

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Thursday 30 August 1984

The **SPEAKER** (Hon. T.M. McRae) took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

## APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

His Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended the House of Assembly to make appropriation of such amounts of Consolidated Account as were required for all the purposes set forth in the Estimates of Payments for the financial year 1984-85 and the Appropriation Bill (No. 2).

## PETITION: FIREARMS

A petition signed by 19 residents of South Australia praying that the House oppose legislation that further restricts the ownership and use of firearms but support the use of funds derived from gun licence fees for the promotion of sporting activities was presented by the Hon. D.C. Wotton.

Petition received.

## QUESTIONS

The **SPEAKER**: I direct that written answers to questions, as detailed in the schedule that I now table, be distributed and printed in *Hansard*.

## LAKE ALBERT SALINITY

In reply to the **Hon. P.B. ARNOLD** (15 August).

The **Hon. J.W. SLATER**: Over the period August to December 1983, fluctuation of lake levels in accordance with the procedure recommended by the Lake Albert Salinity Study was carried out. The fluctuation procedure involves the lowering and raising of the level of the lower lakes to induce a flow of water between Lake Albert and Lake Alexandrina. Using modelled data and the results of three salinity surveys it was concluded that the fluctuation policy reduced the average Lake Albert salinity by 300 EC units over the four-month test period.

With regard to the assertion that flow conditions as have been experienced in the past 12 months may not be repeated for eight to 10 years examination of flow records of the Murray River reveals that a fluctuation exercise equivalent to or better than that achieved during the recent test period would have been possible in 31 of the 77 years of available records examined.

## HIGHBURY LAND

In reply to **Mr ASHENDEN** (21 August).

The **Hon. J.W. SLATER**: The land is surplus to the Engineering and Water Supply Department's requirements; however, no proposal for its disposal has been put to me by the Department. No discussions have held with the South Australian Housing Trust regarding this land.

## QUESTION TIME

The **SPEAKER**: Before calling on the Leader, I indicate that the Minister for Environment and Planning will take

questions which normally would be directed to the Minister of Education.

## WORKERS COMPENSATION

**Mr OLSEN**: Will the Deputy Premier make public the report into workers compensation by Professor Ison, and will he say whether the Government was aware, when it commissioned Professor Ison, that he had been dismissed in 1976 as Chairman of the British Columbia Workers Compensation Board? I understand that Professor Ison left Adelaide on Saturday after spending a month here preparing the report at a cost of \$20 000, or \$5 000 a week. Subsequent to his departure, it has been revealed that in 1976 Professor Ison was dismissed as Chairman of the British Columbia Workers Compensation Board and that an inquiry into the Board revealed that it had neglected formalised forward planning, including fiscal controls and budgets. Professor Ison also subsequently admitted that he had disagreed with the Board's own actuary on the need for a fully funded reserve system as opposed to current cost financing.

The Deputy Premier has also indicated that he favours 'pay as you go' workers compensation schemes, even though such schemes in Canada and New Zealand are accumulating millions of dollars in debts. Because of the importance of this issue to the viability of South Australian industry, I ask the Deputy Premier to give an undertaking that he will release Professor Ison's report and to say whether he was aware at the time of the appointment of the Professor's full employment background.

The **Hon. J.D. WRIGHT**: It is not unusual for the Liberal Party and those people who are interested in preserving the *status quo* to make an attack on a man after he leaves the State. It was no secret that Professor Ison was coming to Adelaide. I made a public announcement. It was also ordained by Cabinet and that was made public as well.

**Mr Ashenden**: We didn't know then about his record, did we?

The **Hon. J.D. WRIGHT**: If members opposite want to talk about Professor Ison's record, let me say that the Professor met the same fate as many directors met when there was a change of Government here in 1979: the Liberal Party took the same action as the incoming Government took in Canada when it dismissed Professor Ison. That is why he was dismissed. I was not aware, but subsequently I have established, that Professor Ison put forward a 77-page document defending his dismissal, which was caused merely by a change of Government. The Liberal Opposition would know plenty about that because it did exactly the same thing when it came into office in 1979. Professor Ison was recommended to me by Sir Owen Woodhouse, who was the architect of the scheme in New Zealand, and I do not think that anyone could bring into disrepute anything concerning the record of Sir Owen Woodhouse either in his own country or anywhere else in the world.

*Members interjecting:*

The **Hon. J.D. WRIGHT**: They may try to do that as well. Some of the stories circulating about the Professor are scurrilous, to say the least, and I hope that the Liberal Party does not sink so low as to bring some of those up in the House. I have seen a written apology from the person who started certain rumours about the Professor. When those rumours came to his ears, he confronted that person in Melbourne and got an apology about the matters concerned in the rumours. At that stage, that person said to Professor Ison, 'We have a file on you. We know that you have a wife in Victoria and a wife in Canada.' That is one allegation made about the Professor. Professor Ison replied, 'You are

wrong on both counts, because I have not got a wife in either country.'

That is the sort of scurrilous rumour that is coming from the Insurance Council, the insurance companies and the like, to try to defame the proposition that the Government is trying to introduce. I have made no secret of this. I have championed this cause for over five years, and everyone in this House knows that. I have public speeches about it. I have tried to keep nothing secret about it whatsoever. There will be full and total consultation all the way down the line. The report is not concluded or ready to be released at this stage. While Professor Ison was here, he took the opportunity to talk to everyone in South Australia who wanted to talk to him, including employers, employer and employee organisations, and the Australian Democrats from the Upper House who made themselves known to him and talked to him. There was no hiding Professor Ison while he was here.

*Members interjecting:*

**The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT:** He was here for the benefit of the State. To the best of my knowledge, the Liberals did not even make contact with Professor Ison. There is a very simple reason for that lack of contact—the Opposition does not support the scheme, that is quite obvious. The real problem is that its masters in the central part of the city do not support any change to the scheme, so the puppets down here jump when they are told to jump. When this package is drawn together (which will not be for some time yet) it will be released and made public. The total consultation process that has taken place regarding all industrial relations matters will then be pursued in this case.

#### PARKING FOR THE DISABLED

**Mrs APPLEBY:** Is the Minister of Local Government able to report any progress in relation to parking for the disabled in private car parks such as regional shopping centres?

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! Some honourable members are showing grave discourtesy to the honourable member for Brighton, who is attempting to ask a question. I ask them to desist and I ask the honourable member for Brighton to proceed.

*Mr Mathwin interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** I hope that the honourable member for Glenelg will come to order. The honourable member for Brighton.

**Mrs APPLEBY:** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I seek this information in relation to a question I asked in the House on 9 May 1984. This matter has created much concern for both the management of the centres and disabled persons, who have not been able to utilise parking spaces specifically set aside for them. I received a letter from the Minister concerning this matter. It states:

You asked me in a question in the Assembly whether I would be prepared to introduce legislation to amend the Private Parking Areas Act to make it an offence for a person, other than a disabled person, to park in a parking space set aside for disabled persons. The short answer to your question is that the Act can be amended to create such an offence. However, under the present arrangements for enforcement of the Act, the creation of the offence is unlikely to achieve its objective of ensuring the proper use of parking spaces set aside for disabled persons.

Enforcement is presently the responsibility of the owner of the parking area who may institute legal proceedings against any person who, after being asked to remove his vehicle, fails to do so. The offender is then dealt with by a court. In practice the system does not work and there have been numerous submissions asking that the Act be amended to require the police or local councils to enforce it.

The police are not anxious to become involved but will assist on the clear understanding that calls for assistance have to rank

in priority with other calls for assistance, and as the calls would not rank a high priority their response times would vary depending on work loads. Some councils have expressed interest but again dependent on manpower resources and subject to significant amendments to the enforcement provisions of the Act.

Does the Minister have further information relating to this matter?

**The Hon. G.F. KENEALLY:** I thank the honourable member for raising this matter once again in the House. In fairness to my colleague the Minister of Transport, I point out that the Private Parking Areas Act is actually under his jurisdiction. However, there is agreement between the Department of Transport and the Department of Local Government that the Department of Local Government will be given the task of cleaning up the Act. There have been problems with the operation of this Act over a number of years. It was enacted in South Australia in 1965, and was the first and only Act of its kind to be introduced into legislation throughout Australia. So, in a sense, the South Australian Legislature tried to come to grips with the quite considerable problem of how to control the 'no parking' permit areas for disabled persons and 'no standing' notices.

Very often, particularly in the circumstances that the honourable member has outlined to the House, it is difficult to control parking sites set aside for disabled persons. In the letter I wrote to the honourable member I promised to convene a meeting, which will be held, I hope, on 9 October. I have written letters to the honourable member, the police, the RAA, the Local Government Association, the management of Westfield Shopping Centres, and the Building Owners and Managers Association inviting them to attend that meeting. We are hoping that from that meeting will come an agreement, or at least a formula, that will assist the Government to ensure that disabled people, in particular, are able to use the sites set aside for them and that authorities are able to enforce the relevant provisions in the most appropriate way. I am not certain what will come out of the meeting, but I am hopeful that a solution to the problem will result so that disabled people are able to park in the areas set aside for them. In fact, I am sure that the whole community would wish this to happen.

#### PRESS GALLERIES

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** Will you, Mr Speaker, ask the Premier to ensure that members of his staff do not use the press galleries in this House to attempt to intimidate journalists? Yesterday a member of the Premier's staff entered the press galleries of this House to make abusive remarks to two journalists following a newspaper report that obviously displeased the Premier. I understand that members of the Premier's staff are constantly in the press galleries during Question Time talking to journalists. The press galleries should not be used for this purpose and I ask you, Sir, to take action to ensure that it does not happen again.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I will take the question on notice and bring down an early reply.

#### INABILITY TO PAY FINES

**Mr FERGUSON:** Will the Minister of Community Welfare, representing the Attorney-General, inform the House whether his Department will give consideration to income linked penalties and community service programmes for those who cannot afford to pay fines? I understand it is estimated that at any one time 40 per cent of the people in the Adelaide Gaol are there on monetary warrants. Monetary

warrants alone (without taking into account imprisonments for any other conviction) represent 65 per cent of new prisoners a month.

At the moment the poor are being punished with imprisonment for not being able to pay a fine. The Victorian Attorney-General, Mr Kennan, has announced that Victoria will introduce income linked penalties and community service programmes instead of gaol for those who cannot pay fines. The legislation, which is to apply to all offences punishable by fine, will also allow payment of some fines by instalments. The onus will be on offenders to show that they do not have the ability to pay. Imprisonment will be an option for punishing offenders who wilfully refuse to pay fines, but will only be imposed where the offender has the means to pay. Such legislation would take pressure off the prison system by giving the courts the power to impose community service or attendance centre orders for wilful default of fines rather than automatic imprisonment.

**The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER:** I thank the honourable member for his question, which is a most valuable contribution towards solving a problem that bedevils the criminal justice system, not only in Australia, but in the whole of the Western world. The honourable member's suggestions are very practical. I notice that the Victorian Attorney-General, Mr Kennan, has announced that the Victorian Administration is considering levying fines according to ability to pay. The statistics that the honourable member quoted in relation to people incarcerated as a result of their inability to pay fines are disturbing.

This has been the subject of studies by the Australian Law Reform Commission and other bodies. I am aware that the Attorney-General is currently investigating this matter to see whether or not legislation is feasible in this State to try to provide for some alternative way in which an offender can be punished without incarceration, as a result of the inability to pay a monetary penalty. No doubt, that would not only alleviate the difficulties that are being experienced within the penal system of this State but it would also assist that offender and, particularly, that offender's family. So, this is a most fruitful area of study, and I will most certainly refer this matter to my colleague.

### PRESS GALLERIES

**The SPEAKER:** In answer to the Deputy Leader's question a moment ago, I advise that on 1 June last year I gave the following ruling in relation to press galleries:

Ministerial officers and press secretaries may enter galleries to distribute material, but only briefly.

That was a clear and definite ruling. In fact, I understand that while the honourable gentlemen was asking a question a press attache of the Leader was in the gallery.

**Mr Olsen:** Doing exactly what you said.

**The SPEAKER:** Order!

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I do not need anyone else to call 'Order'. All I wish to add is this: if that ruling is abided by there will be no difficulties or problems. If there is evidence of harassment or of breaches of that ruling, then I will take the appropriate action.

### POLICE HANDGUNS

**The Hon. D.C. WOTTON:** Does the Deputy Premier, as Minister in charge of police, personally support current Australian Labor Party policy relating to the wearing of exposed handguns by the South Australian Police Force and, if not, why is he procrastinating in making a decision

to change that policy? A scathing attack on Australian Labor Party policy appears in the August edition of the *Police Journal* and very clearly demonstrates the frustrations of the South Australian Police Force in regard to current Government direction on the wearing of exposed firearms by our police.

Nearly five months ago a submission was forwarded to the Deputy Premier in an endeavour to obtain a change in the Government's attitude to the wearing of exposed handguns, and a number of meetings have been held with the Minister on this subject. No formal reply has been received from the Minister. Members will be aware of the public controversy that surrounded the announcement of Australian Labor Party policy on the matter following the decision made at the 1983 Australian Labor Party State Convention. The matter goes back much further than that. In fact, the 1977 Australian Labor Party State Council decided:

This Council repudiates any extension of arms carried by the South Australian Police Force, either concealed or exposed.

The application of Government policy has led to the establishment of 'sensitive areas'. The present departmental direction reads:

Members rostered to perform duty in any of the following 'sensitive areas' will not wear exposed firearms:

- (i) at any policing situation in which an operational order has been issued forbidding such use;
- (ii) at any place of public entertainment, sporting event, procession, or other public gathering of a similar nature;
- (iii) in Parliament House;
- (iv) in court; and
- (v) on rostered beat duty.

Members rostered for duty in a 'sensitive area' and required to carry a firearm will be issued with the .380 calibre Browning automatic pistol worn concealed in the pocket.

The directive further states:

It is important to note that the alternative weapon, the Browning, is that which was found to be no longer suitable for use by police.

In addition, the directive provides:

Patrolmen tasked into a 'sensitive area' will remove any exposed firearm prior to entering the sensitive zone. When firearms cannot be handed to a supervisor or stored on police premises during this time, the firearms are to be locked in the boot of the patrol car. Whenever circumstances permit a guard is to be placed over a vehicle containing stored firearms.

The article continues:

This directive places a number of operational police officers and the public in a potentially dangerous situation. Officers are instructed to use an unsuitable and often an unreliable weapon, some officers are directed to disarm themselves completely, yet the areas in which they operate are regarded by business and private security firms as high risk areas.

The report continues:

Rundle Mall and the Hindley Street areas record the highest incidence of security alarms in the metropolitan area. Officers responding to these calls are placed at a distinct disadvantage—they are ill equipped. It is interesting to note that the Government sees no difficulty in allowing employees of private security firms to enter these areas, as well as sporting and public functions, whilst wearing exposed firearms. If a criminal disarms a security guard in a sensitive area, any police officer responding to the alarm will be placed in grave danger.

In conclusion the article states:

The present policy of Government reflects a naivety that knows no bounds. This stand is not supported by any other Government or tolerated by any other Police Force. Inherent in this policy is the assumption that criminals will respect sensitive areas; robberies will not take place at racecourses; judges and magistrates will not be murdered in court; and terrorists or deranged persons will not attack our political leaders in the sanctuary of Parliament House. The policy also assumes that armed offenders will not avail themselves of more deadly weapons from overseas and that armed offences will not increase.

The report states, finally:

The facts of the matter are that the armed offences are increasing and will continue to do so. The arming of police will not stop this trend but will ensure that the public, and the police officers who protect them, will have a better chance of survival.

**The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT:** One lesson we did learn from that diatribe is that the member does read the *Police Journal*.

**The Hon. D.C. Wotton:** It is a good journal too.

**The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT:** I am pleased the honourable member reads it because I read it myself. Regarding whether I support Australian Labor Party policy—of course I do. As to what I intend to do about it, the answer is simple. There are ongoing negotiations between the Police Association—  
*Members interjecting:*

**The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT:** They were here yesterday—and the Police Commissioner and myself. Discussions are ensuing and we are trying to find some solutions to this matter. The honourable member will have to be a bit more patient and wait until we conclude those negotiations.

## WINE TAX

**Mr GROOM:** Can the Premier state whether recent statements by the Federal Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr Howard, are having the effect of undermining the Premier's efforts to have the wine tax removed? An article that appeared in the early edition of the *News* this morning was headed, 'Confusion grows on Liberal wine tax stand', and went on to state:

Confusion grew today over the Federal Opposition's stance on the new 10 per cent wine tax. The Opposition Deputy Leader, Mr Howard, said he had been misinterpreted in reports that he supported the tax. But he then raised the spectre of a different form of wine tax without giving details of his proposal.

In answer to specific questions he stated:

All I'm willing to say is what I said yesterday and that is there are arguments in favour of the tax on all alcoholic beverages.

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON:** The honourable member's question is relevant and illustrates two points in particular. The first is the problems that we have had Australia wide in mounting and maintaining the case against a wine tax, especially the sort of arguments which have been put and which are apparently accepted now by the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party in the Federal House, in fact, the shadow Treasurer. It is interesting that in that statement he was guilty, I suppose, of what Baldwin described as 'appalling frankness' in stating what he really thought about it. As I say, it indicates the type of thinking that is rampant about the wine tax—on his part a basic lack of understanding that one cannot equate a wine tax and its impact with the other range of taxes that affect, for instance, the brewing industry. He simply accepts that and picks it up.

The second thing that was brought home to me by that statement is the division of those on the conservative side of politics over this issue. If we had listened to the fulminations of members opposite as they tried to get maximum political advantage out of this issue over the past week or so, we could be excused for thinking that the Liberal Party was totally united in its opposition to this tax and yet the financial policy maker and Treasurer of a future Federal Liberal Government—which fortunately will not concern the Australian people for a good long time—has in effect said that, in the unlikely circumstances that they sit on the Treasury benches again, they will maintain that tax.

That is what he has made clear, and he will have to do a great deal of explaining over the next Federal election. I imagine that our friends, members opposite, believed that this was a great issue on which to dance around South Australia and on which to try to get maximum political advantage in order to attack the Hawke Government. I do not mind attacks being made on the issue of the policy of a wine tax. In fact, I have joined in those attacks and representations. However, I do mind, if it is being misrepresented, that there is some kind of uniform attitude on the

part of the Federal Liberal Party. And you bet your life: if they had the opportunity, based on Mr Howard's statement, that tax would remain. They would wipe their brow and say, 'How pleased we are. We will hang on to that revenue,' and find some excuse to do so. So let us put from our minds any undertakings that Mr Peacock may or may not give. Mr Howard (the former Treasurer—the *de facto* Leader of the Opposition) has made quite clear where he stands on the issue.

In conclusion, the impression has been given that the previous abortive attempts to place taxes on the wine industry have been a result of Labor Administrations or our side of politics. That is not true. It is certainly true that last year, for instance, the disastrous wine spirit tax was imposed by a Labor Government and an excise was placed, disastrously, on brandy by both Labor and indeed Liberal Administrations. However, the first major wine tax in this country (the general tax that emerged in the late 1960s or early 1970s) was imposed by a Federal Liberal Government, which had to back away from it and back away fast. Therefore, I think that it is worth reminding honourable members that basically we should be looking for a South Australian position on this issue and an end to the sort of Party politicking that has been going on by members opposite.

**Mr BECKER:** Will the Leader of the Opposition inform the House whether he has had any discussions during the past 24 hours with the Leader of the Federal Opposition and his Deputy about the Federal Government sales tax on wine?

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I must rule the question out of order since it does not concern a matter before the House.

**Mr OLSEN:** I rise on a point of order. The matter of a wine tax in South Australia is a most important issue—a vital issue—for the State of South Australia. Question Time is an opportunity for members to raise issues of importance to this State and, certainly, the wine tax issue is a major issue in South Australia and, therefore, the question ought to be allowed.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I want to add to the explanation and then the Leader can take what action he deems fit. The fact of the matter is that the wine tax or impost that is being discussed has been imposed by the Australian Government, not by the South Australian Government. It cannot be considered rationally as business before this House. I can certainly see, of course, that it is—

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! It is a very relevant matter, and all sides seem to concede that. However, in order to maintain consistency with my predecessors I must rule the question out of order.

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** With respect, I take a point of order. In fact, this is business before the House. Order of the Day No. 2 on page 2 of the Notice Paper shows that there is an adjourned debate before this House on a motion of the Hon. P.B. Arnold, in the following terms:

That this House, recognising the depressed state of the wine industry, the plight of wine grape growers and their inability to meet mounting costs, condemns the Federal Government for imposing a 10 per cent sales tax on wine and calls on the Federal Government to withdraw the tax forthwith.

Therefore, I submit respectfully that that is well and truly before the House.

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I think if I read the relevant Standing Order to the House it will probably be the most helpful way of approaching the matter. Standing Order 123 states:

At the time of giving notices of motion, questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and to other members, relating to any Bill, motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such members may be concerned.

As I understand the point of order, the honourable Deputy Leader was referring to Orders of the Day: Other Business No. 2 on the Notice Paper. That would be in anticipation but, quite apart from that, the more serious point to which I draw honourable members' attention is the second part of Standing Order 123, as follows:

... and to other members, relating to any Bill, motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such members may be concerned.

Quite clearly, to my knowledge, there has never been any suggestion that this Government imposed a wine impost, and certainly it has never come before the House.

**Mr OLSEN:** I refer to Standing Order 123, as follows:

... or other public matter connected with the business of the House ...

The matter was important enough for the Premier to arrange the asking of a Dorothy Dixier question by a member of his back-bench, which clearly indicates that it is a matter of public importance in South Australia.

**The SPEAKER:** I do not think that I can add anything further to my explanation. I am upholding the rulings made by all my predecessors as the correct interpretation of Standing Order 123, at least in the past 14 years that I have been a member. I rule the question out of order.

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY (Deputy Leader of the Opposition):** I move:

That the Speaker's ruling be disagreed to.

**The SPEAKER:** I ask the honourable Deputy Leader to bring up his reasons in writing.

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** I will do so, Mr Speaker.

**The SPEAKER:** The honourable Deputy Leader states:

I move disagreement because the ruling of the Speaker is not consistent with Standing Orders and is not consistent with established precedent.

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** Mr Speaker, I have moved this motion reluctantly. I think your ruling clearly breaches the Standing Order to which you alluded. In my living memory your ruling is not consistent with the precedent established in this House, certainly during the 14 or 15 years that I have been a member. Standing Order 123 is quite clear. I will read it to the House and refer to those relevant portions that bear on the present disagreement. It provides:

At the time of giving notices of motion, questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and to other members—

in this case the Leader of the Opposition—

relating to any Bill, motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such members may be concerned.

The Premier answered a question on this very matter immediately prior to the question asked by the Leader of the Opposition. To my mind, Mr Speaker, that should have been enough to indicate to you and to the House that it was a matter before the House and that it was a matter of public interest; indeed, it was a matter of interest to the Premier and to the back-bencher who asked the question. It is certainly a matter of interest to the Opposition, because it was the Opposition which, as a result of that question, was maligned and misrepresented in the answer.

It was a matter before the House in this very Question Time, and to suggest that it is not a matter for proper consideration in this House is negated by that fact. However, the arguments are even more compelling in terms of

the Standing Order, which is clear: if it is the subject of any motion before the House it is relevant to the House. I read only a few moments ago the very motion that bears directly on this matter, from page 2 of today's Notice Paper. It is before the House because it has been introduced and debated by the member for Chaffey, and I will not repeat the terms of the motion. There is a motion before the House, and the Standing Order states clearly that any motion before the House is a proper subject for questioning of a member who may have an interest in the matter. Certainly, the Leader of the Opposition—and, indeed, the whole Opposition—have an interest in the matter when that matter has been canvassed in this Question Time and the stance of the Opposition has been misrepresented in that answer.

*An honourable member interjecting:*

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** The lead question on Tuesday. To suggest that that is not a matter for proper consideration by the House is patently absurd and incorrect. In relation to the second reason for my moving disagreement to your ruling, Mr Speaker (the first reason is that it is in clear contravention of the Standing Orders), precedent has been established in this House where questions have been directed to the Leader of the Opposition and those questions have been allowed. I remember questions to the former Leader of the Opposition, David Tonkin, from the Opposition, which were allowed and answered. The same happened when the Hon. Bruce Eastick was Leader of the Opposition, but there are clear precedents.

I believe that on 6 August 1968 Mr Dunstan answered a question as Leader of the Opposition; so there is nothing new. In fact, I have that *Hansard* clipping here: on 6 August 1968 a question was directed to the then Leader of the Opposition. That was before my time and before the time of most people here, but I simply illustrate that it is a long established precedent that members other than Ministers are permitted to answer questions. The precedent is clearly there in terms of the Leader of the Opposition.

So, I move this motion for those reasons: first, that any commonsense interpretation of the Standing Order dictates that the question is permissible; secondly, the precedent has been established whereby the Leader of the Opposition has been asked questions and has been allowed to answer them by the Speaker.

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer):** I rise to support your ruling, Mr Speaker. This is a matter that is not easily determined. A matter of judgment has to be exercised. I am not suggesting in any way—nor indeed do I understand you to have suggested, Mr Speaker, that there are no circumstances in which the Leader of the Opposition or a private member may be asked a question. They have been, and they have been allowed in the past, and that is acceptable.

The question, though, is: is this within the proper definition of such a question? A clear distinction is drawn in the Standing Orders between questions to Ministers on public affairs and questions to other members on matters that are the business of the House. That, as I understand it, is the distinction that you are making, Sir. It is a valid distinction. The general rule, though, is that in Question Time the whole range may be covered, provided that it is in the area of public affairs; effectively, a Minister can be asked any question.

That does not make it the business of the House for the purposes of the second part of that Standing Order. It clearly refers only to that matter which relates to answering of questions on public affairs by Ministers where no restriction is implied. There is a clear restriction in relation to a private member. I take two points: first, this is not a matter—

*Members interjecting:*

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON:** I would be pleased to hear the way in which—

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order!

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON:** I would be pleased to hear the Leader's tortuous explanation, attempting to explain away Mr Howard's statements, but that is not the point. The point is whether it would be in order and whether this is the forum or the time in which he can do so. The answer is that quite clearly it is not, because it is not properly the business of the House and, secondly, the member to whom the question is directed is not in charge or directly connected with such business if it was. It is not the business of the Leader of the Opposition that the Federal Government has made certain decisions about a wine tax and that some of his Federal colleagues have made other statements as well. That is not something that is his role in this place in terms of business of the House.

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! The honourable Premier.

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON:** Mr Speaker, you have clearly addressed your mind to this problem which has to be judged on its merits on each occasion. You have made that judgment and I support it.

