

reason for opposing this legislation because it could be dated to commence at a time after which the trust would have had an opportunity to examine the position and cover itself accordingly. I do not believe that in these days when insurance has been established—and insurance and assurance are wonderful from every angle and from everyone's point of view—the cost should be considered when contemplating the covering of spouses.

I cannot see the fairness in the present position, particularly when we realise that every other member of the family—father, son, daughter, brother, or sister—are entitled to claim and be awarded damages. I certainly must support the Bill because it will cover the only person who is at present precluded from being awarded compensation.

THE HON. N. E. BAXTER (Central) [4.9 p.m.]: This Bill rather puzzles me because portion of clause 3 reads—

For the purposes of this Act where an insured person has caused bodily injury . . .

My summing up of third party insurance is that it is not a personal insurance in any way. I think that the Bill should have been worded differently to cover existing insurance policies where bodily injury is caused, because third party insurance is not a personal insurance. It is carried on a particular vehicle and not on a person. It may be a technical point, but I should imagine that the use of the words "insured person," does not fit in legally.

There is another point also in regard to the use of the word "negligence" in clause 3. My knowledge of third party insurance is that the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust will not pay if it can be proved that there was negligence on the part of the driver who is claiming. I have had experience of this with some of my constituents who have come to me about the matter. They have been involved in an accident and because of negligence on the part of the driver, the injured person receives no compensation from the trust.

If we are going to introduce an amendment like this and provide that in the case of negligence by a driver, the person in his particular vehicle—in this case, the spouse—shall receive compensation, we will have to open the whole thing wide and provide that in any case of negligence the trust will have to pay. Is that intended? Perhaps Mr. Heenan can tell me, because if it is, it will build up the cost of premiums considerably.

The Hon. E. M. Heenan: That is the case now.

The Hon. N. E. BAXTER: I do not agree that that is the case now. If the negligence is on the part of the other driver, where there is a collision between

two vehicles, then the trust will pay. But when the negligence is on the part of the driver of the particular vehicle in which the person is injured, it is a different matter.

The Hon. E. M. Heenan: No.

The Hon. N. E. BAXTER: That has been proved by past experience in connection with a case which was placed in my hands several years ago. I am afraid this Bill could have very far-reaching effects in third party insurance premiums—more far reaching than the honourable member anticipates. In that case, I cannot see my way to support this Bill in its present state.

Debate adjourned, on motion by The Hon. F. J. S. Wise (Leader of the Opposition).

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

THE HON. A. F. GRIFFITH (Suburban—Minister for Mines) [4.12 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, the 8th October.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 4.13 p.m.

Legislative Assembly

Thursday, the 26th September, 1963

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

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**GRAPES***Position of Industry*

1. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Agriculture:

In view of the answer given to question No. 5 on Tuesday, the 24th September, dealing with the deterioration of the grape industry, how does he reconcile his

answer with the report just completed by L. W. Slade, Promotion Officer, Department of Industrial Development?

Mr. NALDER replied:

Although the grape-growing industry is passing through a difficult stage, it is not considered that the industry as a whole is in jeopardy. Mr. Slade's report draws attention to certain matters requiring investigation, and these aspects are now being considered by the Grape Industry Committee.

THEFTS OF SHEEP*Numbers, Areas, and Values*

2. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Police:

- (1) What were the reported numbers of sheep thefts in this State for the years 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63?
- (2) What were the main areas subjected to sheep thefts for the same years and the numbers in the respective areas?
- (3) What would be the approximate value of the sheep lost by way of theft for the years mentioned?

Action by Government

- (4) Has the Government any contemplated action in mind to minimise, or stamp out stock thefts in this State?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

- (1) Crime statistics are taken out as at the 31st December in each year. In 1960 there were 55 reports received alleging the loss of 4,299 sheep. Of that number 3,486 were found, recovered, or found to be not stolen.

In 1961, there were 90 reports received involving the alleged loss of 3,306 sheep. Of this number 2,893 were recovered.

In 1962, 31 reports were received involving alleged loss of 4,164 sheep. Of this number 724 were recovered.

In 1963, there were 54 reports involving alleged loss of 2,497 sheep. Of this number 1,932 were recovered.

- (2) The reports originated in the main in the great southern and eastern wheat belts and to a lesser degree in the south-west area.

No figures are kept relating to the individual districts and the information furnished refers to the State as a whole.

- (3) The value of the sheep subject to these reports is not available.

- (4) No, but the matter continues to receive close attention by the police throughout the State.

PRISON AT ALBANY

Establishment and Commencement

3. Mr. HALL asked the Chief Secretary:
- (1) Is it the intention of the Government to proceed with the building of the new prison at Albany?
 - (2) If so, when is it contemplated that the building will commence?

Mr. ROSS HUTCHINSON replied:

- (1) Yes, when loan funds are available.
- (2) Loan funds are not available to permit commencement this financial year, but planning will proceed to enable the project to be undertaken next financial year provided again that loan funds are available.

TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGES AT GRAYLANDS AND CLAREMONT

Cost, Trainees, and Facilities

4. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Education:
- (1) What was the cost of erecting the teachers' training college at Graylands?
 - (2) How many trainee teachers are at Graylands Teachers' College at present?
 - (3) How many trainee teachers are at Claremont Teachers' College at present?
 - (4) Have both colleges craft rooms and libraries?
 - (5) Have both colleges assembly rooms?
 - (6) What administration accommodation is available at the respective colleges?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) The buildings known as Graylands Teachers' College were acquired from the Commonwealth Government at a cost of £10,000. A further sum of £10,000 was spent renovating the buildings and £7,000 was spent on furniture.
The land, after an initial period of lease, was acquired from the State Housing Commission for £15,000.
- (2) 318.
- (3) 1,010.
- (4) Yes.
- (5) Yes.
- (6) Principal's office.
Vice Principal's office.
Women's Warden's office.
General office and stores.

CAR PARKING SPACE AT FLATS

Local Authority By-laws

5. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister representing the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Which local authorities in the metropolitan area have by-laws requiring the provision of car parking space for the use of occupants of flats?
- (2) What is the requirement in each instance and from what date did it come into force?
- (3) If there are any local authority districts where there is no such requirement, does he propose to take action to ensure provision is made?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) The Shire of Perth.

The City of South Perth has provided in town planning scheme No. 1 for parking space for cars.

- (2) Shire of Perth—By-law 363 (e) and (f) gazetted the 3rd May, 1955:—

363. No person shall use any building or structure as flats unless—

- (e) garages or paved parking areas are provided within the said parcel of land for as many cars as there are separate flats;
- (f) paved parking space in addition to the requirements of paragraph (e) above is provided within the said parcel of land for not less than one car for every three flats in the buildings.

City of South Perth—Town planning scheme No. 1 gazetted the 6th July, 1962—Clause 34:—

Wherever in this Scheme provision is made for the use of land for the uses hereinafter set out in the zone specified alongside such use no building shall be constructed or used for such use unless car parking facilities of approved paving or hard standing surfaces or garages to the extent set out below together with all necessary access ways is provided on the land on which such building is erected—

- (a) Flats—All zones where permitted:

One car parking space or garage for as many cars as there are flat units within the flats.

- (3) It is considered that the Uniform General Building By-laws, by prescribing plot ratios for flats, make adequate provision for car parking.

6. *This question was postponed.*

CAPE TULIP ERADICATION

Responsibility, and Action Proposed

7. Mr. W. A. MANNING asked the Minister for Agriculture:

- (1) Is he aware of the fact that Cape tulip is rapidly taking control of much valuable agricultural land in the great southern area?
- (2) Who is responsible for eradication on—
 - (a) private land;
 - (b) Crown land and reserves;
 - (c) road reserves?
- (3) What action is proposed in order to save the situation?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) It is agreed that Cape tulip has an extensive distribution in the great southern area, but it is not considered that the overall position is deteriorating. This year, early rains stimulated growth of the weed and the subsequent wet season made it impossible in many situations to carry out control work which must be done during July and August.

- (2) (a) The owner or occupier.
- (b) The Government departments concerned.
- (c) The local government authorities.

- (3) Cape tulip is difficult and expensive to control, particularly on the lesser productive soils such as low-lying uncultivable areas and stony situations, but the position is not as critical as implied in the question. Because of the difficulties of control, speedy and spectacular results cannot be expected. Control programmes must be of a long term duration, but progress is being made. Research is being continued in an endeavour to develop more effective and economical means of control.

8. *This question was postponed.*

KENT STREET SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Sporting Facilities

9. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) How much money has been spent on improving sporting facilities at the Kent Street Senior High School for each of the last five years?

- (2) What improvements were made in each of these years?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

I ask that this question be postponed.

BENTLEY INFANTS' AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Appointment of Second Gardener

10. Mr. JAMIESON asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) Has a decision yet been made with regard to the employment of a second gardener for the Bentley Infants' and Primary Schools?
- (2) If not, would he give special consideration to this request due to the special circumstances existing at these schools, because of the necessity to consolidate loose sand areas within the school grounds, caused partly by the re-contouring of the former adjacent sand pit area?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) and (2) Approval has been given for the appointment of a second full-time gardener for the period the 1st November, 1963, to the 30th March, 1964, in order to carry out watering and consolidate the loose sand and newly planted lawn.

RAPID TRANSIT TERMINAL AT MIDLAND

Details of Scheme

11. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Railways:

- (1) What number of private cars is it estimated will park at Midland station when the new timetable is arranged?
- (2) How many private cars are parked at present?
- (3) How many buses will run to Midland daily under the new arrangements?
- (4) Is it intended to bituminise the existing parking area?
- (5) Is it intended to provide an additional parking area?
- (6) How many non-stop trains Perth to Midland and *vice versa* are being arranged?

Mr. COURT replied:

- (1) to (6) Until full details of the revised passenger transport arrangements for the area to be serviced by Midland are finalised it is not desirable to give piecemeal and approximate information on these several points.

SEWERAGE AT BENTLEY*"Rowethorpe" and Swan Homes Flats*

12. Mr. D. G. MAY asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

Will he indicate what sewerage arrangements have been made in connection with—

- (a) the recently completed residential flats at *Rowethorpe*, Bentley;
- (b) the proposed additional 83 flats associated with the Swan Homes recently announced in the local Press?

Mr. WILD replied:

- (a) Connection has been made to the Hill View Terrace pumping station of the Bentley sewerage.
- (b) 81 of the proposed flats will be sewered by connection to the Hill View Terrace pumping station. No decision has yet been made with respect to the remaining two proposed flats.

RAILWAY ROAD SERVICE: PERTH-MERREDIN*Journeys and Arrival Times*

13. Mr. D. G. May asked the Minister for Railways:

Since the inauguration of the Perth-Northam-Merredin railway bus service will he indicate—

- (a) the number of journeys in both directions;
- (b) the number of journeys when buses arrived late and on time at—
 - (i) Merredin;
 - (ii) Perth;
- (c) the time in minutes on each occasion buses arrived late?

Mr. COURT replied:

I would like this question postponed. However, in view of the delay that will take place before the House again sits, I will send an advance copy of the answers to the honourable member.

ROADS AFFECTED BY FLOODING*Damage: Assessment by Departmental Engineers*

14. Mr. GAYFER asked the Minister for Works:

- (1) Is the assessment by the Main Roads Department divisional engineers of the damage to country roads caused by the abnormal winter flooding complete?
- (2) What is the anticipated total cost of the flood damage to these roads?

Assistance to Local Authorities for Repairs

- (3) When will the shires be granted relief by way of special grants in order to repair these roads?
- (4) On what basis will these grants be made?
- (5) Can shires go ahead repairing damage in anticipation of financial relief?

Mr. WILD replied:

- (1) No.
- (2) This is not yet known as the complete assessment has not been finalised.
- (3) As soon as a complete assessment has been made of the flood damage.
- (4) Assessed flood damage repairs other than that caused by normal heavy winter rains will be recouped by the department.
- (5) Shire councils should be and are working in consultation with Main Roads Department officers.

ESTABLISHED TRADERS*Protection against Hawkers*

15. Mr. ROWBERRY asked the Minister representing the Minister for Local Government:

- (1) Is he satisfied that section 217 of the Local Government Act dealing with hawkers gives adequate protection to established traders with established places of business in towns throughout the State?
- (2) Have any representations been made to him by local government authorities to have this section tightened up?
- (3) If so, has he any intentions of altering this section to meet with these representations?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) Representations made to the Minister make him uncertain that the section does give adequate protection to traders.
- (2) Certain representations have been made.
- (3) The Minister has asked the councils and associations concerned to suggest a form of amendment which will be satisfactory to councils, traders, and the general public. When these suggested amendments are submitted consideration will be given to the amendments.

16. *This question was postponed.*

ALBANY POWER HOUSES: CLOSURE*Dispersement of Employees*

17. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Electricity:

- (1) How many workers were dismissed by the State Electricity Commission at Albany following the closure of the power houses?
- (2) How many were retired by the department?
- (3) How many left of their own free will on the closure or prior to the closure of power houses?
- (4) How many were transferred to other towns as a result of the closure?
- (5) How many were transferred to other departments in Albany by the State Electricity Commission?

Money Paid to Employees Since 1958-59

- (6) What was the amount of money paid by the State Electricity Commission to power house employees stationed at Albany for the years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63?

Mr. NALDER replied:

- (1) Nil.
- (2) One retirement after reaching age limit.
- (3) Two.
- (4) Three.
- (5) Nil.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|-----|---------|--------|----|----|
| (6) | 1958-59 | 14,062 | 10 | 10 |
| | 1959-60 | 15,315 | 19 | 10 |
| | 1960-61 | 15,857 | 3 | 9 |
| | 1961-62 | 17,521 | 13 | 10 |
| | 1962-63 | 5,742 | 3 | 8 |

SCHOOLS AT ALBANY*Staff Rooms*

18. Mr. HALL asked the Minister for Education:

- (1) What staff room facilities are available at the following Albany Government schools:—
 - (a) Albany High School;
 - (b) Albany Primary School;
 - (c) Spencer Park School;
 - (d) Lockyer School;
 - (e) Infants' School?
- (2) Has there been any alteration to staff room facilities at the respective schools since 1958?

Staff Numbers

- (3) What were the numbers of staff employed by the Education Department as teachers at the respective schools for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

- (1) (a) Albany High School—

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Staff room | 32 x 22 |
| Teachers' rooms | 22 x 12 |
| | 22 x 9 |
| | 18 x 8 |
| | 12 x 8 |
- (b) Albany Primary—

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Staff room | 25 x 12 |
|------------|---------|
- (c) Spencer Park—

| | |
|------------|---------|
| Staff room | 16 x 16 |
|------------|---------|
- (d) Lockyer—

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Staff room | 21 x 8 |
| | 22 x 11'4" |
- (e) Infants—

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Staff room | 23 x 10. |
|------------|----------|
- (2) One staff room was erected at the Albany High School in 1961, one at Lockyer School in 1959, and one at Spencer Park School in 1959.
- (3) The details are—

| | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Albany High | 33 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 50 |
| Albany Primary | 14 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Spencer Park | — | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Lockyer | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 |
| Albany Infants | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 10 |

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT***Rocky Gully-Perillup Settlers:
Investigation of Conditions*

1. Mr. MITCHELL asked the Minister for Agriculture:

Has the Minister seen the report in this morning's issue of *The West Australian* regarding the economic position of some Rocky Gully-Perillup war service land settlers? If so, has the position been investigated; and what action, if any, has been taken?

Mr. NALDER replied:

I thank the honourable member for giving me prior notice of this question. The reply is rather lengthy, and I crave the indulgence of the House while I supply the information.

The economic position of war service land settlement accounts in southern project areas was the subject of investigation by a Cabinet subcommittee in 1962, which reported to Cabinet that with the completion of the renovation programme instituted by this Government farms in the area should prove economic units under average management.

In May, 1962, the Commonwealth was approached by State officers in an endeavour to have the basis of valuations in the Rocky Gully - Perillup - Denbarker projects adjusted to a lower level. After protracted negotiations, culminating in discussions between myself and the Minister

for primary industry, an agreement was reached which was of considerable benefit to those settlers.

The very severe seasonal conditions experienced in the southern areas last year revealed that the average settler in the Rocky Gully-Perillup areas experienced difficulty in holding his own under those conditions.

In July of this year the War Service Land Settlement Board, after an extensive tour of the southern project areas, reported to me it was of the opinion that more pasture should be provided, if possible, on farms at Rocky Gully-Perillup and Denbarker, as the margin of proceeds over commitments in those projects appeared to allow little in reserve to counter unfavourable fluctuations in commodity prices and seasonal conditions.

I instructed the chairman to prepare a case and submit it to the Commonwealth and make every endeavour to secure further pastured areas for the farms concerned.

After consultation with me, the chairman made his submissions to Commonwealth officers, in a letter dated the 9th August, 1963, and a reply has been received from the director seeking further information, and the matter is being pursued with the utmost vigour.

KENT STREET SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Sporting Facilities

2. Mr. DAVIES asked the Minister for Education:

The House will not be sitting until the 8th October, and I would like the answers to question No. 9 on today's notice paper for a specific purpose before that date. In view of this, could the courtesy which the Minister for Railways has extended to another member be extended to me by the Minister for Education, in enabling me to receive an advance copy of the Minister's reply?

Mr. LEWIS replied:

Yes.

RAPID TRANSIT TERMINAL AT MIDLAND

Details of Scheme

3. Mr. BRADY asked the Minister for Railways:

When does the Minister feel that the new arrangement for Midland will be available to the public?

Mr. COURT replied:

When the Premier made an announcement about this project concerning the better co-ordination of metropolitan passenger transport, he indicated that we would endeavour to have something implemented in phase one by the end of this year or early next year. In view of that, I think it would be unrealistic for the honourable member to expect any details until just before the whole project is being implemented, so far as phase one is concerned. I cannot be precise as to the exact time. Needless to say, the Government will announce it as quickly as it can.

CYRIL JACKSON HIGH SCHOOL

Patrolling of Crosswalk

4. Mr. TOMS asked the Minister for Police:

In view of the refusal of the department to have a patrol officer at the crosswalk of the Cyril Jackson High School at Ashfield, and as there are approximately 700 children crossing what is known as the "mad mile", will the Minister endeavour to have a look at the position with a view to having a patrol officer on duty at the crosswalk during peak periods?

Mr. CRAIG replied:

I will arrange to have the reviewing committee have another look at this particular crossing. The committee, of course, comprises the Main Roads Department, the Education Department, and the Police Department. It is very sympathetic towards any request for manned crossings, and I will have the committee take another look at the matter.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY

Emolument for Proposed Board

5. Mr. GRAHAM asked the Minister for Works:

Can he give an approximate estimate of the emolument which is proposed to be paid respectively to the chairman and members of the proposed Metropolitan Water Supply Board?

Mr. WILD replied:

I have not given the matter very much thought as yet; but I should imagine it will be in keeping with the normal rates for part-time people—probably £4 4s. or £5 5s. per meeting.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, AND DRAINAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Third Reading

MR. WILD (Dale—Minister for Water Supplies) [2.36 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a third time.

MR. TOMS (Bayswater) [2.37 p.m.]: I did not have an opportunity of speaking to the debate during the second reading stage of the Bill. I would now like to register my protest against the introduction and the passage of this measure.

No doubt you yourself noticed, Mr. Speaker, during the introduction of this measure, that the Bill, which contains 159 clauses, was presented to the House in eight minutes. The Bill appertains to a change from one particular system to another involving the formation of a board. This is a very big change in the set-up of the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Department; yet the information given by the Minister to enable the House to reach a decision was given in a matter of eight minutes. I think the Minister did not do justice to a measure of this magnitude and he should have prepared a much better case. Of course, we know that it was the avowed intention of the Government to institute the board, and it has now done that by weight of numbers.

I would also like to touch on a matter which was debated rather hotly in Committee concerning the composition of the board. I do not propose to touch on the age of its members, but I would like to add my protest at this stage with regard to the exclusion from the board of a representative of the consumers, or of the union which is vitally concerned with the operations of this particular scheme.

I believe the Government has denied itself quite a large measure of experience by not having included on the board a representative of the union concerned; because, as was indicated by a number of speakers on this side of the House, there is nothing that can make up for actual experience. We can have all the theory under the sun, but an ounce of experience is often worth a ton of theory. Therefore, I believe the Government has erred in not agreeing to submissions from this side of the House that there should be a representative of consumers and the union on the board.

My reason for speaking to the third reading is that I represent a suburb containing mainly working people; and, having listened to the debate, one would be forced to no other conclusion than that the rates will be increased. This in itself will add to what could have been a gradual increase by an almost immediate step-up in rates. Once we get on to the open market and we have to borrow, we

will not be paying the loan rate of interest applicable to Government loan funds, but a higher rate, and that will start to load the cost of the commodity.

I believe that the representatives of districts, particularly in the metropolitan area, who have supported the passage of this measure, will be in dire straits when they have to explain to some of their electors the increase in rates.

Of course, it has been said the board will determine the rates, but I think that has been well and truly covered and the measure itself still rests in the hands of the Minister. We heard great play on how this particular measure was designed to take the control of the department out of political hands. With your vast experience here, Mr. Speaker, when you heard that debate on the Bill you would know just how far from political coercion, or whatever we like to call it, this measure will be removed.

The Minister has control over everything, except probably loans up to about £50,000, or works to approximately that figure. So whether the public is fooled or not by being told that the board has imposed the rate will remain to be seen. The whole question will rest in the hands of the Minister and he will still be able to say yea or nay.

In conclusion, I would like to say I am surprised that members of the Country Party, particularly, have become involved in a question such as this; and I issue a note of warning to them because I believe it will not be long before they will find water supplies in their areas being gobbled up by boards. I oppose the third reading.

MR. TONKIN (Melville—Deputy Leader of the Opposition) [2.41 p.m.]: There are certain aspects of our opposition to this measure which require to be emphasised, and there are certain mis-statements which have been made by the Government which require to be put right. I propose to take advantage of this opportunity on the third reading to deal with those matters.

The Premier saw fit to intervene in the debate, which was a very good thing, and I wish we could have more of it. But I would expect, when he does intervene, that he would do his best to see that the information he gives to the House as Treasurer is factual and cannot be disputed; because he is in a position to get the correct information from the proper source, a position which is not available to people who are not Ministers.

I now wish to quote from the Premier's speech in *Hansard* in connection with matters with which I propose to deal. Firstly, on page 1205 of this year's *Hansard*, we find the Premier had this to say—

I believe that the money which will be raised outside through the separate borrowing powers of the metropolitan

water board will not cost the State any more than about another 8s. per cent. compared with what we get through normal loan avenues.

The Premier may not have known it, but his officers must have known that that is absolute nonsense. Money raised by the Government, as a result of the financial agreement, has the advantage that the Commonwealth pays half the sinking fund. The requirement for sinking fund is one per cent; but as, under the financial agreement, the Commonwealth pays half, then it is necessary to charge into the accounts only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that is what is done.

Mr. Brand: That is so.

Mr. TONKIN: So ordinary loan funds to the metropolitan water supply are charged at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for interest and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for sinking fund, making a total of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. With regard to money borrowed outside, there is no arrangement by which the Commonwealth pays half the sinking fund, so that the State itself will have to pay the whole of the sinking fund, which could not be less than 1 per cent. because 1 per cent. redeems a loan in 53 years.

Therefore, to start with, the money that the metropolitan water supply board will borrow will not come under the sinking fund arrangement by which the Commonwealth will pay half the cost, the board will have to pay the full sinking fund involved, and so up we go 10s. per cent. to start with, which is in excess of the total of 8s. per cent. which the Premier said this additional money would cost.

Now let us go a little further. The Premier went on—

I know the Deputy Leader of the Opposition gave quite a number of figures and stated that we would pay something like 9 per cent. for the money which was raised outside, on the loan market, by the metropolitan water board.

One would have expected that the Premier would content himself with saying what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition did tell the House instead of distorting what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition told the House. Of course, if it is necessary to distort in order to win an argument then it is a case of "I will win by hook or by crook", and it shows the weakness in the argument. If one cannot win an argument on the facts one is better out of it.

Now let us have a look at what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition did say with regard to interest. I shall quote from page 882 of this year's *Hansard*. I was showing how with successive loans raised on the outside market it is necessary to borrow, and reborrow, and reborrow in order to be able to maintain the original loan: or, in other words, if one borrows £1,000,000 in 1960 on the open market one would probably borrow it over eight years,

10 years, or possibly 15 years, but no more. Each time one goes on the market for that money one has to pay brokerage and underwriting expenses.

Therefore the comparison between £1,000,000 borrowed from the Government over 50 years and £1,000,000 borrowed on the loan market outside over 50 years is one which shows up very badly so far as the outside market is concerned; because with regard to the £1,000,000 over 50 years from loan funds the total commitment is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum, and that is all. Over the whole term of the loan 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will look after the interest and sinking fund over the 50 years.

Now what is the position with regard to £1,000,000 over 50 years on the open market? One borrows £1,000,000 and one has it for 10 years. When one borrows it the initial rate of interest is higher, the sinking fund rate is doubled, and one has to pay at least 1 per cent. for underwriting charges to the underwriters, and 5s. for brokerage. Also, the underwriting charges and brokerage will recur every time one has to reborrow to pay the amount of the loan originally borrowed. If one borrows £1,000,000 over 50 years one probably reborrows a further four times, and so one has to pay five lots of brokerage and five lots of underwriting expenses, which have to be added to the rate of interest in order to make a comparison with the same quantity of money borrowed from the Treasury. The Premier told this Assembly that all that adds up to only another 8s. per cent., and I say he misled the Assembly.

Now let us see what the Deputy Leader of the Opposition did say. Let us see if he did say it was 9 per cent. as the Premier said he did. On page 882 of *Hansard* I said—

At the end of 10 years, after it has spent that money, it will have to borrow another £1,000,000 to carry the loan on. So, to the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. we add another 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I did not say 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. I said, "We add another 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.," which would add another 5s. per cent. brokerage, and 1 per cent. for underwriting charges, which means that we are now up to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Further in my speech I said—

At the end of another 10 years the board must borrow another £1,000,000, to which must be added 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which means it is up to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for its original loan.

I did not say 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for its original loan, and I will prove that. I continued to say—

Before the tea suspension I quoted from figures to show the extra cost involved in carrying out the operations of the Water Supply Department, if it were placed under a board and if

the board had to borrow money. In order to see the figures clearly, and to realise their import, it is necessary to average them out.

I calculate that if we were to assume the board borrows at the rate of £500,000 a year—that would not be a lot of money for the board to borrow if it had to do much work and relieve the Government of its obligation—then at the end of 20 years it would be paying 6.875 per cent. for the whole of its money.

Is that 9 per cent., Mr. Speaker? Did the Deputy Leader of the Opposition tell the House that, for loan money raised outside, the board would be paying 9 per cent. for that money? What I said was, and what I reiterate is, that the board would be paying over that period 6.875 per cent. for the whole of its money, as against 5½ per cent. which is now being paid. There is the situation, which I reiterate.

Mr. Brand: What is the difference between the two?

Mr. TONKIN: There is a big difference between 6.875 per cent. and 9 per cent.; a very big difference.

Mr. Brand: What is the difference between the General Loan Fund and your assessment for outside money?

Mr. TONKIN: It is the difference between 5½ and 6½. If it is necessary for further proof to be given as to what outside money will cost, here it is. I quote from *Hansard* of last session, page 1220, which reads as follows:—

Mr. TONKIN asked the Minister for Water Supplies:

In connection with the loan of £150,000 which the Treasurer announced was to be obtained from the State Government Insurance Office for the Metropolitan Water Supply Department, at what rate of interest will the money be borrowed, and what will be the annual charge against revenue to provide a sinking fund for repayment, in accordance with section 131 of the Metropolitan Water Supply Act?

The Minister's reply to that question was as follows:—

Interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. will be paid on the loan of £150,000 in question.

Repayment at £10,000 per annum for 15 years will be provided from the loan allocation and sinking fund at the existing rate of 10s. per cent. will be a charge against revenue on the amounts repaid.

A point arose here. I had to know whether this £10,000, which was going to be charged against the accounts, would be in a position to earn interest for the

department; because if it were not to be in a position to earn interest for the department that would substantially increase the cost of the money; because if one borrows £150,000 for 15 years, and one has to set aside £10,000 a year for 15 years out of that £150,000, actually one has borrowed £150,000 to have the use of an average of £75,000 for the 15 years. That is what it means; because after the first year one has to find £10,000 from the money and put it aside. So then one has only £140,000 of one's £150,000 which can be used in the department. Next year one has another £10,000 which one takes away for use and puts aside; then, of course, when one is approaching the end of the term—the 13th, 14th, or 15th year—one has had to put aside practically £140,000, which is no longer available.

Mr. Brand: Does not this apply to any loan?

Mr. TONKIN: Oh no, it does not; because when the Treasurer lends money to the Metropolitan Water Supply Department, that money does not have to be repaid for 53 years, and in order to repay it the department charges ½ per cent. and the Commonwealth Government has to pay the other half.

Mr. Brand: It has to pay ½ per cent.

Mr. TONKIN: With regard to this loan of £150,000 which the department got from the State Insurance Office last year, we find that has to be repaid in 15 years, not 53 years. In order to repay it—according to the Government itself—£10,000 had to be set aside each year.

I required to know whether that £10,000 which was set aside could earn interest in order that it might cushion the effect on the department's finances, and accordingly I asked a question which will be found on page 1345 of *Hansard* of last year, and which reads as follows:—

- (1) Is not the loan of £150,000 which he proposes to obtain for the Metropolitan Water Supply Department from the State Government Insurance Office governed by the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of clause 5 of part 1 of the Financial Agreement and, consequently, unless the Loan Council otherwise decides, will be deemed to be money received by the State next financial year on account of the loan programme for that year?

The Minister's answer was, "No". I then asked—

- (2) In the circumstances is it not disadvantageous both to the Water Supply Department and the State to borrow the money?

To which the Minister also said, "No". Finally I asked—

- (3) Is it proposed that the annual provision of £10,000 from the loan allocation for the repayment of the amount of £150,000 will be invested outside the department, and if so, at what rate of interest?

And again the answer was "No". Therefore, £10,000 of this loan had to be charged into the accounts each year as a sinking fund, or part sinking fund, to repay the loan, with no intention on the part of the department to invest the money outside to earn interest. So if the money were properly being set aside, the department was being deprived of the use of £10,000 a year for which it got no corresponding benefit. Taken over the whole of the period of 15 years, the ultimate result would be that the department borrows £150,000 in order to have the advantage of a loan of £75,000, on the average, over the whole term.

If one went into the figures and worked out the calculations, one would find that item alone would cost the department considerably more than 8s. per cent., which, according to the Premier, was to be the total increased cost under this new arrangement. I say it is absolute nonsense to come here, as Treasurer of the State, and deliberately assert that the only extra cost involved in borrowing money from outside was 8s. per cent.—or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. extra.

Mr. Brand: I got the information from the Treasury; in fact, from the Under-Treasurer himself.

Mr. TONKIN: He ought to have another look at the position. If he gave the Treasurer that information deliberately, without considering all the aspects, one can only come to one of two conclusions, and the Treasurer will be able to guess what they are.

Mr. Brand: What are they?

Mr. TONKIN: The Treasurer knows.

Mr. Brand: Tell me what they are?

Mr. TONKIN: At this stage I do not intend to say what they are.

Mr. Brand: The officer concerned was the Under-Treasurer, and he was assisted by other Treasury officers of this State. He gave me that information for this House.

Mr. TONKIN: I say the information is wrong.

Mr. Brand: You, yourself, can go down to the Treasury and discuss this with the Under-Treasurer. You can come back and tell this House the result of that discussion.

Mr. TONKIN: Have I the Treasurer's permission to discuss this matter with the Under-Treasurer?

Mr. Brand: You have, and you always had.

Mr. TONKIN: I shall take the fullest advantage of that offer.

Mr. W. Hegney: Adjourn the debate until then.

Mr. Brand: We will not adjourn the debate. The reflection on the Under-Treasurer is very, very unfair.

Mr. TONKIN: I shall leave further comment on that aspect until I have discussed it with the Under-Treasurer.

Mr. Brand: You can go down there for as long as you like.

Mr. TONKIN: I hope the Treasurer will not impose upon me the restriction which the Minister for Railways invariably imposes when one goes to look at a file.

Mr. Brand: I am saying this to you: You can go and talk to the Under-Treasurer quite freely between your two selves, and he will give you the answer.

Mr. TONKIN: Will I be free to give the information to the House subsequently?

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Order! Honourable members will not continue the discussion along these lines. The Treasurer will have an opportunity to speak.

Mr. TONKIN: What the Treasurer has said satisfies me. Before leaving the question of interest I repeat that it is absolute nonsense to state that the additional cost to the water board will be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and, in fact, 8s. per cent.

Mr. Brand: Yes, 8s. per cent.

