

PUBLIC BODIES IN TASMANIA

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INTRODUCTION

This project was undertaken in response to a perceived need for more specific information about public bodies in Tasmania than is at present readily available. Statutory authorities, public bodies, QUANGOS, QUAGOS, or whatever, are currently popular targets of inquiries and theoretical discussions.¹ Interest in public authorities seems to have developed into concern, in some instances alarm, largely because lack of information confronts virtually all investigations. This difficulty is itself taken as a symptom of an accountability problem.

The findings of various inquiries and authors are discussed in chapter one but my interest in Tasmanian public bodies originates from a personal experience while I was employed as an auditor by the State Audit Department. In June 1980 the Auditor-General received a request from the Public Service Board for a list of statutory authorities subject to audit. No such list existed and I was given the task of producing one showing all statutory authorities and indicating whether they were subject to audit by the Auditor-General. Naively, I thought this would be an easy task involving simple collation from internal departmental records and other sources I imagined certain to exist within the public service. Audit Department records did yield information on those authorities which received an individual audit certificate but it soon became clear there were many others not so easily traced. The most difficult aspect was simply identifying all the authorities in existence. There was no alternative to a systematic search of legislation, government directories, annual reports, and even the telephone directory. Initially, I contacted various agencies which I expected to be able to provide assistance, only to receive virtually identical replies along the lines that unfortunately they could not help, but, when the list was finished would very much like to receive a copy. Eventually, the only way many small bodies were discovered was by contacting administrators in departments and known statutory authorities and asking for information about any associated boards, committees, etc.

1. Terminology and definitions are discussed in Chapter 2.

The above account is given for two reasons. Firstly, it indicates the lack of information available on statutory authorities in Tasmania thus showing a need for the type of data presented in Appendix A. Secondly, it provides a background to the methods used to identify authorities while researching this project. The original list has been reconstructed, definitionally refined, and extended in an attempt to include all authorities in existence at any time between 1960 and 1982 rather than being fixed at the time of preparation. Additionally, mechanisms of creation; functional origination and succession after termination; accountability requirements; and income and expenditure; have been added.

This project is, therefore, primarily aimed toward the first prerequisite for any overall analysis of public bodies in Tasmania; that is, collection and classification of data. An attempt is made to fit this empirical exercise within the overall context of current discussion of public bodies and where possible comparisons are made with recent studies in other States and the Commonwealth. The project is essentially descriptive and analytical rather than prescriptive.

Before proceeding to analysis of the data presented in Appendix A it is necessary to make a qualification. The information shown was collected and classified on the basis of sources which in some instances may be incomplete. Therefore, individual data are open to question, although care was taken to cross check information it is likely that some errors, omissions, and misinterpretations will have been made. For this reason conclusions are not drawn from absolute observations, but rather, are made on the basis of aggregate trends interpreted with awareness of possible research bias. Therefore, it is argued that the restricted conclusions drawn are fundamentally correct though probably not quantitatively exact.

CHAPTER 1 PERCEPTION AND CONTEXT OF THE PROBLEM

One of the first tasks of the Committee's inquiry was to ascertain which authorities had been created by the Commonwealth and are still in existence. ...

Somewhat surprisingly, there was no fully comprehensive and updated list of authorities available from either government or other sources.¹

Immediately the Committee began work ... it became aware of the dearth of information available on public bodies in Victoria...²

If the Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Government Operations (SSCFG0) and the Public Bodies Review Committee (PBRC) had been investigating the departmental part of the public sector, they would have had at their disposal public service lists detailing every employee within every department. This startling contrast in information availability is one of the reasons underlying current concern about proliferation of non departmental agencies of government. Anxiety is reinforced by the preliminary findings of investigations which indicate the extent to which government activities have been placed under the control of public bodies outside the system of ministerial departments.

There are in excess of 9,000 public bodies ... (which) account for more than two-thirds of all public sector expenditure in Victoria.³

When the mechanisms employed to create and exercise control over these bodies are examined a note of alarm is discernible in the comments of committees and consultants. The SSCFG0 describes the situation applying to Commonwealth authorities:

There has been no systematic approach in the past to the creation of non-departmental authorities. ... they have

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1. Australia, Senate Standing Committee on Finance and Government Operations (SSCFG0) First Report : Statutory Authorities of the Commonwealth Australian Government Publishing Service, 1979, p.19.
 2. Victoria, Public Bodies Review Committee (PBRC) First Report to Parliament Government Printer, Melbourne, 1980, p.23.
 3. PBRC Third Report to Parliament 1981 p.vii.

been established on an ad hoc basis to meet perceived needs at the time of their creation. It may well be ... there is no longer a need for them to exist as a separate entity. ...

The Committee views with considerable concern the absence of any reporting requirements for some authorities, and the wide variation in requirements for many others.⁴

The Victorian situation is highlighted by the PBRC.

By far the greatest proportion of Victoria's public bodies are not established by an independent Act of Parliament. ... The greatest proportion ... do not report their activities to Parliament - many do not even report to the responsible Minister.⁵

Touche Ross Services Pty. Ltd., consultant to the PBRC, makes similar observations and finds that Parliament has:

- Permitted the creation of so many Public Bodies that the task of managing them effectively is beyond the capacity of the Victorian Government.
- Promulgated and sustained a maze of legislation and regulation which is imprecise, inconsistent and antiquated.⁶

The end result of observations such as these is a widespread conviction that the public body, statutory authority, QUAGO, QUANGO mechanism has been abused. This concern is common to many parliamentary systems throughout the world and in some cases extends to outright hostility towards what has come to be known as the QUANGO phenomenon. Speaking of the British situation Mackenzie interprets official Conservative policy as being that "QUANGOs are a sin".⁷ Commentaries often contain bizarre or comic examples of bodies remaining in existence long after their useful life has expired. It is important to appreciate the mood in which current discussion is

4. SSCFGO. First Report pp. 47,67.

5. PBRC First Report p.xiii.

6. PBRC Third Report p.11.

7. W.J.M. Mackenzie "Quangos, Networks, Pluralists, Spiralists, Commentators" Understanding Public Administration G.R. Curnow & R.L. Wettenhall (eds) George Allen & Unwin Australia 1981, p.409.

taking place because it may predispose participants toward sweeping conclusions in keeping with the fashion. In Wettenhall's words,

... the word quango has a certain negative magic about it which has been skilfully employed.⁸

Perhaps a desire to impart a derogatory implication to all non-departmental government agencies is at the root of the extended use of QUANGO to include such bodies even though they were not encompassed by its original meaning of quasi non-governmental organisation.⁹

Nevertheless, whatever viewpoint is taken it is difficult to reconcile the present unstructured, unrecorded, proliferation of public bodies with the principles of either parliamentary democracy or sound management. Realization that so little information about this large part of the public sector is available has imparted a sense of shocked urgency to the question and created general agreement that the first requirement is for more comprehensive knowledge of the existing situation.

What use could further information be to those concerned about public bodies? The answer to that question allows the task undertaken in this project to be seen in context as a small contribution to a large endeavour.

Prescriptive discussions concerning statutory authorities almost invariably centre around one, or both, of two fundamental questions. The first is concerned with the circumstances in which statutory authorities are an appropriate way to delegate government functions. The second follows on to ask how authorities should be structured and controlled when they are used. Though an attempt to answer these questions is beyond the scope of this project they are pertinent to it as partial determinants of the information sought and classification categories chosen.

8. R.L. Wettenhall Quangos, Quagos and the Problems of Non-Ministerial Organisation. Background Paper for Annual Conference, Australian Institute of Public Administration, Melbourne, November 1982, p.5.

9. *ibid*, p.3-4.

The above questions provide many moot points and discussion often deals with aspects of reconciling independent, continuous and efficient use of expert management with the principles of parliamentary control and democracy. Such debates frequently take the form of a comparison between the suitability of departments and statutory authorities as organisational models for performance of various functions.¹⁰ Most authors grant there is a place for non-departmental organisations and discussion usually centres around specifying guidelines for these instances. The SSCFGO summarises arguments which have been proposed to justify the creation of authorities and collates them under group headings:

- (a) To perform business activities, especially when in competition.
- (b) To perform judicial, quasi-judicial and adjudicative functions.
- (c) To perform research activities.
- (d) To act as a separate channel of advice or separate evaluation of policies.
- (e) To relieve ministers of responsibility for the day-to-day administration of detailed and self-contained tasks.
- (f) To conduct activities on a combined basis with other governments, either State or international.
- (g) To dispense grants and subsidies to individuals or groups.
- (h) To make the performance of a function more accessible to the public than is possible with a department.
- (i) To avoid political control and full political accountability.

10. For example, R.N. Spann Government Administration in Australia George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, pp.118-122.

- (j) To perform functions with a collective management structure rather than a pyramidical bureaucracy or to have a diverse range of individuals represented on the management.¹¹

The committee by no means agrees with the validity of all these justifications for creation of authorities but the grouping of arguments gives a good indication of the range of reasons suggested, and extent of debate found, in the general literature. The functional and organisational classifications used in Appendix A are partly intended to show the actual circumstances in which authorities have been created.

Given that statutory bodies have some place in public administration the second fundamental question of how they should be structured, controlled and integrated with other parts of the public sector must be considered. Wettenhall, having concluded that the public corporation is accepted as a necessity in some circumstances, identifies the main areas of current interest as relating to:

- clear guidelines for creating corporations
- policy control but managerial autonomy
- careful reporting
- regular efficiency reviews
- staff transferability
- use of reserve funds held by enterprises.¹²

Hopefully, this project provides information on the status quo regarding creation and reporting which will assist study of those areas of interest. Such information is necessary because at the moment prescriptive theories frequently cannot be compared with the existing situation simply because it is unknown in an aggregate sense. Authors make wide use of individual examples in their theoretical discussions but are unable to make factual comment about the overall

11. SSCFGO Fifth Report Australian Government Publishing Service Canberra, September 1982, pp.23-27.

12. R.L. Wettenhall, Current Issues in Public Enterprise Public Policy Paper 15, University of Tasmania, 1979.

situation. Composite information is, in fact, difficult to obtain because of the volume, disparity, and complexity of public authorities in existence. The most recent report to comment on the problem is the Review of Commonwealth Administration (RCA) which contains a section on statutory authorities, within its discussion of machinery of government, covering three pages; the first paragraph begins:

Machinery of government relationships of statutory authorities present special problems of considerable complexity. By and large they are a disparate and not easily categorised group. ...

The final paragraph begins:

We recommend that

- (a) current consideration of appropriate guidelines for the establishment and operation of statutory authorities be finalised as soon as possible;...¹³

The quotes sum up the current situation; practical guidelines are needed but are difficult to produce because of complexity, disparity, and the problems encountered in aggregating information by classification. Turning from the most recent comment on the situation to a much earlier one; in 1958 Wettenhall stated:

Whatever the academic arguments may be for and against the public corporation there is no doubt that it has become an important and accepted part of public administration. However, I believe that the present state of affairs has been shown to be unsatisfactory, and that improvements in organisation can only come with the clarification and acceptance of a body of administrative principles to govern the use of public corporations. I believe also that a major aspect of this problem is that of evolving a system of classification of state activity to which the various alternative administrative forms can be related with a view to selecting the most appropriate to each classification.¹⁴

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13. Report of the Review of Government Administration J.B. Reid
Chairman, Australian Government Publishing Service January 1983
para 3.67 p.30, para 3.75 p.32.
14. R.L. Wettenhall "Public Corporations Under the Commonwealth Government of Australia" (M.A. Thesis, University of Tasmania, 1958) p.552.

The same statement could be made today and if such a system of classification is to be useful it must be related to describing the existing manifestation of statutory authorities.

Finally, to set the scene for this project it is necessary to ask just what information is available about statutory authorities as a whole in Tasmania. The situation is illustrated by the following comment from the Report of Phase II of the Review of Tasmanian Government Administration.

B1.6.5 From my own examination of government administration in Tasmania there is no doubt that its structure is highly fragmented with many agencies of small scale. In July 1980 the Auditor-General's Department produced a list of government funded statutory bodies subject to audit by or on behalf of the State. This revealed no less than 253 authorities (not including the 49 municipal authorities) which had been either created specifically by an Act or under the provisions of an Act. Whilst not all of these authorities are administratively separate from others, the list provides an indication of the dispersal of statutory responsibilities throughout the public sector. This phenomenon of a large number of 'quangos' in government administration is not peculiar to Tasmania and has been the subject of much criticism elsewhere.¹⁵

Perhaps the most significant thing about this comment is that it is based mainly on what appears to be the only piece of detailed information regarding the incidence of Statutory Authorities available to the Review. Superficially this may seem some small improvement on the situations described by the SSCFGO and PBRC.¹⁶ However, as discussed in the introduction, in reality the list referred to masks a similar situation.

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15. Report of Phase II of the Review of Tasmanian Government Administration, First Instalment Government Printer, Hobart 1981 p.36.
 16. SSCFGO First Report p.19.
PBRC First Report p.23.

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS AND LIMITS OF ANALYSIS

A separate section of the project is devoted to the question of definitional limitations in order to emphasise its importance and influence over any conclusion drawn.¹ The following analysis depends heavily upon classification of various factors. Several of these are nebulous by nature and preclude absolute categorisation. For example, the functional/organisational factors considered in Appendix A are difficult to divide into distinct classifications even on a theoretical level. Having postulated categories, fitting the actual authorities into them is onerous because there are grey areas of interpretation and duality of characteristics are encountered. Yet the need to classify is obvious if overall patterns are to be observed and analysed. The importance of such analysis to the quest for more appropriate and consistent administrative form was discussed in the previous chapter.

Obviously, the first problem encountered is that of defining a statutory authority for the purpose of the project. Several variables may be used in formulating a definition, authors and researchers employ different combinations of these factors. The most direct way an authority may be created is by an Act of Parliament. Even this primary group may be divided into those given corporate status and those not. Bodies created directly by statute, but not incorporated, vary widely in their organisational structure from independent entities to satellites of other authorities or departments. The latter usually applies to advisory or regulatory bodies. In his initial study of public corporations Wettenhall included only those authorities which were either incorporated or had an independent organisation of some significance.² The title of Wettenhall's thesis was carefully chosen to fit his definition, with emphasis placed on the corporate, or independent, nature of authorities. It is therefore

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1. Detailed definitions, together with examples and discussion of difficulties, accompany the key to column headings and classification categories in Appendix A.
 2. R.L. Wettenhall "Public Corporations Under the Commonwealth Government of Australia" pp.4-5.

possible by definition to exclude even some bodies created directly by an Act.

Many bodies are not created directly by, but rather pursuant to, an Act of Parliament. In such cases the legislation envisages, or directs, that authorities will be created in certain circumstances or eventualities. Multiple creations of special purpose, or geographically contained bodies, are often conducted by this mechanism. For example, Hospital Boards of Management may be created at different times under the same Act as the need arises. Again, such authorities may be incorporated or unincorporated. It is also possible to segregate them according to the way the Act delegates authority for their establishment. For example, a proclamation by the Governor may be needed, alternatively, a minister or authority may be given a delegation to create such bodies.³

Organisation structure was mentioned in the above discussion as a determinant of independence. A simple test of independence is whether an authority employs staff on an autonomous basis, is allocated staff employed under the Public Service Act, or has simple service tasks performed for it by the staff of another authority or department. Wilenski adopts this test:

It is convenient ... to draw an arbitrary distinction between organisations which have most of their staff employed under the Public Service Act, and organizations which have their own personnel systems.⁴

Wilenski acknowledges that this is an arbitrary test and it is used mainly for convenience in pursuit of his overall purpose. He observes that bodies which are legally incorporated statutory authorities sometimes have public service staff, while departments sometimes employ staff independently. Tasmania has several similar examples; the Forestry Commission is created and incorporated by an

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3. Examples of these variations are given in the definition of creation categories B, C & D in Appendix A.
 4. Interim Report of the Commissioner Appointed to Inquire into Improvements in the Machinery of Government and State Government Administration. P. Wilenski Commissioner, Government Printer, New South Wales 1978 p.53.

Act yet it is allocated staff employed under the Public Service Act. Conversely, the Education Department employs staff independently. Such anomalies make employment mechanisms unsuitable as definitional criteria. Similarly, other functional/organisational characteristics are subject to considerable confusion as definitional tools.

Another possible point of separation is the degree of ministerial control which an authority is subject to. However, this again is difficult to assess on anything but the most superficial level. Nevertheless, it adds strength to arguments in favour of including bodies which are not incorporated and are organisational satellites of other bodies or departments, yet have an independent function to perform which cannot be overridden by ministerial authority. Various regulatory and appeal boards fall into this category and because of this one factor may be more independent than an incorporated trading authority which by its creating Act is specifically made subject to directives from its minister.

In his report as a consultant to the Royal Commission on Australian Government Administration, Wettenhall begins with a discussion entitled "Complexity of the Field".⁵ This amounts to several pages of anomalous possibilities for definitions, and, examples of unusual individual cases which virtually defy simple categorisation. Wettenhall quotes from Chester, who describes how as a result of the process of creating statutory authorities with a variety of different relationships to the departmental public service

two areas of considerable difficulty emerge:

- (i) charting with any precision the boundary between departments and the statutory corporations proper; and
- (ii) identifying and locating within the system the numerous fringe bodies which the system virtually forgets it has created.⁶

5. Report of Royal Commission on Australian Government Administration (RCAGA) Appendix I.K "Statutory Authorities" consultants report prepared by R.L. Wettenhall Australian Government Publishing Service 1976 pp.312-318.

6. D.N. Chester "Public Corporations and the Classification of Administrative Bodies", Political Studies 1(1) 1953 p.41 in RCAGA Appendix I.K. p.314.

The above discussion was intended to indicate the complexity involved in even taking the preliminary step of defining a public body, statutory authority, public corporation, or, more topically, QUANGO or QUAGO.⁷ The definition adopted for the purpose of this project is based initially on mechanism of creation. This seems a logical place to start and it is also convenient for the purpose of research. The PBRC was also given a definition based on creation mechanism as a base for its work.

