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CHAPTER TWELVE

CULTURE, RECREATION, ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Culture is a repository of activities drawing on a shared sense of quality of life, and takes many forms. At a national level these forms range across cultural heritage, creative and performing arts, film and video, radio and television, sports and games, and activities around the conservation and enjoyment of the natural environment.

Tourism is closely bound to cultural life. Cultural venues and events attract visitors; events and institutions are linked both to tourist patronage and to support from local populations, while a general perception of cultural vitality is an important factor in drawing visits from overseas.

This chapter reviews cultural activity supported by the Commonwealth and its agencies, and by national non-government cultural agencies.

Statistics on public participation in environment and travel, and on tourism, complementing the monitoring and promoting role of government, are also included.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Australia's heritage is drawn from cultural environments, both built and natural, in all their aspects. The built environment includes Aboriginal sites of all types—from cave paintings to fish-traps and carved trees. Historic places such as old residential and commercial buildings, shipwrecks, parks and gardens are also included. Natural environments range from national parks, nature reserves, habitats of endangered species and wilderness areas, to outstanding geological features and landscapes. Sites and objects of scientific, archaeological and social importance are a further component.

The functions of identifying, cataloguing, surveying and conserving national heritage are shared between governments and statutory authorities, with assistance from community organisations, such as the national trusts in each State, and individuals.

Consolidated statistics relating to cultural heritage are not available, although information on discrete activity by individual organisations is published in various annual reports and, for broader sectors, through the reports of special inquiries.

An inventory of national heritage encompasses monuments, assemblages, sites and objects, all of which have been recognised for their intrinsic value to the nation. Provision is made for their conservation in collections, parks, through preservation orders, as built monuments, structures or landscapes.

Governments support delineation and conservation of heritage material through the funding of public collections, the establishment of statutory authorities charged with providing policy advice and undertaking or sponsoring research, and administration of grants in support of heritage related activity.

While the Commonwealth Government works in partnership with State and Territory governments, it also undertakes heritage activities on its own account where implications of these actions go beyond State or local boundaries; for example the nomination of sites for world heritage listing, and the protection of Aboriginal heritage. The former function is administered by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, the latter by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

Aboriginal heritage protection

Act No. 83 of 1986 which received Royal Assent on 24 June 1986, repealed the interim provisions of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage (Interim Protection) Act 1984*. The now permanent legislation provides protection for significant Aboriginal areas and objects under threat of injury or desecration. Applications for protection may be lodged by

or on behalf of Aboriginals. Protection via a declaration may be provided where State or Territory legislation is ineffective or unavailable.

On request from the Victorian Government, the Commonwealth Government further amended the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* by incorporating provisions for the preservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. The amending legislation was proclaimed on 10 July 1987.

Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act

The *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* came into operation on Australia Day 1977. The Act gives recognition to Aboriginal land rights in the Northern Territory and is based on the recommendations of the second report of the Aboriginal Land Rights Commission.

The Act, which was extensively amended in 1987, provides for:

- creation of Aboriginal Land Trusts to hold title to Aboriginal land;
- grant to Land Trusts of inalienable freehold title to Northern Territory Aboriginal reserves and some other land described in Schedule 1 of the Act (about 19% of the Northern Territory);
- investigation and report by Aboriginal Land Commissioners on Aboriginal claims to unalienated Crown land and some other land made on the basis of traditional ownership by which to date some 14 per cent of the Northern Territory has been successfully claimed;
- establishment, under the Act, of Aboriginal Land Councils to act as agents for traditional Aboriginal owners (currently the Central Land Council, Northern Land Council and Tiwi Land Council);
- control, by traditional Aboriginal owners, of mining and other use of their land;
- negotiations by the Land Councils of terms and conditions of any exploration or mining within specified time limits;
- royalty equivalents from mining operations on Aboriginal land to be paid to the Aboriginals Benefit Trust Account (ABTA). Thirty per cent is distributed to communities within the area affected and 40 per cent is paid to Land Councils to meet their administrative costs. The remaining 30 per cent is available to meet administrative costs of the ABTA and supplementary payments to the Land Councils. All royalties are to be applied for the benefit of Aboriginals living in the Northern Territory.

Land grant in the Australian Capital Territory

The *Aboriginal Land Grant (Jervis Bay Territory) Act 1986*, which came into effect on 15 January 1987, provided for the granting of inalienable freehold title over 403 hectares of land in Jervis Bay Territory to the Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council. The Instrument of Grant was handed to the community by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs at a ceremony on 14 March 1987.

Victorian land grants

In Victoria, proposed legislation for granting land at Framlingham Forest and Lake Condah to Aboriginals was prevented from passage through the State Parliament in late 1986. The Commonwealth Government agreed to a request from the Victorian Government for legislation to be introduced into the Federal Parliament to give effect to the Victorian Aboriginal Land Bills. Subsequently, that Parliament enacted the *Aboriginal Land (Lake Condah and Framlingham Forest) Act 1987*, which received Royal Assent on 2 June 1987. This resulted in the granting of 53 hectares of land at Lake Condah and 1,100 hectares of land at Framlingham Forest to the traditional Aboriginal owners.

Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park (Northern Territory)

On 26 October 1985 the Governor-General signed documents granting freehold title in Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park to an Aboriginal land trust representing the traditional Aboriginal owners. In accordance with the agreement leading to the grant, the traditional owners leased back the land to the Director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service who maintains it as a national park. A Board with an Aboriginal majority

has been established which, in conjunction with the Director, oversees the management of the Park and the preparation of plans of management.

The Park was nominated for world heritage listing by the Commonwealth Government with the support of the Northern Territory Government on 31 December 1986. In June 1987, the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee recommended that the Park be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

National estate

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with States and Territories, actively seeks the protection of Australia's national estate.

National Estate Grants Program

The program is designed to help the States and Territories, and organisations within them, to conserve national estate. It is a Commonwealth Constitution 'Section 96' scheme operated under the provisions of the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974* and under agreements between the Commonwealth and each State and the Northern Territory.

The program is co-ordinated by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories in liaison with State and Territory authorities and the Australian Heritage Commission.

Under current arrangements, State and Territory governments have the primary responsibility for developing and administering their respective programs.

Project work is carried out by State and Territory government departments and authorities, local government bodies, academic institutions, national trusts, professional and community organisations as well as by individual consultant firms working for them.

Australian Heritage Commission

For details on the Australian Heritage Commission and the World Heritage List, see the special article on page 488.

National trusts

The national trust bodies were set up to further the conservation of lands, buildings, works and articles which are of heritage importance because of educational, aesthetic, historic, architectural, artistic, scientific, cultural or other special interests.

The first trust, the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales), was formed in 1945. Since then, trusts have been formed in each State, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Membership of the national trusts is open to all individuals and organisations. Total membership throughout Australia is approximately 80,000.

About 300 properties are owned or controlled by the trusts. These properties include houses, nature reserves, gardens, two paddle steamers and an iron barque, an historic hamlet, and buildings which were formerly a telegraph station, a stock exchange, a powder magazine, a market, an inn, a police station, a court house, a gaol and a joss house.

The various trusts have established heritage registers which collectively list more than 23,000 places throughout Australia including buildings, urban areas, landscapes and industrial sites.

Historic shipwrecks

Around Australia's coastline lie many old shipwrecks of historic value—the English *Trial* sunk in 1622; the Dutch *Batavia* wrecked in 1629; *HMS Sirius*, the flagship of the First Fleet of settlement lost in 1790; the Bounty mutineer chaser *HMS Pandora* wrecked in 1791; sailing ships, whalers, cutters and steamships.

Shipwrecks provide direct evidence of the exploration of Australia, of the first industries such as sealing, whaling and trading, and of the perils facing convicts and migrants who voyaged to Australia. Relics of international maritime heritage are worthy of protection, conservation and study. Their importance for education, recreation and tourism is recognised

by the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* which applies to the coastal waters off all Australian States and Territories. Under this Act, any person finding the remains or relics of a previously unreported ship must notify its location to the Commonwealth Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories. If the wreck is declared as being 'historic', the Minister is empowered to pay the finder a reward not exceeding \$50,000.

Protection of movable cultural objects

The *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986* provides safeguards for the retention of important elements of national cultural heritage by requiring export permits for all objects of cultural significance which owners wish to send or take out of the country.

One category of objects, the loss of which would cause irreplaceable damage to Australia's cultural heritage, will not be allowed to leave, namely objects of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage comprising human remains, sacred and secret ritual objects, rock art, and carved burial trees.

Objects that may be exported (temporarily or permanently) at the discretion of the Minister of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories include:

- archaeological objects;
- objects of geological, scientific or technological interest;
- military objects;
- pieces of decorative art, fine arts, books, film and sound recordings;
- numismatic and philatelic objects;
- objects of social history.

National collections

State collections of art, botanical specimens, natural history, and science and technology have a long and distinctive history. Apart from the Australian War Memorial, opened officially in 1946, the Commonwealth has only recently taken responsibility for major national collections. The Australian National Gallery and the Australian National Botanic Gardens were established as prestigious national institutions in the early 1970s, with the former occupying its present permanent site only in 1982. The National Museum of Australia and the Australian National Maritime Museum are still new institutions with emerging distinctive contributions of their own to the collection and display of heritage materials of national significance.

Australian War Memorial

The Australian War Memorial commemorates Australian servicemen and women who died as a result of wars or warlike operations, from the Sudan campaigns to Vietnam. The Memorial building opened in Canberra in 1941.

The commemorative area includes the glass-mosaic Hall of Memory, cloisters containing bronze panels of the Roll of Honour bearing 102,000 names, and the courtyard in which there is a Pool of Reflection. The names of the 30 main theatres of war in which Australian forces served are inscribed around the courtyard. The national Anzac Day and Remembrance Day services attended by the Governor-General are held at the Stone of Remembrance in front of the building. Other wreath-laying ceremonies are also conducted at the Commemoration Stone in the courtyard.

The Memorial also fulfils its commemorative role by being a significant museum, art gallery, and centre of research into Australian military history. The Memorial's vast and varied collections include over 50,000 war relics ranging from aircraft to commemorative badges, 12,000 works of art by leading Australian artists, including Nolan, Dobell, Streeton and Lambert, and 8,000 posters, as well as extensive valuable official and personal documents and audio-visual records. The Memorial houses 43 Victoria Crosses—the largest such collection in the world. The War Memorial and its surrounds were entered in the Register of the National Estate in 1981, and attract 1.3 million visitors each year.

Australian National Botanic Gardens

The Australian National Botanic Gardens occupy a 90 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra. Over 40 hectares of this site are developed at this stage.

Officially opened in 1970, they comprise the largest living collection of Australian native plants with over 7,000 species in cultivation. The associated herbarium houses over 185,000 specimens. An annexe of approximately 80 hectares was established at Jervis Bay in 1951 to cultivate frost tender plants under more favourable conditions than those prevailing in Canberra, and to establish a collection of native plants representative of the flora of the Jervis Bay region. There are over 400,000 visits to the Gardens each year.

An information centre, educational facilities and classrooms, and the Banksia Centre with its special garden and activity programs for disabled people, are part of the community services offered by the Gardens.

Horticultural, botanical and biological research is an important aspect of the Gardens' activities and special emphasis is placed on the study and cultivation of endangered species. The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority is also based at the Gardens.

Australian National Gallery

The Australian National Gallery in Canberra was established in 1975. The building was officially opened in 1982. The Gallery's aim is to acquire, conserve, research and make accessible a national collection of works of art for the benefit and enjoyment of all people. The Gallery is responsible for the national collection of Australian art and representative works of international art. To fulfil this aim the Gallery's acquisitions follow two key principles: works of art are selected on the highest aesthetic standards; and the Gallery's international collections are to complement existing public collections in Australia.

Australian art

The entire upper floor of four galleries has a permanent display presenting the full history of Australian art. The display incorporates Aboriginal art, paintings and sculptures, decorative arts, illustrated books, prints, drawings, watercolours, photographs and mural decorations.

International art

The Gallery began its collection of international art in 1972 and in a comparatively short time has acquired a range of masterpieces. They include Giambattista Tiepolo's *Marriage Allegory of the Cornaro Family*, Claude Monet's *Haystacks at Noon* and *Waterlilies*, Jean Batiste Houdon's *Bust of a Girl* and Joan Miro's *Landscape*.

National Museum of Australia

The National Museum of Australia was established under the *National Museum of Australia Act 1980*. It is located on an 88 hectare site at Yarramundi on the shores of Lake Burley Griffin in Canberra.

The Museum will be Australia's first national museum of the history of this country's people and their physical environment, from earliest times to the present. The visitor centre opened on the site in September 1986. The centre contains a theatre where videos and films are screened regularly, an exhibition *On the Horizon*, and a site model where plans of the major project are displayed. A discovery trail has been developed along a scenic part of the foreshore.

Australian National Maritime Museum

The Museum will be responsible for developing the national maritime collection with material reflecting the significance of maritime activity in the history and cultural life of Australia.

The Museum will be the first national collection institution to be located outside Canberra. An exhibition building is being constructed in Sydney at Darling Harbour, and is expected to be open to the public in 1988.

Archives and records

While general interest in archives in Australia was aroused following the celebration of the centenary of the colony of New South Wales in 1888, it was not until the twentieth century that measures were taken for the preservation, storage and servicing of original records. Initially, major libraries throughout Australia undertook the collection of historical records,

from both official and private sources. Today, archives and records organisations exist for government records at Commonwealth and State level. Some State and Territory archives were established, since 1961, as separate authorities (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory). Others remain as archives sections within State libraries.

In addition, archives have been established by some churches, business corporations, universities and city councils. The Australian War Memorial collects private material concerning Australians at war and is also a custodian of certain official Commonwealth records relating to wars or warlike operations. Other corporate and private records continue to be collected by some of the State archives offices, libraries and universities.

Many of these bodies in the archives or records field are members of the Australian Council of Archives which provides a means of promoting co-operation on issues of common concern.

Australian archives

The need for a Commonwealth archival agency was recognised in 1943 when the Curtin Government appointed both the Commonwealth National Library and the Australian War Memorial as provisional archival authorities. In 1952, the Commonwealth National Library became the sole Commonwealth archival authority, and in 1961 the Archives Division of the Library was reconstituted as a separate agency known as the Commonwealth Archives Office. At this time, the Archives Office became responsible for the evaluation, disposal and preservation of Commonwealth records, for taking into custody all records no longer required for immediate reference and for regulating access to those records by research workers and other members of the public. In 1974, the Commonwealth Archives Office was renamed the Australian Archives and a Director-General was appointed in 1975. By 1974 regional offices had been established in all State capitals and in Darwin and Townsville. Services to government agencies and the public are available from this regional network. The central office of the Australian Archives is located in Canberra.