Mr. TONKIN: Of course, proof of my contention can be found in a consideration of the accounts of the State Electricity Commission. That is all one has to do—to take the accounts of the State Electricity Commission and to find out what it costs for the money the commission borrows. The cost is not less than 6 per cent.; in fact, it is considerably in excess of 6 per cent. If the Treasurer's statement of 8s. per cent. extra was right, then we come to the position that the charge for the money borrowed would be less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; because the charge at present on money borrowed is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the department, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund, making in all 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If 8s. per cent. were added to that figure one would arrive at less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

I tell the Treasurer that the State Electricity Commission borrowings cost it nearer 7 per cent., if not in excess of 7 per cent. That is one of the main arguments: the Government has not been aware of the additional cost of such borrowings. It is inevitable that, if very much money is borrowed, there will be an increase in the charge to the consumers, because if one is using money which costs 7 per cent. or thereabouts, compared with money costing 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,

then the extra interest charge would make all the difference in the amount imposed on the consumers to cover the extra interest.

Of course, the department has to be run in such a manner as to pay its way, and the extra cost must be borne by the consumer. That is one inevitable result which will face the consumers of the metropolitan area if the water board is established.

I come to the next aspect of my complaint. I wonder how much reliance can be placed upon the public statements made by Ministers of the Country Party!

Mr. Bovell: The same old story!

Mr. TONKIN: This is a shocking thing! It may be the same old story, but it is still true.

Mr. Brand: I would like to say one can place just as much reliance upon those statements as on the statements made by members of any other party in this House.

Mr. TONKIN: We shall see. The onus is on the Treasurer to bring forward examples to prove this point, as I am doing.

Mr. Bovell: But your examples always get shattered.

Mr. TONKIN: Here is an example: When the Darling Range by-election was on, the question of a water board was a very important one, and it had a very distinct bearing on the point as to whether or not the promise which had been made by the Minister for Works could be honoured. The Minister for Works had gone out to Forrestfield and given an undertaking that this district, which had been asking for a water supply for years, would be given one. The Minister told the people he had approved of the necessary expenditure to give them a water supply. That was subsequent to the announcement of the Government that it proposed to set up a water board, free from political control.

Obviously to the average elector this question arose: How can a Minister give effect to a promise if the board is to be put in charge of the operations, and if that board is to be free from political control? That is a very reasonable proposition, one upon which I would require to be satisfied.

What did the Country Party do, in order to gain the support of the people at this by-election? The Minister for Education, speaking on behalf of the Country Party, with some of his colleagues present, told the meeting it was not Country Party policy to establish a water board for the metropolitan area.

Mr. Lewis: I said no decision had been arrived at.

Mr. TONKIN: No; the Minister went further than that.

Mr. Lewis: I did not.

Mr. TONKIN: The Minister did.

Mr. Lewis: I denied this before, and I deny it again.

Mr. TONKIN: It will be extremely difficult to prove, but I do not say that I shall not try to obtain the information. When I was speaking at Forrestfield I told the people in the course of my speech that they should not place too much reliance upon the promise of the Minister for Works, or the Country Party members in the Government, to the effect that a water supply for the district would be established, because I said both parties were pledged to set up a water board. I told them if the Government set up a water board free from political control then the board would please itself whether or not it put in the water supply. That was the position as I saw it.

A lady, obviously a Country Party supporter, who was present at the meeting, confronted me with this query at question time: She said, "Mr. Tonkin, yours is the last of the meetings of the political parties in this area. I, along with other people present this evening, have attended all three meetings, and what you say is not true, because we heard the Minister on behalf of the Country Party say that his party was not in favour of the establishment of a water board. Therefore the Country Party would be able to see that the people got their water supply because there would be no water board to stop them."

Of course, that was a pretty sound argument if it was true; but what they did not know—and what I did not know—was that the Country Party would take the first opportunity to repudiate that statement, and that is what it amounts to—a direct repudiation of either a direct or implied undertaking to those people that the Country Party would not support the establishment of a water board. Other members can call that what they like, but I say it is political dishonesty.

That statement was made—and contradicted—in the presence of other members of the Country Party, well knowing that it was made to influence the votes of those present and to allay in their mind any fear they might have had as a result of what I had told them—that they could lose this water supply if the present Government remained in office; because, if the water board were established, then the Minister would have no control over what the board would do; and it would be reasonable to assume that the board would not run into uneconomic extensions—and this of course, was an uneconomic extension—and that, therefore, in the ordinary course this extension would not be undertaken by an authority like a metropolitan water board.

To overcome that objection of mine—which it effectively did at that meeting because I had no argument against it; if the Country Party's attitude was going to be "There will be no board", obviously I had no case to say that a board would stop them getting their water supply—the Minister made his statement, which cut the ground from under my feet. But now what do we get? The Minister says that all his statement consisted of was that the Country Party had made no decision. How far would that have gone with the electors? I ask members! Do they think a Minister would have been allowed—on this question of whether or not there was to be a board—to get away with the statement, "We do not know whether there will be a board because we have made no decision"? Can members imagine a Minister taking that attitude? Of course they cannot!

What I am relying on—and I admit it was only secondhand information, because I was not present—is the fact that this good lady made that statement to me in the presence of others who had attended the Minister's meeting and they did not contradict what she said. I have to assume, in all the circumstances, that that is what happened; and therefore I am justified in saying that one cannot place much reliance upon the public statements of the Minister of the Country Party.

If this board comes into operation as a result of electors having been misled—and the House having been misled—then it is a pretty sad commentary on politics in Western Australia. We are entitled to assume when information is given to us by the Government—and when Ministers are in a position to check the information which is being given—that it is factual information, and reliable, and can be acted upon.

Mr. Davies: We are learning otherwise.

Mr. TONKIN: But this is not the case. When Ministers make public statements on the platform we have to ask them whether they have their tongues in their cheeks. When the Treasurer gives information to the House, we have to say, "Is this right, or is it not?" when we ought to be able to say, "The Treasurer is telling the House that it is right and—

Mr. Dunn: What about the couple of apologies you have made this session?

Mr. TONKIN: I am not the Treasurer.

Mr. Bovell: The principle is the same.

Mr. TONKIN: But I will say this to the member for Darling Range: No Minister and no member on the Government side, after his statement was made, has ever apologised.

Mr. Dunn: The water supply is well on its way.

Mr. TONKIN: So there is the difference. I do not claim that I will never make an error, but what I do claim and I will resign my seat if anyone can prove otherwise—

Mr. Brand: I would not make a statement like that if I were you!

Mr. TONKIN: That is how confident I am.

Mr. Bovell: To whom do we have to prove it?

Mr. TONKIN: What I claim is that if I make a statement in error and subsequently become aware of such error, I take the first opportunity to correct it.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: You have only done it once to my knowledge.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Hearman): Order! The Deputy Leader of the Opposition has another five minutes.

Mr. TONKIN: But I cannot say as much for any member on the Government side.

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: Bosh!

Several members interjected.

Mr. TONKIN: All right! Laugh! Give me one correction that has been made by a Government member!

Mr. Ross Hutchinson: There have been many occasions!

Mr. Oldfield: Rubbish!

Mr. Moir: It hasn't been done once!

Mr. TONKIN: So we get back to this: Here is an instance where the Treasurer told this House that the only extra cost is going to be 8s. per cent.

Mr. Brand: That is right.

Mr. TONKIN: Now I am going to ask the Treasurer whether, after I have had a talk to the Under-Treasurer and obtained the proof that this is wrong, he will apologise to the House for having misled it.

Mr. Brand: I would not hesitate at all.

Mr. TONKIN: Not at all?

Mr. Brand: No.

Mr. TONKIN: Then have an argument with the member for Darling Range, because he expects you to do so.

Mr. Brand: I said I would not hesitate at all about apologising.

Mr. TONKIN: I beg your pardon. I thought you said you would not at all.

Mr. Brand: You accused the Minister for Transport of not answering certain questions, since I have been back, on a certain date, and whilst you went along later on and apologised and stated that you were again wrong—

Mr. TONKIN: Twenty seconds later.

Mr. Brand: —you did not get up and tell the House.

Mr. TONKIN: I did not have an opportunity.

Mr. Brand: Only about a week!

Mr. TONKIN: I cannot jump up in the middle of proceedings and say I am going to make a statement. The Treasurer may be able to, but I cannot.

We emphasise that our opposition to this Bill is strong opposition, and for very sound reasons; and we continue to maintain that it is against the interests of the State to establish this board in the way proposed. For that reason we not only are speaking against the Bill on the third reading, but we shall vote against it.

MR. OLDFIELD (Maylands) [3.18 p.m.]: It is quite obvious at this stage that the Government is determined this Bill will pass all stages in both Houses. It is somewhat unfortunate it has taken that stand, because no matter what the Minister or Government members may say, it is quite obvious that the water rates in the metropolitan area will have to be raised to cover the increased charges on the department. The Treasurer has said it will only be an extra 8s. per cent., but even that is an increase.

Mr. Tonkin: It will be more than double that, for sure.

Mr. OLDFIELD: There is also going to be the increased cost of administering the department; because now, not only will there be the present departmental chiefs, but in addition there will be a board over them, and this is going to cost money to run. Even if the board members and chairman are not over-paid, they will certainly be paid something, and that will cost several thousand pounds a year. There will have to be a secretary to the board, and he will be a full-time officer. In addition, there will be all the administration and office expenses. Therefore it can only mean one thing: a rise in rates so far as the metropolitan water consumers are concerned.

The member for Bayswater strongly put forward the contention that a board will not be able to do the job as well as the department is doing it at present. It is quite obvious that this idea of removing the department from political interference, to use the words of the Minister, is a lot of eye-wash, because the Minister will still have a finger in the pie. What it means is that when there is a rise in rates the Government will be able to shelter behind the board. It will be able to say, "It is not our responsibility. The board has seen fit to do it, and we have no control." Likewise, when members make application on behalf of their constituents to have water services or drainage or sewerage schemes extended throughout their electorates, the argument will be that it is up to the board to make the decision, and not the Minister or the Government.

We seem to be getting rapidly into a state of affairs whereby we are setting up boards to administer the whole of the running of government in Western Australia. Surely sometime, somewhere along the line, Parliament will have not only to assume but resume its responsibility of conducting the affairs of government in the interests of the people, and not shelve them or shed them on to these various boards.

We give these people power without responsibility. We give power to boards which are not responsible to the electors or ratepayers. It is Parliament's responsibility to see that all these departments of a Government nature, which are conducted and set up in the first place with the money of the people—conducted with loan moneys borrowed on behalf of the people, and financed by taxation from the people—are run correctly. It is a matter for Parliament to administer these departments or see that they are administered correctly, and not just to pass the responsibility to various boards, the appointees to which will be the white-haired boys of the Government of the day.

I refer now to the announcement that Sir Alex Reid is to be the chairman despite the fact that he is almost 74 years of age and is a director of no less than eight companies, and is already chairman of the State Electricity Commission and a member of the Grants Commission; and I point out that in tonight's *Daily News* under the heading, "Sir Alex: 'I can Do It'", appears the following article:—

Sir Alex Reid has no doubts about his ability to handle The Job at 74.

The job—chairman of W.A.'s proposed new Metropolitan Water Board.

At his London hotel last night Sir Alex said: "The Minister (Water Supplies Minister Wild) asked me if I would consider taking the job to get the Water Board moving.

"Apparently he felt I had the experience to do so. I said I would be glad to help.

"I don't see this as a long-term appointment but if I felt I couldn't do the job I would let the Minister know and he could appoint somebody else."

As I said in the Committee stage, how can a person with the vigour of a man of 40 years of age, let alone a man of 74 years of age possibly do all the jobs Sir Alex has undertaken? How can he embark on a new venture of this nature to get the board moving? It will not be a matter of meeting once a month, as will probably be the position when things have settled down in three or four years' time, but of dealing with all the teething troubles.

Mr. Dunn: How old is the Premier of New South Wales?

Mr. OLDFIELD: He is not chairman of the board; nor is he holding eight directorships; nor is he chairman of a television company that is seeking to get a license to establish itself in Western Australia; nor is he a member of the Grants Commission which spends six months a year travelling around Australia making inquiries in the various States and listening to petitions from various Premiers.

Mr. Dunn: He is running the biggest State.

Mr. OLDFIELD: A member of the Grants Commission spends at least six months of the year on work connected with that commission; and, in addition, Sir Alex is connected with all these other directorates. From one, at least, he gets £1,000 a year—Kathleen Investments. A man does not get £1,000 a year as a director unless he puts a considerable amount of time into the work involved, because most directorships run to £300 or £400 a year at the most. Sir Alex will not have the time to do this job properly; or if he is going to have the time and energy to do this job properly, and if it will require so little of his time to do it properly, then there is no need for the board in the first place.

At this stage the Minister has not told the House why a water board is necessary. The ratepayers and Parliament are left in the dark as to why the Government desires a water board. No argument has been put forward to show how it is going to improve the efficiency of the department or effect any monetary saving, or how it will effect any greater efficiency within the service—nothing whatsoever. No reason has been given why we need a board. The argument falls back on the old plea that we have an Electricity Commission, or that there is a water board in Sydney. That comes back to the old saying: Two wrongs don't make a right.

It may be desirable to have some departments as boards, such as the Markets Trust, the Fremantle Harbour Trust, or some of the outports where their activities are localised and specialised. But the Metropolitan Water Supply Department runs into multi-millions of pounds as an investment and is servicing more millions of pounds worth of investments in properties, and the responsibility of running it is to be handed over to appointees—people who are not responsible to the electors or answerable to anybody apart, possibly from the Minister.

I feel that we cannot oppose the measure too strongly. Not only will we speak against it but we will vote against it, and I trust that when it gets to another place, commonsense will prevail and members there will give it the treatment they give to a lot of other legislation that comes from this Chamber, and throw it out the door.

MR. JAMIESON (Beeloo) [3.28 p.m.]: I think a few comments should be made by me against the proposal contained in the measure before the Bill goes to the vote. The main point on which I join issue with the Government is this: Why does the Government want to upset a perfectly well-organised and running body such as the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage Department, by imposing on it a board of control? I see no reason for that other than those I enumerated when I spoke on the second reading of the measure; namely, that the Government, perhaps, wants to run away from its original position of being responsible to the people when rates are struck.

There are other points. We now find that the department—which was previously headed by experts in their own particular sphere, right from the under-secretary, who is the administrative head, to the Chief Engineer—will be made subservient to a board composed of people who, in the majority, will know nothing about water supplies. It is strange that the Government should persist with such a proposal because it is definitely a backward step and it is extremely doubtful whether the State will benefit from it.

We have heard statements from the Treasurer on the price that will have to be paid on the loan market for money that will be necessary for various undertakings, and we have heard counter-statements by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The statements made by the Treasurer do not justify the move that is envisaged by the Government. There is only one section of the people that is going to pay for this mistake by the Government and that section comprises the consumers of water in the metropolitan area. The Government is responsible for this mistake; and, of course, the electors will lay the blame at its feet. When they do I hope they will show the Government no mercy and indicate where it really stands in the matter.

However, the most unfortunate feature of such a move as this is that when the decision is made it is much like the fowl that is plucked: once the feathers are removed they cannot be put back again. Similarly, once a mistake such as this is made it cannot be rectified without a great deal of expense. By introducing such a proposal and seeking its implementation the Administration of this State is taking a step that will be detrimental to the people of the metropolitan area in particular, especially when it is taken in the light of the Government's own contention that this is such a go-ahead State.

The consumers of water in Perth have always enjoyed the benefit of a service which is as good as any in the Commonwealth; but the Government now proposes to place it in the hands of a board which, from time to time, will merely reflect

Government opinion when its members have to bow to the whims and desires of the Executive Council of the day. This is a very undesirable feature. The present set-up is less subject to political control than the proposed board will be because it will be politically loaded from time to time by the Government of the day for its own purpose. I do not blame any Government for that because it is its prerogative.

However, if the principal reason for establishing such a board is to take the administration of the metropolitan water supply out of political control, the Government is only fooling itself, as the opposite will be the case: the board will be under complete political control because, from time to time, the personnel of the board will be altered by whichever Government happens to be in office. Apart from the chief administrative officer and the chief engineer, the board members will be subject to the whims and desires of the various Governments that are in office.

For the reasons I have outlined I stress my objection to the proposed move to create a water board, and I hope that some reason will prevail in another place to ensure that the Bill will not become law.

MR. BRADY (Swan) [3.34 p.m.]: With other members on this side of the House, at this stage I want to protest against the proposal in the Bill to establish a board to control the activities of the metropolitan water supply. I did not speak during the debate on the second reading of the Bill as I considered that the experts who know a great deal more about the department than I do—such as the Deputy Leader of the Opposition—were well equipped to handle the subject. I think they did that quite well and proved this proposed board will not bring about the benefits which the Government has tried to make us believe it will bring about.

I want to remind the House that the Railways Department, with twice the capital—in the near future it will be three times—of the Metropolitan Water Supply Department, is controlled by one commissioner. Under the Bill, the Metropolitan Water Supply Department, with a capital investment of about £22,000,000, will require its affairs to be administered—according to the view of the Government—by a board of seven. If the board is appointed I consider that instead of being able to get on with the job the personnel will tend to slow down the activities of the department; because, whereas previously the under-secretary and the chief engineer would be able to reach a decision practically on the spot, it will take the board hours to make a similar decision.

Therefore, as a member of the Opposition and as one who represents an industrial electorate, I believe I should oppose the proposal to establish such a board. I think everyone is aware that in recent years there has been an extremely

steep increase in water rates. It would seem that no matter how big the undertaking gets no economies are affected. That is unfortunate, because one would think that the larger a concern became the cheaper would be its administration costs. However, in this department, instead of costs being reduced they are increasing.

It may be that the Government and the Minister feel that, in the near future—if a decision has not already been made—water rates will have to be increased again, and one cannot but think that that will be the position when one reads the *stop press* in the newspaper this evening. It contains an item which indicates there will be an increase in rates and taxes in this State in the near future, and it could well be that one of the departments which will be increasing rates will be the Metropolitan Water Supply Department. Of course, this will mean that the department and the Minister controlling it will be subject to a great deal of criticism.

If the Government and the Minister can justify a further increase in rates they should be prepared to stand up to the criticism; but if they cannot, they should not be permitted to pass the responsibility on to a board of seven people which it is proposed to set up, because even that board no doubt will increase water rates.

About two years ago an appeal board was established to hear appeals against increases in water rates in the metropolitan area. The constitution of that board and the administering of it will cost money; but now it is proposed to establish a board the members of which will have to be paid—the remuneration of board members does not appear to be set out in the Bill, incidentally—and that will cost the ratepayers more money.

I consider that we, as members of the Opposition, are quite justified in opposing the Bill every step of the way until it can be proved without doubt that the new system is going to be an improvement on the present set-up. To date, we have heard no convincing arguments advanced by the Government that this board will mean an improvement.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition has grave doubts whether the money to be used by the board will be raised as cheaply as it is obtained under the present system. That cannot be disregarded. If the money to be raised by the board is going to cost 6½ per cent. as against 5½ per cent., it will mean that the difference will amount to thousands of pounds extra money to be spent over and above the present cost of administering the activities of the Water Supply Department.

From experience we know that these boards do not give the public—and they are the ones who pay the piper—the satisfaction to which they are entitled. That is why, under a democratic system of

Government, these various departments are established under a Minister who is answerable to this House. However, under the proposed system of a board administering the Water Supply Department, the Government invariably will have to run for cover with the excuse that whatever has happened has been as a result of a decision made by the board, and it will not be subjected to the criticism it deserves.

In my electorate of Swan I have been expecting great steps forward in regard to water supply undertakings. Only last week I took a deputation to the departmental officers in connection with an area that has been settled for over 30 years, but has no water supply. I refer to Patricia Street. I want to know from the Water Supply Department, through the Minister, why these people have been without a water supply for a period of 25 to 30 years.

Mr. Brand: During how much of that period was there a Labor Government?

Mr. BRADY: I am certain that the Premier and the Government cannot justify an area being without water for that length of time; and I am quite certain this board will not get over the difficulty. It will only aggravate the position. There is no question about that.

Regarding these boards, I want to raise a matter that has been in my mind for many years—not only since I have been in this House, but before I came into it. Invariably, the personnel on these boards are drawn from areas in the western suburbs or below the Causeway; and when those people get on these boards, the people west of the Causeway obtain first preference in regard to activities that take place.

Mr. Brand: What would happen if you had eastern representatives?

Mr. BRADY: If we did, no doubt the same position would apply—and that is something I am trying to avoid. The Government and the Minister should be responsible to this House so that members can find out what is going on. If the railways, with £50,000,000 involved, can be run by a single commissioner, then this concern, which has only £22,000,000 involved, can be run by one or two officers instead of requiring a board of seven, which, as I said before, will not improve the position. Extra money will be required to run the board and no satisfaction will be given to the ratepayers as a result of the conduct of the board.

I am not sure that eventually some of our leading industrialists and leading people will not be appointed to this board; and they could well channel the activities of the Water Supply and Sewerage Department into activities which will not be helpful to the suburbs I represent—the eastern suburbs or the Swan district in

the eastern suburbs. We will find that the industrial concerns and other enterprises in the western suburbs will be getting preference; and when we complain in this House we will be told: This decision, or this determination, or this policy, has been laid down by the board.

As member for Swan, my experience up to date of the S.E.C. as a board has not been satisfactory by a long shot. I have heard other members in this House complaining about the S.E.C. as a board. That board is invariably in the frame of mind where it is likely to tell a member of Parliament to jump in the lake when he goes along to ask why certain matters have not been achieved. That is a most unsatisfactory position for a member of Parliament to be put in. The people on whose behalf we are acting pay their rates and taxes and expect services to be supplied. In the House the other night I said that I felt the railways were already holding up certain activities in the eastern suburbs; and I feel that the S.E.C. and the Water Supply Department, even as at present constituted, are holding back the eastern suburbs.

As a representative of the people in the eastern suburbs I want to be able to criticise the Government in this House in regard to the policies it pursues in various departments such as the S.E.C., the Water Supply Department, the sewerage department, and other departments—and I do not want to be told that the board has made the decision.

Sitting suspended from 3.45 to 4.4 p.m.

Mr. BRADY: Before the afternoon tea suspension I set out the reasons why I felt I should oppose the establishment of this board. I do not think the board will give us any more efficiency than the present set-up. The rates will not be any cheaper; if anything, I think the costs will be more involved.

I was very disappointed that the Government decided not to allow a workers' representative on the board. We have been told several times during the debate that the State Electricity Commission is very efficient and is doing this, that, or the other thing. I wonder if members have stopped to recognise the fact that there is a representative of the workers on that board. That representative is doing a good service for the community and for the employees. The proposed board, under discussion, is being set up to run the Metropolitan Water Supply Department, and a representative of the workers on that board would also do a good job for the employees.

I regret the Minister did not give us some facts and figures to prove that a board could run this department more efficiently if it could get more loan funds. Had the Minister shown us that if this board had further loan moneys it could

give a better service and effect more economies in the operations of the department, then I think the Government would have received more co-operation from this side of the House. But the Minister has not given us those facts and figures.

Under the circumstances I feel the eastern suburbs will not have a better go under the board than they now have under the present set-up. I oppose the third reading, and I hope the Bill is lost.

Question put and a division taken with the following result:—

Ayes—21

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Bovell | Mr. Hutchinson |
| Mr. Brand | Mr. Lewis |
| Mr. Burt | Mr. I. W. Manning |
| Mr. Cornhill | Mr. Nalder |
| Mr. Court | Mr. Nimmo |
| Mr. Craig | Mr. O'Connor |
| Mr. Dunn | Mr. Runciman |
| Mr. Grayden | Mr. Wild |
| Mr. Guthrie | Mr. Williams |
| Mr. Hart | Mr. O'Neill |
| Dr. Henn | |

(Teller)

Noes—20

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Mr. Bickerton | Mr. Jamieson |
| Mr. Brady | Mr. Kelly |
| Mr. Davies | Mr. D. G. May |
| Mr. Evans | Mr. Molr |
| Mr. Fletcher | Mr. Norton |
| Mr. Graham | Mr. Oldfield |
| Mr. Hall | Mr. Rhatigan |
| Mr. Heal | Mr. Toms |
| Mr. J. Hegney | Mr. Tonkin |
| Mr. W. Hegney | Mr. H. May |

(Teller)

Pairs

| Ayes | Noes |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Mr. W. A. Manning | Mr. Curran |
| Mr. Gayfer | Mr. Hawke |
| Mr. Mitchell | Mr. Sewell |
| Mr. Crommelin | Mr. Rowberry |

Majority for—1.

Question thus passed.

Bill read a third time and transmitted to the Council.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Receipt and First Reading

Bill received from the Council; and, on motion by Mr. Guthrie, read a first time.

BILLS (3): RETURNED

1. Bunbury Harbour Board Act Amendment Bill.
2. Albany Harbour Board Act Amendment Bill.
3. Motor Vehicle Drivers Instructors Bill.

Bills returned from the Council without amendment.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES, 1963-64

Message: Appropriation

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator received and read recommending appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year ending on the 30th June, 1964.

Financial Statement: In Committee of Supply

The House resolved into Committee of Supply to consider the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending the 30th June, 1964, the Chairman of Committees (Mr. I. W. Manning) in the Chair.

MR. BRAND (Greenough—Treasurer) [4.14 p.m.]: This is the fifth occasion I have had the honour of introducing the Estimates for the expenditure and income of this State, and it has been my practice to give to the House as much information as we could gather regarding the general economy. Although the introduction of the Budget involves mentioning a considerable number of figures and percentages, it is important that we place on record the official estimation of the situation of the economy.

When introducing the Budget last year I said that the Western Australian economy in 1961-62 had recovered from the setback of the recession of 1961, and that there were good prospects of further growth in 1962-63. In the event that forecast proved to be substantially correct as most indicators of economic activity showed improvement.

At present, the level of activity is satisfactory and there are strong suggestions of further progress in a number of sectors. To illustrate this I will now briefly survey the movements in the main indicators of economic activity.

Population and Employment

After a number of years during which the annual rate of growth was very low, population in Western Australia increased by 2.4 per cent. in 1961-62. This more satisfactory position has been maintained, and on present indications the increase in 1962-63 was again almost 2½ per cent. The latest available figures are for the end of March, 1963, at which date there were 768,200 persons in the State.

Civilian employment continued to rise in 1962-63, although at a slightly lower rate than in the previous year when ground lost in the recession was being recovered. In June, 1962, civilian employment in Western Australia stood at 198,300; and by April, 1963, the last published figure, it had reached 202,600. This rise in employment was spread over practically all industrial groupings with the exception of the retail trade.

Factory employment improved by 3 per cent. to reach 50,000 persons; the building and construction group employed 15,000 persons at the end of April, 1963, which was a rise of 3½ per cent.; wholesale trade was 5 per cent. higher with 18,900 employees; and the property and finance group rose by 5½ per cent. to reach 7,700

employees. There was a small reduction in the number of persons engaged in the retail trade.

It is interesting to note that during 1962-63, employment statistics showed a continuation of the trend apparent in recent years for female employment to grow more rapidly than male employment. The latest available figures show an approximate growth of 2½ per cent. for males and 2½ per cent. for females—a difference which is about the same as that experienced in 1961-62.

Unemployment

Turning to the other side of the employment picture, we find that unemployment showed some worsening in the latter part of 1962-63. At the 30th June, 1962, there were 5,320 persons, representing 1.8 per cent. of the work force, seeking employment. By the 30th June, 1963, the total had increased to 6,053 persons, or 2.1 per cent. of the work force. During the same period the number of people receiving unemployment benefits increased from 2,667 to 3,179.

Half of the deterioration in unemployment during last year was in the junior female segment, and the balance was almost entirely accounted for by semi-skilled and unskilled adult men seeking work.

Demand for labour remained fairly constant during the year. The number of registered vacancies at the end of June, 1963, was 947, a small increase on the 928 registered 12 months earlier.

Influx of Skilled Tradesmen

At this time last year I stated that the Government was concerned at the depressing effect on employment levels of the existing shortages of skilled metal and electrical tradesmen, and of some categories of the skilled building trades.

To overcome this situation we took special steps to obtain migrants in these categories, as a result of which more than 500 workers have been recruited, and most of them are now here at work. This action is helping to correct the labour situation, but even now some classes of skilled labour are hard to find in the State, and we must continue to encourage a flow of needed skills from overseas and from the Eastern States.

The latest figures available are to the end of August and these show a reduction in unemployment to 2 per cent. of the work force, which should be further reduced in the next few months.

Private Finance

In the finance sector the general picture is one of forward movement overlying a continued tendency for a fairly high liquid position. Deposits with the trading banks averaged £110,000,000 over the whole year, which is an increase of 5 per cent. over the level in 1961-62.

Advances by the trading banks reached an average of close on £77,000,000 over the full year 1962-63, which is a rise of 10.3 per cent. over the 1961-62 average, and reflects a return to higher levels of business confidence. It is particularly worthy of note that 1962-63 showed an increase, because the previous year's average was actually 5 per cent. lower than in 1960-61.

For the year 1962-63 the average ratio of advances to deposits was just under 70 per cent. compared with 66.6 per cent. in 1961-62. In spite of this improvement the ratio is still below the levels experienced prior to 1961-62, and this shows a capacity within the banking system to finance further expansion.

Statistics of bank clearances show a forward movement somewhat greater than in the previous year. Over the whole year weekly clearances averaged £27,300,000, which is 10½ per cent. higher than in 1961-62 when the increase was 5.8 per cent.

Savings bank deposits continued a strong upward trend and reached £104,400,000 at the end of June, 1963. This was a rise of 15½ per cent. in the year, and compared well with 12 per cent. in 1961-62, and 3 per cent. in 1960-61. Like the trading bank statistics, this series shows that the tendency to higher liquidity has been maintained, indicating a capacity for further expansion in the community, particularly in retail sales.

Real Estate Transactions

Stimulated by an active building and construction sector, and by reasonable availability of finance, real estate transactions were at a good level for the first three-quarters of 1962-63, and rose even more in the June, 1963 quarter. The number of transfers and registered mortgages both increased by about 13 per cent. over the levels reached in 1961-62, with even larger rises of 34 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively in values.

The easier situation for finance is illustrated in the case of mortgages by an increase of 13 per cent. from £2,260 to £2,550 in the average value of mortgages registered in 1961-62 and 1962-63. This rise has been steady and continuous over the two years. For the September quarter of 1961, the average value per mortgage was £2,136, and by the June quarter of 1963 it had increased to £2,653.

Retail Trade

During the past financial year retail trading was not particularly buoyant and intense competitive selling was required to hold turnovers. However, the situation here is showing signs of improvement with freer spending becoming evident.

Excluding motor vehicles, petrol, and parts, the value of retail trade during 1962-63 at £186,100,000 was 3.2 per cent. better than in 1961-62. On the other hand, the motor vehicle segment of retail trading

was quite buoyant in 1962-63 and increased at a better rate than the 10 per cent. experienced in this sector in the previous year.

Building Activity

As members will recall from my remarks in earlier years, there are no direct indicators of the level of non-Government investment in Western Australia but we can get some useful guidance from building industry statistics and from the number of motor vehicle registrations. The year 1962-63 opened with a higher level of activity in all sectors of the building industry and this level was held throughout the year. New buildings commenced were 11½ per cent. higher than in the previous year while buildings completed were 27 per cent. more than in 1961-62.

In the dwelling sector commencements were about 4 per cent. better and completions 23 per cent. above the level achieved in 1961-62. A very healthy tone still prevails as indicated by permits and approvals issued for the June quarter. At just on £12,000,000 these reached the highest quarterly total for some time. Employment on building jobs averaged 9,873 for the year 1962-63, which is an increase of almost 6 per cent. on the average of 9,352 in the previous year. Following the conclusion of extra work for the Commonwealth Games, employment in building dropped in the March quarter, but since then there has been a healthy increase.

Motor Vehicle Registrations

New motor vehicle registrations were maintained at buoyant levels throughout 1962-63. Total new registrations reached 30,295 or more than 27 per cent. above 1961-62. Stimulated by the issue of new models, registrations of cars and station wagons increased by 35½ per cent. on the previous year to reach 23,174 new registrations. In the commercial vehicle sector there was also a good growth, registrations reaching 6,367 or 10 per cent. above 1961-62. In general, these rates of increase are better than twice the performance reported in 1961-62.

The high level of new registrations is not solely due to replacement of vehicles but is in part retained in a higher stock of vehicles in use. At the 30th June, 1962, effective registrations of motor vehicles in Western Australia amounted to 237,813, and by the 30th June, 1963, had increased by 7½ per cent. to reach 255,241 vehicles. In the year 1961-62 the increase in effective registrations was 6.6 per cent.

External, Overseas, and Interstate Trade

Western Australia's external trade in 1962-63 was not as favourable as in the previous year, due in the main to lower export income and an increase in imports from other States.