..."public body" means any public body established by or appointed pursuant to an Act or established by or appointed pursuant to any rule, regulation, by-law, order, Order in Council, proclamation or other instrument of a legislative character.⁸

If this definition was accepted precisely in a Tasmanian context, several organisations which are traditionally considered to be departments would be included; for example, the Audit Department. In fact, using a similar definition the SSCFGO does list the Commonwealth Auditor-General as a statutory authority, the Committee argues for such inclusions;

The use of this definition in compiling the list results in the inclusion of several types of authorities which may not always be thought of as 'statutory authorities' but which we have decided to include for the sake of completeness. Some of these types are courts, territorial authorities, ... and authorities which operate essentially within the framework of a conventional ministerial department. ...⁹

However, when discussing 'departmental offices' such as the Electoral, Audit, and Police Departments Wettenhall observes they:

... are regarded quite uncompromisingly as departments within the state's administrative system and yet have characteristics precluding their classification as ministerial departments.¹⁰

7. Quasi Non-Governmental Organisations. (QUANGO)
Quasi Governmental Organisations. (QUAGO)

8. Victoria, Parliamentary Committees (Public Bodies Review) Act 1980, s.48B(5).

9. SSCFG Second Report Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra October 1979 pp.5-6.

10. R.L. Wettenhall A Guide to Tasmanian Government Administration
Platypus Publications Hobart 1968 p.9.

In formulating a definition for this project it is considered desirable to produce a list of authorities including all those usually or even occasionally thought of as statutory authorities or public bodies but to exclude those virtually never considered as such. That is, a workable, intrinsically acceptable, definition was sought. Therefore, for the purpose of this project the PBRC definition is accepted with the modification that the body must also fulfil at least one of the following two conditions:

- (i) be an incorporated body
- or
- (ii) be a board, committee, tribunal, or such comprised of more than one person with specified responsibilities to fulfill.

City Corporations and Municipal Councils are also specifically excluded, though other bodies created by or under the Local Government Act are admitted. This exclusion is made in recognition that Local Government authorities are a special case not to be classified with other State Government authorities even though created as incorporated statutory bodies.

Turning back to the two modifying conditions placed on the PBRC definition of a public body, many authorities are thereby excluded unless they are considered to be statutory bodies by virtue of one of these criteria. The first is intended to admit organisations whose head is a corporation sole, many of which are staffed by Public Service Act employees. Wettenhall termed such organisations Departmental Corporations; this term is also used as an organisational classification in Appendix A.¹¹ The second is intended to encompass satellite bodies such as appeal boards which make use of departmental staff.

The intention in formulating this definition was to produce specific, ascertainable criteria which would give a result in keeping with the generally accepted though vague concept of a public body

11. R.L. Wettenhall A Guide to Tasmanian Government Administration pp.10-11.

There are two fundamental components in the definition. Firstly, a public body must be created, or at least its creation envisaged, by the government in the form of an Act, regulation, or order. This is tested by the basic definition. Secondly, it must be given some exemption from the traditional unicorporated, and ministerially controlled situation of the classical Department. The additional conditions are aimed toward assessing such control relief. The way in which these two basic tests are applied in the project is illustrated by the following examples of bodies which are marginally included or excluded by the definition.

The State Advisory Committee on Lighthouses was created in 1979 under section 12 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970.¹² Because the Act contains S12 it is deemed the government envisaged the creation of such bodies. This illustrates a marginal acceptance under the first critereon. Conversely, the Professorial Board and Library Committee (among other bodies) of the University of Tasmania are created under S18 of the Tasmanian University Act 1951 which gives the University Council a general power to make statutes.¹³ Because no specific suggestion of Boards and committees is contained in S18 of the Act the bodies are not considered to have been envisaged by the government. This example is chosen deliberately because it seems likely that the government would, in fact, have been well aware the University Council would create such bodies. However, it is necessary to draw a line at some point through the grey area around any definition if decisions are to be based upon it and the example indicates where the line has been drawn in this project.

The offices of Public Trustee and Auditor General are created by Acts of Parliament, provided with staff under the Public Service Act and charged with statutory duties independent of ministerial influence.¹⁴ However, the Public Trustee is a corporation sole and therefore the Public Trust Office is classified as a departmental corporation while the Audit Department is considered to be a departmental office. This distinction exemplifies the way in which the qualifying conditions of the definition operate.

12. Tasmania, Public Service Board, Directory of Tasmanian Government Agencies Government Printer, Tasmania 1982 p.263.

13. Tasmania, Tasmanian University Act 1951

14. Tasmania, Public Trust Office Act 1930
Audit Act 1918

Having formulated a working definition of a public body it is necessary to classify such authorities into categories designed to facilitate meaningful analysis.¹⁵ Again, this is not a simple task and a comprehensive consideration of alternative classification schemes may become a major work.¹⁶ The SSCFGO discusses five bases for categorising authorities.¹⁷ The Committee decided to adopt a functional classification, as have most authors and inquiries, because it is the most appropriate criteria associated with answering the two fundamental questions of appropriate creation and adequate control discussed in chapter one.

We aim to establish standard and uniform accountability requirements for authorities and consistent criteria governing their creation and operating independence. We therefore intend that eventually different standards of accountability, creation and operating independence would be applied to the different functional categories.¹⁸

In keeping with this general aim Tables 6-8 and 10-12, which summarise the incidence, origin, creation, incorporation, reporting, and audit of public bodies in Tasmania show these factors analysed against functional/organisational categories.

15. This need was discussed above p.8-9.

16. For example, some of Wettenhall's work has largely centred around the question of classification. e.g. R.L. Wettenhall "Public Corporations Under the Commonwealth Government of Australia" pp. 552-596.

17. SSCFGO Second Report pp. 6-9.

18. *ibid* pp. 8-9.

Having decided to use a functional classification, however, it is soon discovered that the term function may be construed in various ways. The following lists of purported functional classification schemes taken from various sources highlight this point.

- (a) The following classification scheme was appended to a collection of papers presented at a recent seminar on QUANGOS.

Victoria - Government Statutory Authorities Classified According to Function

1. Legal, protective, and registry services.
2. Regulation of primary production
3. Regulation of industry and commerce
4. Regulation of labour conditions
5. Regulation of general standards
6. Regulation of professional and occupational standards
7. Public utility, conservation, and development
8. Social welfare
9. Education and recreation
10. Public health
11. Industrial health
12. Internal administrative services.¹⁸

- (b) The SSCFGO produced a classification system based on 'functional descriptions' of Commonwealth authorities:

1. Business authorities
2. Primary industry authorities
3. Administrative, Advisory and Adjudicative authorities:
 - 3A - Executive authorities
 - 3B - Regulatory authorities
 - 3C - Government servicing agencies
 - 3D - Research authorities
 - 3E - Advisory authorities
 - 3F - Adjudicative authorities/Boards of Review
 - 3G - Adjudicative/Licensing authorities

18. S.R. Davis, ed., QUANGOS The Problems of Accountability Centre of Policy Studies Monash University, Special Study No. 3, 1982, Appendix III, pp. 82-87.

3H - Courts

4. International Organisations

5. Non-Statutory Authorities

(This) ... functional categorisation is very largely based upon that undertaken by the 1975 RCAGA and its adviser, Dr. R.L. Wettenhall.¹⁹

(c) The 'functions' of New South Wales 'Statutory Boards and Commissions' are classified by Spann:

1. Public Utility and Business Undertakings
2. Regulatory and Co-ordinating Authorities
3. Quasi-departmental Administrative Agencies
4. Quasi-judicial Tribunals
5. Commodity Marketing Boards
6. Educational, Cultural, and Recreation Trusts
7. Professional Registration and Examining Boards²⁰

It can be seen from these three schemes that designing classification categories for this project was not simply a case of adopting a widely recognised system. Looking closely at the above categorisations it seems there are two factors merged within them.

Firstly, there is the consideration of economic area of activity; for example, primary production, public utility, or social services. Secondly, the specific part played by an authority within its sector of interest, is included; for example, regulatory, advisory, or administrative. It is the overall area of activity which is the major cause of category proliferation because such a wide range possibilities exist. Therefore, to keep the classification categories logically consistent and managably few, only the latter discussed factor of operational mode is taken as the determinant of function for the purpose of this project. (For those interested in the former variable of area of operation, this information can usually be gleaned from the name of authorities.) The functional groupings which then emerge and which are used in Appendix A are:

- Quasi Judicial

19. SSCFGO Second Report pp. 9-12.

20. R.N. Spann Government Administration in Australia, pp. 116-117.

- Regulatory
- Controlling
- Managerial
- Investigatory
- Advisory²¹

As part of the objective of using a functional classification is to aid analysis of accountability requirements, it was decided to link the functional classification with a measure of degree of organisational independence. Therefore, the following organisational categories were also used and cross analysed with functional groupings in Tables 6-8 and 10-13.

- Independent
- Departmental Corporation
- Auxiliary
- Satellite²²

It can be seen that definitional and classificational questions formed a major part of the initial background work for this project. However, when research actually commenced other problems became apparent in the form of lack of complete information on the creation and operation of statutory bodies. For example, not all Orders-in-Council are publicly promulgated.²³ Updated regulations are not available; even the Index to Subordinate Legislation does not show which regulation sections are affected by amendments.²⁴ Consequently, to guarantee a complete and correct survey of regulations would involve the onerous task of detailed examination of every regulation made. Therefore, unless bodies created by regulation were established in the principle regulations made under an Act it is possible they were missed in the survey conducted for this project. Relatively few Departments list associated satellite bodies in their annual

21. Detailed definitions are given in the key to Appendix A.

22. See key to Appendix A for definitions.

23. For example the Interim Heritage Committee was created by an Order in Council dated 7 October 1980 but the Order was not published.

24. Tasmania, Office of the Parliamentary Council Indexes to the Legislation of Tasmania - Government Printer Hobart 1982.

reports. Many of the bodies listed in Appendix A are not shown in the recently produced Directory of Tasmania Government Agencies.²⁵ Such examples of informational limitations could fill several pages but those given make the desired point adequately. Some of the conclusions made in this project are, therefore, qualified by the knowledge that they are possibly based on incomplete information.

25. Tasmania, Public Service Board Directory of Tasmanian Government Agencies.

CHAPTER 3 INCIDENCE OF PUBLIC BODIES IN TASMANIA

Extent of Existence 1960-1982

Appendix A contains two measures of the extent of existence of authorities during the period 1960 to 1982. Firstly, a simple count can be made at various intervals, this can be made more sophisticated by linking it to functional/organisational groupings. Secondly, the total of expenditure, and income from both independent sources and consolidated revenue, may be ascertained. The total number of authorities in existence at any one time, or comparisons of numbers at various different times, gives some indication of the extent of their usage as a mechanism of government. However, little real information is provided unless this is linked with other factors such as function or expenditure. Similarly, knowing the number of authorities in each functional/organisational classification is useful but we cannot tell whether changes amount to aggregate growth or decline, or, simply fragmentation or consolidation of authorities. However, if an overall measure of total activity such as income and expenditure is known, the real meaning of changes in numbers is more easily gleaned. Also, because money is more traceable through the public sector system than other information about authorities, the dollar amounts are likely to be much closer to the full totals than are numbers. Of course, the social impact of such creations as regulatory authorities cannot be measured, but dollar figures do give a tangible assessment of command over the community's material resources. Therefore, to set the overall scene, the income and expenditure of authorities is analysed before total and functionally grouped numbers are discussed.

At this stage it is advantageous to separate the authorities into two groups; those which have been in existence throughout the whole 22 year period under discussion, and those which have been created, terminated, or both, since 1960.¹ This same grouping is maintained throughout the analysis and provides valuable insights into the statutory authority phenomenon in Tasmania. In making the

1. See A or P designation in Year column of Appendix A.

distinction, authorities which have experienced trivial changes such as name alterations or minor restructuring are deemed to have existed continuously.

Also, before beginning the monetary analysis it is necessary to emphasise that care has been taken to exclude transactions of a capital or funds transfer nature from the accounting data presented. Additionally, inconsistencies in Commonwealth/State funding arrangements for the University of Tasmania have been adjusted. These accounting aspects are outlined in the key to Appendix A.

Table 1 shows a growth in the expenditure of partial period authorities as a percentage of total authority expenditure between 1960 (3.8%) and 1971 (12.1%) and again to 1981 (23.1%). That is, the net effect of creations and terminations of authorities over the period has been to introduce significant spending bodies and/or to reduce the expenditure of the continuously existing authorities.

Table 2 shows that the ratio of funds received from consolidated revenue to those obtained independently has grown for both continuous and terminated/created bodies from an overall average of 11.1% in 1960 to 22.4% in 1971 and 31.7% in 1980. So from this observation it is safe to say that as a group statutory authorities have become more dependent on direct government financing during the last 22 years. Of course, this is not to imply that operating revenue is not dependent on government in any case, a statutory monopoly of an essential commodity is little short of a licence to levy taxation.

Conclusions from Table 1 and Table 2 were restricted to analysis of percentage changes. In Table 3 an attempt is made to facilitate direct comparisons in real terms. The figures shown in Table 1 are adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Hobart to the base financial year of 1980-81. Therefore, the amounts shown represent purchasing power at 1980-81 average prices.

Table 3 shows the continuous group of authorities has more than doubled expenditure in real terms over the 22 years whilst the net result of creations/terminations has been an increase by a factor

TABLE 1 Expenditure (EXP), Independent Income (INC) Contribution From Consolidated Revenue (CR) \$ Thousands

		Year Ended 30/6/60			Year Ended 30/6/71			Year Ended 30/6/81		
		EXP	INC	CR	EXP	INC	CR	EXP	INC	CR
Authorities in existence for only part of the period 1960-1981	\$000 %	1751 3.8	1625	255	12459 12.1	8576	4259	100311 23.1	65917	27138
Authorities in existence for the whole period 1960-1981	\$000 %	44785 96.2	40877	5054	90908 87.9	73148	19397	334854 76.9	227015	108614
Total of all authorities	\$000 %	46536 100	42502	5309	103367 100	81724	23656	435165 100	292932	135752

TABLE 2 INC and CR (from Table 1) as Percentages of (INC + CR)

		(INC+CR)	INC	CR	(INC+CR)	INC	CR	(INC+CR)	INC	CR
Authorities in existence for part of period	\$000 %	1880 100	1625 86.4	255 13.6	12835 100	8576 66.8	4259 33.2	93055 100	65917 70.8	27138 29.2
Authorities in existence for whole period	\$000 %	45931 100	40877 89.0	5054 11.0	92545 100	73148 79.0	19397 21.0	335629 100	227015 67.6	108614 32.4
Total of all authorities	\$000 %	47811 100	42502 88.9	5309 11.1	105380 100	81724 77.6	23656 22.4	428684 100	292932 68.3	135752 31.7

TABLE 3 EXP, INC, CR From Table 1 Adjusted to 1980-81 Relativity by Hobart CPI Indices*

		EXP	INC	CR	EXP	INC	CR	EXP	INC	CR
Authorities in existence part of period	\$000 %	6344 100	5888	924	34322 541	23625	11733	100311 1581	65917	27138
Authorities in existence for whole of period	\$000 %	162264 100	148105	18311	250435 154	201510	53435	334854 206	227015	108614
Total of all authorities	\$000 %	168608 100	153993	19235	284757 169	225135	65168	435165 258	292932	135752

* Australian Bureau of Statistics Time Series Data 1311.0 Indices based on financial year 1980-81 Consumer Price Index for Hobart; 1959-60 27.6, 1970-71 36.3, 1980-81 100.0; average of four quarters comprising each financial year.

of almost 16 in the partial period group. This confirms the provisional conclusion from Table 1 that in terms of expenditure, newly created bodies have far outweighed those terminated. Also this growth has occurred during both decades of the period.

Having established overall growth in real terms for statutory authorities as a group, the question arises as to how this increase compares with the balance of government activity. Table 4 shows the total of consolidated revenue appropriation, less the portion allocated to statutory authorities, indexed to the CPI as for Table 3. The result is revealing; the balance of other government expenditure (presuming expenditure equates with appropriation, which is reasonable) has grown in real terms faster than that of total statutory authorities (299% c.f. 258%).

Table 4 also shows the proportion of consolidated revenue allocated to statutory authorities has grown from 10.5% in 1960-61 to 17.1% in 1970-71 and 21.6% in 1980-81. Therefore a greater proportion of the governments' budget is now directed to statutory authorities.

The final question asked in this aggregate financial analysis is what percentage of total government expenditure is accounted for by statutory authorities. Table 5 shows that in Tasmania the proportion is approximately one half with a slight decrease over the period under consideration. Interestingly, a similar decline was observed in Victoria by the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research in its report to the PBRC.² The average annual percentage increase of expenditure in real terms for total public bodies between 1974-5 and 1978-9 was 4.9% whilst for government departments it was 7.7%. The proportion of public bodies expenditure to departmental expenditure was approximately 60% to 40% though the Institutes' list of public bodies includes local authorities which are excluded from this project. Therefore, it is probably safe to say the shares

2. Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research The Economic Impact of Public Bodies in Victoria in fifth report of the Public Bodies Review Committee, Government Printer, Melbourne, 1981 p.39.

TABLE 4 Other Government

	1959-60		1970-71		1980-81	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total Consolidated Revenue Appropriation*	50656	100	138207	100	627441	100
Less-Statutory Authority Appropriation from Table 1	<u>5309</u>	10.5	<u>23656</u>	17.1	<u>135752</u>	21.6
Consolidated Revenue Appropriation to Other Government	45347	89.5	114551	82.9	491689	78.4
Consolidated Revenue Appropriation to Other Government Adjusted by CPI as for Table 3	164301 100%		315567 192		491689 299	

* Source, Treasurer's Statements of Public Accounts 1960, 1971, 1981

TABLE 5 Statutory Authorities c.f. Other Government: Non-Capital Expenditure (\$ Thousands)

	1959-60		1970-1		1980-1	
	EXP	%	EXP	%	EXP	%
Expenditure - Statutory Authorities from Table 1	46536	50.6	103367	47.4	435165	47.0
Consolidated Revenue Appropriation - Other Government from Table 4	45347	49.4	114551	52.6	491689	53.0
Total	91883	100	217918	100	926854	100

of total expenditure of public bodies and other government are similar in Tasmania and Victoria. The problem with such comparisons of course is always whether consistent definitional and accounting assumptions have been applied, though while trends rather than absolute amounts or proportions are discussed conclusions tend to be valid.

This raises the question of reliability of conclusions drawn from Tables 1 to 5, particularly when a perusal of Appendix A reveals that income and expenditure figures were not available for many instrumentalities. In my opinion the conclusions drawn are valid for the following reasons. Firstly, the bodies for which financial data is not available are the small ones; advisory, regulatory, etc. Such authorities have very small budgets and are often satellites of larger bodies whose accounts were included anyway. Secondly, care was taken to avoid double counting resulting from funds transfers as in the case of central authorities such as the Fire and Ambulance Commissions which merely act as conduit for funds distribution to operating boards. Transactions of a capital nature were also excluded. Finally, and most persuasively, the trends revealed are of a significant magnitude and show a decline in statutory authorities relative to other government. Because the likelihood of authorities evading identification in the research is greater in the earlier part of the period than the more recent, it is probable that complete information would act to strengthen rather than reduce this trend. However, this same reasoning acts to deter firm conclusions on some aspects of the following numerical analysis of statutory authority incidence.

