year is no exception. All Governments in Australia, and indeed throughout most of the Western World, are forced to live with a much lower growth of revenue from year to year than was the experience a few years ago.



Against this limited growth in the resources available to the Government, public expectations and demands for a widening and improvement of Government services remain high. Although there is growing resentment against high taxation which is manifested in increasing tax avoidance and pressure for a progressive lowering of tax rates, the nexus between ever growing government expenditure and high levels of taxation is still imperfectly understood.

Demands for reduced taxation and increased expenditure on Government services cannot be satisfied simultaneously. One or other must give. This Government has consistently followed the policy of limiting the growth of expenditure to that required to meet essential community needs rather than all the things people say they want without stopping to think that it is they, as taxpayers, who will have to pay for them. We have endeavoured to progressively reduce the burden of taxation on the community.

That policy is continued in the present budget.

Mr Bryce: Are you going to tell us the truth this time?

Sir CHARLES COURT: In the current world economic climate of stubborn inflationary pressures, continued low levels of economic activity and high unemployment, an essential element of any policy aimed at lifting economic activity and creating jobs must be to reduce the call by Governments on the pockets of the general public.

If expenditure by Governments on recurrent services and the funds raised to finance that expenditure grow faster than the total income generated by the nation, the resources available to underpin growth in the private sector and the economy as a whole are progressively diminished. The consequences are likely to be inflation, economic stagnation and rising unemployment.

New job opportunities of the magnitude required today can only be created by the private sector. For this to happen there must be a resurgence of private capital investment, and renewed growth of consumer expenditure which will generate increased activity in manufacturing, mining and production generally. These aims are incompatible with increasingly high levels of government expenditure.

The problem Governments face in reining in the previously high rate of growth of expenditure is that the cost of providing Government services is dominated by wage payments. By far the greater part of the increase in expenditure in this and previous years was required simply to meet the rising cost of the Government wages bill resulting from award wage increases.

It is therefore essential that we continue to seek greater efficiency in the provision of government services and to scrutinise carefully all new expenditure proposals. This was the task the Government set itself when it came to office and we have not departed from that objective.

I believe that the budget proposals I shall outline shortly and the Capital Works Program to follow will demonstrate clearly the responsible course the

Government has followed in managing the State's finances during its present term of office. At the same time we have progressively reduced the burden of taxation while widening and improving services to the public.

Mr Bryce: People have been out of work, and you stashed away \$44 million.

Sir CHARLES COURT: I will have more to say on this point when outlining the budget proposals for 1979/80 but before doing so I wish to comment briefly on the results for last financial year.

#### *Financial Results for 1978/79*

Shortly after the close of the accounts for the year, Members were supplied with a statement summarising the principal items of revenue and expenditure for 1978/79 and explaining the more significant deviations from the estimates approved by Parliament.

Full details of the Public Accounts will be made available with the Auditor General's Report in due course.

I will therefore confine my remarks on this occasion to some of the more important features of the year's transactions.

The Budget provided for expenditure of \$1 451.1 million to be balanced by revenue of the same amount including \$13.9 million of earnings from the investment of cash balances at the Treasury during the previous year.

Mr B. T. Burke: The slush fund.

Sir CHARLES COURT: I thought the member for Balcatta would have more respect for Budgets that are introduced to Parliament.

In the event, balance of the transactions for the year was achieved by drawing only \$2.2 million from this source.

Expenditure amounted to \$1 443.3 million which was \$7.8 million less than the budget provision.

The Government maintained tight control over departmental expenditure during 1978/79 with the result that there were few significant variations from budget. Those overruns which did occur were considered to be unavoidable. Tight control aimed at ensuring that expenditure is contained within the amounts voted by Parliament will continue to be applied in the current year.

As explained to Members previously, the net saving of \$7.8 million arose mainly from the decision of the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission to move to six-monthly wage reviews instead of quarterly. The funds released by the improved budget result are available to augment this year's Capital Works Program. The full extent of the supplementation of the capital works program which

has been made possible by careful management of our financial resources will be explained when the Capital Works Budget is introduced next week.

Revenue exceeded the estimate by \$3·9 million before taking into account the reduced transfer from cash investment earnings to which I have referred.

Collections from State Taxation were \$900 000 lower than expected. The reasons for this decline were varied but the more significant movements were—

- \* Stamp Duty fell below estimate by \$1·4 million reflecting a lower level of activity in the motor vehicle and insurance industries and the greater use of bankcards in preference to cheques.
- \* Probate Duty exceeded the estimate by \$1·8 million. It is proving extremely difficult to estimate Probate Duty collections during the phasing out period because of the overlap in time of the concessions which have been introduced.
- \* Payroll Tax fell short of the budget estimate by \$1·8 million.

An unexpected increase of \$4·8 million in mining royalties was the major cause for territorial revenue being approximately \$3 million higher than the budget forecast.

The apparent shortfall of \$6·5 million in law courts and departmental receipts was largely due to the reduced need to transfer earnings on investment of Treasury cash balances to Treasury Revenue. Excluding this item, receipts exceeded the estimate by \$5·2 million of which the largest items were Law Courts—over by \$1·4 million—and Government Printer—\$1 million higher than estimate.

The allocation to this State under the Commonwealth/State tax sharing arrangement was \$1·9 million less than the estimate. The payment for 1978/79 was based on the guarantee provided by the old formula which is related to population changes, growth in average wages and a betterment factor.

Revenue raised by the Public Utilities was \$1·5 million less than the budget forecast. The shortfall for Railways amounted to \$2·1 million even though overall tonnages carried increased during the year. Commodities which exceeded estimated tonnages were in the categories of traffic which earn lower freight rates.

#### *Financial Year 1979/80*

Mr. Speaker,

I now turn to consideration of the budget for 1979/80.

The full year cost of wage rises awarded by the Courts last financial year and those in prospect this year continue to account for the greater part of the increased expenditure for which provision has had to be made in the budget.

Another large component of the increase is necessary simply to cover the higher costs of goods and services purchased by departments in providing services to the public. Greatly increased fuel costs are one very significant item.

Although the expected increase of 11·7% in general revenues is an improvement on last year, the impact on the budget of wage and price movements is expected to be greater than in 1978/79. As a result, much of the increased revenue available is bespoken to meet the higher cost of existing commitments and the Government has been severely constrained again this year in considering expenditure proposals. We have had no alternative but to impose strict limits on the permitted growth of expenditure in all areas.

We are very conscious of continued pressures from a number of areas for increased funds for education, health and welfare services and for greater allocations to the many charitable organisations which perform such valuable services in the community.

However much we may sympathise with these aims, we must constantly remind ourselves and this Parliament that the Government has no money of its own. What we spend we must raise from the public and I doubt that any Member in this chamber would support a proposal to increase taxes to enable these demands to be met.

The budgetary task is therefore to allocate limited resources between numerous and competing needs. I believe the budget which I will outline shortly does so responsibly and with careful attention to the merits of each of the multitude of claims which must be evaluated and weighed against each other at this time.

### *The Budget Proposals*

The Government has again framed a balanced budget without any increases in taxes or extensive changes in charges which fall within the budget.

Opposition members interjected.

Mr Davies: What about charges?

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr Jamieson: It is rubbish.

Mr Davies: \$21·4 million!

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr Jamieson: Another Mitchell laugh.

The SPEAKER: Order! Will the Treasurer please resume his seat?

The Budget debate is one in which members generally take a very keen interest. There will be plenty of opportunity for members to express their points of view on the Budget once it has been presented. I ask members of the House to give the Treasurer the opportunity to introduce the Budget without interjection.

The honourable the Treasurer.

Sir CHARLES COURT: Moreover, we propose to continue our program of reducing the incidence of taxation and have found it possible to provide for some important concessions in other areas.

### *Death Duties*

Notwithstanding the very tight budgetary situation with which we have been confronted in this and the previous year, the Government will implement its promise to abolish death duties from 1st January next.

This is the final step in our program to remove the threat which death duty poses to the viability of family enterprises and farms and to eliminate the associated anxiety and uncertainty that it causes.

The progressive abolition of death duties has provided the maximum possible tax relief consistent with the financial obligations facing the State. Moreover, in line with the Government's stated aim, the abolition has been achieved without the need to increase other taxes to compensate for the resulting loss of revenue.

Members will recall that the earlier moves towards the phasing out of death duties were:—

- \* The exemption from duty of the estates of persons dying on or after 1st July 1977 passing to a surviving spouse;
- \* A 50% reduction in rates of duty on the estates of persons dying on or after 1st January 1979 passing to other than a surviving spouse.

Because of the lengthy process involved in the administration of deceased estates and their assessment for probate, revenue from death duties continues to flow for some time after the date from which a concession is granted. The revenue estimates provide for receipt of \$11 million from Probate Duty in 1979/80 but of course revenue from this source will be greatly diminished in 1980/81 and will be negligible thereafter.

It has been estimated that the yield from Probate Duty in 1979/80 would have been about \$23 million if there had been no change to the law which was in

force when the Government came to office. The value to the public this year of concessions already granted is therefore \$12 million and this figure will rise to some \$21 million next year.

In considering expenditure proposals this year and the forward commitments arising from them, the Government has had to have regard to the loss of revenue from Death Duties in this and future years.

### *Payroll Tax*

The basic payroll tax exemption is to be increased for the fourth time in the last five years. The Government is conscious of problems being experienced by many smaller businesses, the majority of which are labour intensive, and of the burden that payroll tax can represent to those businesses.

We recognise that the impact of payroll tax has been magnified by escalating wage costs resulting from indexation decisions and work value claims.

Accordingly, it is proposed to increase the basic annual exemption of \$60 000 by 20% which is more than double the increase which would have been necessary to maintain the exemption at the same real level as last year.

From 1st January 1980, businesses with annual payrolls of \$72 000 or less will not be liable for payroll tax. The increase in the basic exemption from \$60 000 to \$72 000 will mean that another 820 small businesses will become exempt from payment of tax.

All other businesses with annual payrolls in excess of \$72 000 will have their yearly tax bill reduced by amounts ranging up to \$1 000.

As is the case now, the maximum deduction will reduce by \$2 for every \$3 that the annual payroll exceeds \$72 000 up to a maximum payroll of \$131 400. Employers with payrolls of \$131 400 or more will be able to deduct \$32 400 before calculating tax payable compared with \$27 000 at present.

The new concessions lift our general payroll tax exemptions to a level which compares more than favourably with those operating in most other States.

The cost of the concessions which are to operate from 1st January 1980 is estimated at \$900 000 in 1979/80 and \$2.2 million in a full year.

Legislation will be introduced shortly to give effect to these proposals.

### *Stamp Duties*

The Stamp Act, which was re-enacted in 1921, is one of the few major pieces of State Taxation legislation which has not been thoroughly reviewed and updated in recent years. In fact, some of the provisions and rates of duty have remained unaltered since 1882.

Members will be aware of the Government's intention to remedy this situation. There is currently a Bill before Parliament which will eliminate existing anomalies, remove little used or outdated provisions and modernise the Act by bringing it into line with current commercial practices.

As a consequence of the abolition of death duties from January next, the Government has decided to further amend the Stamp Act to remove the discrepancy between duty levied on the transfer of property by way of gift and the duty which applies to the transfer of property by sale. As Members would know, the present position is that the "gift" rates of stamp duty are significantly higher.

The higher rates of duty levied on gifts were partly designed to minimise Death Duty avoidance by gifting property to reduce the dutiable balance of estates.

The amendment proposed covers the whole range of gifts subject to the higher rate of duty and not only matrimonial homes.

The cost of this measure is estimated at \$100 000 in 1979/80 and roundly \$200 000 in a full year.

#### *Fire Brigades Funding*

Operating expenditure of the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board is funded by contributions from insurance companies, Local Authorities and the Government in the following proportions—

Insurance companies	....	75 %
Local Authorities	....	12½ %
Government	....	12½ %

This arrangement is broadly standard throughout Australia and recognises the importance of fire protection services to the fire insurance industry in reducing the incidence of claims for loss of property from fire.

Members will be aware that insurance companies, in recent years, have followed the practice of showing separately on premium assessments the loading they apply to recover their contribution to the Fire Brigades Board. This has revealed many anomalies in the impact of the loading on insurers in country areas who do not receive the same protection from Brigades manned by full-time firemen as do businesses and residents in the metropolitan area and some major country towns.

Further anomalies result from some insurance business managed by the State Government Insurance Office being exempt from the levy as are also government self-insurers such as the State Housing Commission and the Government Employees Housing Authority.

The Government has for some time been examining alternative ways of financing the Board's operations.

I must emphasise that there are no obvious practical alternatives which do not involve more inequities than the present system.

Let me say unequivocally that the Government is not able to meet the whole cost of the service from Consolidated Revenue as has been proposed in some quarters. Were we to take that course, new taxes would have to be imposed or existing taxes increased. The resulting incidence on the taxpayer would bear no relation to the value of property at risk and new inequities could arise unless the tax was based on the value of properties in areas covered by the Fire Brigades Board.

Although a property tax is feasible and should be offset in large degree by the resulting reduction in fire insurance premiums, the cost of collection would be substantial and the total cost to the public could be greater than under the present arrangement.

The Government will continue efforts to devise a practicable alternative scheme but in the meantime we propose to make a number of changes to the arrangements aimed at reducing the overall impact on insurance companies and hence on insurers, particularly insurers outside the area served by full-time manned Brigades.

Commencing next financial year, the Government will increase its contribution to the Fire Brigades Board to cover the full cost of fire services in areas not served by full-time Board firemen thus relieving insurance companies of a contribution in respect of insurers in these areas.

In addition, the State Government Insurance Office, the State Housing Commission and the Government Employees Housing Authority will be required to contribute to the Board as part of the general contribution required from insurance companies. The effect of this move will be to remove an anomaly which has caused much adverse and justifiable criticism.

There are considerable complexities involved in effecting these changes, not the least being the conclusion of arrangements with insurance companies for a changed method of assessing premiums. For this reason the new arrangements are planned to operate from 1st July 1980.

The cost of these measures is estimated to be \$1.7 million in 1980/81 and legislation to give effect to the proposed changes will be introduced in the current Session.

#### *Estimated Revenue*

Total revenue, excluding any transfer of short-term investment earnings, is estimated at \$1 610.0 million in 1979/80, an increase of 11.7% on last year.



Collections from State Taxation are expected to rise by \$20.5 million to \$313.6 million, after allowing for the concessions to which I have already referred. Death Duties are expected to fall by \$4.2 million. Expected increases in other taxes include payroll tax, \$11.4 million; stamp duty, \$6.1 million; land tax, \$3.6 million and liquor and tobacco licence revenue which are estimated to increase by \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million respectively.

The estimate for Territorial Revenue is \$83.9 million, almost \$10 million higher than in 1978/79. The major increase is in mining royalties which are expected to rise by \$10.1 million, including an amount of \$2 million representing a contribution by Hamersley Iron Pty Ltd towards the cost of the Pilbara Road Program. This is offset by an expenditure provision in the Miscellaneous Services Division of the Estimates.

The budgeted increase of \$411 000 in timber royalties is partly attributable to an increase in rates which will operate from 1st October 1979.

Collections under the heading of Law Courts and Departmental Revenue are expected to be \$25.4 million higher than in 1978/79 of which \$17.1 million relates to Treasury revenue. This is largely the result of increased interest and sinking fund payments on General Loan Fund allocations to various bodies and the proposed transfer to revenue of \$8.7 million, being interest earnings from short-term investment of Treasury cash balances.

The general revenue grant from the Commonwealth under the personal income tax sharing arrangement is expected to be \$663.2 million, an increase of \$83.7 million. For the third time in four years the grant will be based on the "guarantee" afforded by the old Financial Assistance Grants formula.

I spoke at some length last year on this issue and informed Members of our efforts to have the guarantee extended. Discussions are continuing between the Commonwealth and the States on this and other matters relating to the Tax Sharing Arrangements and I am hopeful that a sensible guarantee formula will be agreed.

If the Commonwealth Government holds to its present position that the only guarantee will be that no State will receive less in any year than in the previous year, the effect on the State's revenue could be serious in some years.

Commonwealth specific purpose payments for recurrent programs are estimated at \$189.2 million, a rise of \$15.6 million on 1978/79 which is only a small increase after the severe cuts imposed on us in the last two years.

As was the case last year, the major factor in the increase relates to the Commonwealth contribution under the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement which is \$10.7 million higher than in 1978/79.

The allocations for the Community Health Program and School Dental Service will rise by \$482 000 and \$531.000 respectively. In the case of the former, the increase will be barely sufficient to meet existing commitments.

Revenue from Railway operations is expected to increase by approximately \$17.8 million due to an improvement in activity and a rise in freight rates for bulk traffic in accordance with escalation clauses in existing agreements with companies. No general increase in freight rates is proposed.

Total haulage is estimated to be 1.6 million tonnes more than in 1978/79 due mainly to increases in haulage of grain, iron ore and coal. The higher level of grain haulage arises from the unusually large quantity of grain stored in the country as at 1st July, 1979.

As a result of increased water, drainage and irrigation charges announced earlier this year, revenue collections for Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage and Irrigation will rise by \$2.4 million. Notwithstanding these increases, the deficit on these operations, excluding debt charges, is expected to be \$23.9 million compared with \$21.6 million in 1978/79.

#### *Estimated Expenditure*

The estimates of expenditure provide for a total outlay of \$1 618.7 million, an increase on last year's expenditure of \$175.3 million or 12.1%.

As a result of the Government's careful management of its financial resources over the past five years, we have been able to move ahead in a number of areas of existing activity and to introduce several important new initiatives this year.

I now turn to the details of our expenditure proposals, of which the highlights are:—

- \* Provision of \$359 000 for a third intake of 250 youths under the Special Youth Employment Training Scheme.
- \* An amount of \$250 000 to commence a Skilled Workers Training Scheme in preparation for the construction phase of the North West Shelf Gas Project.
- \* An increase in the rates rebate concession for pensioners.
- \* Establishment of a State Animal Breeding Institute and Farm Machinery Liaison and Research Unit.
- \* The Agriculture Extension Services programs undertaken by the Department of Agriculture to be maintained despite a reduction of \$500 000 in Commonwealth support.

- \* An allocation of \$370.7 million for education representing an increase of almost 14%.
- \* Per capita grants to independent schools to be increased and the interest subsidy scheme to be widened.
- \* Provision of \$280 000 for initial staff for the new community colleges to be established at Port Hedland and Karratha.
- \* An allocation of \$750 000 for a new policy of assistance to local government authorities for the construction of regional cultural facilities.
- \* An amount of \$3.4 million provided to complete the restoration of His Majesty's Theatre.
- \* An increase of more than 36% in funds for the Art Gallery reflecting the move to new premises.
- \* An allocation of \$350 000 for the new Perth Theatre Trust.
- \* Increased subsidy payments for State wards and non-wards.
- \* An increase of \$8 million in the allocation for the Police and the Road Traffic Authority and a lift in police strength.
- \* An increase of almost 21% in the allocation for the Department of Corrections.
- \* Provision of \$300 000 to commence a new system of financial incentives designed to encourage decentralisation of industry.
- \* A further allocation of \$800 000 to the Solar Energy Research Institute.
- \* Provision of \$90 000 for the establishment of the Darling Range Study Group.

### *Employment and Training*

The present level of unemployment, especially among young school leavers, continues to be of particular concern to the Government.

The situation has not been helped by the decision of the Commonwealth Government at the last meeting of the Australian Loan Council to reduce the general purpose capital allocation by 13.2%.

As Members will appreciate when I present the General Loan Fund Estimates, every effort has been made to mount a reasonable program of capital works in an effort to support the workforce in this State.

In a further endeavour to alleviate the position of those young people who have been trying but have been unable to get work, the Government will provide funds for a third intake of 250 youths in 1979/80 under the Special Youth Employment Training Program which gives young people four months on-the-job experience. The net cost to the State is estimated at \$359 000.

The construction phase of the North West Shelf gas project will place considerable strain on the supply of skilled tradesmen in Western Australia. It is therefore proposed to commence a Skilled Workers Training Scheme with the aim of training an additional 600 persons in skilled trades over the period 1980 to 1983.

It is anticipated that, at peak activity, 264 students will be involved in full-time Technical College training in the boilermaking, fitting, electrical and welding trades specifically related to this scheme.

A significant proportion of the cost of this new scheme will be met by utilising existing capacity in technical colleges. However, a provision of \$250 000 is incorporated in the Estimates for additional expenses associated with the scheme.

#### *Pensioners' Rates Rebate*

The Government intends to increase the rates rebate concession granted in respect of pensioners.

At present, eligible pensioners may choose between a 25% rebate or complete deferment of their local government, water, sewerage and drainage rates.

As from 1st July, 1980, the rebate concession will be raised to 50%.

The estimated additional cost to Consolidated Revenue of the higher level of rebate in 1980/81 is \$1.1 million.

In addition to this measure, it is also proposed to amend the relevant legislation to extend the rate concessions to pensioners owning their properties under "purple titles" and legislation will be introduced shortly to give effect to both measures.

#### *Agriculture*

The Budget provision for the Department of Agriculture is \$28.2 million—an increase of \$3.3 million or 13.1% on last year.

Although much of this proposed allocation will be taken up in maintaining the existing level of activities, particularly in view of the need to provide extra funds for extension services because of the Commonwealth cutback on funding in this area, a number of new initiatives will be commenced and some other important activities expanded.

A Farm Machinery Liaison and Research Unit is to be established at Merredin to ensure that engineering knowledge, research findings and new developments in farm machinery are readily available to farmers and industry. The establishment of this unit, which was proposed by the Rural and Allied Industries Council, is estimated to cost \$72 000 in 1979/80.

On the recommendation of the Rural and Allied Industries Council, it is also proposed to set up a Livestock Breeding Institute which will become a centre for genetic information and research on farm animals in Western Australia. Funds will be provided to establish a property and to meet laboratory, service and staffing needs. An industry advisory committee will be appointed to direct the work of the Institute and ensure its relevance to the needs of industry.

The commencement of a beef carcass classification scheme this year will be an innovation welcomed by the rural industries. The scheme is an important development in meat marketing and will also provide information to producers to assist them to improve their returns.

Funds have been provided for an assessment of the meat and livestock market in the Middle East. Because of the importance of the Middle East market to a number of the State's rural industries it is essential that we are well informed about the nature and trend of consumption in that area.

The Department now employs one of the outstanding groups of plant breeders in Australia and provision has been made to increase the staff of this division during the coming year. Success in the plant breeding program is of great significance to our economy as improvements in yields have a high benefit/cost ratio. An increase in yield of 5% would increase profits by 15% and be worth an extra \$25 million in production to the State.

The Food Technology Research section has acquired new laboratories at the Robb Jetty Meatworks and provision has been made for increased research on sheep-meat carcasses.

The Government has accepted the principal recommendations of the Commonwealth-State review of the Ord River Scheme and has accordingly agreed to increase research resources available to the Department of Agriculture in Kununurra.

New laboratories have been built at Bunbury for the Dairy Herd Improvement Scheme and the improved service has resulted in a marked increase in patronage from dairy farmers in the South West. Funds have been provided to increase the activity of the centre this year.

*Education*

This Government has always placed a high priority on the genuine needs of education. In the four years since 1974/75 some significant advances have been made in the educational system—

- \* Expenditure on education from the Consolidated Revenue Fund rose by 96.4% over the period.
- \* Pupil/teacher ratios have been reduced from 27.4 to 22.8 in primary schools and from 15.0 to 13.6 in secondary.
- \* Full-time teaching staff have increased from 9 413 to 12 679.

This trend will be continued during the current financial year. Although revenue available to the State this year is expected to increase by only 11.7%, the provision for expenditure on education is 13.9% higher than in 1978/79. An amount of \$370.7 million has been provided for the operations of the department in the current financial year which represents 22.9% of total Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure.

The Government has been most concerned with the rapid increase in the cost of education services in recent years. I must emphasise the point that I have made on previous occasions—total expenditure on education does not necessarily reflect the quality of education provided. Members should not be overly influenced by a pre-occupation with statistical ratios. In the current period of limited financial resources it is important that we should intensify our efforts to achieve maximum return from each dollar spent.

During 1980 it is anticipated that there will be a slowing in the rate of increase of student numbers. In the last three years the total increase in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools has been over 12 000 students but the increase in 1980 is expected to amount to only 2 861 students. To meet this demand, an additional 20 pre-primary, 121 primary and 17 secondary teachers will be employed. In addition, to replace normal movements of existing teachers, a further 55 pre-primary, 334 primary and 280 secondary will be employed during the year.

A substantial number of support positions are to be established. These will not be included in pupil/teacher ratios but will nonetheless facilitate an improvement in the quality of education by improving the central administration and extending the already successful program of regionalisation.

There is an increasing demand for technical education and to cater for this, new technical colleges at Rockingham and Carine will be opened. A further 49 teachers and 38 support staff will be appointed to the Technical Education Division.

The Government is also pressing ahead with the federation of colleges at Kalgoorlie which incorporates the School of Mines and the Eastern Goldfields Technical College.

The re-organisation of the Education Department Administration has continued with the appointment of a Deputy Director-General (Finance and Administration) and further improvements to the organisational structure are being quickly implemented. Emphasis is being placed on the contribution that can be made to the service by a stronger administrative organisation. Administrative support in regions will be expanded and the Schools Accounting and Advisory Group strengthened.

In accordance with trends established overseas, increasing importance is being placed on the role of small rural schools. A superintendent specialising in rural education has been appointed and, in spite of limitations to staff increases this year, a number of part-time allocations of teachers in small schools will be made.

Later this year a conference on Rural Education is to be held in Western Australia and this will be attended by a number of international specialists.

The year 1979 saw the completion of a three year program for the introduction of specialist teachers into schools. As the need arises with the opening of new schools and increased enrolments, more specialist teachers will be appointed.

A major new initiative of the Government is the establishment of two new self-governing colleges—one at Karratha to serve the needs of the Western Pilbara and the other at South Hedland serving the Eastern Pilbara region.

Provision has been made in the budget under the Miscellaneous Services Division for the operating costs of these colleges and for the two Interim Planning Committees which are developing the educational specifications for the colleges and selecting the initial staff.

Funds have been allocated for planning. Construction of new buildings for the colleges is expected to commence in 1980/81.

The Colleges will take over responsibility for the current activities carried on in the regions by the Evening Technical Schools and Centres of the Technical Education Division from 1st January, 1980. Assistance will be offered by the Colleges to the W.A. Institute of Technology, Murdoch University and Mount Lawley College for the provision of external studies.

The Government believes that the Colleges will make a significant contribution to the local community in areas as diverse as apprenticeship training, management and business studies, science and engineering, social science, adult education and cultural activities.

The control of the Colleges will rest with Councils on which there will be strong local representation. Within the provisions of the Colleges Act passed by Parliament late last year, the Councils will make decisions on the management and staffing of the institutions. They will have the opportunity to create new arrangements for the provision of post secondary education to meet local needs.

### *Aid to Independent Schools*

During its period in office the Government has progressively increased the level of financial aid to independent schools and widened the range of assistance.

