

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE A

14 and 15 June and 20 to 22 June 2000

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Premier, Minister for State Development, Minister for
Multicultural Affairs

NATIONAL WINE CENTRE

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN.****The Hon. J.W. OLSEN:**

Industry Accommodation

Under the powers and functions of the National Wine Centre Act, 1997, the Centre shall 'act as the headquarters of the Australian wine industry by providing accommodation and administrative support and facilities for the wine industry bodies', as defined by the Act.

The following wine industry bodies will be tenants of the National Wine Centre.

- Winemakers' Federation of Australia Inc.
- Australian Wine & Brandy Corporation (inc. Australian Wine Export Council)
- Winegrape Growers Council of Australia
- Grape & Wine Research & Development Corporation
- SA Wine & Brandy Industry Association

The total net lettable floor area is 1076 square metres.

The National Wine Centre advise that they appointed an independent leasing agent, Realty Solutions Australia, to give the Centre advice on all tenancy issues. They advise that the gross per square metre rental was established by this agent and is based on the rates paid in comparable pre-let custom-built office space in the Adelaide CBD fringe.

The Chairman of the National Wine Centre Board advises that Lease Agreements for each tenancy have been executed.

The general terms and conditions of the leases are as follows:-

- Gross Rental—\$220 per square metre per annum of the surveyed net lettable area.
- GST—Lessees are responsible for the GST component on their tenancies (fitout and rent).
- Lease Term—10 years from practical completion.
- Right of Renewal—tenants have the right of renewal for a further 10 years.

Chief Executive's Salary and Travel

The National Wine Centre Board advises the following in relation to the Chief Executive's Salary and travel:

The total employment package of the Chief Executive is \$110 000, including superannuation. The current two year contract of the Chief Executive expires on 30 June 2000 and the board is currently negotiating with the Chief Executive for this contract to be renewed for a further term.

In the year ending 30 June 2000 the Chief Executive expended approximately \$19 000 on travel which comprised of airfares of \$13 720 and accommodation and other costs of approximately \$5 200.

Table 1: Nights Spent by International Visitors in Australia and South Australia - 1996-97 to 1998-99

Year	Number '000's	Change %	Number '000's	Change %	Share %
1996-97	92,862	10	3,471	-2	3.7
1997-98	91,751	-1	4,283	23	4.7
1998-99	103,334	13	4,480	5	4.3

Source: BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS). The IVS refers to persons 15 years and over who completed the travel grid ie spent one night or more in a State or Territory.

Table 2: State/Territory Share of International Nights—1996-97 to 1998-999

Year	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	SA %	WA %	Tas %	NT %	ACT %
1996-97	36	19	23	4	11	2	3	2

Minister for Tourism

ADELAIDE CONVENTION CENTRE

In reply to **Ms THOMPSON.**

The Hon. J. HALL: The following extracts assist in explaining the variances as raised in the question:

Adelaide Convention Centre

*Operating Statement

*Extract from page 1-37 of Volume 1 Portfolio Statement	2000-01 Budget \$'000	1999-2000 Estimated Result \$'000	1999-2000 Budget \$'000
Grant Revenue	5 957	4 750	3 293

Minister for Tourism—Other Items

Statement of Cash Flows

*Extract from page 1-36 of Volume 1 Portfolio Statement	2000-01 Budget \$'000	1999-2000 Estimated Result \$'000	1999-2000 Budget \$'000
Grants and Subsidies			

Grant to Convention Centre

5 957	3 500	3290
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The 1999-2000 budget figure of \$3.293 million for grant revenue is the special purpose grant to cover the expenditure relating to the maintenance of the common areas, exhibition hall land rent and the depreciation of buildings. This special purpose grant is part of the financial arrangements, which have been applicable to the Adelaide Convention Centre since June 1995.

The variance of \$1.457 million between 1999-2000 Estimated result of \$4.75 million and the original budget figure of \$3.293 million is related to:

- An increase of \$207 000 in maintenance expenditure of the common areas
- Treasury treating the monies received from FundsSA and invested in SAFA (\$1.25 million) for maintenance of the Adelaide Railway Station facilities as a grant. These funds resulted from the ASER restructure.

The Statement of Cash Flows for the Minister for Tourism figure for grants and subsidies excludes the monies from FundsSA and only relates to the special purpose grant. This difference contributed to the confusion over the difference in the grant.

The 2000-01 budget figure of \$5.957 million for grant revenue consists of the following:

- The normal funding provided annually for common areas and building depreciation (\$3.457 million). This amount is consistent with that of previous years.
- One off special funding of \$2.5 million to subsidise a shortfall in revenue. This deficit will be the first in the centre's history and is attributable to the building program's effect on business and a deliberate policy to decline business rather than risk client dissatisfaction.

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR STATISTICS

In reply to **Mr WRIGHT.**

The Hon. J. HALL: The following tables provide the information requested:

Table 2: State/Territory Share of International Nights—1996-97 to 1998-99

Year	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	SA %	WA %	Tas %	NT %	ACT %
1997-98	36	19	23	5	11	1	3	2
1998-99	34	20	22	4	12	2	3	2

Source: BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS).

Table 3: International Visitors to Australia and South Australia—1996-97 to 1998-99

Year	Australia#		South Australia		Proportion who visited SA %
	Number	Change %	Number	Change %	
1996-97	3,889,900	7	260,400	-9	6.7
1997-98	3,851,400	-1	285,200	10	7.4
1998-99	3,939,300	2	313,200	10	8.0

Source: BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS).

The numbers for Australia may differ from other estimates in the market place (eg Australian Bureau of Statistics -ABS). The IVS is weighted to ABS estimates. The IVS is the only comprehensive source of information for comparable information regarding overseas visitors at the state and territory level. The IVS refers to persons 15 years and over who completed the travel grid ie spent one night or more in a state or territory.

ADELAIDE CONVENTION CENTRE

In reply to **Mr WRIGHT**.