The *Archives Act 1983*, which came into effect on 6 June 1984, provides the Archives with a statutory basis for its operations and institutes arrangements for the management and proper disposition of the vast body of records created by Commonwealth agencies, past and present. The Act provides for the gathering and provision of information about Commonwealth agencies and their records; the means by which the disposal of records is authorised; and for the storage and preservation of records.

By providing a legislatively based system of public access covering Commonwealth records more than 30 years old, the Archives Act complements the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*. Together, these two Acts provide a comprehensive system of public access covering all classes of Commonwealth records.

The Australian Archives continued computer development work during 1986-87. The Records Information Service (RINSE), a database of information about the structure and function of government agencies and about their records, and the Access Information System (AXES), designed to provide agencies and the public with information about the accessibility of record items, were implemented nationally during the year. In addition, work proceeded on prototyping applications for the Physical Control System which records and provides a range of information needed to support the management of records scheduled for transfer to, or held by, Australian Archives.

At 30 June 1987 Australian Archives' holdings throughout Australia totalled 435,560 shelf metres of records, including 173,320 metres of permanent value material. In 1986-87, 1,874 official reference inquiries from agencies were received, 273,043 items were lent or returned to departments and authorities and 280,077 items were consulted by officials in the repositories. During the same period, 6,402 public reference inquiries were received and 27,984 items were consulted by the public in search rooms. As at 30 June 1987, Australian Archives had a staff of 411 full-time operative staff.

National Film and Sound Archive—NFSA

The National Film and Sound Archive was established by the Commonwealth Government in April 1984 and is located in the former Institute of Anatomy building in Canberra. The NFSA collects and preserves the moving image and recorded sound heritage of Australia, and provides a range of access services to the media industry, researchers, educators and the public.

The NFSA collection includes: 475,000 LPs (78s and 45s), 15,000 piano rolls, 10,000 phonograph cylinders, 6,000 Edison discs, 70,000 radio transcription discs, 25,000 audio tapes, 75,000 radio, film and television scripts, 50,000 film and television productions and 600,000 posters, photographs and advertising items.

The NFSA presents exhibitions on various themes related to the collection. Exhibitions are promoted interstate and there are regular screenings of films from the collection.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The Commonwealth supports a range of library services in areas not otherwise served by State systems. These include a concentration of functions appropriate to the national reference, curatorial and bibliographic services provided by the National Library of Australia, and more specialised services provided from other government departments.

National Library of Australia

The National Library in Canberra was formally established under the *National Library Act 1960*, which came into effect in March 1961. It was previously part of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library maintains and develops a national collection of library material in all subject fields and from all countries. It is also responsible for assembling a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. In fulfilling its functions, the Library seeks to preserve books, periodicals, newspapers, government publications, pictures, prints, manuscripts, maps, music scores, and other material. Under the deposit requirement of the *Copyright Act 1968*, a copy of all printed material published in Australia is delivered to the National Library.

The Library has also been enriched by the acquisition of such notable collections as the Petherick collection of Australiana in 1911, the Cook manuscripts in 1923, the Mathews ornithological collection in 1940, the Rex Nan Kivell collection of Australian and Pacific interest in 1959, the Ferguson collection of Australiana in 1970 and the Tooley collection of rare maps of Australasia and South East Asia in 1973. The Library has a vigorous exhibition program in which regular exhibitions of paintings, prints and other historical material selected from its various collections are presented. Some of these exhibitions are sent interstate for display.

The National Library's collection of Australian and overseas material contains over 4 million volumes, including microfilms; 39,300 paintings, drawings and prints; 474,100 photographs; 6,800 shelf metres of manuscripts; 356,000 maps; 563,800 aerial photographs; 126,300 music scores; 21,250 films and video cassettes and 30,350 oral history and folklore tapes.

These materials may be used in reading rooms and in some cases are also available through the national inter-library loan system, in which the Library is a major participant. Reference services and access to computer based information services including the MEDLINE Network and the APAIS/AGP Online are provided. The Library in co-operation with other institutions provides for the development and co-ordination of library services for the disabled. The Library operates a film lending service to organisations in Australia.

The provision of central cataloguing services by the National Library achieves cataloguing economies on a national scale. The Australian Bibliographic Network, a national on-line shared cataloguing system launched by the Library in November 1981, now has over 6 million records. The Network has over 140 full participants and 550 dial-up customers from among Australia's libraries. Bibliographic records for Australian and overseas library materials are made available from the Library, both as catalogue cards and in machine-readable form. Under its Cataloguing-in-Publication program, the Library supplies cataloguing data to Australian publishers in advance of publication so that this information may be printed in the book to which it belongs. In this way, the book and its cataloguing data are available simultaneously to libraries, booksellers, bibliographers, and all others who need such data.

Co-operative bibliographical activity includes recording the holdings of the major Australian libraries in the National Union Catalogue of Australia, which is a series of specialised union catalogues maintained in the National Library for monographs, serials, newspapers, manuscripts, music, oriental language materials and library materials for the handicapped. At intervals they are published, and progressively they are becoming available on-line. The series

of catalogues is described in the *Guide to the National Union Catalogue of Australia*, 7th edition, 1987.

The Library is a partner with the State Library of New South Wales in the Australian Joint Copying Project, which microfilms records relating to Australia, held in Great Britain and elsewhere.

A particularly important contribution to the National Library's role in the library community is its participation in two national consultative bodies. The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services is a co-operative association of libraries and other information agencies which seeks to encourage co-operation and the development of resources and services. The National Library provides the secretariat and meets the administrative costs of the Council's Standing Committee. The Director-General is the Library's representative on the Australian Libraries and Information Council which advises Commonwealth and State Ministers with responsibilities for the arts and cultural affairs on the nation-wide co-ordination of library and related information services.

Other Commonwealth libraries

Patent Office Library

The library of the Australian Patent, Trademarks and Designs Office in Canberra contains approximately 14,000 books and a wide variety of periodicals and other literature relating to science, technology, industrial property (patents, trademarks and designs), law and practice. The collection dates back to 1904, ensuring that its holdings of patent gazettes, journals and specifications are reasonably comprehensive. Patent specifications of inventions are received from the principal countries of the world. Present holdings are over 15 million with an estimated 600,000 patent specifications received annually. Document back-up is available through the sales centre.

Australian and some foreign specifications and related material are also available at sub-offices in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation—CSIRO

The Information Resources Unit (IRU), a component of the Bureau of Information and Public Communication, was formed in 1986 by the amalgamation of the CSIRO Central Library and the Central Information Service. Its objectives are to provide enhanced library and information resources for CSIRO scientists, and to improve marketing of information to the Australian science and technology industry.

The IRU complements and extends the information program in the CSIRO divisions where research takes place and is also the co-ordinating centre for the library network of over 40 libraries in divisions located Australia-wide.

The activities of the IRU are reported with all other units in the Annual Report of the Bureau of Information and Public Communication. This publication supersedes CILES' Report.

The Australian War Memorial Documentary and Audio-visual Records Centre

The Centre preserves the documentary and pictorial records of Australia's participation in armed conflicts. Printed audio and other material includes over 80,000 volumes (books and bound periodicals); thousands of unbound periodicals, leaflets, souvenir and microfilm items; a large collection of military maps; newscuttings and newspapers; sound recordings; war posters; postage stamps; and currency. Official records and personal papers occupy almost 2,000 metres of shelving. Official war photographs covering World War I, World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars number over 670,000, and there are about 1.5 million metres of cinefilm. Facilities exist for reference and research.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Library

The Library provides comprehensive information and research services to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Legislative Research Service and the Library, Reference and Information Service. The Research Service comprises groups staffed by subject specialists who prepare analyses and interpretations of specific issues with which the Parliament is or may be concerned. The Library, Reference and Information Service answers questions and

provides information from printed and other published sources. The Library collection is concentrated on topical material, supported by a wide collection of standard references; it totals some 150,000 volumes, including 9,000 serial titles. The Library publishes the *Commonwealth Parliamentary Handbook*, which is a standard reference work, topical annotated reading lists, general research papers from the Legislative Research Service, digests of bills and, in alternate weeks the *Index to Current Information* and *Select List of Acquisitions*. Extensive use is made of computer and on-line services, particularly in such areas as economic and electoral statistics and in the provision of information by librarians.

Australian Bureau of Statistics Library

The ABS Library in Canberra has a large collection of material on statistical methodology as well as year books, census reports and statistical bulletins from many countries and international agencies, covering periods in some cases from the turn of the century.

Departmental libraries

Each government department has a library or information unit to service its department's needs. Some of these libraries are available for public use.

Other libraries

State and municipal libraries

Most municipalities and shires have libraries funded by the local council with some State government assistance. A detailed description of libraries funded directly by the States is given in the respective *State Year Book*.

Children's libraries and school libraries

Children's libraries exist in all States, usually as branches or extensions of municipal libraries.

University and college libraries

The Commonwealth Government has, since 1957, supported the development of university and college of advanced education libraries.

CREATIVE ARTS

The arts in Australia receive considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government. This support is complemented by State, Territory and local governments. Governments provide funds for virtually all aspects of creative artistic life. Major arts facilities have opened in Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Darwin. The number of regional art museums and performing arts centres has increased in recent years. In the past decade the number of major international art exhibitions touring capital cities has increased. Community and folk arts have gained recognition, and the Australian film industry is emerging once again as a major contributor, in economic and artistic terms, to Australian cultural life.

The activity of governments in encouraging and supporting culturally important activities is complemented by non-government sponsors, organisers, entrepreneurs and patrons of the arts. Private and corporate investment in the arts is being encouraged, and joint ventures between government and corporate sponsors for large scale events, tours or exhibitions are not uncommon.

National activities

The Commonwealth Government formulates policy guidelines for the support of the arts generally and allocates funds annually to the national arts institutions under its jurisdiction. Commonwealth/State consultation on cultural matters takes place through such bodies as the Cultural Ministers Council, the Australian Libraries and Information Council and the Advisory Committee on National Collections.

Australia Council

The Australia Council is the Commonwealth Government's chief funding body and policy adviser for the arts. Established as a statutory authority in 1975, its responsibilities are detailed in the *Australia Council Act 1975*. Broadly speaking, the Council's brief is to formulate and carry out policies to help raise the standards of the arts in Australia, to enable and encourage more Australians to become involved in the arts and to enable Australians and people in other countries to become aware of Australia's cultural heritage and achievements. Artists and arts organisations are assisted financially by the Council through its specialist art form boards.

In May 1987, the Government announced changes to the structure of the Australia Council in response to the Report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Expenditure Inquiry into Commonwealth Assistance to the Arts (the McLeay Report), to revitalise arts support mechanisms and policies for the next decade. Under the new arrangements, the Council is to consist of fifteen members made up of the Chair of Council, all chairs of Boards, arts practitioners and representatives of the broad public interest, and Council's General Manager as an ex-officio member. The number of Boards has been reduced from eight to five, and covers the literary arts, visual arts and craft, design, the performing arts and Aboriginal arts. The Boards are also to be representative of artistic and broad public interests.

Community cultural development

A new Community Cultural Development Unit is to be formed to elevate the Council's Community Arts focus and provide for integration with the activities of the artform boards. The functions and funding role of the former Community Arts Board will transfer to the new unit which will have a broader brief to foster community cultural development. Council will have ultimate responsibility for community arts development, and will assist community involvement by encouraging the development of the closer integration of arts practice into everyday life and growth of an independent culture that reflects the diverse composition of Australian society.

The Community Cultural Development Unit will also administer programs in support of Multicultural Arts, Youth Arts, Touring and Access and Art in Working Life.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS, BOARDS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE AUSTRALIA COUNCIL, 1986-87 (\$'000)

Boards—	
Aboriginal Arts	2,897
Community Arts	3,584
Crafts	2,245
Design	680
Literature	3,160
Music	(a)12,265
Theatre	(b)13,363
Visual Arts	2,451
Total boards	40,645
Programs—	
Advocacy	20
Arts Information	475
Inter-board	1,598
International	187
Policy and Research	305
Touring and Access	647
Total programs	3,232
Total support for the arts	43,877
Administration	6,694
Total appropriation	50,571

(a) Includes \$4,490,000 for the Australian Opera and \$3,978,000 for Orchestras.
(b) Includes \$2,148,000 for the Australian Ballet.

Aboriginal arts

The Aboriginal Arts Board supports activities involving the preservation and continuation of traditional cultural practices and their associated arts forms, as well as the generation of new artistic expression among Aboriginal people in urban and country areas.

Design

The Design Board provides a focus for design activity in Australia. A major part of its work is to promote the value and principles of design to the widest possible audience. While the Board's activities and grants program are primarily directed to projects at present, support for professional development and for individuals has been identified as a future area of concern.

Literary arts

The Literary Arts Board, formerly the Literature Board, encourages all forms of Australian creative writing through direct grants to writers, and the subsidising and promotion of the resultant works. More than half of the Board's annual expenditure goes in grants to writers to meet travel, research and other expenses.

Performing arts

The new Performing Arts Board, integrating the former music and theatre boards, facilitates consideration of issues common to the performing arts such as training, performance venues and administration. The board will also continue to encourage and support the development of music in Australia and the promotion of Australian music and musicians overseas, and the development of performance, content and production of dance, drama, puppetry, mime and young people's theatre, which stems from and relates to the Australian experience.

Australia has eight fully professional orchestras managed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation namely a symphony orchestra in each State capital city. The other two orchestras, the Elizabethan Sydney Orchestra and the State Orchestra of Victoria, are predominantly engaged in work with the Australian Opera (Sydney) and the Australian Ballet (Melbourne). The Board provides continuing support for some 80 drama, dance, puppetry, mime and youth companies and provides opportunities for professional theatre people to develop their skills, encourages growth in theatre attendance and promotes community involvement in live theatre.

Visual arts/craft

The Visual Arts/Craft Board has been designed to link related, but distinct art forms. The Board continues the work of the former Visual Arts Board in providing assistance to individuals and organisations working across a wide spectrum of the visual arts in Australia, from painting and sculpture to museology. Programs include grants to individuals, the commissioning and placing of works of art in public places, research and writing on the visual arts, support for artists in residence and the acquisition, exhibition and conservation of works of art.

In the area of crafts, the Board encourages continuing improvement in the quality of crafts practised in Australia, and provides greater opportunities for craftspeople to further their professional development. It fosters wider community access to the crafts and promotes an awareness of Australian crafts overseas and of work of other countries in Australia.

Other Commonwealth schemes in support of the arts

Artbank

Artbank is a unit of the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories, set up to encourage young Australian artists through the purchase and public display of their work, thereby complementing other Commonwealth art support schemes. Since its inception in 1980, the Artbank collection has grown to more than 5,000 works, including paintings, artists' prints, sculpture, photography, Aboriginal art, and craft. Approximately 1,500 artists are represented in the collection.