In 1976/77 we lifted the per capita subsidy from 23% of the cost of educating children in Government schools to 25% and widened the scope of the interest subsidy scheme to include borrowings for library/resource centres and teacher work rooms and acquisition of school sites.

In the following year the interest subsidy scheme was again expanded to include teacher accommodation in the north of the State and the per capita subsidy scheme extended to pre-primary children.

The budget provides for a further increase in the per capita subsidy scheme to 26% of the cost of educating children in Government schools. The new level of subsidy will apply from the beginning of the 1980 school year and will cost an additional \$256 000 in 1979/80 and \$512 000 in a full year.

The interest subsidy scheme is to be extended to embrace borrowings for all facilities which are provided by the State in Government schools. Examples of buildings which will now be eligible for subsidy include administration offices, staff meeting areas, teachers' car parks and sports facilities such as halls/gymnasias, school ovals, netball/basketball courts and tennis courts in secondary schools.

Canteens and bookshops in secondary schools will also be eligible for subsidy under the extended scheme.

The new arrangements will apply to loans approved after today.

As interest subsidies are normally paid at six monthly intervals and there will be some lapse of time before new loans are drawn, it is not expected that the concessions will impact on the budget to any significant extent this year.

### *The Arts and Cultural Activities*

In recent years there has been an ever increasing demand from the community for facilities to enable people to improve the enjoyment of their leisure time.

Our performance in meeting this demand is highlighted by some notable achievements of which we are justifiably proud.

- \* A new Art Gallery has been constructed within the Perth Cultural Centre Complex at a cost of some \$10 million.



The opening of the new Gallery this year will feature the internationally renowned art collection of Baron Thyssen-Bornemisza. The exhibition will be augmented by an excellent range of Australian works of art including many of those acquired under the Great Australian Paintings Appeal to which the Government was a major contributor.

The budget allocation to the Art Gallery in 1979/80 will be \$1 874 000. This amount is in sharp contrast to the \$363 000 spent in 1974/75.

- \* The State Government grant to the Western Australian Museum has increased from \$1.3 million in 1974/75 to almost \$2.9 million in the current financial year.

During this period a number of developments have occurred including:

- restoration of the Old Commissariat Building in Fremantle and its opening as the Western Australian Maritime Museum
  - restoration of the Residency at Albany as the Museum's first branch outside the metropolitan area
  - restoration of the Old Railway Station in Geraldton. A sum of \$12 000 has been provided in 1979/80 for the appointment of a Curator for this regional museum
  - preservation of significant elements of Greenough Hamlet
  - restoration of the Old Gaol in Perth which features the history of Perth and early exploration of the State
  - acceptance by the Museum of responsibility for protecting 26 Aboriginal sites as well as responsibility for the Woodstock and Abydos pastoral stations on which there are important Aboriginal engravings.
- \* Late in 1978 I announced the Government's intention to introduce a scheme to provide cultural facilities in country towns. The budget includes a provision of \$750 000 for implementation of the scheme. It is proposed that—
    - the Government will make grants of up to one-third of the cost of approved cultural facilities, with a maximum contribution in each case of \$750 000
    - the facilities must be located so that they will serve regions in addition to the towns in which they are built
    - initially grants will be limited to major regional centres but will subsequently be extended to assist smaller towns to upgrade or enlarge existing facilities.

It is anticipated that Geraldton will be the first country centre to take advantage of the scheme.

- \* The budget provision for the Library Board of Western Australia is \$5.5 million. The Government's efforts in this area are clearly illustrated if the current provision is compared with the amount spent in 1974/75, which was \$2.1 million. Thirty new free public libraries have been opened during the past five years.

Additionally, approval has been given for the planning and design of a new State Library Building in the Cultural Centre Complex.

- \* The Government has acquired His Majesty's Theatre and has undertaken a major restoration program. A final allocation of \$3.4 million is proposed in this budget to complete the work.
- \* Following discussions with the Perth City Council and other interested groups, arrangements are being finalised to establish a statutory Perth Theatre Trust incorporating the Perth Concert Hall, His Majesty's Theatre and the Perth Entertainment Centre. An amount of \$350 000 will be provided in 1979/80 for the Trust which includes provisions for possible losses on the initial operations of His Majesty's Theatre and for maintenance expenditure on the Entertainment Centre.
- \* The Western Australian Arts Council will receive \$1 743 000 in 1979/80, an increase of \$184 000 on last year.

### *Hospitals and Health Services*

The estimated gross expenditure required for the operations of hospitals and related medical services in 1979/80 is \$352.2 million compared with \$316.9 million last year, an increase of \$35.3 million or 11.1%.

On the 1st September, 1979, public hospital charges rose from \$40 to \$50 per day for shared accommodation and from \$60 to \$75 per day for single bed wards. Higher charges were imposed in all States under the provisions of the Commonwealth/States Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement. This adjustment represents the first increase in hospital charges since 1st October, 1976.

Despite the higher charges revenue still represents less than 20% of gross expenditure. The continuing spiral in hospital operating costs remains a cause of major concern to the Government and is an important factor behind our decision to participate in the proposed Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into the Efficiency and Administration of Hospitals.

The Department of Health and Medical Services has also engaged consultants with the aim of improving hospital financial management.

Staff growth rates have continued to be contained and no increases in establishment other than those relating to approved extensions have occurred in the past financial year. Similar constraints will apply in 1979/80.

*Sitting suspended from 3.45 to 4.03 p.m.*

Sir CHARLES COURT: Members may recall that the Federal Government initially rejected the inclusion of the cost of operating the extensions to the King Edward Memorial Hospital among those costs shareable under the Agreement. However, following representations by myself and the Minister for Health, the Commonwealth eventually acknowledged its legal responsibilities in this regard. These extensions, which opened towards the end of the financial year, will add some \$1.3 million to hospital operating costs in 1979/80.

The budget provision includes an allocation of \$375 000 to meet the operating costs of the new Wanneroo Hospital which is expected to be completed towards the end of the current financial year.

The proposed allocation for Public Health this year is \$40 million, an increase of \$3.8 million or 10.4% over expenditure in 1978/79.

The magnitude of expansion in the public health services can be gauged from the fact that \$25 million was spent on these services in 1976/77 compared to this year's provision. The expansion has been spread over a broad range of programs and some of the major achievements are:—

- \* Community Health Program. In the last three years major community health centres have been opened at Geraldton, South Hedland, Karratha, Kwinana and Claremont, with smaller ones to serve the areas surrounding Lake Varley, Nullagine and Cervantes.

Community nursing services are now provided to those in the community suffering from multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other respiratory diseases.

The Alcohol and Drug Authority is also financed within the Community Health Program. The allocation for the Authority in 1979/80 will be \$980 000 compared with \$770 000 last year, an increase of 27.3%.

The lift in funds available to the Authority is to be made to enable it to give greater impetus to its programs in recognition of the increasing problems associated with the excessive consumption of alcohol and drugs.

- \* **School Dental Therapy Service.** A total of 68 school dental therapy centres have been built and commissioned during the last three years. These facilities are now established in 81 Government primary schools throughout the State and in co-operation with 19 mobile units reach approximately 70% of the student population in both government and non-government primary schools.

Subject to agreement with the Commonwealth Government further clinics will be provided in 1979/80.

- \* **Private Dental Practice.** In line with the Government's policy to encourage the expansion and decentralisation of private enterprise, the Department has in recent years facilitated the transfer of five of its country clinics to private practice.
- \* **School Health.** An additional 45 school health nurses have been employed over the past three years to provide a health service to high schools and disadvantaged schools. The scheme is a joint Education Department and Public Health program which is proving most successful and further funds have been allocated in 1979/80.
- \* **Child Health Services.** An allocation of approximately \$4.3 million is provided for this division in 1979/80 compared with \$3.6 million last financial year.

There are at present eleven new Centres being planned by various local government authorities and subsidies will be provided to assist in their financial arrangements.

Provision has been made in the budget for an allocation of \$50.2 million in 1979/80 to the Mental Health Services. This represents an increase of \$7.2 million or 16.7% on last year.

### *Community Welfare*

One aspect of Community Welfare activities in which significant developments have been achieved in recent years is that of residential child care.

During 1976/77 a Committee of Enquiry in Western Australia recommended a model for co-operation between voluntary and statutory bodies, funding arrangements and appropriate standards of care in the field of residential child care. Most of those recommendations have been implemented.

The Estimates provide an amount of \$1.5 million for this program in 1979/80 bringing the total Government contribution in the form of child and staff subsidies and capital grants to almost \$4.3 million since the scheme commenced in 1977/78.

From October, 1979 all basic subsidy payments for State wards and non-wards in private institutions will be increased. The minimum rate for privately fostered children and primary school wards boarded in private homes will rise from \$18.75 to \$20.25 per week.

The annual clothing allowance paid to residential child care institutions and missions will be increased from \$60 to \$65 for primary school children and from \$100 to \$110 for high school children.

It is also proposed to introduce a pocket money allowance for certain primary school wards.

The budget also provides an amount of \$181 000 for the resettlement at Beechboro of Aboriginal groups presently located in the Swan/Guildford area. Some \$94 000 will be spent on the provision of electricity and ablution facilities. A total of \$564 000 is provided in the budget for maintenance and improvements to residential reserves.

#### *Police and Road Traffic Authority*

The Government acknowledges the need to maintain both the Police Force and the Road Traffic Patrol at sufficient strength to adequately fulfil their obligations to the community in the enforcement of law and order.

The budget provides for a combined allocation in 1979/80 of \$68.4 million, an increase of \$8.1 million or 13.5%. The extent of the Government's commitment in this area over the past five years is evident when the proposed allocation is compared with expenditure of \$29.6 million in 1974/75.

Increased industrial unrest and demonstrations have placed a heavy burden on existing resources. To meet these pressures it has been necessary to move numbers of personnel away from their normal duties to ensure that the safety and security of the public is not jeopardised.

There is also a requirement to staff new integrated complexes at Warwick and Fremantle. The latter, which is due for completion this month, will accommodate administration staff, C.I.B., Traffic, Uniform and other personnel.

Provision has been made in the budget for the appointment of an additional 84 police officers which will effectively improve the ratio of police to population from 1:495 to 1:488 by June 1980. Sixty-five will be assigned to the Police Department and nineteen to the Road Traffic Authority.

This substantial increase reflects the desire of the Government to progressively increase the strength and efficiency of the Police Force. It will permit the immediate commencement of a C.I.B. patrol system, restructured to combine with uniformed officers, to provide a continuous service in the metropolitan area. The new arrangement will increase the effectiveness of the force in initial investigations at the scene of offences.

A further \$144 000 will be provided for back-up facilities to the computer at Police Headquarters which enables continuous access to records through the Police communications system. This facility will vastly improve the efficiency of police officers in the field throughout the State.

Funds will also be made available for the appointment of an additional thirty crosswalk attendants, affording greater protection for school children from the unthinking or careless driver.

#### *Public Utilities*

I stated earlier that revenue from Railways operations is expected to rise by \$17.8 million this financial year. However, despite this improvement, the net outlay from the Consolidated Revenue Fund which takes account of debt charges and pension payments is expected to be in the order of \$30 million in 1979/80 compared with about \$29 million last year.

Expenditure this financial year is estimated to increase by \$18.0 million to \$169.1 million largely due to the higher cost of operations. Although staff levels will remain basically unchanged from last year, labour costs are expected to rise by almost \$8 million to meet the flow-on costs of award increases granted in 1978/79 and indexation adjustments likely to occur during 1979/80. The impact of higher prices for fuel oil is expected to be in the order of \$2 million.

The allocation also includes an amount of \$2.3 million to cover interest charges relating to direct loan raisings for the Kwinana-Koolyanobbing railway rehabilitation project.

A total of \$48.3 million has been provided to administer, operate and maintain reticulated water supplies, sewerage schemes and irrigation and drainage works in country areas, an increase of \$4.6 million on last year.

A further \$1.4 million has been provided in the Public Works Division to conduct surveys and engineering investigations into the provision of future water services in country areas. Included in this amount is an allocation of \$100 000 for further damsite investigations for water supplies in the West Pilbara.

An amount of \$1 650 000 is included in the Estimates to enable the continuation of research work and management associated with the Collie River salinity control program.

The State grant to meet the estimated deficiency on operations of the Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission is expected to be \$7.7 million compared with \$8.8 million in 1978/79.

During 1978/79 the State Shipping Service acquired a new sophisticated vessel, M.V. "Kimberley", as well as new containers, a 25 tonne capacity fork lift, tractors and trailers to facilitate efficient cargo handling operations on the ship at the Service Terminal in Fremantle.

M.V. "Kimberley" replaced two of the older vessels, M.V. "Beroona" and M.V. "Wambiri", which have been sold to overseas interests.

The new ship has already demonstrated its capabilities for the efficient carriage of a wide range of differing cargoes.

On its first coastal voyage, the vessel delivered 6 300 tonnes of ilmenite in bulk from Bunbury to Burnie, together with agricultural machinery from overseas to Melbourne and Brisbane. On the return passage to Fremantle the ship delivered 104 containers, 3 000 tonnes of steel, 1 750 tonnes of newsprint, 850 tonnes of liquid formaldehyde in bulk and a number of vehicles.

On its second voyage "Kimberley" loaded over 7 000 tonnes of cargo from Fremantle, a record shipment of cargo for a range of North West ports and Darwin. A substantial proportion of this shipment consisted of heavy and large items beyond the capability of the two older ships remaining with the Service.

Given adequate demand and the expected viability of "Kimberley", the Government will consider replacement of these two older vessels, M.V. "Nyanda" and M.V. "Boogalla" by "Kimberley" type vessels. The Commission is currently evaluating the future needs of the North West and the performance of the new ship, with a view to placing appropriate recommendations before the Government at an early date.

It has been necessary to provide \$35.4 million to meet the expected loss on M.T.T. operations this financial year against \$28.8 million last year. In addition, the Estimates provide for payment to the Trust of \$2.4 million on account of pensioner concession fares and \$578 000 for school children's concessions.

The total cost to the budget this year of metropolitan bus and rail services is therefore estimated at \$38.4 million against expected revenue from fares of only \$13.6 million.

That is a very sobering thought.

The extent of the subsidy which must be paid by the general taxpayer on metropolitan passenger services by comparison with the contribution from user charges is a matter for continuing concern. With rising fuel and wage costs this

imbalance can only worsen and the Government has no alternative but to seek increased efficiency and economies in the provision of this service if the cost to the public is not to become insupportable.

### *Industrial Development*

It has become increasingly apparent that the present scheme of assistance to manufacturing industries establishing in country centres has been of limited success in attracting new industry or encouraging the expansion of established firms.

In part this is due to the inescapable fact that industry needs to establish close to its principal market or near its source of raw materials in order to minimise transport costs and other overheads. In many cases the best industries to seek for country centres are smaller firms relying on local skills and ingenuity and serving local markets which will grow with the surrounding district.

Nevertheless, the achievement of a higher rate of growth in our non-metropolitan regional centres depends on our ability to attract larger industries with sizeable workforces to these centres.

One of the main drawbacks to our present scheme of assistance is that State financial assistance to reduce operating costs is cut almost by half with the resulting higher company tax bill. In short, almost half of the assistance we give is siphoned off by the Commonwealth.

The Government is currently recasting the whole scheme of assistance and the details of the revised approach will be announced shortly.

In the meantime a general provision of \$300 000 has been made in the allocation for the Department of Industrial Development to finance an expanded program of assistance for industry in addition to existing provisions for interest subsidies, freight concessions, etc. The total allocation for assistance of this kind is \$1 030 000 against \$622 000 last year.

The Government, as always, stands ready to grant additional incentives in special cases which need particular treatment.

### *Other Activities*

Time does not permit me to outline details of other departmental votes. Members will have the opportunity of obtaining further information from the responsible Minister when the appropriations are being dealt with in Committee.

However, there are a number of specific items of interest which warrant comment.

- \* The allocation for the Department of Corrections is to be increased by 21% to \$21 million. In addition to the need to provide for the staffing and associated costs of the new Canning Vale Remand Centre which is



to be commissioned in April 1980, the Government approved, earlier this year, a substantial lift in prison staff and also a major reorganisation and upgrading of the central administration of the Department. Provision has been made in the budget for the full year cost of this very necessary upgrading of the service.

- \* The Government has approved the establishment of a Marine Studies Group within the Department of Conservation and Environment at a cost in 1979/80 of \$130 000. The Group will assume the major responsibilities of the Estuarine and Marine Advisory Committee and ongoing commitments arising from the Cockburn Sound Study.

- \* An amount of \$366 000 has been provided for a continuing program of research into the effects of bauxite mining and woodchipping. This research provides valuable information concerning the effect of the operations of these important industries and ensures that adequate environmental safeguards can be maintained.

To supplement the State program on bauxite research, an independent but complementary research program is undertaken by Alcoa. Its activities extend to analysis of soil profiles in the leased area, investigation into patterns of water transport, and research into forest rehabilitation and regeneration. Expenditure in the 1979 calendar year will be in the order of \$950 000 which is in addition to an outlay of about \$3 million on rehabilitation and regeneration of mined areas.

- \* \$90 000 has been provided in the estimates for the Department of Industrial Development for the establishment of a Darling Range Study Group to undertake a comprehensive study of land use in the Darling Range. The Group will advise the Government on land use policy and co-ordinate land use planning by Departments.

- \* The estimates for the Town Planning Department include an amount of \$50 000 which represents the Government's share of the cost of the \$200 000 Fremantle Sub-Regional Centre Study. The other contributors to the cost of the study are the Fremantle City Council, Fremantle Port Authority and the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority. As the result of a study by the Residential Codes Advisory Committee based on a report of the Australian Institute of Urban Studies, provision has also been made for the printing of new residential codes.

- \* The proposed allocation to the National Parks Authority will be increased by \$321 000 to \$2 million in 1979/80. Funds have been provided to enable the appointment of an additional ranger and to furnish him with accommodation, transport and communication facilities.

- \* An amount of \$100 000 has been included in the vote of the Department for Local Government as a first step in the implementation of certain recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Bicycle Policy. The funds will mainly be directed towards a research program to establish the needs of cyclists in the Perth City area and the formulation of appropriate guidelines for local authorities. Attention will also be given to improving access for cyclists over the Causeway and Narrows Bridge.
- \* The Government has leased premises at Karratha and will appoint two officers as regional representatives of the Industrial Commission. These officers will act as local "trouble shooters" and will exercise a mediation role in an endeavour to prevent or contain minor disputes. They will also have the function of investigating and reporting to the Commission on disputes in their area and will act as Chairmen of Boards of Reference to deal with specific matters arising under awards. The Government has also arranged accommodation at Port Hedland which will enable unions affiliated with the State Trades and Labor Council to establish offices in the area so that negotiations on industrial issues can be co-ordinated from the union viewpoint.
- \* The St. John Ambulance Association will receive a grant of almost \$2.8 million in 1979/80 to meet general operating expenses, debt charges on the Belmont headquarters, and training costs for four new appointments in Geraldton.

The loss on the Association's aerial ambulance service, estimated at \$179 000 will be met from the Medical Department vote. Total assistance to the Association represents an increase of 13% over the amount it received in 1978/79.
- \* The Fairbridge Society of W.A. will receive a special grant of \$25 000 towards the cost of maintaining its facility for migrant children at Pinjarra.
- \* The Estimates include an allocation of \$15 000 for the Jesus People to meet the operating costs of providing hostel accommodation for destitute youth. The allocation includes a donation of \$5 000 towards the WAY '79 Homeless Youth Appeal.
- \* The Western Australian Branch of the Scout Association of Australia will be hosting the Fourth Asia Pacific Jamboree at Perry Lakes Stadium in December. The Government has undertaken to underwrite any losses associated with the Jamboree up to a maximum of \$50 000.

### *Conclusion*

Mr Speaker, in concluding my survey of the 1979/80 budget I must re-emphasise the difficulties which have confronted the Government in formulating a balanced budget which includes a number of significant advances.

The need to provide sufficient funds to undertake a responsible capital works program in the current year, in the face of a major reduction in the Australian Loan Council allocation of Loan Funds, has stretched our financial resources to the limit. This will become apparent to Members when I introduce the Capital Works Budget next week.

This is the fifth consecutive year in which a balanced budget has been presented to the Parliament. In each of the last four years we have achieved that target or realised a small surplus. During that time no capital funds have had to be diverted to fund Consolidated Revenue Fund deficits. On the contrary, by prudent financial management, we have given strong support to the Capital Works Program from recurrent revenues.

To repeat that: On the contrary, by prudent financial management, we have given strong support to the Capital Works Program from recurrent revenues.

Mr Bertram: Tremendous!

Mr Pearce: Sock it away.

Sir CHARLES COURT: Do not get involved in that argument.

Mr Pearce: It's one we could win hands down.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr B. T. Burke: After your comments on radio this morning you can't say too much.

Sir CHARLES COURT: This is a record of which, I believe, any Government can be justly proud.

Government members: Hear, hear!

Sir CHARLES COURT: It will be our object to maintain that record in the current year but of course much can happen in the course of a year and even small percentage variations in a budget of \$1.6 billion can vary the final outcome by several millions.

As I mentioned earlier, we have estimated that it will be necessary to bring to revenue \$8.7 million of interest earnings realised in 1978/79 from the investment of cash balances at the Treasury to achieve a balanced budget. The final figure could of course be more or less than this estimate. The balance of last year's earnings,

namely \$7.5 million, will be available to finance peak expenditure on the Irwin Street Law Courts Building in accordance with the financing plan I explained to Parliament previously.

Hopefully, events during the year will enable us to improve on the planned result and so release more funds for capital works to stimulate employment. To the extent that it can be realised by careful management and tight control of recurrent expenditure, we will achieve that aim.

Mr Speaker, I now turn to the main purpose of the Bill which is to appropriate the sums required for the services of the current financial year as detailed in the Estimates. It also makes provision for the grant of supply to complete requirements for this year.

Included in the Expenditure Estimates of \$1 618 664 000 is an amount of \$168 755 000, permanently appropriated by Parliament under Special Acts, leaving a balance of \$1 449 909 000 which is to be appropriated in the manner shown in a schedule to the Bill.

Supply of \$720 million has already been granted under the Supply Act, 1979. Hence further supply of \$729 909 000 has been provided for in the Bill.

Provision is also made for a further grant of supply of \$40 million from the Public Account for Advance to Treasurer which is to supplement the sum of \$25 million already granted under the Supply Act.

As well as authorising the provision of funds for the current year, the Bill ratifies the amounts spent during 1978/79 in excess of the Estimates for that year. Details of these excesses are given in the relevant schedule to the Bill.

Before I request permission to table the appropriate documents, I want to record appreciation of the Treasury officers, particularly the Under Treasurer (Mr McCarrey), his deputy (Mr Boylen), and other senior officers such as Mr Ralston, for the job they have done in bringing the Estimates this far and husbanding the State's finances over the year. Their task has been more difficult than normally. Canberra has adopted a much tougher attitude in recent years, which adds to the problems of the State Treasury officers.

We have also had to introduce a new and much tighter approach to departmental budgets and control. While I am not suggesting departments have been loose in their financial control in the past, they have had to live with a completely new approach to budgeting and the supervision of budgets. I do not think we have yet completed the whole of this program but we have advanced in it and I think we will see further improvements in the control of expenditure and the more efficient use of funds in the years ahead.

Yet another matter which has added to the problems of the Treasury officers is the tighter money market. It is a never-ending battle for the officers, working in association with local authorities and semi-governmental authorities, to squeeze out the money necessary for their programs, particularly in view of the amount of money required by the Commonwealth. While the Commonwealth has large deficits it will always be a big user of funds from within the money market which would normally be available to us. Likewise, the demands of Commonwealth instrumentalities like Telecom and others add to the difficulties experienced in the money market.

A concentrated and dedicated effort has been made by the Under Treasurer and his staff, and I want to record my appreciation because it has been an extremely difficult year. Anyone who works with those officers knows how seriously they take their work of husbanding the funds of the taxpayers.

Having said that, I commend the Bill to the House and seek leave to table the Estimates for 1979-80.