The Hon. J. HALL: The building project team is conscious of the large north facing glass wall and in broad terms have developed three strategies to alleviate the problem:

1. A large roof over-hang has been designed to shade the wall. Shading studies have been undertaken and show that the majority of the glass is in the shade during summer. On the shoulder of summer in autumn and spring, there is the potential for sun on the glass from the northeast. In general however, the glass receives excellent shade from the summer sun.
2. The project team has committed to a very high performance glass representing the most recent technological advances in glass design. The glass selected provides a reasonable shade, coefficient in its own right, and has excellent thermal insulation properties for glass. The selected glass has double the insulation coefficient of ordinary glass.
3. The air conditioning system has been designed to condition the occupied zone at floor level rather than the whole space. This means that only the lowest few metres are maintained at a comfortable temperature and the upper part of the space is allowed to exceed air comfort limits. To verify this approach, the team commissioned a computational fluid dynamics analysis (CFD analysis) to model temperature disbursement patterns. This analysis confirmed the proposed air conditioning system would satisfy all air comfort requirements in the occupied zone.

Based on the above, the project team is satisfied that the proposed design will provide a comfortable environment and will not place undue cost on the operation of the facility.

Treasurer and Minister for Industry and Trade

MOTOR ACCIDENT COMMISSION AND FUNDS SA INVESTMENT RETURNS

In reply to **Hon. G.A. INGERSON**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Motor Accident Commission (MAC) is a CTP insurer which pays some of its claims many years in arrears where a claim for a child or a serious injury is involved, but on average claims are paid approximately two years after they are incurred.

FundsSA manages superannuation investments on behalf of public sector employees for the duration of their working lives until their retirement dates. FundsSA's investment time horizon is therefore far longer than that of MAC.

The relatively short-dated maturity profile of MAC dictates that liquidity of investments and stability of investment value is a far higher priority than it is for FundsSA which on balance, is focussed on maximising real returns over the long-run for a given level of risk.

Consistent with this philosophy, FundsSA's asset allocation was 75 per cent to growth assets (Australian and international shares, property etc) and 25 per cent to capital stable assets (inflation linked securities, fixed interest securities and cash) at 30 June 1999. MAC's asset allocation on the same date was 23 per cent to growth assets and 77 per cent to capital stable assets. Over the long-term, capital stable assets would be expected to yield a lower rate of return because of the lower risk associated with them.

On account of the difference in the goals of MAC with those of Funds SA and their nature of business operations, each authority has adopted a different investment strategy.

It is appropriate to not only compare the investment performance of MAC relative to FundsSA in absolute terms but also to compare the actual returns achieved by each fund against their benchmark returns.

The benchmark adopted by both organisations is the same for Australian equities, inflation linked securities and cash. The other benchmarks differ, depending upon the allocation to different investment mediums within the asset classes and hence upon the weighting given to the appropriate base indices to arrive at an overall sector index. The other benchmarks relate to recognised international or Australian performance indices and therefore the extent of performance above or below benchmark is a valid comparison of relative performance between the two organisations.

The following table provides a comparison of overall performance for one year and three years and by asset sector for one year.

	Investment Returns—MAC v FundsSA		
	Benchmark to 30 June 1999	Actual to 30 June 1999	Outperformance to 30 June 1999
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Overall—One Year			
MAC	6.3	7.9	1.6
FundsSA*	10.2	9.9	(0.3)
Overall—Three Years			
MAC	8.7	9.9	1.2
FundsSA*	14.3	14.3	0.0
Australian Equities—One Year			
MAC	15.3	24.5	9.2
FundsSA*	15.3	15.4	0.1
International Equities—One Year			
MAC	7.2	9.7	2.5
FundsSA*	10.5	8.8	(1.7)
Property—One Year			
MAC	7.0	7.6	0.6
FundsSA*	6.5	7.1	0.6
Fixed Interest—One Year			

MAC	4.6	4.8	0.2
FundsSA*	3.3	2.9	(0.4)
Inflation Linked Securities—One Year			
MAC**	0.5	0.5	0.0
FundsSA*	2.4	4.1	1.7
Cash—One Year			
MAC	5.0	5.0	0.0
FundsSA*	5.0	5.1	0.1

*This information has been drawn from the FundsSA annual report for 1998-99. Actuals are net of fees. Funds SA does not pay income tax. It is unlikely fees would amount to more than 0.5 per cent pa on average.

**Since April 1999 which was the first month MAC invested in indexed bonds.

In summary, it can be seen from the above table:

- In 1998-99, MAC's investment returns outperformed the benchmark in every investment sector. Funds SA exceeded its benchmark in four out of the six sectors;

- Overall performance of MAC exceeded benchmark over 3 years. Overall performance of Funds SA was in line with benchmark over 3 years.

- On an overall basis, Funds SA achieved higher rates of return on its investment over the 12 months to 30 June 1999 and during the last three years in comparison with MAC's overall investment performance.

GAMING MACHINES

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Further to the honourable member's question regarding a comparison in the amount of net gaming revenue per machine in 1995 and in the year 2000, and my response, the following table sets out the relevant gambling statistics for 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99 and for 1999-2000 to 30 April 2000:

		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Turnover	\$ mil	\$2,622	\$3,024	\$3,292	\$3,723	\$3,409
Total Wins	\$ mil	\$2,302	\$2,660	\$2,897	\$3,281	\$3,007
Cash In	\$ mil	\$889	\$1,079	\$1,222	\$1,401	\$1,286
Cash Out	\$ mil	\$570	\$715	\$830	\$959	\$884
Net Gaming						
Revenue	\$ mil	\$319	\$364	\$395	\$442	\$402
Gaming Tax	\$ mil	\$110	\$134	\$161	\$191	\$175
Venue Share	\$ mil	\$209	\$230	\$234	\$251	\$227
Return to Player %		87.82%	87.95%	88.01%	88.12%	88.20%
Average Daily						
NGR per GM	\$	\$105	\$100	\$101	\$107	\$107
No. of Machines		9262	10451	10898	11944	12632

TAXATION, GAMBLING

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Gambling tax arrangements have been adjusted through the Gaming Machines (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2000 and the Statutes Amendment (Lotteries and Racing—GST) Act 2000 to make room for the impact of the GST on gambling operations. The loss of State revenues from the reduction in State gambling taxes will be compensated through GST revenue grants.