Table 6 shows that 105 authorities were in continuous existence throughout the period 1960-1982. Partial period authorities numbered 71 in 1960, 128 in 1971 and 123 in 1982. Perhaps the most interesting observation to be made from Table 7 is the rate of turnover within the partial period group; 77 creations and 20 terminations during 1960-71, with 82 creations and 87 terminations in the period 1972-82.

The PBRC lists an estimated total of 9,288 public bodies in Victoria. However, this number includes approximately 4000 land

TABLE 6 INCIDENCE OF AUTHORITIES

CLASSIFICATION		1960-1982	1960 AUTHS IN EXISTENCE			1960-1971		1971 AUTHS IN EXISTENCE		1972-1982		1982 AUTHS IN EXISTENCE	
Functional	Organisational	A	P	TOTAL	CREATED	TERMINATED	P	TOTAL	CREATED	TERMINATED	P	TOTAL	
Quasi-Judicial	Independent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dept. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Auxiliary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
	Satellite	8	6	14	7	-	13	21	7	9	11	19	
		8	6	14	7	-	13	21	8	9	12	20	
			43%	100%			62%	100%			60%	100%	
Regulatory	Independent	13	5	18	6	-	11	24	8	8	11	24	
	Dept. Corp.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	
	Auxiliary	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	Satellite	10	10	20	6	4	12	22	3	6	9	19	
		25	15	40	12	4	23	48	12	15	20	45	
			38%	100%			48%	100%			44%	100%	
Controlling	Independent	-	1	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	5	5	
	Dept. Corp.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	Auxiliary	4	1	5	2	-	3	7	1	1	3	7	
	Satellite	5	7	12	7	3	11	16	3	5	9	14	
		10	9	19	13	4	18	28	8	9	17	27	
			47%	100%			64%	100%			63%	100%	
Managerial	Independent	49	36	85	28	11	53	102	18	38	33	82	
	Dept. Corp.	5	-	5	1	-	1	6	1	1	1	6	
	Auxiliary	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	0	1	
	Satellite	3	3	6	1	-	4	7	3	2	5	8	
		58	39	97	31	11	59	117	22	42	39	97	
			40%	100%			50%	100%			40%	100%	
Investigatory	Independent	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	
	Dept. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Auxiliary	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	
	Satellite	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	4	2	5	5	
		0	1	1	4	0	5	5	4	3	6	6	
			100%	100%			100%	100%			100%	100%	
Advisory	Independent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dept. Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Auxiliary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
	Satellite	4	1	5	10	1	10	14	27	9	28	32	
		4	1	5	10	1	10	14	28	9	29	33	
			20%	100%			71%	100%			88%	100%	
		105	71	176	77	20	128	233	82	87	123	228	
			40%	100%			57%	100%			54%	100%	

Notes 1. Does not include approximately 70 Wages Boards, renamed Industrial Boards (72 boards at 30 June 1982), plus an unknown number of Boards of Advice to State Schools and Rural Fire District Standing Committees.

2. For key to column headings see Appendix A.

reserve committees, 2000 school councils and other multiple groups.³ In Tasmania approximately 70 Wages (Industrial from 1976) Boards and an unknown number of Boards of Advice for State Schools are the largest multiple groups currently in existence, though Rural Fire District Standing Committees were provided for in the repealed Rural Fires Act 1950. The problem with such block creations is their potential for distortion of trends shown by analysis tables such as those used in this project. For example, a major trend would be indicated in Table 6 if the termination of approximately 70 Wages Boards and their reconstitution as Industrial Boards was shown in 1976. For this reason such aggregates are shown by footnote only. Additionally, as previously discussed, superficial restructuring or name change is not deemed to constitute discontinuity.

Returning to Table 6, it can be seen that an increase occurred between 1960-71 in public bodies belonging to each functional category. An equivalent decrease of managerial authorities took place between 1972 and 1980 returning the total to its original number. Slight decreases can be observed for all other classifications in the latter period with the exception of advisory bodies which show a marked increase. The increase in advisory bodies may be due to the authority identification bias though the result confirms a general impression gained during research work. However, the rapid increase followed by decrease in managerial authorities cannot be attributed to research bias and further explanation of this observation is sought in the analysis of Tables 7-9.

3. *ibid*, pp.29-30.

Origin and Termination

Table 7 shows replacement of another body as the most common origination of statutory authorities. Of the 115 replacements listed 74 were of other statutory authorities, 37 of other government origin and only 4 replaced previously private undertakings. This observation reinforces and partly explains the high turnover rate shown previously in Table 6. Of course, the unknown origin column would probably contain a high percentage of authorities created to fulfil new functions, but as this group was initiated exclusively prior to 1960 it is not balanced by replacements, or other reasons for termination, during that period.

Table 8 shows the reasons for terminations since 1960, unlike origins, consolidation is the predominant category with 49 amalgamations compared with 28 replacements. This result is consistent and reinforcing because several terminations made in the interest of consolidation would result in only one new creation. In both cases the transfer between statutory authorities and other government bodies is relatively insignificant.

The relationship between origin and termination shown in Tables 7 and 8 is also interesting for the less numerous categories of expansion and fragmentation. Again as expected, a greater number of originations result from expansion and fragmentation than do terminations. However, a much greater proportion of such originations come from other government sectors rather than from statutory bodies. Perhaps this is mainly due to a tendency to categorise the transfer of functions from departments to public bodies as expansion or fragmentation rather than as replacement. Nevertheless, expansions and fragmentations are much less frequent than new functions replacements, and consolidations from other statutory bodies as origins. Similarly, expansions and fragmentations are rare compared with abolitions, replacements and consolidations as terminations.

Tables 7 and 8 may be used as evidence for formulation of a hypothesis. It seems that new functions are introduced into the realm of statutory authorities, including those transferred from

TABLE 7

Classification		Origination													
Functional	Organisational		NEW FUNCTION	REPLACEMENT			CONSOLIDATION			EXPANSION			FRAGMENTATION		
		Not Available	A	R1	R2	R3	C1	C2	C3	E1	E2	E3	F1	F2	F3
Quasi-Judicial	Independent														
	Dept. Corp.														
	Auxiliary				1										
	Satellite	13	5	2	5					1	1		1		
		13	5	2	6					1	1		1		
Regulatory	Independent	4	16	3	2	1	2	1		3					
	Dept. Corp.	1	1		1			1							
	Auxiliary	10	9	6	2								1		
	Satellite	15	26	9	5	1	2	2		3			1		
Controlling	Independent	2	3	3							1				
	Dept. Corp.				1										
	Auxiliary	2	4	2											
	Satellite	5	9	3	1	1					2				
		9	16	8	2	1					3				
Managerial	Independent	31	23	48	17		5	2			1		1	2	
	Dept. Corp.				4			1			1			1	
	Auxiliary			1		1					1				
	Satellite	3	2	1							1		2		
		34	25	50	21	1	5	3			4		3	3	
Investigatory	Independent		1												
	Dept. Corp.														
	Auxiliary				1										
	Satellite	2	4	1											
		2	5	1	1										
Advisory	Independent														
	Dept. Corp.														
	Auxiliary			1											
	Satellite	15	15	3	2	1	3			1	2				
		15	15	4	2	1	3			1	2				
	Total	88	92	74	37	4	10	5	-	5	10	-	5	3	-

Notes 1. The table shows the origin of all authorities which existed (not only those created) at some time between 1960-82, the Not Available column refers mainly to those created prior to 1960.

2. Block creations of small bodies excluded, see note to Table 6.

3. For key to column headings see Appendix A.

TABLE 8

Classification		Termination														
Functional	Organisational	Current	A	R1	R2	R3	C1	C2	C3	E1	E2	E3	F1	F2	F3	Total
Quasi-Judicial	Independent															
	Dept. Corp.															
	Auxiliary	1														
	Satellite	19	1	4	2					2						1
		20	1	4	2					2						28
Regulatory	Independent	24	2	3			3									
	Dept. Corp.	1		1			1									32
	Auxiliary	1														3
	Satellite	19		3			2	2		2						1
		45	2	4			6	2		2						28
Controlling	Independent	5	1	2			1									
	Dept. Corp.	1														9
	Auxiliary	7	1													1
	Satellite	14	2	2			1	2								8
		27	4	4			2	2								21
Managerial	Independent	82	8	7			32						1			
	Dept. Corp.	6						1								130
	Auxiliary	1		1				1								7
	Satellite	8														3
		97	8	8			32						1			9
Investigatory	Independent	1														
	Dept. Corp.															1
	Auxiliary							1								1
	Satellite	5	1	1												7
		6	1	1				1								
Advisory	Independent															
	Dept. Corp.															
	Auxiliary	1														1
	Satellite	32	6	2			1	1								42
		33	6	2			1	1								
	Total	228	22	26	2	—	41	8	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	333

- Notes 1. The table shows terminations since 1960.
 2. Block creations of small bodies excluded, see note to Table 6.
 3. For key to column headings see Appendix A.

other government agencies, by creation of separate new bodies. These bodies are then replaced or consolidated as reorganisation takes place, relatively few functions are actually abolished though a reasonable percentage are transferred to other government agencies.

This hypothesis which links the reasons for origination and termination may be tested in Table 9. In fact, Table 9 confirms the hypothesis and allows it to be extended. Of 92 bodies created to fulfill new functions 23 have been terminated, the functions of 9 were abolished and replaced, 5 consolidated and 1 fragmented. 115 authorities were created to replace other statutory bodies or government agencies; from these the functions of only 6 were abolished and 2 again replaced, however, 34 were consolidated while only 1 was expanded. The Fire Brigades Board represent a block creation which has somewhat exaggerated this apparent trend but overall it still seems valid. Therefore, there is a tendency for some authorities to go through replacements and consolidations but little tendency for bodies to be expanded or fragmented after initial creation.

This finding confirms impressions formed during the research phase of the project. Of course, no serious attempt can be made here to analyse the reasons behind such changes. An impression gained from the research is that certain functional areas are by nature subject to political pressures and controversy which lead to frequent changes as different resolutions are attempted. The various primary produce marketing boards fall into this category and have experienced frequent replacement and some consolidations. A second cause seems to apply to new areas of development; the growth of government involvement in tourism exemplifies the way in which a range of special function boards tends to be created initially, then followed by consolidation into a more comprehensive body. In the case of the various original tourism related bodies, they were consolidated into a departmental office rather than a statutory authority. There is little doubt that replacement and consolidation decisions are each made for reasons peculiar to the circumstances at the time. The reason for change is usually political pressure or embarrassment. Nevertheless, the net effect of changes has given rise to the described pattern of change.

TABLE 9

ORIGIN	CURRENT	TERMINATION														TOTAL
		-	A	R1	R2	R3	C1	C2	C3	E1	E2	E3	F1	F2	F3	
-	60		7	11			5	1		3			1			88
A	69		9	7	1		4	1					1			92
R1	39		5				29	1								74
R2	29		1	1	1			4		1						37
R3	4															4
C1	10															10
C2	2			2			1									5
C3																-
E1	5															5
E2	6			2			1	1								10
E3																-
F1	2			3												5
F2	2						1									3
F3																-
TOTAL	228	-	22	26	2	-	41	8	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	333

Notes 1. Block creations of small bodies excluded, see note to Table 6.

2. For key to column headings see Appendix A.

Creation Mechanisms

Table 10 shows the different legal mechanisms used to create statutory bodies in Tasmania. As discussed earlier, these mechanisms are a major factor in the definition of a public body adopted for this project. Perhaps the most interesting thing revealed by the table is the even distribution of creation mechanisms across the various functional categories. On an overall basis most bodies are created directly by an Act. The exclusion of block creations of minor bodies tends to eliminate the largest groups of mechanism B authorities. Also, the research location bias would no doubt favour the discovery of mechanism A authorities but the extent of their predominance is so significant that the conclusion cannot really be doubted in general terms. This may be contrasted with the situation described by the PBRC.

Less than 5% of Victoria's public bodies are established by an independent Act of Parliament.⁴

The second factor analysed in Table 10 is the incorporated/unincorporated status of authorities. This part of the table coincides with what would be logically expected. The majority of managerial bodies are incorporated, as are some regulatory and controlling authorities. Investigatory and Advisory bodies are all unincorporated as are all but one Quasi-Judicial creations. Overall the division between incorporated and unincorporated is equal.

One other aspect of creation not exhaustively recorded but casually observed during research is the use of sunset legislation. Several examples were encountered and one common feature observed, that is, the termination clause seems almost inevitably to be repealed or extended. Interestingly, the mechanism seems to be used in the same type of politically sensitive and controversial situations which lead to frequent replacements and consolidations. The primary produce marketing boards again provide a good example.

33 At the expiration of three years from the commencement

4. PBRC First Report p.viii.

TABLE 10

Classification		Corporate Status		Creation Mechanism							
Functional	Organisational	I	U	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Total
Quasi-Judicial	Independent										
	Dept. Corp.		1	1							1
	Auxiliary	1	27	25	1				2		28
	Satellite	1	28	26	1				2		
Regulatory	Independent	24	8	29				3			32
	Dept. Corp.	1	2	2	1						3
	Auxiliary		1	1							1
	Satellite	1	27	23		1			3	1	28
		26	38	55	1	1		3	3	1	
Controlling	Independent	6	3	8						1	9
	Dept. Corp.	1		1							1
	Auxiliary	3	5	6		1				1	8
	Satellite	5	16	18	1		1			1	21
		15	24	23	1	1	1			3	
Managerial	Independent	114	16	85	37			8			130
	Dept. Corp.	5	2	7							7
	Auxiliary	3		3							3
	Satellite	2	7	5					4		9
		128	25	100	37			8	4		
Investigatory	Independent		1	1							1
	Dept. Corp.										
	Auxiliary		1	1							1
	Satellite		7	6			1				7
			9	8			1				
Advisory	Independent										
	Dept. Corp.										
	Auxiliary		1	1							1
	Satellite		42	29	3	2	7			1	42
			43	30	3	2	7			1	
	Total	166	167	252	43	4	9	11	9	5	333

of this Act, the Board shall hold a poll of fruit growers in the prescribed manner, and, unless a majority of fruit growers voting at the poll are in favour of the continued operation of this Act, this Act shall cease to have effect on the thirty-first day of March 1938.⁵

This section was eventually repealed by No. 37 of 1966. A more common usage has been in cases where an authority has been created by controversial termination of a previous body. For example, the Interim Ambulance Authority was created in 1977 with a clause in its Act stating it would expire on 31 December 1978. Subsequent amendments extended the expiry date to 31 December 1980, 30 June 1981 and 31 December 1981. No further legislation has been enacted but the Auditor-General reports the authority's continued existence at 30 June 1982.⁵ Perhaps this perpetual extension technique successfully improves control by holding a gun to the head of a previously troublesome authority thereby obviating the initial urgency to replace it.

5. Tasmania, Fruit Board Act 1934.

6. Tasmania, Auditor-General, Report for the Financial Year Ended 30 June 1982 Government Printer, Hobart, 1982 p.130.

Accountability

As previously observed the question of accountability is largely responsible for recent concern about the proliferation of statutory authorities. Only two aspects of this vast field are canvassed in the project; namely, reporting and audit requirements. Unfortunately, even the coverage of these topics is based on legal form rather than substantive content of accountability procedures actually adopted. However, detailed investigation of accountability in practice was impossible in the time available for research. Hopefully, the analysis of formal requirements presented here will be of some assistance as a starting point for further work.

Reporting

Probably the most interesting aspect of accountability revealed by the project is the variety of formal reporting requirements detailed in Appendix A. Of course, even 16 categories is insufficient to avoid classification difficulties. There are always curious individual cases; for example, the three most stringent reporting requirements discovered were:

- (i) The Municipal Commission shall cause a copy of the minutes of each meeting of the Commission, certified by the chairman to be a correct copy, to be laid upon the table of each House of Parliament within the first ten sitting days of the House after the date of the meeting at which those minutes were confirmed.⁷

- (ii) with reference to the Milbrook Home Board.

The Board, once in every month, shall visit and inspect the Home, and shall make a report to the Chief Secretary setting out the number of patients undergoing treatment in the Home at the time of each visit and the number admitted and discharged since the last visit of the Board.⁸

The example is more unusual because the Chief Secretary was not the Board's minister for normal purposes.

7. Tasmania, Local Government Act 1962 s.13(8).

8. Tasmania, Psychopathic Hospital (Management) Act 1933. s.7(1).

(iii) refers to the Scenery Preservation Board.

Within twenty-one days after the opening of each session a statement, prepared under the direction of the Board, shall be submitted to both Houses of Parliament showing the locality and area of lands acquired and the number of reserves made under this Act, together with a statement of accounts showing the amounts expended and the purposes to which the moneys so expended have been applied.⁹

Political sensitivity is the only suggestion which seems to explain such extraordinary reporting requirements for authorities, none of which were even incorporated.

Table 11 shows the range of reporting requirements against functional/organisational classifications. The number required to report to Parliament is 66 out of 333 with 16 bound to report to the minister and a further 35 subject to his discretion. The PBRC reports the Victorian situation:

The greatest proportion of Victoria's public bodies (approximately 80%) do not report their activities to Parliament - many do not even report to the responsible Minister.¹⁰

Given the exclusion of block creations, the Tasmanian situation is, therefore, probably worse than the Victorian in this respect. However, this observation is possibly over critical; it seems unnecessary for many bodies to report to Parliament provided direct evidence of their function is obvious and their handling of funds controlled by other agencies. Most of the quasi-judicial and advisory bodies fall into this category and Table 11 shows most of these to be satellites which are required to perform some sort of specific, traceable, task. However, the table also reveals a disturbing number of managerial, controlling, and regulatory bodies which are not required to report at all, though in some cases (for example The Racing Trust) no reporting provision is included in the Act but an Order-in-Council requires a report to Parliament to be made. It is likely that some such cases have been missed. Table 11 indicates, and

9. Tasmania, Scenery Preservation Act 1915. S.21.

10. PBRC First Report p.viii.

TABLE 11

Classification		Legislative Reporting Requirements																		
Functional	Organisational	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	-	Total	
Quasi-Judicial	Independent																			
	Dept. Corp.																			
	Auxiliary														1				1	
	Satellite	2	1	2										2	21				28	
Regulatory	Independent	8	5		1				1					5	5	1	6		32	
	Dept. Corp.	1												1	1				3	
	Auxiliary		1																1	
	Satellite	2	1							1				11	11		2		28	
Controlling	Independent	5	1									1	1				1		9	
	Dept. Corp.	1																	1	
	Auxiliary	2	2							1		1			1		1		8	
	Satellite	4	4						1	1		1		1	6		3		21	
Managerial	Independent	27	1	1	11	44		7	25		4			1	1	1	7		130	
	Dept. Corp.	7																	7	
	Auxiliary							1					1			1	1		3	
	Satellite	3													4		2		9	
Investigatory	Independent	1																	1	
	Dept. Corp.																			
	Auxiliary																1		1	
	Satellite	3					1		1								2		7	
Advisory	Independent																			
	Dept. Corp.																			
	Auxiliary																1		1	
	Satellite			7		1	3		7	2			2		3		16	1	42	
Total		66	16	10	12	45	4	8	35	5	4	3	4	21	54	3	42	1	333	

Notes 1. Bulk creations of minor bodies excluded, see note Table 6.