*Members interjecting:*

**The SPEAKER:** Order! I ask honourable members to come to order. I wish to say two things briefly. A question was sought to be asked while Mr Speaker Langley was in charge on 2 August 1977. It referred to the grape growing industry and Mr Arnold (I assume the honourable member for Chaffey) asked:

Can the Leader of the Opposition say what action he has taken on behalf of the wine grape-growing industry to impress on the Federal Government the need for a reduction of excise duty on Australian brandy?

The Speaker then stated:

Order! That is an inadmissible question. That is not the business of the House, nor the business for which the Leader is responsible to the House, so I cannot allow the question.

The honourable member then asked whether he could ask the question of the Premier and that was permitted. Secondly, in response to the interjections being made by the honourable Deputy Leader about one rule in relation to questions of Ministers of the Crown and another rule in relation to questions asked by private members or answers given, of course that is the case. That rule and that interpretation has been in the Standing Orders, in my humble view, for far too long. So, the Chair does not have any control over Ministers in relation to the time of answers, relevance, hearsay and all sorts of things, yet does have strict control over private members. I can understand some aggravation about that. That is all I wish to say.

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** I rise on a point of order. I understand that the Speaker has control over the admissibility of questions as such and, immediately prior to this motion for disagreement to your ruling, a question was admitted to the Premier which bore on precisely the same matter as this matter of the question to the Leader.

*Members interjecting:*

**The Hon. E.R. GOLDSWORTHY:** But, the point taken was that this was not a matter of interest to this House. I submit that the question was admitted to the Premier over which indeed you do have control.

**The SPEAKER:** I have given my ruling. The motion before the Chair is that the Speaker's ruling be dissented from.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (21)—Mrs Adamson, Messrs Allison, P.B. Arnold, Ashenden, Baker, Becker, Blacker, D.C. Brown, Chapman, Eastick, Evans, Goldsworthy (teller), Ingerson, Lewis,

Mathwin, Meier, Olsen, Oswald, Rodda, Wilson, and Wotton.

Noes (23)—Mr Abbott, Mrs Appleby, Messrs Bannon (teller), M.J. Brown, Crafter, Duncan, Ferguson, Gregory, Groom, Hamilton, Hemmings, Hoppgood, Keneally, and Klunder, Ms Lenehan, Messrs Mayes, Payne, Peterson, Plunkett, Slater, Trainer, Whitten, and Wright.

Pair—Aye—Mr Gunn. No—Mr L.M.F. Arnold.

Majority of 2 for the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

### ACTION HOME LOAN COMPANY

**Ms LENEHAN:** Will the Minister of Community Welfare ask the Minister of Consumer Affairs urgently to consider suspending the operations of Action Home Loan Pty Ltd and directly related companies, such as Nofoxi Pty Ltd? My question is supplementary to a question that I asked the Minister of Consumer Affairs on 3 May, as a result of which the company was investigated and warnings were subsequently issued by the Commissioner of Public and Consumer Affairs on its rip-off practices. A report in the *Advertiser* of 24 July states:

Mr Noblet said Action Home Loan Proprietary Limited was running "by far the worst loan-sharking operation I have seen. I do not often use the expression "rip-off", but that is the only way to describe the business of Action Home Loan Proprietary Limited," he said.

Following a recent Willesee programme about the activities of the company referred to, I have received a number of complaints about future involvement in this State of the company or any related company, such as Nofoxi Pty Ltd. The latter company was named by Mr Noblet as having as a director the same Laurence Howard Horowitz who is a director of Action Home Loan Pty Ltd. In fact, Nofoxi Pty Ltd was responsible for charging a mortgage guarantee amounting to about 15 per cent of the loan sought. This matter has now become urgent because the Western Australian Government has suspended the operations of Action Home Loan Pty Ltd.

**The Hon. G.J. CRAFT:** In thanking the honourable member for her question, I certainly acknowledge the interest that she has shown in this matter over many months and in the respondent action taken by the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs in this State to ensure that consumers are given every protection possible against the activities of such providers of credit as this company, and indeed the subsidiary companies to which the honourable member refers. I understand that the honourable member fears that this company will become apparent in another form, in another place, and under another name, and continue to provide the same pitfalls to consumers. I will certainly take up this matter as one of urgency with the Commissioner of Public and Consumer Affairs this afternoon. Obviously, he will need to consult with the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs about the company to see whether the action that has been taken in Western Australia is necessary to be taken in this State.

### RAILWAY STATION DEVELOPMENT

**Mr INGERSON:** Will the Premier say what formula has been established between Kumagai Gumi, the South Australian Superannuation Fund and the Government for sharing cost over-runs on the Adelaide Railway Station redevelopment project? It has been revealed that the present estimated cost of the project is \$160 million, which is \$20 million, or about 14 per cent, higher than the estimate given

by the Premier when the ASER Bill was before the House in March.

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON:** The increase, which has been agreed between the developers, increases the attractiveness and the commercial viability of the facilities involved. The Government is the operator of the convention centre to the extent that, if the centre costs more, the Government's guarantee is not involved, because it is simply the operator. In fact, the cost projections that have been worked out indicate that, despite increases in the sum to be spent on the project, because of the versatility of the centre that arises from that and because of its flexibility the cost exposure of the Government will be reduced so that no change has to be made to that aspect of the financial arrangements.

### STRAY DOGS

**Mr HAMILTON:** I direct my question to the Minister for Environment and Planning representing the Minister of Education. Can the Minister advise what procedures schools should adopt before and after school hours to overcome the problem of stray and sometimes savage dogs in school grounds? I have received correspondence from the Seaton North Primary School Principal dated 23 August, which states:

Dear Kevin,

I write because of my concern regarding the following incident. At 8.40 a.m. on Thursday 25 August I became aware of children crowding on the paving in front of the school. Investigation revealed a white bull terrier with its jaws wrapped around a parent's bicycle tyre. To disperse the children a siren was sounded and they went in to school. To encourage the dog to release its hold on the tyre a bucket of water was thrown over it. The dog remained in the yard and was obviously in an unstable state. Children still arriving at school, particularly those running or on bicycles, were at risk.

At 8.45 a.m. I telephoned the Woodville council. The answering service was of no help; I then telephoned the Port Adelaide police. After discussion I was advised to contact the Woodville council after 9.00 a.m. In the meantime the dog had disappeared from the school grounds but was located in Green Avenue where it was worrying a woman with a small child in a pusher. After some discussion with this woman I returned to school. The dog started to follow me, but I managed to lose it.

At 9.00 a.m. I rang the Woodville council and told the dog control officer of the need for urgent action, particularly as 55 children aged seven and eight years were to walk to the Seaton Park railway station to catch the 9.36 a.m. train. Within 10 minutes a council team was here searching for the dog.

I am concerned as to what to do about dog problems prior to 9.00 a.m. (our school yard is supervised from 8.00 a.m.) as council officers are not available and the police seem reluctant to intervene. Any procedure which you can discover would be of value in what could become a very dangerous situation.

I treat this matter very seriously, particularly as it relates to schoolchildren.

**The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD:** I listened very carefully to the letter read out by the honourable member and it would appear that the dog is still at large. So, I would warn the honourable member that he has in his electorate a dog with a grave psychiatric problem, heavily into rubber tyres. I remind the honourable member that of course one of his more distinguished constituents is perhaps the most respected veterinary surgeon in the State, namely, our colleague, Dr Cornwall in another place. So, it might be worth while in part referring the matter to him for advice as to the dog's psychological condition based on its behaviour as reported in the letter. In fact, it could also be possible to seek some assistance from the Dog Fence Board through the Minister of Lands.

This is a difficult problem. I recall my old headmaster at Prospect Primary School being bitten by a dog that he was attempting to remove from the school grounds well before the magic hour of 9 o'clock. I will take up this matter with

the Minister of Education, who I am sure will want to talk to the Minister of Local Government in relation to dog control. The necessary legislation is in place: the dog was wandering at large and therefore the owner was in breach of the legislation. If the dog can be found not only can its psychological problems be redressed but perhaps an appropriate fine can be levied. It indicates the wisdom of the original legislation. I will take up the matter with my colleague to see what can be done.

### PISTOLS

**Mr BAKER:** Will the Minister of Emergency Services tell the House what resources the police have in place to investigate the supply of pistols to criminals? The Minister supplied me with some figures a week ago concerning the increase in armed robberies that has occurred in South Australia, and of 67 armed robberies, 40 involved pistols. It is of concern to the community at large that these weapons, which are illegal except for particular sporting clubs, are available in South Australia. My question concerns the source of supply of these weapons and the resources the police have in place to cut down their supply, given the massive increase from 27 armed robberies involving weapons to 67 armed robberies involving weapons in the past financial year.

**The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT:** I am not in a position to advise the honourable member, off the top of my head, of the exact amount of money. I will obtain a report and bring down a reply.

### PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Treasurer (Hon. J.C. Bannon)—

*By command—*

Estimates of Payments, 1984-85.

Estimates of Receipts, 1984-85.

Financial Statement of the Premier and Treasurer, 1984-85.

*The South Australian Economy.*

House of Assembly:

Standing Order No. 297.

Certificates Required.

*By command—*

i. South Australian Government Financing Authority—  
Report, 1983-84.

*Pursuant to Statute—*

i. Savings Bank of South Australia—Balance Sheet, 1983-84.

ii. State Bank of South Australia—Balance Sheet, 1983-84.

Ordered that Estimates of Payments, Estimates of Receipts, Treasurer's Financial Statement, and *The South Australian Economy* be printed.

### APPROPRIATION BILL (No. 2)

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer)** obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act for the appropriation of moneys from Consolidated Account for the financial year ending 30 June 1985; to authorise the Treasurer to borrow money for public purposes; and for other purposes. Read a first time.

**The Hon. J.C. BANNON:** I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

Its purpose is to appropriate funds from the Consolidated Account to meet expected expenditures for both recurrent and capital purposes in 1984-85.

The Government's Budget for the coming financial year is based on an overall balanced result on the Consolidated Account, to be achieved by reserving capital funds of \$25 million to offset a deficit on recurrent transactions of the same amount.

The planned deficit on recurrent activities represents an improvement of \$5 million over the actual result in the financial year just ended, and the level of capital funds used to support that deficit is in line with the Government's commitment to progressively reduce the use of capital funds for recurrent activities.

The strategy the Government has adopted in formulating this Budget has five main aspects. These are:—

- **The Economic Context:** the State's financial position has been strengthened by the uplift in economic activity and in preparing this Budget the Government has sought to promote the recovery which is undoubtedly taking place.
- **Fiscal Balance:** the Budget aims to continue the steady progress towards restoring the State's financial position which the Government set as its objective when it came to office.
- **Social Objectives and Community Needs:** the process of re-ordering expenditure priorities in accordance with the Government's objectives is continued, with emphasis on employment generating capital expenditure.
- **Revenue:** the Budget takes an approach to revenue raising which is both moderate and responsible.
- **Commonwealth Financial Assistance:** in framing the Budget, the Government has not only taken account of the results of the recent Premiers' Conference but also the likely outcome of the review of tax sharing being conducted by the Commonwealth Grants Commission which will apply in 1985-86.

#### **Economic Context**

The South Australian economy has fully shared in the very strong upsurge in economic activity experienced throughout Australia in the last financial year. That recovery owed its strength to several factors including a strong rural recovery, a massive rise in new housing activity and improvement in the international economy.

There is also no doubt that, as far as our regional economy is concerned, the measures taken by the Government in its first Budget have shown a direct result, particularly in the strong upsurge experienced by the housing sector.

A detailed discussion of economic trends and conditions is contained in a separate paper which is being tabled with the Budget. However, in summary, there has been a substantial improvement in economic activity during the past year.

Unemployment has fallen, bringing South Australia's unemployment rate down to 9.2 per cent in mid 1984 from 11 per cent in the corresponding period a year earlier. Significant growth in the number of persons employed has also occurred with an increase in total employment of more than twenty thousand during the past financial year.

Approvals for new dwelling units in South Australia rose by 53.5 per cent over the financial year and housing commencements are expected to total 11 700 in 1983-84, compared with about 8 100 in the previous year.

In 1983-84 there was also a large lift in the value of non-housing building projects approved. The Railway Station redevelopment and a number of other projects recently announced for the City of Adelaide should see this maintained in the coming year. However, the heavy engineering

section of the construction industry has not shared in this growth and remains depressed.

In manufacturing, the reduction in employment appears to have been arrested and surveys by industry groups show improved production and prospects.

One result of South Australia's poor economic performance in recent years has been our loss of population to other States. Significantly, in 1983 South Australia's rate of population growth showed an increase which was due mainly to a much lower net population loss to the other States than had previously been experienced.

The outlook for 1984-85 is for growth in economic activity and employment in South Australia to closely match the continued improvement expected for the Australian economy as a whole. The Federal Budget predictions are for a 5 per cent growth in non-farm GDP and for a 15 per cent growth in private dwelling investment, with a 5 per cent growth in private business fixed investment. If these predictions are realised, our recovery will undoubtedly strengthen.

The significance of the economic context for the State's Budget rests largely on the fact that our revenues are directly related to economic activity.

Over the past few years the revenue base of the State has been depressed. This was due not only to the economic downturn, but also to the policies of the former Government which undermined the financial base of the State without proper regard to the need to support the services which the community requires.

The favourable economic developments to which I have referred now mean that this picture is beginning to change. While the Government took action in last year's Budget to address the budget imbalance, significant improvement is now occurring as a natural flow-on of economic activity and development.

This improvement is not, however, reflected in all areas of revenue. For example, while stamp duties show the impact of the property boom, they also reflect the Government's policy of increased exemptions for first home buyers and payroll tax receipts demonstrate the uneven nature of recovery as well as the impact of the significant increase in exemption levels over the past year.

#### **Towards Fiscal Balance**

In outlining the Budget last year I gave the House details of the very difficult financial situation which the Government inherited on coming to office.

I made it clear that recurrent deficits of the order that we were facing could not be sustained, and that the only responsible course was to bring the State's finances back into balance by way of stringent Budget action coupled with a package of revenue measures.

Last year I presented to the Parliament a Budget for 1983-84 which incorporated an estimated deficit of \$33 million on recurrent transactions and a proposed reservation of capital funds of \$28 million, giving an estimated overall deficit of \$5 million. This represented a recurrent account improvement of some \$76 million.

In the event, the overall deficit for 1983-84 was \$1.6 million, made up as follows:—

- on recurrent operations, an excess of payments over receipts of \$29.7 million,
- on capital works, an excess of receipts over payments of \$28.1 million.

The Budget for 1984-85 is based on a further reduction of the recurrent deficit to \$25 million. It also takes a further step in reducing the use of capital funds for recurrent expenditure.

I would point out to the House that this recurrent deficit is about one quarter of the deficit which was left to us on



coming to office, and less than one half of the recurrent deficit of 1981-82.

Detailed information concerning 1983-84 transactions is set out in Attachment II.

The information in that attachment is in a new format which provides considerably more detail concerning the result for the past financial year than has previously been the case. The information is also presented in a form which can be more clearly understood.

On the receipts side, there was a considerable improvement due almost entirely to the boom in the real estate market, the extent of which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed. Increased sales of motor vehicles also contributed significantly to the improved position. The total increase in revenue from taxation amounted to \$36.7 million.

Against this improvement was a significant decrease below budget in recoveries of debt services of \$20.2 million. Along with other factors, this resulted in a net improvement of \$11.2 million on receipts.

On the payments side, additional expenditures were required above the Round Sums allowed for wages and contingencies. These expenditures, as well as those which were offset by the Round Sum allowances, are shown in full detail in the attachments.

The net additional expenditure, after taking account of Round Sum allowances, was \$7.9 million. This net result arises from a variety of factors including both additional payments and savings in certain areas which are summarised in Table 2 in Attachment II. The significant variations included expenditure of \$3.2 million relating to increased costs associated with Medicare which will be recouped in 1984-85; payment of an additional \$6.7 million for salaries and wages in excess of the allowance for indexation as a result of a decision of the State Industrial Commission; increases in Departmental and Miscellaneous expenditures due to price increases of \$11.1 million, and other variations in Departmental expenditures of \$23.8 million. These last two items are offset by the Round Sum allowance of \$30 million which was set aside for such variations.

This additional expenditure of \$7.9 million represents an amount less than half of one per cent of the total payments side of the Budget, and is powerful evidence of the Government's success in managing the State's finances during the past financial year.

As far as capital is concerned, the actual results in 1983-84 fall very close to the estimates put to Parliament, after allowance for the provision of capital funds of \$10 million provided to the Local Government Finance Authority which was established during the year.

### **Economic and Social Objectives**

This Budget reflects the Government's primary objective which is to do everything possible to stimulate economic growth within the limits available to a State Government. I outlined last year the Government's overall strategy of winding back the use of capital funds to support recurrent deficits. This enabled an increase in real terms in the funds spent on capital works and provided a significant boost to the housing industry through an increased public sector housing program.

Our belief that this would benefit employment in the building industry and provide flow-on benefits to other sectors of the economy has been borne out by the economic upturn which we have experienced. This Budget will continue that broad economic strategy.

Our total capital program, including the part financed through the Consolidated Account and that financed otherwise by Statutory Authorities, is estimated to involve expenditure of the order of \$954 million in 1984-85.

This will be some \$75 million more than the corresponding total in 1983-84. This represents an increase of 8.5 per cent. However, this figure reflects a substantial slow-down in capital spending by ETSA compared with the peak of two years ago. The increase in capital spending by Government Departments and Budget-supported agencies is estimated at 16.3 per cent.

Housing and its financing are covered in Attachment III, which deals with the 1984-85 Budget proposals in detail. Members will see from the explanation there that we have again nominated the whole of our State Government Loan Council borrowing program for 1984-85 to be taken specifically for housing at concessional rates of interest.

This will enable the Government to maintain the Housing Trust program at the very high annual level of 3 100 units, and will mean that the State Bank's concessional loans can remain at 60 per week.

The Government is aware that a strong upsurge in the building and construction sector has the potential to place undue pressure on costs and the availability of labour and materials within the industry. However, we have taken this into consideration when planning the program for 1984-85 and we do not believe that the direct stimulus it will provide will result in any major problems. This situation will be kept under review.

In outlining the Budget last year I explained to the House the basis of the Government's policy concerning employment in the public sector. That policy has aimed at maintaining overall public sector employment at the levels existing at 1 July, 1982.

At the end of last financial year, overall public sector employment was one half of one per cent above that of June, 1983, which in turn was less than one per cent higher than the level of July, 1982. This mainly reflects the additional staff which is required to aid the continuing reconstruction program in Woods & Forests and the need to provide more staff in areas such as the Lands Titles Office where the direct impact of the land and housing boom is being felt.

Information concerning staff levels is provided in Attachment II. It is of a more comprehensive nature than has been provided in previous years.

The public sector employment policy will be maintained. The Government believes that it should not expand the public sector any further at this stage, despite demands for increased services in some areas of Government activity.

However, it recognises that additional employment in some sections of the public sector will be a necessary consequence of, and support to, economic recovery as developments in the private sector make additional calls on Government services.

In framing this Budget, the Government has given particular attention to the ways in which the action it takes can stimulate employment, both directly and indirectly.

A special paper dealing with the employment effects of the Budget will be tabled at a later stage. It is my intention that this be available before the detailed consideration of the Budget in the Estimate Committees.

In the context of maintaining employment, the Government has also taken the opportunity of addressing the pressing problem of the maintenance of Government buildings and other assets. It is clear that the financial stringencies which the State has faced in recent times have meant that less than adequate priority has been given to this area. A special allocation of \$3 million for these purposes will be made in 1984-85, with the exact allocation between departments yet to be determined. This allocation will not only address this important need, but will also allow the Government to provide productive employment for its workforce in construction departments.

Many of the community needs which the Government addresses are of such a nature that they can only be properly met by Government action, for example, in the major areas of transport, health, education and welfare.

However, the Government is aware that there are also areas in which support to non-government groups is not only desirable but cost effective. Consequently, in this Budget substantial increases are provided in the allocation to voluntary welfare agencies, non-government youth homes and a variety of other related programs. An outline of the expenditure programs is contained in Attachment III. The main initiatives the Government proposes for 1984-85, summarised under broad headings of The Economic Development of the State, The Provision of Physical Services and The Provision of Human Services, include:—

#### *The Economic Development of the State*

Priority will be given to programs designed to promote the State and encourage the location of industry in South Australia. A new initiative designed to increase the awareness of the State's potential among business leaders in other States has already commenced and will form the major part of this program. In addition, expenditure on South Australian overseas representation in the South-East Asian region will be almost doubled in the coming financial year.

The State Government's effort to attract the Submarine Project is being stepped up with additional funds and staff being provided. To take advantage of our growing reputation as a centre of high technology industry, the Innovation Assistance Scheme, which operates in conjunction with the Adelaide Innovation Centre, will be extended.

Funds are being provided for the establishment of the Small Business Corporation and the Enterprise Fund in the first part of this financial year, which is indicative of the Government's commitment to working in partnership with the private sector to develop the State.

The Government will continue its endeavours to increase the trade passing through Port Adelaide. A second container crane will be installed at a cost of \$5.9 million and dredging at the Port will be stepped up. Funds are also provided for the operation and maintenance of the facilities at Port Bonython.

Resource development is recognised as a key factor in the State's future progress and this Budget provides \$675 000 for oil and gas development consultancy studies aimed at maximising the recovery of these important resources.

For the second successive Budget the Government will increase the resources directed to developing and promoting tourism. The total Budget for tourism is approximately 30 per cent higher in 1984-85 than was the case in 1983-84.

Particular attention will be given to Japan and the West Coast of America, together with an added emphasis in the United Kingdom. An office has also been opened in Singapore to take advantage of the South-East Asian market.

A special provision of \$100 000 will be made to provide for the promotion of the Convention Centre which is planned for the ASER Project. The Budget also expands the resources available for tourism development within the State, and in particular, provides significantly increased subsidies for the development of tourist resorts.

The Government's highest priority remains the creation of more jobs in this State. In 1983-84, we provided State funds of \$5.7 million to supplement Commonwealth employment programs and special State initiatives. Considerable efforts have been made in establishing proper administrative arrangements and ensuring that this expenditure provides maximum and lasting benefit for the community generally. So far \$2 million of State funds have been spent and further commitments have been made already in relation to 1984-85. We propose to spend a total of \$5.7 million

during 1984-85—\$2 million from the Consolidated Account and \$3.7 million that has been held in reserve.

Further, if later in the year we find it necessary to provide additional State funds to maintain the momentum of the Community Employment Program, we will bring forward up to \$3.25 million of funds which would otherwise be provided in 1985-86.

The Government's concern for youth in the present difficult economic and social circumstances is reflected in our allocation for the CITY program, International Youth Year, 1985 and the Youth Affairs Council.

The Budget also recognises the importance of primary industry to our economy and will enable the Department of Agriculture to maintain its high standard of services to producers.

Increased subsidies by way of freight rebates are also being provided as part of the Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication program.

A major initiative to protect our State's fisheries will commence in 1984-85 with an environmental study of the Upper Spencer Gulf. This is the first stage of a project which will run over a number of years. The Government has also let a contract to build a fisheries research vessel to extend the State's capacity to monitor its marine resources.

Special allocations have also been made to establish the Riverland Council for Redevelopment and for the development of a business plan for the Riverland Cannery by Berri Fruit Juices Cooperative Limited.

#### *The Provision of Physical Services*

Expenditure by the State Government on roadworks will increase by approximately 20 per cent to \$85.5 million. A significant increase is planned in capital expenditures by the State Transport Authority on the O'Bahn Project and other works and equipment, including a new passenger interchange at Salisbury and a new tram depot at Glengowrie.

Special priority will also be given to continuing the major improvement in the State's road safety record which has occurred this year. I believe that the emotional and social costs associated with road accidents make further action imperative. In addition, the economic cost to the community of accident and injury on the roads is considerable. I am therefore proposing a high level of expenditure on road safety and a specific package of road safety measures.

This Budget will provide for expenditure on road safety of approximately \$2.2 million by the Highways Department, \$10.6 million by the Police Department, and \$3.7 million by the Department of Transport, including an additional specific allocation of \$150 000 for Road Safety Research.

In addition, the Government will introduce a program to retrain high risk accident involved drivers; a training program to improve the skills required by motor cyclists; a reduction in the allowable blood alcohol level for probationary drivers from 0.05 per cent to zero; a reduction in maximum speed limits from 110 km/hr to 100 km/hr to bring South Australia into line with other States; motor cycle headlamp use, and promotion of the use of bicycle helmets.

I also propose to initiate major organisational changes in the road safety area to provide for greater co-ordination and to give a higher profile to the road safety effort in this State.

The provision of adequate and affordable housing to all of its citizens remains one of the Government's top priorities. As I have already outlined, we have again nominated the whole of our State Government Loan Council Borrowing program to housing. The Government believes that the priority it has given to this area in two successive Budgets is warranted, as it not only satisfies an important social need, but provides a direct stimulus to our regional economy.

The Budget also makes provision for the commissioning of the Little Para Water Filtration Plant, extensions to the Port Augusta Sewerage Scheme, the Renmark Area Disposal Scheme and for additional work by the River Murray Commission.

The Government's commitment to improved correctional services and facilities has been made clear on a number of occasions. This Budget now provides an additional forty four staff with a particular emphasis on expansion in the Community Service Order Scheme and probation and parole services.

On the capital side, upgrading at Yatala, the new Remand Centre and other developments will lead to spending growing from about \$7 million in 1983-84 to \$12.6 million in 1984-85.

Significant expansion in expenditure on police services is also provided to enable implementation of the Department's strategic and communications planning, and for re-organisation of the State Emergency Services.

We have increased our contribution to the CFS so as to support an increase of about 20 per cent in their expenditures in 1984-85 compared with 1983-84. This is in recognition of the need for further upgrading in this vital area of public safety.

The Government provided non-repayable capital funds of \$10 million to the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia in 1983-84, and an additional \$12.5 million has been offered for 1984-85.

This organisation is already proving to be a tremendous success and the Government is pleased to help by ensuring that it has an adequate capital base.

We will be continuing with the Libraries Development Program and a further eight new public libraries will be established. There will also be a substantial increase in the purchase of books and periodicals by the State Library.

The protection of important parts of our natural environment by the acquisition and establishment of National Parks has been a feature of our administration. The Budget provides additional operating resources for the maintenance of our National Parks.

#### *The Provision of Human Services*

The Budget provides broadly for a maintenance in real terms in the allocation to Education.

This is in line with the Government's policy to take advantage of any decline in enrolments to bring about improvements in this important area.

The allocation for technical and further education includes the cost of commissioning new facilities at Elizabeth and Adelaide Colleges and for an increased level of contributions to the South Australian Institute of Technology for TAFE courses.