GST represents 1/11th or 9.09 per cent of the gambling margin or net gambling revenue (NGR) where NGR is the difference between total 'ticket sales' or 'bets taken' by gambling operators and the 'value of monetary prizes' paid out.

Gambling tax arrangements have been adjusted to achieve revenue neutrality after the impact of the GST. Gambling tax adjustments can be grouped into four categories:

- Tax rates applicable at the casino and on gaming machines in hotels and clubs have been reduced by the equivalent of GST—equal to 9.09 per cent of net gambling revenue.
- Currently all of the Lotteries Commission surplus and 45 per cent of the TAB surplus is distributed to the government. The liability of these entities for GST will reduce the amount distributed. State tax rates have also been introduced for these entities, effective from 1 July 2000, at 41 per cent of net gambling revenue for the

Lotteries Commission and 6 per cent of net wagering revenue for the TAB. The introduction of these tax rates will not affect the level of distribution to government but will separate the amount into two components: State taxation and after tax distribution. This change in arrangements provides for an on-going tax revenue stream to the government in a post-sale environment. In the absence of the GST, these State tax rates would have been 9.09 per cent higher at 50.09 per cent for the Lotteries Commission and 15.09 per cent for the TAB. Additional payments by the TAB to the racing industry (equal to 18.45 per cent of net wagering revenue on racing totalisators) and to the SANFL (equal to 15.09 per cent of net wagering revenue on football totalisators) have also been introduced to achieve revenue neutrality for these parties.

- State tax rates on wagering conducted through on-course totalisators and with bookmakers will remain unchanged but GST payable by these operators on the supply of gambling will be reimbursed through State grants.
- State tax rates on small lotteries (instant tickets, major fundraising lotteries and bingo) will be abolished; licence fees for trade promotion lotteries will be unchanged since net gambling revenue is not generated by this activity.

These gambling tax adjustments mean that gamblers will not see any change in the price of gambling products as a result of the GST. The tax adjustments are summarised in the following table:

	Rates June 2000 per cent	From 1 July 2000 per cent
Casino		
Table games (per cent of NGR)	10.00	0.91
Gaming Machines (per cent of NGR)	43.50	34.41
Gaming Machines (marginal tax rates)		
Hotels		

	Rates June 2000 per cent	From 1 July 2000 per cent
Annual NGR		
Up to \$399 000	35.00	25.91
\$399 000—\$945 000	43.50	34.41
Above \$945 000	50.00	40.91
Clubs and community hotels		
Annual NGR		
Up to \$399 000	30.00	20.91
\$399 000—\$945 000	35.00	25.91
Above \$945 000	40.00	30.91
Lotteries Commission		
Tax (per cent of NGR)	-	41.00
Distribution paid to Government	100.0	100.00 (after tax) ^(a)
Small Lotteries		
Instant tickets (per cent of ticket sales)	2.00	Abolished
Major fundraiser lotteries and bingo (per cent of ticket sales)	4.00	Abolished
Trade promotion lotteries—licence fees	\$50 to \$1000	\$50 to \$1000 ^(b)
TAB		
Tax (per cent of NWR)	-	6.00
Distribution paid to Government	45.00	45.00 (after tax) ^(a)
On-course Totalisator (marginal rates)		
Turnover (per club per meeting)		
Up to \$30 000	1.00	State tax rates
\$30 001—\$60 000	2.00	unchanged
\$60 001—\$120 000	3.00	GST reimbursed by
Above \$120 000	5.25	State
Bookmakers		
Turnover		
Metropolitan—SA Races	1.57	State tax rates
Metropolitan—Interstate Races	2.17	unchanged
Country—SA Races	1.40	GST reimbursed by
Country—Interstate races	1.97	State
Sports betting	1.75	

NGR = net gambling revenue NWR = net wagering revenue

(a) Post sale, there will be no after tax distribution to Government.

(b) Unchanged since entry to these lotteries is free and hence no NGR or GST is generated.

ELECTRICITY PRICE CAP

In reply to **Mr MEIER**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I indicated before the committee on 15 June 2000 that the price cap applied in the national electricity market was due to increase from its present level of \$5 000 per megawatt hour to \$10 000 per megawatt hour in July 2001 and then to \$20 000 per megawatt hour in September or December 2001. I undertook to confirm these dates and correct the record, as necessary.

I can now confirm that the timing of the proposed increases in the electricity price cap, or VoLL (value of lost load) as it is known, is \$10 000 per megawatt hour from September 2001 and \$20 000 per megawatt hour from April 2002, as embodied in draft changes to the National Electricity Code submitted to the ACCC by NECA and currently awaiting authorisation.

LEGISLATION, GUIDELINES AND PROTOCOLS FOR PUBLIC SECTOR OFFICERS

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The following rules and policies to avoid conflict of interest apply to the Department of Industry and Trade:

- The Public Sector Management Act 1995:
 - Section 6: Employee Conduct Standards, subsection (c), which requires all employees to deal with information of which they have knowledge as a result of their work only in accordance with the requirements of their agencies;
 - Section 18: Chief Executives to disclose their Pecuniary

interests;

- Section 56: Conflict of interest, which requires an employee to disclose to the Chief Executive any pecuniary or other interest in a matter that may conflict with the employee's official duties.
- Regulations under the Public Sector Management Act No 157 of 1995:
 - Regulation 5: provides a table that specifies the pecuniary interest to be disclosed by the Chief Executive.
- Commissioner's Circular no 64, Guidelines for Ethical Conduct for Employees in South Australia:
 - Section 2.4.3: Conflict of Interest, which reiterates and discusses the provisions of the PSM Act relating to conflict of interest.