*The following papers were tabled—*

*Consolidated Revenue Fund—Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1980 (see paper No. 345).*

*Financial Statement, 1979-80 (see paper No. 344).*

*Western Australian Economy, 1978-79 (see paper No. 346).*

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Davies (Leader of the Opposition).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1979-80

## INDEX TO TABLES

	Table
I. Balance Sheet .....	1
II. Consolidated Revenue Fund—	
Revenue and Expenditure—Estimate for 1978-79 compared with Actual for year .....	2
Revenue—Estimate for 1979-80 compared with Receipts in previous years .....	3
Receipts from Commonwealth taken to Consolidated Revenue Fund—Estimate for 1979-80 compared with Receipts in previous years .....	4
Expenditure—Estimate for 1979-80 compared with Expenditure in previous years .....	5
Expenditure, North West—Estimate for 1979-80 compared with Expenditure in previous years .....	6
Expenditure—Functional Analysis and cost per head of population .....	7
Ord River Irrigation Scheme—Income and Expenditure—Estimate for 1979-80 compared with previous years .....	8
III. General Loan Fund—	
Receipts and Expenditure—Estimate for 1978-79 compared with Actual for year .....	9
Loan Expenditure for 1978-79 and previous years .....	10
IV. Public Debt—	
Loan Indebtedness .....	11
Sinking Fund—Transactions for the Year .....	12
Net Public Debt per head of population .....	13
Contingent Liabilities .....	14
V. Business Undertakings—	
Albany Port Authority .....	15
Bunbury Port Authority .....	16
Country Areas Water Supply .....	17
Esperance Port Authority .....	18
Fremantle Port Authority .....	19
Geraldton Port Authority .....	20
Government Employees Housing Authority .....	21
Industrial and Commercial Employees Housing Authority .....	22
Metropolitan Market Trust .....	23
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust .....	24
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board .....	25
Perth Mint .....	26
Port Hedland Port Authority .....	27
Railways Commission .....	28
Rural and Industries Bank of W.A. (Rural Department) .....	29
State Batteries .....	30
State Energy Commission .....	31
State Engineering Works .....	32
State Government Insurance Office .....	33
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission .....	34
Western Australian Fire Brigades Board .....	35
Western Australian Meat Commission—Midland Division .....	36
—Robb Jetty Division .....	37
VI. Trust Funds—	
Agriculture Protection Board Fund .....	38
Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund .....	39
Forestry Fund .....	40
Hospital Fund .....	41
Industrial Lands Development Fund .....	42
Metropolitan Region Improvement Fund .....	43
Road Funds .....	44
State Housing Commission Funds .....	45
Transport Commission Fund .....	46
VII. Statistical Section—	
Receipts from Commonwealth taken to various funds other than Consolidated Revenue Fund 1978-79 .....	47
State Taxation and Taxation per head .....	48

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
TABLE 1.—BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1979

30th June, 1978		30th June, 1979	
\$	Funds Employed	\$	\$
1 519 692 480	Loan Flotations .....	1 608 264 139	
282 198 451	Less Redemptions from Sinking Fund and Exchange Accretion .....	300 961 045	
			1 307 303 094
1 237 494 029	Commonwealth Capital Grants .....		291 010 000
246 787 000			1 598 313 094
1 484 281 029	Acquisition of Public Debt by Commonwealth .....		96 100 000
96 100 000			1 694 413 094
1 580 381 029	Contribution from Interest on Short Term Investments .....		10 312 970
7 477 623			1 704 726 064
1 587 858 652			
109 270 894	Trust Funds, Governmental .....	135 331 907	
17 184 784	Less Investments .....	17 209 911	
			118 121 996
92 086 110			
148 833 947	Trust Funds, Private .....	172 429 692	
135 075 616	Less Investments .....	160 098 017	
			12 331 675
13 758 331			
79 439 868	Suspense Accounts .....		90 392 392
15 006 967	Commonwealth Grants and Advances .....		12 119 721
23 263 502	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities' Banking Accounts .....		11 698 600
1 811 413 430			1 949 390 448
4 022 369	Consolidated Revenue Fund at Commencement of Year .....		4 022 369
1 815 435 799			1 953 412 817
	Employment of Funds		
1 800 723 447	Works and Services—		
	Railways, Transport, Electricity, Harbours, Water Supplies, Housing, and other State Undertakings .....	1 935 880 947	
14 390 752	Flotation Expenses and Discounts and Exchange .....	14 820 242	
39 413 162	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded) .....	39 413 162	
14 864 098	Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficits (Funded from Commonwealth Capital Grants) .....	14 864 098	
			2 004 978 449
1 869 391 459	Less Redemptions of Debt applied to depreciation of assets, etc	300 961 045	
282 198 451			1 704 017 404
1 587 193 008			
	Other Assets—		
187 941 529	Short Term Investment .....		202 392 210
14 535 845	Cash at Bank .....	7 287 285	
219 324	Cash in London .....	265 721	
			7 553 006
14 755 169			
13 885 374	Stores Accounts .....		17 653 283
	Advances—		
7 159 395	Treasurer's Advances to Departments, etc. ....	9 009 425	
30 969	Trust Funds, Governmental (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	75 112	
	Trading Concerns and Public Utilities (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	5 426 483	
	Suspense (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	939	
4 470 355	Commonwealth Grants and Advances (Overdrawn Accounts) .....	7 284 955	
			21 796 914
11 660 719			1 953 412 817
1 815 435 799			

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## TABLE 2—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

ESTIMATE FOR 1978-79 COMPARED WITH ACTUAL FOR YEAR

Heads	Estimate	Actual	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>REVENUE—</b>				
Taxation .....	294 021 000	293 095 708	.....	925 292
Territorial .....	71 015 000	74 065 927	3 050 927	.....
Law Courts .....	7 370 000	8 772 967	1 402 967	.....
Departmental .....	156 705 000	148 813 128	.....	7 891 872
Commonwealth .....	755 934 000	754 076 439	.....	1 857 561
Public Utilities .....	166 052 000	164 510 083	.....	1 541 917
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1 451 097 000</b>	<b>1 443 334 252</b>	.....	<b>7 762 748</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>				
Special Acts .....	153 696 000	153 176 471	.....	519 529
Governmental—				
Parliament .....	2 488 000	2 425 344	.....	62 656
Premier and Treasurer .....	153 953 000	155 053 215	1 100 215	.....
Deputy Premier, Chief Secretary, Minister for Police and Traffic, and Minister for Regional Administration and the North West .....	83 815 000	83 553 598	.....	261 402
Minister for Agriculture .....	25 356 000	24 969 337	.....	386 663
Minister for Works and Tourism .....	48 910 000	50 067 980	1 157 980	.....
Minister for Labour and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Immigration, Fisheries and Wildlife and Conservation and the Environment .....	11 341 000	11 367 687	26 687	.....
Attorney General.....	16 829 000	16 442 677	.....	386 323
Minister for Education .....	332 213 000	326 750 414	.....	5 462 586
Minister for Industrial Development and Mines .....	16 202 000	16 450 388	248 388	.....
Minister for Transport .....	5 816 000	6 176 274	360 274	.....
Minister for Housing .....	10	.....	.....	10
Minister for Lands and Forests .....	26 085 990	25 279 338	.....	806 652
Minister for Local Government and Town Planning .....	3 297 000	3 203 509	.....	93 491
Minister for Health and Community Welfare .....	372 933 000	371 715 547	.....	1 217 453
Public Utilities .....	198 162 000	196 702 473	.....	1 459 527
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1 451 097 000</b>	<b>1 443 334 252</b>	.....	<b>7 762 748</b>



## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

TABLE 3—REVENUE

ESTIMATE FOR 1979-80 COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Heads	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>TAXATION—</b>					
Land Tax .....	12 405 960	11 994 647	14 946 740	17 855 148	21 500 000
Stamp Duty .....	44 201 734	54 483 969	60 872 150	65 805 876	71 900 000
Probate Duty .....	11 918 865	12 943 287	14 954 925	15 193 946	11 000 000
Pay-roll Tax .....	110 341 319	127 912 521	142 127 344	152 676 587	164 100 000
Licenses .....	9 153 578	11 335 470	13 028 188	14 544 417	16 195 000
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....	2 930 456	3 170 299	3 311 236	3 372 886	3 550 000
Tobacco Licenses .....	3 576 813	7 548 615	8 332 623	8 961 738	9 650 000
<b>Betting Taxes—</b>					
Totalisator Duty and Licenses .....	1 656 869	1 779 077	1 773 384	1 943 384	2 040 000
Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses .....	861 403	1 031 445	1 106 023	1 289 143	1 370 000
Totalisator Agency Board Betting Tax .....	8 464 137	9 374 965	10 711 231	11 369 170	12 200 000
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	87 339	89 562	88 754	83 413	90 000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>205 598 473</b>	<b>241 663 857</b>	<b>271 252 598</b>	<b>293 095 708</b>	<b>313 595 000</b>
<b>TERRITORIAL AND DEPART- MENTAL—</b>					
Land .....	2 024 191	2 767 687	3 802 941	4 523 035	3 790 000
Mining .....	46 043 737	55 402 990	57 731 000	62 615 445	72 718 000
Timber .....	5 160 032	5 708 805	6 241 486	6 927 447	7 338 000
Law Courts .....	6 413 470	6 818 940	6 928 555	8 772 967	10 085 000
Departmental Fees, etc. ....	97 932 626	107 683 036	122 077 594	148 813 128	172 948 000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>157 574 056</b>	<b>178 381 458</b>	<b>196 781 576</b>	<b>231 652 022</b>	<b>266 879 000</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH—</b>					
Tax Sharing Entitlement (a) .....	363 030 612	440 800 000	519 891 030	579 531 852	663 200 000
Interest Contribution .....	946 864	946 864	946 864	946 864	947 000
Specific Purpose Grants .....	89 745 612	140 996 782	164 304 808	173 597 723	189 190 000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>453 723 088</b>	<b>582 743 646</b>	<b>685 142 702</b>	<b>754 076 439</b>	<b>853 337 000</b>
<b>PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage .....	15 585 665	16 868 491	18 694 630	22 051 642	24 415 000
Railways .....	118 167 174	124 721 627	139 161 699	142 228 647	160 000 000
State Batteries .....	212 942	161 877	171 333	229 794	438 000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>133 965 781</b>	<b>141 751 995</b>	<b>158 027 662</b>	<b>164 510 083</b>	<b>184 853 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>950 861 398</b>	<b>1 144 540 956</b>	<b>1 311 204 538</b>	<b>1 443 334 252</b>	<b>1 618 664 000</b>

(a) Formula Grants prior to 1976-77.

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

TABLE 4—RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND (a)  
ESTIMATE FOR 1979-80 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Type of Grant	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS—</b>					
Financial Assistance Grant—					
Tax Sharing Entitlement (b) ....	363 030 612	440 800 000	519 891 030	579 531 852	663 200 000
Interest Contributions ....	946 864	946 864	946 864	946 864	947 000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE GRANTS</b>	<b>363 977 476</b>	<b>441 746 864</b>	<b>520 837 894</b>	<b>580 478 716</b>	<b>664 147 000</b>
<b>SPECIFIC PURPOSE GRANTS—</b>					
Aboriginal Advancement Program	6 736 883	8 348 678	8 996 893	9 431 752	9 566 000
Agriculture Projects ....	1 564 736	1 759 883	1 576 711	1 943 917	2 096 000
Air Quality Monitoring Control ....				40 000	
Apple Export Industry ....	259 283	99 884		309 846	249 000
Apprenticeship Training ....		45 045	347 667	149 153	70 000
Area Improvement Program ....	10 000				
Assistance to Deserted Wives (c) ....			2 877 888	2 371 888	3 562 000
Australian Encephalitis Control ....				20 000	33 000
Beef Carcase Classification Trials ....					150 000
Blood Transfusion Services (c) ....			628 627	673 843	724 000
Bushfire Publicity Program ....			4 881		
Capital Assistance for Leisure Facilities ....				17 887	
International Year of the Child ....				2 204	
Childhood Services Program ....	513 754	1 663 392	4 030 331	5 300 776	5 245 000
Community Health Program ....	1 961 131	3 130 481	4 530 000	4 122 346	4 604 000
Education Program For Unemployed Youth ....			46 130	103 520	100 000
Family Law Court ....	82 252	1 079 187	1 260 519	1 485 989	1 721 000
Family Planning Program ....	14 590				
Family Support Scheme ....				200 065	388 000
Fisheries and Wildlife Projects ....	99 896	92 821	67 034	55 743	41 000
Health Services Planning and Research Program ....	137 000	120 000	135 000	100 000	100 000
Hospitals Agreement ....	56 301 889	97 378 726	109 547 035	117 233 693	127 897 000
Life Be In It ....				10 316	40 000
Moore River Investigations ....	412 430	43 079			
National Air Monitoring Program ....	33 333				
National Employment Strategy for Aborigines ....				73 786	261 000
National Estate Program ....	29 678		60 000		
Nature Conservation Program ....		160 060	89 940		
Schools Commission ....	15 232 472	18 888 809	20 977 386	20 612 907	21 788 000
Schools Dental Service ....	1 891 640	2 628 229	2 909 396	3 074 125	3 605 000
Social Education Materials Project ....	99 571	45 022	1 983	55 575	95 000
Special Youth Employment Training Program ....			353 888	267 076	
Sports Development Program ....				9 361	26 000
State Emergency Services ....		12 536	37 167	65 389	65 000
Technical and Further Education ....	2 278 038	3 532 061	3 907 332	3 988 638	4 200 000
Tourist Facilities ....	269 436	118 889			
Transport Planning and Research ....			69 000	27 928	14 000
Water Resources Measurement ....	1 817 600	1 850 000	1 850 000	1 850 000	2 550 000
<b>TOTAL SPECIFIC PURPOSE GRANTS</b>	<b>89 745 612</b>	<b>140 996 782</b>	<b>164 304 808</b>	<b>173 597 723</b>	<b>189 190 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>453 723 088</b>	<b>582 743 646</b>	<b>685 142 702</b>	<b>754 076 439</b>	<b>853 337 000</b>

(a) For detailed historical background of these receipts refer to Return No. 39, Financial Statement, 1975-76.

(b) Formula Grants prior to 1976-77.

(c) Prior to 1977-78 credited to Treasurer's Advance Account.

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## TABLE 5—EXPENDITURE

ESTIMATE FOR 1979-80 COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURE IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Head	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>SPECIAL ACTS</b>	106 399 722	121 325 907	139 048 756	153 176 472	168 755 000
<b>GOVERNMENTAL—</b>					
Parliament	1 610 756	1 872 690	2 227 245	2 425 344	2 687 000
Premier's (a)	2 976 775	1 963 080	2 420 240	2 699 767	2 972 990
Public Service Board	1 355 201	1 617 073	1 946 682	2 289 992	2 800 000
Treasury	1 288 789	1 562 214	1 848 613	2 623 002	3 262 000
Treasury Computing Centre	1 467 073	1 489 915	1 577 887	1 665 373	1 995 000
Superannuation Board	474 277	478 975	516 380	496 117	605 000
Government Stores	1 483 631	1 664 813	1 829 446	1 985 846	2 335 000
Government Printing Office	7 864 199	8 336 992	10 139 936	11 445 115	12 168 000
Audit	928 834	1 059 578	1 124 553	1 241 498	1 440 000
Taxation (b)	4 073 596	4 476 235	4 887 256	5 167 300	6 083 000
Miscellaneous Services	84 632 116	97 569 019	115 374 641	124 494 203	137 466 000
Deputy Premier's Office (c)	(g)	1 012 497	1 213 956	1 361 941	1 521 000
Chief Secretary's (d)	1 771 782	3 219 573	3 077 048	3 124 152	4 645 000
Department of Corrections	9 996 721	12 320 081	14 671 789	17 439 303	21 031 000
Police	27 049 657	31 681 817	36 926 592	41 339 568	46 823 000
Road Traffic Authority	12 523 619	14 952 625	17 255 993	18 928 951	21 583 000
Office of Regional Administration and the North West	492 456	809 728	1 147 257	1 359 683	1 468 000
Agriculture	17 327 520	19 372 310	22 226 360	24 969 337	28 245 000
Public Works	30 383 948	37 713 249	44 413 218	46 754 077	54 472 000
Department of Tourism	2 658 599	2 537 766	3 013 894	3 313 903	3 482 000
Labour and Industry (e)	3 212 035	3 696 391	4 203 713	4 738 777	5 631 990
Immigration	664 025	738 529	898 655	806 520	830 000
Fisheries and Wildlife	2 739 509	3 154 569	3 866 337	4 183 988	4 710 000
Conservation and Environment	726 847	1 236 400	1 588 916	1 638 402	1 822 000
Crown Law (f)	12 080 629	13 553 390	15 194 630	16 442 677	18 580 000
Education	216 073 193	251 056 695	289 824 144	325 518 414	370 682 000
Youth, Sport and Recreation	(h)	(h)	(h)	2 177 000	2 764 000
Industrial Development	3 957 112	3 646 265	4 360 330	5 534 899	5 387 000
Mines	8 891 401	9 945 998	10 373 338	10 915 488	12 210 000
Harbour and Light	4 041 663	4 314 955	5 297 975	6 176 274	6 997 000
Lands and Surveys	7 887 392	9 463 773	10 904 849	10 451 967	11 855 000
Bush Fires Board	559 923	690 967	723 022	699 001	839 990
Forests	4 082 978	9 275 489	12 232 761	14 128 370	16 725 000
Local Government	617 510	690 492	845 820	992 437	1 274 000
Town Planning	1 461 566	1 791 682	2 084 473	2 211 072	2 644 000
Medical	161 099 305	216 553 103	236 731 475	260 462 142	284 855 000
Health	19 383 717	24 908 460	30 805 291	36 216 113	39 973 000
Mental Health Services	26 655 985	34 035 963	38 923 180	43 049 290	50 237 000
Community Welfare	19 012 271	22 900 860	29 980 763	31 988 003	35 358 000
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL</b>	<b>703 506 610</b>	<b>857 365 211</b>	<b>986 678 658</b>	<b>1 093 455 306</b>	<b>1 230 459 000</b>
<b>PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>					
Country Areas Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage	24 573 723	35 325 718	40 355 831	43 689 444	48 327 000
State Batteries	1 418 739	1 409 654	1 676 987	1 892 276	2 002 000
Railways	114 368 827	125 685 874	143 444 306	151 120 754	169 121 000
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>140 361 289</b>	<b>162 421 246</b>	<b>185 477 124</b>	<b>196 702 474</b>	<b>219 450 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>950 267 621</b>	<b>1 141 112 364</b>	<b>1 311 204 538</b>	<b>1 443 334 252</b>	<b>1 618 664 000</b>
<b>SURPLUS FOR YEAR</b>	<b>593 777</b>	<b>3 428 592</b>	.....	.....	.....

(a) Includes London Agency and Tokyo Agency.  
Governor's Establishment.(b) Includes Valuer General.  
(d) Includes Registry, Astronomical Services, Electoral and Licensing.(c) Includes  
(e) Includes Industrial Commission, Public Service Arbitration and Consumer Affairs Bureau.

(f) Includes Corporate Affairs Office, Office of Titles and Public Trust Office.

(g) Previously under Premier's and Public Works.

(h) Previously under Miscellaneous Services.

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

TABLE 6—EXPENDITURE, NORTH WEST

ESTIMATE FOR 1979-80 COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURE IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Head	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>DEPARTMENTAL—</b>					
Corrections .....	590 583	917 983	1 063 638	1 131 546	1 418 200
Police .....	1 689 314	1 800 305	3 008 951	3 320 984	3 750 000
Road Traffic Authority .....	345 978	393 543	612 208	920 890	980 700
Office of Regional Administration and the North West .....	492 456	542 518	752 108	912 181	1 103 000
Agriculture .....	1 346 084	1 591 544	2 106 567	2 193 691	2 404 900
Public Works .....	3 332 851	3 448 514	3 736 985	4 610 017	5 117 000
Crown Law .....	365 971	453 261	553 441	745 206	795 000
Education .....	8 083 753	9 667 085	11 935 624	13 918 102	15 980 900
Harbour and Light .....	1 487 658	2 231 444	2 962 877	3 532 210	4 926 500
Medical .....	18 875 754	18 939 098	19 526 727	20 676 562	22 054 700
Public Health .....	3 249 814	3 915 000	4 720 042	4 980 925	4 777 800
Community Welfare .....	1 974 453	2 304 417	2 525 759	2 468 407	2 597 700
Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage and Irrigation .....	6 112 431	7 632 376	8 552 931	7 899 530	8 610 000
Other .....	1 090 507	1 440 377	1 367 969	1 601 800	1 899 400
<b>ORD RIVER IRRIGATION PRO- JECT—</b>					
Salaries and Allowances .....	167 550	163 685	184 748	235 979	250 000
Operating Expenses .....	1 100 250	1 141 541	1 255 656	1 541 873	1 585 000
Assistance to Farmers .....	660 523	150 818	260 066	103 448	71 000
Other .....	852 217	937 273	724 671	1 203 795	1 071 000
<b>GENERAL—</b>					
Air Transport of Perishable Goods to Remote Centres .....	19 293	15 638	404	8 943	10 000
Students Fares to Remote Centres .....	120 680	160 881	6 425	228 064	240 000
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commis- sion—Loss .....	7 293 930	6 620 318	8 130 667	8 813 174	7 660 000
Pensioners Travel Concessions—An- nual free trip South to pensioners residing in North West .....	3 021	7 640	13 523	22 342	20 000
Rent Reductions North West Houses —Reimbursement to State Hous- ing Commission .....	349 350	342 370	401 615	473 576	500 000
Halls Creek Shire Council—Con- tribution towards cost of Russian Jack Statue .....	.....	.....	.....	14 000	4 000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>59 604 421</b>	<b>64 817 629</b>	<b>74 403 602</b>	<b>81 557 245</b>	<b>87 826 800</b>

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

## TABLE 7—EXPENDITURE

## FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS AND COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION

Details	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>					
<b>EDUCATION—</b>					
Primary .....	90 145 946	106 381 574	118 213 941	135 547 858	156 056 600
Secondary .....	80 619 180	92 676 621	101 997 524	112 840 503	128 572 500
Technical .....	25 497 614	30 707 142	21 589 602	41 740 476	46 890 600
Teacher Training and Special Services .....	16 500 598	16 297 980	33 850 809	19 046 242	21 435 900
Transport of Children .....	8 064 602	9 497 906	10 743 470	11 837 464	13 818 000
Assistance to Private Schools .....	6 090 247	8 208 101	9 861 523	10 496 480	13 122 000
Libraries, Museums and Theatres .....	7 250 038	10 295 457	15 818 292	18 044 491	22 526 800
Other .....	11 199 395	14 079 136	21 747 975	28 308 702	32 696 700
<b>TOTAL EDUCATION</b> .....	<b>245 367 620</b>	<b>288 143 917</b>	<b>333 823 136</b>	<b>377 862 216</b>	<b>435 119 100</b>
per capita	211.81	243.51	275.70	306.38	346.51
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH—</b>					
Hospitals .....	159 416 766	214 631 763	234 436 124	257 924 377	281 364 000
Mental Hospitals .....	26 386 586	33 566 937	38 344 637	42 407 240	49 612 400
Health of School Children .....	3 232 520	5 186 215	5 673 125	7 360 336	7 759 000
Ambulance Services .....	2 818 693	3 234 598	3 629 532	4 315 938	5 177 500
Maternal and Infant Health Centres .....	2 252 516	2 993 182	4 230 258	5 194 453	5 778 000
Other .....	20 124 592	30 288 409	31 331 335	28 613 521	32 009 200
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH</b> .....	<b>214 231 673</b>	<b>289 901 104</b>	<b>317 645 011</b>	<b>345 815 865</b>	<b>381 700 100</b>
per capita	184.94	244.99	262.34	280.40	303.97
<b>WELFARE—</b>					
Welfare Institutions .....	3 778 119	4 141 374	2 208 435	2 368 510	2 765 000
Maintenance Allowances .....	3 742 825	4 704 447	9 872 957	10 862 855	12 091 200
Pensioners Travel Concessions .....	3 683 415	3 476 448	3 553 242	3 341 675	3 363 000
Other .....	13 791 621	17 896 869	23 065 713	26 866 611	27 154 700
<b>TOTAL WELFARE</b> .....	<b>24 995 980</b>	<b>30 219 138</b>	<b>38 700 347</b>	<b>43 439 651</b>	<b>45 373 900</b>
per capita	21.58	25.54	31.96	35.22	36.13
<b>LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY—</b>					
Police and Road Traffic Authority .....	41 470 089	49 970 644	57 641 302	64 138 096	73 296 100
Prisons .....	10 954 158	13 932 199	16 988 363	19 776 636	24 036 100
Administration and Justice .....	9 259 331	11 275 311	12 310 615	13 339 533	15 032 000
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children .....	2 767 851	3 632 577	1 976 599	2 121 084	2 498 900
Other .....	2 527 277	3 066 919	4 383 241	4 619 379	5 311 800
<b>TOTAL LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY</b> .....	<b>66 978 706</b>	<b>81 877 650</b>	<b>93 300 120</b>	<b>103 994 728</b>	<b>120 174 900</b>
per capita	57.82	69.19	77.06	84.32	95.70
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES</b> .....	<b>551 573 979</b>	<b>690 141 809</b>	<b>783 468 614</b>	<b>871 112 460</b>	<b>982 368 000</b>
per capita	476.15	583.23	647.06	706.32	782.31

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

TABLE 7—EXPENDITURE—continued

## FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS AND COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION—continued

Details	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY—</b>					
Country Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .....	31 313 102	41 498 769	44 635 415	48 575 413	53 437 400
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying .....	21 945 848	23 197 329	28 677 524	31 651 482	36 381 300
Mines and Minerals .....	10 707 508	11 840 314	12 676 851	13 742 418	15 257 400
Forestry .....	8 145 575	10 701 839	12 233 719	14 155 600	16 768 600
Lands .....	7 949 520	9 662 991	11 342 334	11 156 493	12 569 000
National Development .....	7 679 983	11 059 578	13 279 600	15 650 951	16 761 500
Fisheries and Wildlife .....	2 946 123	3 466 992	4 240 425	4 448 437	5 022 800
Other .....	10 848 799	8 294 931	15 728 371	14 920 635	14 788 300
<b>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE</b> .....	<b>101 536 458</b>	<b>119 722 743</b>	<b>142 814 239</b>	<b>154 301 429</b>	<b>170 986 300</b>
per capita	87·65	101·18	117·95	125·11	136·17
<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—</b>					
Railways .....	115 073 903	126 442 861	144 578 637	151 867 338	169 859 000
Buses and Ferries .....	19 753 586	21 359 625	25 095 201	28 995 170	35 512 400
Shipping and Harbours .....	13 911 820	13 414 615	16 282 297	17 513 831	17 247 700
Other .....	285 445	429 564	368 193	389 573	2 455 000
<b>TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b> .....	<b>149 024 754</b>	<b>161 646 665</b>	<b>186 324 328</b>	<b>198 765 912</b>	<b>225 674 100</b>
per capita	128·65	136·61	153·88	161·17	179·25
<b>PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES—</b>					
Interest .....	69 625 024	80 384 043	92 040 041	99 146 115	107 591 000
Sinking Fund .....	12 000 000	12 777 307	13 608 010	14 472 679	15 325 000
Loan Management .....	610 020	646 168	664 837	692 670	750 000
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES</b> .....	<b>82 235 044</b>	<b>93 807 518</b>	<b>106 312 888</b>	<b>114 311 464</b>	<b>123 666 000</b>
per capita	70·99	79·28	87·80	92·69	98·48
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES</b> .....	<b>36 771 745</b>	<b>60 587 978</b>	<b>71 048 962</b>	<b>81 490 621</b>	<b>94 241 100</b>
per capita	31·74	51·20	58·70	66·08	75·06
<b>LEGISLATURE</b> .....	<b>5 517 147</b>	<b>6 814 080</b>	<b>7 517 341</b>	<b>8 793 884</b>	<b>10 909 000</b>
per capita	4·76	5·76	6·21	7·13	8·69
<b>REGULATION OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY</b> .....	<b>4 777 634</b>	<b>5 466 022</b>	<b>6 410 933</b>	<b>6 972 441</b>	<b>8 290 950</b>
per capita	4·13	4·62	5·29	5·65	6·60
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b> .....	<b>18 830 860</b>	<b>2 925 549</b>	<b>7 307 233</b>	<b>7 586 041</b>	<b>3 128 550</b>
per capita	16·26	2·47	6·03	6·15	2·49
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>950 267 621</b>	<b>1 141 112 364</b>	<b>1 311 204 538</b>	<b>1 443 334 252</b>	<b>1 618 664 000</b>
per capita	820·33	964·35	1 082·92	1 170·30	1 289·05

Based on estimated mean population, viz, 1979-80, 1 255 700

## II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

TABLE 8—ORD RIVER IRRIGATION SCHEME—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ESTIMATE FOR 1979-80 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Head	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>ACCRUED INCOME—</b>					
Water Supplies .....	89 261	66 797	86 985	104 630	132 500
Sewerage .....	22 352	30 718	36 242	42 895	58 200
Irrigation .....	181 804	129 575	161 507	202 141	197 500
Kununurra Hostel .....	139 151	109 894	104 886	187 904	176 000
Kununurra Airport .....	38 498	57 097	34 279	34 845	60 000
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....	<b>471 066</b>	<b>394 081</b>	<b>423 899</b>	<b>572 415</b>	<b>624 200</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>					
Salaries and Allowances generally .....	167 550	163 685	184 748	235 979	250 000
Administration Expenses .....	33 311	27 501	31 039	42 924	49 000
Payroll Tax .....	8 136	8 213	9 269	11 812	13 000
<b>Operating Expenses—</b>					
Irrigation .....	717 933	765 202	859 850	1 031 266	1 041 000
Water Supply .....	78 181	76 727	120 591	164 290	194 000
Sewerage .....	14 395	22 428	24 439	38 372	35 000
Hostel .....	211 714	182 782	160 547	198 144	199 000
Airport .....	78 027	94 402	90 229	109 801	116 000
<b>Assistance to Farmers—</b>					
Cotton Growers .....	635 804	113 882	67 086	65 431	31 000
Sorghum Growers .....	.....	.....	150 000	2 010	.....
Crop Spraying Subsidy .....	24 719	36 936	42 980	36 007	40 000
Sugar Industry Feasibility Study .....	98 302	115 869	1 079	.....	.....
Commercial Scale Agricultural Experiments .....	466 603	557 912	416 249	896 000	734 000
Western Australian Agreement (Ord River Irrigation) Act, 1968—Interest .....	187 234	189 597	191 314	193 035	197 000
Kununurra Townsite Services .....	33 636	18 233	23 683	12 778	27 000
Maintenance of Amenities for Public at Dams .....	.....	.....	33 779	31 884	32 000
Publicity .....	24 995	19 948	18 259	15 362	19 000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b> .....	<b>2 780 540</b>	<b>2 393 317</b>	<b>2 425 141</b>	<b>3 085 095</b>	<b>2 977 000</b>

## III—GENERAL LOAN FUND

TABLE 9—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

ESTIMATE FOR 1978-79 COMPARED WITH ACTUAL FOR YEAR

Heads	Estimate	Actual	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>RECEIPTS—</b>				
Borrowings approved by Australian Loan Council .....	88 446 000	88 446 000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Capital Grants for General Purposes .....	44 223 000	44 223 000	.....	.....
Interest on Short Term Investments under the provision of Section 4(b) Public Monies Investment Act .....	10 000 000	2 835 347	.....	7 164 653
Loan Repayments .....	12 936 356	14 694 980	1 758 624	.....
Balance at beginning of year .....	665 644	665 644	.....	.....
	156 271 000	150 864 971	.....	5 406 029
Less Balance at end of year .....	.....	708 660	708 660	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>156 271 000</b>	<b>150 156 311</b>	.....	<b>6 114 689</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>				
Agriculture .....	97 000	86 941	.....	10 059
Forests .....	2 500 000	2 603 000	103 000	.....
Industrial Development .....	150 000	149 332	.....	668
<b>Public Works—</b>				
Engineering and Associated Works .....	20 857 000	21 410 009	553 009	.....
Buildings and Associated Works .....	96 525 000	91 921 567	.....	4 603 433
Treasury .....	559 000	487 831	.....	71 169
Business Undertakings (a) .....	21 117 000	21 155 631	38 631	.....
Housing Authorities .....	11 032 000	8 032 000	.....	3 000 000
Port Authorities .....	2 784 000	3 660 000	876 000	.....
Other Authorities .....	650 000	650 000	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>156 271 000</b>	<b>150 156 311</b>	.....	<b>6 114 689</b>

(a) Now includes Railways.