In the case of overseas trade, imports in 1962-63 were only £6,300,000 higher than in the previous year and returned to just

above the level of 1960-61. On the other hand, exports fell quite sharply by £20,900,000 due mainly to smaller shipments of wheat.

In interstate trade, exports increased by £3,800,000 in 1962-63 as against a drop of £1,900,000 in 1961-62. Imports increased steeply by £37,400,000 and reached a total of £156,800,000. By far the greatest part of this increase can be attributed to imports of motor vehicles and builders' hardware, both of which groups have been stimulated by the high levels of activity in those sectors during 1962-63. It is pleasing to be able to report an increase in interstate exports of almost 10 per cent. in a year when throughout Australia there has been keen price competition in most manufactured lines. This is a satisfactory development; namely, that in certain fields we are able to sell Western Australian manufactured goods on the very highly-competitive market of the Eastern States.

Primary Industry

Generally, 1962-63 was a good year for primary industry. The grain harvest was a near record and did not result in any significant carry-over awaiting sale. Wool prices maintained a firming tendency and the wool clip was disposed of satisfactorily. Development of new land has been maintained at a high rate and there is still a strong demand for new land which the Government is progressively making available for selection; in fact, at the rate of 1,000,000 acres a year. Currently, prospects in the primary industries are generally good, although heavy rains and local flooding have reduced the prospect of another record grain harvest. I would like to say, however, that my trips through the country lead me to believe that whilst we may not have a record harvest, we are going to have an excellent season.

Past and Future Progress

After the recession of 1960-61, recovery got well under way in Western Australia in 1962 and by December of that year most indicators had fully recovered to levels above those achieved before the 1960 credit squeeze. Since then there has been a steady upward movement in economic growth which is forming a sound base for a quicker rate of growth as projects now in hand come to fruition.

I am sure we can all feel reasonably satisfied with the progress the State has made in the past financial year and we can face this year confident that further progress will be achieved. There is keen interest in this State by people overseas who have both capital and know-how to invest. However, we must not expect that they will come here without strenuous efforts on our part to attract the industries and technical knowledge which will be most to the State's advantage.

Nor can the Government be expected to do everything. It is in their own interests for the people of this State—particularly the owners and managers of businesses—actively to seek out new markets and to obtain financial and technical assistance from outside the State. We have made good progress; but only by a concerted effort on the part of all will Western Australia grow to its rightful stature.

Revenue Deficits and Loan Funds

Last year, when introducing the Budget, I referred to the continuing drain on loan funds arising out of the need to finance revenue deficits. This problem is still with us as the 1963 report of the Commonwealth Grants Commission will reveal when it is published in the near future. In this current year we will receive the sum of £172,000 by way of a final adjustment of the special grant for 1961-62 which will reduce the deficit for that year to £792,000. This deficit can only be extinguished by the transfer of loan moneys to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. This is a topic, of course, with which we are now all familiar.

The adjustments made by the Grants Commission which resulted in a final deficit of £792,000 for 1961-62 represented the difference between adverse adjustments of £922,000 imposed by the commission and a favourable adjustment of £130,000 allowed by the commission. The main items of adverse adjustment were £481,000 for above-standard expenditure on social services, and £250,000 because railway and Metropolitan Transport Trust charges were lower than the average charges of New South Wales and Victoria. An additional adverse adjustment of £163,000 is accounted for under the headings of State basic wage policy, road finance, and deficit standard, which was partly offset by a favourable adjustment of £130,000 for the level of State taxation.

The State's heavy expenditure on social services, particularly in the medical and health sector, and our lower-than-standard charges for railway and Metropolitan Transport Trust services are the prime reasons for the necessity—and this is very important—to use £792,000 of capital funds to clear the revenue deficit for 1961-62.

Revenue and Expenditure for 1962-63

The transactions on the Consolidated Revenue Fund for 1962-63 resulted in a deficit of £753,000 which was an improvement of £29,000 on the deficit provided for in the Budget which I presented to the Chamber 12 months ago.

Revenue collections for last year exceeded the estimate by £424,000 and reached a record total of £78,591,000. Expenditure of £79,344,000, which was also an all-time high, exceeded the estimate by £395,000.

Receipts from State taxation yielded £317,000 more than the amount forecast in the Budget. Stamp duties contributed £190,000 of this increase and betting taxes £109,000. Total revenue from the several taxes levied on betting transactions reached a record of £1,075,000.

Railways, Shipping, and M.T.T.

Railway revenue fell below the estimate by £239,000 as the result of a greater carry-over of grain at the 30th June, 1963, than was anticipated when the estimates were framed, but this reduction in earnings was largely offset by a saving in expenditure of £186,000.

In general, expenditures of departments were held within Budget appropriations, but there were several notable exceptions. The loss on the State Shipping Service exceeded the estimate for the year by £180,000 and increased to £1,161,000, notwithstanding the increase in charges imposed during the year.

An amount of £70,000 in excess of the Budget provision was paid to the Metropolitan Transport Trust to recoup the losses of that undertaking, which are imposing an increasingly heavy burden on Consolidated Revenue.

Medical and Health Services

Expenditure on medical and health services exceeded the vote by £160,000 as the result of a continued expansion of services which are also imposing a strain on revenue resources. The financial results for last year have yet to be examined by the Grants Commission, but in due course the commission will arrive at its conclusions in respect of 1962-63 and will recommend a final adjustment of the special grant for that year.

Revenue Deficit

Although the final revenue deficit for 1962-63 will not be known until July, 1964, it is clear that the adverse adjustments for social service expenditure, and railway and M.T.T. fares will be higher than in 1961-62. Corrective action is therefore essential if capital funds are to be conserved for the development of the State's resources and for the provision of essential services.

Hospital Fees

As I mentioned earlier, it is the high level of expenditure in the medical and health sector of social services which is the main reason for the adverse adjustment under this heading. This is due largely to net expenditure on hospitals being so much in excess of standard, which can best be exemplified by comparing the net expenditure *per capita* in Western Australia of £7 9s. in 1961-62 with the average net expenditure *per capita* in New South Wales and Victoria of only £5 1s. 2d.

One of the reasons why the State's net expenditure on hospital services is so much higher than the average of New South

Wales and Victoria is that our current hospital fees are lower than the average of those two States.

The comparison with the standard States will show an even worse position in this current financial year as the result of action taken in New South Wales to raise hospital charges as from the 1st May this year.

The whole of the additional revenue produced in New South Wales by the higher fees will reduce net hospital costs in that State, thereby widening the already considerable gap between our net costs and the average of New South Wales and Victoria, with a consequent increase in our adverse adjustment.

It was therefore decided to raise hospital fees from the 1st November, 1963, to the approximate average of the fees charged in New South Wales and Victoria which would result in additional revenue of approximately £232,000 in a full year and £125,000 in this current year.

Railway and M.T.T. Fares

It has also been decided to increase railway and M.T.T. fares in order to reduce the adverse adjustment imposed by the Grants Commission in this field of activity. Here again we are being called upon to use loan funds to make good the loss in revenue occasioned by lower-than-standard charges.

In the case of the Metropolitan Transport Trust it is proposed—

- To increase the adult single fare by 1d. for section 2 and for sections 13 to 18 inclusive, and by 2d. for sections 3 to 12 inclusive.
- To increase the child single fare by 1d. for sections 2 to 18 inclusive.
- To leave unchanged the adult and child single fares for section 1, and for sections 19 to 38 inclusive.

Special consideration has been given to the fares for children up to the age of 18 years travelling to and from school. In this respect a single flat fare of 3d. is to be charged for sections 1 to 3 inclusive, and for sections 4 and over a flat single fare of 6d. is to apply. The special rates for school children will mean that the existing fares will be reduced on all sections except sections 1 and 4. For these two sections the existing fares of 3d. and 6d. respectively will remain unchanged.

At the present time there is an arrangement in force which permits parents to claim for the travelling costs of school children in excess of 5s. per week up to a maximum of 7s. 6d. per week. The parent is required to meet the first 5s. of the weekly fare, plus any amount in excess of 12s. 6d.

Under the new scheme no child travelling to and from school by bus will be required to pay more than 5s. per week for two single journeys each day, irrespective of the distance travelled. The present cumbersome system of reimbursement can therefore be discontinued, and at the same time a cash benefit will be conferred in those cases where travelling costs exceed 12s. 6d. per week. There will also be a saving to parents where children travel two or three sections to school.

The increased return to the Metropolitan Transport Trust is estimated at £85,000 for a full year, and in addition the trust will be reimbursed by the Treasury the difference between a child's normal fare and the special fare for a child travelling to and from school, which is also estimated to cost a total of £85,000 for a full year.

It is proposed to increase the new fare schedules from the 1st November next, which should result in the M.T.T. receiving £55,000 by way of additional earnings, and £52,000 from the Treasury in this financial year.

Suburban rail fares are also to be increased from the 1st November to yield approximately £48,000 in a full year of operation, and £27,000 in the current year. Existing fares are very much below the average of New South Wales and Victoria which, of course, leads to an adverse adjustment in the calculation of the special grant payable to the State on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Country rail passenger fares have remained unchanged for the past 12 years; a period which has seen unprecedented rises in costs in practically all sectors of activity. The existing level of fares compares most unfavourably with the average fares in New South Wales and Victoria, particularly for single journeys, and for travel up to 250 miles.

A new schedule of fares is to be introduced from the 1st November, which will bring our charges more into line with those of the standard States. The new fare structure will differ from the existing structure, inasmuch as return tickets will be priced at single fare plus 60 per cent. in the case of first-class travel, and single fare plus 50 per cent. for second-class travel, as compared with the present rate for return tickets of double the single fare.

The additional return from the proposed new scale of fares is estimated at £57,000 for a full year, and £40,000 in 1963-64.

Commonwealth Grant for Employment Stimulation

At this stage I think I should draw attention to the fact that revenues available to all States are severely restricted

in scope under existing Commonwealth-State financial relationships and that a great deal depends on the level of financial assistance granted by the Commonwealth.

In 1962-63, it was quite evident that the increase in the financial assistance grant, which replaced the tax reimbursement grant, was quite inadequate for the needs of the States, but the Commonwealth was able to relieve the pressure for an increase in this grant by agreeing to a continuation of the special grants for stimulation of employment and, more importantly, for the utilisation of these grants by the States for ordinary budgetary purposes.

The special grants for stimulation of employment made their first appearance in February, 1962, when the Commonwealth granted £10,000,000 to the States for this purpose. The States were required to provide additional employment opportunities and they were not permitted to use these funds to assist their revenue budgets.

However, when the employment stimulation grant was renewed in 1962-63 the Commonwealth agreed to allow the States, if they so desired, to treat the grant as an item of general revenue. On reflection, it now appears that this represented an admission by the Commonwealth that the financial assistance grant was insufficient to meet the ordinary budgetary needs of the States.

Use of Employment Grant

Because of the urgency to use the 1962-63 grant for its intended purpose of stimulating employment we in this State applied our share to an expansion of the works programme, which was the only possible way to achieve the desired objective.

On the other hand, New South Wales and Victoria took the whole of their shares of the employment stimulation grant to Consolidated Revenue which, under the comparative methods applied by the Grants Commission in calculating our special grant, leaves us in an unfavourable position as far as our treatment of the employment stimulation grant for 1962-63 is concerned.

In this current financial year the Commonwealth is paying to the States a further additional assistance grant of £20,000,000 which it naively describes as being available for expenditure on employment-giving activities.

Our share of the £20,000,000 for this year is £1,882,000, but as New South Wales and Victoria intend using their shares for ordinary budgetary purposes we have absolutely no option other than to follow suit, at least to the extent of transferring £1,225,000 to Consolidated Revenue. Unless we do so the deficit we will have to find in respect of 1962-63 and 1963-64 will be greater by £1,225,000 than it would be otherwise.

Unfortunately, in some respects, Western Australia and Tasmania as claimant States in receipt of special grants from the Commonwealth are bound by what transpires in New South Wales and Victoria, as members are only too well aware from what I have already said on this occasion, and other occasions, when dealing with State taxation and other charges.

Tasmania finds itself in exactly the same position as ourselves. When introducing the Budget for this year, Premier Reece referred to the fact that he was obliged to take £550,000 of his State's employment stimulation grant to Consolidated Revenue.

Although it is the result of the application of the methods of the Grants Commission, which requires both Tasmania and ourselves to transfer a substantial portion of this employment stimulation grant to Consolidated Revenue, I hasten to stress the fact that the situation which has arisen does not arise from any unorthodox treatment of our finances by the Grants Commission.

The commission's principles and methods are well established; and because these, in effect, require a claimant State to maintain comparability with the standard States, the commission has had to take into consideration the use by New South Wales and Victoria of the employment stimulation grants for ordinary budgetary purposes.

Of the £1,225,000 to be taken to Consolidated Revenue in this financial year, the sum of £225,000 is to be applied in reduction of the deficit for 1962-63, and the balance of £1,000,000 will be available for the services of this current year.

Increased Cost of Services

The increased charges for hospital beds, and railway and M.T.T. fares have been allowed for in the determination of the Budget for 1963-64, but in framing the Estimates it became apparent that increased costs to be faced in this financial year required the raising of additional revenues if we were to avoid a substantial deficit which, in turn, would lead to the expenditure of loan moneys for deficit funding purposes.

There is also a constant pressure for an improvement of educational services, for lower student teacher ratios, for the expansion of university facilities, and for an improvement of hospital, mental health, and similar services. In fact, nearly all sectors of Government activity are being pressed to expand existing services and to provide additional ones.

Not all demands can be met, but in an expanding economy it is necessary to provide for some further expansion of State services; and, in fact, it is unavoidable.

Basic Wage and Marginal Increases

It has therefore been necessary to allow in the Estimates for a higher rate of spending in this current year not only to

keep pace with demands but also to meet increased costs arising out of basic wage increases and higher margins, and in the case of the Public Service a full year's cost of the reclassification which operated from the 1st January last.

Without some lift in revenue collections the Government would be faced with a deficit of more than manageable proportions, and it has therefore been decided to introduce several measures designed to reduce the revenue deficiency.

Stamp Duty on Motor Vehicles

In the first place it is proposed to amend the provisions of the Stamp Act to provide for an *ad valorem* stamp duty of 10s. per cent. to be payable on the registration of new motor vehicles and on the transfer of secondhand vehicles.

Provision will be included in the legislation to exempt dealers from payment of duty where vehicles are acquired by them for resale. Further details of the proposal will be given when the necessary measure is introduced. The yield in a full year of operations of the proposed new stamp duty is estimated at £280,000, and £125,000 for 1963-64.

Increase in Driver's License Fees

It is also proposed to increase the present application fee of 10s. for an initial driver's license, to £2. Additional revenue of £38,000 should be received in a full year, and in this financial year the yield is estimated at £19,000.

Retention of Unclaimed Betting Dividends

Unclaimed betting dividends are now retained by the Totalisator Agency Board and form part of the board's surplus which is distributed to racing and trotting clubs. It is proposed to introduce legislation to transfer these moneys, which amount to approximately £50,000 per annum, to Consolidated Revenue. With operation from the 1st January next, the yield in this financial year is expected to be £25,000.

As I pointed out earlier we are bound to a large extent, as a claimant State, to maintain comparability with the standard States; and we must have regard for any additional taxes and charges imposed by those States if we are to avoid the use of loan moneys for deficit funding purposes.

Grants Commission Advice and Report

The importance of reducing adverse adjustments is emphasised by an advice from the Grants Commission, dated the 19th July, 1963, which gives advance notice of the following two paragraphs which will appear in its next report. I quote—

The Commission therefore, decides that it will make corrections for debt charges on funded deficits, commencing in the year 1963-64. This is not

to mean that the Commission will necessarily be bound by the final figure of the amount ultimately to be funded for that year and will correct for debt charges in respect of that figure. It will carefully examine each component part of the net unfavourable adjustment and/or corrections and then decide what action could have been expected to be taken by the State to avoid the situation which has come about. It will accordingly decide the extent of the amount of the debt charges on the funded deficit for which it will correct.

The commission indicated its decision, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, to the representatives of the claimant States and the Commonwealth Treasury by memorandum dated July 19th, as this written report would not be available to the Treasury and the States until October. This procedure provides the claimant States with advance notice, prior to the introduction of their budgets for 1963-64. The Commission reaffirms its view that these corrections will not be retrospective, i.e., corrections will not be made for 1962-63 or earlier years.

Up to this point in time the penalty imposed on a claimant State for net adverse adjustments has been confined to requiring the State to use loan moneys to fund the deficit arising from those adjustments, which is serious enough in present circumstances when loan moneys are in such short supply. However, it is now intended to add to this penalty by reducing the special grant to the extent of the debt charges on loan moneys used for deficit funding purposes in those cases where the commission considers that the State could have taken action to avoid the adverse adjustments.

The result of the recent move of the commission will be to require the State to use an even greater proportion of its loan funds for deficit funding, and the compounding effect of this latest penalty could make serious inroads into future loan allocations unless steps are taken to reduce adverse adjustments.

It is for this reason that the Government has had to give serious consideration to the reduction of adverse adjustments when framing the Budget for this current year and explains why hospital fees and rail and M.T.T. fares must rise.

The decision to impose an *ad valorem* stamp duty on the registration of new and used motor vehicles also stems from the need to reduce adverse adjustments, for the simple reason that New South Wales introduced a similar measure during last financial year.

By imposing this duty, New South Wales has altered our relative position with respect to State taxes as assessed by the

Grants Commission. As a result, our adjustment for relative severity of taxation will now contain an unfavourable element on this account which we cannot afford to ignore.

I would suggest that we should not be too hasty in criticising the Grants Commission for its stand in respect of adverse adjustments, because if we are to be assisted to provide our citizens with approximately equivalent services to those given to the residents of New South Wales and Victoria it is not unreasonable to expect our citizens to pay approximately equivalent taxes and other charges.

Anticipated Revenue and Expenditure

The estimated deficit for 1963-64 after taking into account the yield from the various measures I have outlined for raising additional revenues is £713,000.

Revenue collections are expected to total £83,096,000 and expenditure of £83,809,000 has been provided for. Total revenue in 1963-64 is expected to exceed last year's collections by £4,505,000. This increase is classified under the following headings:—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| State taxation | 1,007,000 |
| Territorial revenue | 28,000 |
| Law Courts, Departmental and Royal Mint | 615,000 |
| Public utilities | 381,000 |
| Receipts from the Commonwealth | 2,474,000 |

The major increase under the heading of State taxation is expected to occur in stamp duties which will benefit from a full year's operation of the higher rates of duty imposed on insurance premiums, conveyances, and hire purchase agreements from the 1st January, 1963. The estimate also allows for the collection of £125,000 in this financial year from the proposed *ad valorem* duty on the registration of new and used motor vehicles.

Liquor licensing revenue will also increase as the result of a full year's operation of the higher fees imposed from the 1st January, 1963. The return from betting taxes should increase by £62,000 to bring the total income from this source to £1,138,000. The third party insurance surcharge will operate for a full year in 1963-64 and is expected to yield an additional £154,000. Territorial revenue should yield an additional £28,000 this year mainly from timber royalties.

Mr. Tonkin: The "Taxus Rangers" range again!

Mr. BRAND: The main reason for the substantial increase of £615,000 under the heading of Law Courts, Departmental, and Royal Mint is the higher revenue to be received by the Treasury in recovery of debt charges from Government instrumentalities.

It is also pleasing to record that earnings from Treasury investment of the State's cash resources in short-term money

market and other securities should allow the payment to Consolidated Revenue in this financial year of the sum of £350,000, which is £100,000 in excess of the amount taken to revenue in 1962-63.

Receipts from Commonwealth

Receipts from the Commonwealth to be taken into Consolidated Revenue in 1963-64 will total £40,397,000 which is almost 50 per cent. of the State's total revenue. This emphasises the degree of dependence on Commonwealth financial assistance and the extent to which Commonwealth financial policy can have an impact on the State Budget.

Included in the amount to be received from the Commonwealth in 1963-64 is the sum of £1,000,000 by way of additional assistance grant which, as I have already explained, has to be taken to Consolidated Revenue because of the treatment accorded this grant by the standard States.

The normal financial assistance grant from the Commonwealth will increase by £1,612,000, which although higher than the increase in 1962-63, is still well below the increase of £2,108,000 for 1961-62 and the increase of £2,515,000 recorded in 1960-61. This clearly demonstrates the inadequacy of the present formula for determining the size of the grant.

One of the weaknesses of the present formula, which is not due for review until the 30th June, 1965, is that increases in wage levels are not reflected in higher grants to the State until the year following the increases despite the fact that the Commonwealth reaps the benefit of increased income tax collections in the year in which the rise in wages occurs.

The States are therefore placed in the position of meeting a rise in wages and salary levels as it occurs, but they receive no addition to their grants on this account until the following year.

There appears to be little doubt that the relatively low rate of increase in the financial assistance grants for 1962-63 and 1963-64 prompted the Commonwealth to allow the States to take the so-called employment stimulation grants to Consolidated Revenue.

The special grant payable this year on the recommendation of the Grants Commission will total £6,072,000, of which the sum of £172,000 is a contribution towards meeting the deficit incurred in 1961-62. The balance of £5,900,000 is available for the services of this current financial year and will of course be subject to adjustment when the final results for this year are examined in due course by the Grants Commission.

Public Utilities

The main increase in revenue under the heading of Public Utilities is due to the expectation that railway earnings will

increase from its expanding operations and the new level of fares to come into force as from the 1st November.

Compared with last financial year, the total expenditure of £83,809,000 proposed in this current year represents an outlay of £4,465,000, the components of which are—

| | £ |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Interest and Sinking Fund | 802,000 |
| Other Special Acts | 139,000 |
| Departmental | 3,015,000 |
| Public Utilities | 510,000 |

Servicing of Public Debt

The conversion of maturing loans to higher rates, together with interest payments on moneys to be borrowed in this financial year, will raise the cost of servicing the public debt to £15,792,000 in 1963-64.

Although part of the increase of £802,000 is covered by increased recoveries of debt charges from Government instrumentalities, there is still a heavy net burden on Consolidated Revenue as the result of capital expenditure on the provision of schools, hospitals, country water supplies, and other works where the return from the capital outlay is insufficient to cover interest and sinking fund.

Increased superannuation payments of £69,000 account for the main increase under the heading of Other Special Acts. This reflects the cost of a full year's operation of the higher benefits approved from December, 1962, as well as an increase in the number of pensioners.

I do not propose to analyse the estimates for each department as members will be able to obtain, during later debate, required information from the appropriate Minister. I will therefore confine my remarks to the major variations in departmental spending.

Education

Educational services continue to represent the largest single field of State expenditure apart from debt servicing, and the railways, which of course are in a totally different category as a public utility with substantial revenues.

The required allocation to the Education Department in this current year is £12,581,000 which is an increase of £902,000 over expenditure for last year after allowing for an adjustment in respect of rebates from the Native Welfare Department to which I will refer later.

The rate of increase in State revenue is governed largely by population growth, and accordingly it will be obvious that a higher rate of growth in any major sector of expenditure must impose a strain on the State's financial resources. This is the case with education where, in the past five years, the number of children at State schools has risen by 23 per cent. as

compared with an increase in population over the same period of roughly 10 per cent.

The burden on the Budget is illustrated by the fact that the expenditure of the Education Department in this current year represents 29 per cent. of total departmental expenditure and in the five years since 1958-59 has increased by no less than 58 per cent. These figures also demonstrate the extent to which the Government is meeting its responsibilities in this field.

Treasury Miscellaneous Services

Under the heading of Treasury Miscellaneous Services provision has been made for an increase in expenditure of £177,000. Because of a variation of £138,000 between the amounts of the Special Grants received in final adjustment of the grants for 1960-61 and 1961-62, the real increase under this heading is £315,000.

These final adjustments of the Special Grant do not affect the Budget result because there are corresponding amounts included in the revenue section of the Estimates under the heading of Commonwealth Grant.

Major increases in expenditure which have been provided for in the Miscellaneous Services section of the Estimates are—

| | £ |
|--|---------|
| Basic wage increases | 100,000 |
| Additional grant to the University of W.A. | 77,000 |
| Recoups of travel concessions to pensioners | 101,000 |
| Recoup to the M.T.T. of concessions to school children | 52,000 |

The provision of £100,000 for basic wage increases is to cover the estimated cost of the July, 1963, increase which was announced after the preparation of the detailed Estimates by the department.

The additional grant to the University is to assist the Senate in coping with the growing needs of this institution and it will, of course, enable the University to attract a higher level of financial assistance from the Commonwealth.

The total State Government grant in this financial year to the University will amount to £1,183,000 which compares with £712,000 for the year 1958-59. This very substantial increase of 66 per cent. in five years is further evidence of the strain on State finances of the expanding needs of educational services.

It has been the practice in recent years to recoup the railways and the M.T.T. 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of travel concessions to pensioners. In the Estimates for this financial year provision has been made to recoup the total estimated cost.

As I mentioned earlier, the M.T.T. is to be reimbursed the difference between a child's normal fare and the special fare to be introduced from the 1st November for a child travelling to and from school. It is estimated that the amount involved for the balance of this financial year will be £52,000 and provision to pay this sum to the M.T.T. has been made accordingly.

As the result of the recoup of concessions to school children, and a higher recoup for pensioner concessions, together with increased fares to operate from the 1st November, the provision in the Estimates for reimbursing the losses of the M.T.T. is less by £56,000 than for last year. This reduction to a loss of £478,000 would have been greater had it not been for basic wage increases and the 10 per cent. rise in margins which have added £99,000 to the operating costs of the M.T.T. in this current financial year.

Northern Development

In the North-West division of the Estimates provision is made for an increased outlay of £66,000 on water supplies and irrigation projects, which reflects the increased activity in the northern area of the State.

Unfortunately the loss on the operations of the State Shipping Service continues to rise notwithstanding the increase in fares and freight charges imposed as from November of last year. The estimated loss for 1963-64 is £1,234,000, which is £72,000 higher than for 1962-63.

For some years now it has been the practice to charge to the votes for native welfare, the ascertained cost of medical, health, and other services provided for natives. This has been effected by passing credits to the votes of the departments concerned, which appear in the Estimates as rebates from the Department of Native Welfare.

It has been decided to discontinue this practice, which resulted in a great deal of unnecessary bookkeeping, and accordingly no provision is made for rebates in the Estimates for 1963-64. The result of this change is to reduce the provision in 1963-64 for expenditure from the votes of the Native Welfare Department and to increase the votes of the other departments providing services for natives.

The increase in expenditure in the Public Health and Medical sections of the North-West division of the Estimates and the reduction in expenditure in the Native Welfare section are due, in the main, to the change in procedure with respect to rebates.

In the case of the Public Works Department, its expanding activities in the north will require additional funds amounting to

£107,000 in this financial year, which is mainly for the financing of an increased outlay on repairs and maintenance of jetties and public buildings and the operation of electricity supplies.

Native Welfare

The anticipated expenditure in 1963-64 on native welfare in all parts of the State of £750,000 represents a reduction of £911,000 on the expenditure recorded against this department in last financial year. However, this reduction is simply due to the discontinuance of the rebate system for reimbursement to the Medical, Health, Education, Police, and Prisons Departments of expenditures incurred by those departments on natives.

In fact, after allowing for the variation in the 1963-64 vote for native welfare caused by the cessation of rebates, the real increase this year in expenditure on native welfare is £34,000. This will be devoted to continuing the improvement of native reserves and the provision of additional field staff.

Public Works Department

The vote for the Public Works Department in 1963-64 has been increased by £145,000, which is taken up in the main by salary increases of £78,000 and an additional cost of £31,000 for repairs and maintenance of public buildings. The substantial increase in salaries reflects a full year's cost of the reclassification of the Public Service from the 1st January, 1963, which in the case of engineers resulted in substantial additions to rates of pay following the issue of a Federal award.

Medical and Health Services

Last year the total expenditure on Medical and Health Services was £8,631,000 after allowing for an adjustment for rebates received from the Native Welfare Department. The provision in the Budget for 1963-64 is £9,248,000, which is a substantial increase of £617,000. Following an expanded programme of construction in recent years, many additional facilities have been provided and existing facilities improved. This has had the effect of adding substantially to the recurring costs of maintaining hospital services, and this trend will continue.

The increased allocation this year takes into account the needs of the new Swan District Hospital where we are providing new wards and services to cater for general cases. Previously this hospital had been solely concerned with maternity cases, but with the demand for general beds it has been found necessary to add services for general cases.

Furthermore, additional costs will be incurred in connection with the opening of the new Armadale Hospital where we are providing for general cases, and here again the expanding needs of the community are being provided for in this particular locality.

This year will see the beginning of two of the largest hospital projects yet undertaken outside the metropolitan area, and here I refer to the regional hospitals at Bunbury and Geraldton. Already the new nurses' quarters are nearing completion and tenders for the hospital buildings and services are expected to be called in the near future. Another large project is the hospital to be erected at Bentley, which will cater for general and midwifery cases; and it is planned to call tenders for this project later in the financial year.

Provision has also been made in the Estimates to cover extra staff to deal with the increased beds which will be available at the Shenton Park Annexe of Royal Perth Hospital. Here a new paraplegic block is nearing completion. New nurses' quarters have been provided and other services will be improved and expanded as funds become available.

Another project worthy of mention is that concerned with the new outpatient and casualty centre at Princess Margaret Hospital for Children, where work has commenced to meet the demands of our increasing population.

The Government has shown a particular interest in the dental needs of the people of the outback and has already started, under the jurisdiction of the Perth Dental Hospital, a mobile service to cover Cue, Mt. Magnet, and other towns in this particular district. Two more of these mobile units have been ordered and will be put into service at the earliest practicable date.

The Estimates include provision for a second aero-dental service. Already there is one such service established—this is centred at Meekatharra and provides for the surrounding outback areas. The new service is to be centred at Kalgoorlie to meet the needs of the outlying districts.

The good progress made throughout the State in upgrading hospitals and providing improved services is very gratifying, but, as I mentioned a moment ago, this is adding considerably to the State's outlay on recurrent expenditure in this sector of Government activity. There is therefore little option other than to call upon patients to contribute by way of higher fees to the finance required to meet the expansion of services in this field. Details of the new scale of charges to operate from the 1st November were announced recently.

Police Department

Services provided by the Police Department are estimated to cost £2,232,000 in this financial year which is an increase of £100,000 over last year's spending. The demands for police services continue to increase as the State expands. New stations at Innaloo, Cockburn, Wundowie, and Rockingham were opened last year, and this year it is proposed to provide new stations at Nollamara and Exmouth Gulf.

Perhaps the greatest pressure for an expansion in police services arises from the rapid growth in the number of motor vehicles which has taken place in recent years. Additional registrations in 1962-63 of 17,400 vehicles brought the total to 255,000 at the 30th June last in comparison with a total of 190,000 at the 30th June, 1958.

This increase of 34 per cent. in vehicle registrations over the past five years has added considerably to the work of the department, particularly in traffic supervision and accident inquiries which have required an expansion of the force. In 1962-63 an additional 25 police officers were recruited and a further 20 were taken on recently. The department also employs 232 clerks, mechanics, typists, cleaners, and cadets.

It is pleasing to be able to record that better accommodation for the expanding Traffic Office and the headquarters section of the force was provided last year, which in turn released badly needed additional accommodation for the Criminal Investigation Branch.

Public Utilities

In the Public Utilities section of the Estimates provision is made for additional expenditure in this current year of £510,000. The Railways will spend £394,000 more than in 1962-63, Country Water Supplies £98,000, and the Metropolitan Water Supply Department £41,000. The leasing of the Medina Hotel to the Kwinana Shire Council will remove this former item of expenditure from the Estimates.

Railways

Of the increase of £394,000 in the estimated expenditure by the railways in 1963-64, no less a sum than £280,000 will be attributable to wage rate variations.

Payment of interest and repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the Railway Standardisation Agreement is estimated to cost £119,000 in 1963-64 as against £7,000 for the previous year. Formation of earthworks in the Avon River

Valley is well advanced, as is also the survey work on the Northam-Southern Cross-Koolyanobbing-Kalgoorlie sections. In the metropolitan area the planning of standard gauge construction in conjunction with regional development is proceeding, with all departments involved attending to detailed requirements to ensure that progress is maintained.

A full year's operation of the newly acquired diesel locomotives will assist in keeping costs down and provision was made for this when preparing the Estimates. The department's current capital works programme provides for the purchase of a further six of these locomotives.

Diesel traction accounted for 54 per cent. of the mileage run in 1963 compared with 50 per cent. in the previous year. Wherever possible, diesel power is used in preference to steam on account of its economy in operation and greater utilisation. Results of railway operations are most encouraging, and with the State on the threshold of extensive industrial development, performances in the future promise to be most satisfying.