TREASURY AND FINANCE, COORDINATION AND ADVICE

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The budget expenditure of \$18.1 million shown under the heading of 'Coordination and Advice' on page 3.4 of budget paper 4 relates to the three outputs:

1. Economic Policy Advice—this output involves the provision of economic policy advice at a whole-of-government level on revenue issues (including taxation policy and intergovernmental financial relations), microeconomic reform, national competition policy, and economic conditions generally.
2. Budget and Financial Management—this output covers management of the state budget process, provision of

policy advice to government on whole of government budgetary and financial issues including financial risk management, monitoring and reporting of financial performance, providing commercial advice to government on its consolidated financial position, advice to government on budgetary and structural reform, and facilitation of best practice financial management reforms.

3. Electricity Reform—this output covers the implementation of the government's objectives for electricity market reforms and asset sales in the context of the national electricity market and the national competition policy. It also consists of managing the government's obligations as lessor of the electricity assets, jurisdictional responsibilities associated with the NEM, regulatory policy development, and electricity industry and market development.

The expenditure of \$18.1 million is to be divided between the three outputs as follows:

	Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Employee costs	1 187	6 207	1 257	8 651
Accommodation and services	123	783	402	1 308
General Administration expenses	136	1 101	466	2 705
EDS costs	17	551	415	983
CA-Masterpiece Licence fees	-	1 002	-	1 002
Payments to Contractors	-	43	292	335
Payment to Consultants	53	1 063	348	1 464
Depreciation	11	317	26	354
Corporate Overheads	328	1 528	446	2 302
Total	1 855	12 595	3 652	18 102

As I indicated in my response to the committee on 15 June 2000, these costs relate to areas of the department which have existed in one form or other for many years. In the 1999-2000 Portfolio Statement they were included in the output class 'Managing State Finances' (total budget expense of \$18.956 million in 1999-2000). Effectively, that output class has been retitled 'Coordination and Advice' in the 2000-2001 Portfolio Statement.

The table above therefore provides a detailed breakdown of costs for each functional area which comprises the outputs shown in this output class in the Portfolio Statement to the level of detail I indicated in my initial response to the question.

CONSULTANTS

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The majority of details relating to consultancies requested by the honourable member can be provided with minimal administrative effort by the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) now, but more time will be needed to provide all the information requested.

Accordingly, a response has been prepared which contains the following information:

1. A list of consultancies let in 1999-2000 by name;
2. A description of the consultancy (reason for consultancy);
3. 1999-2000 estimated cost.

This information is set out in the attached table.

This interim response does not therefore include details relating to calling of tenders or expressions of interest as requested. DTF will prepare the majority of this information as part of its annual reporting process to the State Supply board and source the remaining details at the same time. It is therefore proposed to provide the full details requested when that task is completed. DTF will also update that response with actual costs for each consultancy.

In relation to the calling of tenders and expressions of interest, it is important to note that all departments are required to adhere to the policies and guidelines established by the State Supply Board. The department has developed procedures in accordance with these policies which have been promulgated to all staff.

It should be noted that details relating to the Electricity Reform and Sales unit are not included in this response and will be provided separately.

OVERSEAS OFFICES, CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The South Australian government has a formal agreement with ASIACO (PTE) LTD as consultant and Mr Tay Joo Soon (as Manager) to undertake the role of South Australian government commercial representative in Singapore, to assist in the

formulation and implementation of strategies for the development of international trade and marketing and for the attraction of investment to South Australia.

The current agreement commenced on 1 July 1998 and expires on 30 June 2003.

ASIACO (and Mr Tay Joo Soon) was appointed as South Australian government commercial representative for the regions of Singapore and Malaysia in 1975 by the Dunstan Labor Government.

Accounting firm Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu was first engaged to provide an audit service to the Department of Industry and Trade for the overseas representative offices in the 1996-97 financial year.

Prior to that time I understand there was no independent audit and the department monitored and controlled the financial and operational performance of the overseas offices.

CAMBRIDGE, Mr J.

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I am advised that solicitors acting on behalf of Mr J. Cambridge filed proceedings in the District Court of South Australia on 8 June 2000.

SOON, Mr TAY JOO

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I am advised that Mr Tay Joo Soon was not involved in any assistance provided by the Department of Industry and Trade to the South Australian based company S.A. Toyo Paper Products Pty Ltd. The assistance package was negotiated with the management of the local company.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMERCE SA INC—BUSINESS MIGRATION PROMOTION

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Department of Industry and Trade actively involves various member chambers of CITCSA in its business migration promotion activities in the following ways:

- by holding membership of and participating in the activities of various business chambers;
- by inviting appropriate chamber members to participate in hosting business visitors to South Australia;
- by assisting chamber members on various migration matters requiring State support;
- by working closely with chamber members in identifying investment opportunities for potential migrants.

In the forthcoming year the department intends to liaise closely with the business chambers to coordinate business migration promotional activities with CITCSA members' trade and investment activities.

COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMERCE SA INC—DISPLAY DAY

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Department of Industry and Trade will consult with the Board of the Council for International Trade and Commerce South Australia (CITCSA), various relevant industry associations and Business SA (formerly the Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry) to ascertain the level of interest and funding support which may be available for this initiative.

I am aware that Business SA coordinates an expo at the Wayville Showgrounds in May of each year which provides a suitable opportunity to consider incorporating a display of the nature suggested.

I anticipate corresponding directly with the member when the results of the consultations have been completed.

CAMBRIDGE, Mr J.