The need for welfare assistance in the community is pressing, and in some areas critical. It will remain so for some time, despite improvement in the economy.

A statement is being made today by the Minister of Community Welfare to accompany the release of a report of the Review of State Government Concessions. The Government accepts the thrust of that Report which is that concessions should be more carefully tailored to welfare needs. Any savings which may accrue as a result of the rationalisation of concessions will be dedicated to meeting those needs. One specific recommendation in the Report which we have not accepted concerns concessional train and bus fares. Travel by pensioners and other needy groups in non-peak time will remain free. Apart from the Northern Territory no other Government provides free travel of this nature.

The Budget includes substantially increased allocations to voluntary welfare agencies and non-government youth

homes, provision for the appointment of a Commissioner for the Ageing, some additional relief staff in those district offices facing greatest demands, strengthening of the Aboriginal Young Offenders program and increased emergency accommodation for youth.

We are committed to upgrading children's services in this State in line with the Coleman Report. A new children's services agency will be established to better plan and co-ordinate these services. Additional staffing will be provided for pre-schools, including special services staff and additional pre-school facilities and child care centres will be established.

The Office of Aboriginal Affairs has greatly assisted the Government in planning its policies and services for Aboriginal people. This Budget provides for an increase of about 70 per cent in the budget for this Office, including provision for a Maralinga land management grant, greater resources for advisory and co-ordination purposes and to assist the Aboriginal community plan its involvement in the State's Jubilee.

The major achievement in the health field has, of course, been the introduction of Medicare in co-operation between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Other initiatives include the extension of the Nurse education curriculum hours by 200 to 1 200 from January 1985 (ultimate full year cost will be almost \$1 million); continuation of replacement program for St. John Ambulance vehicles (\$500 000), and the extension of the Port Pirie Lead Decontamination program.

Subject to favourable reports from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, we are also proposing to commence work on the Lyell McEwin Hospital—Stage I, redevelopment of Mt. Barker Hospital, and redevelopment of Wallaroo Hospital.

Capital expenditure on Stage I of the Museum Redevelopment is expected to reach \$11.3 million in 1984-85 out of a total cost of \$23.1 million.

We will be progressively commissioning this redevelopment and additional staff are being provided for. Community Arts is being given further support, particularly in the regions. The funding of Government films will also be increased by a further \$200 000 in line with our previous commitment, bringing the total expenditure for this purpose in 1984-85 to \$600 000.

There is no doubt that the success of South Australian athletes at the recent Olympic Games is attributable in part to the work of the South Australian Sports Institute. The Government has recognised the success of the Institute and significant extra funding is provided in this Budget.

#### **Revenue**

I have already referred to the difficult circumstances which led the Government to introduce a package of revenue measures last year. That was the only responsible course of action after the special report by Treasury revealed the extent of the financial problems which my Government had inherited. These problems were compounded by the series of natural disasters which hit South Australia early in 1983.

The measures introduced at that time gave the Government discretionary revenue which it could apply towards reducing the recurrent deficit, as well as meeting its own expenditure priorities. The benefit of the full year effect of these measures will accrue to the State in the coming financial year. Since these measures were introduced the economic upturn has added further strength to the State's revenue base, especially in relation to those revenue items related to the housing and real estate sector. This Budget proposes that there be no further increases in those major revenue items which were adjusted last year.

As regards charges for services, it is the Government's policy that these charges should not be used as a means of

raising general or discretionary revenue, but that they should be linked to the services being provided. This policy will not be changed. In fact, most charges levied by the Government do not cover the cost of providing particular services and many make no more than a minimal or token contribution.

This has meant that in some areas substantial deficits have accumulated which are placing an increasing burden on general revenue and hence taxpayers.

Two areas of particular concern are transport and the provision of water and sewerage services. The Government has accepted that it must continue to support these deficits because it believes that the contribution the services make to general community well-being justifies their cost to the overall Budget. Clearly, it is also the case that to apply a strict user pays principle would gravely disadvantage particular groups or regions. For example, country areas would be hard hit if they were charged the full cost of providing their water and sewerage services. The question of water and sewerage charges has already been addressed. The various rates have been increased only to the extent necessary to keep the overall deficit for 1984-85 at approximately the same level as in 1983-84.

As regards transport, the situation is complicated by calls from many quarters for increased expenditure. The Government has judged that an increase in State Transport Authority fares is unavoidable. The increases which have been announced will yield about \$1.6 million in 1984-85 and about \$2 million in a full year. This is, of course, a very small amount when compared to the Authority's deficit of \$79 million in 1983-84. The level for 1984-85 is estimated at \$85 million.

Members should note that Government services of this nature are of a type which would simply not be contemplated by a private operator who demands profit and that they require capital expenditure which can never be fully serviced by receipts.

Separate from taxation items yielding discretionary revenue and charges related directly to services, are those fees and charges which are defined by the Commonwealth Statistician as taxation. The distinction arises as the income generated by these fees is channelled into programs directly related to the source of the revenue. Motor vehicle registration fees, drivers' licence fees and the charge for personalised number plates come into this category.

I have already referred to the massive increase in spending on roads and the significant new initiatives in the road safety area. Traditionally, expenditure on roads has been funded by road users. In part this has been achieved by means of motor registration fees and the major part of drivers' licence fees.

In recent years the demand for new road works has increased considerably. At the same time the contribution via registration and licence fees has significantly declined in real terms. Motor registration fees have not been increased for 2½ years and drivers' licences have remained unchanged for 3 years. Over this period the CPI has risen by 20 per cent. Earlier this year the Government introduced a new system of motor vehicle registration which resulted in the registration fee being reduced for some categories of vehicles, and in general favoured smaller vehicles. The Government believes that most South Australian motorists would accept a moderate increase in these fees on the understanding that it will be channelled entirely into funding road works and the major road safety initiatives to which the Government has given a high priority.

Consequently, motor registration fees will be increased by 10 per cent and drivers' licence fees will rise by \$2.00 per year. Even after this increase, South Australian licence fees come into line with Victoria and Tasmania, and remain the

lowest in Australia. We regard these adjustments as moderate and responsible in the circumstances. They will yield an additional \$6.1 million in 1984-85 and \$7.8 million in a full year.

#### **Commonwealth Financial Assistance**

There are no major new developments in Commonwealth—State grant arrangements to report to Parliament. However, there are three aspects of the current tax sharing grants arrangements which are of particular significance to this year's Budget.

First, the State's grant will be determined in 1984-85—as it was in 1983-84—by reference to the movement in the Consumer Price Index plus one per cent. Because of the well-known effect on the Index of the Medicare arrangements, the increase in the grant in 1984-85 will be only 4.5 per cent. On the other hand, the cost of national wage increases in 1984-85 under the indexation system will also be relatively small.

Second, in 1983-84 the State received \$17.2 million as its share of a "once off" grant to the States. This is not being repeated in 1984-85.

Third, the arrangements concerning the distribution of the tax sharing grants are again being reviewed by the Grants Commission, which is expected to report to the Federal Government by March, 1985. While the outcome of that review can not be predicted with certainty, and although the findings of the Commission are subject to the policy decisions of the Federal Government itself, it is likely that it will recommend a redistribution of grants away from the less to the more populous States. My Government will be vigorously resisting any such redistribution. Nevertheless, the review is a fact and it adds yet further weight to the need for the moderate, responsible approach to budgeting which my Government has been pursuing.

Additional information on developments in Commonwealth—State financial relationships is to be found in Attachment IV to this Statement.

I would particularly draw attention to the explanation given in that attachment regarding new arrangements adopted by Loan Council under which State semi-government authorities will be able to raise finance in a considerably more sensible way than they have in the past.

#### **Salaries and Wages**

As I have indicated, the operation of wage indexation should have a beneficial effect on this year's Budget. However, in 1984-85 the Budget will bear the full year effects of non-indexation award increases granted to many public sector employees in 1983-84. These increases were granted by the South Australian Industrial Commission after the Government unsuccessfully opposed the anomalies claim by Public Sector unions.

A number of 38-hour week claims are also outstanding in major areas such as hospitals and correctional services. The Government is negotiating with the unions concerned on the basis of the principles clearly laid down by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1983 National Wage case. These principles require, amongst other things, that as much as possible of the cost of introducing the 38-hour week should be offset by changes in work practices.

I mention this matter of salary and wage increases to make the point that while the CPI factor in the tax sharing grant formula provides considerable protection to the State, it does not cover us for those increases in salary and wage costs which have occurred, or which may occur, outside the system of regular indexation.

### Reduction of Overheads in the Public Service

The Review of Public Service Management drew attention in its Initial Report to an imbalance across the range of public service levels which has developed in recent years; it stated that "resources freed by reductions in staffing at the lower levels of the public service have not always been available to introduce new initiatives because of an unplanned investment in the more senior and more expensive employees". This is a real problem and one which this Government is tackling very firmly. We have set in train action designed to achieve a substantial saving, in salary terms, over the next two to three years in the overall number of persons in the Executive and Administrative Officer classifications and equivalent positions, including statutory appointees.

At the same time, the Public Service Board has been given a special budgetary allocation to upgrade management training and development.

The purpose of these initiatives is to create a management structure which is lean, efficient and enterprising thus releasing resources to improve services to the public. I have no doubt that this is a direction which will be warmly welcomed by the community.

### Improvement in Financial Procedures and Presentation

The extension of the program basis of appropriation is continued in this Budget, with a further seven Departments having their expenditure activities presented in this way.

The Committee which is reviewing financial management in the South Australian public sector which I announced last year expects to complete its work this calendar year. I have received some of its reports and plan to release them shortly.

One issue which has been considered by the Committee has been reflected in this Budget. Departmental expenditure estimates now include full allowance for expected cost increases (other than salary and wage awards). Previously the allowance was of a partial nature with a reserve being held in a lump sum. This led to what was seen as an unnecessary complication in relations between individual Departments and the central agencies.

### Other Material

The Attachments and Appendices to this Statement contain more detailed data and comment on various aspects of the State's financial position and the Budget. They largely follow the format of previous years, with some improvements in presentation.

The clauses of the Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 1984, are in a similar form and give the same kinds of authority as the Act of last year.

I am also for the first time tabling with the Budget the Annual Report of the South Australian Government Financing Authority. This will enable the important area of borrowing and investment to be examined along with other parts of the financial process.

I would also like to acknowledge the work of the officers of the Treasury in the development of this Budget and in the management of the finances of the State during the past year. In that context I would particularly like to pay tribute to Mr. R.D. Barnes, the Under Treasurer, who has indicated to the Government his intention to retire towards the end of this year. Mr Barnes has worked with four Treasurers since he was appointed Under Treasurer in 1976. Except for his service with the Royal Australian Navy during the war and a period with the Commonwealth Bank, he has been an officer of the South Australian Treasury since 1939. The recent appointments of Mr Barnes as the Deputy Chairman of ETSA, Chairman of the Pipelines Authority of South Australia and as Deputy Chairman of the South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation will ensure that his experience

and expertise will not be lost to the State. I am sure all members of the House will join me in acknowledging the contribution he has made.

Mr. Speaker, this is my Government's second Budget, and for the second successive time we are presenting a Budget which both addresses the problem of the underlying weakness in our finances, which was allowed to build up over past years, and which provides the greatest possible boost to economic activity within our regional economy.

The considerable improvement in our economic performance and the likelihood of continued progress provide an opportunity for the State to put behind it the difficulties and the failures of the years past.

This Budget is designed to ensure that this opportunity is grasped and that growth and development are assured.

I seek leave to have the attachments inserted in *Hansard* without my reading them.

Leave granted.

## ATTACHMENT I

### CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT

#### SUMMARY

The following table provides a summary of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Payments for the year ending 30 June, 1984, and the Estimated Receipts and Payments for the year ending 30 June, 1985.

	1983-84		1984-85
	Voted	Actual	Proposed
	\$	\$	\$
Recurrent:			
Receipts . . . . .	2 149 471 000	2 160 678 959	2 598 840 000
Payments . . . . .	2 182 471 000	2 190 399 140	2 623 840 000
Deficit . . . . .	33 000 000	29 720 181	25 000 000
Capital:			
Receipts . . . . .	406 600 000	417 601 360	439 820 000
Payments . . . . .	378 600 000	389 491 602	414 820 000
Surplus . . . . .	28 000 000	28 109 758	25 000 000
Consolidated Account:			
Deficit . . . . .	5 000 000	1 610 423	—

The accumulated balance of the Consolidated Account has been, and is projected to be, as follows:

	\$
30 June 1983—deficit of . . . . .	63 168 528
30 June 1984—deficit of . . . . .	64 778 951
30 June 1985—estimated deficit of . . . . .	64 778 951

In comparing receipts and payments estimated for 1984-85 with those in 1983-84, it is desirable to take account of the effects of accounting and similar changes. The following table is designed to assist in making more meaningful comparisons by adjusting for these changes.

### CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT—COMPARISON BETWEEN 1983-84 AND 1984-85

	1983-84	1984-85	Percentage Increase	
	\$ million	(est) \$ million	Unadjusted	Adjusted for Accounting Changes
Recurrent—				
Receipts . . . . .	2 160.7	2 598.8	20.2	10.5 <sup>(a)</sup>
Payments . . . . .	2 190.4	2 623.8	19.8	10.3 <sup>(a)</sup>
Deficit . . . . .	29.7	25.0	n.a.	n.a.
Capital—				
Receipts . . . . .	417.6	439.8	5.3	14.3 <sup>(b)</sup>
Payments . . . . .	389.5	414.8	6.5	16.1 <sup>(b)</sup>
Surplus . . . . .	28.1	25.0	n.a.	n.a.
Overall Deficit . . . . .	1.6	—	n.a.	n.a.

- (a) These adjustments take account of two factors. First, certain Commonwealth grants paid to the Health Commission which did not go through Consolidated Account in 1983-84 are to do so in 1984-85. This follows the replacement of hospital cost-sharing grants with general purpose health grants. The amount involved is \$171 million. Second, additional interest payments of \$40 million (offset by equivalent receipts) in 1984-85 have resulted from debt re-arrangements with Government financial institutions which took place at the end of 1983-84. These re-arrangements, which had no net effect on the interest commitments of the public sector, are referred to in the Annual Report of the South Australian Government Financing Authority which is being tabled with the Budget.
- (b) These adjustments take account of two main factors—variations in the extent to which semi-government authorities funded from the Budget have funds available for capital purposes from other sources and changed accounting for discounts on the issue of Commonwealth securities.
- n.a. = not applicable.

## ATTACHMENT II

### THE YEAR 1983-84

In 1983-84 the Government budgeted for an overall deficit on Consolidated Account of \$5 million, comprised of a deficit on recurrent operations of \$33 million, offset by a surplus on capital transactions of \$28 million. This would have increased the accumulated deficit to \$68.2 million. This plan involved reducing the amount of capital funds reserved to finance recurrent operations from \$51.9 million in 1982-83 to \$28 million.

The outcome showed some improvement on the Budget with the deficit for the year being \$1.6 million, leaving an accumulated deficit at the end of the year of \$64.8 million.

While the result on capital transactions very closely reflected Budget plan, recurrent operations showed an improvement of \$3.3 million. This improvement comprised an increase in recurrent receipts over the Budget estimate of \$11.2 million, offset by expenditures of \$7.9 million beyond Budget.

#### Recurrent

The major variations in recurrent receipts were an increase in taxation over the budgeted level of \$36.7 million, offset by a decrease below Budget of \$20.2 million in recoveries of debt services.

The taxation increase is largely explained by the increase in Stamp Duties (\$36.3 million). The variations in Stamp Duties were as follows:

	1983-84		Variation \$ million
	Budget \$ million	Actual \$ million	
Annual Licences (insurance) . . . . .	31.5	31.2	(-) 0.3
Conveyances on Sale . . . . .	41.5	71.6	(+) 30.1
Credit and rental . . . . .	9.8	11.0	(+) 1.2
Cheques . . . . .	6.0	5.7	(-) 0.3
Mortgages . . . . .	5.5	8.0	(+) 2.5
Registration of Motor Vehicles . . . . .	28.3	31.7	(+) 3.4
Other . . . . .	9.4	9.1	(-) 0.3
	132.0*	168.3	(+) 36.3

\* The Estimates of Receipts for the Year Ending 30 June, 1984 showed an estimate for Stamp Duty of \$136 million. That estimate did not allow for exemptions associated with the introduction of Financial Institutions Duty. The estimate for F.I.D. reflected the net gain from the introduction of that tax.

The major improvement has resulted from the sustained upturn in the real estate market, which was not anticipated in the Budget last year. Increased sales of motor vehicles also contributed significantly.

The deterioration in recurrent payments (\$7.9 million) is the net result of a variety of factors, which may be summarised as follows (minus indicates an improvement, plus a deterioration):—

	\$ million	
Special Acts		
Reduced Interest Payments under Financial Agreement . . . . .	- 7.2	
Other Special Appropriations (net) . . . . .	+ 0.3	- 6.9
Increased Expenditures Offset by Commonwealth Grants . . . . .		+ 3.2
Increases in Wage and Salary Awards . . . . .	+ 73.7	
Less 'Round Sum' Allowance in Budget for such increases . . . . .	- 67.0	+ 6.7
Increases in Departmental and Miscellaneous Expenditures attributed by Departments to Price Increases* . . . . .	+ 11.1	
Other Variations in Departmental and Miscellaneous Expenditures (net) . . . . .	+ 23.8	
Less "Round Sum" Allowance in Budget for Increases in Prices and Contingencies . . . . .	- 30.0	+ 4.9
Net Additional Expenditure . . . . .		+ 7.9

\* The Budget allocations to Departments generally included an allowance of 4 per cent for price increases, with Departments free to claim increases beyond that from the round sum allowance where justified. In some cases, it is difficult for Departments to disentangle the effects of price increases from other factors. As the figure shown represents only those amounts which have been specifically identified by Departments it is, if anything, probably an under-estimate of this factor.

Tables 1 and 2 set out the variations from Budget for recurrent receipts and expenditures respectively.

#### Capital

On the capital side, total payments exceeded estimate by \$10.9 million, while receipts exceeded estimate by \$11 million, giving an overall surplus of \$28.1 million compared to a budgeted figure of \$28 million.

Loan Council borrowings and capital grants were as included in the estimates. The whole of the loan raisings (\$127.6 million) were nominated for housing purposes at a concessional interest rate.

Additional borrowings provided to cover discounts on the issue of Commonwealth bonds amounted to \$4.2 million, \$1.3 million less than the anticipated requirement.

The amount invested by Statutory Authorities was \$134 million, \$6.5 million above estimate. The extra amount enabled the Government to provide \$10 million capital to the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia, which was established during the year, while also achieving its planned capital works program.

The actual repayments and recoveries obtained from State sources were \$50.9 million, some \$3.9 million above the estimate, while payments from the Commonwealth for specific purposes exceeded estimate by \$1.8 million.

The variations from Budget for repayments from State sources and Commonwealth Specific Purpose receipts are shown in more detail in Table 3.

For capital payments, the overall variation from estimate, \$10.9 million, was due mainly to the \$10 million of capital funds made available to the Local Government Finance Authority.

The variations from Budget for capital expenditure are shown in more detail in Table 4.

#### Employment

During 1983-84, the level of employment in Government Departments remained above the 1 July, 1982 level in line with the Government's commitment not to worsen the unemployment situation by reducing public sector employment. Table 5 sets out the workforce levels by Department and category of employment.

The average employment level for all departments in 1983-84 was 46 119 F.T.E.'s and the actual level as at the end of June, 1984 was 46 930 F.T.E.'s. Areas of expansion in employment during the year included:

- Woods and Forests Department, where the salvage and processing of burnt timber continued on a significant scale;
- the Departments of Community Welfare, Education and Correctional Services, due to a continuing demand for support and services.

The increased numbers also reflect a range of initiatives in various Government agencies aimed at boosting the State economy and reducing unemployment.

The major area of planned reduction in 1983-84 was in construction departments where the workforce reduced by

289 average F.T.E.'s. The decline reflects restructuring of the workforce in line with changes in the Government's capital program, such as greater emphasis on transport, housing and large projects e.g. Remand Centre and Museum Redevelopment, less emphasis on projects which are more suited to the employment of departmental labour (schools, hospitals, harbor projects) and the anticipated completion of water filtration projects.

The Education Department experienced some difficulties in controlling workforce levels in this year. A significant increase in requests for long service leave and changing enrolment levels in schools were relevant factors.

TABLE 1  
1983-84 RECEIPTS—VARIATIONS FROM BUDGET

	1983-84				Comments on variation between Budget and Actual
	Budget \$'000's	Actual \$'000's	Variation on Budget		
			\$'000's	%	
<b>Taxation</b>					
Property—Land Tax .....	28 500	28 020	-480	-1.7	Cost of exemptions from land tax for principal places of residence and land used for primary production were higher than expected.
Gambling .....	36 261	36 317	56	0.2	
Motor vehicles .....	58 900	59 983	1 083	1.8	Due to increased vehicle sales and a trend to six monthly registrations.
Payroll tax .....	235 000	233 601	-1 399	-0.6	Timing of national wage increases were later than anticipated.
Financial Institutions Duty .....	12 000	11 135	-865	-7.2	FID introduced on 1 January 1984—one month later than originally expected. This was partly offset by higher than expected revenues for the 5 months collected to 30 June 1984.
Stamp Duties .....	132 000	168 265	36 265	27.5	Due to boom in real estate activity and increase in motor vehicle sales.
<b>Business Franchises:</b>					
—Gas .....	3 300	3 346	46	1.4	
—Liquor .....	22 000	22 664	664	3.0	Principally reflects the pre-payment by the Government, on behalf of all licencees, of 1/12th of the licence fees due by 1 July 1984.
—Petroleum .....	37 000	38 569	1 569	4.2	Largely the result of higher than expected wholesale turnover.
—Tobacco .....	30 000	29 273	-727	-2.4	There was a higher than expected level of outstanding licence fees at 30 June 1984.
Succession and Gift Duties .....	—	50	50	—	
Fees for Regulatory Services .....	4 883	5 494	611	12.5	Reflects— • negotiations on prawn and abalone authority fees and an increase in fees for rock lobster fishery. • a decision was taken to pay all Nurses Board fees into general revenue and appropriate the Board's operating costs. • a reduction in revenue from Firearm licences due to impact of introduction of three-year licences and decrease in number of people renewing licences.
<b>Statutory Corporations contributions:</b>					
—E.T.S.A. ....	22 000	21 857	-143	-0.7	
—S.B.S.A. ....	3 068	3 069	1	—	
—State Bank .....	2 262	2 263	1	—	
<b>Total Taxation</b>	<b>627 174</b>	<b>663 906</b>	<b>36 732</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
<b>Public Undertakings</b>					
Marine and Harbors .....	31 400	31 323	-77	-0.2	
Waterworks and Sewers .....	177 000	173 570	-3430	-1.9	The mild summer resulted in lower than expected water usage and excess water charges.
<b>Total Public Undertakings</b>	<b>208 400</b>	<b>204 893</b>	<b>-3507</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	

TABLE 1  
1983-84 RECEIPTS—VARIATIONS FROM BUDGET

	1983-84				Comments on variation between Budget and Actual
	Budget \$'000's	Actual \$'000's	Variation on Budget		
			\$'000's	%	
<b>Recoveries of debt services</b>					
Interest on investments .....	19 000	12 815	-6 185	-32.6	The level of funds available for investment and interest rates were both lower than originally expected. Reflects the decision to recall repayments from ETSA to the capital budget. Reflects the decision to show guarantee fees under 'Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries—Treasurer—Miscellaneous' (see * below) and the revision of debt servicing arrangements with the introduction of SAFA.
Sinking Fund .....	13 708	9 097	-4 611	-33.6	
Other .....	70 698	61 300	-9 398	-13.3	
<b>Total Recoveries of Debt Services</b>	<b>103 406</b>	<b>83 212</b>	<b>-20 194</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	
<b>Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries</b>					
<b>Treasurer</b>					
Miscellaneous* .....	20 700	14 447	-6 253	-30.2	A decision was taken not to recall State funds previously advanced for housing and this was offset in part by the decision to include fees paid on the Treasurer's guarantee of outstanding semi-governmental debt under this heading.
<b>Minister of Emergency Services</b>					
Police Department .....	15 160	14 588	-572	-3.8	Largely reflects a decision taken to limit the recoup from the Highways Fund for traffic services of police to a fixed sum rather than a per centage calculation.
<b>Attorney-General</b>					
Courts Department .....	9 962	10 693	731	7.3	A greater than expected level of fees and fines of courts and recoveries of cost of increased court reporting in relation to Royal Commission—E. C. Splatt and inquiries into the Ash Wednesday fires.
<b>Minister of Corporate Affairs</b>					
Department of the Corporate Affairs Commission .....	6 012	6 649	637	10.6	Due largely to a greater number of new company registrations than expected.
<b>Minister of Lands and Minister of Repatriation</b>					
Department of Lands .....	8 912	12 179	3 267	36.7	Due largely to the boom in real estate activity.
<b>Minister of Lands and Minister of Repatriation—continued</b>					
Department of Services and Supply .....	6 554	5 021	-1 533	-23.4	Cross-charging for analytical services provided by the Chemistry and Forensic Science Divisions was introduced in 1983-84. The actual level of receipts was \$1.5 million lower than anticipated due to difficulties experienced in estimating the likely level of demand. There were also sundry debtors of \$432 000 outstanding at 30 June 1984 and a considerable amount of work in progress at that date. The lower level of activity was offset by savings in expenditure by client departments.
Miscellaneous .....	2 259	1 544	-715	-31.7	Monarto land sales lower than expected
Other .....	28 320	29 274	954	3.4	
<b>Total Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries</b>	<b>97 879</b>	<b>94 395</b>	<b>-3 484</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	
<b>Territorial</b>					
<b>Minister of Lands and Minister of Repatriation</b>					
Department of Lands .....	1 803	1 817	14	0.8	
<b>Minister of Mines and Energy</b>					
Department of Mines and Energy—Royalties .....	14 463	13 396	-1 067	-7.4	Principally reflects lower than expected royalty payments by Cooper Basin producers.
Other .....	1 450	1 187	-263	-18.1	
<b>Total Territorial</b>	<b>17 716</b>	<b>16 400</b>	<b>-1 316</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	