Country Water Supplies, Sewerage, Drainage, and Irrigation

Provision has been made for increased operating and administrative expenses for country water supply reticulated schemes, country towns sewerage, and country drainage and irrigation, under the headings of pumping, maintenance, and distribution generally. Allowance has also been made to meet increased interest and sinking fund charges on local authority loans for new water supply schemes at Capel, Boyanup, and Australind, and new sewerage schemes at Wundowie, Corrigin, and Wyalkatchem.

Operating and maintenance expenses of the Metropolitan Water Supply Department are estimated to require an outlay of £1,478,000 in this current financial year. In this respect it is to be noted that in the 12 months to the 30th June last the reticulation system was extended by 99 miles of water main and included services to Mundijong townsite and Maida Vale.

Numerous extensions of sewers were completed and the length of main drains in use rose by four miles. Other additions included a large service reservoir, a new bore, and several pumping stations. For the current year the districts of Kalamunda, Lesmurdie, and Gooseberry Hill will be brought under the control of the department.

The continuation of this contribution to the development of the metropolitan area is essential even though it engenders increases in working expenses. However,

notwithstanding this expansion, the operating costs of the concern are only expected to rise by £41,000 in this current financial year.

Financial Assistance to Secondary School Students

This completes my review of the Budget for 1963-64; but before concluding my address I would draw attention to the decisions taken recently by the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria to extend the range and value of financial assistance, either in the form of allowances or scholarships, to students in their later years of secondary school education.

Full details of the New South Wales and Victorian schemes are not yet to hand, but it has been announced that in both States allowances are to be paid to students at private secondary schools. In Victoria, the payment would appear to be dependent on the award of a scholarship, and in New South Wales it is to be subject to a means test.

As a claimant State it has not been feasible for Western Australia to contemplate an expansion of the limited assistance it now gives to secondary school scholars, but now that the two standard States have increased their commitments in this field it is the Government's intention to examine carefully the recent developments in those States with a view to determining our future course of action. Any additional assistance granted from the beginning of the next school year would, of course, add to the deficit contained in the Budget.

Conclusion

That concludes the Budget speech and in it a lot of detail has been given. I should like to thank members for being so patient and in giving me an uninterrupted hearing. I should also like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Under-Treasurer and Treasury officers who give me the soundest advice and who always appear to be on the ball. I also express my appreciation of all the assistance that the departments concerned have given in the preparation of the Budget, which becomes a heavier exercise year by year. I now take pleasure in presenting the Estimates, and in moving the first division, namely—

Legislative Council, £16,371.

Progress

Progress reported and leave given to sit again, on motion by Mr. Hawke (Leader of the Opposition).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1963-64

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CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND
ESTIMATE FOR 1963/64

| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Deficit for year 1962-63 | | | | 762,875 |
| Financial Deterioration. | | | | |
| Add Decreases in Estimated Revenue. | | | | |
| Departmental— | | | | |
| Industrial Development | | 16,503 | | |
| Native Welfare | | 61,754 | | |
| Minor Increases | | 41,371 | | |
| Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue— | | | | |
| Chamberlain's Interest | 50,788 | | | |
| State Insurance Assessed Tax | 19,977 | | | |
| Minor Variations | 21,240 | | | |
| | | 92,005 | | |
| Commonwealth— | | | 211,633 | |
| Grant under Section 96 | | | 133,000 | |
| Public Utilities— | | | | |
| Medina Hotel | | 34,001 | | |
| State Abattoirs | | 119 | | |
| | | | 34,120 | 333,753 |
| Add Increases in Estimated Expenditure. | | | | |
| Special Acts— | | | | |
| Interest and Sinking Fund | | 802,142 | | |
| Superannuation and Family Benefits Act | | 82,543 | | |
| Minor Variations | | 75,466 | | |
| | | | 958,156 | |
| Departmental— | | | | |
| Taxation | | 20,410 | | |
| Printer | | 27,858 | | |
| Agriculture | | 105,628 | | |
| Industrial Development | | 37,697 | | |
| North-West | | 323,101 | | |
| Education | | 1,160,413 | | |
| Public Works | | 144,835 | | |
| Harbour and Light | | 65,347 | | |
| Mines | | 58,607 | | |
| Crown Law | | 35,056 | | |
| Prisons | | 110,392 | | |
| Medical | | 875,914 | | |
| Homes | | 42,236 | | |
| Mental Health Services | | 80,069 | | |
| Child Welfare | | 82,980 | | |
| Police | | 94,632 | | |
| Minor Variations | | 171,071 | | |
| Treasury Miscellaneous Services— | | | | |
| Basic Wage Increases | 100,000 | | | |
| Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service | 36,880 | | | |
| University of Western Australia | 77,143 | | | |
| Pay Roll Tax | 46,471 | | | |
| Transfer to C.B.F. towards Deficit in 1961-62 | 172,000 | | | |
| Travel Concessions for Pensioners | 100,872 | | | |
| School Children—Fare Concessions | 52,000 | | | |
| Minor Variations | 180,934 | | | |
| | | 778,050 | | |
| | | | 4,251,396 | |
| Public Utilities— | | | | |
| Railways | | 393,921 | | |
| Country Water Supplies, Sewerage and Drainage | | 97,565 | | |
| Minor Variations | | 50,006 | | |
| | | | 541,482 | 5,761,034 |
| Carried forward | | | | 6,887,682 |

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND—continued

| | Brought forward | £ | £ | £ | £ |
|---|-----------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | 0,887,602 |
| Financial Improvement. | | | | | |
| Less Increases in Estimated Revenue. | | | | | |
| Taxation— | | | | | |
| Land Tax | | | 23,703 | | |
| Stamp Duty | | | 552,494 | | |
| Probate Duty | | | 55,526 | | |
| Licenses | | | 159,088 | | |
| Betting Taxes (net) | | | 62,369 | | |
| Third Party Insurance Surcharge | | | 153,719 | | |
| | | | | 1,006,899 | |
| Territorial—Land, Mining and Timber | | | | 28,868 | |
| Law Courts | | | | 9,589 | |
| Departmental— | | | | | |
| Agriculture | | | 40,147 | | |
| Forests | | | 15,227 | | |
| Harbour and Light | | | 58,531 | | |
| Homes | | | 53,288 | | |
| Medical | | | 25,521 | | |
| Police | | | 39,530 | | |
| Public Health | | | 34,791 | | |
| Minor Variations | | | 55,625 | | |
| Treasury Miscellaneous Revenue— | | | | | |
| Fremantle Harbour Trust—Interest | | 22,296 | | | |
| Hospital Fund—Interest | | 75,765 | | | |
| State Housing Commission—Interest | | 40,884 | | | |
| Investment of Public Moneys—Interest | | 100,000 | | | |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Interest | | 75,781 | | | |
| Railways—Sinking Fund | | 28,746 | | | |
| Government Workers' Compensation—Surplus | | 24,201 | | | |
| Unclaimed Betting Dividends | | 45,000 | | | |
| Minor Variations | | 86,857 | | | |
| | | | 499,470 | | |
| | | | | 817,030 | |
| Commonwealth— | | | | | |
| Financial Assistance Grant | | | 1,611,696 | | |
| Additional Assistance Grant | | | 1,000,000 | | |
| | | | | 2,611,696 | |
| Public Utilities— | | | | | |
| Country Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | | | 57,199 | | |
| Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | | | 49,695 | | |
| Railways | | | 300,335 | | |
| State Batteries | | | 8,174 | | |
| | | | | 415,403 | |
| | | | | 4,838,985 | |
| Less Decreases in Estimated Expenditure. | | | | | |
| Special Acts—Minor Variations | | | | 17,253 | |
| Departmental— | | | | | |
| Native Welfare | | | 617,953 | | |
| Minor Variations | | | 19,871 | | |
| Treasury Miscellaneous Services— | | | | | |
| Empire Games—State Contribution | | 59,521 | | | |
| M.T.T.—Recoup of Losses | | 56,000 | | | |
| State Building Supplies—Recoup of Losses | | 56,486 | | | |
| Transfer to C.R.F. towards Deficit in 1960-61 | | 310,000 | | | |
| Minor Variations | | 176,894 | | | |
| | | | 598,901 | | |
| | | | | 1,236,725 | |
| Public Utilities— | | | | | |
| Medina Hotel | | | 28,937 | | |
| State Abattoirs and Sale Yards | | | 2,762 | | |
| | | | | 31,699 | |
| | | | | 6,174,662 | |
| ESTIMATED DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR | | | | | 718,000 |

[Return No. 2]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63, COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE

SUMMARY

| | Estimate | Actual | Comparison with Estimate | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue | 78,167,000 | 78,590,768 | 423,768 | |
| Expenditure | 78,949,000 | 79,343,643 | 394,643 | |
| Deficit | 782,000 | 752,875 | .... | 29,125 |
| Surplus | | | | |
| Net Improvement | | | £29,125 | |

DETAILS

| Revenue | Estimate | Actual | Comparison with Estimate | |
|------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Taxation | 7,064,300 | 7,381,101 | 316,801 | |
| Territorial | 1,678,000 | 1,750,632 | 72,632 | |
| Law Courts | 360,000 | 372,411 | 12,411 | |
| Departmental | 9,023,268 | 9,208,721 | 185,453 | |
| Royal Mint | 165,000 | 174,650 | 9,650 | |
| Commonwealth | 37,901,432 | 37,923,736 | 22,304 | |
| Public Utilities | 21,975,000 | 21,779,517 | .... | 195,483 |
| Total Revenue | 78,167,000 | 78,590,768 | 619,251 | 195,483 |
| Net Increase ..... | .... | .... | £423,768 | |

| Expenditure | Estimate | Actual | Comparison with Estimate | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| SPECIAL ACTS— | | | | |
| Constitution Act | 6,100 | 6,100 | | |
| Interest—Overseas | 1,185,811 | 1,231,189 | 45,378 | |
| Interest—Australia | 11,168,189 | 11,044,388 | .... | 123,801 |
| Sinking Fund | 2,698,000 | 2,714,281 | 16,281 | |
| Other Special Acts | 2,967,595 | 2,997,889 | 30,294 | |
| GOVERNMENTAL— | | | | |
| Departmental | 39,875,683 | 40,456,229 | 580,546 | |
| PUBLIC UTILITIES | 21,047,622 | 20,893,567 | .... | 154,055 |
| Total Expenditure | 78,949,000 | 79,343,643 | 672,499 | 277,856 |
| Net Increase ..... | .... | .... | £394,643 | |

H.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND REVENUE

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM 1954-55 TO 1962-63 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1963-64

| Heads | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | Estimate, 1963-64 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Taxation— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land Tax | £ 890,466 | £ 829,412 | £ 1,008,173 | £ 1,421,796 | £ 1,237,568 | £ 1,292,524 | £ 1,093,667 | £ 1,272,055 | £ 1,278,297 | £ 1,300,000 |
| Income Tax Reimbursement | 11,806,004 | 12,313,308 | 13,705,834 | 14,965,427 | 16,174,643 | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) | (e) |
| Entertainment Tax | 226,685 | 255,973 | 271,705 | 285,074 | 291,334 | 268,843 | 207,292 | 105,631 | ..... | ..... |
| Stamp Duty | 1,436,657 | 1,311,213 | 1,341,216 | 1,526,949 | 1,584,955 | 1,916,805 | 1,957,834 | 2,121,304 | 2,672,506 | 3,225,000 |
| Probate Duty | 1,062,082 | 1,108,616 | 1,010,642 | 1,090,355 | 1,091,334 | 1,303,691 | 1,420,599 | 1,530,481 | 1,644,474 | 1,600,000 |
| Licenses | (a) 300,386 | (a) 310,843 | (a) 379,736 | (a) 434,139 | (a) 457,994 | (a) 467,539 | 512,882 | 638,542 | 700,912 | 860,000 |
| Third Party Insurance Surcharge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 111,281 | 265,000 |
| Betting Taxes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totalliator Duty | 209,848 | 163,217 | 186,463 | 180,562 | 127,191 | 137,906 | ..... | 136,598 | 143,293 | 142,000 |
| Totalliator Duty and Licenses | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 443,883 | 187,885 | 96,000 |
| Bookmakers Betting Tax and Licenses | 2,060 | 340,565 | 345,560 | 425,741 | 393,696 | 452,545 | 132,561 | 179,804 | 200,289 | 215,000 |
| Investment Tax | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 69,980 | ..... | 7,661 | 323,220 | 650,000 |
| Totalliator Agency Board Betting Tax | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,701 | 36,000 |
| Stamp Duty on Betting | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 126,279 | 60,064 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 15,435,088 | 16,331,246 | 18,219,318 | 20,330,043 | 21,358,715 | 5,017,223 | 6,039,256 | 6,463,169 | 7,381,101 | 8,388,000 |
| Territorial and Departmental— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 377,861 | 303,596 | 272,152 | 285,382 | 387,571 | 407,750 | 339,282 | 361,236 | 462,757 | 465,000 |
| Mining | 65,477 | 78,608 | 68,832 | 74,392 | 92,266 | 108,158 | 121,004 | 193,384 | 204,282 | 210,000 |
| Timber | 563,702 | 866,424 | 875,361 | 898,361 | 911,711 | 923,035 | 938,023 | 1,086,211 | 1,088,598 | 1,104,000 |
| Royal Mint | 93,721 | 101,563 | 87,107 | 97,602 | 97,282 | 94,311 | 152,572 | 182,991 | 174,850 | 178,000 |
| Departmental Fees, etc. | 4,716,682 | 4,889,376 | 6,273,964 | 6,819,805 | 7,261,009 | 7,848,174 | 8,186,030 | 8,274,409 | 9,208,721 | 9,810,768 |
| Law Courts | 275,323 | 287,867 | 204,222 | 347,044 | 346,217 | 366,430 | 382,124 | 421,109 | 372,411 | 382,000 |
| Commonwealth Special Grant | 7,100,000 | 8,900,000 | 9,200,000 | 10,150,000 | 11,100,000 | 3,500,000 | 4,309,000 | 6,156,000 | 6,210,000 | 6,072,000 |
| Commonwealth Additional Assistance Grant | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315,062 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Commonwealth Interest Contribution | 473,432 | 473,432 | 473,432 | 473,436 | 473,432 | 473,428 | 473,432 | 473,432 | 473,432 | 473,432 |
| Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,462,000 | 27,976,975 | 30,085,423 | 31,240,304 | 32,852,000 |
| Total | 19,666,198 | 15,901,066 | 17,545,070 | 19,461,284 | 20,669,488 | 39,183,286 | 42,878,451 | 47,234,395 | 49,430,150 | 52,647,200 |
| Public Utilities— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fremantle Harbour Trust | 167,440 | 26,778 | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| Country Areas Water Supply Schemes | 446,959 | 470,372 | 568,623 | 976,445 | 1,012,695 | 1,074,296 | 1,100,226 | 1,302,404 | 1,345,001 | 1,402,800 |
| State Abattoirs and Slaughterhouses | 142,660 | 141,522 | 142,378 | 143,792 | 158,753 | 155,688 | 161,447 | 166,472 | 179,110 | 179,000 |
| Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | 1,692,027 | 1,685,659 | 2,002,935 | 2,167,092 | 2,288,877 | 2,267,619 | 2,774,693 | 2,850,431 | 3,266,305 | 3,316,000 |
| Other Hydraulic Undertakings | 207,168 | 349,802 | 385,793 | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) |
| Railways | 12,469,093 | 13,052,461 | 14,373,581 | 12,849,109 | 13,515,404 | 14,771,057 | 16,278,415 | 16,825,366 | 16,908,666 | 17,209,000 |
| Tramways, Perth Electric | 986,332 | 950,908 | 1,006,701 | 984,266 | 920,510 | 891,434 | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) |
| State Ferries | 11,442 | 9,902 | 12,814 | 13,607 | 13,468 | 12,253 | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) |
| State Batteries | 43,874 | 38,702 | 52,136 | 44,017 | 46,716 | 36,666 | 49,206 | 48,038 | 45,826 | 54,000 |
| Cave House, etc. | 36,332 | 37,982 | 45,764 | 42,441 | 42,441 | 41,302 | 17,581 | (g) | (g) | (g) |
| Medina Hotel | 28,370 | 41,213 | 35,751 | 38,420 | 41,170 | 38,078 | 33,435 | 35,511 | 34,901 | (h) |
| Total | 16,822,306 | 16,984,751 | 18,566,546 | 17,262,650 | 18,040,034 | 19,287,403 | 20,415,003 | 21,228,222 | 21,779,517 | 22,160,800 |
| Trading Concerns— | | | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | 296,254 | 395,363 | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| GRAND TOTAL | 45,719,846 | 49,612,406 | 54,350,934 | 67,053,977 | 60,063,237 | 64,387,912 | 69,332,710 | 74,925,786 | 78,500,768 | 83,096,800 |

(a) Includes Totalliator Licenses. (b) Included in Stamp Duty. (c) Included in Departmental Fees, etc. (d) Included in Country Areas Water Supply Schemes. (e) Now replaced by Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. (f) Operated by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960. (g) Leased from 19th December, 1960. (h) Leased from 8th April, 1963.

EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1954-55 TO 1962-63, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1963-64.

| Head | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | Estimate, 1963-64 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Special Acts | 8,543,547 | 10,104,930 | 10,963,697 | 12,150,171 | 12,984,746 | 14,128,181 | 15,034,222 | 16,484,376 | 17,093,847 | 18,934,750 |
| Legislative | 56,113 | 61,562 | 74,137 | 68,277 | 72,379 | 80,309 | 83,622 | 90,150 | 100,192 | 108,674 |
| Premier | 42,285 | 32,550 | 35,906 | 54,665 | 51,964 | 69,392 | 68,304 | 74,780 | 113,739 | 107,489 |
| Treasury | 114,017 | 133,231 | 159,636 | 143,720 | 156,778 | 167,815 | 165,723 | 142,373 | 144,375 | 150,871 |
| Governor's Establishment | 18,555 | 21,447 | 20,451 | 21,075 | 22,158 | 24,431 | 23,715 | 24,032 | 27,324 | 22,412 |
| London Agency | 24,023 | 25,552 | 28,922 | 34,484 | 36,958 | 36,579 | 42,345 | 42,472 | 45,877 | 49,170 |
| Public Service Commissioner | 11,341 | 16,599 | 16,335 | 18,171 | 22,779 | 26,379 | 32,035 | 34,652 | 38,336 | 40,213 |
| Government Motor Cars | 9,545 | 13,391 | 12,350 | 10,331 | 9,195 | 17,029 | 16,419 | 16,346 | 12,635 | 11,220 |
| Audit | 59,570 | 64,128 | 77,437 | 75,375 | 80,350 | 87,862 | 87,951 | 91,351 | 95,170 | 103,200 |
| Government Stores | 94,300 | 107,634 | 118,868 | 121,142 | 130,869 | 150,829 | 154,883 | 164,439 | 173,123 | 181,819 |
| Taxation | 12,000 | 12,000 | 52,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 71,890 | 70,000 | 130,500 | 160,000 |
| Superannuation Board | 12,969 | 13,544 | 14,129 | 14,474 | 14,883 | 16,362 | 17,574 | 18,523 | 20,501 | 20,471 |
| Printing | 326,938 | 392,793 | 444,105 | 434,427 | 473,724 | 496,828 | 518,668 | 554,930 | 678,642 | 700,500 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 1,861,180 | 1,846,269 | 2,110,563 | 2,324,406 | 3,501,195 | 2,991,677 | 4,541,300 | 5,308,500 | 4,701,808 | 4,878,957 |
| Agriculture | 551,123 | 615,780 | 722,934 | 743,654 | 786,339 | 800,770 | 922,846 | 1,010,689 | 1,122,214 | 1,227,742 |
| College of Agriculture | 45,995 | 50,071 | 53,299 | 52,623 | 55,512 | 57,514 | 63,208 | 66,737 | 75,101 | 77,355 |
| Agriculture Protection Board | 21,527 | 23,332 | 30,204 | 30,167 | 31,244 | 34,415 | 37,071 | 42,193 | 44,029 | 45,868 |
| Industrial Development | 157,895 | 153,835 | 125,572 | 145,814 | 145,183 | 176,838 | 214,782 | 282,865 | 274,703 | 312,000 |
| North-West | 1,434,205 | 1,690,782 | 2,080,025 | 1,790,333 | 2,191,071 | 2,322,443 | 2,655,558 | 2,969,398 | 3,310,102 | 3,833,203 |
| Education | 5,546,235 | 6,168,597 | 6,737,821 | 7,483,237 | 7,803,042 | 8,516,289 | 9,621,761 | 10,538,254 | 11,235,812 | 12,386,225 |
| Native Welfare | 161,816 | 175,129 | 208,369 | 238,303 | 233,582 | 347,591 | 410,984 | 913,614 | 1,083,626 | 445,673 |
| Public Works | 1,196,681 | 1,079,663 | 1,116,363 | 1,250,183 | 1,238,138 | 1,314,028 | 1,377,173 | 1,521,601 | 1,704,105 | 1,848,940 |
| Harbour and Light and Jetties | 160,013 | 179,255 | 224,545 | 233,030 | 235,883 | 277,058 | 398,086 | 439,653 | 440,603 | 495,950 |
| Labour (including Scaffolding) | 10,858 | 11,137 | 15,500 | 13,462 | 14,001 | 30,400 | 35,182 | 39,037 | 41,090 | 48,870 |
| Factories | 25,690 | 29,416 | 31,086 | 32,251 | 33,379 | 38,593 | 35,828 | 35,887 | 38,156 | 39,685 |
| Mines | 357,224 | 379,170 | 408,652 | 412,702 | 410,323 | 455,539 | 521,345 | 573,550 | 600,004 | 664,811 |
| Crown Law | 391,141 | 451,677 | 499,373 | 527,124 | 558,768 | 577,040 | 628,834 | 659,613 | 761,903 | 846,959 |
| Electoral | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 40,384 | 31,724 | 76,473 | 38,761 | 66,000 |
| Licensing | 6,722 | 7,421 | 9,583 | 8,275 | 9,765 | 9,925 | 10,144 | 14,034 | 14,558 | 15,328 |
| Arbitration | 20,755 | 24,561 | 28,592 | 27,448 | 28,082 | 29,281 | 36,952 | 36,157 | 38,125 | 40,042 |
| Land and Surveys | 645,006 | 605,114 | 718,201 | 746,677 | 763,748 | 814,514 | 853,723 | 909,292 | 1,003,843 | 1,070,390 |
| Forests | 283,974 | 323,829 | 331,605 | 391,203 | 389,500 | 404,700 | 409,732 | 445,860 | 486,113 | 511,180 |
| Bush Fires Board | (b) | 6,323 | 10,681 | 15,222 | 15,222 | 17,329 | 21,224 | 22,422 | 27,073 | 29,460 |
| Chief Secretary (including Registry and Observatory) | 175,470 | 186,574 | 212,505 | 160,850 | 155,269 | 172,294 | 183,842 | 189,554 | 197,557 | 201,560 |
| Prisons | 163,286 | 184,454 | 207,191 | 229,080 | 241,691 | 260,869 | 265,804 | 291,235 | 267,608 | 278,000 |
| Medical | 2,414,410 | 2,869,988 | 3,007,575 | 3,508,127 | 3,788,351 | 4,304,056 | 4,830,077 | 5,273,651 | 5,028,690 | 6,504,610 |
| Homes | 253,901 | 308,028 | 345,399 | 355,000 | 380,565 | 432,544 | 516,786 | 539,285 | 604,104 | 602,340 |
| Public Health | 771,881 | 873,887 | 1,026,646 | 978,074 | 1,058,506 | 1,142,279 | 1,218,680 | 1,280,016 | 1,335,081 | 1,415,150 |
| Mental Health Services | 703,016 | 797,543 | 862,665 | 888,020 | 935,152 | 1,050,348 | 1,178,525 | 1,248,398 | 1,335,081 | 1,415,150 |
| Fisheries | 44,846 | 48,383 | 56,682 | 64,301 | 59,004 | 77,117 | 87,419 | 89,943 | 103,561 | 119,712 |
| Local Government | 28,321 | 33,117 | 37,502 | 38,264 | 40,698 | 41,435 | 45,124 | 49,439 | 52,623 | 52,623 |
| Town Planning | 30,472 | 27,625 | 30,585 | 28,437 | 31,420 | 35,853 | 43,684 | 53,405 | 57,828 | 63,212 |
| Child Welfare | 288,558 | 351,496 | 498,598 | 633,410 | 718,350 | 653,541 | 734,705 | 764,302 | 723,380 | 806,360 |
| Police | 1,239,757 | 1,386,164 | 1,506,812 | 1,621,402 | 1,698,906 | 1,351,010 | 1,007,679 | 1,980,924 | 2,057,770 | 2,152,402 |
| Sundries | 8,956 | 8,885 | 11,517 | 16,435 | 16,496 | 4,290 | 385 | 313 | 313 | 828 |
| Total, Departmental | 10,662,820 | 21,790,236 | 24,320,041 | 26,027,860 | 28,691,629 | 30,561,084 | 35,110,367 | 38,545,565 | 40,456,229 | 43,470,900 |

[Thursday, 26 September, 1963.]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FROM 1954-55 TO 1962-63, AND ESTIMATE FOR 1963-64.—continued

| Head | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | Estimate, 1963-64 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| PUBLIC UTILITIES | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Country Areas Water Supply Schemes | 642,543 | 999,715 | 797,635 | 1,403,755 | 1,383,337 | 1,570,837 | 1,629,318 | 1,781,181 | 2,008,395 | 2,105,950 |
| State Abattoirs | 123,333 | 152,254 | 142,561 | 142,035 | 144,490 | 163,210 | 162,339 | 168,028 | 183,762 | 181,000 |
| Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | 858,043 | 986,921 | 1,013,258 | 1,101,396 | 1,167,109 | 1,245,970 | 1,482,413 | 1,434,666 | 1,437,121 | 1,478,000 |
| Other Hydraulic Undertakings | 512,142 | 583,323 | 608,121 | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| Railways | 14,496,986 | 15,705,820 | 16,904,736 | 15,865,835 | 15,889,865 | 16,681,294 | 16,885,823 | 17,253,652 | 17,034,079 | 17,428,000 |
| Tramways | 1,136,856 | 1,172,549 | 1,233,626 | 1,232,471 | 1,221,424 | 1,217,524 | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) |
| State Ferries | 15,847 | 15,821 | 15,284 | 16,277 | 15,542 | 14,992 | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) |
| State Batteries | 129,228 | 148,594 | 156,318 | 158,035 | 171,605 | 163,066 | 163,395 | 191,741 | 201,273 | 210,400 |
| Cave House | 43,194 | 44,242 | 54,683 | 46,256 | 41,469 | 42,179 | 31,736 | (e) | (e) | (e) |
| Modina Hotel | 26,350 | 88,832 | 33,344 | 33,216 | 36,704 | 32,339 | 28,623 | 30,591 | 28,937 | (f) |
| Total Public Utilities | 17,997,522 | 19,548,071 | 20,959,566 | 19,999,276 | 20,078,595 | 21,106,461 | 20,883,697 | 20,859,357 | 20,890,507 | 21,403,350 |
| GRAND TOTALS | 46,203,889 | 51,443,237 | 56,243,304 | 58,177,307 | 61,752,970 | 65,793,726 | 70,537,286 | 75,889,798 | 79,343,643 | 83,800,000 |

(a) Included in "Crown Law."
Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960.(b) Included in "Land and Surveys."
(c) Leased from 19th December, 1960.(c) Now included with "Country Areas Water Supply Schemes."
(f) Leased from 8th April, 1963.

(d) Operated by Metropolitan

[Return No. 5]

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING PUBLISHED BUDGET RESULT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1900-01 TO 1962-63

| Published Details | | | | | Published Budget Result (a) | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Year | | Revenue | Expenditure | | Surplus | Deficiency |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1900-01 | ..... | 3,078,933 | 3,165,244 | ..... | ..... | 87,211 |
| 1901-02 | ..... | 3,688,049 | 3,490,026 | ..... | 198,023 | ..... |
| 1902-03 | ..... | 3,630,238 | 3,521,763 | ..... | 108,475 | ..... |
| 1903-04 | ..... | 3,550,016 | 3,698,311 | ..... | ..... | 148,295 |
| 1904-05 | ..... | 3,615,340 | 3,745,225 | ..... | ..... | 129,885 |
| 1905-06 | ..... | 3,558,939 | 3,632,318 | ..... | ..... | 73,379 |
| 1906-07 | ..... | 3,401,354 | 3,490,183 | ..... | ..... | 88,829 |
| 1907-08 | ..... | 3,376,641 | 3,379,006 | ..... | ..... | 2,365 |
| 1908-09 | ..... | 3,267,014 | 3,368,551 | ..... | ..... | 101,537 |
| 1909-10 | ..... | 3,657,670 | 3,447,731 | ..... | 209,939 | ..... |
| 1910-11 | ..... | 3,850,439 | 3,734,448 | ..... | 115,991 | ..... |
| 1911-12 | ..... | 3,966,673 | 4,101,082 | ..... | ..... | 134,409 |
| 1912-13 | ..... | 4,596,659 | 4,787,064 | ..... | ..... | 190,405 |
| 1913-14 | ..... | 5,205,343 | 5,340,754 | ..... | ..... | 135,411 |
| 1914-15 | ..... | 5,140,725 | 5,706,541 | ..... | ..... | 565,816 |
| 1915-16 | ..... | 5,356,978 | 5,705,201 | ..... | ..... | 38,223 |
| 1916-17 | ..... | 4,577,007 | 5,276,764 | ..... | ..... | 699,757 |
| 1917-18 | ..... | 4,622,536 | 5,328,279 | ..... | ..... | 705,743 |
| 1918-19 | ..... | 4,944,851 | 5,596,866 | ..... | ..... | 652,105 |
| 1919-20 | ..... | 5,863,501 | 6,531,725 | ..... | ..... | 668,225 |
| 1920-21 | ..... | 6,789,565 | 7,476,291 | ..... | ..... | 686,725 |
| 1921-22 | ..... | 6,907,107 | 7,639,242 | ..... | ..... | 732,135 |
| 1922-23 | ..... | 7,207,492 | 7,812,856 | ..... | ..... | 405,364 |
| 1923-24 | ..... | 7,805,595 | 8,094,753 | ..... | ..... | 229,158 |
| 1924-25 | ..... | 8,381,446 | 8,439,844 | ..... | ..... | 58,398 |
| 1925-26 | ..... | 8,808,166 | 8,907,309 | ..... | ..... | 99,143 |
| 1926-27 | ..... | 9,750,833 | 9,722,588 | ..... | 28,245 | ..... |
| 1927-28 | ..... | 9,807,949 | 9,834,415 | ..... | ..... | 26,466 |
| 1928-29 | ..... | 9,947,951 | 10,223,919 | ..... | ..... | 275,968 |
| 1929-30 | ..... | 9,750,515 | 10,268,519 | ..... | ..... | 518,004 |
| 1930-31 | ..... | 8,686,756 | 10,107,295 | ..... | ..... | 1,420,539 |
| 1931-32 | ..... | 8,035,316 | 9,593,212 | ..... | ..... | 1,557,896 |
| 1932-33 | ..... | 8,332,153 | 9,196,234 | ..... | ..... | 864,081 |
| 1933-34 | ..... | 8,481,697 | 9,270,609 | ..... | ..... | 788,912 |
| 1934-35 | ..... | 9,331,430 | 9,498,525 | ..... | ..... | 167,095 |
| 1935-36 | ..... | 10,033,721 | 9,945,343 | ..... | 88,378 | ..... |
| 1936-37 | ..... | 10,185,433 | 10,556,638 | ..... | ..... | 371,205 |
| 1937-38 | ..... | 10,819,042 | 10,829,735 | ..... | ..... | 10,693 |
| 1938-39 | ..... | 10,949,660 | 11,170,102 | ..... | ..... | 220,442 |
| 1939-40 | ..... | 11,119,943 | 11,266,768 | ..... | ..... | 146,825 |
| 1940-41 | ..... | 11,432,068 | 11,420,957 | ..... | 11,111 | ..... |
| 1941-42 | ..... | 11,940,149 | 11,938,381 | ..... | 1,768 | ..... |
| 1942-43 | ..... | 13,151,678 | 13,127,242 | ..... | 24,436 | ..... |
| 1943-44 | ..... | 13,589,175 | 13,551,154 | ..... | 38,021 | ..... |
| 1944-45 | ..... | 13,953,830 | 13,949,340 | ..... | 4,490 | ..... |
| 1945-46 | ..... | 14,407,557 | 14,407,557 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1946-47 | ..... | 14,980,875 | 15,028,427 | ..... | ..... | 47,552 |
| 1947-48 | ..... | 17,710,310 | 18,062,392 | ..... | ..... | 352,082 |
| 1948-49 | ..... | 20,560,646 | 21,377,907 | ..... | ..... | 817,261 |
| 1949-50 | ..... | 25,810,961 | 25,787,203 | ..... | 23,758 | ..... |
| 1950-51 | ..... | 28,156,181 | 27,996,834 | ..... | 159,347 | ..... |
| 1951-52 | ..... | 33,955,157 | 34,546,768 | ..... | ..... | 591,611 |
| 1952-53 | ..... | 38,884,236 | 39,392,119 | ..... | ..... | 507,883 |
| 1953-54 | ..... | 43,145,840 | 43,248,519 | ..... | ..... | 102,679 |
| 1954-55 | ..... | 45,719,846 | 46,203,889 | ..... | ..... | 484,043 |
| 1955-56 | ..... | 49,612,406 | 51,443,237 | ..... | ..... | 1,830,831 |
| 1956-57 | ..... | 54,330,934 | 56,243,302 | ..... | ..... | 1,912,368 |
| 1957-58 | ..... | 57,053,977 | 58,177,307 | ..... | ..... | 1,123,330 |
| 1958-59 | ..... | 60,068,237 | 61,752,970 | ..... | ..... | 1,684,733 |
| 1959-60 | ..... | 64,387,912 | 65,793,726 | ..... | ..... | 1,405,814 |
| 1960-61 | ..... | 69,332,710 | 70,537,286 | ..... | ..... | 1,204,576 |
| 1961-62 | ..... | 74,925,786 | 75,889,798 | ..... | ..... | 964,012 |
| 1962-63 | ..... | 78,590,768 | 79,343,643 | ..... | ..... | 752,875 |

(a) Published Budget results for 1947/48 and subsequent years are preliminary only, since they do not take into account later adjustments in respect of Special Grants paid by the Commonwealth on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. (See 16th and subsequent Reports of the Commission for details of the changes in procedure enabling these adjustments to be made, and of their significance in overcoming difficulties caused by the time lag in assessment). Budget results, after allowing for later adjustments are shown in Return No. 6.