## III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND

## TABLE 10—LOAN EXPENDITURE

## EXPENDITURE IN 1978-79 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Undertakings	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural Development .....	469 998	233 272	232 539	160 483	86 941
Industrial Development .....	822 782	495 309	384 995	195 921	149 332
Fisheries and Wildlife Development .....	99 800	124 034	69 615	.....	.....
Forestry Development .....	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 663 000	2 250 000	2 603 000
Mining Development .....	31 932	71 579	1 529	.....	.....
Public Works—Engineering and Associated Works—					
Improvements to Harbours and Rivers .....	1 795 256	2 500 954	2 289 524	4 475 953	6 039 865
Country Areas Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage .....	10 445 962	12 385 242	14 632 309	13 261 923	11 168 075
Country Towns Sewerage .....	1 721 455	1 841 929	1 807 178	2 051 255	4 169 599
Kununurra Townsite Development .....	170 730	183 827	108 889	55 259	32 470
Public Works—Buildings and Associated Works including Furniture and Equipment—					
Hospitals (a) .....	17 029 051	18 118 939	17 105 411	25 220 759	43 387 394
Public Health Department .....	553 545	1 092 536	1 258 402	624 032	957 628
Mental Health Services .....	1 316 525	1 284 760	1 929 204	1 276 215	2 492 316
Schools .....	19 223 841	25 268 872	25 173 963	31 371 182	28 289 788
Police Department .....	3 302 587	1 177 207	1 533 762	1 600 146	3 323 492
Road Traffic Authority .....	.....	282 234	777 673	729 436	634 353
Community Welfare Department .....	918 782	448 021	417 999	345 439	617 888
Department of Corrections .....	357 330	288 974	318 116	447 792	1 822 185
Public Buildings not otherwise provided for .....	2 988 460	4 404 788	5 307 025	9 210 388	10 396 523
Railways .....	11 946 571	22 231 533	22 041 348	14 108 726	3 723 631
Advances to Sundry Bodies .....	831 000	.....	200 000	.....	.....
Government Printing Office .....	102 000	10 000	418 463	54 000	184 000
Grants for Unemployment Relief Works .....	.....	.....	518 874	150 000	.....
Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies .....	.....	50 000	10 000	.....	.....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust .....	.....	1 000 000	1 510 000	1 294 000	680 000
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board .....	12 500 000	20 000 000	21 200 000	32 062 000	16 752 000
State Energy Commission .....	4 069 000	.....	15 460 000	6 575 000	.....
Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission .....	300 000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Australian Meat Commission (b) .....	.....	.....	120 000	.....	.....
Housing Authorities .....	900 000	4 400 000	3 150 000	6 900 000	8 032 000
Albany Port Authority .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 618 000
Bunbury Port Authority .....	1 965 000	6 672 000	1 165 000	564 000	692 000
Fremantle Port Authority .....	.....	.....	500 000	825 000	350 000
Geraldton Port Authority .....	.....	1 232 000	1 054 000	900 000	.....
Aboriginal Affairs Planning Authority .....	650 000	650 000	650 000	650 000	650 000
Industrial Lands Development Authority .....	.....	.....	305 000	.....	.....
	97 511 607	129 448 010	143 313 818	157 358 909	149 852 480
Add Loan Flotation Expenses and Discounts (c) .....	255 085	174 739	226 382	183 933	303 831
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .....	97 766 692	129 622 749	143 540 200	157 542 842	150 156 311

(a) Includes Perth Medical Centre. (b) Includes Midland Junction Abattoir Board and West Australian Meat Export Works. (c) Charged to General Loan Fund.

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

TABLE 11—LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

## (i) TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

	\$	\$	\$
<b>RAISINGS—</b>			
Total amount raised to 30th June, 1978	1 615 867 023		
Valuation adjustment to 30th June, 1978	131 767		
		1 615 998 790	
<b>Flotations during the year—</b>			
<b>Commonwealth Loans—</b>			
Loan 245	29 480 000		
247	562		
249	22 083 000		
<b>Australian Savings Bonds—</b>			
Series 11	6 609 070		
Series 12	8 233 000		
Series 13	14 763 027		
Series 14	7 403 000		
		88 571 659	
			1 704 570 449
<b>REDEMPTIONS—</b>			
Total to 30th June, 1978		378 504 761	
<b>During the year—</b>			
<b>National Debt Commission—</b>			
<b>Securities repurchased and redeemed—</b>			
London	1 307 341		
New York	532 694		
Canada	70 592		
Netherlands	84 799		
Commonwealth Government Debenture	481 474		
Instalment Stock	71 466		
Other Australian Securities	16 789 403		
		19 337 769	
			397 842 530
			1 306 727 919
<b>Adjustment of Valuations of Overseas Loans at 30th June, 1979</b>			
			575 175
Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1979			1 307 303 094
Sinking Fund			5 705 017
			1 301 598 077
<b>NET PUBLIC DEBT AT 30th JUNE, 1979</b>			

## (ii) FACE VALUES AT CURRENT RATES OF EXCHANGE

	Face Value	At Current Rate of Exchange \$A
Australia	\$Aust. 1 302 244 151	1 302 244 151
London	£Stg. 1 672 909	3 246 475
New York	U.S. \$ 1 135 000	1 012 850
Canada	Canadian \$ 667 000	509 705
Netherlands	Guilders 659 000	289 913
<b>GROSS PUBLIC DEBT</b>		<b>1 307 303 094</b>

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

## TABLE 12—SINKING FUND

## TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD ....		6 934 458
RECEIPTS—		
Loan Liability to the Commonwealth—		
State Contribution ....	14 472 679	
Commonwealth Contribution ....	3 376 958	
Net Earnings on Investments ....	321 182	
		18 170 819
		25 105 277
PAYMENTS—		
Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net cost (including Exchange) ....		19 400 260
BALANCE 30th JUNE, 1979 ....		5 705 017

TABLE 13—NET PUBLIC DEBT PER HEAD OF POPULATION AS AT 30th JUNE\*†

Year	Debt per Head	Year	Debt per Head
	\$		\$
1927 ....	321·26	1965 ....	825·93
1930 ....	335·15	1970 ....	904·65
1935 ....	395·19	1975 ....	976·08
1940 ....	410·07	1976 ....	1 931·49
1945 ....	392·74	1977 ....	967·76
1950 ....	392·46	1978 ....	1 006·76
1955 ....	540·73	1979 ....	1 046·22
1960 ....	683·31		

\* Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

† Prior to 1967 excludes Aborigines.

‡ Decrease due to debt amounting to \$96·1 million assumed by Commonwealth.

|| Preliminary figure.

## IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

TABLE 14—CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 30th JUNE, 1979

	Securities Issued	Redeemed	In Circulation	Funds Invested
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abattoirs Act (Western Australian Meat Commission)	*8 585 000	256 323	8 328 677	318 639
Albany Port Authority Act	5 740 000	41 546	5 698 454	199 276
Art Gallery Act	3 300 000	94 934	3 205 066	29 969
Bunbury Port Authority Act	6 900 000	64 904	6 835 096	256 999
Dairy Industry Act	80 000	41 362	38 638	.....
Esperance Port Authority Act	3 075 000	9 973	3 065 027	137 081
Fremantle Port Authority Act	8 800 000	.....	8 800 000	838 052
Geraldton Port Authority Act	5 300 000	92 184	5 207 816	110 585
Government Employees' Housing Act	6 300 000	310 496	5 989 504	29 131
Government Railways Act	14 499 986	23 564	14 476 422	.....
Industrial and Commercial Employees' Housing Act	600 000	601	599 399	.....
Industrial Lands Development Authority Act	3 600 000	432 849	3 167 151	121 730
Joondalup Centre Act	1 800 000	.....	1 800 000	.....
Metropolitan Market Act	385 000	240 071	144 929	.....
Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust Act	10 931 160	308 551	10 622 609	3 238 314
Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act	14 940 000	1 397 447	13 542 553	1 422 569
Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act	73 579 550	2 962 834	70 616 716	922 980
Perth Mint Act	250 000	7 909	242 091	.....
Port Hedland Port Authority Act	3 650 000	37 023	3 612 977	99 068
State Energy Commission Act	313 367 340	373 700	312 993 640	8 890 986
State Housing Act	32 675 000	2 169 509	30 505 491	3 282 012
State Trading Concerns Act—				
State Implement and Engineering Works	1 200 000	160 118	1 039 882	4 300
W.A. Coastal Shipping Commission Act	3 700 000	50 957	3 649 043	183 171
Wood Distillation and Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry Act	700 000	19 077	680 923	8 917
	523 958 036	9 095 932	514 862 104	20 093 779
Guarantees and Indemnities under—				
Housing Loan Guarantee Act	.....	.....	39 336 171	.....
Industry (Advances) Act and Other Statutes	.....	.....	97 326 137	.....
TOTAL	.....	.....	651 524 412	.....

\* Includes securities issued under the Abattoirs Act (Midland Junction) and the State Trading Concerns Act (West Australian Meat Export Works) to 30 June 1976.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 15—ALBANY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	3 895 706	3 821 198	3 767 886	3 712 175	6 271 956
Private Loans .....	2 490 000	2 686 876	3 669 754	4 569 762	5 498 278
Other Capital .....	453 286	453 286	453 286	453 286	453 286
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6 838 992</b>	<b>6 961 360</b>	<b>7 890 926</b>	<b>8 735 223</b>	<b>12 223 520</b>
Annual Revenue .....	701 115	887 265	1 231 349	1 364 024	1 302 674
Working Expenses .....	373 498	563 815	717 792	686 390	746 904
Interest .....	418 321	435 404	522 733	609 628	774 700
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	47 808	49 959	128 084	125 582	134 800
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>839 627</b>	<b>1 049 178</b>	<b>1 368 609</b>	<b>1 421 600</b>	<b>1 656 404</b>
Loss .....	138 512	161 913	137 260	57 576	353 730

TABLE 16—BUNBURY PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	9 270 286	15 872 254	16 934 619	17 386 030	17 957 553
Private Loans .....	3 600 000	4 300 000	5 197 166	5 873 937	6 835 096
Other Capital .....	4 884 000	6 894 200	6 894 200	6 894 200	6 894 200
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>17 754 268</b>	<b>27 066 454</b>	<b>29 025 985</b>	<b>30 154 167</b>	<b>31 686 849</b>
Annual Revenue .....	1 583 814	1 236 464	2 874 950	3 644 056	3 183 633
Working Expenses .....	661 017	602 342	772 841	975 299	982 011
Interest .....	731 564	1 040 647	1 428 813	1 571 163	1 742 497
Depreciation .....	88 131	88 158	108 734	135 064	131 110
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>1 480 712</b>	<b>1 731 147</b>	<b>2 310 388</b>	<b>2 681 526</b>	<b>2 855 618</b>
Profit .....	103 102	.....	564 562	962 530	328 015
Loss .....	.....	494 683	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 17—COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	112 255 187	122 667 238	131 704 904	140 387 241	145 945 259
Annual Revenue .....	9 767 003	12 688 312	13 908 362	15 122 957	17 305 197
Working Expenses .....	15 297 770	19 909 353	22 297 038	24 926 701	26 554 592
Interest .....	7 430 063	8 074 109	8 760 287	9 280 515	10 526 078
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	3 693 531	4 291 004	4 913 094	5 351 874	5 463 030
Provisions and Other Charges .....	2 095	3 020	6 695	2 444	2 530
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>26 423 459</b>	<b>32 277 486</b>	<b>35 977 114</b>	<b>39 561 534</b>	<b>42 546 230</b>
Loss .....	16 656 456	19 589 174	22 068 752	24 438 577	25 241 033

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 18—ESPERANCE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	4 572 452	4 542 710	4 511 630	4 479 151	4 445 210
Private Loans .....	2 400 000	2 700 000	2 900 000	3 171 852	3 065 027
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6 972 452</b>	<b>7 242 710</b>	<b>7 411 630</b>	<b>7 651 003</b>	<b>7 510 237</b>
Annual Revenue .....	589 008	609 082	851 977	1 100 437	1 099 899
Working Expenses .....	284 600	331 455	353 735	387 854	491 216
Interest .....	460 725	468 286	508 681	532 024	556 525
Depreciation .....	76 362	85 968	84 299	103 636	116 257
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>821 687</b>	<b>885 709</b>	<b>946 715</b>	<b>1 023 514</b>	<b>1 163 998</b>
Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	76 923	.....
Loss .....	232 679	276 627	94 738	.....	64 099

TABLE 19—FREMANTLE PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	20 093 508	19 789 456	19 971 722	20 462 190	20 456 785
Revenue Capital .....	.....	.....	426 875	426 875	482 316
Private Loans .....	5 300 000	6 000 000	6 800 000	7 800 000	8 800 000
Other Capital .....	1 682 559	1 860 082	3 237 605	2 715 129	2 715 129
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>27 076 067</b>	<b>27 649 538</b>	<b>30 436 202</b>	<b>31 404 194</b>	<b>32 454 230</b>
Annual Revenue .....	15 509 231	18 926 234	21 453 035	19 517 370	19 814 001
Working Expenses .....	11 784 064	15 095 445	17 485 966	16 558 063	15 725 158
Interest .....	1 509 515	1 531 454	1 577 185	1 686 694	1 924 896
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	1 482 590	1 457 856	1 525 876	1 336 151	1 470 024
Provisions and Other Charges .....	603 669	655 791	855 206	643 591	585 521
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>15 379 838</b>	<b>18 740 546</b>	<b>21 444 233</b>	<b>20 224 499</b>	<b>19 705 599</b>
Profit .....	129 393	185 688	8 802	.....	108 402
Loss .....	.....	.....	.....	707 129	.....

\* Preliminary Figures.

TABLE 20—GERALDTON PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	5 042 862	6 240 744	7 253 102	8 104 316	8 048 835
Private Loans .....	1 900 000	2 593 272	3 426 190	4 351 507	5 207 816
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6 942 862</b>	<b>8 834 016</b>	<b>10 679 292</b>	<b>12 455 823</b>	<b>13 256 651</b>
Annual Revenue .....	663 114	899 350	1 111 574	1 204 405	1 352 817
Working Expenses .....	402 229	534 833	577 563	509 060	574 423
Interest .....	459 365	520 421	684 550	852 886	1 020 372
Depreciation .....	123 836	131 975	144 554	190 267	224 826
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>985 430</b>	<b>1 187 229</b>	<b>1 406 667</b>	<b>1 552 213</b>	<b>1 819 621</b>
Loss .....	322 316	287 879	295 093	347 808	466 804

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 21—GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	6 138 747	8 597 626	10 292 155	12 572 438	14 477 381
Private Loans .....	3 106 526	3 779 134	4 539 175	5 477 349	5 989 504
Other Capital .....	571 714	2 421 714	3 591 714	5 125 279	6 625 279
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>9 816 987</b>	<b>14 798 474</b>	<b>18 423 044</b>	<b>23 175 066</b>	<b>27 092 164</b>
Annual Revenue .....	1 068 625	1 395 244	2 314 594	3 262 983	3 434 794
Administration .....	198 511	238 958	265 056	490 980	332 639
Maintenance .....	464 905	457 643	827 979	995 777	1 109 251
Rates on Rental Properties .....	150 488	200 121	253 615	350 400	404 788
Rents Payable .....	1 008 260	1 314 634	1 685 920	2 037 868	2 526 191
Interest .....	533 041	625 200	813 402	1 146 114	1 442 656
Renovations and Minor Alterations .....	.....	.....	682 285	658 615	478 348
Depreciation .....	242 511	293 300	365 381	457 546	870 379
Provisions .....	162 500	165 000	140 350	150 500	98 000
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>2 760 216</b>	<b>3 294 856</b>	<b>5 033 988</b>	<b>6 287 800</b>	<b>7 262 252</b>
Loss .....	1 691 591	1 899 612	2 719 394	3 024 817	3 827 458

TABLE 22—INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES' HOUSING AUTHORITY (a)

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Private Loans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>400 000</b>	<b>400 000</b>	<b>400 000</b>	<b>400 000</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>
Annual Revenue .....	.....	38 053	36 286	86 015	119 678
Administration .....	.....	7 452	17 752	24 130	40 711
Maintenance .....	.....	13	37	666	1 375
Rates .....	.....	.....	1 107	4 308	9 097
Insurance .....	.....	100	720	750	5 412
Interest .....	.....	17 047	.....	.....	9 700
Depreciation .....	.....	951	3 222	10 719	32 379
Bad Debts .....	.....	.....	.....	175	175
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>25 563</b>	<b>22 838</b>	<b>40 748</b>	<b>98 849</b>
Profit .....	.....	12 490	13 448	45 267	20 829

(a) Established under Act No. 63 of 1973 proclaimed to operate from 20 September 1974. No revenue transactions for 1974-75.

TABLE 23—METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	137 047	125 627	113 693	101 221	88 189
Private Loans .....	194 144	167 092	142 488	166 194	144 937
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>331 191</b>	<b>292 719</b>	<b>256 181</b>	<b>267 415</b>	<b>233 126</b>
Annual Revenue .....	303 351	362 414	412 615	471 485	500 074
Working Expenses .....	217 938	255 196	276 736	333 838	352 137
Interest .....	22 089	19 804	17 562	17 916	18 793
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	38 689	38 472	36 538	33 766	34 289
Provisions and Other Charges .....	24 278	47 738	80 170	85 347	94 204
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>302 994</b>	<b>361 210</b>	<b>411 006</b>	<b>470 867</b>	<b>499 423</b>
Profit .....	357	1 204	1 609	618	651

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 24—METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	5 378 505	5 610 903	6 286 504	6 584 920	5 829 041
Private Loans .....	7 530 034	8 204 557	8 959 581	9 891 123	10 622 609
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>12 908 539</b>	<b>13 815 460</b>	<b>15 246 085</b>	<b>16 476 043</b>	<b>16 451 650</b>
Annual Revenue .....	15 004 569	14 955 618	17 521 766	17 453 011	18 144 108
Working Expenses .....	28 353 449	31 066 034	35 249 877	39 604 670	42 999 950
Interest .....	1 258 103	1 370 237	1 284 270	1 521 242	1 604 400
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	1 414 571	1 339 579	1 492 630	1 686 174	1 895 576
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>31 026 123</b>	<b>33 775 850</b>	<b>38 026 777</b>	<b>42 812 086</b>	<b>46 499 926</b>
Loss .....	16 021 554	18 820 232	20 505 011	25 359 075	28 355 818

TABLE 25—METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	158 765 750	177 051 514	196 514 321	226 494 542	240 904 543
Private Loans .....	27 402 718	36 720 123	45 669 545	55 083 754	70 616 715
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>186 168 468</b>	<b>213 771 637</b>	<b>242 183 866</b>	<b>281 578 296</b>	<b>311 521 258</b>
Annual Revenue .....	29 535 921	42 717 788	48 616 490	53 495 636	64 115 425
Working Expenses .....	16 001 360	18 870 028	23 517 110	27 146 174	33 595 112
Interest .....	12 248 490	14 667 676	17 391 373	20 733 581	24 968 649
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	1 958 220	2 285 341	3 525 000	5 380 000	7 600 000
Provisions and Other Charges .....	1 163 945	5 936 078	4 381 534	3 058 494	3 464 869
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>31 372 015</b>	<b>41 759 123</b>	<b>48 815 017</b>	<b>56 318 249</b>	<b>69 628 630</b>
Profit .....	.....	958 665	.....	.....	.....
Loss .....	1 836 094	.....	198 527	2 822 613	5 513 205

TABLE 26—PERTH MINT

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital .....	913 361	913 361	913 361	913 361	913 361
Annual Revenue .....	1 297 725	1 249 569	1 039 356	1 182 813	1 625 347
Administrative Expenses .....	328 059	380 747	431 811	439 171	532 624
Wages .....	568 966	614 637	573 534	556 174	645 300
Depreciation .....	8 013	7 485	7 770	7 075	20 307
Other Charges .....	142 358	160 144	134 410	134 106	219 874
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>1 047 396</b>	<b>1 163 013</b>	<b>1 147 525</b>	<b>1 136 526</b>	<b>1 418 105</b>
Profit .....	250 329	86 556	.....	46 287	207 242
Loss .....	.....	.....	108 169	.....	.....



## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 27—PORT HEDLAND PORT AUTHORITY

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	3 517 046	3 496 365	3 474 754	3 452 171	3 428 571
Private Loans .....	1 900 000	2 600 000	3 144 207	3 632 037	3 612 976
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>5 417 046</b>	<b>6 096 365</b>	<b>6 618 961</b>	<b>7 084 208</b>	<b>7 041 547</b>
Annual Revenue .....	7 920 805	7 806 050	7 491 966	8 921 794	9 576 251
Working Expenses .....	7 069 179	7 160 859	6 907 003	8 061 711	8 293 265
Interest .....	357 426	409 628	491 527	548 580	577 624
Depreciation .....	330 322	344 602	279 406	324 872	344 820
Provisions and Other Charges .....	286 751	301 279	458 110	61 398	364 600
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>8 043 678</b>	<b>8 216 368</b>	<b>8 136 046</b>	<b>8 996 561</b>	<b>9 580 309</b>
Loss .....	122 873	410 318	644 080	74 767	4 058

TABLE 28—RAILWAYS COMMISSION

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	170 720 482	184 927 454	198 088 650	203 354 140	198 312 677
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing .....	6 754 166	6 506 685	6 484 516	6 261 096	5 984 988
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>177 474 648</b>	<b>191 434 139</b>	<b>204 573 166</b>	<b>209 615 236</b>	<b>204 297 665</b>
Annual Revenue .....	108 309 240	132 397 088	138 310 547	150 588 042	155 966 391
Working Expenses .....	96 439 125	110 892 707	123 417 558	140 445 150	152 685 715
Interest .....	13 608 867	14 231 225	14 936 193	15 403 106	16 940 447
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	9 936 950	10 313 969	11 085 477	10 815 119	10 480 718
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>119 984 942</b>	<b>135 437 901</b>	<b>149 439 228</b>	<b>166 663 375</b>	<b>180 106 880</b>
Loss .....	11 675 702	3 040 813	11 128 681	16 075 333	24 140 489

TABLE 29—RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK

Details	†1975	†1976	†1977	†1978	†1979
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	22 229 540	22 229 538	22 229 536	22 229 534	22 229 532
Annual Revenue .....	36 513 049	45 110 518	52 842 184	61 267 013	66 846 233
Annual Cost .....	34 460 337	42 505 946	49 305 174	56 972 347	61 773 019
Profit .....	2 052 712	2 604 572	3 537 010	4 294 666	5 073 214
General Reserve .....	11 104 750	12 407 036	14 175 541	16 322 874	18 859 481

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 30—STATE BATTERIES

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	1 375 130	1 410 140	1 410 140	1 409 663	1 409 663
Annual Revenue .....	101 484	175 557	207 987	177 782	203 111
Working Expenses .....	945 987	1 279 720	1 462 447	1 554 841	1 789 770
Interest .....	61 881	63 457	63 457	63 456	63 435
Depreciation .....	32 903	31 884	29 020	27 227	28 968
Provisions and Other Charges .....	17 027	20 918	35 987	44 122	46 268
ANNUAL COST .....	1 057 798	1 395 979	1 590 911	1 689 646	1 928 441
Loss .....	956 314	1 220 422	1 382 924	1 511 864	1 725 330

TABLE 31—STATE ENERGY COMMISSION

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	66 621 240	65 973 648	80 750 212	86 538 237	94 945 951
Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing .....	2 545 332	2 545 332	2 545 332	2 545 332	2 545 332
Subscribed Loans .....	154 164 799	174 212 778	205 235 815	253 096 597	312 993 639
TOTAL .....	223 331 371	242 731 758	288 531 359	342 180 166	410 484 922
Annual Revenue .....	101 748 705	137 692 034	145 710 966	191 929 007	222 657 070
Working Expenses .....	84 910 667	111 541 707	136 310 642	165 478 862	188 707 245
Interest .....	14 299 214	16 698 503	20 012 529	25 305 172	32 449 371
ANNUAL COST .....	99 209 881	128 240 210	156 323 171	190 784 034	221 156 616
Profit .....	2 538 824	9 451 824	.....	1 144 973	1 500 454
Loss .....	.....	.....	10 612 205	.....	.....

\* Preliminary Figures.