**TABLE 1**  
**1983-84 RECEIPTS—VARIATIONS FROM BUDGET**

	1983-84				Comments on variation between Budget and Actual
	Budget \$'000's	Actual \$'000's	Variation on Budget		
			\$'000's	%	
<b>Commonwealth</b>					
<b>(A)—Specific Purpose Funds</b>					
Deputy Premier and Minister of Labour					
Job creation schemes:					
Community Employment Program ..	21 739	21 000	-739	-3.4	Due to the nature of the programs, delays were experienced in receiving recoups from the Commonwealth.
Wage pause Program .....	13 540	12 083	-1 457	-10.8	
Minister of Health					
Hospital cost sharing agreement .....	1 900	1 084	-816	-42.9	Final payment from the Commonwealth Government with respect to 1982-83 under the Cost Sharing Agreement was less than initially budgeted.
Minister of Education and Minister for Technology					
Early Childhood Education .....	4 800	4 400	-400	-8.3	Reflects cost supplementation for Schools Commission programs and a higher than anticipated level of receipts for the Participation and Equity program.
Primary and Secondary Education .....	43 200	44 042	842	1.9	
School to Work Transition .....	2 400	2 552	152	6.3	
Technical and Further Education .....	14 650	15 071	421	2.9	
Minister of Community Welfare and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs					
Child Care Services .....	2 200	2 505	305	13.9	Reflects an increase in funding for play group associations, family day care and special funding for economic needs.
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests					
Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication .....	2 574	2 263	-311	-12.1	Reflects delay (due to extension of closing date for claims) in claiming and receipt of Commonwealth funds.
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests— <i>continued</i>					
Natural disaster relief .....	5 015	4 297	-718	-14.3	
Other .....	4 559	5 960	1 401	30.7	
<b>Total Specific Purpose Funds</b>	<b>116 577</b>	<b>115 257</b>	<b>-1 320</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	
<b>(B)—General Purpose Funds</b>					
Payment pursuant to Financial Agreement .					
	1 408	1 408	—	—	The entitlement is related to the Consumer Price Index for Adelaide and the increase in this index between the twelve months ended March 1983 and the twelve months ended March 1984 was slightly higher than expected.
Health Grant .....	10 211	10 178	-33	-0.3	
Special Assistance .....	17 200	17 200	—	—	
Tax sharing entitlement .....	949 500	953 830	4 330	0.5	
<b>Total General Purpose Funds</b>	<b>978 319</b>	<b>982 616</b>	<b>4 297</b>	<b>0.4</b>	
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>1 094 896</b>	<b>1 097 873</b>	<b>2 977</b>	<b>0.3</b>	
<b>Total Recurrent Receipts</b>	<b>2 149 471</b>	<b>2 160 679</b>	<b>11 208</b>	<b>0.5</b>	

TABLE 2  
 Recurrent Expenditure—1983-84

Agency	Budget 1983-84 \$'000	Actual 1983-84 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Explanation of Variation				Main Elements of 'Other Variations'
				Wage and Salary Increases \$'000	Price Increases Beyond Provision in Agency Budget \$'000	Variations Offset by Increased Common- wealth Receipts \$'000	Other Variations \$'000	
Special Acts .....	345 434	338 788	(-) 6 646	282	—	—	(-) 6 928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer to Highways Fund was lower than expected (-\$500 000).</li> <li>• The Government contribution to the S.A. Superannuation Fund was higher than budgeted (\$800 000).</li> <li>• Interest on bonds, bills and stocks was lower than expected due to changes in borrowing patterns (-\$7.2 m).</li> </ul>
Legislative Council .....	369	444	75	14	—	—	61	
House of Assembly .....	763	915	152	25	—	—	127	
Parliamentary Library .....	290	307	17	11	—	—	6	
Joint House Committee .....	406	489	83	20	—	—	63	
Electoral .....	660	570	(-) 90	14	—	—	(-) 104	
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works .....	60	70	10	3	—	—	7	
Legislature Miscellaneous .....	2 995	3 173	178	—	—	—	178	
State Governor's Establishment .....	364	369	5	13	—	—	(-) 8	
Premier and Cabinet .....	3 742	3 633	(-) 109	143	—	—	(-) 252	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflects savings from staff vacancies (\$169 000), savings on Publicity and Promotion (\$177 000) and the cost of production of maps (\$100 000) for State Disaster Committee.</li> </ul>
Public Service Board .....	5 385	5 684	299	249	—	—	50	
Premier Miscellaneous .....	2 106	2 615	509	16	—	—	493	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased cost of Royal Commission—E. C. Splatt (\$853 000).</li> <li>• Savings due to slower than anticipated claims for grant moneys associated with Jubilee 150 projects (\$270 000).</li> </ul>
Treasury .....	24 319	27 139	2 820	239	—	—	2 581	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refunds and Remissions of Stamp Duty were \$1.945 million higher than expected due mainly to conditions of the S.A. Government Financing Authority/A.G.C. Ltd.—C.C.F. Australia Ltd. lease arrangements requiring the Government to meet associated Stamp Duty costs.</li> <li>• By applying a licence fee of 11 per cent in lieu of the 12 per cent prescribed under the Licensing Act, remissions to the Liquor Industry exceeded budget by \$1.255 million.</li> <li>• Average levels of funds held in Trust were higher than anticipated resulting in increased interest payments of \$825 000.</li> <li>• Variations to the State's borrowing program for 1983-84 resulted in savings of \$1.233 million in respect of "Expenses of Conversion and Public Loans".</li> </ul>
Treasurer Miscellaneous .....	41 650	40 417	(-) 1 233	—	—	—	(-) 1 233	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most significant variation is a saving of \$841 000 in respect of insurance of cash, motor vehicles, etc.</li> </ul>

TABLE 2  
 Recurrent Expenditure—1983-84—continued

Agency	Budget 1983-84 \$'000	Actual 1983-84 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Explanation of Variation				Main Elements of 'Other Variations'
				Wage and Salary Increases \$'000	Price Increases Beyond Provision in Agency Budget \$'000	Variations Offset by Increased Common- wealth Receipts \$'000	Other Variations \$'000	
State Development .....	14 064	13 237	(-) 827	122	—	—	(-) 949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower claims than expected under the Payroll Tax and Land Tax Rebate for Decentralised Industry Scheme (saving \$746 000).</li> <li>• Delays/Lags in claims under other industry incentive schemes (saving \$141 000).</li> </ul>
State Development Miscellaneous .....	4 961	1 958	(-) 3 003	—	—	—	(-) 3 003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflects the decision to review and restructure the Riverland Cannery operations in 1983-84 (\$3.15 m).</li> </ul>
Arts .....	4 571	4 812	241	158	18	—	65	
Arts Miscellaneous .....	18 603	19 460	857	—	—	—	857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly reflects changes in debt servicing arrangements but includes a payment of \$165 000 to the Australian Dance Theatre to make up a shortfall in the level of Victorian Government support.</li> </ul>
Labour .....	9 497	10 153	656	409	—	230	17	
Labour Miscellaneous .....	42 429	42 289	(-) 140	13	—	6	(-) 159	
Auditor-General .....	2 458	2 572	114	121	—	—	(-) 7	
Police .....	105 742	111 100	5 358	3 925	216	—	1 217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly reflects the cost of salary increments paid to Police Officers (\$722 000) and the increased contribution under the Police Pensions Act (\$560 000).</li> </ul>
Emergency Services Miscellaneous .....	3 914	3 958	44	—	—	—	44	
Attorney-General .....	6 792	7 224	432	267	20	—	145	
Courts .....	18 844	19 392	548	557	74	—	(-) 83	
Attorney-General Miscellaneous .....	693	696	3	—	3	—	—	
Public and Consumer Affairs ..	10 892	11 285	393	430	—	—	(-) 37	
Corporate Affairs .....	2 882	2 761	(-) 121	113	—	—	(-) 234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly reflects savings arising from a delay in ADP developments (\$148 000).</li> </ul>
Environment and Planning ..	19 358	20 505	1 147	704	89	—	354	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Firefighting costs (\$164 000) and Port Pirie Lead Program (\$82 000).</li> </ul>
Environment and Planning Miscellaneous .....	2 433	2 736	303	—	—	—	303	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised debt servicing arrangements with introduction of S.A. Government Financing Authority.</li> </ul>
Lands .....	22 988	24 405	1 417	912	20	—	485	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sundry variations—the most significant being the cost of extra assistance in the Registrar-General's Office.</li> </ul>
Services and Supply .....	6 919	7 231	312	259	—	—	53	
Lands Miscellaneous .....	2 152	1 849	(-) 303	—	—	—	(-) 303	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Savings on Monarto Land Management and disposal (\$243 000).</li> </ul>

TABLE 2  
 Recurrent Expenditure—1983-84—continued

Agency	Budget 1983-84 \$'000	Actual 1983-84 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Explanation of Variation				Main Elements of 'Other Variations'
				Wage and Salary Increases \$'000	Price Increases Beyond Provision in Agency Budget \$'000	Variations Offset by Increased Common- wealth Receipts \$'000	Other Variations \$'000	
Transport .....	13 597	14 754	1 157	478	50	—	629	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased costs of salaries and wages, including—cost of increments (\$200 000) and terminal leave payments (\$100 000).</li> <li>• Motor Registration Division on-line computer project (\$154 000).</li> <li>• Road Safety Council—Promotions and Publicity (\$125 000).</li> </ul>
Highways .....	29 954	32 592	2 638	1 156	369	662	451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relocation of cables (\$110 000).</li> <li>• State-wide traffic count (\$100 000).</li> <li>• Sundry other variations (\$241 000).</li> </ul>
State Transport Authority .....	64 040	68 800	4 760	2 894	1 904	—	(-) 38	
Transport Miscellaneous .....	9 499	9 478	(-) 21	—	—	—	(-) 21	
Marine and Harbors .....	19 141	20 854	1 713	536	120	—	1 057	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional costs associated with loading of grain (\$448 000).</li> <li>• Higher level of Terminal Leave Payments (\$328 000).</li> <li>• Additional staff and software maintenance costs associated with a new management information system (\$208 000).</li> <li>• Additional costs associated with Port Bonython Wharf and associated facilities (\$150 000).</li> </ul>
Marine Miscellaneous .....	1 195	1 252	57	—	—	—	57	
S.A.H.C.—Net Cost .....	266 861	298 482	31 621	23 909	3 600	386	3 726	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased costs associated with the introduction of Medicare (\$3.161 million)—to be recouped from the Commonwealth in 1984-85.</li> <li>• Sundry other variations, including               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—Port Pirie Lead Program (\$131 000).</li> <li>—Review of Private Practice arrangements in Recognised Hospitals (\$130 000).</li> <li>—Introduction of an Afternoon Shift—St John's Ambulance Service (\$110 000).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
S.A.H.C.—Special Grants .....	729	762	33	—	—	—	33	
Education .....	507 446	538 189	30 743	24 306	1 703	289	4 445	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net cost of additional expenditure on teachers' salaries beyond budget—includes some cost for enrolment variations, and offsetting effects of lower salaried teachers being employed (\$900 000).</li> <li>• Teacher Long Service Leave was higher than anticipated requiring more replacement teachers (\$700 000).</li> <li>• Increased usage of Public Utility Services (\$500 000).</li> <li>• Increased cost of School Bus Service (\$500 000).</li> <li>• Introduction of 38-hour week for Ancillary Staff (\$400 000).</li> <li>• Increased cost of Terminal Leave Payments (\$400 000).</li> <li>• Increased cost of hire and usage of motor vehicles (\$300 000).</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2**  
**Recurrent Expenditure—1983-84—continued**

Agency	Budget 1983-84 \$'000	Actual 1983-84 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Explanation of Variation				
				Wage and Salary Increases \$'000	Price Increases Beyond Provision in Agency Budget \$'000	Variations Offset by Increased Common- wealth Receipts \$'000	Other Variations \$'000	Main Elements of 'Other Variations'
Technology .....	637	680	43	25	—	—	18	
Technical and Further Education .....	73 369	78 818	5 449	3 336	227	873	1 013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Expenditure on T.A.F.E. activities in excess of Budget (\$357 000).</li> <li>● Terminal Leave and Long Service Leave Payments higher than anticipated (\$262 000).</li> <li>● Funding for S.A. Institute of Technology greater than anticipated (\$152 000).</li> <li>● Specific Trade Apprentices Scheme—reduced reimbursement from Department of Labour (\$110 000).</li> </ul>
Education Miscellaneous .....	51 593	54 881	3 288	1 087	—	139	2 062	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supplementation of grants to Non-Government Schools to reflect wage and enrolment variations (\$1.127 m).</li> <li>● Debt Servicing—Teacher Housing Authority—Re-arrangement of Public Sector Debt and interest rate (\$200 000).</li> <li>● Quality Testing—Roseworthy Agricultural College (\$213 000).</li> <li>● Grants to Ethnic Groups—per capita rate increase and rise in student numbers (\$98 000).</li> <li>● S.S.A.B.S.A.—cost associated with increased number of subjects/students and establishment of new organisation which subsumes Public Examinations Board (\$161 000).</li> </ul>
Tourism .....	5 299	5 767	468	125	45	—	298	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Largely reflects the transfer of the Minister's Office to the Tourism Department (\$81 000), and increased Advertising and Promotional expenditure (\$165 000).</li> </ul>
Tourism Miscellaneous .....	366	358	(-) 8	—	—	—	(-) 8	
Local Government .....	8 333	8 778	445	335	20	—	90	
Local Government Miscellaneous .....	8 298	8 494	196	31	16	—	149	
Mines and Energy .....	13 200	14 702	1 502	436	45	—	1 021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Additional AMDEL expenditure (\$676 000) and sundry other variations.</li> </ul>
Mines and Energy Miscellaneous .....	640	591	(-) 49	—	—	—	(-) 49	
Community Welfare .....	35 636	37 028	1 392	1 082	163	—	147	
Aboriginal Affairs .....	284	295	11	10	—	—	1	
Community Welfare Miscellaneous .....	33 108	35 615	2 507	13	—	636	1 858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased cost of Concession Schemes (\$1.693 m) and other minor variations.</li> </ul>
Engineering and Water Supply	98 366	103 759	5 393	2 321	1 973	—	1 099	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased cost of writing off Preliminary Investigational expenditure (\$1.070 m).</li> <li>● Additional salaries charged to Recurrent Operations (\$817 000).</li> <li>● Natural Disaster write-offs (\$168 000).</li> <li>● Savings on Electricity for Pumping (\$777 000).</li> <li>● Other minor variations (\$179 000 saving).</li> </ul>

**TABLE 2**  
**Recurrent Expenditure—1983-84—continued**

Agency	Budget 1983-84 \$'000	Actual 1983-84 \$'000	Variation \$'000	Explanation of Variation				Main Elements of 'Other Variations'
				Wage and Salary Increases \$'000	Price Increases Beyond Provision in Agency Budget \$'000	Variations Offset by Increased Common- wealth Receipts \$'000	Other Variations \$'000	
Water Resources Miscellaneous .....	1 600	2 760	1 160	21	—	—	1 139	● Preliminary Investigation (\$986 000) and Natural Disaster write-offs (\$109 000).
Recreation and Sport .....	1 907	2 080	173	65	—	—	108	
Recreation and Sport Miscellaneous .....	1 563	1 513	(-) 50	22	—	—	(-) 72	
Public Buildings .....	39 902	42 999	3 097	742	171	—	2 184	● Cost of projects abandoned in 1982-83 and written off in 1983-84. (\$825 000). ● Working Account deficits written off in June 1984 (\$581 000). ● Cost of urgent maintenance in 1983-84 (\$503 000). ● Other variations (\$275 000).
Agriculture .....	29 501	30 439	938	997	100	—	(-) 159	
Agriculture Miscellaneous .....	16 466	17 282	816	29	—	—	787	● Natural Disaster Relief higher than anticipated (\$708 000). ● Support for SAMCOR, Port Lincoln (\$324 000). ● Support for Riverland fruit growers (\$250 000 savings).
Fisheries .....	3 278	3 419	141	98	20	7	16	
Fisheries Miscellaneous .....	101	199	98	—	—	—	98	
Correctional Services .....	20 592	22 309	1 717	672	150	—	895	● Increased cost of additional staff, overtime from specific incidents in institutions, increased security, higher Terminal Leave payments and increased incidence of Workers Compensation and sick leave absences (\$673 000). ● Increased costs of goods and service items associated with the various activity increases in the Correctional Services function (\$222 000).
Correctional Services Miscellaneous .....	235	234	(-) 1	—	—	—	(-) 1	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2 085 471</b>	<b>2 190 399</b>	<b>104 928</b>	<b>73 745</b>	<b>11 116</b>	<b>3 228</b>	<b>16 839</b>	

Note: The individual Budget figures for 1983-84 include funds previously provided under 'Chief Secretary—Miscellaneous'.

**TABLE 3**  
**CAPITAL RECEIPTS 1983-84**  
**VARIATIONS FROM BUDGET**

	Budget	Actual	Variation	Main Explanations for Variations
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Repayments from State Sources</b>				
S.A. Development Corporation .....	—	4 679	4 679	Repayment of advances following the winding up of the Corporation
E.T.S.A. ....	—	3 154	3 154	Repayment of advances previously credited to recurrent receipts
State Bank .....	1 840	1 324	-516	Reduced repayments from loans to producers
Treasury Department .....	5 800	4 309	-1 491	Discount element in issue of Commonwealth securities less than anticipated
Department of Services and Supply .....	5 210	4 460	-750	Lower receipts from sale of motor vehicles and plant
North Haven Trust .....	6 300	—	-6 300	Repayment made to S.A.F.A. instead of to Consolidated Account
Engineering and Water Supply Department	7 140	13 002	5 862	Reduction in working capital, increased recoveries
Department of Recreation and Sport .....	—	500	500	Contribution from soccer pools for Aquatic Centre
Public Buildings Department .....	8 820	7 673	-1 147	Lower receipts from property sales
All Others .....	11 820	11 798	-22	
	46 930	50 899	3 969	
<b>Receipts from the Commonwealth for Specific Purposes</b>				
Treasury Department .....	1 310	530	-780	Some disaster relief recoveries credited to recurrent receipts
Engineering and Water Supply Department	5 800	8 529	2 729	Additional funds for water filtration
Department of Recreation and Sport .....	—	750	750	Contribution towards Aquatic Centre
Public Buildings Department .....	27 010	26 062	-948	Expenditure on education buildings less than anticipated
All Others .....	1 150	1 239	89	
	35 270	37 110	1 840	

**TABLE 4**  
**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1983-84**  
**VARIATIONS FROM BUDGET**

	Voted	Actual	Variation	Main Explanations for Variations
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia</b>				
Treasury Department .....	5 800	4 234	-1 566	Authority created during the year Discount element in issue of Commonwealth securities less than anticipated
Department for the Arts .....	1 000	1	-999	No on-site work on Festival Centre Plaza repairs
Department of Environment and Planning ..	6 200	6 858	658	Additional acquisition of properties
Department of Marine and Harbors .....	11 900	9 540	-2 360	Reduced works program
S.A. Health Commission .....	18 000	19 800	1 800	Planned semi-Government borrowings of \$1.8 million were not applied to the program and was funded from Consolidated Account.
Department of Local Government .....	3 730	2 664	-1 066	Progress by local government authorities on effluent drainage projects slower than anticipated
Engineering and Water Supply Department	60 920	63 207	2 287	Additional Commonwealth funds available for Water Filtration
Department of Recreation and Sport .....	1 160	2 696	1 536	Expenditure on Aquatic Centre
Public Buildings Department—				
Other Government Buildings Program ...	28 300	29 642	1 342	Additional land acquisitions
Department of Fisheries .....	1 165	700	-465	Delays in plant acquisition program
All Others .....	240 425	240 150	-275	
	378 600	389 492	10 892	

TABLE 5  
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 1983-84

Department	Budget	Outcome	Outcome by Category of Employment			
			Public Service Act	Weekly Paid	Other	Major Non-Public Service Act
Electoral	16.4	16.4	13.7	—	2.7	—
Premier and Cabinet	125.5	124.1	99.8	0.9	23.4	—
Public Service Board	217.6	187.4	180.0	—	7.4	—
Treasury	227.1	231.9	231.9	—	—	—
State Development	65.0	63.7	62.2	0.7	0.8	—
Arts	145.2	145.7	100.3	42.0	3.4	—
Labour	377.2	366.4	302.3	43.3	20.8	—
Auditor-General's	94.0	90.1	89.1	—	1.0	—
Police	3 817.2	3 819.0	386.3	75.1	4.0	3 353.6
Attorney-General's	175.0	176.3	173.0	—	3.3	—
Courts	538.8	538.7	427.0	7.9	103.8	—
Public and Consumer Affairs	413.0	411.4	405.3	4.0	2.1	—
Corporate Affairs	93.1	87.1	87.1	—	—	—
Environment and Planning	728.5	740.4	454.8	221.7	63.9	—
Lands	883.0	886.5	849.8	34.5	2.2	—
Services and Supply	723.0	726.7	581.8	127.0	17.9	—
Transport	551.5	551.7	483.1	57.4	11.2	—
Highways	2 753.5	2 782.1	971.0	1 738.9	72.2	—
Marine and Harbors	828.0	818.0	273.7	540.8	3.5	—
Education	18 124.4	18 230.8	847.5	—	2 481.6(d)	14 901.7
TAFE	2 303.0	2 321.1	503.4	412.9	1.8	1 403.0
Ministry of Technology	14.6	15.2	14.3	—	0.9	—
Tourism	109.6	109.0	107.0	2.0	—	—
Local Government	357.3	355.4	274.0	78.8	2.6	—
Mines and Energy	428.0	413.0	287.9	121.0	4.1	—
Community Welfare	1 306.1	1 314.4	1 117.1	163.0	34.3	—
E. & W.S.	4 938.0	4 939.2	1 593.2	3 314.8	31.2	—
Recreation and Sport	63.5	63.8	51.4	8.7	3.7	—
Public Buildings	2 253.5	2 255.3	876.6	1 320.0	58.7	—
Agriculture	1 092.0	1 079.0	856.6	220.4	2.0	—
Woods and Forests	1 445.0	1 481.0	239.2	1 240.8	1.0	—
Fisheries	91.0	95.0	93.2	1.7	0.1	—
Correctional Services	669.1	683.1	675.3	4.8	3.0	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45 967.7</b>	<b>46 118.9</b>	<b>13 708.9</b>	<b>9 783.1</b>	<b>2 968.6</b>	<b>19 658.3</b>

- (a) These employment levels comprise all departmental employees, including those funded from sources outside the Consolidated Account, e.g. Trust Funds.
- (b) Average employment is the sum of actual employment levels at regular time intervals (months) divided by the number of intervals (12 months in this instance).
- (c) All numbers quoted above are expressed in full-time equivalents. The full-time equivalent of a number of employees is the estimated number of full-time personnel whose total work hours per week would be the same as that of existing full-time and part-time employees.
- (d) Includes weekly paid employees and school assistants.

### ATTACHMENT III

#### THE 1984-85 BUDGET

It is proposed in 1984-85 to reduce further the recurrent deficit, and increase capital expenditure in real terms, without adding to the accumulated deficit. The plan is for a balanced outcome on Consolidated Account comprised of a \$25 million deficit on recurrent operations and a capital surplus of \$25 million.

#### RECURRENT ACTIVITIES

The planned deficit on recurrent activities of \$25 million is \$8 million less than the deficit forecast last year and about \$5 million less than the improved result actually achieved.

In planning recurrent activities for 1984-85, the Government has adopted two important financial objectives:—

- the further reduction of the recurrent deficit, and
- to keep discretionary revenue increases to a minimum.

Within this framework the Government has sought to continue to promote economic activity and strengthen the State's economy so as to further improve the employment situation. The Budget also provides for some modest real expenditure increases to meet increased demand for services and support, e.g. in community welfare.

#### RECURRENT RECEIPTS

It is estimated that recurrent receipts will increase 20 per cent from \$2 161 million in 1983-84 to \$2 599 million in 1984-85. However, as explained in Attachment I, this is markedly affected by accounting changes. If allowance is made for these changes, the forecast increase is 10.5 per cent. The favourable impact of improved economic conditions, particularly in the real estate market and in employment and the full year effect of the taxation measures introduced in the Budget last year are the main factors in this expected increase. Other factors are:—

- the effects of seasonal conditions and natural disasters,
- the movement of fees and charges in line with the inflation of costs,



- the royalty benefits of resource developments, and
- the changes in debt servicing arrangements associated with the establishment of the South Australian Government Financing Authority (S.A.F.A.)

### Taxation

Receipts from land tax are expected to increase from \$28 million in 1983-84 to \$32.8 million in 1984-85 due to increases in land values resulting from the present real estate boom, particularly in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

The transfer from the Hospitals Fund in 1984-85 is expected to increase to \$40 million (from \$31 million in 1983-84), due to anticipated increased contributions from the Totalisator Agency Board and the Lotteries Commission.

Revenues from motor registration fees, drivers' licences and sundry motor charges are expected to bring in an additional \$6.1 million as a result of the increases to apply from 15 October, 1984. While these charges will still not have kept pace with inflation, they will go some way towards meeting the State's increased commitment to roads and road safety.

Payroll tax revenues are expected to be \$251 million in 1984-85, an increase of \$17.4 million on 1983-84 collections. That estimate reflects:—

- the cost of increasing the general exemption to \$200 000 from 1 July, 1984,
- the impact of a continued improvement in employment,
- the impact of an anticipated national wage increase in April, 1985.

The estimated increase in receipts from F.I.D. of \$17.4 million, from \$11.1 million in 1983-84 to \$28.5 million in 1984-85, principally reflects a full year's operation of the new tax.

Stamp duty collections are expected to be \$187 million in 1984-85, an increase of \$18.7 million on 1983-84 revenues. The estimate reflects a continuation of the present boom in real estate activity and improvement in motor vehicle sales and allows for the impact of inflation on stamp duties.

Liquor licensing fees are estimated to be \$31 million in 1984-85, an increase of \$8.3 million on 1983-84 revenues of \$22.7 million. The full year affect of the increase in licencing fees introduced last year is the major component of the increase.

Receipts of \$43.5 million are anticipated under the Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act, an increase of about \$5 million over 1983-84. This is largely the carryover effect of the increase in licence fees introduced on 1 October, 1983.

Fees from tobacco licences are estimated to be \$38.5 million in 1984-85. That estimate includes the full year effect of an increase in licence fees introduced in 1983-84 and the impact of increases in the wholesale price of tobacco products which is used as the basis for calculating licence fees.

### Statutory Corporation Contributions

The estimated contribution from E.T.S.A. in 1984-85 of \$24.6 million incorporates the full year affect of tariff increases introduced in 1983-84.

The anticipated contribution from the new State Bank of South Australia in 1984-85 of \$7.2 million takes into account the financial performance of the former State and Savings Banks of South Australia during 1983-84, particularly the improvement in the margins earned on funds of the Banks during that period.

### Public Undertakings

The Department of Marine and Harbors is expected to receive about \$34 million in 1984-85, including the effect

of an increase in fees from 1 August, 1984 and the full year's benefit of the operation of Port Bonython. Some reduction in grain throughput is anticipated as a result of seasonal conditions.