{Return No. 6}

II.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT SHOWING BUDGET RESULTS AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT COMMONWEALTH SPECIAL GRANTS RECOMMENDED FOR PAYMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH GRANTS COMMISSION

| Year | Special Grants included as Revenue for year of receipt | Published Budget Results after bringing to account Special Grants as per column 2. (See Return No. 6) | | Special Grants not included as Revenue for year of receipt but applied towards extinguishment of previous years' deficits | | Negative adjustments in respect of previous years' Special Grants | | Adjusted Budget Results after bringing to account amounts listed in columns 5 and 7 | |
|--------------|--|---|-----------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------|
| | | Surplus | Deficit | Amount | Year of receipt | Amount | Year of deduction | Surplus | Deficit |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ | | £ | £ |
| 1947-48 | 2,977,000 | .... | 352,082 | 438,000 | 1949-50 | .... | .... | 86,918 | .... |
| 1948-49 | 3,600,000 | .... | 817,261 | 817,261 | 1950-51 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1949-50 | 5,180,000 | 23,758 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23,758 | .... |
| 1950-51 | 5,021,739 | 159,347 | .... | .... | .... | 159,000 | 1952-53 | 847 | .... |
| 1951-52 | 5,068,000 | .... | 591,911 | 450,000 | 1953-54 | .... | .... | .... | 141,911 |
| 1952-53 | (a) 5,200,000 | .... | 607,883 | 350,000 | 1954-55 | .... | .... | .... | 157,883 |
| 1953-54 | 7,350,000 | .... | 102,879 | 25,000 | 1955-56 | .... | .... | .... | 77,879 |
| 1954-55 | 7,100,000 | .... | 484,043 | 95,000 | 1956-57 | .... | .... | .... | 289,043 |
| 1955-56 | (c) 8,875,000 | .... | 1,830,831 | 322,000 | 1957-58 | .... | .... | .... | 1,508,831 |
| 1956-57 | (e) 9,102,000 | .... | 1,912,365 | 1,842,000 | 1958-59 | .... | .... | .... | 570,365 |
| 1957-58 | (e) 9,828,000 | .... | 1,123,330 | 351,000 | 1959-60 | .... | .... | .... | 772,330 |
| 1958-59 | (c) 9,758,000 | .... | 1,684,733 | 606,000 | 1960-61 | .... | .... | .... | 1,078,733 |
| 1959-60 | (c) 3,149,000 | .... | 1,405,814 | 310,000 | 1961-62 | .... | .... | .... | 449,814 |
| 1960-61 | (c) 5,700,000 | .... | 1,204,578 | 172,000 | 1962-63 | .... | .... | .... | 894,578 |
| 1961-62 | (e) 5,200,000 | .... | 984,012 | (b) | .... | .... | .... | .... | 792,012 |
| 1962-63 | (e) 5,900,000 | .... | 752,875 | .... | .... | (b) | .... | .... | .... |
| 1963-64 | (e) 6,900,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

(a) Includes £159,000 transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(b) Final adjustment in respect of the year 1962-63 will be made in 1964-65.

(c) Excludes final adjustment of results of previous years shown in column 5.

{Return No. 7}

SOURCES OF REVENUE AND REVENUE PER CAPITA, 1958-59 TO 1962-63

| Details | Year and Per Capita | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Commonwealth (Including Income Tax Reimbursement) | 27,748,075 | 29,435,428 | 32,759,407 | 36,714,855 | 37,923,736 |
| | £38 19 3 | £40 12 0 | £44 6 7 | £49 4 9 | £49 12 3 |
| State Taxation | 5,184,072 | 5,917,223 | 6,039,256 | 6,463,169 | 7,881,101 |
| | £7 5 7 | £8 3 3 | £8 3 5 | £9 13 4 | £9 13 2 |
| Departmental and Territorial | 9,096,055 | 9,747,858 | 10,119,044 | 10,519,540 | 11,506,414 |
| | £12 15 5 | £13 8 11 | £13 13 11 | £14 2 2 | £15 1 0 |
| Public Utilities and Trading Concerns | 18,040,035 | 19,287,403 | 20,415,003 | 21,228,222 | 21,779,517 |
| | £25 6 8 | £26 12 1 | £27 12 6 | £28 9 4 | £28 9 10 |
| Total | 60,068,237 | 64,387,912 | 69,332,710 | 74,925,786 | 78,590,768 |
| | £84 6 11 | £88 16 3 | £93 16 5 | £100 9 7 | £102 16 3 |

[Return No. 8]

II. CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA,
1958-59 TO 1962-63

| Details | Year and Per Capita | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63* |
| Social Services | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Education | 9,405,148 | 10,283,112 | 11,641,385 | 12,925,877 | 14,046,326 |
| | £13 4 1 | £14 3 1 | £15 15 1 | £17 6 8 | £18 7 6 |
| Health, Hospitals and Charities | 7,868,605 | 8,783,250 | 9,981,129 | 10,429,149 | 11,115,444 |
| | £11 1 0 | £12 1 9 | £13 10 1 | £13 19 9 | £14 10 10 |
| Law, Order and Public Safety | 2,646,542 | 2,887,394 | 3,137,818 | 3,280,560 | 3,592,234 |
| | £3 14 3 | £3 19 7 | £4 4 11 | £4 8 0 | £4 14 0 |
| Total, Social Services | 19,920,295 | 21,913,756 | 24,760,332 | 26,635,586 | 28,754,004 |
| | £27 19 4 | £30 4 5 | £33 10 1 | £35 14 5 | £37 12 4 |
| Development of State Resources | 7,510,293 | 8,382,581 | 9,123,102 | 9,833,934 | 10,448,718 |
| | £10 10 11 | £11 11 3 | £12 6 11 | £13 3 9 | £13 13 5 |
| Business Undertakings | 13,687,899 | 19,480,968 | 19,229,630 | 20,009,202 | 19,670,077 |
| | £26 4 9 | £26 17 4 | £26 0 5 | £26 16 8 | £25 14 8 |
| Legislative and General | 4,721,382 | 3,967,097 | 4,543,192 | 5,164,990 | 4,810,884 |
| | £6 12 7 | £5 9 5 | £6 3 0 | £6 18 6 | £6 5 10 |
| Public Debt Charges | 10,913,101 | 12,049,324 | 12,881,030 | 14,246,086 | 15,659,960 |
| | £15 6 5 | £16 12 4 | £17 8 7 | £19 2 1 | £20 9 9 |
| Total | 61,752,970 | 65,793,726 | 70,537,286 | 75,889,798 | 79,343,643 |
| | £86 14 0 | £90 14 9 | £95 9 0 | £101 15 5 | £103 16 0 |

* Preliminary Figures.

[Return No. 9]

DISSECTION OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE
1958-59 TO 1962-63

| Item | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Interest | 8,545,825 | 9,428,506 | 10,080,344 | 11,135,424 | 12,275,577 |
| Sinking Fund | 1,876,104 | 2,097,872 | 2,253,696 | 2,489,497 | 2,714,281 |
| Exchange | 320,873 | 342,764 | 378,617 | 457,075 | 506,387 |
| Salaries and Wages | 26,840,169 | 29,088,109 | 30,488,168 | 31,827,639 | 33,290,315 |
| Materials | 5,363,922 | 5,789,994 | 5,443,036 | 5,485,360 | 5,581,088 |
| Grants | 1,537,010 | 2,044,235 | 2,498,044 | 2,632,037 | 2,948,344 |
| Pensions | 1,020,470 | 1,035,995 | 1,105,392 | 1,112,421 | 1,183,861 |
| All other | 16,248,597 | 15,966,251 | 18,309,989 | 20,750,345 | 20,843,790 |
| Total | 61,752,970 | 65,793,726 | 70,537,286 | 75,889,798 | 79,343,643 |

[Return No. 10]

III.—GENERAL LOAN FUND
LOAN REPAYMENTS
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

| Year ended 30th June | | | | | | Receipts | Expenditure | Balance |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1928 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 154,108 | .... | 154,108 |
| 1929 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 235,404 | 33,297 | 356,215 |
| 1930 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 153,583 | 216,647 | 293,151 |
| 1931 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 84,248 | .... | 377,399 |
| 1932 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 112,361 | 171,800 | 317,960 |
| 1933 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 91,751 | 249,275 | 160,436 |
| 1934 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 100,935 | 215,740 | 45,631 |
| 1935 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 150,507 | 97,064 | 99,074 |
| 1936 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 107,906 | 74,791 | 132,189 |
| 1937 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 122,975 | 78,376 | 176,788 |
| 1938 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 134,462 | 154,825 | 156,425 |
| 1939 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 147,040 | 153,105 | 150,360 |
| 1940 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 127,470 | 101,086 | 176,744 |
| 1941 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 127,889 | 140,202 | 164,431 |
| 1942 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 171,232 | 89,867 | 245,796 |
| 1943 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 281,355 | 184,707 | 342,444 |
| 1944 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 256,153 | 198,896 | 399,701 |
| 1945 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 207,075 | 222,493 | 384,283 |
| 1946 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 287,043 | 210,595 | 460,731 |
| 1947 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 190,503 | 192,818 | 458,416 |
| 1948 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 498,087 | 282,155 | 674,348 |
| 1949 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 242,820 | 538,204 | 378,964 |
| 1950 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 252,183 | 298,639 | 332,508 |
| 1951 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,085,802 | 258,991 | 1,159,319 |
| 1952 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,006,310 | 1,088,671 | 1,076,958 |
| 1953 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,412,334 | 1,074,543 | 1,414,749 |
| 1954 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,640,343 | 1,293,140 | 1,761,952 |
| 1955 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,713,606 | 1,761,952 | 1,713,606 |
| 1956 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,683,480 | 1,713,606 | 1,683,480 |
| 1957 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,680,964 | 1,683,480 | 1,680,964 |
| 1958 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,833,723 | 1,680,964 | 1,833,723 |
| 1959 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,606,825 | 1,761,423 | 1,679,125 |
| 1960 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,829,699 | 1,679,125 | 1,829,699 |
| 1961 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,712,061 | 1,829,698 | 1,712,062 |
| 1962 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,950,238 | 1,712,062 | 1,950,237 |
| 1963 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,761,794 | 1,950,237 | 2,761,794 |

III. GENERAL LOAN FUND

LOAN EXPENDITURE FROM 1953-54 TO 1962-63

| Undertakings | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | 1956-57 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 6,581,863 | 6,581,849 | 4,063,623 | 3,820,000 | 2,904,134 | 3,251,095 | 3,249,511 | 2,710,852 | 3,475,324 | 4,031,294 |
| Tramways and Ferries | 32,480 | 68,103 | 34,886 | 111,129 | 76,834 | 62,135 | 7,002 | 7,002 | 7,369 | 7,369 |
| State Electricity Commission | 703,104 | 705,000 | 1,024,690 | 2,100,000 | 1,240,000 | 1,100,000 | 776,506 | 200,000 | 150,000 | 250,000 |
| Harbours and Rivers—South | 975,750 | 968,037 | 463,550 | 267,902 | 287,902 | 238,008 | 225,748 | 449,244 | 987,528 | 1,035,494 |
| North-West | 6,518 | 16,638 | 35,510 | 24,549 | 113,213 | 165,134 | 128,383 | 131,143 | 204,182 | 63,436 |
| Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | 1,390,644 | 1,648,186 | 1,316,700 | 1,720,989 | 2,031,421 | 2,421,197 | 2,472,342 | 2,472,342 | 2,557,132 | 2,410,693 |
| Water Supplies, Irrigation and Drainage—South | 539,883 | 1,149,765 | 1,321,990 | 1,671,350 | 1,652,330 | 1,639,025 | 1,892,240 | 1,743,005 | 1,878,344 | 1,847,837 |
| North-West | 31,887 | 27,800 | 91,643 | 127,657 | 129,266 | 151,506 | 390,983 | 845,167 | 903,616 | 961,696 |
| Sewerage for Country Towns | 37,936 | 36,674 | 68,785 | 71,432 | 71,818 | 87,433 | 95,247 | 119,257 | 152,264 | 169,374 |
| Public Buildings—South | 1,532,963 | 1,968,336 | 2,064,203 | 2,735,667 | 2,817,959 | 3,351,556 | 4,029,771 | 4,708,536 | 5,438,120 | 6,077,657 |
| North-West | 46,926 | 67,221 | 82,665 | 111,811 | 79,230 | 232,128 | 237,115 | 444,623 | 559,303 | 601,535 |
| Agriculture | 83,599 | 42,964 | 38,340 | 190,485 | 177,037 | 225,082 | 206,614 | 268,945 | 295,989 | 415,816 |
| Fisheries Research | 78,197 | 108,065 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 7,207 | 644 | 4,970 | 9,982 |
| Forests | 1,123,000 | 1,575,000 | 1,852,000 | 1,360,000 | 1,150,400 | 1,354,497 | 1,244,725 | 1,146,000 | 1,351,000 | 1,082,187 |
| Housing | 223,492 | 597,233 | 109,393 | 123,431 | 109,863 | 113,210 | 495,174 | 400,323 | 143,120 | 286,413 |
| Industrial Development | 148,354 | 182,403 | 163,635 | 252,486 | 107,026 | 195,623 | 164,863 | 157,058 | 117,460 | 114,679 |
| Mines | 66,212 | 47,678 | 30,528 | 155,000 | 529,000 | 315,000 | 133,027 | 44,000 | .... | .... |
| Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry | 432,323 | 552,813 | 501,271 | 412,323 | 564,836 | 558,837 | 619,557 | 700,000 | 700,000 | 400,000 |
| Fremantle Harbour Trust | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 400,000 | 250,000 | 360,000 | 300,000 | 133,000 |
| Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust | 137,686 | 139,398 | 140,472 | 67,053 | 62,595 | 61,274 | 74,906 | 120,000 | 150,000 | 90,000 |
| Midland Junction Abattoir Board (a) | 1,149,537 | 10,000 | 817,000 | 1,033,144 | 15,000 | 250,000 | 435,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 650,000 |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Working Capital | .... | .... | 30,000 | 79,000 | 377,045 | 560,669 | 146,233 | 457,442 | 228,413 | 224,547 |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Delegated Agencies | .... | .... | .... | .... | 100,000 | 75,000 | 76,991 | 44,072 | 75,235 | 75,235 |
| Royal Perth Hospital—Minor Works | 208,133 | 100,226 | 130,241 | 150,000 | 128,300 | 135,000 | 70,000 | .... | .... | .... |
| State Building Supplies | 13,440 | 7,181 | 12,518 | 15,905 | 17,279 | 3,720 | 396 | .... | .... | .... |
| State Hotels | 253,200 | 742,871 | 491,598 | 1,164,325 | 916,328 | 282,282 | 193,239 | 232,869 | 428,017 | 461,698 |
| State Shipping Service | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 66,488 | 347,294 | 108,744 | 224,275 | 224,275 |
| University of Western Australia | 20,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 50,000 | 122,000 | 60,000 | .... | .... |
| West Australian Meat Export Works | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 75,000 | 65,900 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| W.A. Tourist Development Authority | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other | .... | .... | .... | 73,000 | 161,738 | 204,761 | 211,211 | 465,755 | 286,206 | 225,738 |
| Public Bodies | (c) 2,000 | .... | .... | .... | 240,000 | (d) 240,000 | (e) 48,559 | (f) 8,051 | (g) 50,059 | (h) 134,394 |
| Sundries | 60,069 | .... | 157,883 | 463,723 | 1,508,831 | 570,368 | 1,432,389 | 845,733 | 559,814 | 954,570 |
| Provision for Funding Revenue Deficits | 15,884,246 | 16,433,421 | 15,141,121 | 18,400,247 | 17,422,435 | 18,259,741 | 19,448,301 | 20,198,376 | 21,332,540 | 23,109,536 |
| Add Discounts, Expenses, etc. (b) | 33,017 | 91,384 | 70,695 | 67,919 | 248,547 | 107,101 | 77,218 | 157,150 | 198,603 | 170,384 |
| Total Expenditure | 15,917,263 | 16,524,755 | 15,211,816 | 18,468,166 | 17,670,982 | 18,366,842 | 19,525,519 | 20,355,526 | 21,531,209 | 23,280,920 |

(a) Prior to 1950-51 Expenditure controlled by Public Works Department. (b) Charged to General Loan Fund. (c) Purchase of Typewriters for Schools. (d) Perth Dental Hospital, £30,000; State Engineering Works, £60,000; Wyndham Meat Works, £150,000. (e) Wyndham Meat Works. (f) Advances for Septic Tank Installations at Schools and Quarters, £759; Electricity for Government Establishments, £7,292. (g) Advances for Septic Tank Installations at Schools and Quarters, £2,043; Country High School Hostels Authority, £2,203; Electricity for Government Establishments, £30,274; Local Authority Loan Repayments, £15,479. (h) Advances for Septic Tank Installations at Schools and Quarters, £3,285; Country High School Hostels Authority, £12,181; Electricity for Government Establishments, £11,597; Government Printing Office, Purchase of Plant and Equipment, £48,160; Lands and Surveys, Purchase of Equipment, £38,085; Local Authority Loan Repayments, £26,066.

[Thursday, 26 September, 1963.]

[Return No. 12]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

(a) LOAN AUTHORISATIONS AND FLOTATIONS

| | £ | £ | £ |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorisations to 30th June, 1962 | .... | 344,349,858 | |
| Authorisations, 1962-63 | .... | 21,980,000 | |
| | | | 366,329,858 |
| Flotations— | | | |
| Inscribed Stock, Debentures, Treasury Bonds, etc., issued in Australia and Overseas—Net proceeds :— | | | |
| | £ | | |
| For Works and Services | 326,084,905 | | |
| For Funding Deficits | 18,668,814 | | |
| | | 344,753,319 | |
| Discounts and Flotation Expenses (including | | | |
| Cost of Conversion Loans), net :— | | | |
| On Works Loans | 2,982,960 | | |
| On Deficit Loans | 753,278 | | |
| | | 3,736,238 | |
| Total Flotations | .... | .... | 348,489,557 |
| Balance available for Flotation | .... | .... | 17,840,301 |

(b) LOAN INDEBTEDNESS

(i) Transactions for the Year

| | £ | £ | £ |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total amount raised to 30th June, 1962 | .... | 329,218,718 | |
| Flotations during the year— | | | |
| Commonwealth Loans (Aust.) | 17,358,068 | | |
| New York Loan | 927,771 | | |
| Netherlands Loan | 985,000 | | |
| | | 19,270,839 | |
| | | | 348,489,557 |
| Redemptions— | | | |
| Total to 30th June, 1962 | .... | 51,653,740 | |
| During the year— | | | |
| National Debt Commission : | | | |
| Securities repurchased and redeemed : | | | |
| London | 20,000 | | |
| New York | 95,551 | | |
| Canadian | 1,850 | | |
| Commonwealth Government Debenture | 119,037 | | |
| Instalment Stock | 121,388 | | |
| Other Australian Securities | 2,809,900 | | |
| | | 3,167,726 | |
| | | | 54,821,466 |
| Gross Public Debt at 30th June, 1963 | .... | .... | 293,668,091 |
| Sinking Fund | .... | .... | 242,642 |
| Net Public Debt at 30th June, 1963 | .... | .... | 293,425,449 |

(ii) Mint Par (Face) Values at Current Rates of Exchange

| | | At Mint Par of Exchange | At Current Rate of Exchange |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | £A | £A |
| Australia | £Aust. | 257,732,500 | 257,732,500 |
| London | £Stg. | 31,376,964 | 39,221,205 |
| New York | U.S. \$ | 18,323,000 | 8,179,911 |
| Canada | Canadian \$ | 1,612,000 | 665,676 |
| Switzerland | Swiss Francs | 4,863,000 | 496,452 |
| Netherlands | Guilders | 3,264,000 | 402,526 |
| Gross Public Debt | .... | 293,668,091 | 306,698,270 |

[Return No. 12—continued]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

(c) SUMMARY OF GROSS LOAN RAISINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS

| Raisings | | Disbursements | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| Total Flotations, as per Return 12 (b)— | | Discounts and Expenses— | |
| To 30th June, 1962 | 329,218,718 | To 30th June, 1962 | 8,323,553 |
| During Year 1962-63 | 19,270,839 | During the Year 1962-63— | |
| Exchange Accretion— | | Paid from Loan Proceeds | 176,384 |
| To 30th June, 1962 | 3,656,402 | Discount on New Loans | 58,100 |
| During Year 1962-63 | 1,309,261 | Redemption of Agricultural Bank | |
| Receipts from Loan Repayments— | | Mortgage Bonds | 1,566,000 |
| To 30th June, 1962 | 23,392,476 | Deficits Funded (including Discount | |
| During Year 1962-63 | 2,761,794 | and Expenses)— | |
| Balance of General Loan Fund | 1,546 | To 30th June, 1962 | 18,467,116 |
| | | During Year 1962-63 | 954,576 |
| | | Expenditure on Works and Services— | |
| | | To 30th June, 1962 | 327,910,347 |
| | | During Year 1962-63 | 22,154,960 |
| | 379,611,036 | | 379,611,036 |

(d) PUBLIC DEBT PER HEAD OF POPULATION ON 30TH JUNE EACH YEAR

| Year | | Debt per Head | | Year | | Debt per Head | |
|------|------|---------------|-------|------|------|---------------|--------|
| | | £ | s. d. | | | £ | s. d. |
| 1923 | .... | 142 | 9 6 | 1943 | .... | 202 | 1 11 |
| 1924 | .... | 146 | 13 6 | 1944 | .... | 198 | 19 2 |
| 1925 | .... | 146 | 3 11 | 1945 | .... | 195 | 9 0 |
| 1926 | .... | 155 | 14 8 | 1946 | .... | 195 | 3 1 |
| 1927 | .... | 157 | 14 4 | 1947 | .... | 195 | 16 11 |
| 1928 | .... | 165 | 10 7 | 1948 | .... | 194 | 5 11 |
| 1929 | .... | 162 | 6 9 | 1949 | .... | 194 | 10 10 |
| 1930 | .... | 163 | 9 9 | 1950 | .... | 196 | 4 7 |
| 1931 | .... | 174 | 2 6 | 1951 | .... | 211 | 16 8 |
| 1932 | .... | 180 | 3 8 | 1952 | .... | 222 | 9 2 |
| 1933 | .... | 187 | 4 8 | 1953 | .... | 244 | 10 10 |
| 1934 | .... | 193 | 7 6 | 1954 | .... | 258 | 9 8 |
| 1935 | .... | 197 | 11 11 | 1955 | .... | 270 | 2 4 |
| 1936 | .... | 199 | 7 10 | 1956 | .... | 278 | 12 4 |
| 1937 | .... | 201 | 15 2 | 1957 | .... | 296 | 10 1 |
| 1938 | .... | 202 | 19 8 | 1958 | .... | 309 | 14 4 |
| 1939 | .... | 204 | 7 1 | 1959 | .... | 322 | 18 3 |
| 1940 | .... | 203 | 15 7 | 1960 | .... | 337 | 13 7 |
| 1941 | .... | 204 | 18 7 | 1961 | .... | 355 | 0 10 |
| 1942 | .... | 202 | 17 4 | 1962 | .... | 367 | 17 10† |
| | | | | 1963 | .... | 380 | 8 0* |

† Adjusted on corrected figures of population.

* Preliminary figure, liable to revision.

(e) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1963

| | Securities Issued | Re-deemed | In Circulation | Funds Invested |
|--|-------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fremantle Harbour Trust Act | 425,000 | .... | 425,000 | 2,530 |
| Metropolitan Market Act | 247,000 | 57,133 | 189,867 | .... |
| Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust | 2,008,080 | 3,442 | 2,004,638 | 219,917 |
| Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act | 450,000 | .... | 450,000 | 1,660 |
| State Housing Act | 989,000 | 136,875 | 852,125 | 710 |
| State Electricity Commission Act | 20,032,180 | 299,800 | 19,732,380 | 755,627 |
| | 24,151,260 | 497,249 | 23,654,010 | 980,444 |
| Bank Guarantees in force | .... | .... | 7,646,362 | .... |
| Total, Contingent Liabilities | .... | .... | 31,300,372 | .... |

[Return No. 13]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

LOAN LIABILITY—STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS MATURING EACH YEAR

| Earliest Date of Maturity | Latest Date of Maturity | Interest Rate | Repayable in— | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | London | Elsewhere Overseas | Australia |
| | | % | £ | £ | £ |
| 1960 | 1963 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 11,316,910 |
| ..... | 1963 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 169,912 |
| ..... | 1964 | 3-1 | ..... | ..... | 1,566,000 |
| 1961 | 1964 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 17,462,912 |
| ..... | 1964 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 6,560,200 |
| ..... | 1964 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 131,156 |
| ..... | 1964 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 4,242,000 |
| 1962 | 1965 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 6,027,880 |
| ..... | 1965 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 3,024,000 |
| ..... | 1965 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 6,714,900 |
| ..... | 1965 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 26,755 |
| ..... | 1965 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 5,481,155 |
| ..... | 1965 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 7,964,500 |
| ..... | 1966 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 9,523,000 |
| ..... | 1966 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 5,716,000 |
| ..... | 1966 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,624,440 |
| ..... | 1966 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,415,770 |
| ..... | 1966 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 383,585 |
| ..... | 1966 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 5,477,000 |
| ..... | 1967 | 3½ | ..... | (a) 226,035 | ..... |
| ..... | 1967 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 973,300 |
| ..... | 1967 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 482,744 |
| ..... | 1967 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 9,970,530 |
| ..... | 1967 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 116,533 |
| ..... | 1967 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 3,714,430 |
| ..... | 1967 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,731,440 |
| ..... | 1968 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 676,950 |
| ..... | 1968 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 411,020 |
| ..... | 1968 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 16,439,090 |
| ..... | 1968 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 131,683 |
| ..... | 1968 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 3,150,435 |
| 1965 | 1969 | 3½ | 7,710,550 | (a) 381,704 | ..... |
| ..... | 1969 | 3½ | ..... | ..... | 1,904,760 |
| ..... | 1969 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 290,701 |
| ..... | 1969 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 340,548 |
| ..... | 1969 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,811,433 |
| ..... | 1969 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 5,485,200 |
| ..... | 1970 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 2,150,557 |
| ..... | 1970 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 343,906 |
| ..... | 1970 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 4,139,000 |
| ..... | 1970 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 214,784 |
| ..... | 1970 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 5,522,000 |
| 1967 | 1971 | 2½ | 3,120,661 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1971 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 347,165 |
| ..... | 1971 | 4½ | ..... | (a) 73,564 | ..... |
| ..... | 1971 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 3,470,000 |
| ..... | 1972 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 9,119,000 |
| ..... | 1972 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 2,070,000 |
| ..... | 1972 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 350,329 |
| ..... | 1972 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 5,165,000 |
| ..... | 1972 | 5 | ..... | (a) 240,995 | ..... |
| ..... | 1973 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 513,174 |
| ..... | 1973 | 4½ | ..... | (a) 358,574 | ..... |
| ..... | 1973 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 6,855,715 |
| 1972 | 1974 | 3 | 8,747,250 | ..... | ..... |
| 1984 | 1974 | 3½ | 8,275,800 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1974 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 701,605 |
| ..... | 1974 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4,531,490 |
| 1970 | 1975 | 2½ | 4,100,003 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1975 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 236,709 |
| ..... | 1975 | 6 | 825,000 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1976 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 3,747,471 |
| 1971 | 1976 | 4½ | ..... | (b) 192,677 | ..... |
| ..... | 1976 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 7,863,000 |
| 1975 | 1977 | 3 | 607,700 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1977 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,746,109 |
| ..... | 1978 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,032,704 |
| ..... | 1978 | 5 | ..... | (a) 335,354 | ..... |
| 1975 | 1978 | 5½ | 1,170,000 | ..... | ..... |
| 1976 | 1978 | 5½ | 985,000 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1979 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 1,122,770 |
| ..... | 1979 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 8,756,099 |
| ..... | 1980 | 4½ | ..... | ..... | 996,471 |
| ..... | 1980 | 5½ | ..... | (a) 405,014 | ..... |
| ..... | 1980 | 5½ | ..... | (a) 390,835 | ..... |
| ..... | 1981 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,288,203 |
| ..... | 1981 | 5 | ..... | (d) 269,577 | ..... |
| ..... | 1981 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 7,886,543 |
| ..... | 1981 | 5½ | ..... | (a) 419,193 | ..... |
| ..... | 1981 | 5½ | ..... | (c) 331,244 | ..... |
| ..... | 1982 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,245,790 |
| ..... | 1982 | 5½ | ..... | ..... | 5,144,860 |
| ..... | 1982 | 5½ | ..... | (a) 506,113 | ..... |
| ..... | 1982 | 5½ | ..... | (a) 421,653 | ..... |
| ..... | 1983 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3,823,474 |
| 1981 | 1983 | 6 | 835,000 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1984 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,057,446 |
| ..... | 1985 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 13,914,329 |
| Total Loan Liability | | | 31,376,964 | 4,558,627 | 257,732,600 |
| | | | | 2203,683,091 | |

(a) Repayable in New York

(b) Repayable in Switzerland

(c) Repayable in Canada

[Return No. 14]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

SINKING FUND

A.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1962-63

| | £ | £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Receipts: | | |
| Balances brought forward, 1st July, 1962— | | |
| National Debt Commission ..... | .... | 110,956 |
| Contributions: | | |
| State— | | |
| 5s. per cent. on loan liability | 759,859 | |
| 15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan | 49,425 | |
| 4 per cent. on Deficit Loans | 231,042 | |
| 4½ per cent. on cancelled securities | 1,682,955 | |
| Special contribution under clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement | 3,009 | |
| Commonwealth— | | |
| 5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on loan liability | 701,551 | |
| Net earnings on investments | Dr. 2,864 | |
| | | 3,415,977 |
| | | 3,526,943 |
| Disbursements | | |
| Redemptions and Repurchases, etc., at net Cost (including Exchange) | | 3,284,301 |
| Balance, Sinking Fund, 30th June, 1963 | | 242,642 |