2. For key to column headings see Appendix A.

the research experience strongly confirms, that perhaps the most surprising thing is the inconsistent and vague way most reporting requirements are specified.

Although beyond the detailed study undertaken for the project, two observations were made in the course of examining annual reports for information. Firstly, the majority of departments and large authorities do not mention statutory bodies administered by them in their annual reports. This particularly applies to well established large organisations such as the Education Department. The PBRC comments:

Most reports made to Parliament ... are in a form that has little relevance, even comprehensibility, to the Member of Parliament.¹¹

This introduces the second observation made during the research; most reports are virtually reproductions of the same document year after year with a few updated comments and figures. Many do not even interpret annual report to require accounts to be included.¹² Authorities tend to present functional, or perhaps perfunctory, narratives only. Certainly, there is little point in being overly concerned with formal reporting requirements while the substance of reports remains unchanged.

However, the first step toward better reporting is probably uniform, universal requirements. The SSCFGO offers a simple way to achieve this:

There are many variations and anomalies in the accountability standards of authorities. ... The Committee considers that all Commonwealth statutory authorities should have a standard reporting requirement.... Rather than amend each enabling Act, the Committee suggests that a more simple and efficient method ... would be to introduce an Annual Reports Act.¹³

11. *ibid.*

12. For example the Consumer Affairs Council.

13. SSCFG0 First Report p.73. The recommendation is repeated and detailed in SSCFG0 Third Report Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, January 1980, Chapter 7.

This seems to be a sensible and practical suggestion. Interestingly, a similar uniformity of audit requirements has already been achieved in Tasmania by virtue of the Audit Act 1918 as is shown in the next section.

Audit

Appendix A and Table 12 show various legislative audit requirements. Although these are interesting expressions of parliamentary intent they are, in fact, mainly unnecessary as the Audit Act 1918 gives the Auditor General sweeping powers in relation to all public accounts.

32 The Auditor-General shall be the auditor of all public bodies, and shall have the same duties and powers in respect of the moneys, accounts, stores, and property of every public body, and of every person dealing therewith, as he has in respect of the public moneys, accounts, stores, and property, and of all persons dealing therewith.

33 - (1) Subject to any other Act every public body shall -

- (a) keep such accounts in such form or manner as the Auditor-General may direct; and
- (b) cause -
 - (i) its accounts for its financial year to be balanced; and
 - (ii) full and true statements and accounts of its receipts and expenditure for each year to be prepared and certified; and a copy thereof (with vouchers) to be forwarded to the Auditor-General,

within such time and in such form or manner as the Auditor-General may determine.

3. "public body" means -

- (aa) a State authority;
- (a) a local authority; and
- (b) the council, board, trust, trustees, or other governing body whatsoever (however designated) of, or for, any corporation, body of persons, institution, district, or place whatsoever, whose accounts are by law made subject to this Act or to examination by the Auditor-General, or who are in receipt of a subsidy or grant-in-aid granted by Parliament subsequently to 16th December 1912,

and includes the corporation, if any, of which the public body is the governing body;

"State authority" means any person, body, or authority, whether incorporated or unincorporated, constituted by or under any Act, or appointed by the Governor under the authority of any Act, to administer or control any department of the Public Service constituted as provided

TABLE 12

Classification		Legislative Audit Requirements									Actual Audit Reporting						
Functional	Organisational	A	B	L	P	S	T	NB	N	Total	1	2	3	4	5	-	Total
Quasi-Judicial	Independent																
	Dept. Corp.																
	Auxiliary							1		1			1				1
	Satellite		1			27				28				28			28
Regulatory	Independent	1	11	7	4	1		5	3	32	25			1	2	4	32
	Dept. Corp.		2					1		3	1	1		1			3
	Auxiliary					1				1	1						1
	Satellite				1	27				28				27		1	28
Controlling	Independent	2	4		3					9	6					3	9
	Dept. Corp.	1								1	1						1
	Auxiliary	3				5				8	4			4			8
	Satellite		4			16		1		21	4	1		16			21
Managerial	Independent	13	71	14	1	2		29		130	115	13		1		1	130
	Dept. Corp.	2	4					1		7	7						7
	Auxiliary					1	1	1		3	1	1		1			3
	Satellite		3			6				9	3			6			9
Investigatory	Independent							1		1				1			1
	Dept. Corp.																
	Auxiliary					1				1				1			1
	Satellite					7				7				7			7
Advisory	Independent																
	Dept. Corp.																
	Auxiliary		1							1				1			1
	Satellite					42				42		3		39			42
Total		22	101	21	9	136	1	40	3	333	168	19	1	134	2	9	333

Notes 1. Bulk creations of minor bodies excluded, see note Table 6.

2. For key to column headings see Appendix A.

by the Public Service Act 1973, or any office, business, or undertaking on behalf of the State.¹⁴

Interestingly, this is also the most comprehensive legislative definition of a public body discovered during research. These sections of the Audit Act, together with the other powers of the Auditor-General, mean he has the right, and duty, to audit all bodies listed in Appendix A other than the few which are specifically given the option of employing a private auditor. The question of theoretical audit obligation is, therefore, clear and the only real issue is how the Auditor-General chooses to exercise his discretion.

Table 12 shows that of 333 public bodies, 168 received a separate audit certificate, whilst no mention could be found in Auditor-General's reports pertaining to 134 of them. Only 1 of 29 quasi-judicial, 3 of 42 advisory, and none of the 9 investigatory authorities are mentioned. This would be found to correlate closely with the Treasurer's Statement of Public Accounts because the Auditor-General basically follows the trail of appropriated moneys and reports on them in the same categories. It is certain, therefore, that the expenditure of such small bodies is examined as part of their parent agency's accounts and the question of separate mention is related to monetary materiality rather than functional identity. The authorities which are independently organised receive separate audit certificates. The PBRC states:

Less than 20% of Victoria's public bodies are audited by the Auditor-General.¹⁵

Direct comparison with Victoria is not really possible, however, without knowing exactly what the committee considered as amounting to an audit. Also, the local government sector is subject to private audit in Victoria. With a generous construction placed on the word audit it could be stated that all Tasmanian public bodies are audited by the Auditor-General, with the exception of the 9 audited privately. Certainly, all are subject to audit by the Auditor-General.

14. Tasmania, Audit Act 1918 as amended to 31 December 1982.

15. PBRC First Report p.viii.

As for reporting, the real issue in auditing is the substance rather than the form of audit procedure. A detailed discussion of audit role is not within the scope of this project but during the research it was observed that identical comments are made year after year in the Auditor-General's report. In many cases only the figures change in an authority's coverage. Legal compliance is the only critereon adopted for audit assessment though the report is window dressed with a few superficial comments about percentage changes in revenue, expenditure and the like. There is nothing in the Audit Act which confines the Auditor-General to examining legal compliance only.

The above discussion indicates that legislative audit requirements are more consistent than those for reporting generally. This is the case but there are still anomalies which can only be attributed to some peculiar forces at work in individual cases. For example the management of the Railway Reward Fund (which was subject to audit by the State Auditor-General prior to the Commonwealth Government takeover in 1978) is difficult to reconcile with audit independence.

The Fund and the accumulations thereof shall by vested in the Commission, and the Auditor-General as Commissioners of the Fund, and shall be managed and invested by such Commissioners, and shall be disbursed by them in such manner as they think fit by way of rewards for special services rendered, and meritorious conduct, in connection with any railway.¹⁶

Presumably, the intention was to increase control over such discretionary disbursements but I doubt whether many auditing theorists would consider this a satisfactory way of achieving such control. Interestingly, the section was never amended, perhaps the various Auditors-General of more than forty years saw no compromise of their role.

16. Tasmania, Railway Management Act 1935. S.99 (3)

Functional/Organisational Classification

The analysis of Tables 6-8 and 10-12 contained various references to the relationship between functional/organisational classifications and other variables. In most cases the relationships were as would logically be expected. Table 13 does not break this pattern; the organisational forms associated with functional groups basically conform with the practical requirement of task performance. As always, there are some exceptions but these are insignificant by comparison with the general conformity to operational necessities.

TABLE 13

Functional Classification	Organisational Classification				
	Independent	Dept. Corp.	Auxiliary	Satellite	Total
Quasi Judicial			1	28	29
Regulatory	32	3	1	28	64
Controlling	9	1	8	21	39
Managerial	130	7	3	9	149
Investigatory	1		1	7	9
Advisory			1	42	43
Total	172	11	15	135	333

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions fall into two basic categories. Firstly, difficulties encountered during the research phase of the project regarding information limitations and the difficulty of categorising data amount to significant findings in themselves. Secondly, the analysis of research data is summarised.

There is a lack of readily available information concerning public bodies in Tasmania. Sources which do exist are incomplete and inconsistent. The whole process of data gathering and categorisation is dogged by definitional difficulties as evidenced by the discussion in chapter 2. This observation probably represents a partial explanation of the dearth of aggregate information pertaining to public bodies. In a way there is a dilemma; the popular demand for uniform and appropriate creation and accountability of authorities should ideally proceed on the basis of meaningful knowledge of the existing situation. However, such an understanding is difficult to achieve with the present inconsistent, largely undocumented, proliferation of public bodies.

Although departmental organisations have a veneer of greater accountability, and information availability, those researched for this project, in the context of their association with statutory bodies, were found to be just as unyielding of substantial information as most authorities. Hopefully, current interest will prove helpful toward improving both long standing situations.

For the moment, there is a need for compatible aggregate information about public bodies in Tasmania, as there is elsewhere. This project has merely scratched the surface of possible research and analysis. As, or if, data becomes available, more detailed conclusions may be made and recommendations formulated.

The following broad findings can be drawn from analysis of data in Appendix A. Overall, public bodies have increased their expenditure much more rapidly than the inflation rate, though not quite as much as other government agencies in total, between 1960 and 1982. Authorities have become more dependent on direct appropriation

from consolidated revenue during the same period; this applies to both long established and new bodies. In terms of numbers in existence there was a sharp increase between 1960 and 1971 but a slight decrease during 1972 to 1982.

There is evidence to support a hypothesis that new authorities tend to be created to fulfill new functions. Subsequently, a significant proportion of these are replaced or consolidated into larger bodies or other government agencies. The process does not work in reverse, that is, existing authorities are seldom fragmented to cope with changing circumstances. Certainly, once functions have been assumed by a public body they are not often abandoned even if that body ceases to exist. It is apparent that political pressures or controversies account for many creation, termination, and restructuring decisions. However, given that such events are individual occurrences, the above pattern is still observed at an aggregate level.

Creation and reporting mechanisms are diverse, confusing, and without a clear pattern. The only factor which prevents audit requirements being subject to the same comment is the blanket provisions of the Audit Act. More importantly, observations made during the research phase indicate that, irrespective of formal requirements, real improvement is needed in the substantive content of both authority and audit reports. Uniformity and universality would certainly make the annual report a more useful tool from an accountability viewpoint, perhaps this should be the first objective.

Functional and organisational grouping of authorities proved a useful way of making the categorisation of other factors more meaningful. No remarkable results were produced and basically the different functional and organisational categories adopted were reflected in other factors very much as would be expected from the logical needs of task fulfilment.

APPENDIX A.

The table overleaf presents the results of research into public bodies in existence in Tasmania between 1960 and 1982. A definitional key and discussion of column headings and notations follows the table. Documented sources of information are listed in section 2 of the selected bibliography. The other major source of information was discussion with officers of various authorities.

Each folio of the table spans three pages, size and technical binding requirements precluded its presentation on single leaves.

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Abattoirs Boards: Flinders Island	Straits Islands Abattoirs Act 1950	1957 P	A I	A	1966 - Abattoir never established (A)
King Island		1951 A	A I	A	Current
Aboriginal Relics Advisory Council	Aboriginal Relics Act 1975 S.R. 49 of 1976	1976 P	A U	-	Current
Accommodation Houses Registration Committee	Tourism Development Act 1970	1970 P	C U	R1	1977 - Act repealed, registration function assumed by Director of Tourism (C2)
Adult Education Board	Adult Education Act 1948	1948 P	A I	E2	1975 - Act repealed, Board reconstituted in 1977, operations to Education Dept Division (C2)
- reconstituted	Education (No 2) Act 1975	1975 P	A U	C1	1979 Board terminated some members trans- ferred to State Council for Further Education. (C2)
Agricultural Bank, Board of Management	State Advances Act 1935	1935 A	A I	R2	Current
Alcohol and Drug Dependency Board	Alcohol and Drug Dependency Act 1968	1969 P	A I	-	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Independent	Primary Industry	1	2	L1	Consolidated Revenue (C.R.)
. Managerial . Independent	Primary Industry	1	2	L1	Fees, sales, C.R.
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	Fees to C.R. Expenditure - National Parks Appropriation
. Regulatory Advisory . Satellite	Tourism	9	3	S4	Fees, Tourism Appropriation
. Managerial Advisory . Auxiliary	Education	12	2	T1	Fees, State Govt. grant
. Advisory . Satellite	Education	16	3	S4	C.R. through Education Department. Fees collected by Division paid to C.R.
. Managerial Departmental Corporation	Agriculture	1	1	A1	Administration Costs from C.R., Commonwealth contributions under some of Administered Acts
. Controlling Advisory . 1968-78 Satellite 1978 - Independent	Health	9	2	S4	C.R. Health Services Appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	2	46	143	76	67	609	213	396
-	-	-	-	-	-	Functional Comment only in National Parks Service Report		
-	-	-	Functional Comment only in Tourism Development Authority Report			-	-	-
101	22	79	275	91	184	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration costs fragmented across implementation of loan and aid Acts receiving State and/or Commonwealth funds								
-	-	-	Not itemised in Health Services Report			56	-	56

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Ambulance Boards: Burnie & Districts) Devonport & Dist.) Northern Tas.) Southern Tas.)	Ambulance Act 1959	1960-1 P	B I	R1	Current
Ambulance Commission	Ambulance Act 1959	1959 P	A I	A	1977 - replaced by Interim Ambulance Authority (R1)
Animals and Birds Protection Board	Animals and Birds Protection Act 1928	1928 P	A I	A	1971 - Act repealed 1973 - Wildlife Advisory Committee established as replacement (C1)
Anzac Day Trust	Anzac Day Observ- ance Act 1929 (1970 Amendment)	1970 P	A I	A	Current
Apple & Pear Crop Insurance Board	Apple & Pear Crop Insurance Act 1967	1967 P	A U	R2	1980 Apple & Pear Crop Insurance Fund replaced by Fruit Crop Insurance Scheme but previous advisory board continues. (C2)
Apprenticeship Commission of Tasmania	Apprentices Act 1942	1942 A	A U	-	Current
Artificial Breeding Board - reconstituted	Stock Act 1932 (1957 amendment) Artificial Breed- ing Act 1964	1957 P 1964 P	A U A I	- R1	1964-reconstituted (R1) 1977-replaced by Herd Improvement Board (R1)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Independent	Health	5	3	A1	Fees, Local Government Contributions, C.R. through central agency
. Controlling Advisory . Independent	Health	1	2	A1	C.R. Health Service Appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Agriculture and Tourists		2	L1	Licence fees to C.R. Grant from C.R.
. Controlling Satellite (Premier's Dept)	Premier	2	1	B1	1970-80 Share of Anzac Day race meeting proceeds 80 - State Grant
. Controlling Advisory . Satellite	Community Welfare	13	4	S4	T.G.I.O.
. Regulatory . Auxiliary	Industrial Relations & Manpower Planning	2	2	S2	C.R. - Dept. of Labour & Industry
. Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	10	1	B1	Fees, sales, C.R.