The revenues of the Engineering and Water Supply Department are expected to be \$197.2 million in 1984-85 compared with \$173.6 million in 1983-84. This reflects the rate increases introduced from 1 July, 1984, the main elements of that increase being:—

- water rates up by 13 per cent on average,
- sewer rates up by 12.4 per cent on average,
- the price of water up from 45c to 53c per kilolitre.

### Debt Services

Recoveries of debt services are expected to increase from \$83.2 million in 1983-84 to \$125.7 million in 1984-85, almost all of which is attributable to debt re-arrangements which, as explained in Attachment I, have no net effect on the Budget.

There are some other changes which are largely offsetting:—

- payment of interest by S.A.F.A. in relation to its debt to the South Australian Government during 1983-84,
- reduced interest recoveries from statutory authorities, which are now indebted to S.A.F.A. rather than the Treasurer,
- increased recoveries from the Department of Services and Supply, in particular with respect to the Government Car Pool.

### Other Departmental Fees and Recoveries

The increase of \$27.9 million in revenue receipts expected under Treasurer-Miscellaneous takes into account interest and principal repayments on funds advanced to the State Bank and South Australian Housing Trust and an additional \$2.6 million to be recouped from the Primary Producers Assistance—Farmers Assistance Fund in relation to repayments by the State of loans received from the Commonwealth in respect to natural disaster relief in 1982-83. In 1983-84, \$5.5 million was recouped from the South Australian Urban Land Trust to meet the final instalment of a lump sum payment to the Commonwealth Government with respect to the former Land Commission.

Receipts under the Minister of Consumer Affairs and Minister of Ethnic Affairs are expected to be about \$800 000 more than in 1983-84.

Cost recoveries from the Public Trustee and from the operation of the Residential Tenancies function are expected to be about \$600 000 higher in 1984-85 than in 1983-84, resulting from increases in salary and wage payments, terminal leave payments, accommodation and services cost increases, and increases in other operating expense items. The remainder of the increase is largely the carryover effect of fee increases introduced in the Births, Deaths and Marriages Division in September, 1983, along with the effect of increases in demand for services being experienced in this area.

The Department of the Corporate Affairs Commission revenue collections are expected to rise by \$745 000 to \$7.4 million in 1984-85. The increase principally reflects an improvement in the number of new company incorporations coupled with an increase in fees under the National Companies and Securities Industry legislations and Business Names Act effective from 1 October, 1984.

The increase in the receipts of the Department of Services and Supply from \$5 million in 1983-84 to \$6.8 million in 1984-85 reflects the receipts of the Government Motor Garage (about \$400 000), which has been transferred to this Department, and an increase in the level of receipts by the

Chemistry and Forensic Science Divisions for which inter-departmental cross charging was introduced in 1983-84 (about \$1.2 million).

The fees and recoveries of the Education Department are expected to increase by about \$600 000, largely because of a recoup from the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia for services provided by the Department in relation to the assessment of students. This cost was previously met directly by the Department.

Recoveries under Minister of Agriculture—Miscellaneous are expected to increase from \$1.3 million in 1983-84 to \$12.4 million in 1984-85 principally as a result of repayments of State funds advanced to primary producers as carry-on loans on account of the 1982-83 natural disasters.

### Territorial

Petroleum and mining royalties under Minister of Mines and Energy are expected to increase from \$13.4 million in 1983-84 to \$30.7 million in 1984-85, largely as a result of increased production of liquids by the Cooper Basin Producers and a full year's operation of the Stony Point (Port Bonython) facility.

### Commonwealth

#### *Specific Purpose*

Commonwealth funds for job creation schemes are expected to increase from \$33.1 million in 1983-84 to \$33.6 million in 1984-85.

Commonwealth advances in 1983-84 under the Medicare Agreement for compensation in respect of increased costs and revenue losses to the State were lower than the actual amounts required for these purposes. In effect, the State supported the Health Commission (from the Budget) in 1983-84 to the extent of \$10.8 million payable by the Commonwealth. This money, already received in 1984-85 from the Commonwealth, is taken into the Budget to offset that State support in 1983-84.

The Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement terminated upon the introduction of Medicare from 1 February, 1984. The final adjustment (of about \$100 000) under that Agreement is payable in 1984-85.

The Education Department and the Department of Technical and Further Education will receive Commonwealth assistance for a range of programs in both sectors. From January, 1984, the School to Work Transition Program was subsumed within the Participation and Equity Program. The figures shown in the Budget papers for both Departments do not include additional receipts of about \$3 million under the Participation and Equity Program, the allocation of which between the Schools and TAFE sectors is yet to be determined.

Increased receipts for Early Childhood Education include 50 per cent funding by the Commonwealth of a new pilot program under the Remote and Isolated Children's Exercise.

Increased Commonwealth funding for the Family Day Care program is expected in 1984-85.

Commonwealth funding for the Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication program is expected to increase from \$2.3 million in 1983-84 to \$2.8 million in 1984-85. The increased funding is due to a full year's operation of the new freight rebate scheme which is supported on a dollar for dollar basis by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth contribution towards natural disasters relief expenditures of \$1.2 million in 1984-85 is the balance of Commonwealth funds payable to South Australia in respect of such expenditures to 30 June, 1984.

### *General Purpose*

Trends in Commonwealth tax sharing grants are explained in some detail in Attachment IV.

The Commonwealth Government has advised that its estimate of South Australia's entitlement for 1984-85, based on the guarantee arrangements, is \$997.1 million.

Identifiable Health grants have been amalgamated with funds previously provided by the Commonwealth under the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement and are expected to be \$182.2 million in 1984-85.

### RECURRENT PAYMENTS

This Budget provides for total recurrent payments from Consolidated Account of \$2 623.8 million (including provisions for salary and wage awards and other contingencies). This is an increase of \$433.4 million (19.8 per cent) over 1983-84 recurrent expenditures (\$2 190.4 million). However, as explained in Attachment I this comparison is affected by accounting changes; if allowance is made for these changes the estimated increase is 10.3 per cent.

Where in the past a Round Sum provision has been made for price increases, full provision has been made this year in agency allocations for such increases. This change has been made to help avoid overruns by giving Departmental managers more certainty about resources available for their functions. As in the past, Departmental expenditure allocations are based on salary and wage rates as at 30 June, 1984; provision for possible increases is provided in a Round Sum allowance of \$50 million, which also covers contingencies generally.

### Special Acts

\$364.9 million has been provided to cover payments under Special Acts.

The provision for the Government's contribution to the South Australian Superannuation Fund has been increased from \$53.8 million to \$61 million. Part of this increase arises from pensions being increased in line with the Consumer Price Index. The other part of the increase reflects the method adopted for financing superannuation commitments.

The Government does not fund in advance for these commitments in the sense of setting aside a specified body of assets to cover future pension payments. Rather, it operates on an unfunded basis, paying out each year only the amount of money required in respect of pensions paid in that year. The inevitable consequence of adopting an unfunded approach is that cost will rise, even in the absence of inflation, until the superannuation scheme matures. The Government receives regular triennial reports on the trend in these costs in real terms—the last such report was tabled on 9 August, 1984. In money terms, the provisional estimates for the three years commencing 1984-85 are \$61 million, \$68 million and \$76 million (based on forecast inflation rates over the next two years).

The transfer to the Highways Fund in 1984-85 is expected to be \$42.9 million, an increase of \$3.1 million on 1983-84. That increase reflects additional revenues which will be generated from proposed increases in motor vehicle registration fees and drivers' licences (\$6.1 million) offset in part by increased costs associated with the Highways Department and the Motor Registration Division of the Department of Transport.

In accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates Act (assented to on 22 December, 1983), the salary costs of the State's Magistracy are now shown as a Special Act payment from 1 July, 1984, rather than in Courts Department and the Department of Labour as in the past.

As mentioned in Attachment II, interest payments on the public debt originally expected to occur in 1983-84 flowed over into 1984-85. In addition, a greater volume of securities allocated to South Australia will mature in 1984-85 than did in 1983-84. Interest payments are estimated to increase by 5.7 per cent, but with uncertainties about interest rates and timing of allocations, this figure is subject to a significant margin of possible variation.

## Development of the State

### *State Development*

The work of the Department of State Development will continue to be given high priority as part of the Government's efforts to strengthen the State's economy. The allocation to the Department of State Development for 1984-85 of \$14.6 million represents an increase of \$1.4 million on actual expenditures for that agency in 1983-84. The allocation provides additional funding for incentives to industry (\$978 000), increased expenditure on attracting the Commonwealth Government's submarine construction project (\$147 000), and increased resources (including 5 additional staff and operating costs) in priority areas including marketing and trade promotion (\$216 000). Resources previously allocated for the Small Business Advisory Unit (\$277 000) have been transferred to the Small Business Corporation funded under Minister of State Development—Miscellaneous.

The allocation for Minister of State Development—Miscellaneous in 1984-85 of \$5.7 million represents an increase of \$3.7 million on actual expenditures under this area. That increase reflects expenditure on the new Small Business Corporation (\$738 000), some of which has been transferred from the Department; provision for the State Enterprise Fund (\$315 000)—to underwrite anticipated first year losses; the establishment of the Riverland Council for Redevelopment (\$250 000); the development of a business plan for the future use of assets of the Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Limited by Berri Fruit Juices Co-operative Limited (\$200 000), and additional funding for the Adelaide Innovation Centre including the new Innovation Assistance Scheme (\$197 000). Provision has also been made to cover increased payments associated with the operation of the Riverland Fruit Products Co-operative Limited cannery in 1984-85 (\$1.9 million).

### *Tourism*

The Government proposes to increase further its efforts to promote and develop tourism in South Australia and is allocating \$7.4 million in the 1984-85 financial year—an increase of about 30 per cent above the 1983-84 Budget.

As to advertising and promotion, the proposed allocation of \$2.4 million is about 15 per cent higher than the level of funds spent in 1983-84. In addition, \$100 000 is to be made available for preliminary marketing activities in relation to the new Adelaide Convention Centre. This can be expected to have benefits for tourism in this State beyond those associated directly with conventions. Increased support is also being given to the development of tourist facilities and the \$574 000 proposed for this year represents a 68 per cent increase above last year's Budget allocation. Funding has been provided for some additional staffing positions—in particular to cater for the South East Asian market in Singapore, the Adelaide region and the development function.

### *Mines and Energy*

\$15.4 million is provided for the Department of Mines and Energy, an increase of about \$750 000 on 1983-84

expenditures. This includes \$425 000 for oil development consultancies aimed at maximising the recovery of the State's oil resources.

The allocation for Minister of Mines and Energy—Miscellaneous for 1984-85 of \$793 000 includes \$272 000 for the Government Energy Management Program, an initiative which it is anticipated will lead to significant savings in the annual operating costs of the Government.

### *Agriculture*

The provision of \$33.8 million for the Department of Agriculture represents an increase of \$3.3 million over expenditures by that agency in 1983-84. The allocation includes \$1.4 million for the new freight rebate scheme for restocking northern pastoral properties as part of the Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Program.

The allocation for Minister of Agriculture—Miscellaneous in 1984-85 of \$6.2 million is considerably less than in 1983-84 due to:—

- the finalisation of assistance in respect of the 1982-83 natural disasters,
- the closure of Samcor's Port Lincoln works,
- a reduction in Samcor's Gepps Cross works debt servicing costs met from the Samcor Deficit Fund (\$822 000), and
- the transfer of funding for the Country Fire Services to the Minister of Emergency Services—Miscellaneous.

### *Fisheries*

The allocation of \$3.9 million for the Fisheries Department includes provision for commencement of the Upper Spencer Gulf Environmental Study—a major step in ensuring the State's fisheries are protected in the face of significant industrial and resource developments. It is expected that the Department's new research vessel, which is due to be commissioned during this year, will take part in this project.

### *Business Undertakings*

#### *Marine and Harbors*

The maintenance of the State's harbor facilities and the attraction of overseas shipping trade play a vital part in the South Australian economy.

The provision of \$21.4 million provides for an increased dredging program within the Port of Adelaide, for costs associated with the maintenance of Port Bonython facilities and the continuation of the high standard of harbor facilities and services already established.

#### *Water Resources*

The provision of \$110 million for the Engineering and Water Supply Department is \$6.2 million higher than was spent last year. The increase is comprised largely of the carryover of salary and wage increases awarded during 1983-84 (\$2.6 million), provision for price inflation (\$2.4 million), increased provision for electricity for pumping (\$2 million), the commissioning of new works including the Little Para Water Filtration Plant, Port Augusta Sewerage Pumping Station and the Renmark Area Disposal Scheme (\$520 000), and for additional work by the River Murray Commission (\$325 000). These additional costs will be offset by some further rationalisation of the workforce.

This allocation reflects the Government's endeavour to maintain and upgrade the standard of service whilst ensuring water and sewer rates are kept as low as possible by continuing an operating deficit.

## Community Services

### Electoral

Provision has been made in the allocation of \$806 000 for the Electoral Department for the establishment of an on-line enrolment system and for the development of an electronic roll scanning device. This latter project will be an innovation undertaken in conjunction with Technology Park Adelaide Corporation.

### Labour

The allocation for the Labour portfolio is now presented in the Estimates of Payments in program format and encompasses the total allocation for purposes previously covered by the Department of Labour and the Minister of Labour—Miscellaneous.

The creation of additional employment opportunities is the Government's highest priority. In 1984-85, \$5.7 million will be spent from State funds on job creation projects compared with \$2 million last year. The State's contribution for this purpose will be comprised of \$2 million allocated under Minister of Labour—Miscellaneous and \$3.7 million that has been held in reserve. Further, if later in the year we find it necessary to provide additional State funds to maintain the momentum of the Community Employment Program we will bring forward up to \$3.25 million of funds which would otherwise be provided in 1985-86.

Other major initiatives provided for include the creation of the Occupational Health and Safety Commission (\$103 000) and International Youth Year, 1985 (\$232 000). In addition, there are increased resources for the Workers Rehabilitation Advisory Unit (\$59 000) and provision for the development of automated information systems within the Department (\$106 000).

### Justice

The allocation for the Attorney-General's Department of \$7.8 million includes specific provision for the acquisition of Justice Zelling's library (one of the finest collection of books and articles on Law Reform in Australia), the reprinting and updating of the Justices' Handbook and extra assistance to the Disability and Information Resource Centre to enable it to better meet the needs of people with disabilities.

Under Attorney-General—Miscellaneous we are providing financial assistance for Community Legal Centres, which provide legal advice and assistance supplementary to the Legal Services Commission functions.

### Public and Consumer Affairs

The Department of Public and Consumer Affairs allocation (\$13.3 million) represents an increase of 22 per cent over the level of funds provided in 1983-84 Budget and includes the full year cost of 6 additional financial examiners.

Provision has been made for the creation of a Casino Inspectorate (consisting of 10 full time equivalent positions) in preparation for the opening of the new Casino Complex in South Australia.

In conjunction with support from the Commonwealth, the Government plans to upgrade the Ethnic Affairs Commission organisation to the extent of \$170 000 in 1984-85. Funding for the Commission will be increased by 44 per cent above the Budget level in 1983-84 (\$964 000) to \$1.4 million in 1984-85, reflecting the Government's commitment to supporting ethnic communities in South Australia.

Further support for the Consumers Association is also included in this Budget.

### Health

The allocation for Health in 1984-85 is \$488 million and reflects the full year effect of a number of Government

initiatives undertaken in 1983-84, including the introduction of an afternoon shift by the St. John Ambulance Service, the Port Pirie Lead Decontamination Program and significantly increased support to ensure the continued, and improved, operation of the Independent Living Centre.

The introduction of Medicare in February of this year has resulted in little change in the overall level of services within public hospitals although there has been a significant movement within inpatient classifications from private to public patients. Associated with this movement is an increase in some operating costs and a reduction in patient fee revenue. As the Commonwealth is compensating the State for increased costs and revenue losses under the Medicare Agreement, there is no unfavourable impact upon State finances.

The proposed allocation also provides for:—

- the introduction of extended nurse training curriculum hours (from 1 000 to 1 200) from January, 1985,
- the relocation of the Guardianship Board to new premises at Kent Town,
- some urgent maintenance work at St. Anthony's Hospital,
- the continuation of a 3 year program of vehicle replacement for St. John Ambulance Service.

The Government has decided to provide financial assistance to the Woodville Spastic Centre to ensure continued operation of the valuable services provided by the organisation. Details of the funding requirements, basically relating to fund raising activities being unable to maintain satisfactory levels of increases to match inflationary pressures on costs, are still being investigated by the Health Commission, but it is expected that some support will be required in 1984-85.

It is proposed that further new health initiatives may be possible during 1984-85 within the proposed allocation when the extent to which resources may be reallocated becomes clearer.

### Primary and Secondary Education

The Education Department in 1984-85 will receive a Budget allocation of \$577.8 million.

It is estimated that primary school enrolments will continue to decline this year with an increase predicted in secondary enrolments. In accordance with the Government's policy, teaching and other resources "freed up" through net enrolment decline will be retained within the Department's allocation, and where appropriate, will be utilised to undertake new initiatives in the course of the year. The allocation includes provision for:—

- an expanded program of installing security alarm systems in schools,
- the full year cost of the conversion during 1984 of 50 contract teaching positions to permanent relieving positions,
- an increase in the number of eligible students under the Government Assisted Scholars Scheme,
- the maintenance of School Grants, in real terms, during 1985.

The Department's allocation reflects the 1983-84 level of Commonwealth assistance for Schools Commission programs.

The Commonwealth has made available additional funds, about \$3 million, for the Participation and Equity Program, the allocation of which between the Schools and TAFE sectors has yet to be determined. An appropriate adjustment will be made to the Department's allocation when the level of Commonwealth payments to the State for those programs in 1984-85 is known.

In 1984-85, the State Government will allocate \$26.3 million as per capita grants to non government schools, including a component for book and material allowances previously provided by the Education Department (Further support and assistance is still provided by the Education Department). This increase reflects supplementation in accordance with the model school formula approach to determining the annual levels of assistance.

The Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia has now been established and the Government has allocated funding for the development of its operations during 1984-85.

#### *Technical and Further Education*

For 1984-85 the Government has allocated \$85.1 million for technical and further education.

The allocation includes provision for:—

- the cost of commissioning new facilities at Elizabeth and Adelaide Colleges of TAFE and the full year cost associated with programs becoming operational at Noarlunga during last year,
- an expanded program of new and replacement equipment,
- an increased level of financial contributions to the South Australian Institute of Technology for TAFE courses.

The Department's allocation reflects the 1983-84 level of Commonwealth assistance for TAFE programs.

As noted above, the Commonwealth has made available additional funds, about \$3 million, for the Participation and Equity Program, the allocation of which between the Schools and TAFE sectors has yet to be determined. An appropriation adjustment will be made to the Department's allocation when the level of Commonwealth payments to the State for those programs in 1984-85 is known.

#### *Early Childhood Services*

In early June, the State Government announced its decision to establish a new agency to co-ordinate early childhood care and education services. The office will assume responsibility for policy development, planning, resource allocation, monitoring and administration of early childhood services as well as co-ordination with other State agencies, the Commonwealth and Local Government. It will directly incorporate pre-school services currently provided by the Kindergarten Union, Child Care Services, Out of School Hours and Vacation Care Services, and Toy Libraries.

It is expected that the office will be operating early in 1985, and accordingly a sum of \$150 000 has been allocated for its establishment.

The Government has allocated a total of \$24.1 million for expenditure on early childhood education by the Education Department, the Kindergarten Union and the Catholic Education Office. The allocation includes additional funds for general and special services in Kindergarten Union pre-schools (\$150 000) and for child/parent centres operated by the Education Department (\$50 000).

Funds for child care have been made available within the allocation for Community Welfare as follows:—

- Family Day Care,
- Early Childhood Care Branch,
- Children's Services Project Team—a full year's allocation for the team which was established during 1983-84.

In February of this year, a State-Commonwealth agreement was made for the provision of seven additional child care facilities in this State. Discussions are currently proceeding with the Commonwealth regarding the establishment of further centres in 1984-85.

#### *Correctional Services*

The Government continues to recognise the need to upgrade correctional services and the proposed allocation for 1984-85 includes \$1 million for new purposes. It is expected that 44 additional full time equivalent jobs will be filled during the year, with most emphasis being placed upon the extension of the Community Service Order Scheme to the remaining areas of the State where that Scheme is not yet available.

With changes to Parole legislation there have been increased demands upon the Probation and Parole function of the Department and it is proposed to provide additional resources to this area in 1984-85.

The allocation proposed for the Department in 1984-85 represents a 20 per cent increase above the allocation for the previous year.

#### *Community Welfare*

In planning its expenditures for 1984-85, the Government felt it necessary to substantially increase its welfare effort. The allocation of \$79 million for welfare in 1984-85 provides for:—

- an increase of \$355 000 in grants to welfare organisations,
- the strengthening of the Aboriginal Young Offenders Program,
- the appointment of a Commissioner for the Ageing,
- a substantial increase in the Youth Accommodation Program,
- some relief staff in those District Offices facing greatest demands,
- the maintenance in real terms of children's payments,
- the continuation of concessions for water, sewer and local government rates, public transport fares for pensioners and others in need.

The Government has had for some time now a report on a Review of State Government Concessions. That report is being released in conjunction with this Budget and public comment on it is encouraged.

The present and future cost of State concessions and the effectiveness of this expenditure in terms of helping those most in need is a matter of concern to the Government. The Report recommends a shift in the future from per centage concessions to fixed dollar amounts as a means of better directing the enormous volume of State resources involved according to need. The Government strongly supports this approach.

The Government has not adopted the Report's recommendation on fare concessions.

#### *Aboriginal Affairs*

The Government has endorsed the replacement of the existing Aboriginal Co-ordinating Committee with separate advisory and co-ordinating committees. The proposed South Australian Aboriginal Advisory Committee will expand the opportunities for Aboriginal people to provide advice on issues affecting the Aboriginal communities. The Inter-Departmental Co-ordinating Committee will facilitate the co-ordination of the activities and expenditures of various agencies, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of Aboriginal programs.

A provision of \$80 000 has been made for management costs associated with the Maralinga Tjarutja Lands Rights Act and additional resources have been provided to assist in the effective implementation of Aboriginal projects proposed for the Jubilee 150 celebrations in 1986 and to convene a conference for representatives of Aboriginal communities to discuss changes in Aboriginal affairs policy.

## Emergency Services

### Police

The proposed allocation of \$118.8 million for the Police Department in 1984-85 reflects a significant increase in the level of resources which will enable the Department to fully implement its Strategic Plan and to undertake an upgrading of the State Emergency Services organisation. In addition, the Department will be able to engage additional staff to facilitate the implementation of a significant upgrading of the Police Communications System in conjunction with funds allocated under the Capital Works Program in 1984-85 for communication equipment, and for the construction of radio towers essential to the development of a proper communication network.

The Government has asked the Department to review policing policies, in conjunction with the proposed significant improvements to the communications system, to ensure that existing resources are being deployed in the most appropriate method applicable to our community's needs and demands.

### Country Fire Service

The State Government's contribution towards the administration of the Country Fires Act in 1984-85 is \$2.2 million, an increase of 19.2 per cent on the 1983-84 level of \$1.9 million. The Country Fire Service's budget provides for the appointment of 3 additional regional officers to assist with training programs for volunteers as well as improving overall regional administration of CFS activities; the employment of an administration manager to assist with the improvement and development of management practices within the CFS; the acquisition of aerial chemical fire suppression capability; an increase in training activities for volunteers, and a real increase in the funding of subsidies for CFS brigade expenditures.

### Metropolitan Fire Service

Under the Metropolitan Fire Services Act, the State provides 12.5 per cent of the Service's costs. The gross expenditure budget approved by the Government for this purpose includes the employment of an additional twenty seven staff, including twenty fire fighters as part of the continuing implementation of the recommendations of the Cox Report.

## Other Activities

### Premier

Following the Lewis/Scriven Report on the disastrous South Australian bushfires, the Government endorsed measures to improve the State Disaster Organisation. The allocation for the Department of Premier and Cabinet (\$7.5 million) includes provision for the appointment of a full time Chairman to head the State Disaster Committee.

As the State draws near to its 150th Anniversary (1986), community awareness of this event is growing as a result of the work of the Jubilee 150 Board. The Government has made \$3 million available in the 1984-85 year for the Jubilee Board.

### Treasurer

The allocation of \$91.9 million for Treasury Department provides for increased discounts associated with the rollover of maturing loans pursuant to the Financial Agreement with the Commonwealth; the full year effect of debt servicing on funds invested by Statutory Authorities in 1983-84; revised debt servicing arrangements associated with the introduction of the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), and a further remission of licence fees to the liquor industry.

The State Taxation Office will strengthen its organisation with the objective of minimising tax evasion, tax avoidance and to continue the administration of the Financial Institutions Duty legislation.

A special allocation of \$3 million has been included under Treasurer—Miscellaneous for Works and Maintenance. The purpose of this allocation is to tackle high priority maintenance requirements so as to avoid greater future costs. This expenditure will have the benefit of maintaining jobs in areas where job losses might otherwise have been a prospect. The funds will be allocated during the course of the year after careful study of the priority of the many requirements and the best ways of utilising existing Government resources in meeting such demands.

The provision of \$47.6 million under Treasurer—Miscellaneous also includes increased interest and principal payments to the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreements and the Natural Disaster Relief Arrangement.

### Arts

The allocation for the arts includes \$5.6 million for the Department for the Arts and \$20.4 million for grants to various bodies for artistic and related purposes.

The Museum Redevelopment will continue in 1984-85 through further staff appointments within the South Australian Museum and the History Trust of South Australia to coincide with the commissioning of new facilities in the North Terrace precinct, including the Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Materials.

Emphasis on community arts will be continued with the appointment of Community Arts Officers to service the Riverland, South East and Eyre Peninsula regions.

The Government has also allocated a further \$200 000 to meet requirements for the production of Government films. This brings the total allocation for this purpose to \$600 000.

Grants and provisions for the arts have been increased by some \$400 000 to reflect the Government's emphasis on developing community based arts activities and projects.

### Corporate Affairs

Following a review of the functions of the Corporate Affairs Commission during 1983-84, the Government decided to strengthen the inspectorial role. Five new positions have been provided in the investigation area, one position of examiner approved and a minor reorganisation undertaken to increase the emphasis on investigation and enforcement.

In addition to the provision of funds for this purpose, the Commission's allocation of \$3.5 million includes \$148 000 for the redevelopment of the existing Companies ADP System to fulfill the obligations of the National Scheme.

### Environment and Planning

The allocation to the Department of Environment and Planning for 1984-85 of \$22.6 million includes a significant increase in resources, both staff and operating, for the State's national parks and for the protection of our Aboriginal, European and natural heritage.