B.—TRANSACTIONS FROM 1st JULY, 1927, TO 30th JUNE, 1963

| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
|---|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Receipts | | | | |
| Balances brought forward | | | | |
| 1st July, 1927—Endowment Policy (M.V. "Kangaroo"), Premiums paid | 57,697 | 10 0 | | |
| 1st July, 1929—Crown Agents | 897,347 | 0 10 | | |
| | | | 955,044 | 10 10 |
| Contributions: | | | | |
| On account M.V. "Kangaroo" | 47,250 | 0 0 | | |
| On account, Crown Agents | 40,312 | 13 5 | | |
| State— | | | | |
| 5s. per cent. on loan liability | 12,072,298 | 15 11 | | |
| 15s. per cent. on Special Deficit Loan | 768,075 | 0 0 | | |
| 4 per cent. on Deficit Loans | 917,140 | 12 11 | | |
| 4½ per cent. on cancelled securities | 18,805,838 | 12 6 | | |
| Under Federal Aid Roads Act | 373,084 | 13 1 | | |
| Special contribution on account loan for purchase of M.V. "Koolama" | 204,905 | 8 4 | | |
| Exchange on contributions re M.V. "Koolama" | 62,502 | 5 0 | | |
| Payment under Clause 12 (20) of Financial Agreement as amended | 91,125 | 11 5 | | |
| Profit arising out of Conversion of a Loan in London | 3,812 | 15 0 | | |
| Commonwealth— | | | | |
| 5s. and 2s. 6d. per cent. on Loan Liability | 9,656,042 | 2 10 | | |
| Net earnings on investments | 455,467 | 17 10 | | |
| Accretions to Endowment Policy at maturity | 35,062 | 10 0 | | |
| Exchange on remittances | 29,504 | 6 1 | | |
| | | | 49,359,563 | 4 3 |
| | | | 44,314,607 | 15 1 |
| Disbursements: | | | | |
| Redemptions and Repurchases, etc. | | | | |
| Repurchase from Special Sinking Fund | 42,745,925 | 14 11 | | |
| Contributions refunded to the State | 99,671 | 0 10 | | |
| Contributions to Crown Agents | 630 | 17 11 | | |
| Premiums on Policy account M.V. "Kangaroo" | 39,934 | 2 8 | | |
| Repayment of 1934 Loan (Crown Agents) | 47,250 | 0 0 | | |
| Repayment of 1936 Loan (M.V. "Kangaroo") | 998,353 | 7 3 | | |
| | 140,000 | 0 0 | | |
| Balance, 30th June, 1963— | | | 44,071,965 | 12 7 |
| National Debt Commission | | | 242,642 | 2 6 |

[Return No. 15]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

SUMMARISED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1962-63 (a)

| Undertaking* | Loan Liability (b) | Capital Charges | | Net Earnings | Surplus | Deficiency |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | Interest | Sinking Fund | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fully Productive | | | | | | |
| Electricity Supply | 17,831,531 | 840,220 | 142,729 | 982,949 | | |
| Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry | 1,781,345 | 85,692 | 14,088 | 99,778 | | |
| Kwinana Housing | 1,799,524 | 72,286 | 12,896 | 85,182 | | |
| Metropolitan Markets | 120,593 | 5,880 | 9,222 | 9,102 | | |
| Metropolitan Water Supply | 30,789,782 | 1,416,187 | 276,031 | 1,829,184 | 133,966 | |
| Midland Junction Abattoirs | 1,491,623 | 65,882 | 9,442 | 75,324 | | |
| Rural and Industries Bank | 11,082,695 | 312,510 | 1 | 312,520 | | |
| State Engineering Works | 186,721 | 8,983 | 2,421 | 75,678 | 64,269 | |
| State Housing Commission | 13,706,238 | 504,920 | 88,791 | 593,711 | | |
| Welshpool Industries | 85,478 | 10,354 | 788 | 16,954 | 5,812 | |
| West Australian Meat Export Works | 479,787 | 23,086 | 4,408 | 31,929 | 4,435 | |
| Wyndham Meatworks | 1,270,004 | 60,325 | 6,350 | 72,706 | 6,031 | |
| | 80,625,301 | 3,406,934 | 564,165 | 4,185,012 | 214,513 | |
| Partially Productive | | | | | | |
| Assistance to Industries | 1,873,167 | 76,974 | 17,068 | 65,932 | | 28,110 |
| Bulk Handling at Ports | 151,163 | 6,212 | 1,492 | 4,421 | | 8,283 |
| Harbours and Rivers | 18,892,929 | 768,424 | 178,087 | 290,891 | | 655,620 |
| Kwinana Development | 232,231 | 11,568 | 2,951 | 385 | | 14,164 |
| Loans and Grants to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies | 1,540,287 | 63,295 | 13,707 | 975 | | 76,027 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,438,806 | 113,424 | 39,132 | 18,289 | | 134,267 |
| Pine Planting and Reforestation | 2,800,897 | 115,097 | 26,651 | 80,959 | | 60,789 |
| Plant Suspense | 1,079,958 | 44,379 | 10,756 | 21,902 | | 33,233 |
| Railways | 58,714,113 | 2,612,946 | 431,254 | 305,840 | | 2,736,360 |
| Roads and Bridges | 2,193,660 | 90,152 | 22,078 | 70,000 | | 42,230 |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency | 1,787,357 | 73,448 | 26,502 | 93,555 | | 6,395 |
| Tourist Resorts | 522,203 | 21,459 | 2,793 | 1,931 | | 22,321 |
| | 92,326,971 | 3,997,408 | 772,471 | 955,080 | | 3,814,799 |
| Totally Unproductive | | | | | | |
| Abattoirs, Sale Yards, Grain Sheds and Cold Storage | 173,931 | 7,147 | 1,732 | 14,645 | | 13,524 |
| Agriculture Generally | 4,982,794 | 204,757 | 46,926 | 1161,389 | | 413,072 |
| Assessed Expired Capital (c)— | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 1,272,666 | 52,298 | 12,675 | | | 64,973 |
| Railways | 13,049,066 | 536,224 | 129,092 | | | 665,316 |
| Country Water Supplies | 33,688,409 | 1,384,764 | 307,422 | 1698,755 | | 2,388,941 |
| Metropolitan Transport Trust | 1,895,895 | 87,172 | 10,183 | 1436,645 | | 534,000 |
| Mining Generally | 2,396,779 | 98,491 | 23,152 | 117,564 | | 139,207 |
| Public Buildings, including Schools, Police Stations, Gaols, Court Houses, etc. | 48,631,480 | 1,998,406 | 428,008 | 1369,485 | | 2,795,899 |
| Rabbit Proof Fence | 332,527 | 13,664 | 3,312 | | | 16,976 |
| State Batteries | 579,619 | 23,818 | 5,625 | 1147,777 | | 177,220 |
| State Shipping Service | 4,325,718 | 197,398 | 26,160 | 1944,396 | | 1,167,954 |
| | 111,338,884 | 4,604,139 | 994,237 | 12,778,656 | | 8,377,082 |
| Summary | | | | | | |
| Fully Productive | 80,625,301 | 3,406,934 | 564,165 | 4,185,012 | 214,513 | |
| Partially Productive | 92,326,971 | 3,997,408 | 772,471 | 955,080 | | 3,814,799 |
| Totally Unproductive | 111,338,884 | 4,604,139 | 994,237 | 12,778,656 | | 8,377,082 |
| Special Deficit Loans | 3,823,474 | 39,425 | 119,037 | | | 158,462 |
| Deficits Funded | 5,655,007 | 228,271 | 264,321 | | | 492,592 |
| Balance of General Loan Fund | 11,546 | | | | | |
| | 293,668,091 | 12,275,577 | 2,714,281 | 2,361,436 | | 12,623,422 |
| Public Debt, 30th June, 1963 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Net Deficiency £12,623,422 |

* For details see Return No. 11.

† Debit.

‡ Overdrawn balance.

(a) This statement distributes the net cost of loan charges for the year over the various assets. (b) Total expenditure from loan funds (including the proportionate cost of raising), after allowing for sinking fund redemptions and other adjustments. (c) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

[Return No. 16]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1962-63 (a)

| Undertaking | Loan Liability | Capital Charges | | Net Earnings | Surplus | Deficiency |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| | | Interest | Sinking Fund | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 58,714,113 | 2,612,946 | 431,254 | 305,840 | ..... | 2,738,380 |
| Railways—Assessed Expired Capital (b) | 13,049,066 | 536,224 | 129,092 | ..... | ..... | 665,316 |
| Metropolitan Transport Trust | 1,865,895 | 87,172 | 10,183 | †436,645 | ..... | 534,000 |
| Electricity Supply | 17,531,531 | 840,220 | 142,729 | 992,949 | ..... | ..... |
| Electricity Supply—Assessed Expired Capital (b) | 1,272,666 | 52,288 | 12,675 | ..... | ..... | 64,973 |
| | 92,763,271 | 4,128,860 | 725,933 | 852,144 | ..... | 4,002,649 |
| <i>Harbours and Rivers</i> | | | | | | |
| Fremantle Harbour Trust | 7,873,144 | 302,782 | 84,429 | 262,133 | ..... | 125,058 |
| Fremantle—Other | 1,442,817 | 59,290 | 12,134 | 44,154 | ..... | 27,270 |
| Bunbury Harbour Board | 2,612,119 | 108,289 | 22,705 | ..... | ..... | 130,994 |
| Bunbury—Other | 88,178 | 3,623 | 845 | 1,066 | ..... | 2,502 |
| Geraldton | 1,632,845 | 62,981 | 12,146 | 79,305 | 4,238 | ..... |
| Albany Harbour Board | 1,818,890 | 86,622 | 12,842 | 34,494 | ..... | 65,000 |
| Albany—Other | 219,587 | 9,023 | 2,187 | 5,217 | ..... | 5,993 |
| Esperance | 274,112 | 11,264 | 1,478 | 27,707 | 14,967 | ..... |
| Busselton | 98,606 | 4,052 | 950 | †15,255 | ..... | 20,257 |
| North-West Ports | 1,030,847 | 42,352 | 9,946 | †116,979 | ..... | 169,277 |
| Swan River | 694,662 | 28,546 | 6,919 | †14,854 | ..... | 50,319 |
| Dredges, Steamers and Plant | 813,218 | 33,417 | 7,980 | †8,680 | ..... | 50,077 |
| Other Jetties and Works | 394,304 | 16,203 | 3,523 | †3,347 | ..... | 28,078 |
| | 18,692,929 | 768,424 | 178,087 | 290,891 | ..... | 655,620 |
| <i>Water Supplies</i> | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan | 30,789,782 | 1,416,187 | 279,031 | 1,829,184 | 133,966 | ..... |
| Comprehensive Water Supply | 20,925,999 | 859,909 | 192,642 | †454,758 | ..... | 1,507,309 |
| Other Water Supplies | 2,828,803 | 116,248 | 27,863 | †116,236 | ..... | 260,347 |
| Irrigation and Drainage | 8,807,880 | 361,941 | 77,292 | †134,329 | ..... | 573,562 |
| Sewerage for Country Towns | 1,135,627 | 46,666 | 9,625 | 8,568 | ..... | 47,723 |
| | 64,493,191 | 2,800,951 | 586,453 | 1,132,429 | ..... | 2,254,975 |
| <i>Trading Concerns and Business Undertakings</i> | | | | | | |
| Wyndham Meatworks | 1,270,004 | 60,325 | 6,350 | 72,706 | 6,031 | ..... |
| Engineering Works | 186,721 | 8,993 | 2,421 | 75,673 | 64,269 | ..... |
| Shipping Service | 4,325,718 | 197,398 | 26,160 | †944,396 | ..... | 1,167,954 |
| West Australian Meat Export Works | 479,787 | 23,086 | 4,408 | 31,929 | 4,435 | ..... |
| Welshpool Industries | 85,478 | 10,854 | 788 | 16,954 | 5,812 | ..... |
| Metropolitan Markets | 120,593 | 5,830 | 3,222 | 9,102 | ..... | ..... |
| Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry | 1,781,345 | 85,692 | 14,086 | 99,778 | ..... | ..... |
| | 8,249,626 | 391,718 | 57,435 | †633,254 | ..... | 1,087,407 |
| <i>Development of Agriculture</i> | | | | | | |
| Rural and Industries Bank | 11,082,695 | 312,519 | 1 | 312,520 | ..... | ..... |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency and Delegated Agency | 1,787,357 | 73,448 | 26,592 | 93,555 | ..... | 8,395 |
| Rabbit-proof Fence | 332,527 | 13,684 | 3,812 | ..... | ..... | 16,976 |
| Generally | 4,982,794 | 204,767 | 46,926 | †161,389 | ..... | 413,072 |
| | 18,185,373 | 604,388 | 76,741 | 244,686 | ..... | 436,443 |

[Return No. 16—continued]

IV.—PUBLIC DEBT

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF LOAN ASSETS, 1962-63(a)—continued

| Undertaking | Loan Liability | Capital Charges | | Net Earnings | Surplus | Deficiency |
|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| | | Interest | Sinking Fund | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Abattoirs, Slaughteryards, etc.</i> | | | | | | |
| Midland Junction | 1,491,623 | 65,882 | 9,442 | 75,324 | .... | .... |
| Kalgoorlie Abattoirs | 84,152 | 3,458 | 838 | 12,453 | .... | 6,749 |
| Generally | 89,779 | 3,689 | 894 | 12,102 | .... | 6,775 |
| | 1,665,554 | 73,029 | 11,174 | 70,679 | .... | 13,524 |
| <i>Development of Mining</i> | | | | | | |
| State Batteries | 579,619 | 23,518 | 5,625 | 147,777 | .... | 177,220 |
| Generally | 2,398,779 | 98,491 | 23,152 | 117,564 | .... | 139,207 |
| | 2,978,398 | 122,309 | 28,777 | 165,341 | .... | 316,427 |
| <i>Public Buildings</i> | | | | | | |
| Education (including Narrogin School of Agriculture and Muresk College of Agriculture) | 24,983,998 | 1,026,664 | 226,028 | 1456,765 | .... | 1,709,457 |
| Police Stations, Quarters, etc. | 961,970 | 39,530 | 7,009 | 162,326 | .... | 109,365 |
| Court Houses, Quarters, etc. | 326,211 | 13,405 | 2,933 | 112,616 | .... | 23,954 |
| Goals | 397,231 | 16,323 | 1,879 | 192,969 | .... | 111,171 |
| Hospitals | 15,131,151 | 621,782 | 132,469 | 485,537 | .... | 268,725 |
| Institutions | 2,028,335 | 83,350 | 18,089 | 140,477 | .... | 141,916 |
| Buildings generally | 4,802,575 | 197,352 | 39,590 | 189,369 | .... | 428,311 |
| | 48,631,480 | 1,998,406 | 428,008 | 1369,485 | .... | 2,795,899 |
| <i>All Other</i> | | | | | | |
| Assistance to Industries | 1,873,167 | 76,974 | 17,068 | 65,932 | .... | 23,110 |
| Bulk Handling at Ports | 151,163 | 6,212 | 1,492 | 4,421 | .... | 3,283 |
| Loans to Public Bodies | 1,540,287 | 63,295 | 13,707 | 976 | .... | 76,027 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,488,806 | 113,424 | 39,182 | 18,289 | .... | 134,267 |
| Pine Planting and Reforestation | 2,900,897 | 115,097 | 26,851 | 80,859 | .... | 60,789 |
| Plant Suspense | 1,079,958 | 44,379 | 10,766 | 21,902 | .... | 33,233 |
| Roads and Bridges | 2,193,860 | 90,152 | 22,078 | 70,000 | .... | 42,230 |
| Tourist Resorts | 522,203 | 21,459 | 2,793 | 1,931 | .... | 22,321 |
| State Housing Commission | 13,706,238 | 504,920 | 83,791 | 593,711 | .... | .... |
| Kwinana Area Development | 282,231 | 11,598 | 2,951 | 385 | .... | 14,164 |
| Kwinana Area Housing | 1,799,524 | 72,286 | 12,696 | 85,182 | .... | .... |
| Special Deficit Loans | 3,823,474 | 39,425 | 119,037 | .... | .... | 158,402 |
| Deficits Funded | 5,555,007 | 228,271 | 264,321 | .... | .... | 492,592 |
| Balance of General Loan Fund | *1,546 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | 37,815,269 | 1,387,492 | 621,673 | 943,687 | .... | 1,065,478 |
| Total | 293,668,091 | 12,275,577 | 2,714,231 | 2,361,436 | .... | 12,628,422 |
| Public Debt, 30th June, 1963 | 293,668,091 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

(a) This statement distributes the net cost of loan charges for the year over the various assets.

(b) Capital Charges met by Treasury.

*Overdrawn balance.

† Debit.

[Return No. 17]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
A. Public Utilities

| Public Utility | Return No. | Trading Results 1962-63 | |
|--|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | | Profit | Loss |
| Country Areas Water Supply | 18 | £ | £ |
| Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage | 19 | 55,555 | 2,099,075 |
| Railways Commission | 20 | ..... | 3,434,378 |
| State Batteries | 23 | ..... | 202,664 |
| Total—Net Loss ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,680,562 |

[Return No. 18]

COUNTRY AREAS WATER SUPPLY

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 16,850,577 | 18,389,169 | 19,909,374 | 21,626,836 | 23,296,851 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 843,848 | 869,364 | 961,822 | 1,127,572 | 1,129,942 |
| Working Expenses | 1,139,914 | 1,309,233 | 1,391,990 | 1,515,957 | 1,653,337 |
| Interest | 622,784 | 683,647 | 754,974 | 869,421 | 975,499 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 408,592 | 451,334 | 485,876 | 541,528 | 598,286 |
| Provisions and Other Charges ..... | ..... | 777 | 336 | 266 | 1,895 |
| Total Annual Cost | 2,171,290 | 2,444,991 | 2,633,176 | 2,927,172 | 3,229,017 |
| Loss | 1,327,442 | 1,575,627 | 1,671,354 | 1,799,600 | 2,099,075 |

Country Areas Water Supply and other Hydraulic Undertakings amalgamated in 1958-59.

[Return No. 19]

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 21,943,039 | 24,141,979 | 26,375,178 | 28,659,967 | 30,789,782 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 2,163,007 | 2,071,848 | 2,778,428 | 2,861,865 | 3,131,227 |
| Working Expenses | 1,076,286 | 1,140,267 | 1,395,271 | 1,360,712 | 1,378,744 |
| Interest | 919,341 | 977,265 | 1,090,801 | 1,271,566 | 1,417,897 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 190,823 | 206,543 | 229,629 | 253,543 | 279,031 |
| Total Annual Cost | 2,186,450 | 2,324,075 | 2,715,701 | 2,885,821 | 3,075,672 |
| Profit ..... | ..... | ..... | 62,727 | ..... | 55,555 |
| Loss | 23,443 | 252,227 | ..... | 23,956 | ..... |

[Return No. 20]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
RAILWAYS COMMISSION

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 51,818,630 | 53,580,952 | 54,843,994 | 54,266,704 | 56,686,884 |
| Loan Capital—non-interest bearing | 12,055,961 | 12,066,078 | 12,168,220 | 14,084,673 | 14,083,189 |
| Total | 63,874,591 | 65,647,030 | 67,012,214 | 68,351,377 | 70,770,073 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 13,699,803 | 15,038,264 | 16,537,848 | 17,803,809 | 16,714,514 |
| Working Expenses | 14,932,503 | 15,408,204 | 15,551,297 | 15,763,256 | 15,574,756 |
| Interest | 2,258,664 | 2,339,789 | 2,420,998 | 2,540,935 | 2,612,946 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 1,555,708 | 1,686,962 | 1,814,517 | 1,908,995 | 1,960,990 |
| Total Annual Cost | 18,746,875 | 19,434,955 | 19,786,812 | 20,213,186 | 20,148,692 |
| Loss | 5,047,072 | 4,396,691 | 3,248,964 | 2,409,377 | 3,434,178 |

[Return No. 21]

TRAMWAYS

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | | | |
| Loan Capital | 1,061,425 | 884,262 | | | |
| Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing | 783,418 | 808,910 | | | |
| Total | 1,844,843 | 1,693,172 | | | |
| Total Annual Revenue | 972,667 | 945,058 | | | |
| Working Expenses | 1,166,720 | 1,327,159 | | | |
| Interest | 48,011 | 44,125 | | | |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 84,525 | 85,025 | | | |
| Total Annual Cost | 1,299,256 | 1,456,309 | | | |
| Loss | 326,589 | 511,251 | | | |

(a)

(a) Taken over by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960.

[Return No. 22]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
FERRIES

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Loan Capital | £ 6,439 | £ 5,538 | } (a) | | |
| Revenue Capital | 702 | 686 | | | |
| Total | 7,141 | 6,123 | | | |
| Total Annual Revenue | 13,504 | 12,219 | | | |
| Working Expenses | 15,119 | 16,193 | | | |
| Interest | 312 | 271 | | | |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 1,018 | 1,018 | | | |
| Total Annual Cost | 16,449 | 17,482 | | | |
| Loss | 2,945 | 5,263 | | | |

(a) Taken over by Metropolitan Passenger Transport Trust from 1st July, 1960.

[Return No. 23]

STATE BATTERIES

| Details | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Loan Capital | £ 519,022 | £ 523,858 | £ 541,683 | £ 558,963 | £ 578,161 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 44,078 | 41,318 | 40,573 | 52,540 | 47,878 |
| Working Expenses | 177,425 | 161,868 | 195,057 | 212,027 | 209,070 |
| Interest | 23,356 | 23,799 | 24,376 | 25,153 | 26,017 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 13,259 | 12,743 | 12,708 | 12,643 | 13,684 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 2,453 | 2,371 | 2,413 | 2,603 | 2,771 |
| Total Annual Cost | 216,493 | 220,781 | 234,554 | 252,426 | 250,541 |
| Loss | 172,415 | 179,463 | 193,981 | 199,886 | 202,663 |

[Return No. 24]

CAVES HOUSE

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 * | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Loan Capital | £ 35,748 | £ 35,748 | £ 35,748 | } (a) | |
| Revenue Capital | 6,865 | 6,865 | 6,865 | | |
| Total | 42,613 | 42,613 | 42,613 | | |
| Total Annual Revenue | 42,880 | 40,803 | 17,325 | | |
| Working Expenses | 41,007 | 43,620 | 30,983 | | |
| Interest | 1,609 | 1,609 | 804 | | |
| Depreciation | 306 | 285 | 133 | | |
| Total Annual Cost | 42,922 | 45,514 | 31,920 | | |
| Loss | 42 | 4,711 | 14,595 | | |

* Figures are for Six Months Trading.

(a) Undertaking Leased from 19th December, 1960.

[Return No. 25]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

B. State Trading Concerns

| Trading Concern | Return No. | Trading Results, 1962-63 | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------|
| | | Profit | Loss |
| State Engineering Works | 26 | £ 62,000 | £ |
| State Shipping Service* | 28 | .... | .... |
| Wyndham Meat Works | 29 | 22,855 | .... |
| W.A. Meat Export Works | 31 | 1,177 | .... |
| Total—Net Profit | .... | 86,032 | .... |

* After receipt of Treasury Grant of £1,129,942.

[Return No. 26]

STATE ENGINEERING WORKS

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 195,796 | 193,675 | 191,459 | 189,142 | 186,721 |
| Earnings | 973,850 | 671,346 | 587,603 | 636,317 | 667,763 |
| Increase in Stocks | .... | .... | 23,314 | 5,581 | 24,830 |
| Decrease in Stocks | 32,704 | 44,882 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total Annual Revenue | 941,146 | 626,464 | 610,917 | 641,898 | 692,593 |
| Working Expenses | 791,399 | 530,209 | 517,704 | 532,667 | 581,275 |
| Interest | 6,866 | 8,797 | 8,716 | 9,094 | 8,983 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | (a) 25,542 | (a) 25,870 | (a) 20,921 | (a) 20,553 | 17,879 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 22,659 | 21,769 | 18,721 | 17,118 | 22,656 |
| Total Annual Cost | 846,466 | 586,675 | 566,062 | 579,432 | 630,593 |
| Profit | 94,680 | 39,789 | 44,855 | 62,466 | 62,000 |

(a) Includes Sinking Fund charged, in the accounts of the Concern as follows :—

£1,741 £2,120 £2,217 £2,316 £2,421.

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

[Return No. 27]

STATE BUILDING SUPPLIES

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Loan Capital | £ 2,720,073 | £ 2,768,342 | £ 2,745,379 | (a) | |
| Earnings | 3,040,407 | 2,882,463 | 3,051,776 | | |
| Increase in Stocks | 132,477 | 129,461 | 36,962 | | |
| Total Annual Revenue | 3,172,884 | 3,011,924 | 3,088,738 | | |
| Working Expenses | 2,972,733 | 2,767,560 | 2,892,440 | | |
| Interest | 121,830 | 131,375 | 133,853 | | |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund.... | 104,148 | 126,384 | 112,533 | | |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 21,040 | 21,976 | 18,770 | | |
| Total Annual Cost | 3,219,751 | 3,047,295 | 3,157,596 | | |
| Profit .... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |  |
| Loss | 46,867 | 35,371 | 68,585 | | |

(a) Undertaking Sold from 1st July, 1961.

[Return No. 28]

STATE SHIPPING SERVICE

| Details | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Loan Capital (a) | £ 3,888,141 | £ 3,771,924 | £ 3,621,715 | £ 3,812,663 | £ 4,056,608 |
| Earnings | 1,018,692 | 1,027,560 | 1,071,215 | 1,190,823 | 1,118,135 |
| Treasury Grant | 924,126 | 945,153 | 933,344 | 1,142,032 | 1,129,942 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 1,942,818 | 1,972,713 | 2,004,559 | 2,332,855 | 2,248,077 |
| Working Expenses | 1,558,785 | 1,557,381 | 1,606,032 | 1,896,902 | 1,782,821 |
| Interest | 169,338 | 175,883 | 171,079 | 174,794 | 190,789 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 154,841 | 197,625 | 197,457 | 199,365 | 212,238 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 69,854 | 41,824 | 29,991 | 61,794 | 62,229 |
| Total Annual Cost | 1,942,818 | 1,972,713 | 2,004,559 | 2,332,855 | 2,248,077 |
| Loss .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Excludes Loan Capital written off amounting to £595,675.

(Return No. 29)

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

WYNDHAM FREEZING, CANNING AND MEAT EXPORT WORKS

| Details | 1-2-58 to 31-1-59 | 1-2-59 to 31-1-60 | 1-2-60 to 31-1-61 | 1-2-61 to 31-1-62 | 1-2-62 to 31-1-63 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 1,221,445 | 1,270,004 | 1,270,004 | 1,270,004 | 1,270,004 |
| Revenue Capital | 11,273 | 11,273 | 11,273 | 11,273 | 11,273 |
| Total | 1,232,718 | 1,281,277 | 1,281,277 | 1,281,277 | 1,281,277 |
| Earnings | 1,658,657 | 2,241,398 | 2,082,173 | 1,699,130 | 1,732,975 |
| Increase in Stocks | 36,144 | .... | .... | 22,403 | .... |
| Decrease in Stocks .... | .... | 25,124 | 10,980 | .... | 13,221 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 1,694,801 | 2,216,274 | 2,071,193 | 1,721,533 | 1,719,754 |
| Working Expenses | 1,574,267 | 2,055,771 | 1,922,739 | 1,623,827 | 1,620,224 |
| Interest | 51,571 | 55,998 | 56,916 | 59,002 | 60,325 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund (a) | 5,357 | 6,229 | 6,350 | 6,350 | 6,350 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total Annual Cost | 1,641,195 | 2,127,998 | 2,008,005 | 1,699,179 | 1,696,899 |
| Profit | 53,606 | 88,276 | 65,188 | 22,354 | 22,855 |

(a) Sinking Fund not charged in the accounts of the Concern, but included for comparison as follows :—

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| £5,357 | £6,229 | £6,350 | £6,350 | £6,350 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

(Return No. 30)

STATE HOTELS

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | (a) | |
| Loan Capital | 91,850 | 89,852 | 88,556 | | |
| Total Annual Revenue | 224,709 | 179,443 | 98,476 | | |
| Working Expenses | 208,663 | 170,297 | 103,461 | | |
| Interest | 5,284 | 4,064 | 3,013 | | |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 3,875 | 3,401 | 1,836 | | |
| Provisions and Other Charges .... | .... | .... | .... |  |  |
| Total Annual Cost | 217,822 | 177,762 | 108,300 | | |
| Profit | 6,887 | 1,681 | .... |  |  |
| Loss .... | .... | .... | 9,824 | | |

(a) The Hotels were sold from various dates during 1960/61, consequently the results for that year are not comparable with previous years.

[Return No. 31]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

WEST AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORT WORKS

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 313,146 | 432,142 | 488,393 | 484,175 | 479,768 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 960,901 | 766,596 | 829,880 | 811,406 | 898,346 |
| Working Expenses | 915,428 | 715,978 | 759,270 | 744,419 | 844,755 |
| Interest | 15,843 | 17,652 | 21,040 | 21,764 | 21,330 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 21,121 | 23,229 | 28,951 | 27,910 | 27,104 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 7,247 | 11,017 | 14,001 | 12,878 | 3,980 |
| Total Annual Cost | 959,639 | 767,876 | 823,262 | 806,971 | 897,169 |
| Profit | 7,262 | ..... | 6,618 | 4,435 | 1,177 |
| Loss .... | ..... | 2,280 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[Return No. 32;

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

C. Other Business Undertakings

| Undertaking | Return No. | Trading Results 1962-63 | |
|---|------------|-------------------------|---------|
| | | Profit | Loss |
| | | £ | £ |
| State Electricity Commission | 33 | 544,580 | ..... |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Rural Department | 34 | 90,553 | ..... |
| Rural and Industries Bank—Government Agency Department | 35 | ..... | 2,709 |
| State Government Insurance Office | 36 | 169,520 | ..... |
| Charcoal Iron and Steel Industry | 37 | 16,780 | ..... |
| Albany Harbour Board | 38 | ..... | 28,561 |
| Bunbury Harbour Board | 39 | ..... | 4,865 |
| Fremantle Harbour Trust | 40 | ..... | 81,642 |
| Midland Junction Abattoir Board | 41 | 38,926 | ..... |
| Metropolitan Market Trust | 42 | 26 | ..... |
| Metropolitan (Perth) Passenger Transport Trust | 43 | ..... | 513,180 |
| Total—Net Loss .... | ..... | 229,428 | ..... |

[Return No. 33]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 17,069,219 | 17,642,607 | 17,713,534 | 17,724,260 | 17,831,530 |
| Loan Capital—Non-interest bearing | 1,272,666 | 1,272,666 | 1,272,666 | 1,272,666 | 1,272,666 |
| Subscribed Loans | 15,415,580 | 16,284,780 | 17,912,500 | 18,545,140 | 19,732,380 |
| Total | 33,757,465 | 35,200,053 | 36,898,700 | 37,542,066 | 38,836,576 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 8,029,593 | 8,581,736 | 9,362,689 | 9,574,859 | 10,605,489 |
| Working Expenses | 6,530,486 | 6,975,831 | 7,581,632 | 7,510,595 | 8,045,388 |
| Interest | 1,408,687 | 1,540,897 | 1,677,244 | 1,851,486 | 2,015,521 |
| Total Annual Cost | 7,939,173 | 8,516,728 | 9,258,876 | 9,362,081 | 10,060,909 |
| Profit | 90,420 | 65,008 | 103,813 | 212,778 | 544,580 |

[Return No. 34]

RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK OF W.A. (RURAL DEPARTMENT)

| Details | *1959 | †1960 | †1961 | †1962 | †1963 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 8,387,356 | 8,313,127 | 8,764,760 | 9,075,026 | 9,425,025 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 1,614,174 | 1,229,780 | 1,396,068 | 1,658,048 | 2,009,380 |
| Total Annual Cost | 1,549,480 | 1,179,594 | 1,320,478 | 1,574,203 | 1,918,827 |
| Profit | 64,694 | 50,186 | 75,590 | 83,845 | 90,553 |
| General Reserve | 314,953 | 365,139 | 440,729 | 524,574 | 615,127 |

* Eighteen months ending 31st March.

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 35]

RURAL AND INDUSTRIES BANK OF W.A.
(Government Agency Department)

| Details | *1959 | †1960 | †1961 | †1962 | †1963 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 265,621 | 79,177 | 77,775 | 77,582 | 47,144 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 19,714 | 4,374 | 3,589 | 3,192 | 2,590 |
| Total Annual Cost | 37,933 | 6,421 | 5,839 | 5,734 | 5,299 |
| Loss | 18,219 | 2,047 | 2,250 | 2,542 | 2,709 |

* Eighteen Months ending 31st March.

† Financial Years ending 31st March.