Taxation incentives for the arts

The Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme came into operation on 1 January 1978 under section 78 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. The scheme encourages the donation of gifts in kind to public art galleries, museums and libraries by allowing donors a taxation deduction.

Historic Memorials Committee

The Historic Memorials Committee was established in 1911 to secure portraits of distinguished Australians who took an active part in Federation. Later the Committee decided to obtain portraits or other representations of all Governors-General, Prime Ministers, Presidents of the Senate, Speakers of the House of Representatives, Chief Justices of the High Court of Australia and other distinguished Australians. In addition, the Committee has commissioned paintings or other representations to record special events connected with the Commonwealth Parliament and, more recently, the High Court of Australia. The collection is located in Parliament House.

Commonwealth indemnification of exhibitions

In 1979 the Commonwealth introduced a scheme under which national and international touring art exhibitions could be approved for Commonwealth indemnity against loss or damage of the works involved. The scheme ensures that the Australian public has the opportunity to see major international and Australian touring art exhibitions which would be uneconomic without indemnity due to the prohibitive cost of insuring such major works. The scheme also covers Australian exhibitions travelling overseas, sponsored by the Australia Council, for which indemnity is not available from the host country and without which Commonwealth indemnity could not proceed.

Thirty-seven exhibitions were indemnified by the Commonwealth between 1979 and 1987. They ranged from traditional Aboriginal artefacts through ancient Chinese and European archaeological finds to paintings, prints and drawings from a wide variety of countries, styles and schools.

International Cultural Corporation of Australia Limited—ICCA

ICCA was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1980 as a non-profit public company to arrange and manage international exhibitions and events of art and culture.

Its principal activities are three-fold. Firstly, working in close collaboration with Australian and overseas galleries and museums, it brings to Australia significant exhibitions of artistic, cultural and historical interest. Secondly, it works with the Australian Government to send exhibitions of Australian art and other examples of national cultural achievements overseas. Thirdly, it offers consultancy and advice to Commonwealth, State and overseas governments, and to galleries and museums.

To date, the corporation has managed 25 exhibitions and events, among them, 16 major touring exhibitions. Total audiences have exceeded 3 million.

The Australian Government provided funds totalling \$1 million between 1980 and 1983, but since then the corporation has been self-supporting. ICCA has attracted \$8.5 million of sponsorship support—from 31 companies and 13 public sector sources.

ICCA works in close collaboration with the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories through which it operates the Australian Government's Indemnity Scheme. ICCA also works with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Australia Council and other government and cultural agencies in Australia and overseas. Its continuing contractual partners in exhibition activities are the Australian galleries and museums.

Public Lending Right Scheme

The Public Lending Right Scheme, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1974, makes compensatory payments to Australian authors and their Australian publishers for the use of their books in public lending libraries. Eligible books must be created by Australian citizens and residents and meet certain eligibility criteria.

The scheme aims to resolve the apparent conflict between providing a free library system

and ensuring that Australian writers, editors and other creators receive a fair payment for the use of their books.

The scheme's annual payments amount to approximately \$1.9 million. Payments to authors and publishers are based on annual sample surveys of bookstocks of public lending libraries throughout Australia.

Other arts organisations

Arts Council of Australia

The Arts Council of Australia is a community based incorporated body funded through the Australia Council and State government arts authorities. The Central Secretariat of the Council is in Sydney, with divisions in all States and Territories.

The Council's historical role has changed over the last few years. Access to and participation in a much wider range of arts experiences is provided through tours by State theatre, opera and ballet companies, local festivals and workshops, theatre-in-education teams and artists-in-residence. The voluntary committees, which number about 250 throughout Australia, receive support, help and training from the nine professionally-staffed head offices.

The Council also administers grants on behalf of other bodies such as the Australia Council and State arts authorities.

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, established in 1954, was originally formed to present drama, opera, ballet and puppetry throughout Australia. Full autonomy has been accorded to most of the performing companies established by the Trust. The Trust's major functions are to administer the Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras; to act as entrepreneur in the touring of theatre features from overseas and Australian sources; and to provide general services, including tax deductibility for donations, for theatre organisations.

The Trust receives annual grants from the Australia Council and State and local governments. Its revenue is supplemented by subscriptions, donations and its own activities.

The Australian Ballet

The Australian Ballet, established in 1961 as the national classical ballet company of Australia, first performed in Sydney on 2 November 1962 and was registered as an incorporated company in 1970.

Fifty-six dancers perform on stage supported by 33 artistic, music, production and theatre staff and 27 marketing, publicity, administrative and finance staff—a total of 116.

The Australian Ballet gives about 185 performances every year in the Australian cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth and has toured overseas regularly. Tours since 1965 are listed below.

1965	Royal Opera House and Covent Garden, London and Baalbeck, Lebanon
1967	North and South America
1968	South East Asia
1970-71	United States of America
1971	Singapore and Philippines
1973	U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe and London
1976	New York, Washington, London and Philippines
1978	Jakarta
1979	Greece, Israel and Turkey
1980	The People's Republic of China
1981	Mexico
1987	Japan and China

The Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia provide yearly grants to the Australian Ballet, contributing 22 per cent of its total income, but its main source of revenue is ticket sales which bring in more than \$6 million. Many businesses and commercial organisations provide sponsorships which total in excess of \$1 million. Operating costs exceed \$10 million per annum. Orchestras for Australian performances are funded by government grants and conducted by the Australian Ballet's music director and guest conductors.

Festivals

The number of festivals devoted solely or partly to the arts now totals about 400 a year. The two biggest are Adelaide's biennial and Perth's annual festivals, both of which last several weeks and present overseas artists as well as leading Australian companies.

Many country centres now have arts festivals which attract performers and artists from a wide area. Seminars, arts workshops and community participation programs are increasingly popular.

The Australian Opera

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia, employing over 200 permanent staff including 31 principal singers and a chorus of 48. In addition, it employs over 500 casuals each year, including a number of celebrated international singers. The projected budget for the Opera in 1988, excluding the cost of orchestras, is over \$23 million. This is derived from the following sources—59 per cent box office and other earned income, 26 per cent government subsidy, and 15 per cent private contributions. The Opera, with headquarters in Sydney, tours annually to Melbourne and Brisbane. Opera performances in the parks and on television and radio are increasingly being utilised by the company to provide all Australians with access to opera.

Musica Viva

Musica Viva Australia is Australia's national chamber music entrepreneur. A non-profit company founded in 1946, it presents concerts mainly of chamber music but also of other types of fine music by Australian and overseas artists.

Musica Viva receives subsidies from the Performing Arts Board of the Australia Council and several State governments, with the balance of its income coming from ticket sales, sponsorship and donations.

It also manages tours by Australian artists overseas, often in association with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, operates an extensive program in education, and commissions new music from Australian composers. In 1987, Musica Viva presented over 1,500 concerts throughout Australia and overseas.

Film and television

Encouragement of the Australian film industry is a firm policy objective of the Commonwealth Government. The following funds were allocated to film-related organisations in 1986-87:

- Australian Film Commission—\$20.7 million (includes \$6 million for the special production funds);
- Australian Film, Television and Radio School—\$8.5 million;
- Australian Children's Television Foundation—\$0.5 million.

Australian Film Commission

The Australian Film Commission is a statutory authority established in 1975 to encourage the development and growth of an indigenous film industry.

The Commission addresses this responsibility by managing the expenditure of over \$28 million on film production and financial assistance to independent film makers, by offering a legal, business and marketing advisory service, and by producing films for government departments and programs in the national interest.

The Film Development Division, through the Script Office and various funds (Creative Development, Special Production, No Frills, and Women's Film Funds), provides financial support to individuals for script development and production, and offers financial facilities for projects entering production. In addition to these responsive funds, specific programs have been introduced to target particular industry needs. These programs concentrate on developing skills with a select group of film makers. They include a Documentary Fellowship, a Producer Support Scheme and a Comedy Fund.

Film Australia is being re-established as a wholly owned government company as the Commonwealth's film and video production unit, producing about 80 projects (predominantly documentaries) each year, which are marketed in over 26 languages. Programs are made for

client Government departments, and on a range of social, cultural, educational and scientific issues. Film Australia distributes its programs widely to the education market, government film libraries, and television networks in Australia and overseas.

Twenty-eight features, 21 telemovies and thirteen mini-series were produced outside the television networks in 1986-87 for approximately \$148 million.

In 1986, cinema admissions increased by 11 per cent on 1985 figures, with approximately 35.5 million attendances. Australian films claimed a 17.7 per cent share of the gross box office in capital cities.

Taxation Incentives for Films Scheme

The scheme which is embodied in Division 10BA of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* was established in October 1980 to encourage private investment in Australian films. The scheme allows taxation concessions for private investors in qualifying Australian films which have been issued with a certificate to that effect by the Commonwealth Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories.

Qualifying Australian films are feature films and films of a like nature for television (telemovies); documentaries; and mini-series of television drama. Further they must be produced principally for public exhibition in cinemas or on television, be substantially made in Australia and have a significant Australian content.

Film budgets totalling \$179.7 million were secured by investment under the scheme in the 1986-87 financial year.

Australian Children's Television Foundation

The Australian Children's Television Foundation was incorporated in Victoria in March 1982. Its aim is to improve the quality and quantity of children's programs on Australian television. It has actively pursued this objective by investing in script development and program production and by undertaking related educational and informational activities. The Foundation receives assistance from Federal, State and Territory Governments (with the exception of Queensland). In 1986-87, \$0.5 million was provided by the Commonwealth with a matching contribution sought from the other participating governments on a State/Territory per capita basis.

Film censorship

The Commonwealth's censorship powers derive from Section 51 (1) of the Constitution, which enables the Commonwealth to regulate trade and commerce under the Customs Act. Section 50 (1) of the latter Act provides that the Governor-General may, by regulation, prohibit the importation of goods into Australia. The Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, which establish the Film Censorship Board and define its legislative role and functions, flow from that Section.

The Board is a full-time statutory body located in Sydney. Regional censorship officers, with limited powers and functions, are located in Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The Board is administered by the Attorney-General's Department.

Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations, the Board examines imported films and videotapes to determine whether to register or to refuse to register them for public exhibition. It also examines film advertising. The Regulations direct the Board not to pass films or advertising matter which in its opinion are:

- blasphemous, indecent or obscene;
- likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite crime;
- undesirable in the public interest.

The Board's State functions in relation to cinema films, including classification, are performed by virtue of formal agreements with the various States. Decisions on matters arising under the Regulations and on classifications under State/Territory legislation may be appealed to the Films Board of Review.

Feature films

In 1986, 632 feature films were processed. Twelve feature films were refused registration and deletions made in 5. There were 16 appeals, of which 11 were upheld and 5 dismissed. Of 632 features, 55 were classified For General Exhibition ("G"), 163 Parental Guidance ("PG") 210 For Mature Audiences ("M") and 82 For Restricted Exhibition ("R"). Permis-

sions to import for use at film festivals were granted to 107 films, and 3 were passed subject to special conditions.

The principal countries of origin were United States of America (248 films), Hong Kong (92 films), United Kingdom (62 films), Japan (40 films), Australia (33 films) and France (30 films).

While the "M", "PG" and "G" classifications are advisory, persons who have attained the age of two years and who have not attained the age of 18 years are excluded by law from seeing "R" rated films.

Videotapes

The Board examined 2,335 television features for sale or hire in 1986. There were 13 appeals, 9 upheld and 4 dismissed. 583 feature titles were classified "G", 402 "PG", 544 "M", 382 "R" and 347 "X". 77 were refused classification. The "X" classification is applied only to videotapes in the A.C.T. and Northern Territory which contain non-violent explicit sexual material. Such material is prohibited in the States.

Professional training in the arts

Professional training in the arts in Australia covers a broad range of resources. Training is available through formal educational programs in TAFE, advanced education and university level courses. There are also a number of on-the-job training programs available in the arts. Very few national institutions deal specifically with professional training in the arts.

National Arts Industry Training Committee Limited—NAITC

The Committee was established in 1986 as a national organisation dealing specifically with vocational training needs in the arts industry. NAITC is not a training organisation in itself, but aims to ensure that training meets present and future needs of those involved in the arts. The Committee undertakes a number of activities to achieve its aims. NAITC encourages dialogue within the arts community about training needs and develops programs based on these discussions. It acts as an important resource centre on information regarding available training in Australia. NAITC undertakes a series of research projects to examine specific training needs in different sectors of the arts industry. These have included the investigation of training for industrial design, live theatre technicians and management skills training for the rock industry. NAITC liaises with State and Federal Government, educational institutions and others involved in policy making for arts training and so acts as an advocacy body. NAITC is a tripartite organisation, consisting of employers, employees and Federal Government representatives. Membership includes organisations involved in film, television, literature, design, crafts, performing and visual arts. The Commonwealth provides funds for NAITC through the Department of Employment, Education and Training. Additional funds in the form of financial contributions and in-kind support from the arts community supplement government grants.

Australian Film, Television and Radio School

The School was established in 1973 as an Australian Government statutory authority. It is responsible for providing advanced education and training for industry professionals, as well as the development, through its full-time and short courses, of outstanding new talent.

The School undertakes, co-ordinates and disseminates research in connection with the production of programs. Training needs are assessed and employment trends in the industry are evaluated. The School maintains an extensive library of print and non-print material related to film, television and radio.

National Institute of Dramatic Art—NIDA

The Institute is Australia's national training school for young people who wish to enter the profession of theatre, film and television as actors, directors, designers or stage managers. The Institute's courses are designed to meet the needs of the arts entertainment industry by assisting students to develop the craft skills, cultural background and arts discipline required for successful careers in their chosen field.

The Institute's students number approximately 130 and it has a staff of 30 full and part-time teachers. Each year, some 50 new students are enrolled from over 1,500 applicants from throughout Australia.

RECREATION, FITNESS AND SPORT

The Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories has a general responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and advice on sport policy.

All State governments have also established agencies with special responsibilities for recreation and sport. Increasing numbers of local government authorities are employing recreation workers who are responsible for planning the use of recreation facilities, and for devising recreation programs.

National activities

The Sport and Recreation Ministers Council (SRMC) provides the major mechanism for liaison between the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments on matters concerned with sport and recreation in Australia. The Council is a forum for consultation and co-operation between the respective governments, and its membership comprises the Ministers with prime responsibility for sport and recreation. Both New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The SRMC is assisted by the Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport (SCORS). The Department provides secretariat support to the Council, the Standing Committee and its sub-committees.

Standing Committee on Recreation and Sport—SCORS

The Standing Committee comprises representatives from the Commonwealth, State and Territory departments or agencies responsible for sport and recreation. It has established two permanent sub-committees; the Sub-committee on Fitness and the Consultancy Fund Sub-committee.