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Auctioneers & Estate Agents Council of Tasmania	Auctioneers and Estate Agents Act 1959	1959 A	A I	-	Current
Auctioneers & Estate Agents' Trust	Auctioneers and Estate Agents Act 1977	1979 P	A I	A	Current
Beauty Point Landslip Advisory Committee	Beauty Point Landslip Act 1970	1970 P	A U	A	1977 - Act repealed (A)
Ben Lomond Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1979 P	D U	A	Current
Board of Architects of Tasmania	Architects Act 1929	1929 A	A I	A	Current
Board of Commissioners	State Sinking Fund Act 1929	1929 A	A U	R1	Current
Board of Examiners (Cinema)	Cinema Act 1962 Regulation 1965	1965 P	A U	R1	Current
Board of Examiners (Legal Practitioners)	Legal Practitioners Act 1959	1959 P	A U	R1	1972 - replaced by Board of Legal Education (R1)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Independent	Attorney-General	2	4	P	Licence Fees
. Controlling . Independent	Attorney-General	2	4	P	Licence Fees
. Advisory . Satellite	Agriculture	12	2	S2	C.R. through Agricultural Bank
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	6	3	S4	C.R. through National Parks & Wildlife
. Regulatory . Independent	Housing and Construction	4 13	4	A1	Registration Fees
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Treasurer	11	3	S4	C.R. Treasury for administration (Capital transactions from contributions by various public bodies)
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	Certificate fees, C.R. Attorney General's Department appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's Department appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	No ongoing expenditure					
-	-	-	-	-	-	Expenditure not itemised in National Parks Report		
0.4	0.4	-	1	1	-	3	4	-
Administration - minor board expenses only. Operations amount to capital transactions conducted through the Treasury mechanism.								
-	-	-	Not itemised in Attorney General's Department Report (or Premier's Department which currently provides secretarial services)					
Not Available						-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Board of Examiners (Mines)	Mines and Works Regulation Act 1915 (SR 72/1962)	1962)) P)))	G U	-	Current
- Reconstituted	Mines Inspection Act 1968 (SR 52/1969)	1969)			
Board of Legal Education	Legal Practition- ers Act 1959 (1971 amendment)	1972 P	A U	R1	Current
Board of Optical Registration	Opticians Act 1913	1913 A	A U	A	Current
Board of Reference (Inspection of Machinery)	Inspection of Machinery Act 1960 - 1966 amendment	1966 P	A U	R2	Current
Board of Technical Education	Education Act (No 2) 1963	1963 P	A U	R2	C 1979 Board eclipsed by State Council for Further Education, 1980 abolished by legislation (C2)
Board of Tenders for Construction	Order in Council 9/5/78	1978))) A)))	G U	R1	Current
Board of Tenders for Public Works	Public Works (Tender Board) Order 1953	1953))))	G U	R1	1974 Order & Board reformed (R1)
- Reconstituted	Public Works (Tender Board) Order S.R. No 87 1974	1974)	G U	R1	1978 replaced by Board of Tenders for Construction (R1)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Satellite	Mines	14	3	S4	Certificate fees, C.R. Mines Dept. appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's Dept. appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	2 13	4	P	Registration Fees
. Regulatory . Satellite	Labour & Industry	13	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Labour & Industry appropriation, Fees
. Investigatory Advisory . Auxiliary	Education	16	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Controlling . Satellite	Construction	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Housing & Construction appropriation
). Controlling) . Satellite)))	Lands and Works	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Public Works appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
Not Available								
-	-	-	Not itemised in Department of Labour and Industry Report					
-	-	-	Not Available					
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Dept. of Housing & Construction Report		
Not itemised in Department of Main Roads Report						-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Boards of Advice for State Schools	Education Act 1932	1932 P	A U	-	1973 - repealed & reconstituted (R1)
- Reconstituted	1973 amendment	1973 P	B U	R1	Current
Bookmakers Appeal Board	Racing and Gaming Act 1952	1952 P	A U	R2	1971 replaced by appeal to a magistrate (R2)
Building Appeal Board	Local Government Act 1962 1965 amendment	1967 P	A U	A	Current
Building Industry Contractors Registration Board	Builders Registration Act 1977	1977 P	A I	A	1980 - Act repealed from 1 Jan 1982 but Board still operating at 30 June 1982
Building Regulations Board	Order in Council 6/1/52	1952) A))	G U	A	Current
- Reconstituted	Building Regulations Order 1965	1965)			
Bursaries Board	Bursaries Act)	1915	A	-	1973 - no new bursaries granted 1978 - Board terminated (A)
- continued by	1915)	P	I		
	Education Act)				
	1932)				
Child Protection Assessment Board	Child Welfare Act 1974	1975 P	A U	R2	Current
Child Welfare Advisory Council	Child Welfare Act 1960	1965 P	B U	R2	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
). Managerial) Advisory) Auxiliary)))	Education	16	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation directly or as a refund for municipal expenditure
	Education	16	3	S4	C.R. as above
. Quasi-Judicial . Satellite	Chief Secretary	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. appropriation
. Quasi-Judicial Satellite	Local Government	14	3	S4	C.R. Division of Municipal Planning appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Local Government	1	4	B1	Fees, C.R. if necessary but self funding to date
). Regulatory,) Advisory) Satellite)	Local Government	14	3	S4	C.R. Division of Municipal Planning appropriation
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Education	2	2	A1	Investments, donations, C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Quasi-Judicial . Auxiliary	Community Welfare	14	3	NB3	C.R.
. Advisory . Satellite	Community Welfare	6	2	S2	C.R. Social Welfare appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
Not Available						-	-	-
-	-	-	Not Available					
-	-	-	-	-	-	236	318	-
Not Available		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Not Available					
12	1	14	6	1	5	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Board incidental expenses only, expenses of operation of act amalgamated with Social Welfare Department general expenditure.								

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Cinema Board	Cinema Act 1962	1962 P	A U	R1	Current
Cinema Registrat- ion Board	Places of Public Entertainment Act 1917	- P	F U	-	1962 replaced by Cinema Board (R1)
Closer Settlement Appeal Board	Closer Settlement Act 1957	1957 A	A U	-	Current
Closer Settlement Board	Closer Settlement Act 1929, continued by Closer Settlement Act 1957	1932 A	A I	R1	Current
Clyde Water Trust	Clyde Water Act 1898	1898 A	A I	R1	Current
Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Trust	Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Act 1950	1950 A	A U	A	Current
Commissioner for Town and Country Planning	Town and Country Planning Act 1944	1945)) A))	B U	A	Current
- Reconstituted	Local Government Act 1962	1962)			
Companies Auditors Board	Companies Act) 1920))	1921 A	A U	A	Current
- continued	Companies Act) 1962				

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	C.R. Attorney Generals' Dept. appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Health	-	-	-	-
. Quasi-Judicial . Satellite	Agriculture	14	3	S4	C.R. Agricultural Bank appropriation
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Agriculture	1	2	A1	C.R., leases, interest
. Managerial . Auxiliary	Lands and Works	7	4	L1	Rates and levies
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Labour and Industry	2	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Labour and Industry appropriation
. Regulatory . Departmental Corporation	Local Government	14	3	N4	Currently C.R. Minister for Local Government with some staff provided through Premiers Dept.
. Regulatory . Independent	Attorney-General	14	4	NB1	Fees

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	Not itemised in Attorney Generals' Dept. Report (or by Premier's Dept. which currently provides secretarial services)					
Not Available			-	-	-	-	-	-
Not itemised in Agricultural Bank Report								
2	-	2	7	-	7	39	-	39
Administration costs only. Capital transactions and interest repayments excluded.								
0	0	-	1	3	-	6	18	
(results vary from year to year, over time rates are adjusted to balance expenditure)								
Not Available								
Not Available								
1	1	-	1	2	-	8	6	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Construction Safety Advisory Committee	Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1977	1977 P	C U	-	Current
Consumer Affairs Council	Consumer Affairs Act 1970	1970 P	A U	A	Current
Council Clerks Board	Local Government) Act 1906)	1906 A	A I	A	Current
- continued	Local Government) Act 1962)				
Council of Law Reporting	Attorney-General	1978 P	G U	-	Current
Dairy Factories Registration Board	Dairy Produce Act 1932 (1952 Amendment)	1952 P	A U	R2	1977 replaced by Tas. Dairy Industry Authority (C1)
Dairy Industry Advisory Board	Dairy Industry Act 1976	1978 P	A U	C1	Current
Dairy Products Marketing Board	Dairy Products Marketing Act 1957	1959 P	A I	A	1977 - Replaced by Tas. Dairy Industry Authority (C1)
Deer Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1978 P	D U	A	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Advisory . Satellite	Labour and Industry	16	3	S4	C.R. Labour and Industry appropriation
. Investigatory Advisory . Independent	Attorney-General	1	1	NB4	C.R.
. Regulatory . Satellite	Local Government	14	3	S4	C.R. through Local Government Office
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's Dept. appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Agriculture	13	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	Primary Industry	8 & 9	3	S4	Charges & licence fees through Tas. Dairy Industry Authority
. Regulatory . Independent	Primary Industry	2	4	B1	Levy on Manufacturers
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	C.R. National Parks and Wildlife Service appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Report of Secretary for Labour		
-	-	-	Functional Comment only in Council's Annual Report.					
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
Not Available						-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Tas. Dairy Industry Authority Report.		
Not Available No Audit or report until 1962			2	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in National Parks & Wildlife Service Report		

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Dental Board of Tasmania	Dentists Act 1919	1919 A	A U	A	Current
Dental Health Services Advisory Committee	School Dental Nursing Service Act 1965	1965 P	A U	A	Current
Dental Mechanics Registration Board	Dentists Act 1919 (1957 Amendment)	1957 A	A U	A	Current
Disciplinary Appeal Board (Education Dept.)	Education Regulations (In existence as at 1958 and 1977 reprints)	- A	F U	-	Current
Disciplinary Committee	Law Society Act 1962	1962 P	A U	Cl	Current
Drainage Trusts:					
Brittons Swamp	) Drainage Act	1942	) E	A	Current
Cheshunt	) 1934	-	) I		
Egg Lagoon	)	1949)		
Lower Scotchtown	)	1961)		
Mobray Swamp	)	1935)		
Togari	)	- A)		
Education Department Promotion Committees:	Education Regulations				
- General Promotions and Certificates Committee	SR 263/1974	1974 P	F U	Fl	-

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	2 & 13	4	P	Registration fees
. Advisory . Satellite	Health	16	3	S4	C.R. Health Services appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Health	2 & 13	4	P	Registration fees
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Education	14	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Attorney-General	13	4	P	Law Society
. Managerial . Independent	Lands and Works	7	2	L1	Rate levies, Govt. Grant
. Managerial . Satellite	Education	14	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Health Services	Dept. of	Report
-	-	-	Not Available					
-	-	-	Not itemised in Education	Dept. Report				
-	-	-	Not Available					
2	6	-	11	11	-	30	28	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Education	Dept. Report	

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
- Promotions Committee	SR 104/1958	- P	F U	-	1974 replaced by General & Technical College committees (F1)
- Technical Colleges Promotions and Certificates Committee	SR 263/1974	1974 P	F U	F1	- See note for Technical College Councils
- Promotion Appeals Committee	SR 104/1958	- A	F U	-	Current
Egg Marketing Board	Marketing of Primary Products Act 1945, & Egg Marketing Act 1957	1945 A	A I	A	Current
Environment Protection Advisory Council	Environment Protection Act 1973	1973 P	A U	A	Current
Environment Protection Appeal Board	Environment Protection Act 1973	1973 P	A U	A	Current
Factories Appeal Tribunal	Factories, Shops and Offices Act 1958	1973 P	A U	-	1977 replaced by Industrial Safety, Health & Welfare Appeal Tribunal (R1)
Factory Welfare Board	Factories, Shops and Offices Act 1958	1958 P	A U	-	1977 replaced by Industrial Safety, Health & Welfare Board (R1)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Satellite	Education	14	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Managerial . Satellite	Education	14	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Education	14	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Regulatory Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	8	4	L1	Trading, levies
. Advisory . Satellite	Environment	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of the Environment appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	Environment	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of the Environment appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Labour and Industry	14	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation
. Investigatory, Advisory . Satellite	Labour and Industry	16	3	S4	C.R. Department of Labour and Industry appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not itemised in Education Department Report						-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Education Dept. Report		
Not itemised in Education Dept. Report								
394	393	-	562	565	-	1203	1203	-
						C.E.M.A.A. equalisation operating		
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not itemised in Dept. Report						-	-	-
Not itemised in Dept. Report						-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Fertilisers Board	Stock Medicine, Fertilizers and Pesticides Act 1950	1950 A	A U	A	Current
Field Peas Marketing Board	Marketing of Primary Products Act 1945	1947 P	E I	A	Appointment expired 3/4/61, 1957-8 last season accounted for (A)
Filled Milk Advisory Committee	Filled Milk Act 1960	1960 P	A U	A	Current
Fire Brigades Boards ¹ .	Fire Brigades Act 1945	1945 P	A I	R1	1979 replaced by State Fire Commission (C1)
Fire Brigades Commission	Fire Brigades Act 1945	1945 P	A I	E2	1979 replaced by State Fire Commission (C1)
Fire Services Advisory Council	Fire Service Act 1979	1979 P	A U	C1	Current
Fisheries Development Authority	Fisheries Development Act 1977	1977 P	A I	R2	Current
1. Hobart: City, Midway Point; Launceston: City, Beaconsfield, Campbell Town, George Town, Gravelly Beach; Burnie, Currie, Cygnet, Deloraine, Devonport, Franklin, Geeveston, Huonville, Lacrobe, Longford, New Norfolk, Oatlands, Penguin, Queenstown, Gormanston, Scottsdale, Sheffield, Smithton, Ulverstone, Wynyard, Zeehan					

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Satellite	Agriculture	13	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	8	4	L1	Profit on sale of peas
. Controlling Advisory . Satellite	Agriculture	16	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	.Chief Secretary	5	2	B1	Municipal contributions, Insurance Companies. C.R., Chanelled through Commission
. Controlling Advisory . Independent	.Chief Secretary	1	2	B1	C.R. for administration. As above for Board financing
. Advisory . Satellite	.Police and Emergency Services	5	3	S4	State Fire Commission
. Regulatory Investigatory . Departmental Corporation	Sea Fisheries	1	1	B1	C.R.

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not itemised in Dept. Report								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not itemised in Dept. of Agriculture Report								
237	158	79	1296	1028	268	-	-	-
7	-	7	23	-	23	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in State Fire Commission Report		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1469	-	1469

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Fluoridation Committee	Fluoridation Act 1968	1969 P	A U	A	Current
Foods Standards Committee	Food and Drugs Act 1910	- A	A U	-	Legislation current
- continued	Public Health Act 1962				
Forest Industries Advisory Committee	Factories, Shops and Offices Act 1965 (1973 amendment)	1973 P	A U	-	1977 Act repealed, not replaced (A)
Forestry Commission	Forestry Act 1920 (1946 amendment)	1947 A	A I	R2	Current
Gellibrand House Board	War Veterans Home (Management) Act 1962	1962 P	A U	A	Partially current. Gellibrand Home Comforts Fund still active
Government Printing Office	Government Printing Office Act 1949	1949 A	A I	R2	Current
Guardianship Board	Mental Health Act 1963	1964 P	A I	R1	Current
Guest House Board	Guest Houses Registration Act 1937	1938 P	A U	-	1970 replaced by Accommodation Houses Registration Committee (C1)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Investigatory, Advisory . Satellite	Health	1	3	S4	C.R. Health Services appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Health	14	3	S4	C.R. Health Services appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	Industrial Relations	16	3	S4	C.R. Dept of Labour and Industry appropriation
. Managerial . Departmental Corporation	Forests	1	1	B1	C.R. - Departmental accounting basis. Receipts from royalties, rents and sales
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Health	16	3	S1	C.R. St. Johns Park Hospital Fees
. Managerial . Departmental Corporations	Attorney-General	1	1	A1	Charges, C.R.
. Quasi-Judicial . Satellite	Health	3	3	S4	C.R. Mental Health Services appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Tourism	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Tourism appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not itemised in Dept. of Health Services Report.								
Not itemised in Dept. of Health Services Report.								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
952	1027	(75)	1720	1815	(95)	9288	11164	(1876)
-	-	-	Information available on comforts fund only. Management expenses integrated with St. Johns Park Hospital.					
662	684	(22)	1372	1482	(110)	4080	3808	277
-	-	-	Not itemised in Mental Health Services Report.					
Not itemised in Dept. of Tourism Report			-	-	-	-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Hairdressers Registration Advisory Board	Hairdressers Registration Act 1975	1975 P	A U	F1	Current
Hen Quota Review Committee	Egg Industry Stabilisation Act 1973	1974 P	A U	A	Current
Herd Improvement Board of Tasmania	Herd Improvement Act 1977	1977 P	A I	R1	Current
Historical and Scientific Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1975 P	D U	-	1981 (A)
Hobart Cemetery Board	Hobart Public Cemetery Act 1960	1960 P	A I	R1	1981 replaced by Southern Regional Cemetery Trust (R1)
- Continued	Hobart Corporation Act 1963				
Hobart Rivulet Flood Protection Authority	Hobart Rivulet Flood Protection Authority	1960 P	A I	A	1963 (A)
Hospital Boards & Committees: (As at 1982)					
- General Hospital Boards ² (continued)	) Hospitals Act) 1918	- A	B I	-	Current
2. Launceston General, Mersey General, North West General, Royal Hobart					

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory Advisory . Satellite	Industrial Relations	16	3	S4	C.R. Labour & Industry appropriation
. Regulatory . Satellite	Primary Industry	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Primary Industry	10	2	B1	Sales and Charges C.R.
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	C.R. National Parks and Wildlife Service appropriation
. Managerial . Auxiliary	Local Government	7	4	S2	Charges
. Managerial . Independent	Lands & Works	1	1	NB1	C.R. and Hobart Corporation in equal proportion
. Managerial . Independent	Health	8 & 11	2	NB1	Fees, State and Commonwealth Funding. The State Department of Health Services (continued)

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Labour & Industry Report		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1169	455	714
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	72	69	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
) 5379	1866	3468	15864	5443	10445	98254	15148	83020
)			All Public Hospitals					

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Hospitals Continued					
- District Hospital Boards ³	Hospitals Act 1918				
- Other Hospital Boards ⁴					
- Queen Victoria Hospital	Queen Victoria Hospital Act 1952	- A	A I	-	Current
- General Hospital Medical & Staff Advisory Committees ²	Hospitals Act 1918 (1977 amendment)	1977 P	A U	-	Current
Hospital Service Appeal Board	Hospitals Act 1918 (1977 amendment)	1977 P	A U	R2	Current
Housing, Director of	Homes Act 1935 (1953 amendment)	1953) A)	A I))	F2	1977 replaced by Director General of Housing & Construction (C1)
Housing & Construction, Director General of	Housing & Construction Act 1977	1977)	A I)	C1	Current
Hydro Electric Commission	Hydro Electric Act 1929	1929 A	A I	R2	Current
- reconstituted	Hydro Electric Act 1944				
3. Beaconsfield, Campbell Town, Flinders, Huon, King Island, New Norfolk, Ouse, Rosebery, North Eastern Soldiers' Memorial Smithton, St. Helens District Nursing Centre, St. Marys, Toosey Memorial, Ulverstone, West Coast.					
4. Queen Alexandra, Peacock Convalescent.					

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
					)has exercised)considerable control)over the financial)administration of)hospitals because of)its influence over)funding decisions
. Advisory . Satellite	Health	16	3	S4	As for Hospitals
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Health	14	3	S4	As for Hospitals
. Managerial . Dept. Corporation	Housing and Forests	1 & 11	1	NB1	Rents, Interest, C.R.
. Managerial . Dept. Corporation	Housing & Construction	1 & 11	1	NB1	Rents, Interest, C.R.
. Managerial . Independent	Premier	1	4	A1	Sale of power, C.R.

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
			All Public Hospitals					
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
2290	2402	124	6648	6365	295	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	28207	19830	4618
						Revenue expenditure only i.e. Housing Division Operating Expenses		
23398	23717	43	40069	40120	30	136713	138636	471

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Indeterminate Sentences Board	Indeterminate Sentences Act 1921	1921 P	A U	-	1976 - replaced by Parole Board (E1)
Industrial Appeals Tribunal	Industrial Relations Act 1975	1976 P	A U	-	Current
Industrial Boards (72 Boards at 30/6/82)	Industrial Relations Act 1975	1976 P	B U	R1	Current
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Board	Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1977	1977 P	A U	R1	Current
Inland Fisheries Commission	Fisheries Act 1959	1959 A	A I	R1	Current
Interim Ambulance Authority	Ambulance Act 1977	1977 P	A I	R1	Current
Interim Heritage Committee ⁵	Govenor in Council Order 7/10/80	1980 P	G U	-	Not extended after 1 year term (A)
Interim Planning Appeal Board	Local Government Act 1962	1971 P	A U	F1	1977 replaced by Planning Appeal Board (R1)
5. Govenor in Council Order not published or available to the public. Therefore formal reporting requirements could not be determined.					