[Return No. 36]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Total Assets | 2,892,868 | 3,154,017 | 3,414,018 | 3,826,880 | 4,166,601 |
| Earned Premiums | 770,074 | 900,612 | 1,049,390 | 1,360,284 | 1,541,529 |
| Other Revenue (including Interest, Rents, etc.) | 146,773 | 201,244 | 181,013 | 270,739 | 239,766 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 916,847 | 1,101,856 | 1,230,403 | 1,631,023 | 1,781,285 |
| Claims Paid and Outstanding | 652,949 | 822,883 | 1,010,920 | 1,148,601 | 1,307,856 |
| Working Expenses (including Taxes, Rebates, etc.) | 175,604 | 174,954 | 169,715 | 295,226 | 303,909 |
| Total Annual Cost | 828,553 | 997,837 | 1,180,635 | 1,443,827 | 1,611,765 |
| Taken to Reserves— Surplus | 88,294 | 104,019 | 40,768 | 187,198 | 169,520 |
| Total Reserves | 2,195,027 | 2,299,046 | 2,348,814 | 2,536,010 | 2,705,530 |

[Return No. 37]

CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 2,312,543 | 1,777,599 | 1,808,910 | 1,795,431 | 1,781,345 |
| Earnings | 730,837 | 1,393,802 | 1,433,129 | 1,501,465 | 1,246,328 |
| Increase in Stocks | 169,534 | ..... | 34,147 | ..... | 115,285 |
| Decrease in Stocks ..... | ..... | 66,867 | ..... | 23,118 | ..... |
| Total Annual Revenue | 900,371 | 1,326,935 | 1,467,276 | 1,478,347 | 1,361,613 |
| Working Expenses | 741,734 | 1,060,576 | 1,172,375 | 1,196,355 | 1,114,526 |
| Interest | 89,065 | 90,175 | 84,434 | 85,939 | 85,692 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 58,997 | 77,156 | 87,620 | 90,096 | 93,772 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 34,904 | 48,485 | 50,967 | 41,764 | 50,843 |
| Total Annual Cost | 924,700 | 1,276,392 | 1,395,396 | 1,414,154 | 1,344,833 |
| Profit ..... | ..... | 50,543 | 71,880 | 64,193 | 16,780 |
| Loss | 24,329 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[Return No. 38]

ALBANY HARBOUR BOARD

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 1,652,983 | 1,673,888 | 1,741,388 | 1,824,035 | 1,818,888 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 132,460 | 116,757 | 143,195 | 132,814 | 146,562 |
| Working Expenses | 55,781 | 47,764 | 48,643 | 63,392 | 75,659 |
| Interest | 74,205 | 74,203 | 75,149 | 82,716 | 86,622 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 11,387 | 10,331 | 10,951 | 11,837 | 12,842 |
| Total Annual Cost | 141,373 | 132,298 | 134,743 | 157,945 | 175,123 |
| Profit ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,452 | ..... | ..... |
| Loss | 8,913 | 15,541 | ..... | 25,131 | 28,561 |

(Return No. 39)

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
BUNBURY HARBOUR BOARD

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 1,702,749 | 1,784,385 | 1,954,964 | 2,298,785 | 2,631,118 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 84,576 | 110,901 | 146,841 | 164,790 | 162,260 |
| Working Expenses | 83,379 | 81,832 | 99,028 | 74,570 | 56,800 |
| Interest | 71,693 | 76,623 | 80,297 | 92,861 | 108,289 |
| Depreciation | 1,003 | 1,282 | 1,602 | 2,016 | 2,036 |
| Total Annual Cost | 156,076 | 159,737 | 181,827 | 169,447 | 167,125 |
| Loss | 71,499 | 48,836 | 34,986 | 4,657 | 4,865 |

(Return No. 40)

FREMANTLE HARBOUR TRUST

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 6,897,946 | 7,165,857 | 7,497,088 | 8,091,620 | 8,361,051 |
| Revenue Capital | 126,946 | 116,652 | 101,764 | 92,124 | 82,504 |
| Total .. | 7,024,892 | 7,281,509 | 7,598,832 | 8,183,744 | 8,443,555 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 2,510,022 | 2,756,490 | 3,081,154 | 2,937,439 | 3,109,082 |
| Working Expenses | 2,052,424 | 2,149,418 | 2,485,039 | 2,416,756 | 2,506,994 |
| Interest | 234,839 | 244,735 | 256,791 | 291,039 | 320,525 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 339,515 | 349,722 | 368,789 | 370,448 | 361,205 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total Annual Cost | 2,628,778 | 2,745,875 | 3,112,619 | 3,080,243 | 3,190,724 |
| Profit | | 10,615 | .... | .... | .... |
| Loss | 118,756 | .... | 31,465 | 142,804 | 81,642 |

(Return No. 41)

MIDLAND JUNCTION ABATTOIR BOARD

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 1,088,704 | 1,156,765 | 1,269,463 | 1,411,065 | 1,491,623 |
| Earnings | 706,506 | 733,982 | 734,472 | 740,801 | 891,587 |
| Increase in Stocks .... | .... | .... | .... | 9,478 | 5,998 |
| Decrease in Stocks | 1,590 | 4,605 | 997 | .... | .... |
| Total Annual Revenue | 704,916 | 729,377 | 733,475 | 750,279 | 897,585 |
| Working Expenses | 575,389 | 637,752 | 648,552 | 639,145 | 728,861 |
| Interest | 47,037 | 49,999 | 61,525 | 59,163 | 65,882 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 40,309 | 49,517 | 55,502 | 59,221 | 63,428 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 191 | .... | .... | .... | 488 |
| Total Annual Cost | 662,926 | 737,268 | 765,579 | 757,529 | 858,659 |
| Profit | 41,990 | .... | .... | .... | 38,926 |
| Loss .... | .... | 7,891 | 22,104 | 7,250 | .... |

[Return No. 42]

V.—BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS
METROPOLITAN MARKET TRUST

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 252,010 | 243,307 | 234,187 | 323,285 | 310,460 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 71,780 | 74,941 | 79,044 | 82,803 | 84,516 |
| Working Expenses | 33,416 | 35,187 | 40,958 | 40,476 | 40,560 |
| Interest | 11,602 | 11,908 | 11,491 | 12,388 | 16,364 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 8,033 | 8,703 | 9,120 | 10,902 | 12,824 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 18,507 | 18,881 | 17,061 | 18,698 | 14,742 |
| Total Annual Cost | 71,558 | 74,679 | 78,630 | 82,464 | 84,490 |
| Profit | 222 | 262 | 414 | 339 | 26 |

[Return No. 43]

METROPOLITAN (PERTH) PASSENGER TRANSPORT TRUST

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Loan Capital | 400,000 | 655,195 | 1,639,155 | 1,920,259 | 1,895,895 |
| Inscribed Stock Issued | 1,135,920 | 1,135,920 | 1,430,390 | 1,765,990 | 2,004,638 |
| Total | 1,535,920 | 1,791,115 | 3,069,545 | 3,686,249 | 3,900,533 |
| Total Annual Revenue | 709,861 | 916,783 | 1,970,698 | 2,169,286 | 2,405,604 |
| Working Expenses | 618,439 | 809,342 | 2,150,631 | 2,327,424 | 2,537,211 |
| Interest | 61,932 | 84,907 | 137,088 | 166,273 | 184,953 |
| Depreciation including Sinking Fund | 68,332 | 103,418 | 132,226 | 167,877 | 189,691 |
| Provisions and Other Charges | 5,361 | 16,065 | 24,042 | 20,867 | 6,929 |
| Total Annual Cost | 754,064 | 1,013,732 | 2,443,987 | 2,682,441 | 2,918,784 |
| Loss | 44,203 | 96,949 | 473,289 | 513,155 | 513,180 |

[Return No. 44]

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

HOSPITAL FUND.—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS 1958-59 TO 1962-63

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Receipts</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Treasury Grants | 3,972,384 | 4,541,764 | 5,109,036 | 5,366,581 | 5,773,664 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 14,066 | 18,691 | 17,332 | 45,889 | 39,434 |
| | 3,986,450 | 4,560,455 | 5,126,368 | 5,412,470 | 5,813,098 |
| <i>Payments</i> | | | | | |
| Administration Expenditure | 182,096 | 164,372 | 166,018 | 220,438 | 154,362 |
| Hospitals Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Departmental | 936,335 | 1,166,943 | 1,318,959 | 1,245,219 | 1,251,463 |
| Non-Departmental Subsidies, etc. | 2,697,854 | 2,977,915 | 3,275,634 | 3,469,675 | 3,812,519 |
| Miscellaneous | 170,165 | 251,225 | 365,757 | 477,138 | 594,754 |
| | 3,986,460 | 4,560,455 | 5,126,368 | 5,412,470 | 5,813,098 |

[Return No. 45]

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

ROAD FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1962-63

| | Main Roads Trust | Common- wealth Aid Roads, 1959 | Metropolitan Traffic Trust Account | Central Roads Trust Funds | Metropolitan Area Rail- way Crossing Fund Account | Beef Roads | Total |
|--|------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|
| Balances from year 1961-62 | £ 752,838 | £ 172,503 | £ | £ 2,112,377 | £ 64,441 | £ Dr. 108 | £ 3,102,051 |
| Receipts during year— | | | | | | | |
| License Fees and Permits .... | .... | .... | 1,773,351 | 340,541 | .... | .... | 2,113,892 |
| Recoups by Local Authorities | 370,001 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 370,001 |
| Payments by Local Authorities .... | .... | .... | .... | 379,608 | .... | .... | 379,608 |
| Commonwealth Government Recoup | 1,441 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,441 |
| Commonwealth Government Grants .... | .... | 8,081,745 | .... | 1,405,521 | .... | 700,000 | 10,187,266 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 47,852 | 866,118 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 913,970 |
| | 1,172,132 | 9,120,366 | 1,773,351 | 4,238,047 | 64,441 | 699,892 | 17,068,229 |
| Transfers to Other Funds | 36,418 | 716,704 | 1,166,404 | 1,165,925 | 146 | .... | 3,085,597 |
| Transfers from Other Funds | 1,723,605 | 646,118 | .... | 679,456 | 36,418 | .... | 3,085,597 |
| | 2,859,319 | 9,049,780 | 606,947 | 3,751,578 | 100,713 | 699,892 | 17,068,229 |
| Payments during year— | | | | | | | |
| Administration, Office Equipment, etc. | 727,370 | .... | 120,000 | .... | .... | .... | 847,370 |
| Transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund | 70,000 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 70,000 |
| Road Construction, Maintenance Surveys, etc. | 624,364 | 8,510,941 | .... | .... | 1,691 | 699,664 | 9,836,660 |
| Distribution to Local and Statutory Authorities .... | .... | .... | 486,947 | 946,452 | .... | .... | 1,433,399 |
| Traffic Control Lights, etc. | 68,379 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 68,379 |
| | 1,490,113 | 8,510,941 | 606,947 | 946,452 | 1,691 | 699,664 | 12,255,808 |
| Balances on hand—30th June, 1963 | 1,369,206 | 538,839 | .... | 2,805,126 | 99,022 | 228 | 4,812,421 |

[Return No. 46]

VI.—TRUST FUNDS

FOREST IMPROVEMENT AND RE-FORESTATION FUND—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,
1958-59 to 1962-63

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Receipts.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance from previous year | 208,739 | 235,702 | 165,210 | 50,147 | 144,006 |
| Appropriation from Revenue Fund | 771,291 | 768,420 | 780,263 | 897,949 | 907,149 |
| Sundry Receipts | 93,370 | 94,371 | 94,665 | 94,690 | 94,112 |
| | 1,074,400 | 1,088,493 | 1,040,138 | 1,042,786 | 1,145,267 |
| <i>Payments.</i> | | | | | |
| Expenditure on Forest Improvements and Re-forestation during year | 838,698 | 923,283 | 989,991 | 898,780 | 941,266 |
| Balance at end of year | 235,702 | 165,210 | 50,147 | 144,006 | 204,001 |
| | 1,074,400 | 1,088,493 | 1,040,138 | 1,042,786 | 1,145,267 |

[Return No. 47]

THE STATE HOUSING COMMISSION FUNDS—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEARS,
1958-59 to 1962-63

| Details | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance—Brought forward | 74,347 | 579,264 | 441,236 | 589,463 | 865,530 |
| Receipts during year— | | | | | |
| General Loan Fund | 1,294,497 | 1,244,725 | 1,146,000 | 1,351,000 | 1,061,000 |
| Treasury Grants .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 440,000 |
| Other Borrowings | 260,000 | 200,000 | ..... | ..... | 630,000 |
| Sale of Land and Leases | 156,813 | 146,848 | 227,952 | 404,302 | 574,749 |
| Rents | 13,214 | 16,669 | 27,924 | 33,521 | 39,244 |
| Principal Interest and Repayments from Borrowers | 679,843 | 677,021 | 844,342 | 931,189 | 1,047,475 |
| Construction | 70,871 | 143,242 | 588,963 | 692,276 | 1,058,310 |
| Fees and Agency Commissions | 430,580 | 428,658 | 430,073 | 407,661 | 325,660 |
| Other Revenue | 65,492 | 137,399 | 83,469 | 117,978 | 135,189 |
| Total Receipts | 2,971,310 | 2,894,562 | 3,348,723 | 3,937,927 | 5,311,627 |
| Payments during year :— | | | | | |
| Repayment of Borrowed Funds | 265,485 | 569,045 | 78,424 | 296,165 | 103,569 |
| Construction | 973,729 | 1,276,635 | 1,697,172 | 1,831,839 | 2,364,068 |
| Purchase of Land and Leases | 192,948 | 213,823 | 287,026 | 263,909 | 396,655 |
| Revenue Vote—Administration | 473,331 | 500,689 | 499,112 | 534,559 | 583,414 |
| Interest | 354,328 | 385,558 | 441,594 | 463,029 | 522,060 |
| Other | 206,572 | 186,840 | 197,168 | 272,359 | 394,136 |
| Total Payments | 2,466,393 | 3,132,590 | 3,200,496 | 3,661,860 | 4,363,902 |
| Balance on hand 30th June | 579,264 | 441,236 | 589,463 | 865,530 | 1,813,255 |

[Return No. 48]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, 1901-02 TO 1962-63

| Year | Contribution towards Interest | Surplus Revenue Returned | Payment per Head, 25s | Special Payment to W.A. | Grant Under Sec. 96 | Income Tax Reimbursement | Tuberculosis Financial Aid | Mental Institutions Benefits | Immigration Subsidies | Other Receipts | Total |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Period Covered by Braddon Clause | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) 1901-02 to 1910-11 | £ | £ (b) 8,872,722 | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ 8,872,722 |
| Period Covered by Per Capita Payments and Special Payment to W.A. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1911-12 to 1928-27 | £ | £ | 6,632,264 | 2,556,248 | 565,905 | £ | £ | £ | £ | (g) 462,010 | 10,216,427 |
| Period Covered by Financial Agreement Act | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Prior to Uniform Tax Reimbursement | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1927-28 to 1941-42 | £ 7,101,480 | (c) 201,000 | £ | £ | £ 7,520,000 | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ 73,643 | £ 14,896,123 |
| (ii) Under Uniform Tax Reimbursement and States Grants Act | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1942-43 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 800,000 | 2,546,000 | .... | .... | .... | (h) 73,640 | 3,893,072 |
| 1943-44 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 850,000 | 2,546,000 | .... | .... | .... | (h) 98,130 | 3,967,618 |
| 1944-45 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 904,000 | 2,546,000 | .... | .... | .... | (h) 98,188 | 4,021,618 |
| 1945-46 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 950,000 | (d) 3,458,559 | .... | .... | .... | (h) 98,188 | 4,980,177 |
| 1946-47 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 1,873,000 | 3,384,000 | .... | .... | .... | (h) 98,188 | 5,730,432 |
| 1947-48 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 2,977,000 | 3,807,000 | .... | .... | 12,202 | (i) 3,190 | 7,272,914 |
| 1948-49 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 3,600,000 | 4,494,632 | 4,400 | .... | 4,225 | (j) 48,665 | 8,925,354 |
| 1949-50 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 5,618,000 | (e) 5,834,110 | 63,702 | 8,526 | .... | (j) 74,458 | 12,072,227 |
| 1950-51 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 5,838,000 | 7,176,426 | 136,496 | 17,226 | 6,583 | (j) 62,373 | 13,711,636 |
| 1951-52 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 6,088,000 | 9,400,000 | 108,335 | 17,527 | 1,280 | (j) 101,575 | 15,276,168 |
| 1952-53 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 8,041,000 | 10,854,544 | 513,928 | 17,723 | 50 | (j) 93,650 | 19,994,334 |
| 1953-54 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 7,800,000 | 11,347,415 | 424,065 | 18,230 | .... | (j) 15,045 | 20,078,237 |
| 1954-55 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 7,450,000 | 11,806,004 | 467,981 | 9,453 | .... | (j) 12,487 | 20,219,337 |
| 1955-56 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 8,900,000 | 12,313,308 | 403,639 | .... | .... | (j) 12,046 | 22,102,625 |
| 1956-57 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 9,200,000 | 13,705,334 | 477,615 | .... | 10,973 | (j) 14,971 | 23,882,325 |
| 1957-58 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 10,150,000 | 14,965,427 | 468,598 | .... | .... | (k) 332,687 | 26,375,148 |
| 1958-59 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 11,100,000 | 16,174,643 | 569,026 | .... | .... | (k) 18,227 | 28,335,328 |
| 1959-60 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 3,500,000 | (f) 25,462,000 | 521,046 | .... | .... | (k) 18,305 | 29,974,779 |
| 1960-61 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 4,309,000 | (f) 27,976,975 | 517,259 | .... | .... | (k) 26,517 | 33,303,183 |
| 1961-62 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 6,158,000 | (f) 30,085,423 | 27,985 | .... | .... | (k) 29,127 | 36,771,967 |
| 1962-63 | 473,432 | .... | .... | .... | 6,210,000 | (f) 31,240,304 | 23,418 | .... | .... | (k) 32,212 | 37,970,306 |
| Total, 21 years | 9,942,072 | .... | .... | .... | 111,315,000 | 251,124,604 | 4,300,691 | 88,733 | 35,412 | 1,263,722 | 378,570,234 |
| Total, 62 years | 17,043,552 | 9,073,552 | 6,632,264 | 2,556,248 | 116,400,905 | 251,124,604 | 4,300,691 | 88,733 | 35,412 | 1,709,375 | 412,655,506 |

(a) First complete year under Federation. (b) Including £808,963 from Special Tariff provided under the Constitution of the Commonwealth for 5 years after the imposition of uniform Customs duties. (c) Proportion of Commonwealth Surplus distributed to States. (d) Includes special payment under the States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1942 of £912,559. (e) Includes special payment on account of Coal Strike of £681,677. (f) Now provided under States Grants Act, 1959. (g) Interest on transferred properties. (h) Entertainment Tax Reimbursement. (i) Kimberley Research Station. (j) Includes Kimberley Research Station and Price Control Reimbursement. (k) Includes Kimberley Research Station and State Grants (Additional Assistance) Act.

[Return No. 49]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH TAKEN TO VARIOUS FUNDS OTHER THAN CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE FUND, 1962-63

| Details | Amount |
|--|-------------------|
| Trust Funds and Commonwealth Grants and Advances— | £ |
| Agriculture Extension Services | 26,500 |
| Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee | 10,500 |
| Australian Dairy Produce Board Research | 2,737 |
| Beef Cattle Roads | 700,000 |
| Coal Mine Workers Welfare Fund | 15,000 |
| Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave | 29,362 |
| Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Acts, 1959 | 9,487,266 |
| Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement | 3,504,770 |
| Commonwealth Educational Training Schemes | 226,095 |
| Emergency Housekeeping Service | 1,000 |
| Hospital Benefits | 587,620 |
| National Fitness | 14,948 |
| National Pleuro Pneumonia Fund | 3,550 |
| National Safety Council | 8,250 |
| Pharmaceutical Benefits | 411,224 |
| Promoting Efficiency in Dairying Industry | 21,008 |
| Research Laboratory, Kalgoorlie School of Mines | 2,700 |
| Sinking Fund (Financial Agreement) | 701,551 |
| State Wheat Research | 25,800 |
| Stimulation of Employment | 1,364,000 |
| Tobacco Industry | 9,300 |
| War Service Homes | 3,980,000 |
| War Service Land Settlement | 1,890,077 |
| Wheat Industry Stabilisation (Disposal) | 38,078 |
| Wheat Research | 11,161 |
| Wool Research | 7,874 |
| Total—Trust Funds | 23,080,371 |
| Other Funds— | |
| Derby Jetty Agreement | 300,000 |
| Free Milk for School Children | 293,069 |
| Kimberley Research Station | 10,943 |
| Mental Institutions | 57,759 |
| Northern Development | 1,432,318 |
| Railway Standardisation Agreement—Grant | 890,465 |
| Railway Standardisation Agreement—Advance | 1,272,092 |
| Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service | 17,427 |
| Strategic Roads and Roads of Access to Commonwealth Property | 41,474 |
| Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Capital | 33,495 |
| Tuberculosis Financial Aid—Maintenance | 387,211 |
| University of Western Australia | 1,154,955 |
| War Service Land Settlement—Advances Rural and Industries Bank | 657,193 |
| Total—Other Funds | 6,548,401 |
| Grand Total | 29,628,772 |

[Return No. 50]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

TOTAL NET COLLECTIONS OF STATE TAXATION TAKEN TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, TRUST ACCOUNTS, AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1963

| Details | Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund | Paid to Trust or Special Accounts | Total | Taxation per Head (a) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. |
| Probate and Succession Duties | 1,536,940 | .... | 1,536,940 | 2 0 2 |
| Other Stamp Duties | 2,671,031 | .... | 2,671,031 | 3 9 11 |
| Land Tax | 1,249,398 | .... | 1,249,398 | 1 12 8 |
| Third Party Insurance Surcharge | 111,281 | .... | 111,281 | 2 11 |
| Liquor Licenses | 690,846 | .... | 690,846 | 18 1 |
| Racing— | | | | |
| Stamp Duty on Betting Tickets | 42,462 | .... | 42,462 | 1 1 |
| Totalisator Duty | 137,623 | .... | 137,623 | 3 7 |
| Totalisator Licenses | 2,322 | .... | 2,322 | 1 |
| Stamp Duty on Tote Dividends | 1,089 | .... | 1,089 | 1 |
| Bookmakers' Betting Tax and Licenses | 125,382 | .... | 125,382 | 3 4 |
| Betting Tax—Totalisator Agency Board | 557,031 | .... | 557,031 | 14 7 |
| Investment Tax | 209,289 | .... | 209,289 | 5 5 |
| Motor Taxation | 170,683 | 3,536,552 | 3,707,235 | 4 17 0 |
| Other Vehicle Taxation | .... | 3,620 | 3,620 | 1 |
| Vermin Tax | .... | 130,016 | 130,016 | 3 5 |
| Fruit Fly Eradication Registration Fees | .... | 17,560 | 17,560 | 6 |
| Metropolitan Region Improvement Tax | .... | 185,697 | 185,697 | 4 10 |
| Licenses not elsewhere included | 220,135 | .... | 220,135 | 5 9 |
| Total | 7,725,512 | 3,873,445 | 11,598,957 | 15 3 6 |

(a) Based on estimated mean population for year 1962-63, viz. 764,400.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION
COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES—YEAR 1962-63 †

| Service | Loan Lia- bility | Expenditure | | | | Receipts | Net Ex- penditure | Cost per Head | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|-----|
| | | Indirect | | Direct | Total | | | | |
| | | Interest | Sinking Fund | Con- solidated Revenue Fund | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | (*) |
| 1.—Education— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Education Department and Schools | £ 21,895,369 | £ 899,744 | £ 199,067 | £ 11,270,275 | £ 12,369,086 | £ 185,165 | £ 12,183,921 | £ 15 18 9 | |
| (b) University | 1,229,684 | 50,530 | 10,244 | 1,056,134 | 1,116,908 | ..... | 1,116,908 | 1 9 3 | |
| (c) Technical Education | 1,286,974 | 52,886 | 11,686 | 1,301,735 | 1,366,307 | 134,243 | 1,232,064 | 1 12 3 | |
| (d) Agricultural Education | 604,764 | 24,852 | 5,129 | 103,368 | 133,347 | 28,001 | 107,346 | 2 10 | |
| (e) Library, Museum, etc. | 78,000 | 3,205 | 571 | 309,066 | 312,842 | ..... | 312,842 | 8 2 | |
| (f) Deaf, Dumb and Blind | 857 | 35 | 9 | 5,750 | 5,794 | ..... | 5,794 | 2 | |
| Total 1 | 25,095,648 | 1,031,262 | 226,706 | 14,046,326 | 15,304,284 | 345,409 | 14,958,875 | 19 11 5 | |
| 2.—Health, Hospitals and Charities— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Public Health | 14,206 | 584 | 130 | 759,958 | 760,672 | 158,245 | 602,427 | 15 9 | |
| (b) Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted, Health of Mothers and Children | 15,991,984 | 657,157 | 141,180 | 8,019,310 | 8,817,647 | 177,451 | 8,640,196 | 11 6 1 | |
| (c) Recreation Facilities | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139,140 | 139,140 | ..... | 139,140 | 3 8 | |
| (d) Relief of Aged, Indigent and Infirm and Child Welfare | 878,285 | 36,091 | 6,360 | 1,332,847 | 1,375,298 | 359,581 | 1,015,717 | 1 6 7 | |
| (e) Miners' Phthisis | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,877 | 35,877 | ..... | 35,877 | 11 | |
| (f) Natives n.e.i. | 258,473 | 10,621 | 1,877 | 711,669 | 724,167 | 84,754 | 639,413 | 16 9 | |
| (g) Unemployment Relief | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116,643 | 116,643 | ..... | 116,643 | 3 0 | |
| Total 2 | 17,142,948 | 704,453 | 149,547 | 11,115,444 | 11,969,444 | 780,031 | 11,189,413 | 14 12 9 | |
| 3.—Law, Order and Public Safety— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Administration of Justice | 326,211 | 13,405 | 2,932 | 610,561 | 626,898 | 544,741 | 82,157 | 2 2 | |
| (b) Police | 981,972 | 40,352 | 7,211 | 2,270,098 | 2,317,661 | 180,240 | 2,137,421 | 2 15 11 | |
| (c) Gaols and Reformatories | 631,073 | 25,933 | 4,267 | 529,969 | 560,169 | 14,159 | 546,010 | 14 3 | |
| (d) Public Safety | ..... | ..... | ..... | 181,606 | 181,606 | 4,608 | 176,998 | 4 8 | |
| Total 3 | 1,939,256 | 79,690 | 14,410 | 3,592,234 | 3,686,334 | 743,748 | 2,942,586 | 3 17 0 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 44,177,852 | 1,815,395 | 390,663 | 28,754,004 | 30,960,062 | 1,869,188 | 29,090,874 | 38 1 2 | |

(*) Based on estimated mean population for year 1962-63, viz. 764,400.

† Preliminary Figures.

[Thursday, 26 September, 1963.]

[Return No. 52]

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Statistical Statement of Operations

| Details | Year Ended 30th June | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| Average number of miles open. | 4,117 | 4,120 | 4,123 | 3,851 | 3,797 |
| Results of Operations (per train mile). | | | | | |
| Earnings | 413·26d. | 440·4d. | 493·6d. | 515·08d. | 515·38d. |
| Operating Expenses | 451·96d. | 451·81d. | 463·45d. | 455·9d. | 480·39d. |
| Depreciation | 48·29d. | 50·6d. | 55·34d. | 56·81d. | 62·33d. |
| Interest | 70·2d. | 70·38d. | 74·16d. | 75·61d. | 83·05d. |
| Operating Expenses plus Depreciation and Interest | 570·45d. | 572·79d. | 592·95d. | 588·32d. | 625·77d. |
| Deficit | 157·19d. | 132·39d. | 99·35d. | 73·24d. | 110·39d. |
| Operating Expenses per cent of Earnings | 109·0 | 102·46 | 94·03 | 88·54 | 93·18 |
| Passenger Traffic | | | | | |
| Rail | | | | | |
| Number of Passenger Miles | 173,113,332 | 167,453,014 | 166,512,062 | 152,699,320 | 151,966,861 |
| Earnings from Passengers Carried | £1,086,982 | £1,143,365 | £1,124,467 | £1,139,408 | £1,130,826 |
| Average Earnings per Passenger Mile | 1·51d. | 1·71d. | 1·72d. | 1·79d. | 1·79d. |
| Road Services. | | | | | |
| Number of Passenger Miles | 16,120,379 | 16,869,195 | 18,389,709 | 18,847,485 | 20,282,937 |
| Earnings from Passengers Carried | £129,421 | £131,720 | £146,906 | £166,848 | £173,766 |
| Average Earnings per Passenger Mile | 1·93d. | 1·87d. | 1·92d. | 2·08d. | 2·05d. |
| Parcels Earnings | £498,459 | £523,517 | £520,105 | £559,814 | £562,334 |
| Goods and Livestock Traffic Paying. | | | | | |
| Number of Ton Miles | 632,283,628 | 705,245,196 | 747,579,727 | 831,126,673 | 762,274,264 |
| Average haul per ton of Goods (miles) | 161·58 | 155·59 | 154·68 | 155·57 | 159·05 |
| Average tonnage per loaded wagon | 6·9 | 7·07 | 7·2 | 7·6 | 7·3 |
| Average locomotive load (tons) | 138·49 | 141·13 | 147·08 | 149·9 | 153·2 |
| Average Earnings per ton mile | 4·2d. | 4·17d. | 4·42d. | 4·31d. | 4·36d. |
| Earnings from Goods and Livestock | £11,256,471 | £12,445,225 | £13,965,791 | £15,152,455 | £14,090,887 |
| Goods and Livestock Traffic Gross | | | | | |
| Average Tonnage per Loaded wagon | 16·48 | 16·62 | 16·8 | 17·4 | 17·2 |
| Average locomotive load (tons) | 326 | 329 | 338 | 341 | 358 |
| Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Loaded | 19·6 | 19·6 | 19·9 | 19·4 | 20·6 |
| Average number of vehicles per locomotive—Empty | 7·82 | 7·97 | 8·3 | 8·6 | 9 |
| Rolling Stock on 30th June. | | | | | |
| Locomotives Steam—No. | †326 | †324 | †317 | †291 | †271 |
| Locomotives Diesel Electric and Hydraulic—No. | 69 | 70 | 71 | 74 | 83 |
| Passenger Vehicles | 361 | 366 | 342 | 331 | 310 |
| Brake Vans—No. | 246 | 263 | 264 | 253 | 264 |
| Goods Vehicles—No. | 12,171 | 12,367 | 12,395 | 12,304 | 12,375 |
| Omnibuses—No. | 51 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 52 |
| Staff—Average per Year. | | | | | |
| Salaried—No. | 1,999 | 1,979 | 1,981 | 1,994 | 2,017 |
| Wages—No. | 11,241 | 11,102 | 10,631 | 10,330 | 10,120 |
| Total—No. | 13,240 | 13,081 | 12,612 | 12,324 | 12,137 |

† Includes 1 Petrol Locomotive.

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
STATEMENT SHOWING TONNAGE OF GOODS CARRIED

| Class of Goods | 1958-59 | | 1959-60 | | 1960-61 | | 1961-62 | | 1962-63 | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Tonnage | Percentage of Total | Tonnage | Percentage of Total | Tonnage | Percentage of Total | Tonnage | Percentage of Total | Tonnage | Percentage of Total |
| Coal, Coke, and Charcoal | 544,362 | 13·91 | 565,739 | 12·48 | 483,426 | 10·00 | 648,178 | 12·13 | 681,793 | 14·22 |
| Ores and Minerals | 246,715 | 6·31 | 270,690 | 6·97 | 304,914 | 6·31 | 405,155 | 7·59 | 345,691 | 7·20 |
| Wool | 67,201 | 1·72 | 68,249 | 1·61 | 76,973 | 1·69 | 79,041 | 1·48 | 75,517 | 1·69 |
| Chaff | 7,344 | 0·19 | 7,229 | ·16 | 6,716 | ·14 | 6,863 | ·13 | 8,472 | ·14 |
| Wheat | 904,088 | 23·10 | 1,434,383 | 31·66 | 1,661,117 | 34·37 | 1,945,756 | 36·42 | 1,480,307 | 30·88 |
| Grain and Grain Products | 358,335 | 9·15 | 313,630 | 6·92 | 434,038 | 8·99 | 383,653 | 7·18 | 283,168 | 6·01 |
| Firewood | 10,184 | 0·26 | 6,027 | ·11 | 2,814 | ·06 | 2,828 | ·04 | 2,811 | ·06 |
| Local Timber | 329,664 | 8·42 | 330,993 | 7·30 | 340,649 | 7·05 | 328,309 | 6·15 | 311,008 | 6·51 |
| Imported Timber | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and Vegetables | 101,271 | 2·59 | 97,665 | 2·15 | 114,566 | 2·37 | 96,584 | 1·81 | 112,800 | 2·35 |
| Fertilisers | 409,143 | 10·46 | 450,659 | 9·94 | 443,411 | 9·17 | 482,945 | 9·03 | 500,407 | 10·44 |
| All other goods | 934,855 | 23·89 | 988,350 | 21·80 | 964,004 | 19·95 | 963,499 | 18·04 | 991,879 | 20·71 |
| Total | 3,913,187 | 100·00 | 4,532,614 | 100·00 | 4,833,223 | 100·00 | 5,342,311 | 100·00 | 4,792,753 | 100·00 |

[Thursday, 26 September, 1963.]