TABLE 32—STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	283 328	274 847	266 006	256 744	247 042
Private Loans .....	470 099	752 369	767 556	882 060	1 039 882
TOTAL .....	753 427	1 027 216	1 033 562	1 138 804	1 286 924
Annual Revenue .....	3 977 523	4 963 573	5 320 243	6 449 509	5 869 258
Working Expenses .....	3 147 785	4 058 333	4 139 507	5 446 986	4 919 216
Interest .....	47 518	77 973	84 288	90 024	111 612
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	79 658	82 570	88 103	104 867	109 356
Provisions and Other Charges .....	305 402	322 008	398 105	450 263	489 166
ANNUAL COST .....	3 580 363	4 540 884	4 710 003	6 092 140	5 629 350
Profit .....	397 160	422 689	610 240	357 369	239 908

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 33—STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets	30 160 115	37 305 753	52 292 658	71 057 712	87 330 453
Earned Premiums	20 084 991	32 472 738	42 158 124	52 791 916	52 104 811
Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.)	1 404 410	2 318 193	3 328 212	5 498 201	6 976 783
Annual Revenue	21 489 401	34 790 931	45 486 336	58 290 117	59 081 594
Claims Paid and Outstanding	23 790 533	30 893 219	37 079 092	51 669 141	42 227 289
Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.)	3 422 652	4 651 210	5 352 143	5 943 827	7 821 963
ANNUAL COST	27 213 185	35 544 429	42 431 235	57 612 968	50 049 252
Taken to Reserves—					
Surplus for the year	5 723 784	753 498	3 055 101	677 149	9 032 342
Loss for the year					
TOTAL RESERVES	7 225 179	6 471 681	9 526 782	10 203 931	19 236 273

\* Preliminary Figures.

TABLE 34—WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING COMMISSION

Details	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	3 419 190	2 913 321	2 133 666	1 262 470	.....
Private Loans	2 700 000	3 698 735	3 685 022	3 670 398	3 654 768
Commonwealth Grant	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
TOTAL	8 619 190	9 112 056	8 318 688	7 432 868	6 154 768
Annual Revenue	6 528 854	6 030 154	7 313 185	7 388 220	8 323 175
Working Expenses	9 349 469	11 069 547	12 301 688	13 081 347	15 554 886
Interest	473 276	449 033	467 616	415 697	360 680
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	929 071	949 731	979 742	957 512	936 999
Provisions and Other Charges	429 621	523 416	586 186	662 968	905 497
ANNUAL COST	11 181 437	12 991 727	14 335 232	15 117 524	17 758 062
Loss	4 652 583	6 961 573	7 022 047	7 729 304	9 434 887

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 35—WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	5 408 715	6 753 250	9 070 058	12 173 774	13 556 292
Liability in respect of Local Authority Debentures .....	373 811	405 762	500 204	682 570	660 031
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>5 782 526</b>	<b>7 159 012</b>	<b>9 570 262</b>	<b>12 856 344</b>	<b>14 216 323</b>
Annual Revenue .....	10 656 276	13 025 240	14 242 392	17 106 082	19 493 185
Section 46B Transfers .....	.....	.....	.....	379 605	5 540
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>10 656 276</b>	<b>13 025 240</b>	<b>14 242 392</b>	<b>17 485 687</b>	<b>19 498 725</b>
Salaries, Wages, etc .....	7 946 026	9 308 428	10 696 030	13 115 189	14 961 766
Purchase, installation and maintenance of Plant and Equipment .....	725 776	1 006 551	1 183 158	741 829	836 760
Maintenance of Properties .....	373 915	438 381	285 451	348 742	417 900
Insurances (Other than Workers' Compensation) .....	81 463	157 619	256 219	311 967	324 428
Communications .....	89 582	131 424	187 925	152 364	237 174
Volunteer Fire Brigades .....	62 198	67 024	71 882	105 109	134 007
Depreciation .....	245 600	500 000	650 000	936 000	971 000
Debenture Redemption including Sinking Fund .....	477 311	693 067	992 793	1 401 847	1 662 574
Other .....	77 643	97 774	115 040	179 154	296 952
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>10 079 514</b>	<b>12 400 268</b>	<b>14 438 498</b>	<b>17 292 201</b>	<b>19 842 561</b>
Surplus .....	576 762	624 972	.....	193 486	.....
Deficit .....	.....	.....	196 106	.....	343 836

TABLE 36—WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMMISSION—MIDLAND DIVISION

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital .....	10 835 290	10 750 039	10 780 991	10 687 337	10 589 468
Private Loans .....	3 898 698	3 871 032	4 392 496	4 858 884	4 809 434
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>14 733 988</b>	<b>14 621 071</b>	<b>15 173 487</b>	<b>15 546 221</b>	<b>15 398 902</b>
Earnings .....	13 396 063	20 200 484	23 094 883	17 267 740	7 526 051
Increase in Stocks .....	.....	178 964	433 747	.....	.....
Decrease in Stocks .....	146 957	.....	.....	840 997	278 276
<b>ANNUAL REVENUE</b> .....	<b>13 249 106</b>	<b>20 379 448</b>	<b>23 528 630</b>	<b>16 426 743</b>	<b>7 247 775</b>
Working Expenses .....	13 074 842	18 180 679	22 727 989	17 878 611	8 557 705
Interest .....	993 502	994 593	972 238	1 076 936	1 150 077
Depreciation including Sinking Fund .....	738 202	761 281	759 263	800 929	791 354
<b>ANNUAL COST</b> .....	<b>14 806 546</b>	<b>19 936 553</b>	<b>24 459 490</b>	<b>19 756 476</b>	<b>10 499 136</b>
Profit .....	.....	442 895	.....	.....	.....
Loss .....	1 557 440	.....	930 860	3 329 733	3 251 361

## V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

TABLE 37—WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MEAT COMMISSION—ROBBS JETTY DIVISION

Details					1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan Capital	....	....	....	....	3 872 511	3 838 583	3 803 128	3 766 078	3 450 511
Private Loans	....	....	....	....	2 495 529	3 190 773	3 622 423	3 889 847	3 599 243
<b>TOTAL</b>	....	....	....	....	<b>6 368 040</b>	<b>7 029 356</b>	<b>7 425 551</b>	<b>7 655 925</b>	<b>7 049 754</b>
<b>Annual Revenue</b>					<b>8 328 076</b>	<b>9 899 317</b>	<b>11 038 116</b>	<b>9 532 426</b>	<b>9 862 858</b>
Working Expenses	....	....	....	....	7 430 877	8 947 766	9 727 432	8 947 509	8 843 950
Interest	....	....	....	....	409 596	466 806	540 232	587 302	623 830
Depreciation including Sinking Fund	....	....	....	....	255 131	280 298	327 215	358 517	407 580
Provisions and Other Charges	....	....	....	....	342 364	473 509	431 869	431 464	368 146
<b>ANNUAL COST</b>	....	....	....	....	<b>8 437 968</b>	<b>10 168 379</b>	<b>11 026 748</b>	<b>10 324 792</b>	<b>10 243 506</b>
<b>Profit</b>	....	....	....	....	....	....	<b>11 368</b>	....	....
<b>Loss</b>	....	....	....	....	<b>109 892</b>	<b>269 062</b>	....	<b>792 366</b>	<b>380 648</b>

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 38—AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD FUND

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	170 743	93 240	129 816	953 203	759 158
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	3 277 000	3 645 000	3 900 000	4 000 000	4 091 000
Collections—Eradication of Vermin and Noxious Weeds and Sale of Baits etc.	....	....	....	756 408	734 145
Commonwealth Grants—					
Aboriginal Advancement	44 000	65 236	111 301	132 597	177 171
Regional Employment Development Scheme	54 522	28 575	....	....	....
Sale of Replaced Assets	....	....	....	280 033	248 721
Proceeds from Loans raised by Local Authorities for Emu Fence Re-alignment	....	....	....	....	700 000
Other	20 645	62 260	117 445	217 771	201 068
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3 396 167	3 801 071	4 128 746	5 386 809	6 152 105
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR—					
Transfers—					
Vermin Act Trust Account (a)	1 658 500	1 912 281	....	....	....
Noxious Weeds Trust A/c (a)	1 190 863	1 166 888	....	....	....
Salaries and Wages	332 148	349 539	2 671 312	2 983 985	3 262 704
Administration	....	....	....	64 027	78 676
Services and Control Functions	....	....	....	1 788 590	1 938 796
Buildings	37 207	92 055	117 007	140 369	109 250
Plant	....	....	....	537 961	755 085
Emu Fence Realignment—					
Survey and Erection Costs	....	....	....	....	113 515
Plant and Materials	....	....	....	....	347 972
Staff and Field Costs	....	....	....	....	9 144
Other	254 952	243 732	517 040	65 922	53 255
TOTAL PAYMENTS	3 473 670	3 764 495	3 305 359	5 580 854	6 668 397
BALANCE 30th JUNE	93 240	129 816	953 203	759 158	242 866

(a) Trust Account closed by authority of section 116 of Act No. 42 of 1976.

TABLE 39—DECLARED PLANTS AND ANIMALS CONTROL FUND (a)

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	....	....	....	147 264	49 757
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	....	....	250 000	355 000	480 000
Rate Collections	....	....	....	129 939	187 837
Other	....	....	181 584	33 140	48 651
TOTAL RECEIPTS	....	....	431 584	518 079	716 488
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR—					
Salaries and Wages	....	....	96 267	181 460	146 071
Administration	....	....	....	324 142	378 091
Other	....	....	188 053	109 984	167 593
TOTAL PAYMENTS	....	....	284 320	615 586	691 755
BALANCE 30th JUNE	....	....	147 264	49 757	74 490

(a) Under provisions of section 65 of Act No. 42 of 1976.

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 40—FORESTRY FUND

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	1 412 537	1 053 405	1 014 818	543 381	392 404
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR—					
Appropriation from Revenue Fund ....	2 911 663	4 062 225	10 562 251	12 232 761	14 128 370
Commonwealth Loans—					
Softwood Forestry Agreement ....	684 663	863 595	775 634	473 531	828 000
Sundry Receipts ....	341 137	457 651	848 933	1 452 994	563 187
General Loan Fund ....	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 663 000	2 250 000	2 603 000
Private Borrowings ....	....	....	800 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
TOTAL RECEIPTS ....	6 937 463	8 383 471	14 649 818	17 409 286	19 122 557
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR—					
Expenditure of Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year ....	7 296 595	8 422 058	15 121 255	17 560 263	19 240 117
TOTAL PAYMENTS ....	7 296 595	8 422 058	15 121 255	17 560 263	19 240 117
BALANCE 30th JUNE ....	1 053 405	1 014 818	543 381	392 404	274 844

TABLE 41—HOSPITAL FUND

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
RECEIPTS FOR YEAR—					
Treasury Grants ....	108 460 312	159 416 766	214 621 763	234 436 124	257 924 377
Miscellaneous Receipts ....	97 427	286 939	257 039	266 670	124 859
Lotteries Commission ....	2 499 980	3 159 990	4 490 000	4 469 970	4 931 080
TOTAL RECEIPTS ....	111 057 719	162 863 695	219 368 802	239 172 764	262 980 316
PAYMENTS FOR YEAR—					
Administration Expenditure ....	3 461 062	4 908 086	6 170 427	5 835 841	7 399 966
Hospitals Expenditure—					
Departmental ....	22 987 677	34 505 370	52 121 770	59 552 702	65 221 558
Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc.	75 558 115	112 260 149	148 438 812	161 026 540	176 166 137
Miscellaneous ....	9 050 865	11 190 090	12 637 793	12 757 681	14 192 655
TOTAL PAYMENTS ....	111 057 719	162 863 695	219 368 802	239 172 764	262 980 316

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 42—INDUSTRIAL LANDS DEVELOPMENT FUND

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	588 350	82 767	3 816 162	2 955 846	2 654 120
RECEIPTS FOR YEAR—					
Sale of Land .....	1 533 741	4 685 687	1 744 740	3 991 730	2 661 248
Private Loans .....	400 000	700 000	400 000	400 000	300 000
General Loan Fund .....			305 000		
Treasurers Advance .....		77 000			100 000
Interest .....	95 542	58 941	380 406	302 516	427 500
Rent .....	46 891	91 901	91 509	65 464	166 490
Stamp Duty, Application and Registration Fees .....	19 488	13 412	18 151	30 609	18 269
Other .....	6 722	3 056	8 063	27 697	10 853
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2 102 384	5 629 997	2 947 869	4 818 016	3 684 360
PAYMENTS FOR YEAR—					
Repayment—Treasurer's Advance .....	200 000		100 000		
Purchase of Land .....	1 767 688	589 636	1 251 853	881 102	217 338
Roads water supplies and drainage .....	186 978	868 059	1 962 142	3 706 677	3 583 198
Principal Repayments and Interest .....	368 611	356 986	377 935	408 574	454 817
Sinking Fund .....	10 560	10 560	10 560	16 960	16 960
Salaries .....	43 605	43 329	52 294	63 878	72 894
Stamp Duty, Application and Registration Fees .....	24 463	13 691	19 182	28 542	20 637
Other .....	6 062	14 341	34 219	14 009	22 164
TOTAL PAYMENTS	2 607 967	1 896 602	3 808 185	5 119 742	4 388 008
BALANCE 30th JUNE	82 767	3 816 162	2 955 846	2 654 120	1 950 472



## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 43—METROPOLITAN REGION IMPROVEMENT FUND

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	328 582	....	1 051 718	1 225 197	1 599 372
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR—					
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	1 540 915	1 692 087	2 188 021	2 623 870	3 280 109
Private Loans .....	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 000	1 000 000	850 000
Consolidated Revenue Fund .....	1 493 400	1 642 700	1 807 000	3 088 000	2 587 000
Treasurer's Advance .....	212 374	....	....	....	....
Commonwealth Grant—					
Transport, Planning and Research Rents .....	232 670	114 353	30 870	....	....
Recoups for land purchased for Other Departments and Sales of Surplus land .....	569 000	365 366	368 797	360 385	521 445
Kelmscott Improvement Plan .....	....	....	525 914	154 000	1 768 889
Lake Carine—Sale of land .....	65 678	2 599 576	228 776	975 254	42 784
Regional and Other Planning Studies .....	39 667	45 700	2 269 101	639 588	23 219
Interest on Short Term Investments .....	20 809	29 969	189 357	63 626	96 413
Other .....	3 513	3 116	196 790	173 156	146 933
	....	....	11 504	15 843	26 020
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	5 178 026	7 871 010	8 616 130	9 093 722	9 342 812
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR—					
Land Acquisition .....	3 226 712	3 487 513	6 026 027	6 683 064	5 629 993
Principal Repayments and Interest .....	770 372	932 643	1 001 861	1 145 443	1 249 220
Sinking Fund .....	85 780	81 740	78 980	86 260	105 920
Urban Land Council (Interim) .....	1 000 000	990 757	....	....	....
Repayment of Treasurer's Advance .....	....	212 374	372 581	....	....
Regional and Other Planning Studies .....	113 431	296 906	270 016	227 833	320 469
Region Open Space Management .....	....	....	....	8 748	81 466
Development Costs—					
Kelmscott Improvement Plan .....	....	....	187 855	165 953	23 813
Lake Carine .....	194 220	586 369	287 138	54 294	27 466
Properties Management .....	68 941	109 022	83 139	160 699	174 765
Computer Charges .....	....	....	....	13 888	52 526
Other .....	47 152	121 968	135 054	173 365	144 703
TOTAL PAYMENTS .....	5 506 608	6 819 292	8 442 651	8 719 547	7 810 341
BALANCE 30th JUNE .....	....	1 051 718	1 225 197	1 599 372	3 131 843

## VI—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 44—ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1978-79

Details	Roads Trust	Australian Road Grants Acts 1974	Road Maintenance Fund	Railway Crossing Protection Fund	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD ....	*9 748 506	994 404	551 066	63 409	11 357 385
RECEIPTS—					
License Fees and Permits .....	46 809 701	.....	5 698 435	.....	52 508 136
Recoups by Government Departments and Local Authorities and Payments for Work Done .....	3 168 001	.....	.....	.....	3 168 001
Commonwealth Government Grants—					
Urban Public Transport Improvement Program .....	.....	65 990	.....	.....	65 990
Other .....	.....	64 724 060	.....	.....	64 724 060
Restoration of State Assets—Natural Disasters .....	505 555	.....	.....	.....	505 555
Loan Borrowings—Main Roads Act Section 9A .....	1 000 000	.....	.....	.....	1 000 000
Overload Permits—Traffic Act, Section 14B .....	160 662	.....	.....	.....	160 662
Oversize Vehicle Permits .....	29 717	.....	.....	.....	29 717
Rents Received .....	830 391	.....	.....	.....	830 391
Miscellaneous Receipts .....	906 606	.....	.....	.....	906 606
Transfer from—					
Reserve for Operations and Replacement of Plant .....	500 000	.....	.....	.....	500 000
Payroll Surcharge Reserve .....	679 971	.....	.....	.....	679 971
	64 339 110	65 784 454	6 249 501	63 409	136 436 474
Transfers to Other Funds .....	468 467	6 334 256	5 800 237	.....	12 602 960
Transfers from Other Funds .....	11 944 097	.....	.....	658 863	12 602 960
	75 814 740	59 450 198	449 264	722 272	136 436 474
PAYMENTS—					
Administration, Office Equipment, etc. ....	12 565 285	.....	.....	.....	12 565 285
Miscellaneous Works—Surveys, Laboratory Operations, Supervision of Works, Overload Policing, etc. ....	5 377 835	.....	.....	.....	5 377 835
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	683 216	.....	.....	.....	683 216
Road Construction and Maintenance .....	50 063 371	41 312 544	.....	700 279	92 076 194
Statutory Grants to Local Authorities .....	1 204 723	17 129 402	.....	.....	18 334 125
Traffic Control Lights, etc. ....	2 300 279	.....	.....	.....	2 300 279
Commonwealth Government Grants—					
Urban Public Transport Improvement Program .....	34 823	65 992	.....	.....	100 815
Restoration of State Assets—Natural Disasters .....	488 820	.....	.....	.....	488 820
	72 718 352	58 507 938	.....	700 279	131 926 569
BALANCE 30th JUNE ....	†3 096 388	942 260	449 264	21 993	4 509 905

\* Balance excludes \$2 475 227 held in Cheque Suspense Account and \$5 421 025 in Reserve for Operation and Replacement of Plant.

† Balance excludes \$3 028 027 held in Cheque Suspense Account and \$6 869 196 in Reserve for Operation and Replacement of Plant.

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 45—STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	*1 903 392	12 232 277	7 546 303	8 992 959	2 552 919
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR—					
General Loan Fund	400 000	....	....	3 000 000	4 132 000
Treasurer's Advance	....	....	....	....	4 812 097
Private Loans	1 600 000	2 400 000	800 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Sale of Land and Leases	7 453 659	7 076 566	7 706 809	14 104 628	15 341 042
Rents	316 754	384 498	667 894	590 264	626 786
Principal Repayments and Interest from Borrowers	11 705 167	14 983 472	14 991 366	13 646 268	14 267 993
Construction for other Government Departments, etc.	2 243 453	3 479 314	6 233 597	1 972 152	1 530 151
Fees and Agency Commissions	4 836 629	5 644 540	8 833 192	848 807	1 344 866
Transfers from Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement Fund (Net)	28 129 930	....	....	....	1 773 647
Other	2 488 511	2 599 519	741 789	837 139	577 566
TOTAL RECEIPTS	59 174 103	36 567 909	39 974 647	35 999 258	45 406 148
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR—					
Repayment of Borrowed Funds	1 064 900	1 209 131	1 146 719	1 375 274	1 534 874
Construction	20 387 794	4 746 151	6 436 792	2 265 839	1 965 276
Purchase of Land and Leases	8 541 273	8 304 388	12 512 036	11 989 716	7 717 091
Revenue Vote—Administration	6 077 617	7 313 686	8 643 373	9 683 200	10 583 129
Interest	6 779 719	7 659 415	7 709 940	7 124 052	7 250 553
Transfers to Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement Fund (Net)	....	9 864 941	220 571	9 439 556	....
Other	2 187 131	2 156 171	1 858 560	561 661	497 497
TOTAL PAYMENTS	45 038 434	41 253 883	38 527 991	42 439 298	29 548 420
BALANCE 30th JUNE	12 232 277	7 546 303	8 992 959	2 552 919	18 410 647
CASHIER'S ADVANCE	27 520	44 996	12 538	35 000	22 640
TOTAL	12 259 797	7 591 299	9 005 497	2 587 919	18 433 287

\* Debit

## VI.—TRUST FUNDS

TABLE 46—TRANSPORT COMMISSION FUND

Details	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD	431 604	256 365	243 170	332 974	159 431
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR—					
Licence and Permit Fees (Net) ....	1 455 417	1 662 965	1 773 809	2 319 076	2 358 942
Government Assisted Transport Services—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund ....	773 428	794 767	970 019	1 029 062	1 223 751
Treasurer's Advance—National Disaster .....	.....	.....	.....	33 268	.....
Collections (net) from farmers towards the cost of cartage .....	2 302 402	2 147 795	2 704 400	3 339 931	3 296 770
Recoups—					
Taxi-Cars (Co-ordination and Control) .....	119 468	120 579	110 243	152 721	147 262
Director-General of Transport ....	457 894	436 695	663 295	513 350	441 351
Other .....	5 575	5 350	6 678	16 231	13 117
Other .....	41 202	46 627	47 951	58 498	68 123
TOTAL RECEIPTS .....	5 155 386	5 214 778	6 276 395	7 462 137	7 549 316
PAYMENTS DURING YEAR—					
Administration .....	1 321 107	1 369 237	1 506 850	1 666 955	1 797 741
Transport Subsidies .....	44 464	153 919	151 946	458 892	311 738
Government Assisted Transport Services—					
Road Transport Seasonal Services	2 874 567	2 600 480	3 126 433	4 085 845	3 833 328
Cyclone Vern .....	.....	.....	.....	33 268	.....
Other .....	281 835	332 722	406 522	454 389	559 741
Recoups—					
Taxi-Cars (Co-ordination and Control) .....	119 468	120 579	110 243	152 721	147 262
Director-General of Transport ....	457 894	436 695	663 295	513 350	441 351
Statutory Authorities .....	93 746	4 497	.....	.....	.....
Reserves .....	.....	102 000	110 500	107 747	126 894
Other .....	137 544	107 844	110 802	162 513	203 809
TOTAL PAYMENTS .....	5 330 625	5 227 973	6 186 591	7 635 680	7 421 864
BALANCE 30th JUNE .....	256 365	243 170	332 974	159 431	286 883



## VI.—STATISTICAL SECTION

TABLE 47—RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO VARIOUS FUNDS OTHER THAN  
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND 1978-79—continued

Details													Amount
													\$
Brought Forward													157 036 447
<b>WELFARE—</b>													
Aboriginal Advancement													4 286 748
Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Fund													327 176
Dwellings for Aged Pensioners													1 086 000
Home Care Services													43 667
Natural Disaster Relief													8 418 330
Senior Citizens' Centres													225 381
Assistance to Deserted Wives													1 469 466
Special Youth Employment Training Program													227 670
National Employment Strategy for Aborigines													71 171
<b>DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY—</b>													
<b>Agriculture—</b>													
Agriculture Extension Services													435 219
Agriculture Research Grants													244 807
Soil Conservation													35 000
Manual Beef Carcass Classification Trials													88 000
Australian Wool Board													190 504
Cattle Industry Compensation Scheme													61 207
Rural Adjustment Scheme													9 504 000
<b>Forests—</b>													
Softwood Forestry Agreement													1 301 532
<b>Mining—</b>													
Kalgoorlie Metallurgical Laboratory													16 000
Coal Research Grants													3 500
<b>Irrigation—</b>													
Water Resources Measurement													150 000
Water Resources Management and Development													1 018 000
<b>Other—</b>													
Apprenticeship Training													815 855
Urban Land Development													2 532 466
<b>TRANSPORT—</b>													
<b>Roads—</b>													
National Roads Act													22 479 994
Roads Grants Act													41 902 006
<b>Other—</b>													
Transport Planning and Research													552 683
Urban Public Transport Program													2 014 743
<b>HOUSING—</b>													
Housing Advances													29 767 000
Housing Grant—Interest Subsidy													627 000
<b>OTHER—</b>													
Assistance for Exmouth													354 422
Local Government Grants													16 847 649
Non-Productive Capital Works													44 226 000
Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement)													3 376 958
<b>Total</b>													<b>351 736 601</b>

## VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

TABLE 48—TOTAL NET COLLECTIONS OF STATE TAXATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 1979—  
TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Details	Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	Paid to Trust or Special Accounts	Total	Taxation per Head of population (a)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Probate and Succession Duties .....	15 081 914	.....	15 081 914	12
Land Tax .....	17 633 546	.....	17 633 546	14
Third Party Insurance Surcharge .....	3 372 885	.....	3 372 885	3
Payroll Tax .....	152 523 231	.....	152 523 231	124
Other Stamp Duties—				
Conveyances and Transfers .....	25 857 259	.....	25 857 259	21
Insurance Policies .....	11 569 873	.....	11 569 873	9
Cheques, Orders, Procurations, etc. ....	5 564 171	.....	5 564 171	5
Motor Vehicle Licenses .....	6 214 642	.....	6 214 642	5
Mortgages .....	4 082 013	.....	4 082 013	3
Credit Facilities (including Hire Purchase Agreements) .....	10 726 743	.....	10 726 743	9
Other .....	1 630 163	.....	1 630 163	1
Tobacco Licenses .....	8 961 326	.....	8 961 326	7
Liquor Licenses .....	14 357 930	.....	14 357 930	12
Racing—				
Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board .....	11 369 170	.....	11 369 170	9
Totalisator Duty and Licenses .....	1 943 384	.....	1 943 384	2
Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses .....	1 288 782	.....	1 288 782	1
Stamp Duty on Betting .....	82 467	.....	82 467	.....
Motor Taxation .....	2 970 066	54 809 112	57 779 178	47
Other Vehicle Taxation .....	57 909	319 845	377 754	.....
Shipping Fees and Permits.....	.....	19	19	.....
Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees .....	.....	8 164	8 164	.....
Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax .....	.....	3 280 109	3 280 109	3
Licenses not elsewhere included—				
Companies Business Names, etc. ....	3 223 463	.....	3 223 463	3
Boat Registrations .....	233 083	.....	233 083	1
Explosives and Flammable Liquids .....	117 035	.....	117 035	
Factories and Shops .....	371 756	.....	371 756	
Firearms .....	494 824	.....	494 824	
Fisheries .....	185 221	.....	185 221	
Hire Purchase Act .....	113 883	.....	113 883	
Land Agents and Salesmen .....	108 638	.....	108 638	
Motor Vehicle Dealers Act .....	107 414	.....	107 414	
Other .....	134 802	.....	134 802	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>300 377 593</b>	<b>58 417 249</b>	<b>358 794 842</b>	<b>291</b>

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1978-79—I 233 300.

## AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR OLD** (Katanning—Minister for Agriculture) [4.32 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

An administrative structure exists under the Act to provide for regional advisory committees and zone control authorities. The committees and authorities have the power of advising and recommending on matters relating to the control of declared animals and plants. The members of these bodies are referred to in the legislation as "eligible persons" and at present they must be members of a local authority or producer organisation.