### Lands

To cope with the pressures of the current real estate boom, the allocation of \$27.5 million for the Lands Department includes funding for the employment of additional staff resources for processing land transactions.

Technology is playing an increasingly important role in the Department of Lands' operations. This allocation provides for the continued development of computerised land information systems.

*Transport*

The allocation for the Transport Department of \$25.5 million includes provision for an improved package of Road Safety arrangements and measures.

In particular, expenditures of about \$10.6 million by the Police Department on road safety activities; \$3.7 million by the Department of Transport on motor vehicle regulation, inspection, research and road safety instruction, and \$2.2 million by the Highways Department on traffic regulation, road protection and roadside environment safety programs are planned.

The Budget Speech outlines a range of initiatives in this area which the Government will introduce.

This Budget also provides for the establishment of a mandatory scheme for the maintenance of buses to ensure they are safe for travel. It is proposed that the costs of operating this scheme will be recovered by charges.

The continued development of the Motor Registration on-line computer system is also provided for. When operational, this system will result in improved efficiency and reduced operating costs.

The provision for the State Transport Authority's deficit is \$74.9 million. This represents an increase of \$6.1 million above the level of funds provided in 1983-84 and takes into account the additional revenue from increased fares to operate from 23 September, 1984. It provides for the increased costs associated with upgrading the facilities and services provided by the Authority, particularly through significant capital investment in new and replacement assets.

Payments from the Highways Fund for road purposes are expected to be \$193.3 million, which is 15 per cent greater than 1983-84 expenditure levels. The level of expected payments reflects increased funding having regard to the Commonwealth Government's matching requirements under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development program and the impact of inflation on road building costs.

The provision of \$10.3 million in total for public transport concessions for pensioners, children and others takes into account the effect of increased fares.

*Local Government*

The Libraries Board Capital Development plan will continue in 1984-85 with the development of a further eight new libraries. Subsidies to existing libraries will be maintained in real terms.

State Library services will be strengthened with the creation of two new Chief Librarian positions, one of which will head the new Mortlock Library. The allocation for the purchase of books and periodicals has also been increased substantially in real terms.

The allocation to Minister of Local Government—Miscellaneous also provides for the Local Government Advisory Commission to undertake increased responsibilities assigned under the Local Government Act Amendment Act.

*Recreation and Sport*

The allocation for recreation and sport is about \$4.6 million, and provides for a substantial increase in the grant to the South Australian Sports Institute. This grant will enable the Institute to increase its grants for scholarships, the employment of specialist professionals on a fee-for-service basis, training courses for coaches, and to purchase additional technical equipment.

*Public Buildings*

The allocation for the Department is \$41.6 million, compared with expenditure of \$43 million in 1983-84.

The transfer of responsibility and accountability for costs associated with accommodation will continue in 1984-85.

The system will be extended to include cleaning costs of \$800 000, met by the Public Buildings Department in 1983-84. These funds have been provided in departmental allocations for 1984-85.

In addition to this arrangement, the Department incurred expenditure of approximately \$2.3 million which it is anticipated will not recur in 1984-85, as follows:—

- \$825 000 to write-off expenditure associated with preliminary investigations for projects which are not to proceed,
- \$600 000 to write-off the deficit of on-cost accounts,
- \$600 000 associated with a 27th pay for weekly paid employees, and
- \$300 000 for other minor expenditures, including costs associated with the clean up and reinstatement after the Ash Wednesday Bushfire, carried forward from the previous year.

*Workforce Levels*

The Government has budgeted for total employment levels slightly above those which applied in 1983-84. The planned average level of total departmental employment is 46 236 F.T.E.'s. However, there will be a change of emphasis in certain areas during 1984-85 in line with this Government's priorities and also to reflect changing workloads.

Increases are planned in the areas of State Development, Arts, Labour, Police, Public and Consumer Affairs, Mines and Energy and Correctional Services.

With respect to State Development, the staff of the Small Business Advisory Unit are to be transferred to the new Small Business Corporation. Leaving this aside, the Department's workforce level is expected to increase from 58.6 F.T.E.'s at 30 June, 1984 to 66.5 F.T.E.'s at the end of this financial year.

A decline in employment levels in the Department of Woods and Forests is expected as the volume of burnt timber for processing declines.

Reductions in the blue collar workforce in the construction departments is expected to result from the capital program, even though it increases in real terms, because of the continued trend away from projects which have traditionally employed departmental workforces. To ensure the South Australian Government maintains a viable construction and maintenance capacity, a special allocation of \$3 million is proposed to undertake high priority maintenance and construction works. This will have the effect of maintaining blue collar workforce levels at about those of June, 1984.

*Specific Reductions*

The Government has approved a series of measures to be undertaken in 1984-85 in line with the Review of Public Service Management to reduce the level of public sector overheads and to ensure the emphasis of government employment is in direct delivery of services to the community. This will result in no overall reduction but rather a redirection of existing resources to areas of high priority requirements including the improvement of public service management.

**CAPITAL ACTIVITIES**

The plan for 1984-85 is to balance a deficit on recurrent operations of \$25 million with a matching surplus from capital activities.

Total payments from the Consolidated Account for capital purposes is forecast at \$414.8 million while total receipts will be \$439.8 million.

While both figures are well above the 1983-84 results, it would be misleading to make direct comparisons, since the figures for the two years are not on the same basis, and are not comparable in terms of measuring activity.

Some of the agencies allocated funds for capital purposes from the Consolidated Account will be supplementing those funds from reserves and other sources of funds. Thus the allocation of capital funds from the Consolidated Account is not a measure of the Government's overall works program. In addition, there are a number of authorities, including the Electricity Trust, which receive no direct support from the Budget.

As set out in Attachment I, the estimated increase in capital payments from Consolidated Account in 1984-85, if allowance is made for accounting changes and other sources of funds, is 16 per cent.

Another way of gaining an overall measure of capital outlays is to use a national accounting approach, the results of which are summarised in the following table.

It will be seen that, on this basis, Budget supported capital outlays are estimated to increase by 16.3 per cent in 1984-85. On the other hand, capital spending by commercial authorities has declined from the very high level of two years ago, mainly as a result of progress by E.T.S.A. in constructing the Northern Power Station.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS<sup>(a)</sup>  
NATIONAL ACCOUNTING BASIS

	1982-83	1983-84		1984-85 (Est.)	
	\$ million	\$ million	Percentage Increase	\$ million	Percentage Increase
Government Departments <sup>(b)</sup> . . . . .	308	397	29.0	462	16.5
Budget-Supported Semi-Government Authorities <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	224	276	23.1	320	16.0
Sub Total . . . . .	532	673	26.5	782	16.3
Commercial Authorities <sup>(d)</sup> . . . . .	253	206	-18.3	172	-16.8
Total . . . . .	785	879	12.1	954	8.5

<sup>(a)</sup> The concepts on which this table are based are explained in Attachment V. Because of differences in classifications the data in this table cannot be directly compared with other figures shown in this Statement. The classifications are broadly based on those adopted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>(b)</sup> Includes expenditures from trust funds, deposit accounts etc.

<sup>(c)</sup> Includes Housing Trust, STA, Health Commission, advances to State Bank for housing, Colleges of Advanced Education, Universities and other authorities which depend heavily on the Government for financial support.

<sup>(d)</sup> Comprises ETSA, PASA and the Timber Corporation.

### CAPITAL RECEIPTS

At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council in June, 1984, the Commonwealth Government announced that it would support a total program of \$1 564.5 million for State works and services in 1984-85. This will be an increase of \$95.5 million (6.5 per cent) above the 1983-84 money amount.

South Australia's share of this program is to be \$203.9 million, of which \$135.9 million will be made available by way of loans subject to repayment and interest and \$68 million by way of capital grant.

The State Government has nominated the whole of the borrowing (\$135.9 million) for housing so as to obtain it at the concessional rate of interest offered by the Commonwealth.

The other major sources of capital funds are investments by statutory authorities, specific purpose funds from the Commonwealth, and the repayment and recovery of amounts made available to departments and authorities in previous years.

Repayments and recoveries from State sources are expected to provide only \$31.2 million in 1984-85 compared with \$50.9 million last year. Last year's result was boosted by a number of once-only recoveries including:—

- Pipelines Authority of South Australia . . . . . \$5.5 million
- S.A. Development Corporation . . . . . \$4.7 million
- reduction in working capital of Engineering and Water Supply Department . . . . . \$2.2 million

This year's figure will also be lower because of a different accounting treatment being adopted for the discount element

in the issue of Commonwealth securities. The effect is to eliminate the item as a capital receipt. (Last year's figures included a \$4.2 million receipt).

Specific purpose funds from the Commonwealth are expected to total \$47.2 million compared with \$37.1 million last year. This year's figure has been boosted by a special offer of \$7 million from the Commonwealth towards the water filtration program and its share of the expenditure on the State Aquatic Centre (\$2.9 million).

The investment of funds by statutory authorities is expected to amount to \$150.6 million in 1984-85, an increase of 12 per cent on last year's actual figure of \$134 million. This increase will permit the Government to nominate all of its Loan Council borrowings for housing (at a concessional rate of interest) and, at the same time, achieve the desired overall works program.

### Semi-Government Borrowing Program

In addition to funds allocated to the State Government for capital works through the Loan Council, funds are available also to the State through the Semi-Government Borrowing Program.

There have been a number of changes made to the arrangements applying to such borrowings. These are referred to in Attachment IV.

### CAPITAL PAYMENTS

Increased emphasis is being given in the 1984-85 capital works program to the areas of transport and correctional services. At the same time, the Government will be continuing its support for the housing area, ensuring that projects already commenced are able to be completed on schedule, and commencing new projects which reflect its priorities.



**Premier and Treasurer***Housing*

Following the establishment of the Office of Housing, the allocation for Housing in 1984-85 is being shown under the Minister of Housing and Construction and Minister of Public Works.

*State Bank*

Following the amalgamation of the Savings Bank of South Australia with the former State Bank, no provision for capital funding of the new State Bank has been made pending detailed discussions between the Government and the Bank on its capital structure.

*Treasury*

Revised accounting procedures for the discounts associated with the borrowing of funds by the State through Loan Council has led to this expenditure being handled as a recurrent expenditure item without being shown on the capital side of the Budget.

**Minister of State Development***Department of State Development*

The proposed allocation of \$3 million is to cover the possible call on the Government in 1984-85 should the development of the Porter Bay complex at Port Lincoln proceed.

**Minister of Emergency Services***Police*

For the last two years, funds for the purchase of motor vehicles for those departments which do not normally have allocations of capital funds have been shown under the Department of Services and Supply. The largest item in that allocation has been the provision for new vehicles for the Police Department. That Department's capital allocation for 1984-85 of \$8.4 million, includes funds for motor vehicles.

Work has begun on a major upgrading of the police communications system. The project will require considerable capital outlays for some years.

**Minister of Environment and Planning***Environment and Planning*

The preservation and protection of flora and fauna through the State's parks system is a continuing and important program.

The allocation of \$6.4 million for the department in 1984-85 includes provision for the purchase of motor vehicles for the department which was previously shown under the Department of Services and Supply.

**Minister of Lands and Minister of Repatriation***Lands*

The allocation of \$3.6 million provides for:—

- the purchase of plant, equipment and motor vehicles;
- further work on developing land for industrial purposes.

*Services and Supply*

The department is now responsible for the operation of the Government car pool. The allocation of \$6.1 million for 1984-85 reflects this additional responsibility, but is less than last year's figure because more agencies are being provided directly with capital funds for the purchase of motor vehicles.

**Minister of Transport***State Transport Authority*

Over the last few years, new rolling stock (buses and railcars) for the Authority has been obtained by way of lease arrangements. The changes by the Commonwealth Government to taxation arrangements applying to leasing by State Government authorities have led to leasing being a less attractive proposition financially. As a consequence, it is likely to be preferable for Budget funds or semi-government borrowings to be used for the purchase of rolling stock in the future. The level of funds to be made available to the Authority reflects this likelihood.

In addition, the capital works program planned by the Authority for 1984-85 is considerably greater than last year. It includes:—

- acceleration of work on the North East Busway;
- construction of a passenger interchange at Salisbury. The Commonwealth will be providing funds under the Australian Bicentennial Road Development program for this project;
- development of a new tram depot at Glengowrie.

In addition to the Busway, work is being done on the River Torrens Linear Park as part of the overall project. In previous years, expenditure on that work was funded through the allocation to the Authority. In 1984-85 the linear park work, estimated to cost \$2.1 million, is being funded as part of the allocation to the Engineering and Water Supply Department for River Torrens flood mitigation and linear park works.

**Minister of Marine***Marine and Harbors*

There is only one crane for the handling of containers at the Port of Adelaide. Apart from the losses associated with the occasional breakdown of the crane, it is evident that additional container shipping operations are not likely to be attracted to the Port while there is only one crane.

Accordingly, the Government has decided to install a second crane, to ensure the continuation of existing direct shipping services and to attract additional services.

The allocation of \$12.1 million allows for this work to commence and for the continued upgrading of ports, including the provision of facilities at Cape Jervis to permit the operation of the new ferry, *Philanderer III*, to Kangaroo Island. It allows also for expenditures on Fishing Havens and Recreational Boating Facilities.

**Minister of Health***South Australian Health Commission*

The State's total hospital program is planned and coordinated by the South Australian Health Commission.

Most of this year's expenditure will be on works in progress, including:—

- the Organic Dementia Unit at Glenside Hospital,
- the Noarlunga Health Village.

Subject to favourable reports from the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works (where not already received), the Commission proposes to commence work on:—

- Lyell McEwen Hospital Stage I (only design work done in 1983-84),
- redevelopment of Mount Barker Hospital,
- further redevelopment of Adelaide Children's Hospital,
- redevelopment of Wallaroo Hospital.

**Minister of Education and Minister for Technology**  
*Teacher Housing Authority*

In past years, the Authority has borrowed in its own right, but under the new funding arrangements introduced when the South Australian Government Financing Authority was established, all new capital funds for the Authority will be drawn from the Consolidated Account.

The allocation of \$2.8 million for 1984-85 takes this into account and also allows for a carryover of unspent funds from 1983-84.

**Minister of Local Government**  
*Effluent Drainage*

\$3.2 million will be available to local government authorities towards effluent drainage projects.

**Minister of Mines and Energy**  
*Mines and Energy*

A provision of \$1.9 million has been included in the estimates to permit a start on the provision of infrastructure for the Roxby Downs project should the development consortium indicate its intention to proceed with the project.

*Electricity Trust*

The Trust is not receiving an allocation from the Budget in 1984-85.

Nevertheless, the magnitude of its operations and its effect on the construction industry in this State justify some brief comment on the Trust's activities.

The Trust proposes a works program of \$149 million in 1984-85, compared with \$178 million in 1983-84. The decline is due mainly to \$30 million reduction in expenditures on the Northern Power Station at Port Augusta as the project approaches completion. Commissioning of the first unit of the new station is planned for November, 1984.

**Minister of Water Resources**  
*Engineering and Water Supply*

An allocation of \$59.7 million is being made available in 1984-85 for waterworks, sewers and irrigation projects.

Much of the department's expenditure will be on long-term projects which have been in progress for some years, including:—

- Northern Towns Water Filtration,
- Happy Valley Water Filtration Plant,
- River Torrens flood mitigation and linear park scheme.

A major new work commenced in 1983-84, and for which a significant expenditure is planned for 1984-85 is the Darlington to Wattle Park water supply improvement scheme.

**Minister of Recreation and Sport**  
*Recreation and Sport*

The allocation of \$6.2 million will permit the completion of the State Aquatic Centre.

**Minister of Housing and Construction and Minister of Public Works**

*Office of Housing*

In 1983-84, the Government's aim with respect to housing was to increase the Housing Trust's rental stock by 3 100 units and to achieve 55 loan approvals per week under the concessional loan scheme conducted by the State Bank. These objectives were achieved.

For 1984-85, we aim to maintain the loan approvals at 60 per week.

With respect to the increase in rental stock, the Government is aware of the increasing demand for Housing Trust rental housing. It is aware also that there has been a marked upturn in the housing industry and that care is needed to avoid overheating of the industry.

In view of these possibly conflicting factors, the Government has set as its target for 1984-85 a further increase of 3 100 units in the size of the Trust's rental stock.

As has been indicated previously, the whole of the borrowing element of the Loan Council works allocation will be nominated for housing and, hence, will be received at a concessional interest rate.

The following table indicates the new funds being allocated for housing:—

**SUPPORT FOR HOUSING PROGRAMS**

	1983-84 \$ million Actual		1984-85 \$ million Proposed	
Commonwealth:—				
Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement . . . . .	62.3		73.2	
Other . . . . .	8.0	70.3	—	73.2
State:—				
Consolidated Account . . . . .	154.4		146.4	
Balances				
Advances to Housing Account . . . . .	—8.1	146.3	8.1	154.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>216.6</b>		<b>227.7</b>

This table does not include funds generated internally by the State Bank and the Housing Trust or minor State allocations for the administration of specific arrangements. It does include funds for the Mortgage and Rent Relief and the Families in Crisis programs.

*Education Department Buildings*

The allocation of \$20 million for 1984-85 provides for:—

- the continuation of 12 major projects currently in progress, including:—
  - Hackham South Primary School
  - Waikerie Primary School
  - Kingston Area School
  - Aberfoyle Park High School
- the commencement of 13 new projects involving additions and upgradings at existing schools, including:—
  - Blair Athol Primary School
  - Coorara Primary School
  - Gawler East Primary School
  - Munno Para Primary School
  - Lucindale Area School
  - Mount Compass Area School

*Technical and Further Education Buildings*

The construction of Technical and Further Education facilities relies heavily on funding from the Commonwealth Government. However, the \$21 million allocation proposed for 1984-85 includes a significant proportion of State funds to permit a start on the redevelopment of the Port Pirie Community College.

Works in progress include:—

- Adelaide College of Technical and Further Education,
- Elizabeth Community College—Stage IV,
- renovations at the School of Art and Craft.

*Other Government Buildings*

The proposed allocation is \$42.4 million, a considerable increase on the 1983-84 figure of \$29.6 million.

Large expenditures will be incurred on 'major' projects in progress, including:—

- Stage I of the Museum Redevelopment Project,
- Adelaide Remand Centre,
- major upgrading of the Yatala Labour Prison.

Many works of lesser magnitude will be undertaken for a number of departments.

Details of major works for agencies generally can be found in Appendix 1 to the Estimates of Payment of a Capital Nature.

#### ATTACHMENT IV

### DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMONWEALTH—STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

The purpose of this attachment is to summarise some recent developments in Commonwealth—State financial relations and the South Australian Government's reactions to them.

**Commonwealth Budget Outlays**  
Percentage Increase over Previous Years

	Money Terms <sup>(a)</sup>		Real Terms <sup>(b)</sup>	
	"Own" Purposes <sup>(c)</sup>	Payments to States	"Own" Purposes <sup>(c)</sup>	Payments to States
1978-79 .....	10.7	4.8	3.8	-1.8
1979-80 .....	10.8	6.1	1.1	-3.2
1980-81 .....	16.4	11.2	5.6	0.9
1981-82 .....	15.0 <sup>(d)</sup>	8.5	2.9 <sup>(d)</sup>	-3.0
1982-83 .....	21.1 <sup>(d)</sup>	16.7	8.7 <sup>(d)</sup>	4.8
1983-84 .....	16.2	14.1	8.3	6.3
1984-85 <sup>(e)</sup> .....	15.1	8.6	8.1	2.0
Increases over 7 years .....	166	94	45	6

<sup>(a)</sup> That is, in nominal terms before allowing for the effects of inflation.

<sup>(b)</sup> That is, after allowing for the estimated effects of inflation. Method of 'deflation' based on the implicit price deflator for non-farm GDP, being the same method as used in the table on page 355 of the Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 1, 1984-85.

<sup>(c)</sup> That is, total Commonwealth Budget outlays minus payments to the States (net basis).

<sup>(d)</sup> Adjusted for additional pay-day in 1982-83.

<sup>(e)</sup> Budget estimates.

It will be seen that, over the last seven years, payments to the States have consistently grown more slowly than other Commonwealth outlays and the real level of payments to the States in 1984-85 will be at only a slightly higher level than it was six years ago.

Aggregate payments to the States grew quite strongly in real terms in 1983-84, but the estimated growth in 1984-85 is low (2 per cent) especially compared with rapid growth in other Commonwealth outlays (8 per cent).

The trends referred to above have resulted in a significant decline in the proportion of the Commonwealth's Budget outlays devoted to the States, as shown in the following table:—

**Proportion of Total Commonwealth Budget Outlays**

	"Own" Purposes %	Payments to States %
1977-78 .....	62.7	37.3
1978-79 .....	63.9	36.1
1979-80 .....	64.9	35.1
1980-81 .....	66.0	34.0
1981-82 <sup>(a)</sup> .....	67.3	32.7
1982-83 .....	68.0	32.0
1983-84 .....	68.4	31.6
1984-85 <sup>(b)</sup> .....	69.7	30.3

<sup>(a)</sup> Adjusted for additional pay-day effect.

<sup>(b)</sup> Budget estimates

### Composition of Commonwealth Payments to the States

The distinction between general purpose ("untied") payments to the States and specific purpose ("tied") payments is an important one, having major administrative, budgetary and political/"philosophical" implications for the structure of the Commonwealth-State financial relationships.

More detailed background and statistical material is to be found in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7—"Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities 1984-85".

### Payments to the States as an Element in the Commonwealth's Budget

Payments to the States represent about one third of Commonwealth Budget outlays. The balance between such payments and other kinds of Commonwealth expenditure is important both to the Commonwealth and to the States. The following table gives relevant figures.

Relevant data are shown in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Payments to the States**

	General Purpose Payments		Specific Purpose Payments	
	\$b	% of Total	\$b	% of Total
1972-73 .....	2.7	74	0.9	26
1975-76 .....	4.4	53	3.9	47
1980-81 .....	7.3	58	5.3	42
1981-82 <sup>(a)</sup> .....	9.2	67	4.5	33
1982-83 <sup>(a)</sup> .....	10.2	64	5.8	36
1983-84 <sup>(a)</sup> .....	11.4	62	6.9	38
1984-85 <sup>(a) (b)</sup> .....	12.0	61	7.8	39

<sup>(a)</sup> So-called "identified health grants" and amounts nominated by the States out of their Loan Council programs for housing have been classified as general purpose payments.

<sup>(b)</sup> Budget estimates.

It will be noted that the trend towards a greater emphasis on general purpose funds which had been evident for several years up to 1981-82 was reversed in 1982-83. The proportion of funds coming to the States in "untied" form is considerably lower than in the early 1970's.

### Tax Sharing Grants

The so-called tax sharing grants are by far the most important of the various forms of Commonwealth payments to the States (representing about 46 per cent of the total of such payments in 1984-85). They are "untied" and intended to assist the States to finance recurrent expenditures generally.

The rather complex developments which took place in relation to these grants up to and including the June, 1982 Premiers' Conference were set out in considerable detail on pages xx through xxiii of Attachment 11 to the August, 1982 Financial Statement. In abbreviated terms, the position at that time was that:—

- (1) the total grants for the six States for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 would be determined as 20.72 per cent of total Commonwealth tax collections (as defined) in the previous financial year;
- (2) there would be a phased movement over the three years towards the distribution between the States which had been recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission in its Report of May, 1982;
- (3) the movement referred to under (2) above would, however, be subject to:—
  - (i) the retention by South Australia and Tasmania of benefits they were receiving (relative to other States) as a result of the continuation of hospital cost-sharing agreements;
  - (ii) each State's grant increasing in real terms by not less than 2 per cent in 1982-83 and by 1 per cent in the two subsequent years (with the calculations made by reference to the change in the C.P.I. in the relevant capital city).

In the first two years of the phasing-in period the outcome has been that:—

- In 1982-83, South Australia's tax sharing grant increased by 13.5 per cent from \$761 million in 1981-82 to \$864 million (being determined by the "real terms guarantee" referred to under (3) (ii) above). This was \$13.6 million lower than it would have been on the basis of relativities existing prior to June 1982 Premiers' Conference. In addition, special assistance of \$10.6 million was provided to help alleviate the budgetary effects of the February 1983 bushfires.
- In 1983-84, South Australia's tax sharing grant increased by 10.4 per cent to \$954 million (again being determined by the "real terms guarantee"). In addition the Commonwealth provided special "once only" assistance amounting to \$155.5 million to the States of which South Australia received \$17.2 million.

Although the arrangements agreed to at the June, 1982 Premiers' Conference were intended to produce a "phasing-in" of the new relativities between the States, the "real terms guarantee" has operated to significantly moderate that phasing-in. In fact in 1983-84 there was a reversal of the "phasing-in" because of the effects of different population and C.P.I. growths between the States.

South Australia's grant for 1984-85 is estimated at \$997.1 million, representing an increase of 4.5 per cent. This is based on an assumed increase in the C.P.I. for the year ended March, 1985 over the year ended March 1984 of 3.5 per cent and will vary depending on the actual C.P.I. increase in Adelaide over that period.

The Commonwealth legislation which authorises the tax sharing grants—the States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981—expires at the end of 1984-85. Section 29 of the Act requires a review of the arrangements before the end of June, 1985.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission has been asked to report on the tax sharing relativities that should apply to the States and the Northern Territory after 1984-85. That report is required by the end of March, 1985 and a meeting of Premiers has been foreshadowed for May, 1985 to consider, amongst other things, the Commission's Report in order that the relativities to apply from 1985-86 can be settled, at the latest, by the end of 1984-85.

The States, the Northern Territory and Commonwealth Treasury have made their initial submissions to the Commission and hearings in relation to those submissions have been held in each capital city. Further hearings are planned for November to discuss the preliminary assessments of the Commission which it is hoped will be available in October.

Unless there is a significant departure from the methodology adopted by the Commission in its earlier reports with respect to certain matters put to it by South Australia, it is likely that the Commission's assessments will imply a reduction in this State's proportion of the tax-sharing grants.

#### Loan Council

It is in this area that the most important changes in Commonwealth-State financial relations in recent years have taken place.

The corresponding Attachment in last year's Financial Statement outlined the various de-regulatory decisions taken by Loan Council in 1982 and 1983 which had been supported, without qualification, by South Australia.

At the 21 June, 1984, Loan Council meeting a number of significant changes were made for a 12 month trial period to the way in which Loan Council constraints on the funding operations of semi-government authorities will operate. These changes are discussed more fully in the second report of the South Australian Government Financing Authority, which is being presented at the same time as this Statement, and Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7. In brief, there has been some relaxation of the conditions under which States may borrow offshore. On the other hand, all forms of financing by authorities (including, for example, lease transactions, deferred payment schemes and the like) rather than merely their "conventional" borrowings have been brought within the purview of Loan Council.