The objectives of the Sub-committee on Fitness are to:

- provide a mechanism by which the Commonwealth, State and Territory departments can support and assist each other in developing fitness programs;
- provide advice to SCORS on:
 - matters relating to fitness;
 - areas of co-operation in planning, implementing and evaluating fitness programs, facilities and services;
- undertake specific tasks in the area of fitness as directed by SCORS;
- initiate, in conjunction with other agencies where appropriate, approved projects relating to fitness.

The Consultancy Fund Sub-committee is generally responsible for advising the Standing Committee on the operation and management of the SRMC Consultancy Fund. The Consultancy Fund has been established jointly by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments to enable the council to undertake, on a co-operative basis, projects of common interest.

The Consultancy Fund Sub-committee is responsible for:

- advising SCORS on an annual program to be funded from the SRMC Consultancy Fund;
- implementing projects in accordance with the approved funding program;
- monitoring the progress of projects and presenting reports and recommendations;
- advising SCORS on the dissemination and publication of the results of such projects.

Projects funded from the Consultancy Fund include: an evaluation of the economic impact of the World Cup IV in athletics; the preparation of a booklet for use by sporting organisations on talent development; a study into the employment potential of recreation, sport and fitness in Australia; an evaluation of the effectiveness of the national coaching accreditation scheme; and a study into the social, economic and sporting benefits of hosting specific major international sporting events in Australia.

The Standing Committee has also set up several ad hoc working parties to provide advice on matters of specific concern in the area of sport and recreation.

Recreation and Fitness Program

In 1986–87, \$610,000 was provided to assist in increasing opportunities for participation in safe recreation and fitness activities under this program.

Fitness of Australian youth

Between 1984 and 1986, the Commonwealth provided \$327,000 in grants to the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ACHPER) to conduct a national survey of the fitness, health and physical performance of Australian school children. The survey provided benchmark data on the health and fitness of young Australians against which the future effectiveness of health and fitness programs can be measured. Since then, the Commonwealth has provided \$100,000 in grants to ACHPER to assist the development of national fitness awards for school children. The awards will encourage participation in regular physical activity and reward achievements at various levels.

Employee fitness, health and recreation

Following earlier initiatives in this area, the Commonwealth has developed an information package on workplace fitness programs entitled 'Health and Fitness at Work—It Works'. This comprises a video and card series which describes successful Australian workplace programs and a booklet for guidance in the establishment of health and fitness activities in the workplace.

Community fitness and recreation

Between 1984 and 1987, the Department of Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories conducted several national surveys on the physical activity and recreation patterns of Australians. This information has assisted in identifying factors associated with active and inactive Australians, and provided a basis for both planning and evaluating programs. A number of reports on survey results have been published. A national conference will be held in 1988, to develop a national action plan for the promotion of physical activity and other aspects of a healthy lifestyle.

National sports facilities program

Between 1984-85 and 1987-88 the Commonwealth has spent \$32.8 million on the construction of international standard sports facilities under the National Sports Facilities Program.

The aim of the program is to encourage and assist with the construction of a range of sporting facilities to give Australian athletes the opportunity to train and compete on a similar basis to their overseas counterparts and enable Australia to be more successful in attracting international competition.

Sport and recreation for people with disabilities

The National Committee on Sport and Recreation for the Disabled (NCSRD) was established in 1981 to advise the Minister on matters relating to the development of sport and recreation for disabled people. Its primary function is to make recommendations to the Minister responsible for sport and recreation on:

- priority areas for the development of sport and recreation for disabled people;
- allocation of funds provided to assist sport and recreation for disabled people.

The Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories administers the Program of Assistance for Sport and Recreation for Disabled People (PASRDP) based on advice from the NCSRD. The program has the aim of assisting national sporting and recreation organisations for people with disabilities and providing sport and recreation opportunities for disabled people.

The following table outlines the allocation of program grants by category in 1986-87.

GRANTS TO PASRDP, 1986-87

	\$
Administration	
General	44,700
Personnel	137,000
National Championships	34,070
International	
Competition	192,900
Meetings	21,375
Integration	33,940
Junior Sports Development	25,000
Recreation Projects	115,001
Total	603,986

In 1986-87, \$825,000 was allocated to the program. A total of \$603,986 was granted to various sport, recreation and community organisations involved in the provision of sport and recreation services and programs for disabled people, and \$30,000 for a national seminar on junior sports development for people with disabilities.

Two new programs designed to assist disabled sports people were implemented in 1984-85. They were the National Disabled Athlete Award Scheme (NDAAS) and the Elite Disabled Athlete Assessment Centre Program (EDAACP).

The objective of NDAAS is to encourage high performance disabled athletes to continue their involvement in sport and maintain or improve performance levels. The scheme provides direct financial assistance to individuals to defray costs associated with competition, training and travel. \$72,000 was allocated to NDAAS in 1986-87, and in 1987 grants were awarded to 23 disabled athletes.

EDAACP, now entitled DAACP, was established as a 3-year pilot study. The program is designed to offer disabled athletes access to physiological and psychological assessment facilities, as well as to provide high level disability-specific coaching advice. The program was allocated \$91,814 in 1986-87.

Australian Institute of Sport—AIS

The Australian Institute of Sport was established in 1980 to provide high performance athletes with the opportunity to develop their sporting potential through first class coaching, in international standard facilities and with access to scientific and medical support. For its first 6 years, the Institute functioned as a public company. On 1 January 1987, the Institute became a statutory authority.

In 1986-87 scholarships were provided to 303 high performance sports people in 14 sports—basketball, cycling, diving, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rowing, soccer, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, water polo, and weightlifting. Sportsmen and sportswomen attending the Institute are also able to undertake secondary or tertiary education or obtain regular employment.

The AIS Board of Management, appointed by the Minister responsible for sport, develops the Institute's policy and priorities. At the end of June 1987, the AIS had a staff of 168, comprising 101 administrative staff, 41 sports coaches and 26 sports science/sports medicine personnel. The Institute's headquarters are located at Bruce in the Australian Capital Territory. Decentralised units have been established in Perth to cater for hockey, Brisbane for squash and diving, and Adelaide for cycling.

In 1986-87 the Government provided \$12.7 million to cover the operational, development and facility management costs of the Institute. In addition to the resident sports program, the Institute administers the National Sports Program (formerly the National Training Centre Program), which offers sportsmen and sportswomen the opportunity to use the AIS facilities, resources and expertise for national selection trials, team training, talent development programs, coaches' seminars, and workshops for sports officials. Overseas athletes and coaches regularly visit the Institute.

Australian Sports Commission

The Australian Sports Commission (ASC) was established on 1 July 1985 as a statutory authority, with the aim of providing leadership and long term direction for the future development of sport in Australia. A principal objective is to assure continuity and stability of sports development.

In 1986-87 the Government provided \$9.6 million for the Commission's program and administrative expenses. Included in the budget for 1986-87 was \$7.3 million for the Sports Development Program.

The objectives of the Australian Sports Commission reflect directly the reasons for the establishment of the Commission which are to:

- maximise funding for sport from the private sector, to supplement funds from the Commonwealth Budget;
- provide leadership in the development of Australia's performance in international sport;
- increase the level of participation in sport by all Australians.

It is the overriding aim of the Commission to make a significant contribution to the development of Australian sport at all levels as a flexible, innovative partner in the commu-

nity of sport. The Commission also provides a focus to achieve a greater degree of co-ordination within that community to ensure that available financial resources, expertise and experience are used to maximum effect.

The ASC is responsible for a range of specific functions, namely to:

- advise the Minister in relation to the promotion and development of sport;
- raise money through the Australian Sports Aid Foundation for the purposes of the Commission;
- administer and spend money from the Budget or raised by the Sports Aid Foundation for the purposes of the Commission;
- co-ordinate activities in Australia for the promotion and development of sport;
- consult and co-operate with appropriate authorities of the Commonwealth, of the States and of the Territories, and with other organisations, associations and persons, on matters related to its activities;
- initiate, encourage and facilitate research and development in relation to sport;
- collect and distribute information, and provide advice, on matters related to its activities.

Assistance to national sporting associations

The ASC provides financial assistance to national sporting associations. This includes employing national executive directors and coaching directors, contributing to international competitions, administrative support and development projects.

Sports talent encouragement plan

The scheme provides direct financial assistance to world-ranked Australian individual athletes and teams and to athletes demonstrating a capacity to achieve world rankings. The assistance contributes towards the costs of training and competition.

Applied Sports Research Program

The Commission provides funds under the Applied Sports Research Program which enables national organisations to utilise tertiary institutions to carry out research related to their sport.

Children in sport

Assistance is provided to national sporting bodies to assist junior sports development. In addition, the Commission has established the AUSSIE SPORTS program to improve the quality and variety of sport for primary school children.

Equity and access

The Commission is also concerned to increase participation in sport among groups which have not had sufficient access to sporting opportunity.

Drugs in sport

Funds have been provided to the National Program on Drugs in Sports Committee. This has enabled the employment of a full-time co-ordinator and the preparation of educational material. Drug testing programs are also being developed.

Australian Coaching Council

The Commission funds the position of Australian Coaching Council Director responsible for the National Coaching Accreditation Scheme and for the development of resource materials. The position reports directly to the Coaching Council, which is funded by the Commission.

ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

Protecting and regulating the environment are primary responsibilities of State and local governments. The Commonwealth Government has become involved in environmental policy and regulation through increased community awareness of the fragility of the environment on a national scale when subject to pressure of human activity. The Senate Standing

Committee Reports on Air and Water Pollution of the late 1960s were the first concerted attempt to place environmental policy on the Commonwealth legislative agenda.

The *Environmental Assessment (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974* was the first piece of Commonwealth legislation to address environmental issues. The act defined environment as comprising 'all aspects of the surroundings of human beings, whether affecting them as individuals or in social groupings', and set up procedures to review adverse impacts of development proposals which involved Commonwealth Government decisions.

Since then, the Government has intervened on a number of occasions where environmental values were attracting broad community attention, notably the mining of Fraser Island in Queensland and the damming of the Franklin River in South West Tasmania. Through these and other actions, the Commonwealth Government has been drawn into areas of environmental policy, planning and management not adequately covered by existing State administrative arrangements.

This national recognition of environmental values has been preceded by years of community action and debate. In April 1986, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of households throughout Australia to measure environmental awareness. Results from the survey show that people take an active interest in the environment.

The first half of this section sets out major findings from the 1986 survey; the second half covers areas of involvement by the Commonwealth and its agencies in environmental management, and the co-ordination of conservation and regulation activities undertaken at State, Territory and local levels.

Awareness of environmental issues

In April 1986, 47 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over (5.5 million persons) was concerned about problems with the environment in Australia. The percentage was slightly higher for females than for males, and the percentage in the 25-44 years age group was significantly higher than other age groups. The problems that most concerned people were pollution (30 per cent), nature conservation (21 per cent) and deforestation (19 per cent).

PERSONS CONCERNED ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT BY AGE GROUPS: TYPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM

Type of environmental problem	Age group (years)						Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	— number ('000)(a) —						
Pollution	643.3	909.0	786.2	507.1	392.1	300.4	3,538.1
Nature conservation of flora/fauna	476.5	650.2	530.4	311.1	247.9	190.3	2,406.4
Tree deforestation	390.1	582.9	500.3	285.3	241.2	183.7	2,183.5
Nuclear issues/uranium	427.8	521.9	372.3	181.4	141.9	107.1	1,752.3
Development/planning issues	162.2	293.5	270.1	153.8	137.6	101.2	1,118.4
Soil erosion	160.6	295.1	260.2	142.1	125.2	91.0	1,074.2
Preserving buildings	138.3	240.3	224.6	124.3	102.3	78.7	908.4
Water salinity	131.3	246.8	211.7	112.9	96.4	66.7	865.9
Other	81.1	116.8	115.2	70.4	71.4	63.8	518.7
	— per cent (a) (b) —						
Pollution	25.1	36.1	35.7	33.0	27.4	19.9	30.1
Nature conservation of flora/fauna	18.6	25.8	24.1	20.3	17.3	12.6	20.5
Tree deforestation	15.2	23.1	22.7	18.6	16.8	12.1	18.6
Nuclear issues/uranium	16.7	20.7	16.9	11.8	9.9	7.1	14.9
Development/planning issues	6.3	11.6	12.3	10.0	9.6	6.7	9.5
Soil erosion	6.3	11.7	11.8	9.3	8.7	6.0	9.1
Preserving buildings	5.4	9.5	10.2	8.1	7.1	5.2	7.7
Water salinity	5.1	9.8	9.6	7.4	6.7	4.4	7.4
Other	3.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.2	4.4

(a) Respondents were allowed to register more than one concern. (b) Percentages are expressed as proportions of civilian population 15 years and over excluding those persons for which no answer was obtained.

Pollution and other environmental complaints

442,000 persons, or about 4 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over, actually registered complaints about pollution in the twelve months to April 1986. 558,000 persons (5 per cent) registered complaints about other environmental problems.

PERSONS REGISTERING COMPLAINTS ABOUT POLLUTION AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 1986: STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Pollution		Other environmental problems	
	Number	Proportion (a)	Number	Proportion (a)
	('000)	(per cent)	('000)	(per cent)
N.S.W.	158.8	3.8	179.3	4.3
Vic.	134.3	4.3	131.9	4.2
Qld	64.6	3.4	122.7	6.5
W.A.	28.9	2.8	49.7	4.7
S.A.	35.4	3.4	41.7	4.0
Tas.	10.0	3.0	15.1	4.6
N.T.	4.1	4.1	6.1	6.1
A.C.T.	6.2	3.4	11.3	6.2
Australia	442.3	3.7	557.8	4.7

(a) Percentages are expressed as proportions of civilian population 15 years and over excluding those persons for which no answer was obtained.

Recycling

The survey found that 34 per cent of households in Australia actively recycle glass and bottles. Participation is highest in South Australia with 51 per cent of households involved. 1.6 million households (29 per cent of all households) recycle paper, with the Australian Capital Territory (44 per cent) and Victoria (42 per cent) having the highest participation rates. On the other hand only 19 per cent of households recycle aluminium and steel cans. South Australia, with 33 per cent of households involved, again showed highest participation among States and Territories.

HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLING REFUSE: TYPE OF REFUSE, METHOD OF COLLECTION, STATES AND TERRITORIES

Refuse recycled and method of collection	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	W.A.	S.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
	— number ('000) —								
Glass and bottles—									
taken to special area	156.9	217.4	141.1	100.1	166.7	43.0	*	26.0	851.7
collected from home	397.2	391.7	33.7	72.7	82.2	12.8	*	1.5	992.0
Total	554.1	609.1	174.8	172.8	248.8	55.8	*	27.5	1,843.7
Paper—									
taken to special area	105.3	166.7	40.8	43.5	45.2	9.0	*	18.0	429.9
collected from home	433.3	433.2	139.0	30.0	106.0	3.5	*	17.7	1,163.2
Total	538.6	599.9	179.8	73.5	151.2	12.5	2.1	35.6	1,593.1
Aluminium and steel cans—									
taken to special area	334.8	155.0	111.5	76.7	134.9	6.8	9.8	13.3	843.0
collected from home	77.9	56.5	23.0	20.5	26.7	2.2	*	1.5	209.6
Total	412.7	211.5	134.5	97.2	161.6	9.0	11.1	14.9	1,052.6
	— per cent —								
Glass and bottles—									
taken to special area	8.3	15.3	16.3	21.0	34.3	27.3	*	31.9	15.7
collected from home	20.9	27.6	3.9	15.2	16.9	8.1	*	1.8	18.3
Total	29.1	42.9	20.2	36.2	51.3	35.5	*	33.8	34.0
Paper—									
taken to special area	5.5	11.7	4.7	9.1	9.3	5.7	*	22.1	7.9
collected from home	22.8	30.5	16.0	6.3	21.8	2.2	*	21.7	21.4
Total	28.3	42.2	20.8	15.4	31.1	7.9	5.2	43.7	29.3
Aluminium and steel cans—									
taken to special area	17.6	10.9	12.9	16.1	27.8	4.3	24.3	16.4	15.5
collected from home	4.1	4.0	2.7	4.3	5.5	1.4	*	1.9	3.9
Total	21.7	14.9	15.6	20.4	33.3	5.7	27.6	18.3	19.4

Usage of national parks

Most national parks have been so designated under State national park legislation. For the purpose of the April 1986 survey, national parks were those listed as such in the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (ANPWS) *Occasional Paper No. 10—Nature Conservation Reserves in Australia (1984)*.

National parks under Commonwealth jurisdiction comprise the three areas under the direct management of the ANPWS, a Commonwealth statutory authority, and Namadgi National Park within the Australian Capital Territory, managed by the A.C.T. Parks and Conservation Service. All other national parks are administered by parks services in the respective States and the Northern Territory.

PERSONS VISITING A NATIONAL PARK (a) TWELVE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 1986 STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	—number ('000)—						
N.S.W.	330.4	386.0	318.9	181.2	138.9	92.8	1,448.2
Vic.	226.4	257.1	212.0	119.1	97.8	61.0	973.4
Qld	167.2	180.0	151.8	83.9	64.4	34.4	681.6
W.A.	103.6	119.5	101.6	57.8	37.0	25.8	445.4
S.A.	79.7	103.7	91.7	44.5	40.3	27.3	387.1
Tas.	19.0	21.9	17.6	10.1	6.7	4.8	80.1
N.T.	3.4	6.9	5.9	*	*	*	18.3
A.C.T.	18.9	22.9	18.4	8.8	3.7	2.3	75.0
Australia	948.7	1,098.0	917.9	506.9	388.9	248.8	4,109.2
	—per cent—						
N.S.W.	37.7	44.3	41.1	32.9	26.5	16.8	34.9
Vic.	32.4	39.0	36.7	29.0	25.3	14.6	30.9
Qld	39.7	44.2	42.3	34.7	28.9	14.2	36.0
W.A.	44.1	50.2	49.5	41.8	32.6	22.7	42.7
S.A.	35.7	47.5	48.6	33.5	29.7	19.4	37.3
Tas.	26.7	33.2	31.8	25.1	17.6	11.3	25.5
N.T.	12.9	23.0	25.4	*	*	*	18.2
A.C.T.	42.6	51.7	45.0	37.3	21.0	19.1	41.0
Australia	36.5	43.3	41.2	32.7	26.9	16.3	34.6

(a) Excludes national parks which form part of World Heritage Areas.

Commonwealth responsibility for environment and conservation

In Commonwealth legislation, environment includes all aspects of human surroundings, whether affecting individuals or social groupings. Thus the environmental responsibilities of the Government relate to a broad range of activities bearing on the protection, conservation and extension of environmental quality and amenity. These responsibilities are shared among many agencies of government although a special focus is provided by the Ministry of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories.

The Commonwealth is responsible for the environment of the Territories, for the environmental impacts of its agencies operating in the States, and for contributing to international environmental activities. The Commonwealth also plays a major role in the national co-ordination of environmental protection and conservation activities, and contributes substantively to environmental research, environmental education and information exchange.

National activities

National collaboration on environmental matters is facilitated through Commonwealth and State Ministerial councils and other advisory bodies, and through a variety of nationally co-ordinated activities and programs.

Australian Environment Council

The Australian Environment Council was established in 1972 by agreement between the Prime Minister and the State Premiers. The members of the Council are the Ministers responsible for environmental matters in each State, internal Territory and the Commonwealth Government. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The Council provides a forum for consultation, co-operation and liaison on matters concerning environmental management and pollution control. These matters have included the control of emissions and noise from motor vehicles, the use and disposal of hazardous chemicals, noise control, water quality, air pollution, solid-waste management, the economics of pollution abatement policies and environmental impact assessment, coastal management, land use policy, biotechnology and climate changes induced by human activities.

Council of Nature Conservation Ministers

The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers was established in 1974 by agreement between the Prime Minister and State Premiers. It comprises Ministers with nature conservation responsibilities in each State, internal Territory and the Commonwealth Government as well as the Commonwealth Minister responsible for the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. New Zealand and Papua New Guinea have observer status on the Council.

The Council provides a forum for consultation, co-operation and liaison on matters relating to the conservation and management of Australia's flora and fauna. Specific matters considered by the Council have included trafficking in native animals and plants, culling of populations of native species, protection of endangered and threatened plants and animals, the control of diseases affecting or likely to affect natural ecosystems in Australia, ranger training, management of national parks, and identification of wilderness areas.

Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council

The Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council advises the government on matters such as fallout over Australia from nuclear weapons testing, health effects of exposure to ionising radiation, radioactive waste management, visits of nuclear powered warships, and licensing and regulation of nuclear activities.

National Conservation Strategy for Australia

Following the international launching of the World Conservation Strategy in 1980, the Commonwealth Government, all States and the Northern Territory agreed to co-operate in developing a National Conservation Strategy for Australia which would aim to achieve 'sustainable development'—that is, harmony between development and conservation of Australia's living resources and supporting ecosystems. After wide consultation with the States, non-government conservation groups, industry and the community, consensus was obtained on a strategy at a national conference held in June 1983.

The Commonwealth Government endorsed the National Conservation Strategy for Australia in June 1984. The Northern Territory and most State Governments have also endorsed the Strategy. Victoria and Western Australia have prepared State Conservation Strategies. In various ways, all governments have undertaken nature conservation activities consistent with the aims of the National Conservation Strategy.

National Tree Program

The National Tree Program aims to conserve and establish trees and associated vegetation for community and private benefit throughout Australia. The objectives of the program are to increase selectively rural tree cover, promote co-ordinated action by individuals, governments and the community generally to conserve, plant and regenerate trees, and to develop public awareness of the value of trees.

Links with the Community Employment Program enabled implementation of several major revegetation projects, particularly in rural areas. A national tree data base (TREDAT) has been established.

Rainforest conservation

The Federal Government agreed to provide \$22.5 million over the two years to 1987-88 for a National Rainforest Conservation Program which will include, inter alia, studies of the tourism potential of certain rainforests and funding of interpretative and visitor facilities.

Australian Biological Resources Study

The Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) was established in 1973 to stimulate taxonomic and ecological studies of Australian flora and fauna through the provision of grants for research and publication. ABRS responsibilities include provision of advice on

national taxonomic collections and establishment and maintenance of a national taxonomic data bank. Much of the work of the study is done in State museums, botanic gardens and herbaria which were established during the last century. CSIRO also carries out important research relating to flora and fauna.

Current major projects of ABRIS include preparation of a 60 volume *Flora of Australia*, a 10 volume *Fauna of Australia*, compilation of a 70 volume *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* and establishment of data base exchange systems for museums and herbaria for biogeographic and taxonomic information.

Environment research

The Department undertakes studies into Australian environmental issues and produces annual reports on the state of the environment in Australia. The CSIRO, universities and State environment agencies also carry out studies which contribute to the development of policies for environment protection, conservation and management of natural resources.

Infoterra

The Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories is the Australian national focal point for INFOTERRA. INFOTERRA is an international information network, developed by the United Nations Environment Programme, to assist organisations and individuals in locating the sources of environmental information. The Department is also the INFOTERRA regional service centre for South East Asia and the South Pacific. Its function is to assist countries within the region and to improve their environmental information capability and service.

Control of environmental contaminants

Various programs are concerned with the control of environmental contaminants. Final plans are being made for a national chemicals notification and assessment scheme. The Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act controls dumping of wastes in marine waters. National capacity for monitoring air pollution is being strengthened through a national monitoring, data acquisition and archiving program being implemented in conjunction with the States. Other activities cover codes of practice for activities involving radioactive materials, waste management, monitoring of the marine environment, environmental noise and air pollution control strategies.

Voluntary conservation organisations

The Commonwealth Government makes grants annually to voluntary conservation organisations to assist them in their environmental awareness and education campaigns.

Statutory authorities

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service—ANPWS

ANPWS is the principal adviser to the Commonwealth Government on national parks and wildlife. It works in close co-operation with other Commonwealth authorities and relevant State and Territory agencies. Responsibilities include nature conservation, wildlife management, national park planning and management, protection of cetaceans, creation of public awareness and involvement in conservation, preservation of the Australian national heritage and co-operation with Aboriginals in protecting wildlife and natural features.

Kakadu National Park—Northern Territory

The Park was extended in June 1987 and now covers 17,552 square kilometres in the Alligator Rivers Region approximately 200 kilometres east of Darwin. Following extensive public participation in its preparation, a new management plan came into operation on 14 November 1987. Substantial achievements have been made in the management of the Park.

Control of the feral water buffalo population has led to dramatic improvement in the condition of floodplain and wetland areas with consequent benefits to wildlife. Visitor facilities and access have been greatly improved with the development of three major camping areas and several less-formal camping areas, the construction of sealed roads to key features, and installation of facilities for the protection and interpretation of the renowned art sites of Ubirr (Obiri) and Nourlangie Rock. Approximately 130,000 people visited the Park in 1986.

Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park—Northern Territory

The Park covers an area of 132,566 hectares and is located approximately 300 kilometres south-west of Alice Springs. Current administrative arrangements for the park are dealt with under Aboriginal heritage protection in this chapter. An estimated 169,000 persons visited the Park in 1986-87.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

This Authority was established by the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975* which provides for the establishment, control, care and development of a marine park in the Great Barrier Reef Region. The Marine Park covers an area of 345,000 square kilometres representing 98.5 per cent of the region. Management of the Marine Park is a co-operative venture with Queensland Government agencies. The main strategy used in management of the Park is 'zoning'. Zoning plans separate potentially conflicting activities while allowing all reasonable uses and ensuring the long-term conservation of the Reef's ecosystem.

Supervising Scientist for the Alligator River Region

Special arrangements have been made for minimising the environmental impact of uranium developments in the Northern Territory. The Commonwealth has appointed a Supervising Scientist who has overall responsibility to ensure the protection and restoration of the environment of the Alligator Rivers Region from the effects of mining.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM



World Expo 88
Brisbane Australia ©
April - October

Australia's World Expo—1988

Australia's World Expo 88 is the first international exposition to be held in the southern hemisphere this century. The last was held in Melbourne in 1888 to mark the occasion of Australia's centenary.

The first exposition was held in 1851 in London and, thereafter, expos became an international tradition. Since 1851, 21 expositions have been held in cities all over the world, including Paris (1867), Philadelphia (1876), San Francisco (1915), Brussels (1958), Osaka (1970) and Vancouver (1986).

The International Bureau of Expositions (BIE) controls world expositions under a convention signed by 47 countries in Paris in 1928. Countries apply to the BIE for approval to hold expos, the BIE approves applications and lays down protocol for their conduct.

The benefits from hosting such expositions are substantial. With more than 30 countries

and 20 corporations taking part in Australia's Expo in Brisbane, significant international attention will be generated and exhibitors will be given the opportunity to demonstrate their capabilities and achievements on the theme—'Leisure in the Age of Technology'.

It is expected that Australia's Expo will stimulate up to \$1,000m in economic terms and create more than 14,000 jobs—5,200 directly and a further 8,800 in indirect employment.

The initial indication that 25 countries were to participate has been exceeded, and now more than 30 are involved, drawing an estimated 8 million visits (665,000 of these from overseas).

The participants include: Alaska, Australia, Canada, Cyprus, European Communities, Federal Republic of Germany, Fiji, France, Greece, Hawaii, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kobe City (Japan), Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Saitama Prefecture (Japan), San Marino, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

The 1988 World Exposition is held in Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, situated 400 kilometres south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The symbol of World Expo 88 is two boomerangs, back to back, forming an X, with one flowing out to form a P and an O, in the outline of XPO.

The Australian and Queensland Governments are co-hosts of the \$600 million exposition. Expo is scheduled to run daily for six months from 30 April 1988. The array of displays, amusements, entertainment and exhibits is expected to ensure an average daily attendance of 48,000.

Overseas travel

Statistics about travellers to and from Australia are classified in the first instance by the actual or intended length of stay in Australia or abroad; this classification distinguishes between long-term and short-term movement.

Statistics of permanent and long-term movement are shown in Chapter 6, Demography.

Statistics of short-term arrivals and departures which are in the nature of travel statistics are given below.

Short-term movement: defined as comprising visitor arrivals and Australian resident departures where the intention of staying in Australia or abroad is for a period of less than twelve months, together with departures of visitors and returns of Australian residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad for less than twelve months.

Short-term movement excludes persons who arrive in and depart from Australia on the same ship's voyage or on the same flight (variously called 'direct transit' or 'through' passengers), or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area; passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia; and all crew. However, it includes persons who pass through the customs barrier and declare the purpose of their visit to Australia to be 'in transit'. Short-term visitors are more numerous than long-term visitors and have come to be regarded as 'tourists' by many users of the statistics.

SUMMARY OF SHORT-TERM TRAVELLER STATISTICS

	<i>Overseas visitors</i>		<i>Australian residents</i>	
	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Departures from Australia</i>	<i>Arrivals in Australia</i>
Annual average—				
1971-75	475,900	479,000	647,600	631,400
1976-80	684,700	655,400	1,077,300	1,062,100
1981-85	998,600	966,600	1,337,600	1,306,000
Year—				
1981	936,700	900,400	1,217,300	1,181,400
1982	954,700	921,500	1,286,900	1,259,600
1983	943,900	928,900	1,253,000	1,219,700
1984	1,015,100	985,800	1,418,600	1,374,700
1985	1,142,600	1,096,500	1,512,000	1,494,700
1986	1,429,400	1,363,800	1,539,600	1,513,200

In addition to the basic classification of travellers shown above, certain other characteristics are ascertained. These are: sex, age, marital status, country of citizenship, country of birth, intended or actual length of stay, purpose of journey, mode of transport, country of residence or where most time was or will be spent, country of embarkation or disembarkation, State of residence or where most time was or will be spent, and State of embarkation or disembarkation.