VII—STATISTICAL SECTION—continued
 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—continued
 STATEMENT SHOWING EARNINGS ON GOODS CARRIED

| Class of Goods | 1958-59 | | 1959-60 | | 1960-61 | | 1961-62 | | 1962-63 | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Earnings | Percentage of Total | Earnings | Percentage of Total | Earnings | Percentage of Total | Earnings | Percentage of Total | Earnings | Percentage of Total |
| | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | | £ | |
| Coal, Coke, and Charcoal | 1,009,559 | 8.97 | 994,089 | 7.99 | 870,911 | 6.24 | 1,127,327 | 7.44 | 1,181,026 | 8.38 |
| Ores and Minerals | 528,605 | 4.70 | 562,589 | 4.62 | 591,460 | 4.23 | 737,745 | 4.87 | 642,955 | 4.56 |
| Wool | 398,377 | 3.65 | 414,811 | 3.33 | 481,593 | 3.52 | 510,552 | 3.37 | 486,811 | 3.45 |
| Chaff | 21,401 | .19 | 21,454 | .17 | 22,037 | .16 | 22,153 | .15 | 20,095 | .14 |
| Wheat | 1,740,372 | 15.46 | 2,629,088 | 21.13 | 3,496,351 | 25.05 | 4,370,659 | 28.84 | 3,875,678 | 28.06 |
| Grain and Grain Products | 695,443 | 6.18 | 625,908 | 5.03 | 999,624 | 7.16 | 866,600 | 5.72 | 641,782 | 4.55 |
| Firewood | 16,067 | .14 | 8,050 | .06 | 5,131 | .04 | 4,484 | .03 | 4,028 | .03 |
| Local Timber | 1,015,038 | 9.02 | 1,019,153 | 8.19 | 1,108,095 | 7.93 | 1,097,245 | 7.24 | 1,012,892 | 7.19 |
| Imported Timber | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fruit and Vegetables | 337,926 | 3.00 | 320,288 | 2.65 | 443,070 | 3.17 | 380,143 | 2.51 | 420,051 | 3.08 |
| Fertilisers | 767,913 | 6.82 | 852,370 | 6.85 | 940,699 | 6.74 | 1,033,752 | 6.83 | 1,080,165 | 7.67 |
| All other goods | 4,724,671 | 41.97 | 4,988,681 | 40.08 | 4,994,520 | 35.78 | 5,001,935 | 33.01 | 6,224,504 | 37.09 |
| Total | 11,256,471 | 100.00 | 12,445,226 | 100.00 | 13,985,791 | 100.00 | 15,152,455 | 100.00 | 14,090,887 | 100.00 |

{Return No. 54}

VII.—STATISTICAL SECTION

Indicators of Western Australian Economic Conditions

| Item | Unit | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|---|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Population at 30th June | No | 712,070 | 722,080 | 730,629 | 754,477 | (i) |
| Land Settlement— | | | | | | |
| Area of land selected during year | acres | 814,874 | 713,718 | 722,909 | 1,050,968 | 1,367,269 |
| Area of land leased during year | acres | 11,685,258 | 4,324,044 | 7,293,169 | 11,608,256 | 11,315,012 |
| Area of land under cultivation (a) | acres | 23,712,973 | 24,620,679 | 25,368,034 | 26,261,204 | 27,272,914 |
| Area of land under crop | acres | 6,015,387 | 6,382,121 | 6,756,637 | 6,975,879 | 7,326,845 |
| Production— | | | | | | |
| Wool (Shorn, Dead and Felling-mongered)— | | | | | | |
| Quantity | lb | 157,358,000 | 160,302,000 | 182,217,000 | 183,334,000 | 177,007,000 |
| Value | £ | 29,703,679 | 37,350,791 | 38,931,411 | 39,041,292 | 39,819,000 |
| Wheat— | | | | | | |
| Quantity | bus. | 57,650,000 | 58,670,000 | 63,900,000 | 65,700,000 | 72,500,000 |
| Value | £ | 38,819,613 | 41,180,693 | 48,145,119 | 50,011,531 | 58,088,000 |
| Oats | bus. | 22,585,050 | 19,593,605 | 21,809,648 | 20,189,436 | 18,571,578 |
| Barley | bus. | 5,410,217 | 7,079,823 | 8,495,009 | 7,281,533 | 6,066,426 |
| Gold (b) | | | | | | |
| Quantity | fine oz. | 872,086 | 871,263 | 870,465 | 871,709 | 841,292 |
| Value | £ | 13,623,127 | 13,613,923 | 13,666,685 | 13,649,026 | 13,151,959 |
| Coal— | | | | | | |
| Quantity | ton | 905,526 | 908,473 | 745,093 | 929,753 | 932,736 |
| Value | £ | 2,360,161 | 2,351,086 | 1,859,128 | 2,000,121 | 2,016,955 |
| Timber (sawn) (c) | sup. ft. | 211,831,952 | 198,903,105 | 186,910,743 | 192,788,587 | 187,086,561 |
| Bricks (Standard Size—All Types) | No. | 101,521,000 | 110,359,000 | 119,968,000 | 119,868,000 | 129,396,000 |
| Electricity (Distributed) | k.w.h. | 731,645,608 | 785,147,042 | *370,074,768 | 929,841,000 | 1,018,208,000 |
| Net Value of Production— | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | £ | 42,746,231 | 44,043,530 | 46,707,520 | 51,325,481 | 54,093,000 |
| Pastoral and Trapping | £ | 30,628,264 | 39,760,183 | 40,217,234 | 41,514,715 | 41,988,000 |
| Dairying, Poultry and Bee-keeping | £ | 3,549,399 | 4,564,880 | 5,075,879 | 5,221,150 | 5,774,000 |
| Fisheries | £ | 3,550,337 | 3,728,914 | 3,621,853 | 5,128,107 | 5,495,000 |
| Forestry exclusive of Milling | £ | 5,067,246 | 6,084,905 | 5,167,504 | 5,191,179 | 5,170,000 |
| Mining and Quarrying | £ | 14,453,894 | 14,785,081 | 15,444,002 | 15,559,098 | 15,792,000 |
| Factories | £ | 78,762,169 | 86,373,312 | 96,630,801 | 98,041,418 | (i) |
| Livestock at 31st March (d)— | | | | | | |
| Sheep | No. | 18,215,244 | 18,411,589 | 17,151,384 | 18,313,879 | 18,727,124 |
| Cattle | No. | 999,832 | 1,030,469 | 1,100,430 | 1,218,432 | 1,297,746 |
| Trade— | | | | | | |
| Total Imports | £ | 146,200,948 | *169,529,312 | *178,002,435 | 172,692,838 | 213,169,803 |
| Total Exports (e) | £ | 129,492,923 | *158,993,460 | 204,769,120 | 190,611,727 | 173,238,028 |
| Principal Exports— | | | | | | |
| Wheat | £ | 16,556,265 | 24,720,759 | 35,639,958 | 52,178,050 | 135,944,789 |
| Wool (Greasy and Scoured) | £ | 29,263,473 | *38,968,311 | 37,420,971 | 41,932,608 | 141,004,220 |
| Timber (f) | £ | 4,379,236 | *4,159,982 | 3,638,444 | 4,002,088 | 19,060,624 |
| Gold Bullion (g) | £ | 2,058,944 | 9,369,203 | 39,635,738 | 7,097,361 | 16,524,032 |
| Flour, Plain | £ | 3,168,561 | 2,548,108 | 3,910,199 | 2,943,981 | 12,317,926 |
| Retail Sales (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) | £ | 1148,709,000 | 1164,800,000 | 1173,200,000 | 1180,400,000 | (i) |
| Retail Sales (Motor Vehicles) (h) | £ | 150,700,000 | 159,500,000 | 161,200,000 | 167,100,000 | (i) |
| Finance— | | | | | | |
| Depositors Balances—At end of June— | | | | | | |
| Trading Banks | £ | 90,089,000 | 93,171,000 | *94,401,000 | 103,789,000 | 109,748,000 |
| Savings Banks | £ | 71,499,134 | 78,622,269 | 80,711,348 | 90,527,488 | 104,406,239 |
| Insurance—Life— | | | | | | |
| Sum Assured (Existing Policies) (i) | £ | 197,681,000 | 219,800,257 | 252,032,271 | 284,190,467 | (i) |
| Insurance—General— | | | | | | |
| Gross Premiums (j) | £ | 8,584,513 | 9,975,554 | 10,803,666 | 11,456,803 | (i) |
| Installment Credit— | | | | | | |
| Balances Outstanding at 30th June: | | | | | | |
| (i) Non-retail Finance Business | £ | 19,760,000 | 24,372,000 | 25,618,000 | 27,239,000 | 133,600,000 |
| (ii) For all Business (k) | £ | 29,658,000 | 39,024,000 | 44,189,000 | 46,542,000 | (i) |
| Building—Dwellings Completed during year | No. | 6,080 | 6,293 | 6,447 | 6,392 | 6,593 |
| Motor Vehicle Registrations at 30th June— | | | | | | |
| Cars | No. | 118,112 | 127,863 | 138,187 | 151,013 | 167,446 |
| Utilities, Vans, Trucks | No. | 66,617 | 69,131 | 70,908 | 73,454 | 75,200 |

(a) Area of cleared land under crop or pasture, fallowed, newly cleared for next season, used for natural grazing or resting.

(b) Comprises gold refined at the Mint and gold contained in gold bearing materials exported. Value is in Australian Currency, including payments by the Gold Producers Association Ltd., but excluding Commonwealth Subsidy.

(c) Includes Railway Sleepers, Plywood and Veneers in terms of super. feet.

(d) 31st March of year last mentioned.

(e) Including Ship's Stores.

(f) Including Plywood and Veneers.

(g) Recorded in the year of shipment which is not necessarily the year of sale.

(h) Including Parts, Petrol, etc.

(i) As at 31st December year first mentioned.

(j) Excluding particulars of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Trust and prior to 1959-60 insurance effected on behalf of Government Departments, by the State Government Insurance Office.

(k) Operations of Retail Businesses and Non-Retail Businesses.

(l) Not yet available.

† Preliminary.

* Revised.

‡ Revised on a Basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

IRON ORE (HAMERSLEY RANGE) AGREEMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. COURT (Nedlands—Minister for Industrial Development) (5.30 p.m.): I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill seeks to ratify the agreement dated the 30th July, 1963, between the Government and Hamersley Iron Pty. Limited, which company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hamersley Holdings Pty. Limited which in turn is owned 60 per cent. by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd., and 40 per cent. by Kaiser Steel Corporation of California.

It is an important agreement and is intended to be the basis of establishing major mining development in the Pilbara, and subsequently leading to the establishment of Australia's second steel industry. Of necessity it is complex as it has been necessary to incorporate in the agreement conditions which will clarify the company's position under varying circumstances in both the short and long term, and at the same time protect the interests of the State. The several stages covered by the agreement are—

Exploratory and survey or assessment phase.

Contracts for sale of ore.

Development of mines, towns, railway, port, and other essential installations.

Export of ore.

Secondary processing with a continuation of export of ore.

Iron and steel production with a continuation of export of ore, and possibly the continuation or even an extension to various forms of secondary processing. In this regard, of course, the greater includes the lesser and iron and steel production will be the ultimate objective because of the greatly enhanced contribution it makes to the economy as distinct from the export of iron ore and, for that matter, the export of ore which has been processed to a stage less than iron and steel.

From a reading of the agreement, and having regard for the great iron ore resources which support the project, members will realise that it could prove to be an historic document, the ultimate results from which could be much more extensive than we might imagine at this juncture.

One thing is obvious about the iron ore reserves of the Pilbara area; namely, the only way they will be effectively worked and developed and made to play their full role in the Australian economy is through the efforts of companies which have not only the financial but also the technical resources at their command.

I think it is reasonable to say that only a substantial tonnage of something like 3,000,000 or more tons per year by one company, or group of companies, working in a particular area could justify the capital expenditure that is necessary to establish mines, towns, railways, ports, etc., in an area which is as yet under-developed and without these facilities of sufficient magnitude to attract large-scale overseas customers.

The State has not the funds, nor is it likely to have the funds in the foreseeable future, to undertake this type of development, running into millions of pounds. It is therefore a sensible thing to negotiate with companies that have the resources, both financial and technical, as well as world-wide marketing experience.

I desire to introduce this Bill without the contentious atmosphere that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has endeavoured to introduce from time to time about the negotiations leading up to the signing of this agreement, as the Government feels that the importance and magnitude of the project is such that the merits of the proposal deserve consideration in their correct atmosphere, and not surrounded by extraneous matter which is of little importance in the final analysis so far as the objectives are concerned.

Suffice to say at this juncture that the negotiations with the company and those associated with it have been conducted on lines which I am sure were the only logical lines on which to discuss an agreement, bearing in mind that the State's responsibility was not only to negotiate an agreement to provide for the opening up of the mineral areas concerned, but to protect the short and long term interests of the State.

Our negotiations have been greatly aided by the coming together of Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd. and Rio Tinto, and then the arrangements made by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd. with Kaiser Steel Corporation.

Also, this enabled us to conduct the main negotiations with the Melbourne executives who, in the main, were associated with Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd., and who have a thorough understanding of Australian mining, industrial, and other conditions.

It might be asked why an agreement is necessary at this stage. The main reasons are that without an agreement which sets out in clear terms the rights and responsibilities of the various parties it is impossible for a corporation to go ahead and negotiate contracts for the sale of iron ore, and also make the necessary financial and technical arrangements.

Members will appreciate that the great steel industry of Japan would not be prepared to negotiate with those who did not have clearly-defined rights. Likewise, in a

highly competitive world where the pressure for finance and technical know-how is intense, the company cannot be expected to successfully undertake even preliminary negotiations without demonstrating that it has clearly-enunciated rights giving it access to mineral areas and the necessary facilities on a realistic basis.

The Government has endeavoured to make it clear from time to time that an agreement of this nature is not in itself an absolute guarantee that our hopes will be realised—as is the case with the B.H.P. agreement or Kwinana where a great steel industry will be established as a firm contractual commitment on a defined timetable—but it is fair to say that without agreements of this nature the possibility of the great Pilbara iron ore field being opened up on a commercial basis would be virtually nil. In other words, this agreement is an essential link in the chain of events to bring about great mineral and industrial progress.

Members will be interested to note that the company has already spent more this year than the £500,000 it is committed to spend before the 31st December, 1964, on exploratory, geological, engineering survey work, and other associated research. It is showing considerable vigour in its approach to both field and other research work. In all this it has to keep closely in touch with the Government quite apart from the provisions of the agreement. It makes good sense for the company to keep closely in touch with all Ministers and departmental officers concerned, particularly the departments of Mines, Public Works, and Industrial Development.

This close consultation will greatly facilitate a decision when the company submits its final proposals for rail and port development. It will mean that a lot of technical matters will have been resolved in an atmosphere of consultation progressively over a period rather than the Government's nominees having to consider the proposals in total without prior detailed knowledge of the reasons that prompted various ideas.

I should mention here that one of the very important provisions in the agreement is that if the Government feels it can submit a better proposal than that put forward by the company in respect of rail and port, and can demonstrate it is to the economic advantage of the enterprise, the Government's proposal must be accepted. The reason for this must be apparent as members study the agreement and other agreements in respect of the area, because it could be of economic advantage to the State and nation if some facilities were brought together for the more economical working of the area as a whole.

However, this is something which can only develop as a result of discussions between the technical advisers of the Commonwealth and the company. Hence the

insistence on regular consultation between the company, Government advisers, and the Ministers in respect of plans for the development of the area.

The company has progressed with the hydrographic surveys of port sites; and, to supplement this, arrangements have been made with the Royal Australian Navy for the *Barcoo* to undertake hydrographic surveys from the Cape Lambert area out to the deep sea beyond the continental shelf. This latter survey could be critical in determining the size of ships that can use a port if it is developed in this area. As members know, it is a cyclonic area and masters of large ships would want to know that they could get out to sea very quickly. In view of the nature of our continental shelf this is a considerable distance in most areas and it will make the waters to be covered by the *Barcoo* all the more important.

It will be noted from the agreement that under clause 4 the engineering investigation of a suitable harbour site and wharf site is confined to the Cape Lambert, Dampier Archipelago, and Maud Landing Areas. In all cases the company has to have regard for the proper development, use, and capacity of the harbour as a whole by persons and corporations other than the company. In other words, the company cannot plan a port site in a particular area on a basis which will prejudice the full potential port development of that site either for the company's own use or for use by others. This is one of the long-term provisions in the agreement intended to protect the State and future developments, some of which might be unpredictable at this juncture.

I should add that, concurrently with the Royal Australian Navy survey to be undertaken by the *Barcoo* in the Cape Lambert area, a survey across to Depuch Island will also be undertaken, although this is not in connection with the Hamersley iron agreement; that is, the agreement at present before the House.

In the port requirements the company has to plan on a basis which will permit adaptation so as to enable the use of the harbour and the wharf by ships having an ore capacity of not less than 100,000 tons.

The area of temporary prospecting reserves is approximately 2,625 square miles, but the mineral leases that can ultimately be taken up under the terms of the agreement are to be a maximum total area of 300 square miles. The rents range from 3s. 6d. an acre for the maximum area down to 2s. an acre for less than 100 square miles. The object of this is to encourage the company to concentrate its final operations in a smaller area than the maximum. The royalty income to which the Government will be entitled will be considerable. It could reach as high as £1,500,000 per annum in later years.

I should add here that as members read the agreement in respect of the harbour they will notice that there is also a charge relating to harbour operations in later years which could be a source of additional revenue to the Government in those years, although we do not provide the finance for the harbour. This is mainly a question of royalty, and the total that will accrue to the Government will be dependent on three factors—

- (1) Quantity.
- (2) Grade and type.
- (3) Destination; that is, for export or for local processing.

The deposits being investigated by Hamersley Iron are centred around Mt. Brockman, which is 110 miles south of the coastal town of Roebourne. They occur in an area measuring 100 miles in an east-west direction, and 70 miles in a north-south direction, and contain millions of tons of ore—both haematite and limonite—much of which is thought to be of high grade and low phosphorous content. The area of principal interest at present surrounds Mt. Tom Price, a 3,000 ft. mountain 145 miles from Roebourne, where a high-grade deposit was found last September. The mountain was named in honour of the late Tom Price, Vice-President of Kaiser Steel, and a raw materials consultant, who visited the Hamersley area in March, 1962. He died two months before the discovery of this deposit. Members will probably recall the Press references to this rather colourful personality in the mineral and steel field.

Active mineral exploration has been continuous for more than 2½ years since the company's attention was drawn to some iron ore bodies by Messrs. Hancock and Wright, of Western Australia, in early 1961. The exploration has resulted in the discovery of a large number of ore bodies of higher quality. At present about 85 men are in the field, operating from a base camp at Boolgeeda, and another camp near Mt. Tom Price. The base camp is equipped with a laboratory capable of assaying 50 ore samples per day.

The company has assembled from Victoria and the Northern Territory a heavy concentration of drilling and other equipment to undertake this work. This equipment comprises five diamond and two percussion drills on site, with a fleet of 20 road vehicles. Four airstrips have been provided to give quicker access to more remote areas, and where land transportation is not easy. The strips are at Boolgeeda, and in the north-east, west, and south-east. Five hundred miles of roads and tracks have been constructed.

Members will be interested in a letter received from Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd. in connection with local participation. This was the subject of discussion between the Government and the company during the

negotiation stage and it was pointed out that the Government would like to see a local shareholding component in this project if it could be arranged without there being any impediment to the project. The company was as quick to agree that it would like to see this occur, and it has written to the Government in the following terms:—

As you know, the beneficial interest in Hamersley Iron Pty. Limited today is held 60:40 as between Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Limited and Kaiser Steel Corporation.

Thus the present avenues by which the Australian public can acquire an interest in Hamersley Iron are through the purchase of shares in Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Limited, in The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited (the U.K. company which is the major shareholder in Conzinc Riotinto of Australia limited), or in Kaiser Steel Corporation.

Of these three alternatives, the most likely one for an Australian to adopt would be the purchase of shares in C.R.A. but, as Hamersley Iron is only one of the many interests of the C.R.A. Group, this would not give the shareholder anything like a direct interest in Hamersley Iron.

That is Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd. The letter continues—

With this background, and assuming that we successfully launch the iron ore project, it has always been our intention to give the Australian public the opportunity for some direct participation in Hamersley Iron at an appropriate time.

You will realise that the extent of such participation and the timing, are matters which we cannot clearly define at present, but we felt that you would like to know our intentions and that we are agreeable to their being quoted by the Government should the Government feel that this is desirable.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) F. S. Anderson,
Managing Director.

One particular aspect of the ratifying Bill needs explanation, and that is the provision in clause 3 subclause (2) (d). This provides that section 96 of the Public Works Act, 1902, shall not apply to any railway construction pursuant to this agreement. This has been placed in the ratifying Bill, following a ruling given in the Legislative Council when another measure of a similar nature was before that House.

As to whether the ruling would apply in the Legislative Assembly is open to serious doubt, but to make doubly sure it was felt advisable to make provision that

section 96 of the Public Works Act should not apply. This could facilitate the implementation of the agreement.

It will be appreciated that it would be well nigh impossible to meet the provisions of section 96 of the Public Works Act in a practical way at this stage of development, if the Legislative Council ruling in respect of this section is correct. It would be most unfortunate if Parliament were out of session, and final approval were held up in a way which might prejudice overseas negotiations for the sale of iron ore.

It is not as though the railway line will traverse an area which is heavily built up, as would be the case in the metropolitan area, or in well developed country centres. In any case the finance for the railway will be provided from private and not Government sources.

To endeavour to give a complete coverage of the points in the agreement would be impracticable, and in many ways would almost develop into a repetition of the agreement itself. However, I have endeavoured to summarise the main points of the agreement; and if, after a study of it, members have further points they would like explained, they could be dealt with as they are raised.

Some of these points might involve an interpretation; and if members have queries and will let me know what they are before the debate is resumed, I will be pleased to make a careful analysis of them, and, if necessary, obtain the opinion of the Solicitor-General. In the main, however, a study of the points will reveal that most of them sort themselves out in spite of the complexity of the agreement.

Mr. Jamieson: Is there a plan?

Mr. COURT: There cannot be one. That is why I explained that section 96 of the Public Works Act will not apply. The main points that will be of interest to members are as follows:—

The company has to expend not less than £500,000—additional to a sum in excess of £300,000 already spent to the 31st December, 1962—on exploratory, geological and engineering survey work and other associated research before the 31st December, 1964.

They have already spent a sum in excess of that this year. Continuing—

By that date or authorised extension of time the company has to submit to the Government its proposals in respect of port, towns, railway, and other associated development, including proof of ability to sell iron ore and finance the project.

The agreement provides many safeguards for the Government in considering and approving detailed proposals when submitted not the least

of which is a provision whereby—if the Government can demonstrate that the project can be undertaken satisfactorily and without economic disadvantage to the company at an alternative location—the rail and port location and construction will have to conform to the Government's alternative proposal.

The company will be responsible for all townsite, port, rail, and associated services and facilities; and they are to cost not less than £30,000,000.

The current estimates are that this figure will be inadequate, and the company will have to spend much more. It is the responsibility of the company to provide these essential facilities. The agreement continues—

No limit has been placed on the tonnages per annum that the company can export subject, of course, to the company obtaining the necessary export licenses and conforming to the agreement, including the satisfactory provision of secondary processing and steel production at the appropriate times.

Obviously the need to place restrictions on these tonnages has disappeared, as such large quantities of iron ore have been proved in this State. This, of course, will be of great benefit to both Australia and Western Australia. Continuing—

The company has three years in which to commence commercial export of iron ore after what is known as the "commencement date", which for all practical purposes is the date on which the Government gives notice to the company that its proposals in respect of port, towns, railway, sales contracts, etc., are approved.

Within 10 years from the commencement of commercial export the company has to put forward a proposal for phase 2, which is secondary processing. Secondary processing means concentration or other beneficiation of iron ore—other than by crushing or screening—and includes thermal, electrostatic, magnetic, and gravity processing.

This industry is to provide for the secondary processing of not less than 2,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum and to cost not less than £8,000,000.

I should add that the Government places great importance on this phase of the agreement. We are hopeful—and confidently hopeful—that the company will reach this phase of the agreement ahead of the timetable in the agreement. The world trend is towards the use of partly processed blast furnace feed, as distinct from raw ore. The trend at the moment seems to be very strongly towards pellets;

and this is in itself a tremendous industry. It could be that the most important phase in the foreseeable future is in fact the development of an industry to process iron ore to some upgraded form, preferably into pellet form. I think that all research done to date indicates that the steel industry is tending towards the use of this type of blast furnace feed, far more than was the case two years ago.

This could have a direct bearing on this phase of the agreement and its timing. Whilst he was abroad, the Premier was able to make some very important inspections and to see at firsthand the approach of the Americans, in particular, to this phase of the industry. The interest generally in this type of production is considerable. It could be one of the most important industrial advances we will make in the next few years. The agreement continues—

This plant has to be ready—

that is, the secondary processing plant—for commercial operation at the end of the 12th year after commencing commercial export and producing in the 13th year.

By the end of the 20th year after commencing commercial export the company has to submit a proposal for the establishment of an integrated iron and steel industry at a cost of not less than £40,000,000 with a capacity of not less than 1,000,000 tons per annum of steel.

In the case of both the secondary processing and the integrated iron and steel project, the capital costs can only be less if the company can demonstrate that a new and satisfactory process has been found which enables the same volume of production at lower capital cost. This is to allow for modern research and trends in processing techniques.

If the company fails to put forward a proposal at the appropriate time for secondary processing and steel there is provision for the Government to terminate the agreement in accordance with the methods laid down.

Care has been taken to provide that the agreement need not necessarily be terminated and production for export can continue should the Government be unable to find an alternative operator to take over the project and provide secondary processing—where this has not been provided by Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.—or provide steel production where Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd. has failed to comply with the requirements of the agreement in respect of the provision of a steel industry even though they have complied in respect of secondary processing.

Obviously it would be senseless to close down the project if the company had not been able to conform with these phases—that is, the secondary processing phase and the steel phase—if the Government could not find somebody who was prepared to take over these projects and give the State the benefit of either secondary processing or of steel. There is provision for the Government to have the right to find alternative processors both for secondary processing and steel from time to time where the company fails to meet these requirements.

This is covered by restricted periods of three years each. After each of these three-year periods there is a ten-year clear period for the company to continue its exporting programme. Without this the position could become untenable under the agreement.

Obviously the company could not negotiate a decent contract unless it was given a clear period of about 10 years in which to function. Members will find that this three-year restricted period, during which the Government can take over with an alternative operator if the company has failed to meet its commitments, is a very practical approach to the problem.

There are several types of ore defined for purposes of royalty. The most important is direct shipping ore which carries a royalty of 7½ per cent. on f.o.b. price with a minimum of 6s. a ton. It was fixed on a percentage basis so that if the price should move up, the Government royalty would automatically move up with it, but if the price should fall the Government would be covered by the minimum of 6s. per ton.

Other ores are "fine ore" which carries a royalty at half the rate of direct shipping ore, and "fines", which carry a royalty at the processing rate of 1s. 6d. a ton. The rate of royalty for ore for processing is 1s. 6d. per ton.

Strict provision has been made in respect of limitations of movement of iron ore out of the State to other parts of the Commonwealth for processing. To have the benefit of the processing rate of 1s. 6d. a ton, the movement of this ore has either to be approved in writing by the Minister or it must not exceed 50 per cent. of the total tonnage processed in Western Australia, i.e., one ton for every two tons processed in Western Australia.

The object of this is to keep control over the establishment of secondary processing and steel so that Western Australian iron ore is not used in the Eastern States without the approval of the State Government to the detriment of getting industry established in Western Australia. Breach of this arrangement not only represents default under the agreement so that it can be determined, but also carries a monetary penalty of 10s. a ton.

I should explain the reason why the ratio of one ton to two tons was arrived at: At this juncture Western Australia has no known supplies of coal which is suitable for the production of steel, assuming by that time a process has not been developed which will enable steel to be produced economically without the use of coking coal.

It would be quite ridiculous on the part of the Government to insist that the ships have to sail empty one way, and loaded the other way; and for that reason we agreed that this ratio of one ton to two tons be fixed. On a rough calculation members will appreciate it does approximate the position which would need to exist if, for instance, coking coal were to be brought from the company's supplies from the Eastern States to Western Australia for the production of steel.

Under this system it is a reasonable proposition to allow the ships of the company to go back loaded with iron ore, if they have come forward with coking coal or other essential materials required for steel production. That is the reason for fixing the ratio of one ton to two tons. Members will appreciate the significance of imposing these restrictions on the movement of iron ore from Western Australia to the Eastern States without Government approval, or outside of this formula.

It might appear that some of the timings in this agreement are rather far ahead, but with all the research available to the Government it was apparent that the most optimistic estimate on present information for the establishment of a second steel industry in Australia on an economic basis was 20 years. It is significant that this estimate has been made by more than one person of repute in this industry.

It is also significant that when Mr. Tom Price was here, and was approached by the Press on this matter, he was asked to make an assessment on when a second steel industry would be justified in Australia. He made an estimate rather reluctantly, and said not less than 20 years. He did not envisage at that time his company would operate in Western Australia; of course, the company had not then joined in this arrangement with Conzinc Rio-tinto. The Industrial Development Department's own estimate of when the steel requirements of Australia will rise to a point which will justify the establishment of a second steel industry indicates that 20 years is the most optimistic date to which anyone can hold the company.

The conditions of the agreement are quite realistic in this regard. This agreement means the great Pilbara iron ore field will be opened up in the near future, if this company is successful in its negotiations, as we feel confident it will be; and it is important to get the area opened up, so that there will be established towns,

mines, railways, and ports capable of handling the volume that is necessary to be handled if this project is successfully launched, and if future generations are to reap the benefit of the industry that will flow from this iron ore.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Moir.

IRON ORE (HAMERSLEY RANGE) AGREEMENT BILL

Message: Appropriation

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator received and read recommending appropriation for the purposes of the Bill.

MINING ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Second Reading

MR. BOVELL (Vasse—Minister for Lands) [6.3 p.m.]: I move—

That the Bill be now read a second time.

This Bill seeks to amend (a) sections 50, 87, and 88 of the Mining Act relating to mineral leases; and (b) section 291 relating to the employment of Asiatic or African aliens in or about a mine.

In regard to (a) the amendments are to provide for mineral leases up to a maximum individual area of 300 acres as against the present maximum of 48 acres. The limitation to 48 acres has been in the Mining Act for many years.

Of recent years many comparatively new minerals of a surface nature such as bauxite, titanium sands, tin, gypsum, beryl, etc., have been located and mined, and as these deposits have a very shallow depth—feet only—a large surface area is essential to render the mining operations profitable.

Some years ago, to meet the demand for bigger areas, a regulation, No. 55B, was promulgated under the Mining Act whereby mineral claims of 300 acres each could be granted. Many hundreds of these are in existence, but they do not entirely meet the position as they are an inferior title. For instance, the Income Tax Act provides certain deductions in regard to leases, but these do not apply at all to claims, and therefore claim-holders in this State are at a disadvantage compared with lease-holders in other States.

Admittedly, producers could hold 48 acre leases, but it is only a nuisance to all concerned—to both producers and the department—to have to deal with a number of small holdings over what is often only one economic deposit.

In regard to (b) above, this State is the only one in Australia which contains such a provision as section 291. The entry of Asiatics to Australia is controlled by the Commonwealth immigration laws, and the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible

for policy in this regard. This section has been redundant for many years, and the opportunity is now taken to remove it from the Act.

Australian company law permits the investment of foreign capital, and money has been invested in mineral projects here and in other States. It is natural that before so investing, such companies would desire to have mines examined by their own engineers and geologists, and that after investing they would desire some supervision by their own representatives in regard to expenditure and operation.

As the Act now stands in this State, such companies may render themselves liable to prosecution should their representatives undertake any examination or investigation on or in a mine which could be construed as a breach of the section.

Japan and South-East Asia constitute major markets for Australia's products, and Japan buys asbestos, tin, manganese, gypsum, copper, ilmenite, and other Western Australian minerals, and we hope will buy iron ore in very large quantities.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr. Moir.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE: SPECIAL

MR. BRAND (Greenough—Premier) [6.6 p.m.]: I move—

That the House at its rising adjourn until Tuesday, the 8th October.

Question put and passed.

House adjourned at 6.7 p.m.

Legislative Council

Tuesday, the 8th October, 1963

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The PRESIDENT (The Hon. L. C. Diver) took the Chair at 4.30 p.m., and read prayers.

BILLS (3): ASSENT

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator received and read notifying assent to the following Bills:—

1. Firearms and Guns Act Amendment Bill.
2. Occupational Therapists Act Amendment Bill.
3. Beekeepers Bill.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE KALGOORLIE SCHOOL OF MINES

Asiatic Students: Practical Work

1. The Hon. J. DOLAN asked the Minister for Mines:
 - (1) How many Asiatic students were enrolled at the School of Mines, Kalgoorlie, for—
 - (a) 1961;
 - (b) 1962; and
 - (c) 1963?
 - (2) How many of these students were prevented, by any obstacle whatever, from doing all or any part of the practical work associated with the course they were taking?
 - (3) If there were any such students, how many were there and what was the nature of obstacles encountered?

The Hon. A. F. GRIFFITH replied:

- (1) 1961—4 students.
1962—6 students.
1963—5 students.
- (2) and (3) Mines have in the past provided vocational employment for students, but, as a result, have been in technical breach of section 291.