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The travel company referred to in the question, Hervey's Travel should read Herbie's Travel Co Ltd. Located at:

184/59 15th Floor
Forum Tower
Ratchadapisek Road Huay Kwang
Bangkok 10320 Thailand

It is my understanding that the South Australian government's Singapore Representative arranges itineraries through this travel agent on the basis of service and price in the region and it is expected that the representative will continue to use these services as appropriate.

ALICE SPRINGS TO DARWIN RAILWAY

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

Current Study

An updated economic evaluation of the potential benefits of the Adelaide-Darwin Railway is currently underway. It is due to be completed when negotiations relating to the concession deed and local industry participation have concluded and the exact parameters of the project are known. Mr Barry Burgan, of Economic Research Consultants, is undertaking this economic evaluation. When completed it will be forwarded via Cabinet to the Public Works Committee.

Economic Research Consultants will base its evaluation on the outcomes of previous work; however, it will use updated assumptions to do so. The evaluation will concentrate primarily on the economic benefits to accrue to South Australia (SA), however, it will also consider the impact of the project on regional SA and Australia as a whole. The evaluation will provide three scenarios, viz low, medium and high economic outcomes, with a qualitative discussion relating to probability and risk of outcomes.

Past Studies

A number of reports/analyses have been prepared over the last two decades assessing the potential economic benefits of the Alice Springs-Darwin railway. Some of the most notable include:

- Committee on Darwin (1995), 'Report of the Committee on Darwin', AGPS, Canberra
- South Australian Alice Springs-Darwin Rail Link Management Group (1996), 'Analysis of the Alice Springs - Darwin Rail Link', Adelaide, including specifically Appendix 3 of that document
- South Australian Development Council (1996), Value to South Australia of Completing The Alice Springs-Darwin Rail Link
- Coopers & Lybrand Consultants (1990), 'Darwin-Alice Railway—Review of Effects on South Australia'
- Travers Morgan Pty Ltd, Macquarie Corporate Finance Ltd and BHP Engineering, 'Alice Springs to Darwin Rail Link Study: Final Report'
- Access Economics, 'Economic and Budgetary Impacts of the Alice Springs-Darwin Railway Project', prepared for the NT Department of Works, June 1999

Access Economics' June 1999 study examined the likely impacts of the rail project on the national, South Australian and Northern Territory (NT) economies. Based upon the rail project attracting land-bridge freight, in addition to the domestic freight task between Adelaide and Darwin, Access Economics forecast that:

- National Gross Domestic Product would increase by \$660 million over the construction period and by \$4.5 billion over 25 years. As a direct result of the project, national employment will increase by 7100 jobs in 2001-2002;
- SA GSP will increase by \$360 million over the construction period and by \$3 billion over 25 years;
- NT GSP will increase by \$200 million over the construction period and by \$3 billion over 25 years.

The SADC report quantifies three sources of benefits to SA:

- Share in construction activity (approx \$0.5 billion)
- Increased supply share (approx \$290 million)
- Share in economic development impacts of productivity gains (approx \$275 million)

In more qualitative terms, economic benefits for SA generated from the railway will arise in a number of different ways;

- Initially, there will be a short-term involvement of South Australian industry in construction, ranging from civil engineering to logistical support and catering, with contracts being broken up into smaller packages to make them more accessible to local companies. Approximately 680 South Australian companies have registered interest in contract opportunities.

Under proposed arrangements, the preferred bidder, Asia Pacific Transport Consortium (APTC), has agreed to spend at least 70 per cent of the total construction budget of about \$1.1 billion in SA and NT on goods, services and labour. SA is expected to provide a significant proportion of this 70 per cent, given its relatively strong manufacturing base compared to the NT.

- Once the Railway is built, there will be opportunities to undertake on-going maintenance of track, locomotives and rolling stock. SA, and particularly the Upper Spencer Gulf, has developed specific expertise in these areas over the significant time that this region has been involved with railways.

- SA will also benefit from the operation of the railway through the expected increase in trade-flow, up the central corridor and out through the Port of Darwin to Asia and other regions. This increase in exports will come about because of an increase in global competitiveness of South Australian goods created by the savings in freight times and distances to major destinations.

For a company in SA, the time savings involved in land-bridging could be anywhere from 3 days on items shipped to Singapore (11 days down to 8 days), up to 18 days on goods going to Manila (29 days down to 11 days) and 11 days would be saved shipping product to Tokyo.

- In the longer term there is potential for the railway to enable the development of new industries, especially in the primary and manufacturing sectors or in sectors with time-sensitive products, for which air freight is too costly and sea freight too slow.
- SA is expected to capture a significant proportion of the freight destined for Darwin (and other NT locations) which is currently sourced from elsewhere in Australia. The savings associated with using the rail link to supply goods to the NT are estimated to lift SA's market share of freight bound for Darwin from 50 per cent to 60 per cent, resulting in substantial economic benefits for SA.
- The railway is expected to enhance the viability of regional investment opportunities along the rail corridor, eg the South Australian Steel and Energy (SASE) Project, and to provide a stimulus to mineral exploration activity in the vicinity of the railway.
- The railway is also expected to increase tourism in SA. Construction of the rail link will enable extension of passenger services to Darwin, enabling the Melbourne-Adelaide-Alice Springs-Darwin passenger service to be marketed as one of the great train journeys of the world, potentially increasing tourism in the central corridor.
- It is also estimated that the railway will enhance the environment, with the shift from road to rail saving on average an estimated 40 million litres of fuel annually. This will potentially reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 100 000 tonnes annually over the first 50 years of operation. In addition, the railway will reduce heavy truck traffic, and hence the cost of maintaining national highways; and will potentially reduce death and injuries incurred in motor vehicle accidents.
- Defence of Australia's north will be strengthened through the availability of the railway to move large volumes of freight quickly. Related opportunities arise from supporting Northern Australia's role as an important staging point for supplying both peacekeeping forces and aid agencies to support Australian and United Nations efforts in rebuilding East Timor.