The categories shown in the previous table are cross-classified by various characteristics listed above and resulting statistics are shown in considerable detail in quarterly and annual publications. Certain unpublished information is available on request. Selected traveller statistics are shown in the following tables.

Short-term travel is subject to marked seasonal variation, December being the peak month for the arrival of overseas visitors and the departure of Australian residents.

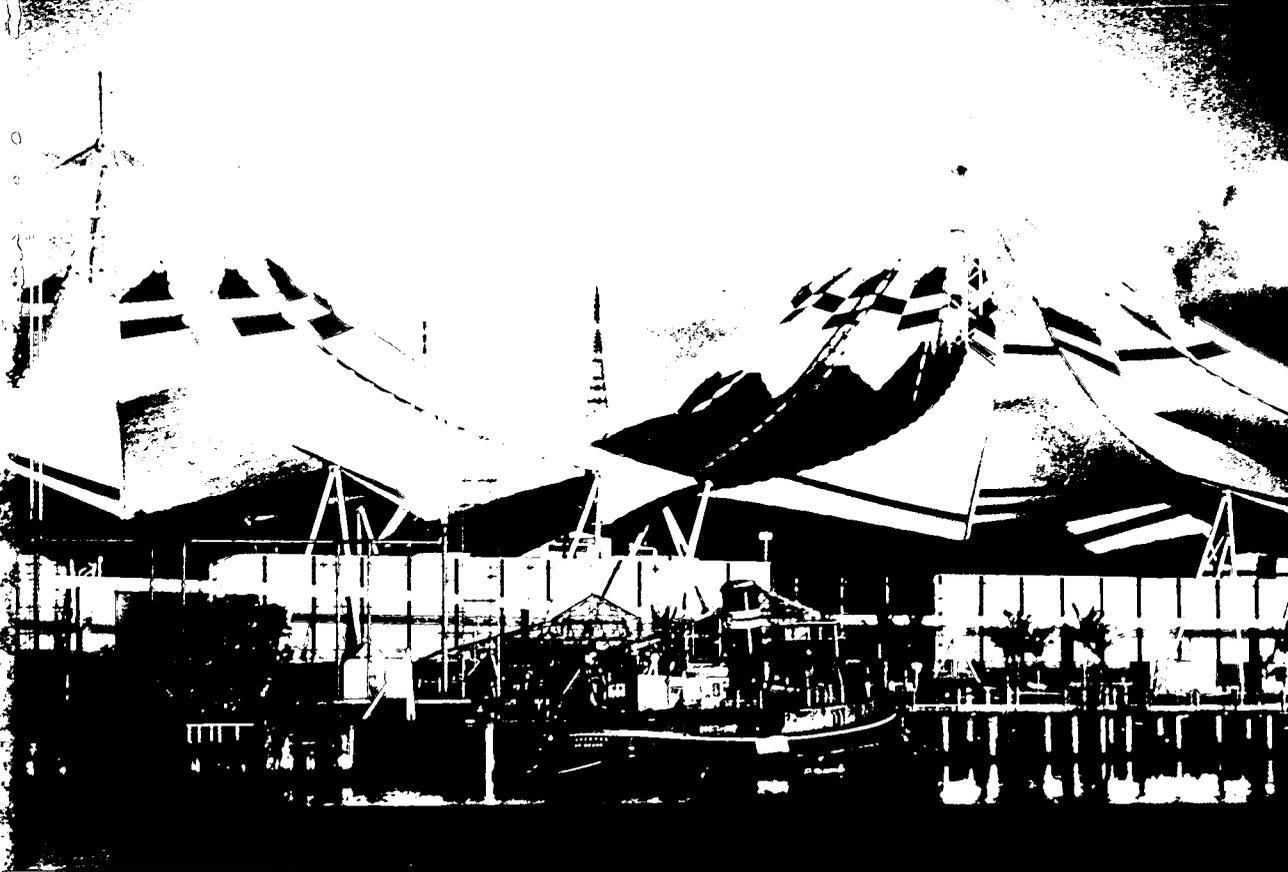
SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY MONTH OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE, AUSTRALIA, 1986
(persons)

Month	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	
	Arriving	Departing	Departing	Returning
January	98,000	133,800	104,200	186,500
February	118,000	111,900	79,900	102,000
March	129,500	123,800	126,100	96,100
April	110,600	130,100	121,600	100,500
May	91,700	106,600	139,500	119,000
June	94,800	84,800	143,100	114,500
July	109,500	90,100	144,100	128,800
August	105,100	113,200	154,500	148,200
September	95,000	94,300	129,500	167,700
October	130,300	109,400	109,800	147,900
November	156,700	141,100	116,200	117,500
December	190,100	124,600	171,100	84,600
Total	1,429,400	1,363,800	1,539,600	1,513,200
Sea travellers as a percentage of total	0.85	0.69	0.29	0.34

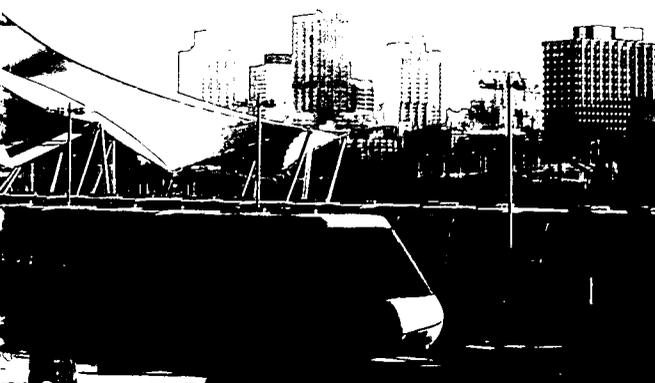
SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1986 (a)
(persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey						Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller (b)	Con-vention	Business	Employ-ment	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week	5,700	24,500	3,900	42,900	2,600	7,400	87,000
1 week and under 2 weeks	22,500	256,300	13,700	51,500	1,900	13,400	359,300
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	32,000	212,400	7,100	34,800	1,500	10,800	298,600
3 weeks and under 1 month	32,300	93,500	3,000	19,400	900	5,700	154,800
1 month and under 2 months	88,500	139,000	4,300	28,600	2,800	9,800	273,000
2 months and under 3 months	53,000	68,800	1,000	8,900	1,700	5,600	139,000
3 months and under 6 months	47,900	60,300	300	6,400	2,800	7,100	124,700
6 months and under 9 months	15,500	21,500	*	3,300	3,300	4,900	48,600
9 months and under 12 months	8,400	17,800	*	2,600	5,300	5,600	39,800
Not definite, not stated	2,700	8,000	300	1,200	300	2,300	14,800
Total	308,500	902,000	33,600	199,700	23,100	72,700	1,539,600

(a) Asterisk (*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most purposes. (b) Includes Student vacation.



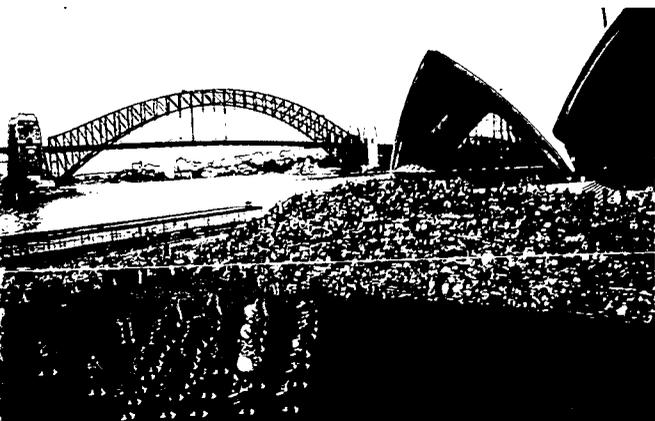
Expo 88, Brisbane.



Monorail at Expo 88.

Photos—Promotion Australia

Folkloric Festival, Sydney.

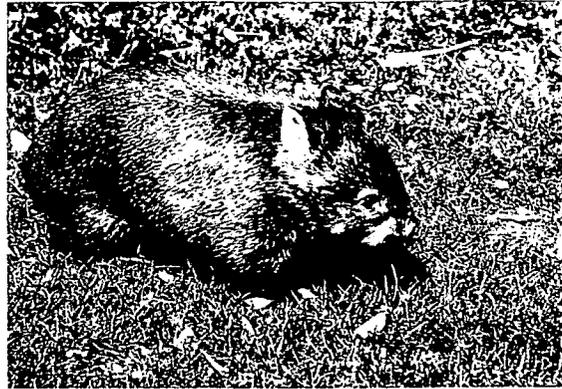


Radio telescope, Parkes, N.S.W.





Frill-necked Lizard.



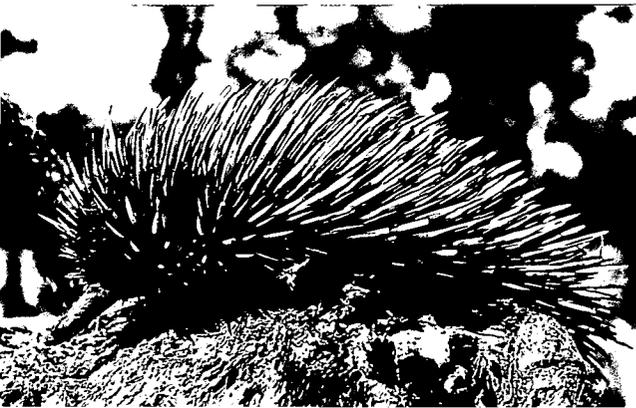
Wombat.



Greater Glider.

Photos—Promotion Australia

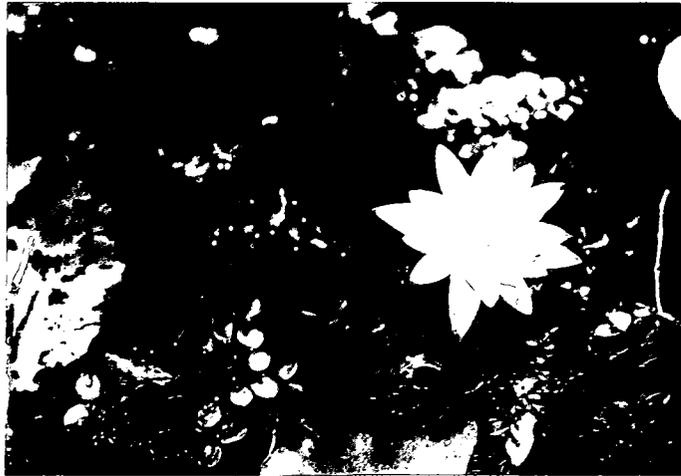
Echidna. Red Kangaroos.





Penguins, Antarctica.

Koalas.



Kakadu National Park.

Surveying, Mt Newton, Antarctica.





Telegraph Station, Alice Springs.



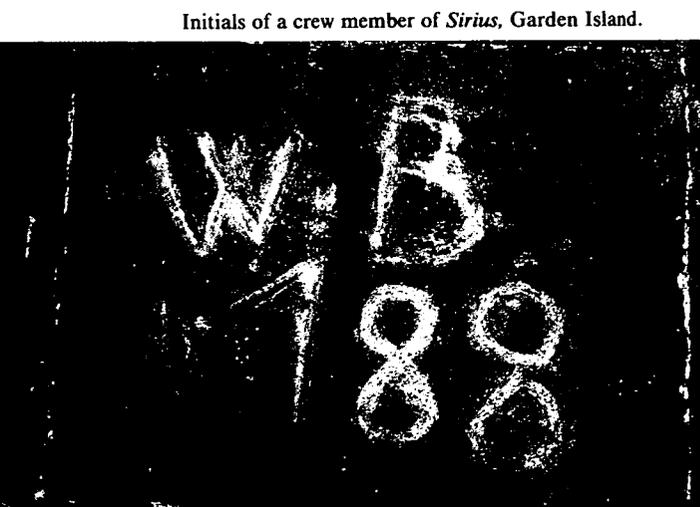
Statue of Captain Arthur Phillip, founder of Australia, with Centrepoint Tower in the background.



Gwalia, gold mining ghost town in Western Australia.

Photos—Promotion Australia

Guard tower, Port Arthur, Tasmania.



Initials of a crew member of *Sirius*, Garden Island.



SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS: STATED PURPOSE OF JOURNEY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, 1986 (a)

(persons)

Intended length of stay	Main purpose of journey							Total
	In transit	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Convention	Business	Employment	Other and not stated	
Under 1 week	99,000	15,100	171,500	6,300	57,300	1,000	11,400	361,700
1 week and under 2 weeks	300	32,200	187,000	10,400	52,500	600	11,700	294,600
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	*	44,400	116,400	6,100	26,400	600	8,400	202,400
3 weeks and under 1 month	*	40,900	58,500	1,600	7,600	300	3,500	112,600
1 month and under 2 months	*	88,500	83,400	1,500	12,000	1,100	7,900	194,400
2 months and under 3 months	*	36,700	26,500	200	4,400	1,300	5,000	74,200
3 months and under 6 months	*	37,100	27,900	100	4,300	3,200	8,800	81,400
6 months and under 9 months	*	24,300	28,700	100	2,200	4,300	5,300	65,000
9 months and under 12 months	*	5,000	6,300	*	1,700	6,900	11,000	30,900
Not definite, not stated	*	1,900	3,300	200	1,100	400	5,500	12,200
Total	99,400	326,000	709,500	26,500	169,600	19,700	78,600	1,429,400

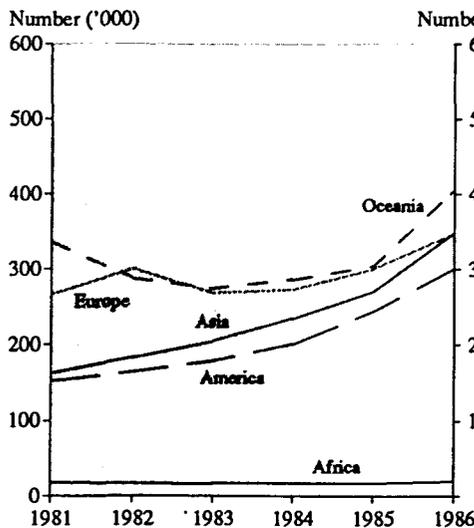
(a) Asterisk (*) denotes that figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

In 1986 the majority of Australian residents departing for short-term visits abroad intended to stay for under one month, with 48 per cent intending to stay for under 3 weeks. The majority of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia intended to stay under three weeks, with 46 per cent intending to stay under 2 weeks.