Difficulties have arisen however in some pastoral areas where no shire members are pastoralists or have a knowledge of pastoral activities.

The situation could be remedied by providing for councils to nominate a person other than a council member for appointment to a committee or authority—if no council member seems suitable or willing to accept nomination. Similarly, if a producer organisation could nominate a person from outside of its membership, flexibility would be given in appointing suitable persons; and clause 6 provides an appropriate means of resolving these difficulties.

Some difficulties have also arisen in obtaining suitable representation when both the member and his deputy have known they will be unable to attend a meeting. This could be overcome by providing for a member to authorise a deputy of another member to attend the meeting. Clause 5 provides a relevant amendment to ensure adequate representation at meetings.

It is desirable that authority be provided for the Chief Agriculture Protection Officer to determine the identity of an animal or plant and to determine whether an animal is "feral" or "domestic". This power is needed since problems have been experienced in determining for example whether an animal is a dingo or some other breed of dog; and similarly it is necessary to provide a legal basis for determining whether an animal is feral or non-feral, as for example in the case of goats where the declaration would apply only if the animal is in the feral state.

Clause 8 provides therefore, in the event of legal proceedings, for a certificate signed by or on behalf of the chief officer as being evidence that

the plant or animal is of the kind specified. This authority will rest with a senior officer of the board.

It has been necessary to gazette some restrictions in the Geraldton area in relation to the use and storage of agricultural chemicals and it is considered desirable to place beyond doubt the ability to make regulations to store, use, or transport prescribed agricultural chemicals. Appropriate amendments have been prepared to deal with these aspects.

A regulating-making power is proposed to prevent the entry of persons onto land on which a notice of restriction has been placed. A particular problem in this respect has been experienced in the Kimberley region due to the entry of persons onto land infested with Noogoora burr.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr H. D. Evans.

## BILLS (4): MESSAGES

### *Appropriations*

Messages from the Governor received and read recommending appropriations for the purposes of the following Bills—

1. Credit Unions Bill.
2. Government Railways Act Amendment Bill.
3. Appropriation Bill (Consolidated Revenue Fund).
4. Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act Amendment Bill.

## PRISONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

### *Second Reading*

**MR O'NEIL** (East Melville—Chief Secretary) [4.39 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

At present the Prisons Act authorises the use of fire power against a limited category of prisoners, and only in limited circumstances. Those circumstances are where an escape or attempted escape is taking place, or where a serious assault is being committed or about to be committed by a prisoner.

The category of prisoners against whom fire power can lawfully be used consists of prisoners under sentence of death, penal servitude, or imprisonment for any term. Prisoners on remand, prisoners detained in strict custody or detained during the Governor's pleasure cannot lawfully be fired upon.



While prisoners from each category are kept in the same prisons the present system is unworkable. An armed prison officer or other lawful custodian could not lawfully fire to prevent an escape or assault unless he knew why the prisoner involved had been committed to prison.

Furthermore, at present the Act authorises fire power only where a serious attack is taking place or about to take place on a custodian or another prisoner. Non-custodial staff and visitors to the prison are not within the protected class.

The Bill seeks to cure the flaws in the present provision by authorising the use of fire power against any prisoner who is escaping or attempting to escape, or who is seriously assaulting or about to assault any person.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on the motion by Mr B. T. Burke.

## **BUSH FIRES ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Second Reading*

**MRS CRAIG** (Wellington—Minister for Local Government) [4.41 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill is presented with the object of removing a number of minor anomalies which have become apparent since the Bush Fires Act was last amended in 1977.

At the same time, the opportunity is taken to include a number of minor drafting changes suggested by Parliamentary Counsel, which have no effect upon the purport or operation of the Act.

In the main, the Bill involves only three matters of substance.

First, section 33 is to be expressed in more moderate terms, although the present terminology has existed for a great number of years. Section 33(1)(a) requires fire breaks to be maintained "clear of all inflammable matter"—a small sprig of dry leaves in the middle of an otherwise bare three metre firebreak technically creates an offence. This is most stringent and leaves no scope for courts to exercise discretion. The word "all" is to be deleted.

Similarly, subsection (5) of the section, referring to firebreaks installed by the local authority, at the expense of the landowner concerned, states that a certificate signed by the mayor or shire president "shall be conclusive evidence of the amount" to be paid by the landholder. The Bill substitutes "prima facie" for "conclusive".

Both of these proposed alterations have arisen from observations made to the Attorney General by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations and both will permit a desirable exercise of discretion in court processes.

A further amendment refers to "fire weather officer", a senior and experienced bush fire control officer appointed under section 38 by the local authority to exercise his powers in a particular portion of the shire or town district. He may authorise a person, who has received a permit to burn during a restricted burning period, to act in accordance with his permit despite a fire danger forecast of "extreme" or "very high" from the Bureau of Meteorology in Perth. He may not do so during prohibited burning periods or when a declared emergency exists. Currently, the number of fire weather officers appointed by a local authority is subject to approval of the Bush Fires Board and only one deputy per fire weather officer is permitted.

The amendment, sought by the Country Shire Councils' Association and supported by the Bush Fires Board, will allow councils to elect the number of appointees and to appoint more than one deputy for each fire weather officer.

For about 15 years, regulations 38 and 38A have purported to authorise the banning of vehicle movement in conjunction, usually, with harvesting bans. The Crown Law Department has expressed doubts that the provisions of the Act support such regulations and it is desired to clarify the question and to preserve powers which have long been accepted as essential to adequate control during periods of critical fire risk. It is proposed to amend section 27 of the Act accordingly.

Other minor amendments are being made to update some of the grammatical expressions contained in the Act.

I commend the Bill to the House.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr H. D. Evans.

## **STOCK (BRANDS AND MOVEMENT) ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 9th August.

**MR H. D. EVANS** (Warren) [4.45 p.m.]: This amending Bill will be of some interest to every person in the House who is interested in horses, particularly trotters, because it introduces a new concept in branding, although it has been in evidence in stud breeds for some time. Although this is only a small amendment, it has some

significance to the trotting fraternity. It proposes to allow the Western Australian Trotting Association to register a number on a horse or foal to identify the animal. It is proposed that the Alpha-Angle method be used. This is a system which was developed and patented in the United States of America, and is used in Australia by the Australian Trotting Association under licence.

It would probably be of interest to members to appreciate what is involved in this method. The Alpha-Angle system is a system of right angles. Six symbols will be placed on a horse each of which will comprise either a lateral or a vertical bar, and four right angles will be placed on the horse in a different manner. I suppose the best way to illustrate how this will be done is by taking two squares and showing members how eight right angles can be formed by placing one square on top of the other. Each one of those angles can be taken as the symbol of a particular number.

Mr O'Neil: I hope the *Hansard* reporter can understand that. Perhaps you will need to have meaningful discussions with him later!

Mr H. D. EVANS: Yes. The figure "3" would be symbolised by the right angle formed in the manner I am now illustrating to members. Other numbers are represented by arranging the right angles in different fashions.

Several aspects are involved in this, and they must be thoroughly understood or else the racing fraternity will experience problems which could result in disputation. Each foal will be branded while still running with its mother. The branding will be carried out by the Artificial Breeding Board, and there is a reason for that. The brand itself will consist of six symbols, the first of which will represent the State, the second of which will represent the year of foaling, and the others will represent the numbers allocated to the animal.

In Victoria, for example, the brand will consist of a right angle depicted in an upward fashion, as I am illustrating to members; the next symbol will be a right angle in the reverse fashion; then will follow three horizontal bars and one vertical bar. Those symbols depict the State of Victoria, the year of foaling, and then the numbers 0 0 0 1. The next horse will be numbered 0 0 0 2, etc.

The Artificial Breeding Board is entrusted with the branding in this case because the operation is to be carried out by the freeze method. Liquid nitrogen is difficult to store and use, and it is expensive. The brand, which may be adjusted to depict different sets of symbols, is immersed in liquid nitrogen, and when it has reached the appropriate temperature it is held against the foal. The brand then appears on the animal in the

same manner as a fire brand. The contention of the Western Australian Trotting Association is that a better brand results without the distortion that occurs with a badly applied fire brand. The brand is much more effective and more convenient to use.

I suppose, however, some country registrars will maintain that is not the case, and they will be wedded forever to the fire brand system. Such is human nature.

This system will enable an accurate photographic record to be kept. It will enable also ease of placing the brand against the physical description of the foal for computation purposes. This will enable a cross index to be kept, and the WATA considers that to be desirable.

Branding goes back to Roman days when slaves were branded. Subsequently brands came to be used on animals in the current manner. It is important that the branding system which has evolved be kept as up to date as possible, to allow for the use of computers. Not only ownership is involved in this; when dealing with trotters and racehorses there is also the problem of substitution and considerable sums of money could be involved. Therefore the system adopted should be as foolproof as possible.

Another aspect is that horses change colour as they mature, and certain alterations to colour can be made by a skilled operator with a brush.

The WATA is convinced that this method is an improvement on the existing system. Although I foresee that many hunters and owners will have difficulty in reconciling the angle signs on the brand with the appropriate numbers, I suppose they will cope in the long run. We have managed to cope with the new currency and metric units for weight and length. Therefore, I suppose it will not be impossible to cope with changed symbols on registered brands for horses.

If the WATA is disposed to try this method and considers it to be an improvement on the present system, the Opposition is prepared to agree to it.

**MR OLD** (Katanning—Minister for Agriculture) [4.53 p.m.]: I thank the member for Warren for his support of the Bill and, in particular, for his graphic description of the Alpha-Angle system.

Mr H. D. Evans: Could you explain to me anywhere that I went wrong?

Mr OLD: I could not find any errors. As the Deputy Premier said, I am sure the member will have to have meaningful discussions with the *Hansard* reporter to get the right angles into

**Hansard.** He gave an accurate description of the Alpha-Angle system of branding which is being adopted by the WATA.

This system also gives other breed societies—of which we seem to have a proliferation nowadays—the opportunity to adopt a different form of branding. Although trotters have been branded by the freeze method in the past, under the existing Act it has been necessary for them to be branded also under the old system. This Bill enables owners to utilise one brand which, as the member for Warren pointed out, is readily legible and maintains its legibility as time goes by, whereas the old fire brand loses its usefulness as the animal grows.

The Artificial Breeding Board has been carrying out freeze branding under contract to the WATA for some time, and it is expert in this field. Not only has this been a service to the association, but also it has helped the board through a most difficult period.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

*Third Reading*

Leave granted to proceed forthwith to the third reading.

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr Old (Minister for Agriculture), and transmitted to the Council.

## **HONEY POOL ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

*Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 9th August.

**MR H. D. EVANS** (Warren) [4.58 p.m.]: This is purely a machinery measure. It appears some difficulty has been experienced in respect of the definition of "prescribed participant" for the purposes of voting at Honey Pool elections. The definition is now to be tied to the delivery of honey to the immediately previous pool.

In addition, the measure makes explicit the power of the Governor to appoint a chairman as distinct from the power to appoint directors.

As has been indicated, the measure has been canvassed within the industry and has not aroused any disputation. The Opposition has no objection to it.

**MR OLD** (Katanning—Minister for Agriculture) [5.00 p.m.]: I thank the member for Warren for his support of the Bill. As he pointed out, it is a machinery measure, and one which puts beyond doubt the classification of a participant in a pool.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

*Third Reading*

Leave granted to proceed forthwith to the third reading.

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr Old (Minister for Agriculture), and transmitted to the Council.

## **SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TRIBUNAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

*Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 9th August.

**MR DAVIES** (Victoria Park—Leader of the Opposition) [5.03 p.m.]: In introducing this measure, the Treasurer said the Bill is proposed as a final step in severing the statutory links which exist between magistrates and the Public Service. He drew attention to the fact that we amended the Public Service Act last year, and that there were amendments to the Stipendiary Magistrates Act before the House.

The Treasurer made that statement towards the end of his speech. As we see it, that is precisely what the Bill does, and we have no objection to it.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

*Third Reading*

Leave granted to proceed forthwith to the third reading.

**SIR CHARLES COURT** (Nedlands—Treasurer) [5.05 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

I thank the Leader of the Opposition for his co-operation on this Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

### **CENSORSHIP OF FILMS ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

#### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 9th August.

**MR B. T. BURKE** (Balcatta) [5.06 p.m.]: The Opposition has no objection to this Bill.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

#### *In Committee, etc.*

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

#### *Third Reading*

Leave granted to proceed forthwith to the third reading.

Bill read a third time, on motion by Mr O'Neil (Chief Secretary), and transmitted to the Council.

### **JUDGES' SALARIES AND PENSIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL**

#### *Second Reading*

Debate resumed from the 16th August.

**MR DAVIES** (Victoria Park—Leader of the Opposition) [5.08 p.m.]: I have not made up my mind whether or not we are being generous in this measure.

Judges are entitled to a pension provided they complete six years of service. If they retire before the six years are completed, they are entitled at present to 30 per cent of the salary. After that time they accumulate pension entitlements at the rate of 4 per cent per annum up to 10 years of service, at which time they receive a pension of 50 per cent of the salary.

There is an anomaly here. The pension is 30 per cent of the salary up to six years' service and then it increases at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Over four years, that is 16 per cent plus 30 per cent, which makes the rate 46 per cent of the salary; but a judge is to receive a pension of 50 per cent of the salary. I thought my arithmetic was faulty until I looked at the Act. I found that if a judge survives beyond six years, he goes back to the five-year period and the entitlements

accumulate for five years at 4 per cent, which makes 20 per cent. When added to the initial 30 per cent, that makes a total of 50 per cent. That is the existing position.

It is now felt that the likely pension in the event of a premature retirement is not sufficient to attract people to sit on the Supreme Court bench. The Premier has suggested that up to six years' service the pension should be at the rate of 40 per cent. After that, it would be accumulated at 2 per cent per annum. Therefore, starting with 40 per cent and adding 2 per cent per annum up to 10 years' service, it comes to 48 per cent of the salary. However, as I pointed out, the Act provides that if a judge survives six years' service, he goes back to five years at 40 per cent, and then accumulates at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Taking the 40 per cent plus five years at 2 per cent per annum, the judge would receive 50 per cent of the salary after 10 years of service. That is the maximum pension payable.

We have to decide whether we want to make the pension more attractive in order to attract persons to accept appointments to the Supreme Court bench. The Premier said there is a tendency to appoint persons of a younger age. This is for the good of the court generally. I cannot argue with him about that. I would suggest it is a reasonable statement.

The Premier suggests that, if a judge dies prematurely before he has served six years, his widow should be entitled to five-eighths of 40 per cent of the judge's salary. In the schedule there are children's allowances, widows' allowances, and so forth. Those amounts make the total package payable to a judge's dependants.

I wonder whether we are being generous because we should consider the position of a barrister who stays in private practice and dies prematurely. He would not have any special benefits available to him. However, if he was appointed to the bench and was a judge for 12 months before he died, his widow would receive a pension for life. If for various reasons the judge did not pass away but had to retire, if he had not had six years' service, he would attract a pension at the rate of 40 per cent. Therefore, we are being generous.

It is a non-contributory pension, and it is one that would probably be attractive to people in industry. I do not know that the Government has been as generous as that in dealing with claims in relation to which it has to appear in the Arbitration Court. I do not know that it has been as generous as that in dealing with other superannuation claims. I do not know that it has

been as generous as that in dealing with members of Parliament, for instance, who have to serve seven years to qualify.

I acknowledge that judges stand alone. I acknowledge that if they leave the bench and return to private practice they lose their pensions. It is only if they retire and stay in retirement that they are able to receive the pension which is to be offered to them.

There may be a double standard on the Government's part in its attitude towards pensions. By the same token, I acknowledge that there is difficulty in attracting qualified barristers to take a seat on the Supreme Court bench; so we are stuck with the problem.

I suppose, on balance, I could argue against myself. The only way to resolve the question is to ask myself what is to be the likely cost to the taxpayer. It is quite impossible to say what the cost to the taxpayer will be. I can only presume that if a person accepts a seat on the Supreme Court and becomes one of our judges, he will stay there for a long time. If he elects to return to private practice, I have already said that he does not qualify for a pension. If he receives a pension from other sources, it may affect his rate of pension as well.

I cannot imagine that the cost to the State would be very great. I suppose if a man had a stroke at 45 and continued to live till 65 or 70, as can happen, but because of his illness had to retire from the position of judge, there would be a continuing commitment to at least 40 per cent of a judge's salary as his pension.

I do not suppose we could really decide that they are not entitled to a pension. It will not cost a large amount of money; in fact, over the years it will cost practically nothing. I do not believe any cases are pending and, as I read the Bill, it will not be applied retrospectively. If this is an added attraction which will help us to obtain the best available judges for the Supreme Court, we will support the measure.

**SIR CHARLES COURT (Nedlands—Treasurer)** [5.16 p.m.]: I appreciate the comments made by the Leader of the Opposition and his support of the Bill. I cannot add anything to what I have said already.

In this situation, we are in a cleft stick. I assume the tendency will be that, with the passage of time, we will have younger judges. There are no longer any judges who did not have to retire, but who were appointed for life.

Mr Davies: Have they all gone now?

**Sir CHARLES COURT:** They have all gone now. Therefore, all the members of the judiciary are limited as to the period of time for which they are appointed. As a result, future Governments will have to bear in mind the length of service a judge will have. It must be remembered that a judge has to settle down to his work on the bench, which is a completely different way of life from that to which he was accustomed in private practice. He will develop his own particular style and technique. Frequently the best work is given by a judge after he has considerable experience in that line of work as distinct from the work he performed in private practice. Admittedly, practical experience as a practitioner is a tremendous asset to a judge; but, on the other hand, when he becomes a judge he is on the other side of the fence.

It is fair to say a lawyer of the calibre we would want to attract to the judiciary could earn a great deal more in a modern private practice these days than he could in his work as a judge. It is not possible for a judge to supplement his income on the side. In more ways than one, he is locked into his situation.

It will become increasingly difficult to obtain the right calibre of men for the judiciary if they are faced with the obligation of bringing up children after they have stepped out of private practice. In the past, the question of a judge's obligation to children has not arisen to any great extent, because it was assumed a man who was invited to be a judge would be well advanced in years and he would have established himself as something of an elder statesman in his profession and there was no question of a retirement age of 65 or 70. That has changed.

As a result, it will be increasingly necessary to have the provisions contained in the Bill, because as the years go by we will have a greater number of judges on the bench who are of the age group that has children to be educated. These provisions are designed to protect the widows of judges against the emergency which would arise if they found themselves in the situation that their husband had died after leaving a lucrative legal practice to join the judiciary. It is possible for a lawyer in private practice to arrange his own superannuation scheme and death benefits. If that lawyer, in good faith, transfers to the judiciary and is struck down unexpectedly after two or three years, his widow must be protected.

Recently we had the case of George Wright who was appointed a judge. Who would have thought George Wright would die before any of us? Suddenly he was no longer with us.

Having regard for the total picture, it is obvious this is the only way we can deal with the matter. I do not believe it will cost very much.

Question put and passed.

Bill read a second time.

*In Committee, etc.*

Bill passed through Committee without debate, reported without amendment, and the report adopted.

*Third Reading*

Leave granted to proceed forthwith to the third reading.

Bill read a third time, on motion by Sir Charles Court (Treasurer), and transmitted to the Council.

**QUESTIONS**

Questions were taken at this stage.

*House adjourned at 5.57 p.m.*

# QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

1356. *This question was postponed.*

## PASTORAL LEASES

### *Purchases and Transfers*

1367. Mr HARMAN, to the Minister representing the Minister for Lands:

- (1) What inquiries are made or steps taken to investigate proposed purchasers of pastoral leases?
- (2) What inquiries does his department consider proper to make before approving the transfer of the pastoral lease?
- (3) What are the criteria for the granting of approval for a pastoral lease?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) The Minister may require to be satisfied on any questions concerning the transfer of a pastoral lease. These may include the necessity to submit details of:

- (a) plans for development and maintenance of the lease;
- (b) finance available to ensure the future operation of the lease as required by Land Act provisions;
- (c) proposals for the active management and supervision of the lease to ensure that the land is utilised to the best advantage as a pastoral property;
- (d) number of persons to be employed and accommodated on the property and the facilities available thereto;
- (e) the anticipated impact, in the event of a projected increase in the number of people beyond that normally expected on a pastoral property; and
- (f) in the event that some residents on the lease will not be employed in pastoral lease operations the number who will need to be the recipients of social services.

Proposed purchasers are required to submit written acknowledgment of pastoral lease obligations and undertakings to comply with the lease conditions.

- (2) In general terms, provided the requirements in (1) are satisfied, then the transfer may be approved. These are the extent of inquiries normally made.

Should the pastoral lease be considered an uneconomic pastoral unit, it is required that adjoining holders be first offered the opportunity to purchase before the lease may be transferred to another party. This policy is designed to avoid, if possible, the perpetuation of small non-viable pastoral leases.

- (3) Other than the requirements outlined in (1), a proposed purchaser of a pastoral lease must be eligible to hold the land on an area limitation basis—404 685 ha. (1 million acres)—and be acceptable to the Minister as a pastoral lessee.

## WATER SUPPLIES: METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

### *Work Force: Machinery and Plant*

1387. Mr BRIAN BURKE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

What was the expenditure by the board on machinery/plant in each year from 1970 to 1979 inclusive?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

This information is not readily available.

## WATER SUPPLIES: METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

### *New Building*

1388. Mr BRIAN BURKE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) What is the cost of the Metropolitan Water Board building being erected at the Leederville depot?
- (2) What was—
  - (a) the cost;
  - (b) the age;
  - (c) the purpose,
 of each of the buildings demolished to allow the construction referred to in (1)?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) \$10.8 million.
- (2) Information not readily available.

## WATER SUPPLIES

*North-eastern Wheatbelt*

1389. Mr BRIAN BURKE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Does the Minister's department intend to proceed with the planned water reticulation scheme to serve the north-east wheat belt including areas east and north-east of Koorda?
- (2) If "No" at what stage is consideration?
- (3) If "Yes" what will be the cost of the work?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) and (2) Planning for this work is continuing, but a decision to proceed with the work has not yet been made. Should funds be made available the work could commence in the latter half of the current financial year.
- (3) The total estimated cost of the proposed work is \$45 600 000. If the work proceeds it will be spread over a number of years depending upon the funds which can be made available.

## WATER SUPPLIES

*Disconnection of Service*

1390. Mr BRIAN BURKE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

How many water services have been disconnected by the Metropolitan Water Board in each of the past 36 months?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

Summary of disconnection of services for all reasons

July 1976—288  
 August 1976—299  
 September 1976—193  
 October 1976—295  
 November 1976—378  
 December 1976—230  
 January 1977—171  
 February 1977—185  
 March 1977—82  
 April 1977—229  
 May 1977—240  
 June 1977—185  
 July 1977—55  
 August 1977—71  
 September 1977—205

October 1977—230  
 November 1977—366  
 December 1977—222  
 January 1978—124  
 February 1978—323  
 March 1978—114  
 April 1978—100  
 May 1978—202  
 June 1978—248  
 July 1978—312  
 August 1978—369  
 September 1978—127  
 October 1978—358  
 November 1978—206  
 December 1978—51  
 January 1979—141  
 February 1979—74  
 March 1979—155  
 April 1979—169  
 May 1979—348  
 June 1979—472  
 July 1979—209  
 August 1979—1001.

## ENERGY: GAS

*North-West Shelf: Feasibility Study*

1391. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

When does the Government expect the joint venturers involved in the North-West Shelf gas project to announce the results of their feasibility study?

Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied

After the feasibility studies and marketing arrangements have been reported to the respective boards of the joint venturer companies and each board has made its decision.

## ENERGY: GAS

*North-West Shelf: Capital Expenditure*

1392. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Industrial Development:

What is the breakdown for projected capital expenditure in the development of the North Rankin natural gas field for—

- (a) offshore platforms;
- (b) platform to shore pipeline;
- (c) liquefaction plant;
- (d) domestic gas processing plant;
- (e) shipping?



Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied:

With your permission, Mr Speaker, I table a publication issued by Woodside Petroleum Ltd., which includes the answers to the question.

*The paper was tabled (see paper No 347).*

### ENERGY: GAS

#### *North-West Shelf: Capital Expenditure*

1393. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

What is the projected total capital expenditure for the development of the North Rankin natural gas field for export and Western Australian use?

Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied:

See answer to Question 1392.

The State Energy Commission's estimated cost of the onshore pipeline is currently \$400-\$450 million.

### ENERGY: GAS

#### *North-West Shelf: Capital Expenditure*

1394. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

- (1) What is the projected capital expenditure for the development of the North Rankin natural gas field for Western Australian use at the presently envisaged gas volume of 8.5 million cubic metres per day to the Western Australian market?
- (2) What price will the State Energy Commission be charging consumers for North-West Shelf natural gas relative to fuel oil prices at the same time?
- (3) If the price of gas is not to be on parity with fuel oil, how much less than fuel oil parity price will it be, expressed as a percentage?

Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied:

- (1) This is not the planned way of development and therefore no capital expenditure estimates are available.
- (2) and (3) The commission's normal gas tariff schedules at the date will apply which it is expected will be competitive with the then fuel oil prices.

Large industrial customers will as usual be subject to special contracted prices.

### ROADS AND FREEWAYS

#### *Annual Expenditure*

1395. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) What was the expenditure on roads and freeways in Western Australia annually from 1971-72 to 1978-79 inclusive?
- (2) How much did the Commonwealth Government contribute for each year?
- (3) What is the expected expenditure on roads and freeways in 1979-80 and how much is the Commonwealth likely to contribute?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) Expenditure by the Main Roads Department, including payments to local authorities, on roads and freeways for years 1971/72-1978/79—

Year	Expenditure \$
1971/72	62 917 350
1972/73	66 767 371
1973/74	67 241 070
1974/75	80 654 399
1975/76	91 289 372
1976/77	100 322 343
1977/78	110 745 341
1978/79	127 271 295

- (2) Contribution by Commonwealth for each year—

Year	Contribution \$
1971/72	40 885 000
1972/73	45 846 000
1973/74	49 309 300
1974/75	50 410 251
1975/76	63 939 654
1976/77	58 687 519
1977/78	63 263 712
1978/79	65 295 605

- (3) (a) Expected expenditure on roads and freeways, 1979/80—\$132 173 500
- (b) Anticipated Commonwealth contribution 1979/80—\$69 533 500

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

*Commonwealth Grants*

1396. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Industrial Development:

- (1) Are grants made by the Commonwealth Government to Western Australia for any matter within his administration?
- (2) If so, what are they?
- (3) What were the amounts of these grants for each financial year from 1971-72 to 1978-79?

Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied:

- (1) Not presently.
- (2) Not applicable.
- (3) In the past the Commonwealth Government contributed \$156 109 to the Pilbara study and \$455 508 to the Moore River studies.

## COMMUNITY WELFARE

*Children: Wards of the State*

1397. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister for Community Welfare:

- (1) How many children were made wards of the State in the year from the 1st July, 1978 to the 30th June, 1979?
- (2) How many of these children were admitted to care because of—
  - (a) financial stress in the family;
  - (b) accommodation problems in the family;
  - (c) other reasons?