The following table summarises the borrowing programs for the State, semi-government and local authorities in 1984-85 and compares that with actual borrowings (including "off Loan Council" financings) in 1982-83 and 1983-84.

#### South Australia New Money Borrowing Programs

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
<b>State Government</b>			
Loan Council Borrowings . . . . .	119.3 <sup>(a)</sup>	127.6 <sup>(a)</sup>	135.9 <sup>(a)</sup>
Capital Grants . . . . .	59.6	63.8	67.9
"Off Program" Financings <sup>(b)</sup> . . . . .	55.0	169.7	—
	233.9	361.1	203.8
<b>Semi &amp; Local Government Authorities</b>			
<b>Loan Council Programs</b>			
Electricity Trust . . . . .	177.3	64.0	
Other Larger Authorities . . . . .	28.4	37.5	
<b>Small semi-Government Authorities</b>			
Local Authorities . . . . .	20.0	26.0	
Special Purpose . . . . .	19.7	24.0	
	4.5	22.0	
	249.9	173.5	
<b>"Off Program"</b>			
<b>Government owned companies</b>			
Government owned companies . . . . .	105.5	42.2	
Other . . . . .	33.9	95.7	
	139.4	137.9	
Sub Total <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	444.3	481.1	419.7 <sup>(d)</sup>
<b>Aggregate for Government and Authorities</b>			
Aggregate for Government and Authorities . . . . .	623.2	672.5	623.5

<sup>(a)</sup> Includes amounts nominated for welfare housing on concessional terms.

<sup>(b)</sup> Excluding borrowings by the Government from SAFA as these are included below.

- (c) Comprises borrowings by semi-government authorities and "off program" financings by the Government (excluding borrowings from SAFA), semi-government authorities and government owned companies.
- (d) This is the global limit now applying to all forms of financing by semi-government authorities and government owned companies in 1984-85.

Although the aggregate borrowing capacity of the State public sector in 1984-85 will, based on the assumptions built into the foregoing table, be less than the amount raised in 1983-84, this is attributable to an unusual level of special transactions in 1983-84 (including the financing arrangements for the wharf at Port Bonython, borrowings by the South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation and leasing by SAFA). The capacity available under the new arrangements in 1984-85 is fully adequate to meet the State's financing requirements.

One of the functions of Loan Council, under the Financial Agreement, is to formally determine borrowing programs for the State Governments. These programs are charged by the Commonwealth against its Budget and are effectively determined by the Commonwealth. Since 1970-71 a portion of these programs (now one third) has been paid as general purpose capital grants by the Commonwealth to the States. These programs have been the subject of particularly severe restraint by the Commonwealth in most recent years as shown in the following table:—

**State Government Loan Council Programs  
Percentage Increase Over Previous Year**

	Money Terms	"Real" Terms*
1978-79 .....	—	— 9.3
1979-80 .....	— 13.2	— 22.5
1980-81 .....	+ 5.0	— 6.4
1981-82 .....	—	— 10.6
1982-83 .....	+ 5.0	— 5.7
1983-84 .....	+ 7.0	— 0.3
1984-85 .....	+ 6.5	—

\* For method of "deflation" see footnote (b) to the first table in this Attachment.

The Commonwealth has stated that amounts can be nominated by States out of their Loan Council borrowing programs for housing purposes which will be provided on the concessional terms applicable under the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. This involves an interest rate of 4.5 per cent. South Australia nominated the whole of its borrowing program in 1983-84 under these arrangements, and has done so again with respect to its 1984-85 program of \$135.9 million.

### Specific Purpose Payments

It has been noted above that specific purpose (i.e. "tied") payments account for over one third of total Commonwealth assistance to the States.

In 1984-85, South Australia will receive specific purpose recurrent and capital assistance under more than 40 separate programs. There is a considerable variation in the levels of assistance provided under these programs. The following table, based on estimates shown in Commonwealth Budget papers, shows that the bulk of the specific purpose assistance provided to the State is provided under five headings—Education, Health, Housing, Roads and Local Government—

**Estimated Specific Purpose Payments to South Australia**

	1983-84		Percent- age Increase
	1983-84	1984-85 <sup>(a)</sup> (est)	
	\$ million	\$ million	
Education .....	301.8	340.0	12.7
Health .....	116.3	107.8	— 7.3
Housing .....	69.6	74.6	7.2
Roads .....	93.7	97.6	4.2
Local Government .....	39.5	41.8	5.8
Employment Creation .....	30.5	31.4	3.0
All Other .....	55.8	51.4	— 7.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>707.2</b>	<b>744.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>

(a) Estimates as included in the Commonwealth's Budget papers. Do not in all cases coincide with amounts expected by the State.

(b) Comparisons between 1983-84 and 1984-85 affected by introduction of Medicare and associated changes. The reduction shown is as a result of the former cost sharing grants being replaced by general purpose health grants, which are classified as untied funds.

These payments are made available under a wide variety of arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States, some formalised in Agreements but the majority not. Details of these arrangements can be found in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7 and the reports of individual State agencies and are not given here. It is to be noted, however, that in each of the five most important areas, major changes have recently been made and/or reviews are under way:—

- Education—Guidelines given by the Commonwealth Minister for Education to the Schools Commission on 14 August, 1984, for the triennium 1985-88 envisage increases in levels of funding for both government and non-government schools, as well as more detailed involvement by the Commonwealth in some aspects.
- Health—New funding arrangements for Medicare were introduced in early 1984; these arrangements are set down in a formal agreement between the Commonwealth and the State.
- Housing—A new Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement has been under negotiation for some months and new arrangements will commence in 1984-85.
- Roads—Current arrangements expire at the end of 1984-85 and new arrangements are under discussion.
- Local Government—In May, 1984, the Commonwealth Minister for Territories and Local Government announced a national inquiry into local government finance, the principal focus of which is the local government tax sharing arrangements.

### Commonwealth and State Taxation Powers

Several developments worthy of note were reported in Attachment III to last year's Financial Statement. However, the two key reviews in this area which were reported to have commenced in the last year or so have not yet been completed.

The States Fiscal Powers sub-committee, established by the Standing Committee of the Australian Constitutional Convention, is currently finalising its report which is expected to be published by the end of 1984 and to be considered at the next Constitutional Convention scheduled for July, 1985. This Report will examine a number of aspects of the Constitution impinging on the State's tax powers.

The latest session of the Convention held in Adelaide in 1983 gave bi-partisan support to the proposal for amendments to the Constitution to enable "interchange" of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and State Parliaments. The Commonwealth Government has stated

that it intends to put this question to referendum. The implications of this proposed Constitutional amendment are potentially wide and include the possibility of reference of "excise" powers by the Commonwealth to the States.

At the 30 June/1 July, 1983 Premiers' Conference it was decided to establish a working group of Commonwealth, State and Northern Territory Treasury officers "to examine without commitment longer term issues of the distribution of taxation powers between the Commonwealth and State Government". A sub-committee of State Treasury officers had prepared a first draft of a report late in 1983-84 for consideration by Commonwealth officers but lack of time prevented a final report being available for presentation to the June, 1984 Premiers' Conference. An earlier than usual Premiers' Conference has been foreshadowed for May, 1985 to consider this matter together with the Grants Commission Report on tax sharing relativities.

During the year the Federal Government announced changes to the way taxation on off-shore natural resources would operate. The implementation of a national resource rent tax has followed extensive discussion between the Federal Government and the mining industries. The situation with respect to on-shore mining remains subject to further discussion between the States and the Commonwealth.

The Government will be monitoring all these developments with considerable care to ensure that full opportunity is taken for productive reform in the direction of giving the States a wider range of taxation and other fiscal powers than they have at present.

#### Concluding Comment

There has continued to be quite significant changes in various aspects of Commonwealth-State financial relationships over the last year and further changes are likely.

Decisions taken at recent sessions of the Constitutional Convention and Premiers' Conferences hold out hope for more fundamental reform in relation to the States' fiscal powers. All previous attempts over the last four decades to achieve basic reform in Federal/State finances have led to disappointing results. Whether sufficient impetus can be found to reverse this trend must at this stage be regarded as an open question.

### ATTACHMENT V

#### ALTERNATIVE PRESENTATIONS OF THE BUDGET

The alternative budget presentation contained in this Attachment was incorporated into the Budget Papers for the first time in 1983. Attachment IV to last year's Financial Statement explained the basis of this alternative presentation. That discussion is briefly summarised below.

The "traditional" presentation of the Budget result has measured the change in the cash balance in the Consolidated Account. Under this method, borrowings are included with the cash receipts.

The "alternative" presentation contained in this Attachment focuses instead on the total amount of financing required to fund the Budget, whether that financing is arranged through borrowings or from a rundown in the holdings of cash and investments. As explained last year, this alternative presentation has for many years been used by the Commonwealth Government in measuring its Budget result. In addition to established usage elsewhere, it is considered that this presentation assists in the interpretation of Budget results since it eliminates differences in Budget outcomes that are due entirely to differences in financing arrangements. By defining the Budget result in terms of the

total financing requirement, attention is focused on the relationship between Budget expenditures and revenue-raising effort, including grants received from the Commonwealth.

The following table applies this alternative presentation to the Consolidated Account for the last two years and for the Budget year 1984-85.

#### CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, REVENUE AND FINANCING<sup>(a)</sup>

	1982-83 \$ million	1983-84 \$ million	1984-85 (estimated) \$million
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Recurrent <sup>(b)</sup> .....	2 010	2 167	2 601
Capital .....	242	389	415
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2 252</b>	<b>2 556</b>	<b>3 016</b>
<b>Revenue—</b>			
Commonwealth grants	1 111	1 205	1 424
Taxation .....	549	664	767
All other .....	440	453	567
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>2 322</b>	<b>2 758</b>
<b>Financing—</b>			
Net increase in borrowings <sup>(c)</sup> .....	96	232	258
Change in Consolidated Account balance .....	57	2	—
<b>Total Net Financing Requirement</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>258</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Comparisons between years are in some cases significantly affected by accounting changes.

<sup>(b)</sup> These figures reconcile with those shown in the "normal" presentation by taking account of sinking fund payments. See footnote (c).

<sup>(c)</sup> Equals the State Government's Loan Council borrowing program for the year minus payments into the National Debt Sinking Fund (which are used to redeem State debt) plus other borrowings. Sinking fund payments include those paid by the Commonwealth in respect of the State's debt, which are also treated as Commonwealth grants to the State in this table.

The Budget outcome should also be viewed in the wider context of total public sector finances. Although obviously a major component, the Consolidated Account represents only part of the financial transactions of the State public sector as a whole. Many receipts and expenditures take place through deposit and trust accounts and through the accounts of the large number of statutory corporations established by the State. The table below shows consolidated data for the public sector as a whole for the years 1981-82 through to 1984-85 estimates. For an analysis of public sector finances over the preceding decade to 1980-81, statement users are referred to two Information Papers published by Treasury in 1981 and 1982 respectively. Similar information for past years can also be obtained from public finance bulletins prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Some of the key features of the State's finances as projected for 1984-85 which came out of this table are summarised below.

Recurrent outlays show an estimated increase of 15.1 per cent. Recurrent outlays are recorded *net* of fees and charges in national accounting terms. The estimated increase for 1984-85 reflects the impact of lower hospital fees, consequent upon the introduction of free basic hospital cover under Medicare. Excluding the effects of this change, recurrent outlays in 1984-85 are estimated to increase by 11.2 per cent.

In aggregate terms, capital outlays are forecast to grow by 8.5 per cent. Annual movements in capital spending are, however, heavily influenced by the timing of construction of major infrastructure, particularly by authorities such as the Electricity Trust. Excluding the capital program of ETSA (which has declined substantially from the peak level in 1982-83) capital outlays for the remainder of the State public sector are estimated to increase by 18.9 per cent in 1984-85.

Recent movements in the combined operating result for the State's trading enterprises are heavily influenced by abnormal losses incurred in 1982-83 by the Department of Woods and Forests as a result of the Ash Wednesday bushfires. Excluding these abnormal losses, the net operating

deficit for the State's public trading enterprises is almost identical in 1982-83 and 1983-84. For 1984-85, increases in the operating deficits of the State Transport Authority and the Housing Trust partly account for the projected increase in the size of the aggregate operating result for the State's public trading enterprises.

Commonwealth grants are estimated to increase at an even slower rate in 1984-85 than in 1983-84.

Taxation revenue in 1984-85 is estimated to grow by 15 per cent, compared with 20.7 per cent in 1983-84. Other receipts, on the other hand, are anticipated to rise by 26 per cent in 1984-85, largely reflecting increased royalties from the Cooper Basin.

#### STATE PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCES 1981-82 TO 1984-85—SUMMARY

	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85 (estimated)	
	\$ million	\$ million	Percentage increase	\$ million	Percentage increase	\$million	Percentage increase	
<b>Outlays—</b>								
Recurrent .....	1 602	1 860	16.1	2 020	8.6	2 324	15.1	
Capital .....	588	785	33.5	879	12.1	954	8.5	
Net operating deficit of public trading enterprises .....	122	179 <sup>(d)</sup>	46.6	158	-11.9	175	10.8	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>2 824</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>3 057</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3 453</b>	<b>13.0</b>	
<b>Receipts—</b>								
Commonwealth grants .....	1 330	1 590	19.6	1 791	12.7	1 988	11.0	
Taxation .....	494	543	9.8	655	20.7	753	15.0	
Other receipts <sup>(a)</sup> .....	88	94	6.7	82	-12.8	103	26.0	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>2 227</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>2 845</b>	<b>12.5</b>	
<b>Financing—</b>								
Depreciation and other provisions <sup>(b)</sup> .....	104	131 <sup>(e)</sup>	25.7	149	13.6	134	- 9.8	
Net borrowings and all other financing arrangements <sup>(c)</sup> .....	295	466	57.8	380	-18.5	474	24.8	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>15.1</b>	

<sup>(a)</sup> Comprises mining royalties, land rent, interest, statutory contributions from banks and other minor items.

<sup>(b)</sup> Comprises depreciation allowances and other allocations to internal reserves.

<sup>(c)</sup> Comprises Loan Council borrowings, advances from the Commonwealth, semi-government borrowings, transactions resembling borrowings such as leases, the overall increase/decrease in cash and investment holdings of the Treasurer and semi-government authorities; movements in amounts outstanding to or from creditors and debtors and other residual financing items (including errors and omissions). An increase in cash and investments thus is entered into these figures as a negative item.

<sup>(d)</sup> Includes extraordinary costs arising from the Ash Wednesday fires in 1983 amounting to \$27 million.

<sup>(e)</sup> Includes extraordinary provisions arising from the Ash Wednesday fires in 1983 amounting to almost \$20 million.

#### ATTACHMENT VI

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1983

#### RESPONSES BY DEPARTMENTS

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
45	<b>Department of Agriculture</b> <i>In-depth Audit—Rural Assistance Branch</i> 'Because of the large volume of payments and the complexity of issues involved the review has not yet been completed.'	Administrative procedures have been revised or amended to reflect the concerns raised by the Auditor-General. Methods of improving financial management skills within the Rural Assistance Branch are being discussed with the Public Service Board.	It is planned that by December 1984 the records of the Rural Assistance Branch will be computerised giving improved accounting controls and reports.

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
59	<p><b>Department for Community Welfare</b> <i>Control and Utilisation of Motor Vehicles</i></p> <p>'The review of the control and utilisation of the departmental fleet of motor vehicles indentified inadequate fleet management.'</p> <p>'Following a referral of these issues, the Department advised that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● some vehicles were used after hours and in other cases vehicles were taken home because there were no secure garaging facilities at or near departmental premises;</li> <li>● locations were requested to forward vehicle usage returns regularly; and</li> <li>● the size of the motor vehicle fleet is under constant review.' </li></ul>	A review of motor vehicle fleet management has been carried out.	An in-house computer based fleet management system is being developed, expected to be operational late 1984.
60	<p><i>Staffing Costs—Magill Home</i></p> <p>'The review of the staffing costs of the Magill Home revealed that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the amount of overtime worked was significant;</li> <li>● the number of nursing care hours per resident in hostel accommodation appeared to be disproportionate to the number of nursing care hours per patient in infirmary accommodation;</li> <li>● advantage was not being taken to fully utilise infirmary beds funded by the Commonwealth.</li> </ul> <p>Following referral of these issues, the Department advised that a review of the organisational structure of the Home and the level of overtime would be undertaken.'</p>	In October 1983 Cabinet approved the joint proposal of the Ministers of Health and Community Welfare to transfer responsibility for the Magill Home from the Department for Community Welfare to the South Australian Health Commission and to consider possible alternative future uses of the Home. As a result of the Cabinet decision the proposal to conduct the Review was deferred.	The site is still operational and it is expected that the transfer of responsibility to the S.A.H.C. will be completed by late September 1984. A joint task force is considering the future use of the Magill site and buildings and their development for public purposes.
70/71	<p><b>Department of Correctional Services</b> <i>Findings and Comments</i></p> <p>'The audit disclosed that in general the Department's accounting systems were operating satisfactorily. The follow up reviews indicated that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● while the Department recognises there are problems with control of callbacks and overtime the incidence has continued to rise. Further comment is made under Prisoners, Staff and Cost of Salaries and Wages;</li> <li>● although there was no evidence of canteen stock shortages the accounting and financial control procedures were inadequate to provide satisfactory control of stock;</li> <li>● there is a lack of accountability over resources employed in, and the products of, prison industries. The value of goods and services produced within the Department's Institutions is only partially reflected in their financial statements as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—proceeds of prison labour reflect external sales only;</li> <li>—the value of goods and services consumed internally is either not accounted for or is reflected by adjustments between expenditure lines.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>—the system of accounting is regarded as unsatisfactory and this has been raised with the Department over a number of years by both audit and private consultants.'</p> <p>These matters were reported to the Department during the year and replies are still outstanding.</p>	<p>Staffing reviews completed at four institutions. More information is being obtained from Departmental reporting to aid in the management of callbacks and overtime.</p> <p>Accounting and control procedures have been changed to use methods as suggested by the Auditor-General. Week-to-week reconciliations are prepared and the variations are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>The Department is currently reviewing the method of accounting for goods and services produced by its prison industries with a view to developing a system whereby institutions are debited for all items of Departmental production which they use.</p> <p>As a preliminary step in this process, an effective costing system will need to be implemented to enable the real cost of production (including overhead) to be collected and allocated.</p>	<p>Staffing reviews will be carried out in another two institutions. Development of improved manning and rostering strategies will continue. Budgeting has been introduced for callback provisions.</p> <p>Week-to-week reconciliations are prepared and variations are within acceptable limits.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the development and implementation of the revised systems will be completed within the next two years, with cross charging for institutions being phased in during that period.</p>



Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
82	<p><b>Education Department</b>  <i>Overpayment Recovery System</i>            'Recent initiatives by the Department to overcome this problem include the introduction of a new system of <i>bona fide</i> certificates. The Department anticipates that the implementation of these certificates in all schools by the end of first term 1984, will promote the faster detection and correction of errors and may contribute to a reduction in the size and extent of overpayments.'</p>	<p>The new <i>bona fide</i> certificate scheme was implemented progressively during the third term of 1983 and has been fully operational since the beginning of 1984.</p>	<p>An investigation is being undertaken into specific categories of overpayments in order to determine what further action is required to reduce overpayments.</p>
193/194	<p><b>Public Buildings Department</b>  <i>Operational Services Division</i>            'The difficulties of the Division commented on in the previous Report, namely, untimely and inadequate management information through the Management Information System and surplus labour, still apply.'</p>	<p>In May 1983, a Management Accounting Branch was set up within the Department aimed at improving the effectiveness of budgeting and financial control and the quality of management information in general.            Since the Branch was set up, a responsibility accounting system has been introduced within the Department with regular reporting to both Executive and Branch management.            In addition an oncost recovery monitoring procedure has been introduced covering monthly management report on oncost recoveries as well as regular oncost rates reviews.</p>	<p>Further improvements to the quality and effectiveness of management information are envisaged with the proposed introduction of the Software International General Ledger package which is currently being evaluated by the Department.</p>
275	<p><b>Country Fire Services Board</b>  <i>Findings and Comments</i>            'As a result of the in-depth review a report was forwarded to the Treasurer and the Board drawing attention to the following major areas of concern—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● the systems of budgetary and cash control were ineffective;</li> <li>● financial management reporting was inadequate;</li> <li>● weaknesses in the accounts classification resulted in costs being recorded inaccurately; and</li> <li>● an overcommitment of funds estimated to be in the order of \$450 000 for grants.</li> </ul> <p>Advice received indicated that the following action had been taken—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● new accounting procedures and financial management systems were developed to operate from July 1983;</li> <li>● a joint consultancy between the Public Service Board and a firm of consultants has commenced encompassing—               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— a review of funding arrangements;</li> <li>— the preparation of a corporate plan including capital and operating plans, manpower and training and information systems needs; and</li> <li>— a review of the organisation and the functions, systems and procedures of Headquarters (within the existing Act).'</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>New accounting procedures and financial systems were introduced on 1 July 1983. A corporate review/plan prepared by the joint consultancy has been received and has been issued for public comment.</p>	<p>Recommendations of the corporate review/plan are where possible being implemented. Resources have been provided to aid in the implementation of recommendations flowing from the corporate review/plan.</p>
249	<p><b>Roseworthy Agricultural College</b>  <i>Audit Findings and Comments</i>            'Over the last five years the matter of inadequate control over plant and equipment has been referred to the College. It was again necessary to raise the matter as no action had been taken to implement effective controls.            The College advised in July 1983 that the matter was likely to be resolved in the near future.'</p>	<p>Schedules of assets have been prepared by each department and are being collated centrally using a word processor.</p>	<p>Regular stock checks will be carried out as part of the standard internal control procedures.</p>

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
385	<p><b>South Australian Health Commission</b> <i>Internal Audit</i></p> <p>'I am concerned at the inadequate reporting and accountability to Parliament for revenues and expenditures of approximately \$550 million per annum on health services.</p> <p>I conduct audits for only a small number of the total Health Units and consequently reporting in my annual Report to Parliament is generalised and limited. The Commission has a statutory responsibility for ensuring and reporting on the efficient and economic operations of Health Units.</p> <p>The establishment of internal audit, embracing its full scope, would assist the Commission to discharge effectively its responsibilities.</p> <p>The implementation of internal auditing was again raised by audit with the Commission and was referred to be addressed by the 'Alexander' Review of S.A. Health Commission Management. The Review recommendations included the establishment of a Management Review and Audit Unit to improve the internal review capability of the Commission.'</p>	<p>An Internal Audit Unit has been established, a charter issued for the unit and immediate specific projects to be carried out by the Unit have been identified.</p>	<p>An Audit Committee has been set up to plan and maintain audit arrangements across the health system.</p> <p>The South Australian Health Commission is determining accounting and financial policy guidelines applicable to the Commission and all funded Health Units.</p>
386	<p><i>Cash Management</i></p> <p>'It is evident that greater attention needs to be given by management to efficient cash management practices.</p> <p>The delays in the raising of certain types of charges, tardy follow-up of unpaid accounts and excess stock holdings in relation to usage, showed a lack of appreciation of the cumulative effect on the Commission's cash resources and in turn the Treasury. Further comment is made on these matters under Recognised Hospitals.</p> <p>A review of investments of funds obtained from a number of sources including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● advances made by the Commission to meet operating expenses;</li> <li>● funds not required for immediate disposition such as payroll deductions;</li> <li>● delays in forwarding some revenues to the Commission; and</li> <li>● moneys held in Trust or for special purposes;</li> </ul> <p>and the treatment of income received therefrom, was made for four major hospitals.</p> <p>The review disclosed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● funds invested at 31 May of \$8.1 million, of which a minor portion only was in the nature of private or trust funds;</li> <li>● income received for the year from investments was approximately \$900 000;</li> <li>● a diversity of investment practices;</li> <li>● inconsistencies in the treatment of income; and</li> <li>● an apparent lack of disclosure of funds held and income earned.</li> </ul> <p>A report on the findings was forwarded to the Commission in June 1983, requesting its comment and policy, particularly in relation to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● reporting requirements and recognition by the Commission in the budgetary control process;</li> <li>● incomes which may be retained and invested by hospitals;</li> </ul>	<p>New arrangements with the State Government Insurance Commission from 1 July 1983 provide for both the early raising and collection of Motor Vehicle Third Party Accounts. The level of outstanding compensable accounts has been significantly reduced.</p> <p>The new Medicare provisions effective from 1 February 1984 will result in the virtual elimination of non-inpatient fees and a significant reduction in the annual number of chargeable inpatients and same day patients.</p> <p>Charges for pathology and radiology at Flinders Medical Centre have been brought up to date. New procedures have been introduced by Royal Adelaide Hospital to overcome outpatient billing deficiencies. Problems at Modbury Hospital have been resolved to the satisfaction of the Auditor-General.</p>	<p>Full audited details of investments, investment income and the use to which it has been put have been sought from each of the Health Units concerned.</p>

Auditor-General's Report page reference	Auditor-General's Comment	Action Taken	Present Position
393	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• offsetting of certain receipts against payments; and</li> <li>• purposes for which investments may be utilised.</li> </ul> <p>The Commission's response in August 1983 was that it is investigating the matters raised in conjunction with the implementation of recommendations of the Review of Health Commission Management with a view to providing appropriate guidance to hospitals.'</p> <p><i>The Queen Elizabeth Hospital</i></p> <p>'Patient Accounting—the computer file used to calculate charges to patients was not updated with a pathology fee increase until eleven months after the operative date with the result that approximately \$50 000 of revenue accounts were not raised.</p>	<p>In view of the time lapse, the number of accounts, the small values involved, the administrative expenditure and the adverse reaction of patients and health funds no action will be taken to recover the difference between the value of accounts raised at the old rates and the new rates.</p>	<p>Advice has been sent to all hospitals with private arrangements to clarify the guidelines.</p>
394	<p>Private Practice Accounting—distribution of receipts from private patients was not in accordance with the Private Practice Agreement; charges for use of services and facilities and other amounts due to the Commission were being withheld.</p> <p>These and other minor matters were referred to the Hospital but at the time of preparation of this Report replies had not been received.'</p> <p><i>Hillcrest Hospital</i></p> <p>'Recommendations made to strengthen payroll controls were adopted by the Hospital; stores procedures did not ensure the accuracy of stock holdings. This matter will be further reviewed at the next audit.</p> <p>Apart from these matters the audit proved satisfactory.'</p>	<p>Guidelines issued in December 1980 were capable of misinterpretation. The Q.E.H. has been advised of the correct position.</p> <p>Follow up indicates that stores procedures are still not satisfactory.</p>	<p>Management of the Central Sector has been asked to investigate, correct and report.</p>

## ATTACHMENT VII

## TRANSFERS OF FUNCTIONS AND DEPARTMENTAL REGROUPINGS

Regrouping of Departments and transfers of functions and staff which have taken place since the last Budget was presented on 1 September, 1983. These changes are reflected in the Estimates of Receipts and the Estimates of Payments.