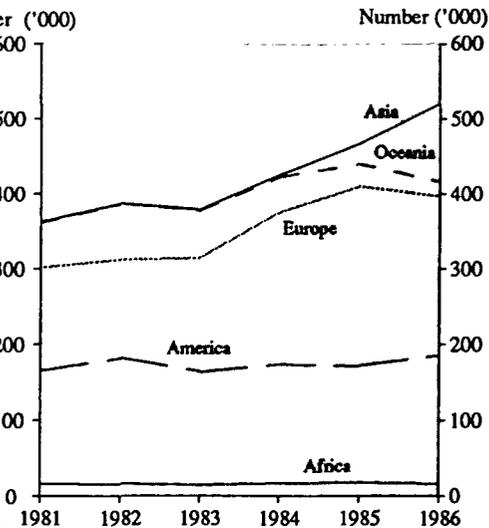
Statistics for Australian residents refer to their total time away from Australia; for overseas visitors they refer only to the Australian portions of their trips.

In the case of both Australian residents departing and overseas visitors arriving, the most common reason for visit was 'holiday', followed by 'visiting relatives' and 'business' as the second and third most common reasons.

VISITOR ARRIVALS, SHORT TERM, BY USUAL RESIDENCE



RESIDENT DEPARTURES, SHORT TERM, BY REGION OF INTENDED STAY



SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE/INTENDED STAY AND INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY, AUSTRALIA, 1986

Country of residence (visitors) and country of intended stay (residents)	Arrivals of overseas visitors—intended length of stay					Departures of Australian residents— intended length of stay			
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	3 months and under 12 months		Total (a)	Under 1 month	3 months and under 12 months		Total (a)
			under 3 months	months			under 3 months	months	
Africa—									
South Africa	1,700	4,800	4,400	1,600	12,500	1,500	3,000	1,000	5,600
Other	1,400	2,000	2,300	1,300	7,100	3,100	5,400	1,800	10,400
Total, Africa	3,200	6,700	6,700	2,900	19,600	4,600	8,400	2,700	16,000
America—									
Canada	7,000	20,300	12,100	7,300	47,000	6,200	9,600	5,100	21,000
U.S.A.	69,200	127,200	32,700	14,900	245,300	80,600	46,600	17,300	145,600
Other	2,300	3,500	1,600	1,800	9,500	6,700	8,000	4,100	19,000
Total, America	78,400	150,900	46,400	24,000	301,700	93,400	64,200	26,600	185,600
Asia—									
Hong Kong	6,300	19,400	5,100	2,400	33,500	101,900	12,300	4,300	119,300
India	1,500	2,200	1,400	1,600	6,900	5,700	8,300	3,200	17,300
Indonesia	4,200	7,300	3,600	2,300	17,700	92,600	8,100	2,800	104,400
Japan	81,500	53,200	4,100	5,600	145,600	20,000	4,100	2,200	26,500
Malaysia	6,900	16,700	8,300	6,500	38,600	26,200	11,000	4,000	41,600
Philippines	2,500	3,200	2,400	2,900	11,200	18,400	9,800	1,600	30,000
Singapore	12,700	23,400	6,200	2,400	45,000	71,600	6,100	2,600	80,800
Thailand	2,500	3,200	1,100	1,100	8,000	28,300	4,500	1,500	34,600
Other	12,100	14,700	8,200	7,400	43,000	30,600	18,300	15,900	65,700
Total, Asia(b)	130,200	143,400	40,300	32,300	349,500	395,300	82,400	38,000	520,200
Europe—									
France	3,300	4,900	3,500	2,100	13,900	3,300	7,700	3,200	14,300
Germany(c)	6,600	11,900	15,900	7,000	41,900	6,300	13,500	5,300	25,300
Greece	1,000	700	1,600	2,900	6,400	2,100	11,600	17,200	31,600
Ireland(d)	300	1,200	2,600	3,200	7,400	700	3,800	1,500	6,000
Italy	2,300	5,000	5,500	4,200	17,300	4,400	19,900	14,400	39,300
Netherlands	1,900	3,900	6,700	3,300	15,900	2,200	7,600	3,400	13,300
Switzerland	3,000	4,600	5,500	3,600	16,900	2,000	3,900	1,600	7,500
United Kingdom	17,300	52,200	65,400	40,300	176,000	29,800	115,700	57,100	204,500
Yugoslavia	400	500	1,500	3,800	6,400	700	6,800	9,600	17,300
Other	5,700	14,000	11,800	13,500	45,400	5,400	18,100	13,600	37,500
Total, Europe	41,900	99,000	120,000	83,900	347,500	56,900	208,500	126,900	396,700
Oceania—									
Fiji	3,500	3,700	3,800	2,200	13,300	72,000	3,500	1,200	77,300
New Caledonia	2,500	5,900	1,700	800	11,100	9,300	400	200	10,000
New Zealand	84,500	184,100	40,900	25,600	336,700	210,500	34,900	9,000	256,300
Papua New Guinea	13,000	10,200	5,700	2,800	31,900	15,100	4,800	5,800	25,800
Other	4,000	4,700	2,300	1,900	13,200	40,000	3,600	1,900	46,000
Total, Oceania	107,500	208,600	54,400	33,300	406,200	346,900	47,200	18,000	415,400
Other	600	1,000	800	800	5,000	2,600	1,400	900	5,800
Total	361,700	609,600	268,600	177,300	1,429,400	899,700	412,100	213,100	1,539,600

(a) The difference between the sum of the components and the total comprises 'not definite, not stated, etc.' (b) Asia includes countries which are frequently regarded as 'Middle East' countries, for example Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, etc. This inclusion is based on United Nations' classification of world regions. (c) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (d) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

Survey of International Visitors—IVS

Surveys of the travel pattern and attitudes of international visitors to Australia have been conducted on behalf of the Australian Tourist Commission for a number of years (annually between 1983 and 1986). No survey was conducted for 1987 but it is expected to be reintroduced for 1988.

Details contained in the survey include the arrival statistics, profile, itinerary, trip satisfaction and expenditure of short-term visitors to Australia (defined as foreign residents staying in Australia for a period of less than twelve months).

Domestic travel

Information about domestic travel patterns of residents within Australia in 1985-86 was collected in the Domestic Tourism Monitor, commissioned by the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism and Conducted by McNair Anderson. The survey results show that the main purposes of trips were holiday or pleasure (50%), visiting friends and relatives (26%), and conference, seminar, business (11%). The main mode of transport used was private vehicle (81%). The mean length of a trip by domestic tourists was 4.5 nights in 1985-86.

The following tables contain data obtained from the survey.

SUMMARY OF PERSON TRIPS AND NIGHTS AWAY, 1985-86

<i>State of origin</i>	<i>Estimated average of population ('000)</i>	<i>Person trips ('000)</i>	<i>Person trips per person</i>	<i>Nights away by persons ('000)</i>	<i>Nights away per person</i>	<i>Nights away per person trip</i>
New South Wales	4,248.5	15,852.0	3.7	69,085.0	16.3	4.4
Victoria	3,203.9	10,005.0	3.1	37,854.0	11.8	3.8
Queensland	1,937.3	8,863.0	4.6	48,660.0	25.1	5.5
South Australia	1,067.9	3,541.0	3.3	16,290.0	15.3	4.6
Western Australia	1,078.0	4,356.0	4.0	21,917.0	20.3	5.0
Tasmania	337.1	1,219.0	3.6	6,288.0	18.7	5.2
Northern Territory	100.9	307.0	3.0	3,270.0	32.4	10.7
Australian Capital Territory	190.1	999.0	5.3	4,119.0	21.7	4.1
Not stated . . . . .	..	65.0	..	272.0	..	..
Total	12,163.7	45,206.0	3.7	207,755.0	17.1	4.6

Source: McNair Anderson, Domestic Tourist Monitor, 1985-86

NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN STATE OF MAIN DESTINATION BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 1985-86 ('000 nights)

<i>State of main destination</i>	<i>Main purpose of trip</i>				
	<i>All business</i>	<i>Pleasure/Holiday</i>	<i>Visiting friends/relatives</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	6,659	35,912	18,663	7,850	69,085
Victoria	3,766	18,699	10,995	4,394	37,854
Queensland	5,519	26,196	11,291	5,653	48,660
South Australia	1,833	7,551	4,220	2,687	16,290
Western Australia	3,538	10,411	4,333	3,635	21,917
Tasmania	846	3,190	1,546	705	6,288
Northern Territory	496	1,569	442	763	3,270
Australian Capital Territory	823	1,160	1,522	614	4,119
Not stated . . . . .	..	58	215	..	..
Total	23,481	104,745	53,226	26,303	207,755

Source: McNair Anderson, Domestic Tourist Monitor, 1985-86

Tourism

As a country, Australia offers domestic and international travellers a wide variety of tourist attractions. Its temperate climate and natural features of tropical forests, mountain ranges, pastoral regions and beaches provide a sharp contrast to the isolated outback, desert regions and attractions of an historical nature. Its major cities offer cultural and recreational pursuits and modern accommodation and convention and meeting facilities.

Australia is seen increasingly as an exciting but safe tourist destination in an environment of economic, political and social stability among a warm, friendly and hospitable people.

Economic and social importance

Tourism in Australia is now recognised as an industry and an area of government policy concern in its own right.

A Bureau of Industry Economics report (BIE 1984) revealed that tourism is of major significance to the Australian economy. It estimated that tourism accounts for 4.8 per cent of Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is responsible for employing 5.2 per cent of the workforce (equivalent to the textiles, clothing, footwear and motor vehicle industries combined). In 1981-82, the gross expenditure by domestic and overseas travellers in Australia was estimated to total almost \$12,700 million. Estimates by the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories put the 1986-87 total tourism expenditure at \$22,300 million, with the level of direct and indirect employment created by this expenditure being estimated at 405,000.

The tourism industry is likely to undergo further expansion in the future, because of factors which include increasing general levels of affluence, increasing leisure time arising from shorter working hours and early retirement, saturation of demand for consumer durables, and improvements in the quality of facilities and services available to travellers.

In the context of these developments, both the Commonwealth and State Governments have become increasingly aware of the importance of tourism as an instrument of government policy and their respective roles in this field have expanded accordingly. Governments have in particular recognised the potential of tourism to stimulate economic growth and generate employment opportunities.

Allocation of tourism responsibilities within the public sector

In broad terms the Commonwealth Government is responsible for international aspects of tourism development and the formulation and implementation of relevant national policies.

The State and Territory governments, in conjunction with local government, bear responsibility for the provision of public infrastructure and facilities and other more specific, localised services and regulations. Other responsibilities with broad implications or significance are shared between Federal, State and Territory Governments.

Commonwealth activity

The Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories has been involved in a range of policy, administrative and consultative activities designed to encourage the efficient development of tourism in Australia in co-operation with the industry and with Commonwealth and State/Territory Government departments.

Major functions of the Department include:

- formulating proposals, transmitting advice to the Minister on industry issues, administering the Australian Tourist Commission Act, conducting research into the tourism and travel industries, providing secretarial support to a number of consultative councils and committees, and providing liaison with international tourism organisations.

Specific mechanisms exist to achieve these objectives through consultation and liaison. These include the following:

- The *Tourist Ministers' Council* (TMC), which was established in 1959 and comprises the Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers responsible for tourism.
- The *Australian Standing Committee on Tourism* (ASCOT), which comprises representation from the Department, the Australian Tourist Commission and the State and Territory Directors of Tourism or their equivalent.
- The *Tourism Research Committee* (TRC), which undertakes research as directed by ASCOT, comprises research officers from the Department, the Australian Tourist Commission and the State and Territory authorities responsible for tourism.
- The *Tourism Advisory Council* (TAC), which is chaired by the Minister for the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories and includes senior representatives from the tourism industry and trade unions; and
- The *National Tourism Industry Training Committee* (NTITC), a tripartite body of representatives from industry, union and government, concerned with promoting, developing and co-ordinating training in tourism.

The Department is also responsible for Australia's bilateral and multilateral tourism

relations and contributes to the development of international tourism through Australia's membership of the following:

- The *World Tourism Organization (WTO)*, an agency of the *United Nations Development Program (UNDP)*, which examines all sectors of tourism on a world-wide basis. Australia has been a full member of the WTO since September 1979 and is currently chairing WTO's Regional Commission for East Asia and the Pacific (CAP).
- The *Tourism Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*. The Committee promotes co-operation between member countries in the field of tourism through examining issues such as transportation, energy, accommodation, employment, investment and profitability in the light of changing economic conditions.
- The *Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)*, a regional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council concerned with economic and social development (including tourism development) in member countries.

Australian Tourist Commission

The Australian Tourist Commission was established in 1967. It is a statutory authority and has the role of encouraging visits to Australia by people from other countries. The Commission was subject to a wide-ranging review in 1986 and was restructured in 1987. It now uses the trading name Tourism Australia. It had a staff of 90 worldwide and a budget allocation of \$29 million in 1986-87.

The Commission engages in a wide variety of marketing activities including consumer and trade advertising, industry seminars and familiarisation visits for travel agents, journalists and photographers. Funding increases in recent years have enabled it to expand its worldwide activities and, in particular, to undertake a major enhanced awareness campaign in the United States. A domestic tourism campaign aimed at encouraging Australians to see more of their own country was commenced in 1984.

The Commission has its head office in Sydney and overseas offices in Auckland, London, Frankfurt, New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Singapore, Toronto, Chicago, Milan, Osaka and Hong Kong.

Tourism industry

The tourism industry incorporates a wide range of activities. These include, principally, the travel, accommodation, catering, hospitality, retail, and meetings and conventions as well as many other sectors of industry. The industry has been identified as a growth area, offering attractive opportunities for investment in tourism development projects and as a major employer of labour.

Tourism has a higher than average labour intensity and has considerable potential for providing employment for certain groups (such as unskilled and semi-skilled workers) who are otherwise vulnerable to unemployment. There are also opportunities for the employment of other groups such as women and part-time workers who cannot, or prefer not to, work conventional working hours.

As a way of heightening awareness of the Australian tourism product and to encourage excellence in the industry, an annual series of National Tourism Awards was inaugurated in September 1984.

Tourism Overseas Promotion Scheme—TOPS

The Tourism Overseas Promotion Scheme (TOPS), which was announced on 19 June 1985, provides for the payment of taxable grants to Australian tourism operators to encourage them to attract increasing numbers of overseas tourists to Australia. The grant rate under TOPS is 70 cents in the dollar of eligible expenditure incurred in approved promotional activities.

The Scheme is funded by the Commonwealth Government and provides assistance to the tourism industry to replace the tourism provisions formerly incorporated in the Export Market Development Grants Scheme.

Consumer protection

Overseas and domestic tourists are now being given greater consumer protection when dealing with travel agents following the introduction by several State and Territory govern-

ments of a licensing system for all travel agents, and the establishment of a National Compensation Fund. Under these arrangements compensation is available to consumers in participating States and Territories through the Fund, which has been established with contributions from travel agents. Licensing criteria cover financial performance, minimum experience/qualifications for managers and defined standards for premises.