Mr YOUNG replied:

- (1) During the fiscal year 1978-1979, 222 children were made wards of the State. Of these, 65 were either recommitted or had their wardship extended, and 157 were made wards for the first time.
- (2) (a) and (b) Nil;  
(c) 222.

## SEWERAGE

*Bayswater and Belmont*

1398. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

Will the Minister provide details of sewerage programmes for the Belmont

and Bayswater districts for the next five years?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

The member is referred to the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board's development plan 1979-84.

## POLICE

*Ananda Marga Sect*

1399. Mr BRYCE, to the Premier:

What have been the offences involving and the resolution of each charge laid against members of the Ananda Marga sect in Western Australia since June 1976?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

The Ananda Marga sect claims to be a religious sect.

Offence records are not indexed according to a person's religious persuasion.

## POLICE

*Ananda Marga Sect*

1400. Mr BRYCE, to the Premier:

- (1) Are continuing investigations being made into the activities of the organisation known as the Ananda Marga in Western Australia?
- (2) Will he provide a copy of any report or information on the Ananda Marga sect to members on either a public or restricted basis?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No.

## COMPANIES ACT

*Amendment*

1401. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister representing the Attorney General:

In view of the present share buying spree in two Australian companies, namely, Ansett and Ampol, will the Attorney General give consideration to altering the Companies Act to allow the

disclosure of the real ownership of company shares rather than the concealment of ownership through the device of nominees and thereby improve the confidence of investors in public companies?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

Division 3A of part IV of the Companies Act covers the disclosure of real ownership of shares. Sections 69D, 69E and 69F require disclosure by substantial shareholders (as defined in section 69C) of their interest, and any change or relinquishing of that interest.

As a relevant interest is defined (in section 6A) in a way that goes beyond the identity of the nominal shareholder, those provisions already provide for disclosure of true ownership.

It is considered, therefore, that the existing provisions relating to disclosure of shareholdings in listed companies provides adequate protection for investors in public companies.

## JOURNALISTS

### *Disclosure of Information Sources*

1402. Mr BRYCE, to the Minister representing the Attorney General:

- (1) Is the Attorney General aware that in many States of the United States of America and in a number of other European countries, laws have been passed which in practice extend privilege to journalists before courts and tribunals in refusing to disclose source of information?
- (2) Is the Government prepared to introduce such legislation in Western Australia?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) Yes. Some detail of the provisions existing in these other places was given by our Law Reform Commission in its working paper of June 1977 (Project No. 53—Privilege for Journalists).
- (2) As the Law Reform Commission has still to deliver its final report on this matter, it is not proposed to make any policy statement at this stage.

## DAIRYING: MILK

### *Ultra Heat Treatment Process*

1403. Mr BLAIKIE, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Was the expansion of ultra heat treatment of milk discussed by the recent meeting of the Agricultural Council as a matter causing some concern to the dairy industry?
- (2) (a) Which States have dairy plants using the ultra heat treatment process; and  
(b) what is their production capacity?
- (3) Is it a fact that two new plants have commenced production since April this year?
- (4) Are there any import requirements to bring ultra heat treatment dairy and fruit juice products into Western Australia, and if so, would he advise?
- (5) Can he indicate the amount and value of ultra heat treatment—  
(a) milk;  
(b) cream;  
(c) fruit juice,  
imported each year into Western Australia since 1974?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) The matter was discussed and a national working party set up to deal with this issue.
- (2) (a) Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.  
(b) This information is not available to me.
- (3) I understand that one new plant has recently been established in Victoria.
- (4) There are no interstate import restrictions.
- (5) (a) to (c) No. Statistics relating to the import of these products do not differentiate between UHT and other forms of the same product.

## BEEKEEPING: HONEY

### *Imports: Restrictions*

1404. Mr BLAIKIE, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) What restrictions are currently operating regarding the importation of

honey, honey products and/or apiary equipment from any other Australian State?

- (2) (a) What is the reason for restrictions;  
(b) when were they imposed; and  
(c) can he advise when it is anticipated they will be removed?
- (3) Has his department evolved a formula of compensation to assist any beekeeper whose hives may be destroyed as a result of infection by European foul brood, and if so, would he advise?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) Restrictions currently apply in relation to the introduction of honey which can only be introduced from Tasmania. However, small quantities of honey for personal use, trade samples or scientific purposes may be introduced provided they comply with the regulation covering such introductions. The importation of used apiary equipment is prohibited.
- (2) (a) To prevent the entry of disease.  
(b) The 10th May, 1979, in respect of honey; and the 11th November, 1977, in respect of used apiary equipment.  
(c) The conditions under which small quantities of honey may be introduced and the matter of permitting honey to be introduced which has been effectively pasteurised are currently being examined by my department.
- (3) This matter is expected to be finalised in the near future.

## GRAIN

### *Bunbury Silos*

1405. Mr McIVER, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Would he advise if discussions have been held or will be held regarding the removal of the grain silos in Bunbury?
- (2) If "Yes" when will the silos be removed and what arrangements will be undertaken to handle grain?
- (3) If the silos are to be removed what effect will this have on Westrail employees stationed at Bunbury?

- (4) Will he advise when the South Western Australia Transport Study report recommendations will now be released following Cabinet's request for further information?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) Yes. We have investigated the various alternatives for shipping grain from the Bunbury region when the timber jetty is phased out. I intend to discuss the results of the investigation with interested parties later this month. There are no plans to remove the grain silo or to cease shipment of grain through Bunbury.
- (2) and (3) Not applicable.
- (4) As soon as possible.

## ANIMALS

### *Cats*

1406. Mr HARMAN, to the Minister for Agriculture:

Can his department advise if there is any legislation which makes it an offence for a person to abandon cats?

Mr OLD replied:

Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act provides that an offence is committed by person abandoning domestic animals.

## POLICE

### *Gold Stealing Squad*

1407. Mr GRILL, to the Minister for Police and Traffic:

Further to question 1217 on Thursday, the 23rd August, 1979 and question 1341 on Tuesday, the 11th September, 1979, relevant to gold stealing squad's operations, by what authority or enactment is the Chamber of Mines reimbursed out of the proceeds of gold or gold matter recovered by the gold stealing detection staff?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

Since the Gold Stealing Detection Squad was instituted in about 1905 there have been various types of Government reimbursement, through the authority of the Treasurer.

# ENERGY: ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

## *Power Station: Kalgoorlie*

1408. Mr GRILL, to the Minister for Fuel and Energy:

Further to question 1343 of the 11th September, 1979 relevant to the electricity power generation plant of the Kalgoorlie Town Council, could he check his facts and confirm that no offer has been made by the State Energy Commission to take over the power generation plant of the Kalgoorlie Town Council, in view of the public assertion by the Town Clerk for the Town of Kalgoorlie that the State Energy Commission had offered to pay \$140 000 per year for the next 20 years for the power station?

Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied:

The facts given in the answer to question 1343 are correct. The \$140 000 per year is simply an estimate of the payments which would be made to the Town of Kalgoorlie in the event that they join the Country Towns' Assistance Scheme. No valuation of the assets has been made since there is no request current for the town council to join the scheme.

# STATE FORESTS: DEPARTMENT

## *Royalties and Expenditure*

1409. Mr WILSON, to the Minister representing the Minister for Forests:

- (1) What was the total amount of royalties received by the Forests Department from sawmilling, woodchipping and all other sources for the last financial year?
- (2) What was the Forests Department's total expenditure for the same period?
- (3) What was the total direct cost of forestry operations for the same period?
- (4) In 1973 the Forests Department estimated that the annual running costs, including supervision, of the woodchip industry to the department would be \$546 150; what were these costs in the last financial year?
- (5) What was the total value of timber and timber products exported for the last financial year for which this figure is available?

- (6) What was the total volume of timber and timber products exported for the same period?
- (7) What percentage of total timber production was exported either interstate or overseas for the same period?
- (8) What was the total value of timber and timber products imported into Western Australia for the same period?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) \$6 211 460.
- (2) \$19 240 117.
- (3) \$7 033 314.
- (4) As stated in the answer to part 3 of question 1281 of the 29th August, 1979, it is not possible to provide separate costs for a woodchip operation which is only a phase of an integrated logging operation.
- (5) Timber \$8 809 324 (1977/78).  
Timber Products \$4 625 089 (1977/78).
- (6) Timber 58 833m<sup>3</sup> (1977/78),  
Timber Products N/A.
- (7) Timber Interstate 9.14 per cent (1977/78).  
Timber Overseas 6.95 per cent (1977/78).
- (8) \$24 953 241 (1977/78).

# HEALTH: MENTAL

## *Electroconvulsive Therapy, and Amendment of Act*

1410. Mr WILSON, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) In view of the information given in answer to earlier questions, that a mental patient would not be given psychosurgery without the patient's informed consent, and as this patient protection is not written into the current Western Australian Mental Health Act, or its regulations, will he be including this in his amendments to the Mental Health Act, or including it in the regulations?
- (2) As he does not consider it necessary or appropriate to incorporate patient safeguards for receipt of electroconvulsive therapy, within the Mental Health Act, would he outline the current administrative procedure followed by the department for the administration of electroconvulsive therapy to a patient both voluntarily and involuntarily?

Mr YOUNG replied:

- (1) I would refer the member to my answer given on the 29th August, 1979, to his question 1266(5). The reply given in respect of electro-convulse therapy is applicable also to psychosurgery. It is not considered necessary or appropriate to incorporate provisions relating to specific methods of treatment within the Mental Health Act. In psychiatric medicine, as in all branches of medicine, the selection of treatment methods is dictated by accepted principles of good medical practice, any breach of which is properly remediable by the due process of existing laws.

- (2) Departmental staff have been instructed that the decision to use electro-convulsant treatment for any patient of the department must be authorised by a qualified psychiatrist, and that whenever possible, before such treatment is given there should be obtained the consent in writing of:

- (a) the patient, where it is considered that the patient is capable of making a rational decision on the issue; or
- (b) the guardian or nearest available relative of the patient, where it is considered that the patient is not capable of giving reasoned consent.

Where the foregoing is not possible or where undue delay in initiating treatment could be detrimental to the health of the patient, treatment may be given in the absence of written consent.

Voluntary patients are not obliged to accept recommended treatment and the department in such instances would be at liberty to discharge such patients, as would be the case in any hospital where patients refused treatment.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE PEACE

### *Appointments*

1411. Mr WILSON, to the Minister representing the Attorney General:

- (1) How many persons have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace in each of the last three years?
- (2) In which Legislative Assembly electoral district have these appointments been made during this period?

- (3) Who recommended the appointment in each instance?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| (1) Period 8.6.76-7.9.77 | 129        |
| Period 8.9.77-7.9.78     | 108        |
| Period 8.9.78-7.9.79     | <u>146</u> |
|                          | 383.       |

- (2) and (3) To provide this information would require a search of a large number of files involving considerable man hours of endeavour.

If the honourable member has in mind any particular case or specific information, I will be pleased to have such information forwarded to him.

## VEGETABLES: TOMATO GROWERS

### *Geraldton*

1412. Mr CARR, to the Treasurer:

- (1) Is the Government prepared to make any special financial assistance available to tomato growers in the Geraldton area, whose crops have been virtually destroyed by 2,4-D ester, so that they can carry on till next year's crop?
- (2) If "Yes" will he indicate the extent of such assistance?
- (3) If "No" to (1), will he indicate why not?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) to (3) If the honourable member can provide evidence of any growers whose tomato crops have been virtually destroyed, the situation will be investigated.

## WATER SUPPLIES

### *Geraldton: Tomato Growers*

1413. Mr CARR, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) Will he consider granting increased water quotas to tomato growers in the Geraldton area whose crops have been virtually destroyed by 2,4-D ester, so that they may be able to grow larger crops next year in an effort to catch up on this year's losses?
- (2) If "No" why not?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) and (2) The Minister has received no approaches from tomato growers in the Geraldton area for increased water quotas to compensate them for damage to their crops. However, if approaches are made giving full details they will be given consideration.

#### HERBICIDE: 2,4-D

##### *Geraldton*

1414. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Will he detail action taken by his department aimed at enforcing the new regulations relating to the usage of 2,4-D ester within 50 kilometres of Geraldton, or action aimed at checking to see that the regulations are adhered to?
- (2) Does his department have any evidence of 2,4-D ester used illegally within the zone?
- (3) If "No" to (2), is his department satisfied that no 2,4-D ester has been used illegally within the zone?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) Wide publicity has been given to the new regulations, all officers have endeavoured to observe spraying activities in the area and commercial herbicide retailers have been individually contacted.
- (2) No.
- (3) My department has no evidence of illegal use.

#### VEGETABLES: TOMATO GROWERS

##### *Geraldton*

1415. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Were officers of the Agriculture Department in Geraldton requested to take samples from drums believed to contain 2,4-D ester at a property within 15 kilometres of Geraldton, by local tomato growers?

- (2) Did Agriculture Department officers witness while the tomato growers took samples of the contents of the drums with the intention that the samples would be analysed by the Agriculture Department?

- (3) Have these samples been analysed?

- (4) If "Yes" to (3), will he provide details of the results?

- (5) If "No" to (3), will he please indicate why not?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) and (2) Yes.

- (3) No.

- (4) Not applicable.

- (5) The presence of sealed drums of 2,4-D ester at that time in that place was not an offence against the regulations.

#### HEALTH: AIR MONITORING

##### *Geraldton*

1416. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) With reference to clean air monitoring samples taken in the Geraldton area by his department, in conjunction with the Department of Health, how many samples have been taken to date?

- (2) Where have they been taken?

- (3) Are any of the results available?

- (4) "Yes" to (3), will he please advise of the results?

- (5) If "No" to (3), when are such results expected to be available?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) 70 air samples have been taken over 10 weeks.

- (2) Airport, Narraterra, Nabawa, Moonyoonooka, Wicherina, Greenough, and East Walkaway.

- (3) Yes.

- (4) Of 35 results available to date only one from Greenough showed a detectable level of 2,4-D amine.

- (5) Not applicable.

#### VEGETABLES: TOMATO GROWERS

##### *Geraldton*

1417. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) With reference to the W.A. Fruit and Vegetable Industry Advisory

Committee, why is there no representation for Geraldton tomato growers, even though the Geraldton Tomato Growers Association has approximately 80-100 active growing members and brings in approximately \$750 000 to \$1 million in an average year?

- (2) Is it a fact that the representative of Carnarvon growers has his travel expenses subsidised to enable him to attend meetings?
- (3) Is it a fact that the Geraldton Tomato Growers Association has indicated its readiness to pay the expenses of its representative, should one be appointed?

Mr OLD replied:

- (1) The matter of such representation is listed for discussion by the committee at its meeting on the 25th September.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) I am informed that correspondence on file does not indicate this to be the case.

## HOSPITALS: GOVERNMENT

### *Teaching and Country*

1418. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) Is it a fact that at Government teaching hospitals in the metropolitan area, patients are entitled to accommodation in a standard ward free of charge, irrespective of their hospital insurance situation?
- (2) Is it a fact that at Government hospitals in country centres the same standard ward accommodation is also available to patients free of charge, irrespective of their hospital insurance situation?
- (3) If the situation is different between teaching hospitals and country Government hospitals, will he please detail the differences in terms of cost difference and provide the reasons for such differences?
- (4) Does the same schedule of charges for services apply to Government teaching hospitals as for country Government hospitals?
- (5) Where any variations occur in relation to (4), will he please specify?

Mr YOUNG replied:

- (1) to (3) No.
- (4) and (5) Yes.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### *Income Tax Disbursements*

1419. Mr BRYCE, to the Premier:

- (1) Has the Premier made representations to the Federal Government on behalf of local governing authorities to raise the percentage rebate to the municipalities from personal income tax, from 1.25 per cent to 2 per cent?
- (2) If so—
  - (a) when were those representations made;
  - (b) what has been the result of the representations;
  - (c) is it the Premier's intention to raise this question on behalf of the State's local government authorities at future Premiers' Conferences or with the Federal Government at another appropriate time?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) Yes. However, I should point out that my representations have been made to raise local government's share from 1.52 per cent, which was the percentage specified in the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976, and not 1.25 per cent, as referred to by the member.
- (2)
  - (a) On several occasions.
  - (b) The Commonwealth Government has increased local government's entitlement to 1.75 per cent for 1979-80.
  - (c) The Prime Minister gave an undertaking in November, 1977, to raise the entitlement to 2 per cent over the following three years. There has already been an increase to 1.75 per cent and, in view of this, and further assurances given by the Prime Minister, it is confidently expected that local government's share will be raised to 2 per cent in 1980-81. I shall continue to watch the interest of local government.



## BUSES AND RAILWAYS

### *Freight and Passenger Services: Closure or Curtailment*

1420. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Transport:

(1) Will he list—

- (a) passenger services;
- (b) freight services,

for trains and buses which have been closed in each of the past three years including the current year?

(2) Will he list—

- (a) passenger services;
- (b) freight services,

for trains and buses which have had their frequency of operation reduced in each of the past three years including the current year?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

(1) and (2) To obtain a complete list of every variation in the train and bus services would be a major and expensive task.

If the honourable member would identify the extent to which he wishes this research to cover, I will be pleased to give his request further consideration.

## MINING TOWNS

### *Carley Report*

1421. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Industrial Development:

(1) Has a report been produced (known as the Carley report), on considerations involving the progressive establishment of the normal rules of local authorities and government agencies in mining towns?

(2) If so, when was it produced and by whom?

(3) Will he table it?

(4) If not, why not?

(5) Why did he fail to mention the report when introducing the Iron Ore (Mount Newman) Agreement Act Amendment Bill?

Mr O'Neil (for Mr MENSAROS) replied:

(1) Yes.

(2) 1977. Mr P. L. J. Carley, D.P.A. (Lon) F.C.I.S. formerly Commissioner, Shire of Roebourne.

(3) Yes.

(4) Not applicable.

(5) The Iron Ore (Mount Newman) Agreement Act Amendment Act only provides the machinery to enable implementing the policy of normalisation of Newman.

*The report was tabled (see paper No. 348).*

## WATER SUPPLIES: SALINITY

### *Dams, Reservoirs, and Artesian Wells*

1422. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

(1) Does the Minister have details of samples from water sources for total dissolved salts, sodium chloride and sodium for the dams, reservoirs and artesian wells during the summer and autumn periods of 1977-78 and 1978-79?

(2) If so, will she table them?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

(1) and (2) In total this information is not readily available but for the principal storages is as follows—

SALINITY SAMPLES	6.4.78	12.4.78	20.4.78	27.4.78	4.5.78	11.5.78	17.5.78	25.5.78
South Dandalup								
Total Salts mg/l.....	200	190	200	200	210	200	200	200
Na Cl.....	152	152	152	152	152	152	140	148
North Dandalup								
Total salts mg/l.....	300	310	310	310	210	300	290	280
Na Cl.....	252	247	252	256	152	252	234	231
Serpentine P. H.								
Total salts mg/l.....	250	240	250	240	230	230	230	220
Na Cl.....	196	191	190	186	185	188	175	180
Wungong								
Total salts mg/l.....	260	290	270	270	250	220	260	230
Na Cl.....	191	203	198	204	196	180	195	178
Canning								
Total salts mg/l.....	300	300	300	300	300	290	300	290
Na Cl.....	241	241	244	241	241	241	242	246

SALINITY SAMPLES—continued	6.4.78	12.4.78	20.4.78	27.4.78	4.5.78	11.5.78	17.5.78	25.5.78
Churchmans								
Total salts mg/l.....	150	150	150	150	150	140	140	150
Na Cl.....	98	120	119	119	115	114	112	115
Victoria								
Total salts mg/l.....	280	270	270	280	280	270	280	280
Na Cl.....	219	223	198	216	224	224	214	218

Note: Results are tabulated as three entries per week, rather than a weekly total.

SALINITY SAMPLES	1.2.79	8.2.79	15.2.79	22.2.79	1.3.79	8.3.79	15.3.79	22.3.79
South Dandalup								
Total Salts mg/l.....	190	180	180	180	180	190	190	190
Na Cl.....	90	87	86	87	91	90	91	90
North Dandalup								
Total salts mg/l.....	260	260	260	270	270	280	280	280
Na Cl.....	133	136	136	138	143	146	143	148
Serpentine P.H.								
Total salts mg/l.....	210	210	210	210	210	220	210	210
Na Cl.....	108	107	107	108	109	110	109	109
Wungong								
Total salts mg/l.....	180	190	200	190	190	200	—	210
Na Cl.....	90	95	96	92	96	95	—	98
Canning								
Total salts mg/l.....	210	210	210	200	200	200	200	200
Na Cl.....	108	104	107	108	102	103	102	102
Churchmans								
Total salts mg/l.....	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Na Cl.....	68	66	67	67	66	68	68	67
Victoria								
Total salts mg/l.....	—	220	220	220	190	—	—	220
Na Cl.....	—	110	113	110	96	—	—	113

SALINITY SAMPLES	29.3.79	5.4.79	12.4.79	19.4.79	26.4.79	3.5.79	10.5.79	17.5.79	24.5.79
South Dandalup									
Total Salts mg/l.....	190	190	190	190	190	200	190	190	190
Cl.....	91	92	92	93	93	95	91	91	91
North Dandalup									
Total salts mg/l.....	290	290	290	280	270	280	280	280	260
Cl.....	150	153	155	153	146	148	148	149	138
Serpentine P.H.									
Total salts mg/l.....	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Cl.....	109	109	110	108	106	106	107	106	103
Wungong									
Total salts mg/l.....	220	220	210	210	200	200	200	200	—
Cl.....	106	103	106	103	99	98	99	97	—
Canning									
Total salts mg/l.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	210	200	200
Cl.....	102	103	104	103	103	104	103	102	102
Churchmans									
Total salts mg/l.....	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cl.....	68	68	68	68	66	67	68	68	66
Victoria									
Total salts mg/l.....	220	230	230	—	220	230	230	230	230
Cl.....	113	114	116	—	114	110	114	114	113

# **WATER SUPPLIES: METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD**

## *Revenue*

1423. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) How much revenue does the Metropolitan Water Board expect to obtain this financial year?
- (2) Will he detail the sources of that revenue?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) and (2) The information is contained in the Estimates of Revenue of the Government of Western Australia for the year ending the 30th, June 1980.

# **WATER SUPPLIES**

## *Underground Sources*

1424. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) From which underground sources will the estimated 45 per cent of total water usage come this summer, and in what proportions?
- (2) From which sources will the rest of the supply come, and in what proportions?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) and (2) Actual withdrawals will depend upon demand but will generally approximate the proportions of 1977-78 and 1978-79. For this information the honourable member is referred to the 1979 annual report of the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board.

# **WATER SUPPLIES: DAMS**

## *Capacity and Storage Level*

1425. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

- (1) What is the current stage level in each of the dams servicing the metropolitan area?
- (2) What is the capacity of each of these dams?

- (3) What were the storage levels in those dams at the current date in each of the past ten years?
- (4) What is Perth's total rainfall from the 1st January this year to the current date?
- (5) What has Perth's rainfall been between the 1st January and the end of September in each of the past 10 years?
- (6) What is Perth's average rainfall for that period?
- (7) What is Perth's average annual rainfall on a calendar year basis?
- (8) What is Perth's average rainfall in each of the months from September to December inclusive?
- (9) What was the level of storage in Perth's dams at the time water restrictions were first introduced?
- (10) In which month were the restrictions introduced?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) to (3) and (9) The honourable member is referred to annual reports of the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
- (4) to (8) For this information please refer to the Science Department of Bureau of Meteorology.
- (10) July, 1977.

# **TRANSPORT: TAXIS**

## *Control Board*

1426. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Has the Taxi Control Board received a submission from the pensioners' action group seeking concession fare rates in taxis of 30 per cent per pensioner who possesses pensioner benefit cards?
- (2) What is the Government's attitude to this request?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The Government already provides substantial travel concessions to pensioners and it is not considered either warranted or practicable to extend similar concessions to privately owned taxis.

## PARLIAMENT

*Publication: "This Week in State Parliament"*

1427. Mr DAVIES, to the Premier:

- (1) Has his attention been drawn to *This Week in State Parliament* (Vol. 4, 31/9/79), by the member for Gascoyne and Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet and apparently available from the State Information Centre?
- (2) Does this broadsheet purport to be a record of events in State Parliament for the week ended the 31st August, 1979?
- (3) If so why did it fail to acknowledge that almost one-third of the sitting time of the Legislative Assembly was taken up in debate on the Electoral Act Amendment Bill?
- (4) Why did it state that the business of both Houses was disrupted during the week by the power strike, when both Houses had power at all times, and the only problem related to printing delays, which are not uncommon to both Houses?
- (5) Is this broadsheet produced at Government expense?
- (6) How many copies are produced?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) Yes. *This Week in State Parliament* is a brief summary of legislation introduced into the Parliament each week. It is prepared by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet as a service to Government members. It is not available through the State Information Centre.
- (2) Answered by (1)—but not as an official Government publication.
- (3) The publication usually summarises legislation introduced during the week. The Electoral Act Amendment Bill had been introduced in May during the first part of the current parliamentary session.
- (4) The power strike referred to resulted in the Government Printer being without power for 24 hours. This disrupted the printing of notice papers and Bills which otherwise would have been introduced during that week.
- (5) The publication is typed and photocopied by the Premier's Department and distributed by hand to Government members at Parliament House.
- (6) Approximately 100 copies.

## CEMETERIES

*Act*

1428. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Has a committee been set up to review the Cemeteries Act?
- (2) If so, when was it set up?
- (3) How many times has it met?
- (4) Has it received any submissions?
- (5) If so, when and from whom?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) July, 1978.
- (3) Once. At the first meeting guidelines were determined for the detailed research required. This research has now been completed and a further meeting of the committee set for the 1st October.
- (4) Yes.
- (5) Submissions have been received from—the Trustees of Karrakatta Cemetery, Bureau of Consumer Affairs, Council of Social Services of W.A., Islamic Council of W.A., Pensioners' Action Group, Monumental Masons' Association, Perth Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses, Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), Returned Services League, and several individuals.

In addition, the following organisations have been invited to comment but have not yet done so: the Council of Churches, Funeral Directors' Association, Pensioners' League, Public Health Department and the Trades and Labor Council.

## LAND: KARRATHA

*Motel Site*

1429. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister representing the Minister for Lands:

Further to question 1040 of 1979, relevant to sale of land for motel purposes, will he advise the number of applicants for the land at Karratha, and their names?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

One application has been received. The development plans accompanying that application are currently being examined prior to acceptance of application under the terms of release.

At this stage, the application is being treated as confidential.

## TRANSPORT: ROAD

### *Diesel Fuel Tax*

1430. Mr McIVER, to the Minister for Transport:

Will his department advise why interstate transport drivers have to pay 3c per litre on diesel fuel when clause 47N subclause (4) of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Road Maintenance) Act, 1979 states—any petroleum products wholesaled for delivery and use outside the State shall be disregarded in determining the fees payable under this section?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

Subsection (4) of section 47N of the Acts Amendment and Repeal (Road Maintenance) Act 1979 deals with the transport of bulk petroleum products interstate and does not apply to fuel being used in propelling a vehicle along a road.