SUPERANNUATION, PAST SERVICE

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: During Estimates Committee questioning I advised the Committee that 'in one year there was a significant difference in repayment of superannuation'. The honourable member asked whether this was in 1998-99. I advised it was in 1997-98, where there was a zero budget for past service superannuation and an actual payment of \$264 million. I also advised that in 1996-97 there was a \$21 million budget, but we actually paid \$151 million. I advised I would correct this when the answers came back if this was an incorrect interpretation of the figures before me.

I am able to confirm that the figures I quoted were correct.

SAFA

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: SAFA's expected operating surplus for 2000-01 is \$38 million.

SUCCESS FESS, PACIFIC ROAD AND MORGAN STANLEY

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The success fees paid in 1999-2000 to Morgan Stanley and Pacific Road are governed by the contract between the State and Morgan Stanley/Pacific Road.

In 1999-2000 a success fee was payable to Morgan Stanley/Pacific Road based on the aggregate disposal values of assets sold or leased. There are two components to this success fee, the gross success fee and the net success fee.

The gross success fee is calculated as a percentage of the aggregate disposal value of assets sold or leased.

This gross success fee is reduced by the aggregate of all monthly fees paid by the State to Morgan Stanley/Pacific Road above a certain specified level. Therefore, once the specified level of monthly fees is reached, any further monthly fees paid to Morgan Stanley are offset against the gross success fees for each disposal.

The net success fee paid to Morgan Stanley/Pacific Road for the successful completion of the disposal of the businesses of ETSA Power and ETSA Utilities, after accounting for monthly fees paid above a specified level, was \$7 717 464.

This fee has already been included in the total for consultancy payments reported for 1999-2000.

ELECTRICITY ENTITIES, CASH RESERVES

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Total distributions to the Budget from the electricity industries for the financial year ended 30 June 2000 are as follows:

Entity	Distribution (\$M)	TER payment (\$M) ⁽¹⁾	Total (\$M)
ETSA Utilities	8.6 ⁽²⁾	33.6	42.2
ETSA Power	-	5.5	5.5
ElectraNet	40.0	13.7	53.9
Flinders Power	20.0	1.0	21.1
Optima	13.0	-	13.0
Synergen	14.0	5.9	19.9
Terra Gas	18.8	1.7	19.2
Total	114.4	61.4	175.8

⁽¹⁾ TER payments are income tax payments only and do not include sales tax

⁽²⁾ This distribution relates to profits for the year ended 30 June 1999

The distributions from Flinders Power, Optima and Synergen were in the form of loan repayments to the Treasurer. \$800 000 of the distribution received from Terra Gas Trader (TGT) was also in the form of the reduction in a shareholders' loan.

Optima Energy, Flinders Power, TGT and Synergen are all Corporations Law entities governed by the Australian Corporations and Securities Legislation. Pursuant to this legislation, dividends must be determined by the company's directors and can only be declared out of retained earnings of the entity. Directors also have a duty to prevent insolvent trading due to the payment of dividends. Because of these requirements and the disposal process, the most efficient way of cash distributions being made by the businesses to the Consolidated Account was by way of a partial repayment of the "shareholder loans" created at disaggregation, where possible.

At disaggregation, shareholder loans were created by virtue of the transfer of certain assets to the generation entities from either SAGC or RESI Corporation at the time.

As part of the conversion of SAGC to a Corporations Law entity (Flinders Coal Pty Ltd), the Treasurer assumed ownership of all the shares in each of the generation entities and thus also assumed the balance of any shareholder loans being outstanding to SAGC.

Synergen partially repaid its shareholder loan to RESI Corporation, which in turn "passed through" the dividend to the Budget.

Therefore, the partial repayment of the shareholder loans is in effect, a form of dividend payment to the Treasurer.

OFFICERS' TRAVEL

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Mr Cambridge had an extended stay in Beijing (not 3 nights as indicated in the members question) at the China World Hotel in order, in part, to prepare for the Premier's visit to China. It was also an opportunity to seek both new investment and oversight existing opportunities for South Australia.

I am advised that expenditure at the China World Hotel included 47 per cent on room rate, 37 per cent on hosting potential investors, government leaders and 16 per cent on incidental expenditure such as meals, communications with Adelaide and incurring part of the expenses for Mr Sam Cai, who was the then South Australian Government representative in Jinan. Mr Cai worked very closely with Mr Cambridge in Beijing during this period and has subsequent-

ly established an office in Beijing as this is the heart of Government in China. Mr Cai also maintains an office in Jinan.

During this particular overseas visit Mr Cambridge travelled to Hong Kong, South Korea, China and Singapore. While in Seoul, Mr Cambridge was accompanied by Mr James Hall, a senior officer of the then Office of Asian Business, who assisted in undertaking a review as to the feasibility of establishing a representative office in that country.

I am advised that total expenditure for this trip can be broken up as follows: approximately 50 per cent for accommodation, 40 per cent for hosting dinners, luncheons and the like and 10 per cent incidental expenditure. A key focus of the visit was to establish business contacts to ensure that the Premier would meet the most appropriate people during his following visit to Beijing to foster increased trade and investment with China.

It is important that these trips are undertaken to assist in establishing an environment that is conducive for South Australian companies to undertake business activities in China.

INTEREST RATES

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The state does have a number of high interest rate borrowings remaining on its books. The highest interest rate borrowing is 15.07 per cent, which matures on 15 October 2000. The average maturity of all external borrowings is 6.5 years. The longest maturity in June 2002, being a borrowing from the commonwealth government for housing purposes and the shortest maturity is June 2000. That proportion of SAFA's debt which is subject to active management is 2.8 years duration (equivalent to about three years average maturity) also taking into account the existence of hedge assets and derivative transactions.