Function	From	To	Staff (FTE)	Comments
Government Motor Garage Carrick Hill	Transport Public Buildings	Services & Supply Arts	57 3	To centralise the provision of vehicle services to the public sector. Responsibility for the maintenance and care of Carrick Hill was transferred to the Department for the Arts.
Conservation of Cultural Materials	Local Government	Arts	2	Staff will be transferred from the State Library to the Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Materials which will be commissioned in 1985.
Senior Secondary Assessment	Education	Senior Secondary Assessment Board of S.A. (Statutory Authority)	8	Established to subsume the activities of the Public Examinations Board and absorb some of the functions performed by the Education Department.
Job Transfer Office	Labour	Public Service Board	1.5	Amalgamation of the redeployment policies and procedures for all Government employees in one central unit.
Remote Sensing Unit	Environment & Planning	Services & Supply	7	As part of relocation to Technology Park.
Workforce Budget and Monitoring Unit	Public Service Board	Treasury	6	Transfer of the Workforce Budgeting and Monitoring Function in accord with the Review of Public Service Management.
Vehicle Inspection Unit	Highways	Transport	9	To centralise inspection facilities at the Regency Park vehicle inspection station.
Office of Housing	Local Government	Public Buildings	5	Due to a change in Ministerial portfolios.
Internal Audit Function	Auditor-General's	Courts	1	Established to assume the responsibility for routine audit of suburban and country Courts.
Asbestos Monitoring Unit	Public Buildings	Labour	2	Amalgamation of this area with the Occupational Health and Safety Program.
State Government Car Pool	Public Buildings	Services & Supply	8	Transfer of staff in line with the rationalisation of car pool facilities.
Small Business Advisory Unit	State Development	Small Business Corporation (Statutory Authority)	15	Transfer of the responsibilities of the Unit to a separate statutory authority.
Ministerial Offices	Various	Various	14	Affected the following Departments: Fisheries, Labour, Local Government, Police, Tourism.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK secured the adjournment of the debate.

## ABORIGINAL LANDS TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER (Minister of Aboriginal Affairs) obtained leave and introduced a Bill for an Act to amend the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act, 1966. Read a first time.

The Hon. J.G. CRAFTER: I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

### Explanation of Bill

The purpose of this Bill is to enable any Aboriginal community occupying lands owned by the Aboriginal Lands Trust to invoke powers to deal with persons who are intoxicated persons under the control of alcohol, and to control the possession or use of alcohol on those lands.

The enormous social and personal damage and economic cost within the general Australian community through the abuse of alcohol is well known. The effects on the Aboriginal community have been more visible and even more devastating. This recourse to alcohol is a symptom of the circumstances of so many Aboriginal communities and individuals, where dispossession of land, loss of economic and cultural bases and erosion of traditional life styles, have brought about a general social malaise and individual loss of personal dignity.

In recent years, much has been done with a view to attacking those issues and thereby lessening the causes of alcohol abuse. Programmes to improve health, educational standards, housing and employment opportunities are all contributing towards better opportunities for Aboriginal people to overcome their major social and economic disadvantages.

Importantly, Aboriginal people themselves are now closely involved in the design and delivery of those services, and further moves are being made in that direction, especially in the area of community based health services. However, all of these programmes must be viewed as long term change agents.

Aboriginal people are concerned that there also be short term immediate action taken to deal with the visible effects of alcohol abuse. In South Australia the Aboriginal controlled WOMA Committee and the Aboriginal Sobriety Group provide hostel and rehabilitation services in Adelaide and several country centres.

A further important area for action, which is being addressed in this Bill, is the question of controlling liquor abuse in Aboriginal communities, especially in the more remote semi-tribal areas. Around Australia, Aboriginal people are asking that law be designed to provide a means to that end. In the Northern Territory, provision has been made under the Liquor Licensing Act to declare Aboriginal lands to be dry, and for heavy penalties for bringing liquor on to the lands. Provision was made in the Pitjantjatjara Land Rights Act for regulation-making power for that purpose, and negotiations are in hand to implement those regulations. Similar provisions exist in the Maralinga Land Rights Act. All other Aboriginal freehold land in South Australia is held by the Aboriginal Lands Trust. There are no provisions in that Act concerning these issues, and this Bill is aimed at filling that gap.

Members are aware of media publicity regarding the Yalata Aboriginal community in this regard. All of the things I have said earlier about the social disintegration of Aboriginal people apply with force to the people living at Yalata. All parties involved at Yalata, including especially the people themselves, are generally agreed that until firm action is

taken to reduce alcohol abuse and so gain a more stable law and order situation, all other programmes introduced for the benefit of the people will be seriously inhibited. The Yalata Council has asked for a strong law to prevent liquor coming on to the land, and to deal with intoxicated people who cause serious social disturbance. They have been supported in this by the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement.

There have been difficulties in framing legislation in this regard in the past which does not conflict with the Commonwealth Racial Discrimination Act. This Bill therefore seeks to make the provisions of the Public Intoxication Act which applies to the community generally, and soon to come into operation, also to apply to Aboriginal Lands Trust freehold lands. Those provisions will deal with intoxicated persons. Further sections provide for control to be established over liquor being brought on to the land.

It is important to note that all of these provisions will only be applied at the initiative of the relevant Aboriginal community, and with the recommendation of the Trust. Further, there is flexibility in the application of the provisions of the Bill in accord with the wishes of the community. The Bill is framed therefore to provide a high level of community control over the enforcement of its provisions.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 inserts a definition of 'the lands' into the principal Act. These are defined as being those lands vested in the Trust under the principal Act. Clause 3 is the major provision of the Bill. It inserts a new section 16a into the principal Act. This new section deals with the application of the Public Intoxication Act to the lands. It provides that a reference in that Act to a public place shall be construed as a reference to a part of the lands declared under the new section to be a public place. Authorised officers in relation to the lands will be persons appointed with the concurrence of the Trust. The sphere of activity of a particular authorised officer may be restricted under paragraph (b) (ii). A power to search premises or vehicles and to confiscate alcoholic liquor or drugs may be extended to specified parts of the lands by proclamation. Subsection (2) empowers the Governor to make the proclamations that are necessary to extend the operation of the Public Intoxication Act (with the modifications referred to above) to the lands. Subsection (3) provides that a proposal for making a proclamation under subsection (2) must be initiated from within the Aboriginal communities affected by it and that those communities must be in general agreement that the proclamation should be made.

Mr EVANS secured the adjournment of the debate.

## CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2)

Second reading.

The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER (Minister of Community Welfare): I move:

*That this Bill be now read a second time.*

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in *Hansard* without my reading it.

Leave granted.

### Explanation of Bill

This Bill makes an amendment to the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1935, and a consequential amendment to the Justices Act, 1921. In recent years various pre-trial procedures have been introduced with a view to expediting criminal trials. The Criminal Law Consolidation Act has been recently amended to enable the court to determine the admissibility of proposed evidence and other questions of

law before the jury is empanelled; the criminal rules have been amended to provide for pre-trial conferences; and so on.

The Bill furthers this trend by dealing with a situation which can arise in the course of a criminal trial, that is, the introduction by the defendant of evidence of an alibi of which the Crown had no notice. In such a case, the Crown is left with only two options: to let the evidence stand without attempting to rebut it, or to seek an adjournment for the purpose of investigating the alibi.

Clearly, the first of these alternatives is not in the interests of justice; the second produces undesirable delay and forces those responsible for investigating the alibi to do so hastily. There is also the possibility that, had the Crown had the opportunity to investigate the alibi, it may not have proceeded with the prosecution, thus saving a considerable amount of public time and money.

This Bill provides that a defendant must notify the prosecution if he proposes to rely on an alibi by way of defence to the charge with which he is to be tried thus obviating the delay and inconvenience that could otherwise result from the sudden and unexpected introduction of such a defence.

The Bill does not render evidence inadmissible by reason of failure to give notice, but provides that the failure may be made the subject of comment to the jury. The Bill provides for a consequential amendment to the Justices Act. When committing a person for trial, a justice must, *inter alia*, inform him of his obligation to give notice of certain kinds of evidence that he may wish to give or adduce at his trial, and provide him with a written memorandum explaining the nature of that obligation.

Clause 1 is formal. Clause 2 provides for the insertion in the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1935, of new section 285c. The new section provides in subsection (1) that if a defendant proposes to introduce, at the trial of an indictable offence in the Supreme Court or a District Criminal Court, evidence of alibi prior notice of the proposed evidence must be given. Subsection (2) qualifies subsection (1) by providing that notice is not required under the latter of evidence of alibi if evidence to substantially the same effect was received at the preliminary examination at which the defendant was committed for trial.

Under subsection (3), the notice must be in writing; must contain a summary stating with reasonable particularity the facts sought to be established by the evidence, the name and address of the witness who is to give the evidence and any other particulars that may be required by the rules; must be given within seven days after committal for trial; and must be given by lodging the notice at the Crown Prosecutor's office or by serving it on the Crown Prosecutor by post.

Subsection (4) provides that non-compliance with the section does not render evidence inadmissible but the non-compliance may be the subject of comment to the jury. Under subsection (5) evidence in rebuttal of an alibi shall not be adduced after the close of the case for the prosecution except by leave of the court. Under subsection (6), leave must be granted under subsection (5) where the defendant gives or adduces evidence of alibi in respect of which no notice was given or notice was given but not with sufficient particularity (but the discretion of the court to grant leave in any other case is in no way limited).

Under subsection (7), in any legal proceedings, a certificate apparently signed by the Crown Prosecutor certifying receipt or non-receipt of a notice under this section, or any matters relevant to the question of the sufficiency of a notice given by a defendant under the section, shall be accepted, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of the matters so

certified. Subsection (8) provides that 'evidence' includes an unsworn statement, and 'evidence of alibi' means evidence given or adduced by a defendant tending to show that he was at a particular place or within a particular area at a particular time and thus tending to rebut an allegation made against him either in the charge on which he is to be tried, or in evidence adduced in support of the charge at the preliminary examination at which he was committed for trial.

Clause 3 makes an amendment to section 112 of the Justices Act, 1921. Subsection (3) of that section is struck out and a new subsection substituted, providing that if a justice is of opinion that the evidence received at a preliminary examination is sufficient to put the defendant on trial, he shall inform the defendant of his intention to commit him for trial; inform the defendant of his obligation to give notice of evidence of an alibi that he may wish to give or adduce at his trial, and provide him with a written memorandum explaining the nature of that obligation; make a direction under subsection (4); commit the defendant to prison or some other place of detention to which he may lawfully be committed, or admit him to bail as provided by Division IV; make or cause to be made a written record in the form prescribed by the rules containing a statement of the offence or offences on which the defendant is to be put on trial, a statement of whether the defendant has been committed into custody or released on bail, the terms of the direction made under subsection (4) and any other prescribed particulars.

Further drafting changes are made to subsection (4), and subsection (5) is struck out, as it is redundant. New subsection (8) is inserted, providing that where the record referred to in subsection (3) contains a certificate by the justice to the effect that he provided the defendant with the information and memorandum as required by subsection (3) (b), the record shall be accepted in any legal proceedings, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of the fact so certified.

**The Hon. H. ALLISON** secured the adjournment of the debate.

#### ADJOURNMENT

**The Hon. J.D. WRIGHT (Deputy Premier):** I move:  
That the House do now adjourn.

**The Hon. TED CHAPMAN (Alexandra):** Last night I had the pleasure of dining with a Saudi Arabian who is purported to be the wealthiest bank owner in the world and also the seventh richest man in the world. Despite that apparent great wealth that surrounds the gentleman, Sheik Suliman Al Rhahi, I was somewhat embarrassed during the evening to learn that in an attempt to come to Australia he and his entourage had been incredibly delayed. Also, in attendance at that meeting were three Australian based members of the Australian Saudi Arabian Livestock Company, Messrs Glyn Carpenter, Fawzi Ghaundau and Jim Lawrie, as well as a representative from the Department of State Development, one from the State Department of Agriculture and one from the Department of Trade.

On a number of occasions I have met Saudi Arabian people both in this country and in their own, and I recognise the trade that is occurring between the two countries and the potential trade that could occur if we co-operate in the way that we should in Australia. These people, because of their business structure and international activities, need access without delay to and from countries where they have invested or may be proposing to invest their money.

In this instance the Sheik and his entourage had been in Holland and a number of countries in that immediate European region, and sought a visa to enter Australia. From comments made by the Sheik last night, I understand that he sent one of his team to the Australian Embassy in Washington to arrange a visa for entry into Australia, and was told at the Australian Embassy level that such visas were not available under seven days. I believe that better attention, servicing and more encouragement should have been given by us to a man of such international standing.

I am aware that South Australia has little control over such matters. In raising the matter I urge the Premier, through his respective departments, to ensure that such an embarrassing situation does not recur and that people of such note, or indeed all persons with a legitimate reason who seek to visit our country, are given the courtesy that befits their position and venture and do not have to incur the embarrassment that clearly occurred in this instance.

Sheik Suliman Al Rhahi raised this matter with me on three occasions throughout the dinner function. For a man of his standing who had so many other matters of importance to discuss, to indicate, albeit through his interpreter, his concern about this issue in the way he did conveyed to me the importance he gave it. It is in the light of that importance that I take this opportunity to bring the matter to the attention of the House and of the Premier.

I know from personal discussions with the Premier that he is anxious to welcome people to this country and, indeed, to invite investment of the kind that such people have access to. We on this side of the Chamber, when in Government, and subsequently under the current leadership of John Olsen, have had a similar attitude. We, like the Government, are very keen for such people to feel welcome to come here and to have ready passage in and out of this country as their business or desires lead them. I ask the Premier to take action to have the appropriate authorities lift their game and extend to these people the courtesy they deserve.

It was put to me by one of the officers present, who was equally embarrassed by what had happened, that there was a breakdown in communication between the Commonwealth Department of Trade and the Commonwealth Department of Foreign Affairs. I have not yet had an opportunity to check that out, and I am not sure that it is appropriate for me to do so. But it could be a start to solving the problem that clearly obtains at the moment. I raise this subject with a view to giving it the recognition it deserves, and certainly not for Party political purposes.

The alleged breakdown in communication between those two major departments may well have prevailed under Governments of other political persuasions. But, be that as it may, there is a very real problem to the extent that the Sheik, through his interpreter again, made clear that despite his travels around the world over many years he had found in this instance that Australia was the hardest and most difficult country to enter compared to any other country that he had ever visited in the world, including Russia.

I hope that my raising this matter is taken in the light in which it was intended—to draw these matters to the attention of the House and for no other reason. But it is an area in which I believe that we, as Australians, are failing. We need to recover from this situation as quickly and discreetly as possible. In conclusion, I raised the subject as a result of an undertaking I gave the Sheik, his entourage and officers of the respective departments last evening.

**Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park):** In the 10 minutes available to me I raise an issue I have spoken about continuously since I entered this Parliament—traffic control in and around

the West Lakes area. For many years I have foreseen what I believed would be problems with which successive Governments would have to come to grips. Indeed, the South Australian Football League, the local government authority and other establishments (including the Police Department) are concerned about the declining number of vacant car spaces in and around Football Park. I recall that on 6 October 1982 I made the following contribution on this subject, which is recorded in *Hansard* at page 1258. At that time I expressed my thanks to the former Chief Secretary for his offer to allow me to fly in the Wales helicopter to view the grand final that year. I was reported at that time in the following way:

I found that many cars were parked illegally in the adjacent flats on the southern side of Football Park. Residents have expressed anger at that. There was also illegal parking on private property off Brebner Drive, Beeston Way and also on the northern side of the lake. Further, the loss of 180 car parking spaces in the vicinity of West Lakes Mall adjacent to the Woolworths shopping complex will, I believe, compound the problem in years to come. I will not rehash the reasons for that, because I have already stated them in this House previously.

The development of the West Lakes area will result in a population of about 20 000 people, and I believe that this Government or subsequent Governments will have to come to grips with that fact. I was pleased to hear that the previous Government and this Government, in an attempt to overcome this problem, decided to erect the Redhill bridge. I understand, from speaking to the Minister's officers, that that bridge will connect with the Bower Road road connection. I was also pleased to learn that the carriage of patrons on public transport by State Transport Authority services now takes place from the southern side of the Boulevard rather than from the northern side, where there was a problem associated with people trying to cross the Boulevard.

I further stated that I believed that the State Transport Authority should take into account the needs of football clubs and that it should provide special services to the area, especially from Elizabeth or North Adelaide. I do not know whether that suggestion was supported by the then Minister or the State Transport Authority. The Hon. Michael Wilson then said, at page 1259 of *Hansard*:

I think that they are most constructive suggestions.

On 17 May I also wrote to the Chief Secretary (Hon. Jack Wright) expressing my concern about traffic flow in and around the Seaton, Royal Park, and West Lakes area on the night of the interstate football match between South Australia and Victoria. In the final paragraph of my letter to the Chief Secretary I stated:

I am of the opinion that there is a strong undercurrent of anger amongst residents over the patently apparent disregard by some patrons who attended Football Park for the interstate match. The matter is serious in my opinion and I feel that it should be watched closely to ensure that supporters, along with my constituents, are given every consideration.

The Minister responded quickly to my letter and in part stated that there was a problem but that, because of the night function, peak traffic flow was concentrated within a shorter time span than is usual for day matches when capacity crowds are expected. Following that I received correspondence on 22 August from Mr Leigh Whicker, Football Park Manager, who stated:

We are extremely keen to strongly promote the use of public transport on major football days at Football Park. Currently only about 5 per cent of all Football Park patrons commute to the football by public transport and we believe with strong promotion this figure could be greatly increased.

He further stated:

We would also seek your support in our endeavour to improve these services which will in turn improve traffic and parking conditions in the West Lakes area.

In response to his letter I wrote back on 6 October 1982 and, in part, stated:

I proposed a similar promotion to the then Government for the use of STA services to the League's Headquarters—copy enclosed for your information.

I further stated:

I have also expressed my concern in the State Parliament re the number of complaints I have received from constituents over the past five years, who reside adjacent to Football Park. Motorists visiting Football Park have unthinkingly parked across driveways; too close to intersections; on traffic islands, etc., consequently breaching the Road Traffic Act and Woodville City Council regulations.

I then pointed out:

A report was prepared for the Public Parks Advisory Committee, Department of Local Government and the Government of South Australia by Leisure Concepts Group. The report was titled 'Hawkesbury Reserve Recreation Needs Study' and from page 34 to 49 is very significant in terms of present and future sporting needs and would therefore contribute to parking and traffic flow problems where fixtures are held at Hawkesbury Reserve on the same days as fixtures at Football Park.

With the development of the Resort Hotel abutting the waterway at West lakes; the possibility of Saturday afternoon shopping at West Lakes; with the increasing building activity on now vacant land; future development of land on the northern end of the West Lakes Medical Centre, I too certainly share your concern that with the latter mentioned, the availability of car parking spaces will be reduced greatly in the future.

I further believe that with the gradual implementation of the 38-hour week, more and more people will pursue leisure and sporting pursuits which may compound the present and future transport problems.

I believe sincerely that the league is aware of the problems that I anticipated many years ago. In speaking to me on 27 August, Mr Whicker also indicated that the SANFL is prepared to assist in the promotion of STA services for the period mentioned by seriously considering paid press advertisements, *Football Budget* advertisements, scoreboard announcements, and perhaps a jingle to be played during the match at league headquarters encouraging league patrons to use STA services.

Clearly, without provision in both the near and distant future for such services within the West Lakes area, I believe that more and more complaints will emanate not only from local residents but also from patrons. Coupled with that, as I have indicated previously in Parliament, in the future we will see many events being held on the waterway at West Lakes. At present we have 87 aquatic events there a year and I can imagine national, international and interstate matches held there combined with other functions. The Hawkesbury Reserve development will be finished by 1985-86 and, because of the size of that development, it will encourage interstate and national games within that area.

It can be clearly seen from the argument I have put forward that, in conjunction with the SANFL, this Government and successive Governments will have to come to grips with this problem of public transport when fixtures are held in this area. I know that it is not an easy matter to put on additional services. I have written to the Minister in the hope that this matter will be considered so that the patrons of those sporting clubs, who attend those fixtures and, indeed, the residents, will be given every consideration in an attempt to overcome this problem, hopefully in the not too distant future.

**Mr EVANS (Fisher):** I want to raise a point in relation to Standing Orders and the advent of television into the Chamber, which is causing me a greater degree of concern than it has in the past. There is no doubt that since the advent of television we have seen members and, in particular, Ministers (and I suppose that this would be the same regardless of which Party was in Government) making use of this excellent opportunity to develop as performers in the field of acting or, if one likes, developing the ability to get a point over, knowing that it will be televised and viewed by the community. I think that Standing Orders in relation to questions, the method by which they are asked and the method by which they are answered, have to be of concern

to any fair-minded person or intelligent being who happens to frequent this place.

I am convinced that there is a need to change Standing Orders to limit members to about one and a half minutes in which to ask a question and explain it enough to give a Minister an understanding of what that question is about, and to limit the Minister to about four minutes in which to answer that question (we might even be able to consider three minutes). Where the Minister believed that the question was of such importance that he could not fully answer it in the time allotted we could change Standing Orders to allow the Minister an opportunity, either on the next day or subsequently during the same day, to issue a Ministerial statement. The method would then be fairer to all.

We would also need to establish a system whereby, if the member who asked the question (and those who know me would know that I would support this proposal whether in or out of Government—it has always been my concern) believed that the Minister had bent the truth or deliberately avoided the substance of the question, the member would be given an opportunity to ask another supplementary question in a minute or so to explain where he believed the Minister had avoided the proposition put to him by way of the question. I think that there would then be a better opportunity for members to question Ministers, and a better opportunity for members of the community to understand that we here are genuinely interested in their situation and not just in our own personal or Party political positions at present or at some future election time.

When I first came to this place Question Time was allotted two hours. I am not advocating that: I believe in the English system used in the British Parliament whereby the Prime Minister can answer something like 15 questions in 15 minutes—they are short, blunt answers. The questions are answered, and there is no politicking in the sense of what one might call a lengthy debate. There can be no semblance of fairness where a member is restricted by Standing Orders (if applied by the Speaker of the day) to merely asking a question without being able to debate, comment on, or explain that question, yet a Minister can actually evade answering the question, go off on a tangent and make political points.

Unless some day Parliamentarians are prepared to face that subject fairly and honestly, we cannot expect people in the community to have much more respect than they have at present for this institution or for those of us who may belong to it from time to time. We live in a complex multi-cultural society today which contains many more community organisations. There was a time in the sporting field when we only had football, tennis, cricket and polo clubs. However, there was nowhere near the number of community organisations in the sporting and recreation fields that exist today.

**Mr Trainer:** What's that about polo? There aren't many polo clubs in Labor electorates.

**Mr EVANS:** I do not wish to answer too many interjections. However, if the honourable member reads through the old papers he will find that polo was one of the prominent sports in the early days of this State. There are many more community groups today, which may not be involved in recreation. There are many more theatre, performance and art groups, and there are many more volunteer organisations and industrial and employee organisations.

We could add to that the opportunity to raise subjects which may be of particular interest to a community group or organisation, or to a member's own feelings of how society should progress. Opportunities for a Parliamentarian in this place are very limited. In fact, a member of Parliament as an individual has just about become a nonentity. I seek leave to incorporate in *Hansard* a chart showing the number of sitting days for the House of Assembly from 1960-61 until



the present, and the number of private members days from 1971 until the present.

Leave granted.

NUMBER OF SITTING DAYS—HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

		Private Members Days
1960-61	56	
1961-62	43	
1962-63	48	
1963-64	52	
1964-65	37	
1965-66	82	
1966-67	73	
1967-68	59	
1968-69	68	
1969-70	67	
1970-71	75	
1971-72	74	8
1972-73	52	11
1973-74	69	9
1974-75	74	12
1975-76	45	8
1976-77	65	9
1977-78	56	6
1978-79	55	8
1979-80	46	4
1980-81	56	8
1981-82	68	9
1982	27	6
1982-83	26	7
1983-84	56	8

**Mr EVANS:** I refer to resolutions by private members. Looking at the Notice Paper it is obvious that it will be impossible for Parliament to debate all the private members business on the Notice Paper, given the number of private members days available in the session. There is just not enough time allocated to private members business to debate all of those issues. In the past 12 years the maximum time allocated in one year for private members business was 12 days. Forgetting about short election years, I think the least time allocated was about six or seven days. Apart from the grievance debate at the end of the day, when members are entitled to debate something of concern to them—alternating from one side of the House to the other—for a maximum of 10 minutes, that is the only opportunity available to

private members for such debate. However, that only applies if the House rises on Tuesdays and Wednesdays on or before 10 p.m. and on Thursdays on or before 5 p.m. Even then, Government business sometimes intrudes.

In relation to sitting days, the maximum number of days that the House sat was in 1965-66 for 82 days. On average, the House sits about 60 days per year. We now have so many laws and so many amendments and governments take up so much of the House's time that there is little time left for private members. The member for Ascot Park spoke about the Address in Reply debate, which allows members the freedom to comment. I am aware that members of the news media dislike that type of debate because they have to sit listening for long periods before they hear anything suitable for publication. On average, debates of that type are not sensational enough. However, that is not the purpose of Parliament.

If members of the news media are not interested in what members have to say in the House, that has nothing to do with it. Parliament is not here to serve the news media. Now that television cameras come into the Chamber we can see that they are interested only in sensational issues. Perhaps that is their role. However, that does not help, because members of the print media take the view that, because a particular episode has been used on the visual media the night before, they will forget about it or ignore it.

We are developing a system in which one has to be a bit sensational in the House; perhaps throwing a glass of water over someone now and again may be a method of making sure that someone is interested in the comments that are made. We all know that out in the community we are not held in great respect in terms of taking an interest in what the community would like us to be interested in and debating subjects of concern to them. The reason for that is that the Parliament does not provide that opportunity in the vast majority of cases.

Parliament now is nothing more than a tool of political Parties. It is not an opportunity for the community to be represented at all. We have now become a tool of political Parties. That is a pity. I belong to a political Party, but I would like to see a fairer system in which individuals could debate issues on a more regular basis and in which Parliament would sit on more days.

**The ACTING SPEAKER (Mr Ferguson):** Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

Motion carried.

At 4.21 p.m. the House adjourned until Tuesday 11 September at 2 p.m.