Tourist accommodation

Services industries surveys

Data relating to accommodation enterprises are being collected as part of the 1986-87 surveys. Results will be published towards the end of 1988.

Surveys of tourist accommodation establishments

Quarterly accommodation surveys were commenced in the September Quarter 1975 and data published from these surveys include room occupancy and takings from accommodation.

The main purpose of the surveys of tourist accommodation establishments is to measure the utilisation of available tourist accommodation. For detailed statistics from the survey see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION (a)

		September quarter 1985	December quarter 1985	March quarter 1986	June quarter 1986	September quarter 1986	December quarter 1986
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES(b)							
Establishments	Number	1,062	1,085	1,106	1,106	1,119	1,108
Guest rooms	"	34,964	36,460	36,740	37,664	39,808	41,415
Bed spaces	"	85,784	90,170	92,834	95,113	100,888	104,865
Room occupancy rates	%	55.9	55.8	56.5	53.9	55.1	55.4
Bed occupancy rates	%	35.3	34.9	35.7	32.4	34.0	34.3
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	103,516	110,320	115,690	116,125	133,257	147,164
MOTELS, ETC.(b)							
Establishments	Number	2,867	2,880	2,911	2,915	2,955	3,015
Guest rooms	"	74,399	74,998	76,504	77,207	77,544	78,666
Bed spaces	"	221,828	223,817	227,630	230,734	232,626	235,947
Room occupancy rates	%	58.6	56.4	59.2	56.6	58.0	55.9
Bed occupancy rates	%	35.7	33.9	38.0	33.9	35.5	33.7
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	169,744	164,289	181,464	176,098	190,515	186,590
TOTAL							
Establishments	Number	3,929	3,965	4,017	4,021	4,074	4,123
Guest rooms	"	109,363	111,458	113,244	114,871	117,352	120,081
Bed spaces	"	307,612	313,987	320,464	325,847	333,514	340,812
Room occupancy rates	%	57.7	56.2	58.3	55.7	57.0	55.8
Bed occupancy rates	%	35.6	34.2	37.4	33.5	35.0	33.9
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	273,260	274,608	297,154	292,223	323,772	333,754
CARAVAN PARKS(b)							
Establishments	Number	1,878	1,888	1,898	1,902	1,916	1,915
Powered sites	"	141,595	143,165	144,106	144,660	145,599	144,706
Unpowered sites	"	62,704	62,304	62,362	62,936	63,878	63,004
Cabins, flats, etc.	"	4,098	4,343	4,314	4,494	4,846	5,134
Total capacity	"	208,397	209,812	210,782	212,090	214,323	212,844
Site occupancy rates	%	21.3	24.0	32.1	22.2	21.4	23.8
Gross takings from accommodation	\$'000	32,726	38,723	48,682	34,919	35,472	41,873

(a) For the purposes of this survey, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which predominantly provides short term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. (b) For definitions see *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).

The 1985-86 Domestic Tourism Monitor indicated that the main types of accommodation used were homes of friends or relatives (46%), hotels or motels (16%) and caravan parks or camping grounds (16%). The following table classifies the main type of accommodation used by the main purpose of the trip.

**NUMBER OF PERSON TRIPS BY MAIN
TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION AND MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 1985-86**
(^{'000} person trips)

Main type of accommodation	Main purpose of trip				Total
	All business	Pleasure/holiday	Visiting friends/relatives	Other	
Hotel/motel with facilities	3,224	3,648	557	990	8,419
Hotel/motel without facilities	322	421	63	179	985
Friends' relatives' house	1,273	5,936	11,154	2,377	20,740
Caravan/tent/cabin/camping	309	5,128	355	695	6,487
Rented house/flat	159	1,335	129	183	1,806
Own holiday home/flat	110	1,550	66	251	1,977
Guest house/private hotel	162	318	45	50	575
Other/not stated	1,071	1,268	394	1,484	4,217
Total	6,630	19,604	12,763	6,209	45,206

Source: McNair Anderson, Domestic Tourism Monitor, 1985-86

Major tourism projects

Based on information provided by the State/Territory tourism authorities, the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories has estimated that, at the end of June 1987, there were some \$3,564 million of major tourism projects under construction and another \$5,441 million of projects firmly committed to commence construction within eighteen months thereafter.

Commencements of tourist accommodation and resorts in the 1986-87 financial year were valued at \$799 million and it is estimated these projects will provide about 17,565 man-years of employment during construction and, when operational, require employment of around 4,220 permanent full and part-time staff.

Vocational training

1986 saw greater priority being given to the issue of training within the tourism and hospitality industry. The Federal Government established a committee to discuss ways of implementing the recommendations made by the Tourism Training Review Group in its 1985 report on tourism training in Australia. The committee has provided a strategic framework for training in all sectors of the tourism industry and detailed immediate and longer-term needs and action required to meet them.

Steel regions assistance

In 1986-87, \$2 million was allocated to support the growth of tourism in the economically depressed Hunter and Illawarra steel regions of New South Wales. This is part of an on-going program for federally funded infrastructure projects in these regions which will provide up to \$18 million to 1987-88 for tourism projects.

Foreign investment

During 1986-87 there was a substantial relaxation of foreign investment guidelines making it easier for foreigners to invest in Australia. As a general rule, while proposals for foreign investment in tourism ventures still need to be notified to the Foreign Investment Review Board, they are now approved unless they are contrary to the national interest. The previous requirement for 50 per cent Australian equity has been removed. This change has stimulated significantly increased activity in overseas investment in the tourism industry, particularly from Japan.

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL ESTATE

(This special article has been contributed by the Australian Heritage Commission)

Australians' concern for their environment

In August 1974 the Government-appointed Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate reported to Federal Parliament that uncontrolled development, economic growth and 'progress' to that time had had a very detrimental effect on Australia's national estate. Its report called for prompt action and public education to prevent further neglect and destruction. The Committee's report was a synthesis of a broad collection of the views and attitudes of Australian citizens towards their environment.

The inquiry received more than 650 submissions—from all levels of government, national trusts and nature conservation organisations, professional associations, trade unions and individuals. Members of the Committee travelled around Australia following up points raised in submissions, holding public meetings and talking to people.

One interesting finding of the inquiry was that Australians across a wide socio-economic range expressed concern for the environment. Conservation emerged as an important issue. To quote a paragraph from the report:

The Conservation of the National Estate is the concern of everyone. The forces which threaten it directly affect the quality of life of the less privileged urban people, whose access to and enjoyment of parkland, coast and natural bushland, of familiar and pleasant urban city-scapes, and sometimes their own dwellings, are endangered. Often it is these less privileged who are initiating and supporting action to preserve the best features of our present way of life . . .

Australian Heritage Commission

On a recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry, the Australian Heritage Commission was established. Its enabling legislation was passed in July 1975 with the support of all political parties.

The Commission's role is to advise the Federal Government on the protection of the national estate. In summary, its responsibilities are to:

- prepare and maintain a register of national estate places;
- advise the Minister of the Arts, Sport, the Environment, Tourism and Territories on all matters relating to the national estate;
- develop policies and programs for research, professional training and public education.

Protecting the national estate

The major work of the Australian Heritage Commission has been the development of the Register of the National Estate.

The term 'national estate', coined by the Welsh architect William Clough Ellis in the 1940s and later used by U.S. President John Kennedy, is a very broad-ranging concept. In the legislation, the national estate is defined as:

. . . those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia, or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present generation.

It thus consists of all those places which have been identified as worth keeping and handing on to future generations. Such places include wildlife habitats, natural ecosystems, landscapes of great beauty, grand buildings and structures, humble dwellings, work places, ruins, sites of historic events and Aboriginal places such as dreaming tracks, rock art sites, ceremonial and archaeological sites. Portable objects, such as paintings and works of art are not included.

Protecting the national estate requires a partnership of government at all levels—Commonwealth, State and local. It also requires the involvement of the voluntary conservation organisations, community groups, educational institutions and individuals.

Places in the Register of the National Estate

In June 1986 there were 7,974 places listed in the Register of the National Estate and another 281 on the interim list. The largest proportion of these places are historic buildings although some of the places listed for their natural significance, for example, national parks, may cover very large areas and may have historic or Aboriginal sites within them. The table shows the current distribution of national estate listed places across Australia.

THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE
AT 30 JUNE 1986

State		Built	Aboriginal	Natural	Total
N.S.W.	Reg. (a)	2,143	125	239	2,507
	IL (b)	47	10	7	64
	Total	2,190	135	246	2,571
Vic.	Reg.	1,303	89	162	1,554
	IL	6	—	—	6
	Total	1,309	89	162	1,560
Qld	Reg.	424	54	205	683
	IL	27	27	8	62
	Total	451	81	213	745
S.A.	Reg.	599	103	288	990
	IL	16	1	12	29
	Total	615	104	300	1,019
W.A.	Reg.	648	38	193	879
	IL	5	7	9	21
	Total	653	45	202	900
Tas.	Reg.	966	21	139	1,126
	IL	3	9	23	35
	Total	969	30	162	1,161
N.T.	Reg.	51	44	43	138
	IL	6	23	9	38
	Total	57	67	52	176
A.C.T.	Reg.	53	8	17	78
	IL	23	1	2	26
	Total	76	9	19	104
External Territories	Reg.	5	—	14	19
	IL	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	—	14	19
Totals	Reg.	6,192	482	1,300	7,974
	IL	133	78	70	281
Grand total		6,325	560	1,370	8,255

(a) Reg. = Registered (includes all places in this status group)

(b) IL = Interim List (includes all places in this status group)

Most of these listed places fall into one or several of the following categories:

In the natural environment: national parks, nature reserves and other places for the protection of native fauna and flora; the coastline and islands; inland water expanses, rivers, lakes and other wetlands; special landforms, geological features, caves, forests, woodlands, grasslands; areas of scientific interest.

In the cultural environment: Aboriginal rock art sites, ceremonial grounds and sacred sites; Aboriginal quarries and shell mounds, campsites and fishtraps; important historical and archaeological sites (both Aboriginal and European); historic buildings and structures, either individual or in groups; historic towns and precincts.

The better known and more widely accepted National Estate places, like the Great Barrier Reef, Uluru (Ayers Rock), Kosciusko National Park, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the Sydney Opera House, the Australian War Memorial, the historic Tasmanian town of Richmond, the cathedrals of Adelaide and the historic port of Fremantle, are found in the national inventory alongside smaller scale and more humble places, like memorial drinking fountains, graveyards and cemeteries, ruins, railway bridges and even historic or Aboriginal carved trees.

There are no gradings between different categories of places and all registrations have the same status.

The Register of the National Estate is an open-ended inventory. New places can be added to it as they are assessed as having National Estate value. Places can be taken off it if for some reason they lose their value, for example, historic buildings after major modification.

The function of the Register of the National Estate is to provide the basis for the development of programs to identify, protect and enhance the National Estate. It also provides a focus and direction for funding under the Federal Government's National Estate Grants Program. Approximately \$30 million has been allocated since the program was set up.

Although most of the places that would be expected to be found on the Register are now included, the Commission is still receiving a large number of nominations each year.

The effects of listing

Under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, registration imposes some constraints on the actions of Commonwealth Ministers and authorities. Section 30 of the Act provides that Commonwealth Ministers and agencies must not take any action which would adversely affect any places in the Register unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative, or unless all action is taken to minimise damage where there is no such alternative.

The Commission has no power over the actions of State or local governments, or private owners that may affect a place in the Register of the National Estate.

Public education and training for conservation

The Commission has a statutory obligation to heighten awareness of the value of the National Estate, and of issues affecting it.

It is implementing a comprehensive information/education program which includes a wide range of publications, the use of films and television, displays and exhibitions, the running of seminars and workshops to enhance understanding about the National Estate.

The Commission has established contact with voluntary conservation movements and government agencies that have the potential to publicise the national estate, for example, Australia Post, Promotion Australia and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. It also has instigated a number of heritage projects with commercial enterprise.

The World Heritage Convention

In August 1974, Australia became one of the first countries to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and National Heritage (The World Heritage Convention). This Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of UNESCO in 1972 and came into force in 1975. It has now been signed by more than eighty countries.

The Convention aims to ensure international co-operation for the safeguarding of the globe's irreplaceable heritage. This co-operation is vital in a world with population and energy pressures, technological change and industrialisation, and changing boundaries and economic circumstances.

The World Heritage Convention requires State Parties (i.e. countries who are signatories to the Convention) to adopt general policies, to establish appropriate organisations and services and to develop suitable legal, technical, scientific and financial measures for the protection, conservation and the preservation of their natural and cultural heritage.

State Parties are also required to submit an inventory of property suitable for the World Heritage List. This list is being compiled to ensure that places of 'outstanding universal value' are recognised and protected.

Australia's World Heritage properties

Six Australian places have been assessed by the World Heritage Committee as being of 'outstanding universal value' and are now inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

They are the Great Barrier Reef, the Lord Howe Island Group, Kakadu National Park, the Willandra Lakes Region, the Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks and the Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-tropical Rainforest Parks.

These properties now take their place on a list including such places as the Pyramid Fields of Egypt, the Historic Centre of Rome, the Palace and Park of Versailles, Kathmandu Valley, Grand Canyon National Park and the Rock-hewn Church of Ivanovo. Only six of the places have been inscribed for both their cultural and natural significance, three of which are Australian (Kakadu, Willandra and South West Tasmania).

The Great Barrier Reef, a maze of reefs and islands stretching 2,000 kilometres along the Queensland coast and covering some 35 million hectares, is the largest coral reef system in the world and the richest in biological diversity.

The Lord Howe Island Group includes Lord Howe Island, the spectacular Ball's Pyramid, adjacent islets to the south and the Admiralty Islands to the north, and the coral reefs of the area. Its value derives from its unique landform and its diverse and largely intact ecosystems.

The Willandra Lakes Region, covering some 6,000 square kilometres in far western New South Wales, provides outstanding evidence of the antiquity of modern man, of the life and culture of early Aboriginal societies, and an unrivalled record of past environments and landscapes.

Kakadu National Park is of universal significance for its landform, its variety of flora and fauna and its rich legacy of Aboriginal art and occupation sites. The Park is located in the Alligator Rivers Region of Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory and contains extensive wetlands.

The Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks cover 770,000 hectares of one of the last great temperate wilderness areas in the world. Archaeological excavations in the area have uncovered evidence that shows humans were occupying the area 20,000 years ago, at the height of the last glaciation.

The Australia East Coast Temperate and Sub-tropical Rainforests Parks are rainforest areas in coastal New South Wales. They include two types of cool temperate rainforest, a major part of Australia's warm temperate rainforest and a sample of sub-tropical rainforest types. The areas show the evolutionary history of rainforest in this part of the world and also provide the habitats for populations of many rare and endangered species.

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