SAAMC BALANCE SHEET

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Balance Sheet of SAAMC is as follows as at 31 May 2000:

	30 June 1999 \$ 000's	31 May 2000 \$000's
Assets		
Cash on Hand and at Bank	10 804	2 802
Short Term Investments	73 000	111 713
Loans, Advances and Receivables	551 495	42 898
Liquid and Trading Securities	1 378 766	2 035 695
Other Assets	172 554	175 068
Total Assets	2 186 619	2 368 176
Liabilities		
Borrowings	1 908 697	2 066 151
Provisions	1 965	689
Other Liabilities	9 218	6 932
Total Liabilities	1 919 880	2 073 772
Shareholders' Equity		
Share Capital	52 755	52 755
Reserves	2 587	2 587
Retained Profits	211 397	239 062

The Assets are further analysed as follows:

- Cash: Deposited with the Reserve Bank.
- Short Term Investments are made up of Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (NCD) and Fixed Interest Deposits with Commonwealth Bank, St. George, Suncorp/Metway, Macquarie Bank, NAB, SG and UBS (Union Bank of Switzerland).
- Loans, Advances and Receivable represent only the interest accrued on the various investments of SAAMC but not yet due for payment (interest on investments are paid in various intervals ie monthly, quarterly, six monthly and yearly)
- Liquid and Trading Securities are made up of two major categories:

(1) Foreign Currency Investments to cover the Foreign Currency Liabilities thus giving SAAMC a natural hedge against currency fluctuations. The amount in these investments fluctuates daily depending on the Australian Dollar Value. The value as at 31 May was \$990 million. The investments were in Bonds issued by 51 different issuers rated by at least two rating agencies (Moody's, S&P, Finch or IBCA) and insured in a manner that if the rating drops below A then the investment is replaced with an equivalent A or better investment at no cost to SAAMC.

2. Domestic Portfolio Investments of \$1 046 million. As with the Foreign Currency, these funds are invested in A or better rated

Bonds in Australia. There are 37 different counterparties in this class of investments. 75 per cent of the funds are placed with 8 issuers as follows:

- AMP	38 \$ million
- Commonwealth Bank	265
- Ford Credit Australia	47
- Macquarie Bank	40
- NAB	28
- SAFA	290
- St. George	27
- Suncorp/Metway	47
Total	782 \$ million

Other Assets represent a Building (30 Wakefield Street, Adelaide), which SAAMC bought from Funds SA and which is fully leased for a 10-year period to DAIS. The value of this building in the Balance Sheet is \$6.6 million. The rest of the other assets ie \$168.4 million are receivables from interest rate and currency rate counterparties. The counterparties are Commonwealth Bank, Deutsche Bank, Union Bank of Switzerland, Macquarie Bank and Societe Generale.

Liabilities represent borrowings of the old State Bank with maturities extending to April 2005.

Other Liabilities contain sundry creditors the major one being unclaimed monies from old Bank deposits.

The Shareholders' equity shows the current value of SAAMC, which is made up of the remaining Share Capital of the Treasurer, some Reserves and the Retained Profits YTD May 2000.

FIRST HOME OWNER GRANT

In reply to **Hon. G.A. INGERSON.**

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The *Inter-governmental Agreement (IGA) on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations*, provides that to offset the impact of the GST, the States and Territories will assist first home buyers through the funding and administration of a new, uniform First Home Owner Grant ('FHOG').

Pursuant to the *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000* ('the Act') the grant will operate from 1 July 2000, and eligible applicants will be entitled to up to \$7 000 assistance per application in relation to eligible homes under the scheme.

To be eligible for a FHOG applicants must be buying or building their first home in Australia. This includes the purchase of an existing dwelling, the building of a home via a comprehensive home building contract and the building of a home by an owner builder on land owned by that person.

To be eligible for a FHOG the following eligibility criteria must also be met:

1. The applicant must be a natural person.
2. The applicant must be a permanent resident or an Australian citizen.
3. The applicant or the applicant's spouse must not have had a relevant interest in a residential property prior to 1 July 2000.
4. The applicant must occupy the home to which the application relates as the applicant's principal place of residence within twelve months after purchase or completion of construction.
5. The applicant or the applicant's spouse cannot have received (or could have received had they applied) a FHOG previously.

An application for a FHOG must be made within 12 months of the date of completion of the eligible transaction to which the application relates.

After an applicant has satisfied the criteria listed above, the grant will be paid in the amount of \$7 000 or the consideration for the transaction, whichever is the lesser. However, a FHOG will not be payable where a home is a gift or bequest to the applicant (where no consideration has been paid).

The grant is not intended to replace the current stamp duty concession contained in the *Stamp Duties Act 1923* and applicants may receive the concession in addition to the grant.

GAMBLERS REHABILITATION FUND

In reply to **Hon. G.A. INGERSON.**

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Human Services has provided the following information:

A very small proportion of the Gamblers' Rehabilitation Fund (GRF) is expended on administrative costs.

The GRF receives a voluntary contribution from the Australian Hotels Association (SA Branch) and Clubs SA of \$1.5 million per annum.

The recurrent budget approved for 1999-2000 was allocated in the following way:

- \$1 192 000 (or 79 per cent) to non government agencies to provide counselling services for problem gamblers and those affected by problem gambling;
- \$65 500 for staff training of funded services and training of other service sectors such as GPs, Community Health Centres and other staff who provide services for problem gamblers;
- \$60 000 for research aimed at improving the understanding of problem gambling;
- \$34 500 for quality improvement and a dispute resolution service;
- \$84 000 for program coordination aimed at improving and developing the coordination of the services for the benefit of clients;
- \$58 000 (or 3.8 per cent) for project staff to administer the program; and
- \$6 000 available for one-off initiatives.