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Attorney-General	2	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Industrial Relations	14	3	S4	C.R. Labour and Industry appropriation
. Regulatory . Auxiliary	Industrial Relations	13	2	S2	C.R. Labour and Industry appropriation
. Investigatory Advisory . Satellite	Industrial Relations	16	3	S4	C.R. Labour and Industry appropriation
. Regulatory* Managerial . Independent	Primary Industry	1	2	L1	Fees, sales, C.R.
. Controlling Advisory . Independent	Health	1	2	A1	C.R. Health Services appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	-	2	S4	C.R. Premiers Department appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Local Government	14	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not available						-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Report		Dept.
-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	88
-	-	-	-	-	-	Functional comment only in Secretary for Labour's Report		
44	44	4	111	88	4	538	392	174
-	-	-	-	-	-	517 excludes transfer of grant to Ambulance Boards	157	360
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
-	-	-	Not Available			-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Joint Tasman Bridge Restoration Commission	Tasman Bridge Restoration Act 1975	1975 P	A I	A	Legislation current. Commission finalised 1980 (A)
Ladies Hairdressers & Chiropodists Advisory Board	Ladies Hairdressers and Beauty Culturists Act 1939	1946 P	F U	-	1975 replaced by (i) Hairdressers' Registration Advisory Board (ii) Podiatrists Registration Advisory Board (E1)
Land Titles Commissioners	Real Property Act 1862	1862 P	B U	A	1980 repealed by Land Titles Act 1980 (R2)
Launceston Flood Protection Authority	Launceston Flood Protection Act 1955	1955 P	A I	A	1960 flood protection works completed (A)
Law Society of Tasmania (+ 3 Regional Library Committees)	Law Society Act 1962	1962 P	A I	R1	Current
Lawrence Vale Advisory Committee	Lawrence Vale Landslip Act 1961	1962 P	A U	A	1977 Act repealed (A)
Legal Assistance Scheme	Insufficient Information available for research				
Licensing Board of Tasmania	Licensing Act 1976	1977 P	A U	E1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Independent	Premier	1	1	A1	Commonwealth Government Funding Agreement
. Regulatory Advisory . Satellite	Labour and Industry	16	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Labour and Industry appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	C.R. Land Titles Office
. Managerial . Independent	Lands and Works	1	1	NB1	C.R.
. Regulatory . Independent	Attorney-General	15	4	P	Subscriptions, Govt. Grant for Libraries
. Advisory . Satellite	Agriculture	12	2	S2	C.R. through Agricultural Bank
-	-	-	-	-	-
. Regulatory . Independent	Licencing	1	2	S4	C.R. Tourist Department appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not itemised in Labour and Industry Report						-	-	-
Not Available						-	-	-
Partial Year Only			-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Not Available					
-	-	-	No ongoing expenditure					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	149

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Licensing Court	Licensing Act 1932 (1952 amendment)	1952 P	A U	R2	1977 replaced by Licensing Board (E1)
Long Service Leave (Casual Employment) Fund Review Committee	Long Service) Leave (Casual) Employment) Act) 1971) (1973 amendment)))	1973 P	A U	-	Current
- renamed Long Service Leave (Construction Industry) Fund Review Committee	Long Service) Leave) (Construction) Industry)) Amendment Act) 1980				
Macquarie Island Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1971 P	D U	A	Current
Marine Boards	. Marine Act) 1921) . Marine Act) 1976)	-	A I	-	-
Burnie		- A			Current
Circular Head		- A			Current
Devonport		- A			Current
Flinders Island		- A			Current
Hobart		- A			Current
King Island		- A			Current
Launceston - renamed Port of Launceston Authority		-) 1967) A )		) ) ) )	Current
Harbour Trust Smithton		- P			1972 (C1) Circular Head

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Attorney-General	13	3	S4	C.R. through Court of Petty Sessions
. Controlling . Satellite	Industrial Relations	2	3	S4	C.R. Labour & Industry appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	C.R. National Parks appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Lands and Works	4	4	B1	Fees

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Marine Boards Continued					
Strahan		- P			1970 (C1) Hobart
Harbour Trust Ulverstone		- P			1962 (C1) Devonport
Master Planning Authorities:	Town and Country Planning Act 1944 (1957 amendment) Local Government Act 1962		E I	A	
- North West		1971 P			Current
- Southern Metropolitan		1958 P			1978-81 progressively wound up. Replaced by Southern Metropolitan Planning Authority (R1)
- Tamar Regional		1969 P			Current
- Southern Metropolitan Planning Authority	Local Government Act. (1962) (1977 amendment)	1978 P	A I	R1	1982 winding up in progress (A)
Medical Boards (Tuberculosis)	Tuberculosis Act 1963	1963 P	B U	R1	Boards Lapsed, Act repealed 1977 (A)
Medical Council of Tasmania	Medical Act 1959 (current legislation)	1908	A I	A	Current
Mental Deficiency Board	Mental Deficiency Act 1920	1920	A U	-	1964 replaced by Guardianship Board (R1)
Mental Health Review Tribunal	Mental Health Act 1963	1964	A U	R2	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Independent	Local Government	16	4	L1	Contribution from constituent municipalities, C.R.
. Regulatory . Independent	Local Government	16	4	L1	Contribution from constituent municipalities, C.R.
. Controlling . Satellite	Health	14	3	S4	C.R. Health Department appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	13	4	N5	Registration fees, charges
. Controlling . Satellite	Health	8	3	S4	C.R. Health appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Health	3	3	S4	C.R. Mental Health Services appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	56	38	20
27	30	-	57	58	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	35	26	-	88	54	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	75	37	20
-	-	-	Not Available			-	-	-
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Not itemised in Mental Health Services Report					

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Mental Health Services Advisory Committee	Mental Health Services Act 1967	1968 P	A U	R2	1977 creating section repealed (A)
Mental Health Services Commission	Mental Health Services Act 1967	1968 P	A I	R2	Current
Royal Derwent Hospital Board of Management	Mental Health Services Act 1967	- P	B I	R1	Current
Metropolitan Transport Trust	Metropolitan Transport Act 1954	1954 A	A I	C2	Current
Metropolitan Water Board	Metropolitan Water Act 1961	1961 P	A I	R2	Current
Milbrook Home Board	Psychopathic Hospital (Management) Act 1933	1934 P	A U	A	1968 replaced on creation of Mental Health Services Commission hospital (C1)
Milk Board of Tasmania	Milk Act 1947	1947 P	A I	A	1977 replaced by Tas. Dairy Industry Authority (C1)
Miners Pensions Board	Miners' Pension Act 1956	1956 A	A I	A	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Advisory . Satellite	Health	16	3	S4	C.R. Mental Health Services appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Health	1	1	B1	C.R., contributions from other government agencies. e.g. Veterans Affairs Social Security
. Managerial . Independent	Health	3	2	S2	C.R. and other government through Mental Health Services Commission
. Managerial . Independent	Transport	1	1	B1	C.R. Fares
. Managerial . Independent	Lands and Works	10	1	B1	Municipalities, direct sales
. Controlling . Satellite	Health	2	3	S4	C.R. Department of Health Services appropriation
. Regulatory Managerial * . Independent	Agriculture	1	4	B1	Licence Fees
. Managerial . Satellite	Labour and Industry	1	2	B1	C.R. mine owners and miners contributions

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Motor Accidents Compensation Tribunal	Motor Accidents (Liabilities & Compensation) Act 1973	1975 P	A U	R2	Current
Motor Accidents Insurance Board	Motor Accidents (Liabilities & Compensation) Act 1973	1974 P	A I	R3	Current
Motor Accidents Premiums Board	Motor Accidents (Liabilities & Compensation) Act 1973	1974 P	A U	R3	Current
Mount Cameron Water Race Board	Mount Cameron Water-race Act 1926	1926 A	A U	R1	Current
Municipal Association of Tasmania	Municipal Association Act 1916. Current legislation, Local Government Act 1962	1916 A	A I	A	Current,
Municipal Assurance Welfare Fund Board	Municipal Employees Assurance Act 1944. Current legislation, Local Government Act 1962	c1950 A	C U	A	Current
Municipal Commission	Local Government Act 1962	1964 P	A U	A	Legislation current but Commission reconstituted intermittently to consider particular issues

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	4	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Attorney-General	1	4	B1	Premiums, C.R. if necessary
. Controlling . Satellite	Attorney-General	2	4	S4	Motor Accidents Insurance Board
. Managerial . Independent	Mines	16	2	NB2	Sale of water, C.R. for deficit reimbursement
. Managerial . Independent	Local Government	4	4	A1	Insurance subscriptions and commissions
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Local Government	9	4	S4	Municipal Association
. Investigatory . Satellite	Local Government	1	3	S4	C.R. Local Government Office

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
-	-	-	-	-	-	24300	14092	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
6	5	1	10	5	5	32	4	28
48	47	-	28	39	-	192	229	-
Not Available								
-	-	-	Not Available					

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1971 P	A U	C1	Current
National Theatre and Fine Arts Society	National Theatre and Fine Arts Society Act 1949	1949 P	A I	A	1974 replaced by Theatre Royal Board & Theatre & Fine Arts Council (F1)
National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)	National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) Act 1975	1975 P	A I	R3	Current
Navigation and Survey Authority of Tasmania	Marine Act 1921 (1963 amendment)	1963 P	A I	-	Current
Navigation and Survey Authority Advisory Committee	Marine Act 1976	1977 P	A U	E1	Current
Nomenclature Board	Survey Coordination Act 1944 (1953 amendment)	1950 A	A U	A	Current
- continued	(1964 amendment)				
Noxious Weeds Appeal Boards (2 Boards, North & South)	Noxious Weeds Act 1964	1964 P	A U	-	Legislation current
North-West Regional Water Authority	North-West Regional Water Act 1976	1977 P	A I	C1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks & Wildlife	6 8	3	S4	C.R. National Parks and Wildlife Service appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Chief Secretary	16	4	B1	Theatre revenue, film rights
. Regulatory, Managerial . Independent	National Parks and Wildlife	1 13	3	B1	Fees, subscriptions, Commonwealth and State Grants
. Controlling . Independent	Transport	11	4	B1	Contributions from constituent Boards, Fees
. Advisory . Satellite	Transport	9	3	A4	Navigation & Survey Authority
. Regulatory . Satellite	Lands and Works	13	3	S4	C.R. Lands Department appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Agriculture	14	3	S4	C.R. Department of Agriculture appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Water Resources	1	2	B1	Charges, C.R.

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Nurses Registration Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurses Registration Act 1927 Nurses Registration Act 1952 	1927 A	A U	-	Current
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust	Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Act 1955	1955 P	A I	A	1973 replaced by Parliamentary Superannuation Trust (R1)
Parliamentary Salaries Tribunal	Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Act 1962	1962 P	A U	E2	1973 Act repealed Inter-State average formula adopted (A)
Parliamentary Superannuation Trust	Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1973	1973 P	A I	R1	Current
Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Accounts	Public Accounts Committee Act 1970	1970 P	A U	A	Current
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	Public Works Committee Act 1914	1915 A	A U	A	Current
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Subordinate Legislation Committee Act 1969	1969 P	A U	E2	Current
Parole Board	Parole Act 1975	1976 P	A U	E1	Current
Pesticides Advisory Committee	Pesticides Act 1968	1968 P	A U	R1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Satellite	Health	13	3	S4	Fees, C.R. Health Services appropriation
. Controlling . Satellite	Treasurer	14	2	NB1	Members contributions C.R.
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite (Public Service Tribunal)	Chief Secretary	13	3	S4	C.R. Chief Secretary's appropriation
. Controlling . Satellite	Treasurer	14	2	B1	Members contributions C.R.
. Controlling, Investigatory . Satellite	-	1	3	S4	C.R. Legislature appropriation
. Controlling Investigatory . Satellite	-	1	3	S4	C.R. Legislature appropriation
. Controlling, Investigatory . Satellite	-	1	3	S4	C.R. Legislature appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Attorney-General	1	2	B4	C.R. Attorney General's Department
. Regulatory, Advisory . Satellite	Agriculture	1	3	S4	C.R. Department of Agriculture appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
3	2	1	7	6	1	83	76	7
18	18	3	79	40	3	-	-	-
-	-	-	Not Available			-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	995	580	2018
-	-	-	Not Available					
Not Available								
-	-	-	Not Available					
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
-	-	-	Not Available					

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Pesticides Board	Stock Medicines Fertilizers and Pesticides Act 1950	1950 P	A U	A	1968 replaced by Pesticides Advisory Committee (R1)
Pharmacy Board of Tasmania	Pharmacy Act 1908	1908 A	A U	A	Current
Physiotherapists Registration Board	Physiotherapists' Registration Act 1951	1952 A	A I	A	Current
Planning Appeal Board	Local Government Act 1962 (1977 amendment)	1977 P	A U	R1	Current
Plumbers Registration Board	Plumbers Registration Act 1951	1951 A	A I	-	Current
Podiatrists Registration Board	Podiatrists Registration Act 1974	1974 P	A I	E1	Current
Poisons Advisory Committee	Poisons Act 1971	1975 P	A U	-	Current
Police Board of Selectors	Police Regulations Act 1898 S.R. 1958	1958 A	A U	-	Current
Police Disciplinary Board	Police Regulations Act 1898 (1955 amendment)	1955 A	A U	-	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Satellite	Agriculture	13	3	S4	C.R. Department of Agriculture appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	13	4	N5	Fees
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	14	4	N1	Fees
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Local Government	14	3	S4	C.R. Division of Municipal Planning appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Labour and Industry	1 13	4	B1	Fees
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	13	4	B1	Fees
. Investigatory Advisory . Satellite	Health	8	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Health Services appropriation
. Managerial . Satellite	Police	14	3	S4	C.R. Police Department appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Police	14	3	S4	C.R. Police Department appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not Available								
Not Available								
0.2	0.2	-	2	3	-	2	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
1	1	-	3	3	-	11	10	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
Not Available								
Not Available								

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
Not Available								
83	150	64	184	278	78	484	917	150
-	-	-	-	-	-	172	159	-
540	534	-	159	175	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Forestry Commission Report		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1594	-	1594

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Police	14	3	S4	C.R. Police Department appropriation
. Controlling . Satellite	Police	11	2	B1	Employees contributions, C.R.
. Managerial . Independent	Primary Industry	1	4	B1	Sales, levies, fees
. Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	13	4	L1	Sales, levies
. Advisory . Satellite	Forests	14	3	S4	C.R. from Forestry Commission Receipts
. Regulatory Investigatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	13	3	S4	C.R. Consumer Affairs Council appropriation
. Controlling . Satellite	Police	14	3	S4	C.R. Police Department appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	1 13	2	B1	Fees to, expenses from, C.R.
. Regulatory, Managerial . Dept. Corporation	Premier	1 13	1	B2	C.R.

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Police Promotions Appeal Board	Police Regulations Act 1898 (1950 amendment)	1950 A	A U	-	Current
Police Provident Fund Board	Police Regulation Act 1898	1898 A	A I	A	Current - no new membership since Superannuation Act 1963
Potato Industry Authority of Tasmania	Potato Industry Act 1977	1977 P	A I	R1	1982 (A)
Potato Marketing Board	Potato Marketing Board Act 1952	1952 P	A I	R1	1977 replaced by Potato Industry Authority of Tasmania (R1)
Private Forestry Council	Forestry Act 1977	1978 P	A U	A	Current
Products Safety Committee	Sale of Hazardous Goods Act 1977	1977 P	A U	-	Current
Promotion Examination Board (Police)	Police Regulations Act 1898 S.R. 1958	1958 A	A U	-	Current
Psychologists Registration Board	Psychologists Registration Act 1976	1976 P	A I	-	Current
Public Service Board	Public Service Act 1973	1973 P	A U	R2	Current

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Public Service Appeal Board	Public Service Act 1923	1923 A	A U	-	Current
- continued	Public Service Act 1973				
Public Service Tribunal	Public Service Tribunal Act 1958	1958 P	A U	C2	1973 replaced by Public Service Board (C1)
Public Trust Office (Public Trustee)	Public Trust Office Act 1930	1912 A	A I	R2	Current
Public Trust Office Investment Board	Public Trust Office Act 1930	1930 A	A U	A	Current
Public Vehicles Licencing Appeal Tribunal	Traffic Act 1925 (1949 amendment)	1949 A	A U	-	Current
Publications Board of Review	Objectionable Publications Act 1954	1954 P	A U	-	1974 replaced by Restricted Publications Board (R1)
Racing Trust	Racing and Gaming Act 1952 (1974 amendment)	1975 P	A U	A	Current
Radiological Advisory Council	Radioactive Substances Act 1954	1954 A	A U	A	Current
- continued	Radiation Control Act 1977				

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Premier	1	2	S4	C.R. Public Service Board Department
. Regulatory . Departmental Corporation	Chief Secretary	13	2	B2	C.R.
. Controlling Managerial . Departmental Corporation	Attorney-General	1	4	A1	Commission, Fees, Interest
. Controlling . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	4	S4	Public Trust Office
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Transport	14	3	S4	Transport Commission
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	13	2	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Racing & Gaming	1	4	NB1	Totalizator Agency Board profits, commissions, and unclaimed dividends
. Advisory . Satellite	Health	14	4	S4	C.R. Health Department appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	4
18	-	18	80	-	80	-	-	-
48	50	-	189	175	-	857	877	-
Not Available								
Not Available								
Not Available			1	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2911	2903	-
Not Available								

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Radiographers Registration Board	Radiographers Registration Act 1971	1973 P	A I	A	Current
Railway Reward Fund Commissioners	Railway Manage- ment Act 1935	1891 P	A U	A	)Legislation current)but railway)management, audit)etc. assumed by)Commonwealth)Government in 1978
Railway Service Appeal Board	Railway Manage- ment Act 1935	1917 P	A U	A)))))
Railway Service Promotions Appeal Board	Railway Manage- ment Act 1935 (1948 amendment)	1948 P	A U	A))))
Restricted Publications Board	Restricted Publications Act 1974	1974 P	A U	R1	Current
Retirement Benefits Fund Board	Retirement Benefits Act 1970	1970 P	A U	A	Current
Retirement Benefits Fund Investment Trust	Retirement Benefits Act 1970	1970 P	A U	A	Current
Ringarooma and Cascade Water Board	Ringarooma and Cascade Water System (Agreement) Act 1947	1947 A	A I	R3	Current
Rivers and Water Supply Commission	Water Act 1957	1958 A	A I	C1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Independent	Health	14	4	B	Fees
. Controlling . Satellite	Transport	16	3	S4	Transport Commission for administrative costs
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Transport	14	3	S4	Transport Commission
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Transport	14	3	S4	Transport Commission
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	13	2	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation
. Managerial . Satellite	Treasurer	1	1	B1	Contributions, investments
. Controlling . Satellite	Treasurer	1	4	B1	Contributions, investments
. Managerial . Auxiliary	Mines	16	2	NB1	Sale of water, C.R. for deficit reimbursement
. Managerial . Independent	Water Resources	2	1	NB1	Collections, C.R.