## CONSUMER AFFAIRS

### *Pilbara Living Costs*

1431. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Consumer Affairs:

- (1) With reference to the survey of household grocery items in Pilbara towns, tabled in reply to question 1249 of 1979, can he explain why the survey appears to show a relative increase in prices in Port Hedland from 6.12 per cent above Perth prices in July to 18.08 per cent above Perth prices in August?
- (2) In view of the magnitude of this variation, even after allowing for factors mentioned in the report, is his department satisfied with the efficiency with which the two surveys were administered?
- (3) Who administered the surveys?
- (4) Why was not a sample used which could be representative of a family's weekly purchases?

Mr Ridge (for Mr O'CONNOR) replied:

- (1) No economic analysis of the market has been undertaken with a view to explaining the fluctuations in prices between the price surveys conducted in July and August, 1979. They were simply intended as 'snap' surveys.
- (2) The price surveys were carried out as an immediate check on the prices of a number of items in response to comments I received during a recent visit to the Pilbara. I am quite satisfied with the efficiency with which the surveys were completed given the limitations which exist.
- (3) Staff of the Bureau of Consumer Affairs, with assistance from the Pilbara Regional Administrator's office, carried out the two surveys.
- (4) The two price surveys in question were intended simply as a check on prices for some typical goods and were not represented as a comprehensive report on the cost of living in the Pilbara. The development of a sample of items which is representative of an average family's weekly purchase would entail a major research project.

1432. *This question was postponed.*

## HEALTH: OPERATIONS

### *Complaints by Patients*

1433. Mr CARR, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) With reference to his answer to part (3) of question 1176 of 1979 in which he indicated that where the Medical Board conducts an inquiry following a complaint from a patient, that patient is given access to the results of the inquiry—how does he relate this answer to a letter from the Deputy Premier to a Geraldton resident, dated 21/2/79, ref. P.D.55/77/2 which reads in part—  
"Enquiries have been made of the Medical Board and I am informed that their reports are confidential to the board."?
- (2) Will he take action to see that the results of the relevant inquiry are made available to the patient concerned?

Mr YOUNG replied:

- (1) The reports are confidential; the results of the inquiry are conveyed to the complainant.

- (2) The Medical Board has already advised the patient of the results of the inquiry.

## HEALTH: TOBACCO PRODUCTS

### *Advertising: Legislation*

1434. Mr HODGE, to the Premier:

Will the Premier allow his Liberal members to have a "conscience" or "free" vote on any legislation introduced for the purpose of applying a ban on tobacco advertising, or will he insist that all Government members vote as a band?

### THE SPEAKER:

This question is not admissible. It contains an imputation that the Premier exercises a control over the voting by members in this House. Questions containing imputations are disorderly—as members will see by reference to the directions concerning questions which are printed on the question books supplied to members.

## ROAD: KWINANA FREEWAY EXTENSION

### *Noise Levels, and Lighting*

1435. Mr HODGE, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Is it a fact that a report on potential traffic noise levels emanating from the southern extension of the Kwinana Freeway has been prepared for the Government by Ms Pamela Gunn?
- (2) (a) If answer to (1) is "Yes" will he provide me with a copy;  
(b) if not, why not?
- (3) Is it a fact that the Government has been warned that the noise levels coming from the freeway will be excessive and substantially higher than the normally acceptable level?
- (4) What measures will be taken to ensure that noise levels are maintained at an acceptable level in the area of the Mount Henry Hospital, Gracewood retirement village and Edgewater Road?

- (5) Is the Government considering paying compensation to residents who may be affected by noise from the freeway to enable them to insulate their homes, install double glazing and take other measures to restore peace and quiet to their homes?
- (6) If the answer to (5) is "No", will he state what measures the Government intends to take to minimise, reduce or eliminate traffic noise pollution from the freeway?
- (7) (a) Why are the lights on the southern extension of the freeway beyond the Manning Road 'on-off' ramp burning each night whilst this section of the freeway is not being used;  
(b) why were these lights burning during the recent State Energy Commission strike when all householders were asked to use only two lights?
- (8) Is it a fact that the Metropolitan Region Planning Authority 1974 report on the freeway stated that no provision for lighting was included in the estimates for the freeway?
- (9) What is the cost of proposed lighting for the freeway extension?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) and (2) Internal reports were prepared by the Main Roads Department to assist with the design of the southern extension of the Kwinana Freeway. It is not intended that these internal reports be made public.
- (3) It is anticipated that the noise levels will be similar to other major roads in the Perth region carrying similar volumes of traffic.
- (4) The need to minimise noise levels has been a factor in the design of the road. However, other criteria such as view from adjacent houses has limited the amount of noise attenuation possible along this road.
- (5) Any claims for injurious affection will be considered in accordance with normal provisions relating to land acquisition. However, it is not expected that claims for increase in noise will be covered.
- (6) Answered by (4) and (5).

- (7) (a) The lighting was installed under contract and has been left running for testing purposes.
- (b) These lights are controlled by an automatic switch and this fact was overlooked.
- (8) The 1974 Metropolitan Region Planning Authority report stated that the freeway would not be lit but that lighting would be provided at the interchanges. The cost of this lighting was allowed for in the preliminary estimates quoted in that report.
- (9) It is proposed to light interchanges only. Detailed design has not yet been completed to allow final estimate.

### TRANSPORT: BUSES

#### *Fremantle-Perth*

1436. Mr DAVIES, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Is it a fact that fare collectors have been withdrawn from some Perth-Fremantle bus services?
- (2) If so, which ones?
- (3) What effect has this had on the running time of such services?
- (4) What additional payments are made to drivers for performing fare collection duties?

Mr RUSHTON replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Canning and Stirling Highways.
- (3) Generally none, but initially on a few trips minimal late running was experienced. Moves to correct this have been taken.
- (4) None. Bus operators' wages already include payment for fare collection.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

#### *Superannuation Scheme*

1437. Mr HODGE, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Further to question 1348 of 1979, can she provide details of the areas that still need to be resolved by further negotiations before the local government superannuation scheme can be implemented?

- (2) Which organisations involved in the negotiations have yet to reach agreement with the Minister on the provisions of the new scheme?
- (3) What organisations are involved in the negotiations?
- (4) Is it a fact that the Municipal Officers Association, which represents 90 per cent of the potential superannuation scheme contributors agreed to the provisions of the draft scheme some months ago?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) The major issues yet to be resolved are: The level of council contribution rates and whether it should be compulsory for councils to contribute higher rates than proposed; the organisation to administer the scheme; voluntary or compulsory transfer from the existing scheme.  
There are also a considerable number of minor issues to be resolved.
- (2) Only two organisations have signified unqualified agreement to the scheme. Of the others, only the Municipal Employees' Union has strong objections to the scheme as a whole.
- (3) Municipal Officers' Association; Municipal Employees' Union; Association of Professional Engineers; Institute of Municipal Administration; Local Government Association; Country Shire Councils' Association; and Country Town Councils' Association.
- (4) The Municipal Officers' Association did indicate that whilst the scheme was not totally satisfactory, it should be introduced.

### GOVERNMENT PRINTER

#### *Establishment: Cleaning*

1438. Mr BERTRAM, to the Treasurer:

- (1) (a) What person firm or corporation currently cleans the Government Printing factory and offices at Wembley;
- (b) since when has this been so?
- (2) Did the Government Printer call tenders before granting the cleaning contract?
- (3) If "Yes" when and on what date was the tender accepted?
- (4) Why was there such a delay?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) (a) Polyservice (WA) Pty. Ltd.
- (b) The 18th June, 1979.

- (2) and (4) Yes. Tenders were called on the 2nd April, 1979. The successful tenderer commenced cleaning on the 1st May, 1979 following expiry of the existing contract. However, his contract was terminated on the 15th June, 1979 because of unsatisfactory performance. In view of the short period of time between the acceptance of that tender and its termination, tenders were not recalled. The next suitable tender from the original tenderers was awarded the contract.
- (3) The 18th June, 1979.

## ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY

### Staff

1439. Mr BERTRAM, to the Chief Secretary:

- (1) Have there been any threats of dismissal(s) and/or resignations of staff at the Perth Observatory of recent time?
- (2) If "Yes" how many of each?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

- (1) There have been no threats but one junior staff member was informed that he was to be dismissed. He elected to resign and this was accepted.
- (2) One.

## SUPERANNUATION FUNDS

### Compulsory Membership

1440. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Labour and Industry:

- (1) Is it fact that thousands of persons are compelled by their employer or prospective employer to join superannuation funds, or not be employed or face dismissal as the case may be?
- (2) Is he aware that in many cases trustees of superannuation funds possess an absolute discretion as to whether they will—
- (a) pay any superannuation whatsoever to contributors;
- (b) refund to contributors any money contributed by them?

- (3) (a) If the answer to any of the above questions is "Yes", does his Government condone the compulsion described and the absolute discretion involved;
- (b) if "Yes" why?
- (4) Does the Government know how many superannuation trust funds are operating in this State and what Government action is taken, if any, to ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries of the funds are adequately preserved?

Mr Ridge (for Mr O'CONNOR) replied:

- (1) It is in some cases a condition of employment, among many others, for employees to make provision for their retirement by participating in superannuation funds. In many cases there are non-contributory funds and the employee makes no personal contribution.
- (2) (a) and (b) Employee interests are protected in that trustees must comply with the provisions of the Trustees Act and the trust deeds of the fund. In addition, employee representatives are often included on the Boards of Trustees to represent the interests of the employees.
- (3) Answered by (1) and (2).
- (4) No.

## WATER SUPPLIES: METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

### Cash Loan No. 2

1441. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister representing the Minister for Water Supplies:

How much money has been paid and has yet to be paid to Tricontinental Securities Limited relevant to the Perth Metropolitan Water Board Cash Loan No. 2 and how was that figure calculated?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

The full amount of \$162 500 being 1 per cent underwriting commission plus 0.25 per cent brokerage on the public loan of \$13 million has been paid.



## HEALTH: TOBACCO PRODUCTS

### *Advertising: Policy*

1442. Mr BERTRAM, to the Premier:

Does he regard his policy on cigarette advertising consistent with the Court Government's

- (a) expressed concern for and support of the Year of the Child;
- (b) support of the "Life be in it" campaign;
- (c) expressed abhorrence of the smoking of marihuana?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (a) to (c) Yes.

## HOUSING: FUNDS

### *Cutback, and Use of Suspense Account*

1443. Mr BRIAN BURKE, to the Minister for Housing:

In view of the \$35 million cutback in real terms in housing funds for Western Australia which has resulted from the last four Federal budgets with the result that over 1600 new three bedroom State Housing Commission homes have not been built, will he explain why funds available to the Government in the Treasury Suspense Account were not used in part to cope with the backlog in demand for housing accommodation?

Mr RIDGE replied:

The use of short term investment earnings has been explained by the Premier and Treasurer in previous Budget Speeches. The application of further funds available will be described to Parliament when the revenue and capital budgets are presented this year as the Treasurer advised the Leader of the Opposition in reply to question 1241.

## HEALTH: TOBACCO PRODUCTS

### *Cigarettes*

1444. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) On average how many thousand million cigarettes are smoked in Western Australia each month?

- (2) In money terms, what is the total cost to Western Australians of these cigarettes?

- (3) (a) Are any of those cigarettes manufactured in Western Australia;
- (b) if "Yes" how many?

Mr YOUNG replied:

- (1) Estimated 0.14.
- (2) Assuming a packet of 20 cost \$1, monthly cost \$7 million.
- (3) (a) None;
- (b) not applicable.

## RIVER: SWAN

### *Reclamation*

1445. Mr BERTRAM, to the Premier:

- (1) Has his Government reclaimed any more of the Swan River?
- (2) If so, when?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) and (2) If the member clarifies from what date he wants the information I shall seek the answer to his question. I know of no reclamation in recent times.

## COMMUNITY WELFARE

### *School Students: Arrest, Detention, and Release*

1446. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Community Welfare:

Are school principals kept fully informed by the Community Welfare Department of the fact of the arrest and/or detention or release of their students?

Mr YOUNG replied:

School principals are routinely informed when a child is detained in one of the Department for Community Welfare's major assessment or treatment centres. The school teacher in the departmental centre concerned forwards an Education Department of Western Australia transfer note to the child's previous school, indicating that the child has been transferred to the centre's school. This is

in line with Education Department practice.

School principles are not informed by the Department for Community Welfare when a child is arrested, but not detained, or when the child is detained in Longmore Remand Centre, as the child's stay there may vary from a few hours to several days.

There is no routine mechanism for informing school principals of a child's release from a centre, although in some cases departmental staff do contact the school to discuss a child's enrolment.

## HOSPITALS: GOVERNMENT

### *Purchase*

1447. Mr BERTRAM, to the Premier:

- (1) Is he aware that business interests from the United States are buying up hospitals in the Eastern States and have stated that they may also buy Government hospitals?
- (2) If "Yes" have any approaches been made to him to sell Government hospitals?
- (3) If "Yes" when, and by whom, and what is his policy on this question?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. However, tentative approaches have been made to the Department of Public Health and medical services through intermediaries with a bias towards the erection of private hospitals only.
- (3) My Government will watch very carefully any proposals put forward by any overseas interests for the erection or purchase of hospitals in this State.

## HEALTH: DRUGS

### *Marihuana*

1448. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Health:

Is it a fact that the smoking of marihuana has been proved to significantly control or suppress attacks of epilepsy?

Mr YOUNG replied:

No.

## ENERGY: GAS

### *North-West Shelf: Commencement*

1449. Mr BERTRAM, to the Premier:

When does he expect the North-West Shelf project to get off the ground?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

I refer the honourable member to the answer to question 1391.

1450. *This question was postponed.*

## POLICE

### *Chain Stores: Apprehension and Search of Innocent Persons*

1451. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Police and Traffic:

Upon complaints received, what action, if any, does the police take against chain stores and other businesses who either on their premises or outside of them apprehend and/or search persons and their chattels when those persons have been and behaved lawfully on those premises?

Mr O'NEIL replied:

Should a complaint be received it would be investigated. Any further action would depend on evidence disclosed by the investigation.

## EDUCATION

### *School Holidays, 1980*

1452. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Education:

- (1) What are the school commencing and closing dates for 1980?
- (2) What school holidays will occur in 1980?

Mr Old (for Mr P. V. JONES) replied:

- (1) Staff commence—7th February, 1980  
Schools open—11th February, 1980  
Schools close—17th December, 1980.
- (2) 1st term vacation: Monday, the 12th May to Friday, the 23rd May.  
2nd Term vacation: Monday, the 25th August to Friday, the 5th September.  
Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Anzac Day, Foundation Day, Queen's Birthday.

Country schools can have a one day holiday in respect of an agricultural show or important local function.

## TRAFFIC

### *Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust*

1453. Mr BERTRAM, to the Minister for Local Government:

(1) Relevant to the Motor Vehicle Third Party Insurance Act, what individual premiums have been payable during each of the last 10 years and what was the total paid in each year?

(2) On what date did each premium increase occur?

(3) In each of the last 10 years—

(a) and to the knowledge of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust how many persons were injured in motor vehicle accidents;

(b) how many claims for damages were received;

(c) of the claims received—

(i) in how many cases was negligence admitted or not denied;

(ii) and in cases in which negligence was admitted or not denied in how many cases was negligence wholly admitted and in how many cases was negligence admitted only in part;

(A) in first instance;

(B) ultimately?

(iii) in how many cases was liability as to negligence denied or not admitted in first instance; and

(iv) in how many cases in which liability as to negligence denied or not admitted in first instance was negligence subsequently admitted

(A) wholly;

(B) in part; and

(C) how many cases in which negligence was admitted in part were determined by courts and with what result?

i.e. (a) in how many cases was greater negligence proved;

(b) in how many cases was the proportion of negligence admitted proved;

(c) in how many cases was less than the proportion of negligence admitted proved; and

(d) in how many cases was negligence not proved at all?

(4) (a) How much has been paid by way of—

(i) legal costs—

(A) to claimant's solicitors;

(B) to solicitors acting for the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust;

(C) to other solicitors relevant to claims;

(D) for other services.

(b) and in cases where liability for negligence was wholly admitted, how many cases proceeded to a court hearing as to damages—and of these:

(i) on how many occasions was the claimant awarded a sum for damages greater than that finally offered by the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust;

(ii) how many plaintiffs were infants or otherwise disabled so that a court's approval of settlement was necessary?

(5) (a) How many cases have occurred where damages have been paid in the absence of negligence; and

(b) why were these payments made?

(6) How many cases have occurred where damages have not been paid to claimants not because there was no negligence but simply because the claimant could not prove negligence?

(7) (a) What was the amount distributed by way of profit; and

(b) in each case who were the recipients;

(c) what losses have been made and who made up or absorbed these losses?

- (8) Who were the original participating insurance companies and bodies and who are the present participating insurance companies and bodies in the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust?
- (9) How much profit was due for payment but remained unpaid as at the 30th June, 1979?
- (10) How much money did the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust have invested as at the 30th June, 1979?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) to (10) Most of the information sought is not available. The annual report of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust has been tabled and sets out the financial position of the trust.  
It is suggested that the member confers with the Manager of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust to ascertain what information is available to assist him in his inquiries.

### TRAFFIC

#### *Lights, Islands, and Pedestrian Refuges*

1454. Mr WILSON, to the Minister for Transport:

Will he indicate the locations of the projects for new traffic signals at 16 intersections, traffic islands at 34 places and pedestrian refuges for five median strips, and any other projects included in the 1979-80 programme for minor traffic engineering and road safety improvements on Western Australian roads?

Mr Old (for Mr RUSHTON) replied:

The location of projects approved for the 1979-80 minor traffic engineering and road safety improvement programme for Western Australia under the States Grants (Roads) Act, 1977, is as follows—

#### Traffic Signals—

- (1) Aberdeen-Beaufort
- (2) Marmion-Stock
- (3) Balcatta-Erindale-Odin
- (4) Beechboro-Collier
- (5) Glyde-Stirling Highway
- (6) Forrest-Nicholson
- (7) Beechboro-Walter
- (8) Carrington-Rockingham
- (9) Berwick-Chapman-Boundary

- (10) Benningfield-South
- (11) Hale-Weapness
- (12) Abernethy-Kewdale
- (13) Hale-Pearson
- (14) James-Meadow
- (15) Sandon-Spencer-Thornlie
- (16) Alexander-Central
- (17) Lake-Newcastle.

#### Channelisation, etc.:

- (1) Albany Highway-Beckenham
- (2) Albany Highway-Brookton Highway
- (3) Albany Highway-Harris
- (4) Alexander-Central
- (5) Anzac-The Boulevarde
- (6) Beatrice-Huntriss
- (7) Beechboro-Benara
- (8) Canning Road-Lesmurdie Road
- (9) Central-Guildford
- (10) Colin-Kings Park Road
- (11) Collingwood-Frobisher-McDonald
- (12) Douro-South
- (13) Duke-Sackville
- (14) Embleton-Walter
- (15) Great Eastern Highway-Hardey
- (16) Guildford-Lord-Walcott
- (17) Hale-Pearson
- (18) Hampton-South
- (19) Hector-Hertha-King Edward
- (20) Iolanthe-Walter
- (21) James-Lake
- (22) James-Meadow
- (23) James-Quarry
- (24) Lake-Newcastle
- (25) Langford-Spencer
- (26) Leach Highway-High Road
- (27) Lord-Newcastle
- (28) Main-McDonald
- (29) Marmion-Norma
- (30) Pearson-Rosewood
- (31) Ranford-Warton
- (32) Sandon-Spencer-Thornlie
- (33) Scarborough Beach Rd-St. Brigids
- (34) Surrey-The Strand.

#### Pedestrian Refuges—

- (1) Canning Highway-Windsor
- (2) Canning Highway-Corner
- (3) Canning Highway-Murray
- (4) Derby-Nicholson
- (5) Stirling Highway-Langford to Loch
- (6) Stirling Highway-Victoria to Glyde

- (7) Rockingham-Kent
- (8) Great Eastern Highway-Maple to Durham.

**Half Boom Barriers at Railway Level Crossings Metropolitan—**

Mews Road, Fremantle.

**Additional Lane for Buses—**

Shepperton Road—Harvey to Teddington Street.

**Rural Minor Improvements**

**Intersection Improvements—**

- (1) Caves Road-Cowaramup Road, Augusta
- (2) Gorge Rock-Lake Grace Road, Lake Grace
- (3) Forest-Douglas, Carnarvon
- (4) North West Coastal Highway-Yuna Road, Greenough
- (5) North West Coastal Highway-Place Road, Geraldton
- (6) Quadrant-Park-Parade, Pingelly
- (7) Chapman-Bayley, Geraldton
- (8) Williams-Kulin Road/Kulin-Dudin, Kulin
- (9) North West Coastal Highway-North River Road, Carnarvon.

**Flashing Lights at Railway Crossings—**

- (1) Sandalwood Road, Harvey
- (2) Henrietta Street, York.

**LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT**

*Amendment*

1455. Mr WILSON, to the Premier:

- (1) When does the Government intend to introduce the amendments to the Legal Practitioners Act announced five months ago to allow the Consumer Affairs Bureau to investigate complaints against lawyers?
- (2) What progress has been made in the setting up of the committee to investigate the re-organisation of the legal profession?
- (3) When is the working paper being prepared by the committee expected to be available to the public?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) After some consideration of the proposal by the Barristers' Board, Consumer Affairs Bureau, and Crown Law officers, the Attorney General is now advised that the existing statutory provisions are sufficient to enable the bureau to investigate clients' complaints to Barristers' Board and to conduct resulting proceedings before the board on behalf of the clients.
- (2) Some appointments to the proposed committee are still to be finalised.
- (3) No time limit has been placed on the work to be carried out by the committee.

**EDUCATION: PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES**

*Demountable Buildings*

1456. Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Education:

Would he please list the numbers and names and districts of those pre-schools which are currently operating in demountable buildings?

Mr Old (for Mr P. V. JONES) replied:

- (1) Boyanup—South West Country
- (2) Cascade—Goldfields
- (3) Chowrup—South West Country
- (4) Gairdner—Great Southern
- (5) Grass Patch—Goldfields
- (6) Kalbarri—Geraldton
- (7) Kendenup—Great Southern
- (8) Lancelin—Midlands
- (9) Munglup—Goldfields
- (10) Salmon Gums—Goldfields
- (11) Serpentine—Metropolitan South East
- (12) Vasse—South West Country
- (13) Yarloop—South West Country.

**CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

*Radioactive Waste: Laporte Titanium*

1457. Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Health:

- (1) Would he please advise what properties exist in the radioactive waste stored at La Porte?
- (2) What is the projected life/half life of the waste?
- (3) How is the radioactive waste stored and what supervision takes place?

- (4) Is there any possibility of radioactive gas falling out over the Australind community?
- (5) Is there any possibility of radioactive waste polluting the river and so contaminating the underground water table?

Mr YOUNG replied:

- (1) and (2) The radioactive waste stored at Laporte is a small quantity which results from a small degree of concentration in the plant of long half-life naturally occurring radioactive substances of low specific activity.
- (3) The radioactive waste is stored for a few days only in a segregated compound within the plant pending monitoring and supervised burial.
- (4) No.
- (5) It is unlikely that the waste would enter the river or underground water table, but if it did the concentrations would be so low as to be scarcely distinguishable from the naturally occurring levels of these substances in water.

#### CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

##### *Air Pollution: Kwinana Industrial Area*

1458. Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Conservation and the Environment:

- (1) Is he aware of complaints by certain Rockingham residents that nightly pollution from the Kwinana industrial area and possibly from Kwinana chemical industries is causing deterioration of plants in particular vegetable patches?
- (2) Will he undertake to have his department investigate these complaints if I supply names and addresses of complainants?

Mr Ridge (for Mr O'CONNOR) replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes.

#### WASTE DISPOSAL

##### *Long Point, Rockingham*

1459. Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) With regard to the "squatters" shacks at Long Point, Rockingham, is she aware

that a refuse tip has been set up in the area and squatters and others are utilising it to dispose of household refuse?

(2) Can she take action to—

- (a) curtail the illegal dumping of rubbish in the area and have it cleaned up and returned to its former state;
- (b) move out those people who are squatting in the area and contributing to the despoilation of the beachfront area over a number of miles of coast?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) No. The responsibility for such action resides with the local council under the provisions of the Health Act. However, I am advised that the council has recently been informed of this problem and is taking appropriate action.
- (b) No. However, my colleague, the Minister for Health has this matter under consideration.

#### RING ROAD AND TRAFFIC BRIDGE

##### *Mandurah*

1460. Mr BARNETT, to the Minister for Transport:

- (1) Has he sighted the article in the *Mandurah Advertiser* of the 29th August, 1979 re proposed ring road and traffic bridge?
- (2) Is it fact that both the bridge and ring road will be completed for the 1980-81 summer?
- (3) Have funds been allocated?
- (4) Has the land been acquired?
- (5) Will land need to be resumed?
- (6) Does the route comply with town planning scheme, if any?

Mr Old (for Mr RUSHTON) replied:

- (1) Yes.

- (2) No. The newspaper report is not entirely correct. This is a two-stage project. The first stage consists of a link between Fremantle and Pinjarra Roads. No definite indication can be given of commencement of the second stage of the bypass, which includes the bridge. Traffic demand will need to be fully assessed after Stage 1 has been in operation.
- (3) \$500 000 has been provided in 1979-80 to enable a start to be made on the first stage. Further funds will be provided in 1980-81 to enable completion of Stage 1.
- (4) and (5) Action has commenced to acquire the balance of land needed for Stage 1. Some resumption may be involved.
- (6) Yes.

## SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

### *Grants to Country Towns*

1461. Mr BARNETT, to the Minister representing the Minister for Works:

In addition to the grant of \$50 000 to the town of Bunbury as recognition of that town's City status celebrations to be held next month—

- (a) what other towns have received assistance from the 150th Anniversary Celebrations Committee;
- (b) what was the amount and purpose in each case?

Mrs CRAIG replied:

- (a) and (b) No grants have been made to any town by the 150th Anniversary Board.

## QUESTION WITHOUT NOTICE

### STATE FINANCE

#### *Short-term Interest Transactions*

Mr DAVIES, to the Treasurer:

Although I sent a copy of this question to the Treasurer's office earlier today, I do not know whether he has had sufficient time to obtain an answer to it. My question is as follows—

- (1) Further to my question 1262 of the 28th August, 1979, relating to the amounts of money invested in various securities involving short term interest transactions, what were the securities in which the \$38 million was invested at the 30th June, 1979 as given in answer to part (e)?
- (2) What was the amount of money invested in each type of security for each financial or other institution identified in (1)?

Sir CHARLES COURT replied:

- (1) and (2) I am sorry but I have not been to my office since mid-morning. It was only very late this afternoon that I was told of this question, and by that time all the Treasury officers were here. I will undertake to forward this information to the Leader of the Opposition by Monday at the latest.