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Not Available								
Not Available								
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	7138	21258	4192
						Excluded from total analysis - capital accumulation		
-	-	-	-	-	-	68	7103	-
						Excluded from total analysis - capital accumulation		
10	3	7	2	-	2	2	-	2
45	-	45	223	-	223	881	-	881
Administrative Cost Only, (Separate accounts are kept for individual schemes and although these show considerable income from municipalities, grants are made from C.R. to municipalities for water expenses).								

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Royal Tasmanian Society for the Blind and Deaf (Board of Management)	Royal Tasmanian Society for the Blind and Deaf Act 1963	1963 P	A I	R1	Current
Rule Committee	Supreme Court Civil Procedure Act 1932	- A	A U	-	Current
Rules Publication Committee	S.R. 1/1954 (Rules Publication)	1954 A	A U	A	Legislation current, meetings held only to solve particular problems
Rural Fires Board	Rural Fires Act 1950	1950 P	A I	E2	1967 - repealed & reconstituted (R1)
- reconstituted	Rural Fires Act 1967	1965 P	A I	R1	1979 - replaced by State Fire Commission (C1)
Rural Industries Safety Advisory Committee	Factories Shops and Offices Act 1965 (1973 amendment)	1973 P	A U	-	1977 - Act repealed but reconstituted under New Act (C1)
- reconstituted	Industrial Safety Health & Welfare Act 1977	1977 P	C U	R1	Current
Rural Reconstruction Board	Rural Reconstruction Act 1971	1971 P	A I	A	Current
Scenery Preservation Board	Scenery Preservation Act 1915	1915 P	A U	A	1971 replaced by National Parks and Wildlife Service (C2)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Independent	-	16	1	NB1	Subscriptions, donations, State Government Grant
. Regulatory . Satellite	Attorney-General	14	3	S4	C.R. Supreme Court appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	Attorney-General	8	3	S4	C.R. Attorney General's appropriation
. Regulatory . Managerial*	Chief Secretary	2	2		C.R.
. Independent)	"	1	2	NB1	C.R., municipalities, Insurance Companies
. Advisory . Satellite)))))	Industrial Relations	16	3	S4	C.R. Labour & Industry appropriation
. Controlling . Auxiliary	Primary Industry	1	2	A1	Commonwealth and State Governments for Capital funds
. Regulatory Advisory . Satellite	Agriculture & Tourists	1	2	S4	C.R. Scenery Preservation appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	166	84	98	442	235	178
Not Available								
Not Available								
10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	358	103	255	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Labour & Industry Report		
-	-	-	Administration costs included in Agricultural Bank Report, Loan transactions are of a capital nature					
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Schools Board of Tasmania	Education Act 1932 (1944 amendment)	1944 A	A U	A	Current
- reconstituted	Education Act 1966				
Science Equipment Centre Advisory Committee	Education Act 1932 Regulations SR 34/1974	1974 P	A U	-	Current
Sea Fisheries Advisory Board	Fisheries Act 1959	1959 A	A U	R1	Legislation Current
Soft Fruit Industry Board	Soft Fruit Industry Act 1972	1972 P	A I	R1	Current
South West Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	c1974 P	D U	A	1978 report submitted to Parliament and Committee disbanded (A)
Southern Regional Cemetery Trust	Southern Regional Cemetery Act 1981	1981 P	A U	R1	Current
Stanley Cool Stores Board - reconstituted	Stanley Cool Store Act 1945 (1949 amendment)	1949 A	A I	R2	Current
State Advisory Committee on Lighthouses	National Parks and Wildlife Act	1979 P	D U	A	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Independent	Education	14	2	B1	C.R. Education appropriation, fees
. Advisory . Satellite	Education	16	3	S4	C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Advisory . Satellite	Primary Industry	16	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation
. Regulatory Advisory . Independent	Primary Industry	1	4	B1	Acreage licence fees
. Investigatory Advisory . Satellite (Solicitor Generals Dept.)	National Parks and Wildlife	6	3	S4	C.R. Solicitor General's Dept. appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Local Government	1	4	A1	Charges
. Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	1	4	B1	Storage Charges
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	C.R. National Parks appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
20	1	19	129	48	74	423	8	405
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Education Dept. Report		
Not Available								
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Partial year only		
13	15	-	25	29	-	321	382	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ Not itemised in National Parks Report		

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
State Disaster Committee	Emergency Services Act 1976	1976 P	A U	E2	Current
State Disaster Executive	Emergency Services Act 1976	1976 P	A U	E2	Current
State Fire Commission	Fire Service Act	1979 P	A I	C1	Current
State Fruit Board	Fruit Board Act 1934	1934 P	A I	C2	1977 replaced by Tasmanian Apple & Pear Marketing Authority (R1)
State Grants Commission	States Grants Commission Act 1976	1976 P	A U	A	Current
State Meat Board	Meat Industry Act 1933	1933 P	A I	R1	1964 lapsed (A)
State Relief (Bush Fires) Committee	Executive Council Minutes 182,265, 313 of 1967	1967 P	G U	A	c1969 lapsed (A)
Stock Medicines Board	Stock Medicines Fertilizers and Pesticides Act 1950	1950 A	A U	R1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Advisory . Satellite	Police and Emergency Services	16	3	S4	C.R. State Emergency Services appropriation
. Managerial . Satellite	Police and Emergency Services	16	3	S4	C.R. State Emergency Services appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Police and Emergency Services	1	2	A1	Commonwealth, State & Local Govt., plus Insurance Companies and charges for service
. Regulatory Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	16	4	L1	Acreage licence fees
. Investigatory Advisory . Satellite	Treasurer	1 10	3	S4	C.R. Treasury appropriation
. Managerial Advisory . Independent	Agriculture	16	4	B1	Charges
. Controlling . Independent	Treasury	12	4	B1	Disbursement of Bush Fire Relief
. Regulatory . Satellite	Agriculture	13	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Emergency Services Report		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not itemised in Emergency Services Report		
-	-	-	-	-	-	10981	6253	4136
8	8	-	18	14	-	-	-	-
						Not Available		
6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Not Applicable expenditure			ongoing		
Not Available			-	-	-	-	-	-

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Stone and Berry Fruits Board	Stone & Berry Fruits Board Act 1939	1939 P	A I	R3	1972 replaced by Soft Fruit Industry Board (R1)
Student Hostels Boards of Management ⁶ .	Education Act 1932 (1963 amendment) - Regulations 1971	Various after 1963 P	B U	R2	Current
Superannuation Fund Board	Superannuation Act 1938	1938 A	A I	R1	Current No new members, will eventually phase out
Surveyors Board	Surveyors Act 1909	1909 A	A U	R2	Current
Tasmanian Apple and Pear Marketing Authority	Apple and Pear Marketing Act 1977	1977 P	A I	R1	Current
Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board	Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board Act 1975	1975 P	A U	R1	Current
Tasmanian Cancer Committee	Cancer Committee Act 1937	1937 A	A I	A	Current
Tasmanian Council of Advanced Education	Advanced Education Act 1968	1968 P	A I	A	Current
6. Current at 30/6/82	Burnie Technical College Student Residence, Hillcrest Hollydene, Kamarah, Matriculation Girls, Ogilvie Girls, Parkside, Poimena, Springvale, Werndee				

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	16	4	L1	Acreage toll on growers. State Govt. Grant if needed
. Managerial Independent	Education	5	2	B2	Fees, C.R. Education Dept. appropriation
. Managerial . Satellite	Treasurer	1	1	B1	Contributions, investments
. Regulatory . Independent	Lands and Works	14	4	B1	Fees, State Govt. Grant
. Managerial . Independent	Primary Industry	1 10	4	B1	Commission, Commonwealth Government grant
. Advisory . Auxiliary	Arts	16	2	B4	C.R. Arts appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Health	16	2	L1	Donations, Government grant
. Managerial . Independent	Education	1	4	B1	Commonwealth Government

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	207	242	36	543	503	40
1404	3509	296	2703	3738	1226	8671	7982	3725
Excluded from total analysis - capital accumulation								
1	1	0.4	1	1	0.1	3	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	837	1004	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not	Available	
3	1	-	3	1	2	34	51	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	9985	See note under University of Tasmania Income and Expenditure	

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Tasmanian Dairy Industry Authority	Dairy Industry Act 1976	1977 P	A I	C1	Current
Tasmanian Film Corporation	Tasmanian Film Corporation Act 1977	1977 P	A I	A	Current
Tasmanian Grain Elevators Board	Grain Reserve Act 1950 (1961 amendment)	1961 P	A I	R2	Current
Tasmanian Government Insurance General Manager	Tasmanian Government Insurance Act 1919	1919 P	A I	A	1971 replaced by Tasmanian Government Insurance Board (R1)
Tasmanian Government Insurance Board	Tasmanian Government Insurance Act 1971	1971 P	A I	R1	Current
Tasmanian Institute for the Blind & Deaf (Board of Management)	Tasmanian Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution Act 1949	1949 P	A I	R1	1963 reconstituted as The Royal Tasmanian Society for the Blind and Deaf (R1)
Tasmanian Library Board	Libraries Act 1943	1943 A	A I	C2	Current
Tasmanian Racing Commission - reconstituted as Tasmanian Racing and Gaming Commission	Racing and Gaming Act 1952 (1974 amendment)	1952) A)) 1974 )	)A)I))	R1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Independent	Primary Industry	1	4	B1	Charges & Licence Fees
. Managerial . Independent	Premier	1	4	B1	Charges, C.R.
. Managerial . Independent	Labour and Industry	1	4	A1	Handling Charges, Australian Wheat Board
. Managerial . Independent	Attorney-General	1	4	A1	Premiums, investments
. Managerial . Independent	Attorney-General	1	4	A1	Premiums, investments
. Managerial . Independent	-	16	1		Subscriptions, donations, State Government Grant
. Managerial . Dept. Corporation	Community Welfare	1	1	B1	Receipts to C.R. expenditure from appropriation
. Regulatory Administrative Investigatory . Independent	Racing and Gaming	2 8	1	NB1	Commission on betting Collections to C.R. Administration expenses from C.R.

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	860	985	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1568	1364	-
-	-	-	158	156	-	756	795	-
679	816	-	2606	2796	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	18528	17739	-
58	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
278	38	240	821	20	801	6627	999	5628
30	-	30	52	-	52	352	-	352
Administrative expenses only, the Commission functions as a tax collection agency.								

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Tasmanian Rye Grass Marketing Board	Marketing of Primary Products Act 1945 (SR No.84 of 1964)	1964 P	E I	A	Current
Tasmanian Timber Promotion Board	Timber Promotion Act 1970	1971 P	A I	A	Current
Tasmanian Totalizator Agency Board	Racing and Gaming Act 1952 (1974 amendment)	1974 P	A I	A	Current
Tasmanian Trotting Association	Tasmanian Trotting Association Act	1961 P	A U	-	1976 replaced by Tasmanian Trotting Control Board (R1)
Tasmanian Trotting Control Board	Tasmanian Trotting Control Board Act 1976	1976 P	A U	R1	Current
Teachers and Schools Registration Board	Registration of Teachers & Schools Act 1906	1906 A	A U	-	Current
- continued by	Education Act 1932				
Technical College Councils	Education Act 1932 (1954 amendment)	- P	D U	-	c1979 integrated with Community colleges (except Hobart) 1980 enabling legislation repealed, but Hobart continued as an ad hoc committee - recent abolition of commun- ity colleges leaves (cont'd)

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Independent	Agriculture	15	4	L1	Profit on sale of seed
. Managerial . Independent	Economic Planning and Development	1	4	P	Royalties on timber for sawmilling
. Managerial . Independent	Racing & Gaming	1	4	NB1	Commission on Totalizator turnover less transfer to Racing Trust and Racing and Gaming Commission
. Controlling . Independent	Racing & Gaming	15	4	P	Levies
. Controlling . Independent	Racing & Gaming	1	4	P	Levies
. Regulatory . Auxiliary	Education	14	2	S1	Fees, C.R. Education Department appropriation
. Controlling Advisory . Satellite	Education	16	3	S4	Minor Council expenses only. Technical Colleges themselves are funded through the Education Department

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	71 Pool account balanced for	71	-	161 each season	161	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1091 Net of transfers to C.R. etc. via Racing Trust & Racing & Gaming Commission	5194	-
Not Available						-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
0	0	-	1	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
Education Department Expenditure								

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Technical College Councils (continued)					the situation unresolved. Burnie, Devonport, Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown
Theatre and Performing Arts Council	Theatre and Performing Arts Council Act 1973	1973 P	A U	F1	1975 replaced by Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board (R1)
Theatre Royal Board	Theatre Royal Act 1973	1974 P	A I	F1	Current
Tourism Advisory Committee	Tourism Act 1977	1977 P	A U	E2	Current
Tourist Accommodation Loans Committee	Tourist Accommodation Loans Act 1945	1945 P	A U	-	1970 abolished on creation of Tourist Development Authority (R1)
Tourist Development Authority	Tourism Development Act 1970	1970 P	A U	E2	1977 replaced by Director of Tourism (C2)
Transport Commission	Transport Act 1938	1938) A))	A I	C2	1981 reconstituted (R1)
- reconstituted (now manages Transport Department)	Transport Act 1981	1981))	A I	R1	Current
Trustees of the Tasmanian Botanical Gardens	Botanical Gardens Act 1950	1950 A	A I	F2	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Advisory . Independent	Arts	8	-	B4	-
. Managerial . Independent	Arts	16	3	B1	Theatre revenue, State Government grants
. Advisory . Satellite	Tourism	8	3	S4	Department of Tourism
. Advisory . Satellite	Tourism	8	3	S4	Department of Tourism
. Managerial . Dept. Corporation	Tourism	1	1	B1	Receipts to C.R. expenditure from C.R.
. Regulatory Managerial* . Independent	Transport	1	1	B1	Fares, freight, fees, C.R.
. Regulatory Managerial* . Dept. Corporation	Transport	1	1	B1	Fares, freight, fees, C.R.
. Managerial . Independent	Chief Secretary (Miscellaneous)	8 13	2	B1	C.R., Hobart City Council, tea room sales

EXPENDITURE (EXP), INDEPENDENT INCOME (INC), CONTRIBUTION FROM OR TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (C.R.) \$ THOUSANDS								
YEAR ENDED 30/6/60			YEAR ENDED 30/6/71			YEAR ENDED 30/6/81		
EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.	EXP.	INC.	C.R.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	65	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Available		
Not Available			-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Partial year only			-	-	-
4327	3835	492	12767	6937	5830	10778	6088	4690
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	1	43	106	3	103	543	-	543

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Trustees of the Tasmanian Museum	Tasmanian Museum Act 1950	1950 A	A I	F2	Current
Underground Water Contamination Advisory Committee	Underground Water Act 1966	1967 P	A U	-	-
University of Tasmania	Tasmania University Act 1951	1893	A I	A	)Current)))
- Council	Tasmania University Act 1951	- A	A U	-)))
- Convocation	Tasmania University Act 1951	) - ) A))	A U	-	Current
- Standing Committee of Convocation	Tasmania University Act 1951 (1955 amendment)))))))			
Valuers Examination Board	Land Valuation Act 1950	1950 P	A U	-	1974 replaced by Valuers Registration Board (E1)
Valuers Registration Board	Valuers Registration Act 1974	1974 P	A I	E1	Current
Vermin Destruction Appeal Board	Vermin Destruction Act 1950	1950 A	A U	-	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Managerial . Independent	Chief Secretary (Miscellaneous)	8	2	B1	C.R., bequests
. Advisory . Satellite	-	8	3	S4	-
). Regulatory) Managerial*) Independent))	Education	1	1	A	Commonwealth Government on a triennial basis, State Govt. Grants
. Advisory . Satellite	Education	8	3	S4	University
. Regulatory . Satellite	Lands and Works	14	3	S4	Lands Department appropriation
. Regulatory . Independent	Lands	13	4	B	Fees
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Agriculture	14	3	S4	C.R. Dept. of Agriculture appropriation

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
Veterinary Board	Veterinary Act 1918	1918 A	A U	A	Current
Wages Boards (approximately 70 Boards)	Wages Board Act 1920	1921 P	B U	R2	1976 replaced by Industrial Wages Boards (R1)
War Service Land Settlement Appeal Board	War Service Land Settlement Act 1950	1950 A	A U	-	Legislation current
Water Appeal Board	Irrigation Clauses Act 1973 SR 236/1973	1973 P	F U	A	Current
Weeds Advisory Committees (3)	Noxious Weeds Act 1964	1964)) P))	B U	-	Current
- reconstituted as Weeds Consultative Committees	(1974 amendment)	1974)			
Wheat Quota Committee	Wheat Quota Act 1969	1969 P	A U	-	Current
Wildlife Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1973 P	D U	A	Current
Workers (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Board	Workers (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954	1954 A	A I	C1	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Regulatory . Satellite	Agriculture	13	3	S4	Fees to C.R. after defraying of expenses
. Regulatory . Auxiliary	Labour and Industry	13	2	S4	C.R. Labour and Industry appropriation
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Agriculture	14	3	S4	Agricultural Bank
. Quasi Judicial . Satellite	Primary Industry	14	3	S4	Rivers & Water Supply Commission
. Advisory . Satellite	Agriculture	16	3	S4	Dept. of Agriculture
. Advisory . Satellite	Primary Industry	8	3	S4	Dept. of Agriculture
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	C.R. National Parks appropriation
. Managerial . Independent	Labour and Industry	14	2	NB1	Employee, employer, and C.R. contributions

AUTHORITY	CREATION				TERMINATION OR PRESENT STATUS
	LEGISLATION	YEAR	MECHANISM	ORIGIN	
West Coast Pioneers Memorial Museum Advisory Committee	West Coast Pioneers Memorial Museum Act 1965	1965 P	A U	A	Legislation current
Wybalenna Historic Site Advisory Committee	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970	1982 P	D U	A	Current

FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MINISTER (AT 1960 OR TIME OF CREATION)	ACCOUNTABILITY			FUNDING
		AUTHORITY'S REPORT	TREAS. ACCOUNTS	AUDIT	
. Advisory . Satellite	Recreation and the Arts	9	3	S4	Tasmanian Museum
. Advisory . Satellite	National Parks and Wildlife	3	3	S4	C.R. National Parks appropriation

KEY TO COLUMN HEADINGS AND NOTATIONS

AUTHORITY

For the purpose of this Appendix a Public Body is defined as any body established by or appointed pursuant to an Act or established by or appointed pursuant to any rule, regulation, by-law, order, Order in Council, proclamation or other instrument of a legislative character provided the body also fulfils at least one of the following conditions.

(i) be an incorporated body

or

(ii) be a board, committee, tribunal, or such
comprised of more than one person.

City Corporations and Municipal Councils are specifically excluded.

This derivation and operation of this definition is explained in Chapter 2.

CREATION YEAR

The year when the body formally came into existence is shown.

A - Denotes that an authority has been in continuous existence throughout the period 1960-1982. Minor restructuring or name change etc. is deemed not to affect this continuity.

P - Denotes that an authority has been in existence for only part of the period 1960-1982.

CREATION MECHANISM

A. Created directly by an Act.

e.g. 14 - (1) There is established by this Act a Council to be known as the "Fire Service Advisory Council".¹

B. Created under an Act which gives details of the authority to be created contingent on another government action. This is usually used for creating multiple bodies having the same purpose in different functional or geographical areas.

e.g. 11 - (1) The Governor shall, by proclamation, establish a wages board for any trade in respect whereof both Houses of Parliament pass a resolution authorizing the same.²

Or when the wages boards were reconstituted

8 - (1) The Governor may by order establish an industrial board for an industry.³

C. Created under an act which specifies some functional or reporting requirement for authorities but delegates their creation and termination to a minister or other authority.

e.g. 17 - (1) The Authority may appoint such advisory committees as the Minister approves, with power to inquire, examine, report and make recommendations in respect of such matters as the Authority refers to them.⁴

19 - (1) The Board may establish committees to advise the Secretary on matters affecting industrial safety, health, or welfare.⁵

1. Tasmania, Fire Service Act 1979.

2. Tasmania, Wages Board Act 1920.

3. Tasmania, Industrial Relations Act 1975.

4. Tasmania, Tourism Development Act 1970.

5. Tasmania, Industrial Relations Act 1975.

D. As for C but with more restricted functional scope.

e.g. 12 - (1) The Minister may, by order, establish special advisory committees for the purpose of -

- (a) advising the Minister on such matters in relation to the administration of this Act as may be specified in the order; or
- (b) advising the Director, or a managing authority for any reserved land, on such matters arising in relation to the exercise of his or its functions under this Act as may be so specified.⁶

E. Created by a mechanism specified in an Act dependent on initiation by participating persons.

e.g. 3 - (1) Upon receipt of a petition for that purpose, signed by not less than fifty prescribed producers of a product to which the petition relates, or such other number of producers as the Minister may, in the case of any particular product, determine, praying that the product or any specified variety or grade thereof be declared a commodity for the purposes of this Act, and that a marketing board be established in respect of the commodity, the Governor may, by proclamation, declare that such product or the specified variety or grade thereof shall be a commodity for the purposes of this Act.

4 - (1) When any proclamation has been issued as provided in section three, the Governor may, subject to this section, by a further proclamation, establish a marketing board in respect of the commodity to which the proclamation relates.

(4) If, within thirty days after a notice under subsection (2) is published in the Gazette, the Minister receives a request in writing signed by a number of prescribed producers of the commodity.

the Minister shall -

- (i) cause the poll to be taken;
- (ii) appoint a returning officer to conduct the poll; and
- (iii) cause notice of the order-in-council, and the

6. Tasmania, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970.

name and address of the returning officer, to be published in the Gazette and in such newspapers as he may think fit. If at a poll to be so taken -

- (a) the number of votes polled in favour of the establishment of a marketing board in respect of the commodity exceeds three-fifths of the total number of votes polled; and
- (b) at least seventy per cent of the producers who are entitled to vote on the question of the establishment of a marketing board in respect of that commodity have exercised their right to vote,

but not otherwise, the Governor shall, by proclamation, establish a marketing board in respect of the commodity.⁷

F. Established in the regulations made under an Act.

e.g. 109 - (1) There shall be established for the purposes of this Division a board of appeal to be known as "the Disciplinary Appeal Board".⁸

G. Created by an Order in Council

e.g. 2 - (1) There shall be established a Council to be known as the Council of Law Reporting, and that Council is referred to in this Order as the "Council".⁹

7. Tasmania, Marketing of Primary Products Act 1945.

8. Tasmania, Education Regulations 1971 made under the Education Act.

9. Tasmania, Council of Law Reporting Order 1978 29 March 1978.

CREATION - ORIGIN

- A. Essentially a new function.
- R. Replacement of another body performing basically the same function.
- C. Consolidation of the functions of more than one previous body.
- E. Expansion of the function of another organisation.
- F. Fragmentation of a previous function.

These functional sources are linked with a numerical code showing the nature of the previous body referred to in R, C, E, & F.

- 1. Public body
- 2. Other government
- 3. Private

TERMINATION (CODE)

- A. Abolition of function.
- R. Replaced by another body.
- C. Function consolidated with others and assumed by another body.
- E. Function expanded.
- F. Fragmentation of function to more than one other body.

These function destinations are linked with a numerical code showing the nature of the new, or other, body referred to in R, C, E & F.

- 1. Public body
- 2. Other government
- 3. Private

FUNCTIONAL/ORGANISATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

The fundamental rationale behind the categories adopted is discussed in chapter 2. Definitions of the classification groups are as follows:

Functional

- Quasi Judicial : authorities which adjudicate in disputes, or on other questions, involving multiple interest groups.
- Regulatory : bodies which have the power to make regulations for the conduct of the community, professional groups etc.
- Controlling : authorities given the responsibility of ensuring compliance with some aspect of the law or other regulation.
- Managerial : bodies which perform operational executive functions.
- Investigatory : authorities required to conduct research or investigations.
- Advisory : bodies established for the purpose of giving advice to the government, minister, or other authority.

Organisational

- Independent : authorities which have full control of their staff and operational facilities.
- Departmental Corporations : corporations (usually corporations sole) which are provided with staff employed under the Public Service Act.

- Auxiliaries : bodies which are given partial control of particular employees and/or facilities who are actually employed by, or which form part of, another department or authority.
- Satellites : bodies which are totally reliant on other departments or authorities for the provision of support services.

Obviously, many authorities contain elements of several of the functional categories. In such cases the dominant function is recorded. Where a decision between functional categories is particularly difficult without misrepresenting the situation, more than one may be shown. In such cases the highest classification is taken for aggregate analytical purposes unless the dominant function is indicated by * in which case it is taken.

MINISTER

This column shows the ministry to which control of the body was designated in 1960 if established before that year, or otherwise at the time of its creation. This information proved to be singularly useless, indicating only the extent to which ministry titles have been continually changed.

ACCOUNTABILITY - REPORT

1. Annual Report to Parliament

e.g. 12 - (1) On or before the thirty-first day of October in each year, each board shall submit to the Minister a report of its operations during the financial year ended on the preceding thirtieth day of June.

(2) The Minister shall cause a copy of the report to be laid on the table of each House of Parliament within the first fourteen sitting days of such House after the report is received by him.¹

2. Annual Report to Minister

e.g. 14 - (1) The Trust shall submit annually to the Minister a report on the exercise of its functions under this Act specifying the amounts paid into or disbursed from the Fund.²

3. Parent body must include a report on Auxiliary or Satellite in its own Annual Report.

e.g. 23 The Director shall include in each annual report that he is required by section 6 (4) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 to submit to the Minister administering that Act a report on the administration of this Act during the same period as the period to which that annual report relates.³

4. Financial Statements to be published in the Gazette.

e.g. 23 The Board, as soon as practicable after the thirty-first day of December in every year, shall publish in the Gazette a statement, made up to that date, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Board during the year ending on that date, certified as correct by the Auditor-General.⁴

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1. Tasmania, Straits Islands Abattoirs Act 1950.
 2. Tasmania, Anzac Day Observance Act 1970.
 3. Tasmania, Aboriginal Relics Act 1975.
 4. Tasmania, Architects Act 1929.

5. Annual Report to Controlling Authority

e.g. 30 Each board shall report to the Commission in every year upon the activities of the board.⁵

6. Parent body required to report on whole Act, therefore satellite or auxiliary automatically included.

e.g. 8 - (1) The Director shall, as soon as practicable after the thirtieth day of June in each year, submit to the Minister a report on the administration of this Act during the year ending on that date, and the Minister shall cause a copy of the report to be laid on the table of each House of Parliament.⁶

7. Accounts must be published by the Auditor-General

e.g. 33 -(2) The accounts of every trust shall be published in the Gazette by the Auditor-General as soon as may be after such accounts have been audited.⁷

8. Report at discretion of Minister

e.g. 14 -(3) The Minister may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the chairman or the secretary of a board, require the chairman or secretary to furnish him with a report or information in relation to the finances generally of the board, or in relation to any particular matter or thing concerning its revenue or expenditure, or any item or items thereof, or in respect of any matter or thing relating to the administration of the affairs of the board.

(4) It shall be the duty of the chairman or secretary, as the case may be, of a board to furnish the Minister with a full, true, and complete report or with full and true information, as the case may be, in respect of any matter or thing as to which a report or information has been required by the Minister in accordance with subsection (3).⁸

5. Tasmania, Fire Bridges Act 1945.

6. Tasmania, Child Welfare Act 1960.

7. Tasmania, Drainage Act 1934.

8. Tasmania, Marketing of Primary Products Act 1945.

9. Report at discretion of parent body

e.g. 17 -(3) A committee appointed under this section shall observe such rules for its procedure as the Authority may lay down.⁹

10. Financial statements at discretion of Treasurer

e.g. 20 The Board shall keep such accounts, and prepare such annual financial statements in relation thereto, in such form and containing such particulars as the Treasurer may direct.¹⁰

11. Detailed requirements for keeping of records and limits of powers contained in Act

e.g. 12 - (1) The Commissioners shall constitute in their accounts a special fund in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter provided.¹¹

12. Accounts kept by Treasury

e.g. 14 - (1) There shall be kept in the books of the Treasury an account to be called the Adult Education Account (in this section called "the Account").

(2) There shall be credited to the Account -

- (a) all moneys provided by Parliament in pursuance of section twelve; and
- (b) all fees and payments received by the board under this Act.

(3) There shall be debited to the Account -

- (a) the salaries, remuneration and allowances of all officers and employees of the board appointed under this Act and of the Director and of all officers of the Public Service and members of the teaching service whose services are made use of by the board; and

9. Tasmania, Tourism Development Act 1970.

10. Tasmania, Metropolitan Water Act 1961.

11. Tasmania, State Sinking Fund Act 1929.

- (b) all other expenses incurred by or on behalf of the board in the exercise and performance of the powers, authorities, duties, and functions of the board under this Act.¹²

13. Public notification required in performance of statutory task

- e.g. 9 - (3) In the month of January in each year there shall be published in the Gazette either a supplementary list showing alterations in the register since it was last published in the Gazette, or a copy of the register corrected up to the thirty-first day of December preceding the publication, as the Board may determine, and every supplementary list so published shall be deemed to be incorporated with the copy of the register last published.¹³

14. A statutory task must be performed which requires specific interaction with other agencies or individuals

- e.g. 5 - (1) The Director shall keep in his office a register of guest houses, and at all times keep available for distribution, and shall distribute from the Department and every branch thereof, to tourists, lists of all guest houses in this State which are registered under this Act, together with such information and particulars, if any, relating thereto, as may be prescribed.¹⁴

15. Report to members required

- e.g. 45 The accounts so signed shall be open for inspection by members at the secretary's office, and shall be submitted to the annual general meeting next after the close of the year to which they relate for approval, and after approval shall be signed by the chairman in testimony of such approval. . . ¹⁵

16. No reporting requirements

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12. Tasmania, Adult Education Act 1948.
 13. Tasmania, Nurses Registration Act 1952.
 14. Tasmania, Guest Houses Registration Act 1937.
 15. Tasmania, Law Society Act 1962.

ACCOUNTABILITY - TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

This column refers to the way in which the appropriation to bodies is detailed in the Treasurer's Statement of Public Accounts which coincides with the information contained in estimates approved by Parliament.

1. The authority is listed separately in the statement.
2. The authority is included identifiably in the appropriation of another agency.
3. The authority is included but not identifiably in the appropriation of another agency.
4. No appropriation is made to the authority.

ACCOUNTABILITY - AUDIT

- A. Annual accounts must be certified by Auditor-General.

39 - (2) As soon as practicable after its accounts for any year have been audited and certified by the Auditor-General, the Commission shall furnish the Minister with a copy of those accounts as so audited and certified.

- B. Accounts subject to Audit Act.

27 - (1) The accounts of the Authority are subject to the Audit Act 1918.²

or alternatively,

13 - (2) The Auditor-General has, in respect of the accounts of the Board, all the powers conferred on him by the Audit Act 1918 in relation to the public accounts.³

- L. Auditor General given same power as for a Local Government Authority.

10 - (2) The accounts of a board shall be subject to the provisions of the Audit Act 1918 in the same manner and to the same extent in all respects as if the board were a local authority, and those accounts shall be submitted to the Auditor-General for examination and certification on or before the thirty-first day of August in each year.⁴

or,

325 Every municipality shall keep in its books such accounts in such form or manner as the Auditor-General may direct...⁵

- T. Accounts kept at Treasury, no specific audit requirement.

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1. Tasmania, Ambulance Act 1959.
 2. Tasmania, North West Regional Water Act 1976.
 3. Tasmania, Artificial Breeding Act 1964.
 4. Tasmania, Straits Islands Abattoirs Act 1950 s.10.
 5. Tasmania, Local Government Act 1962.

14 - (1) There shall be kept in the books of the Treasury an account to be called the Adult Education Account.⁶

P. Audit required, but choice of auditor left to authority.

31 The Board shall cause to be entered in books to be kept for that purpose a true account of all sums of money by it received and paid under this Part; and such accounts shall be certified as correct by a qualified accountant, and a statement of such accounts shall be annually laid before the Minister.⁷

N.B. No actual audit clause in Act but authority covered by Auditor-Generals' Powers under the Audit Act 1918.

S. Included in audit of another agency as a satellite or auxiliary.

N. No audit requirement.

These classifications are coupled with the following numerical code which indicates actual audit report made.

1. An individual audit certificate issued by Auditor-General.
2. Authority included identifiably in Auditor-General's Report on another agency and \$ itemised.
3. Authority included identifiably in Auditor-General's Report on another authority but not \$ itemised.
4. Authority theoretically included in audit of another agency but not mentioned in report.
5. Audited by Private Auditors, report available.

6. Tasmania, Adult Education Act 1948.

7. Tasmania, Dentists Act 1919.

FUNDING

The column shows major funding sources only. Where funds are obtained from consolidated revenue through appropriation to another agency this is indicated.

EXPENDITURE, INCOME, CONTRIBUTION TO OR FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE

Column Headings:

EXP = Current expenditure

INC = Current income from sources other than State
Government consolidated revenue

C.R. = Amount appropriated from consolidated revenue
for the year concerned.

- In cases where an operational deficit is expected and automatically refunded from C.R. in the following year, the actual loss incurred in each year is shown as C.R. contribution for that year.
- Where authorities are required to pay all revenue into C.R. and receive an appropriation for all expenditure, the contribution to C.R. is shown as INC and the net difference between this amount and expenditure is shown as C.R., if a net profit to C.R. results it is indicated in brackets and treated as negative in additions.

Additional Information:

- Capital transactions are strictly eliminated from amounts shown.
- Double counting of funds transferred from agency to agency is avoided. For example the Ambulance Commission receives funds from C.R. and distributes grants to operating Boards. In such cases the amounts are recorded under the individual Boards. Administrative expenses only are shown for the Commission.

- Superannuation funds are eliminated from the total additions because their apparent surpluses amount to capitalisation against future liabilities based on actuarial calculations.¹
- Where fractions of \$1000 are shown for information in the case of small authorities, these amounts are not added into the overall totals.
- Where the operations of an authority amount to tax collection, for example the Tasmanian Racing and Gaming Commission, such revenue is not included in the totals used for analysis.

1. Parliamentary Retiring Allowances Trust, Parliamentary Superannuation Trust, Retirement Benefits Fund Board. Retirement Benefits Fund Investment Trust, Superannuation Fund Board, Miners Pension Board.

APPENDIX B

The table overleaf shows bodies created by ad hoc administrative decisions. These were discovered during the search for public bodies as defined in chapter 2. The list is undoubtedly only a partial representation of such creations currently in existence and is provided for information only.

AD HOC COMMITTEES IN EXISTENCE AT DECEMBER 1982

Committee	Year Established
Advisory Committee on Mechanical Aids	1955
Casino Advisory Committee	c1965
Coaching Education Committee	1979
Committee of Enquiry in Domestic Violence	1977
Committee of Enquiry into Sexual Abuse of Children	1980
Committee on Fostering	1980
Community Centre Development Advisory Committee	1976
Computer Policy Committee	1981
Duke of Edinburgh's Award Committee	1962
Energy Advisory Council	1979
Family Support Services Scheme Management Committee	1978
Historic Shipwrecks Advisory Committee	1982
Industrial Advisory Council	-
Interdepartmental Committee of Inquiry - Amusement Machines	1980
Interdepartmental Committee on Remote Sensing	1978
Interdepartmental Committee on the Purchase and Allocation of Vessels for Government Use	1980
Interdepartmental Committee on the Recreational Use of State Land Resources	1977
Interdepartmental Committee on Womens Neighbourhood Houses	1979
Manpower and Technological change Sub-Committee of the Computer Policy Committee	1981
Mapping Advisory Committee	1978
Occupational Health Committee	-
Regional Library Advisory Committees (6)	-
Road Safety and Traffic Advisory Committee	-
State Council for the Promotion of Better Health	1979
Tasmanian Energy Research Committee	1979
Tasmanian Orchestra Advisory Committee	-
Tasmanian Restoration Advisory Committee	1975
Tourist Signs Advisory Council	1980
Youth Finance Advisory Council	1970

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