From 1999-2000 I have approved an indicative four year budget plan which involves expending the balance of one-off monies remaining in the program to 2002-03. The one-off amount is \$1.93 million and is expended in the following way:

- \$200 000 (\$50 000 per year) over four years will be expended on an additional project officer to assist in the administration of a complex program still in the early stages of development. This represents only 10.35 per cent of one-off funds;
- \$720 000 (\$180 000 per year) to be expended on the Gambling Helpline, an essential seven day per week, 24 hours per day problem gambling service; and
- the remaining funds of \$1 010 000 is to be expended on:
 - research projects, including on gamblers in the Criminal Justice System and developing effective service responses to high need target groups (\$340 000);
 - community education to assist in the prevention of problem gambling (\$475 000);
 - training initiatives and development of self help resource kits (\$95 000); and
 - data development and other program improvements (\$100 000).

Of the \$805 000 one-off funding allocated for research projects and community education, \$145 000 is to be expended on project staff to manage and implement these projects.

Of a total recurrent and one-off four year budget of \$7.7 million, \$580 000 (or 7.5 per cent) is planned to be expended on project staff to administer the program—an extremely small amount.

I will be reviewing the budget plan in the near future as a result of Government approval to increase the GRF by \$500 000 per annum as from 2000-01. This amount will be used to enhance existing services, provide for annual indexation, and expand community education.

Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Recreation, Sport and Racing

RSPCA, ANIMAL WELFARE INDICATORS

In reply to **Mr HILL.**

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

Output class 2 measures two opposing trends. The aim of the RSPCA is to improve community awareness and to improve animal welfare. If this undertaking were to be measured, the obvious indicator would be a fall in the number of prosecutions and investigations. However, such a statistical trend could merely indicate a lack of enforcement activity.

Similarly, the number of prosecutions could be used to indicate the vigilance of the inspectorate and community willingness to report offences. Conversely, it could also be indicative of a reduction of standards for the housing and husbandry of animals. One investigation may involve thousands of animals. If the number of animals rescued were used as an indicator, one case could result in an overall annual increase or decrease in the number of animals rescued. This would skew the figures and make them meaningless.

The government funds the RSPCA to enforce the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985 on its behalf. The society then funds its projects and programs at its own expense. The society provides the government with an annual report indicating the number of investigations, animals rescued, and prosecutions. I can assure Mr Hill that the education and enforcement effort of the society has continually increased in recent years as has the number of animals rescued by the society. For example, the figures in the attached table

show that enforcement workload has increased in the order of 20 to 30 per cent over the past five years. This is certainly reflective of the growing community expectation that animals will be treated fairly. However, to attribute definitive causes to this increase is extremely difficult.

In summary, the problem does not lie in the government's commitment to animal welfare or the performance of the RSPCA. It lies in the difficulty in defining a meaningful indicator to report upon that performance.

RSPCA (SA)

Calendar Year	Animal Welfare Activity (Inspectorate)		
	No. of reports of ill-treated/injured Animals	No. of Animals involved	No. of Prosecutions
1994	5 850	19 431	22
1995	6 171	16 150	30
1996	6 999	16 727	38
1997	7 748	17 088	26
1998	8 030	12 975	38
1999	7 944	24 577	38

PIGGERIES

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985 gives the RSPCA the authority to inspect any facility where animals are housed for commercial purposes at any reasonable time, with or without complaint or suspicion. This provision includes poultry and pig farms.

Particularly since the introduction of the enforceable regulation regarding cage size early this year, the Society has instituted a regular and random program of layer hen farm inspections. The society inspects poultry and pig farms on an 'as needs', or ad hoc, basis.

Many intensive pig farms are seen by PIRSA stock inspectors and they communicate to the RSPCA any welfare problems which they consider require intervention. While South Australia does not have pig and poultry farms as extensive as those in New South Wales or Victoria, the RSPCA has recorded a number of prosecutions against South Australian pig farmers who have failed to meet appropriate welfare standards here.

South Australia is in the unique position of regulating codes of practice in such a way that failure to comply is in itself an offence whether or not such failure can be proven to cause suffering. This has been widely supported by the industries concerned. In other States, no action taken in accordance with a Code of Practice can be deemed to be cruelty however failure to abide is not an offence in its own right.

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

It is important to note that the amounts presented in the outputs net expenditure summary are only indicative of the likely expenditure to be incurred during 2000-2001. The indicative nature is reflective of:

- The attribution of corporate overheads to outputs through the use of various allocation bases (for example some overheads are distributed across outputs by the number of full time equivalent employees assigned to the programs); and
- The derivation of 2000-01 budgets being based, in broad terms on the 1999-2000 budget or 1999-2000 estimated result.

Accordingly, the budgets should be considered as measures of broad orders of magnitude, rather than definitive allocations.

The total of \$10.61 million reported as Output 3.1 Biodiversity Conservation Services is comprised of direct costs of \$8.081 million and an allocated amount for depreciation and overheads of \$2.53 million.

The table below is an analysis of the direct costs budgeted for each of the functions which the accounting system identifies as 'activities' that comprise the 'services' in the output class.

Activity descriptions	'\$000
Policy & planning	176
Administration & business services	160
Fire—prescribed burning for ecological objectives	32
Publicity, promotion & communication	270
Plant pathogen control programs	32
Data management	69

Leases, licences & permits	114
Prosecutions & law enforcement	296
Weed and vermin control	54
Fauna management—kangaroos, koala, other	295
Native vegetation (management, heritage agreements and reintroduced species)	4 726
Taxon & flora research, biological surveys, threat identification, assessment and monitoring	1 856
Total	8 080

NATIVE VEGETATION

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows.

An investigation was initiated earlier this year into the clearance of native vegetation and drain construction within Bonney's Camp, land owned by Wetlands and Wildlife Trust. This matter is still being investigated.

The clearance of native vegetation referred to at Overland Corner was investigated during November 1999. The investigation resulted in the Company and the Director of Overland Corner Station Pty Ltd being charged with illegally clearing 243 native trees at Section 74 in the Hundred of Parcoola. This matter is currently before Elizabeth Magistrates Court.

No report has been received by the Investigation and Compliance unit relating to illegal clearance at Beckman's road reserve near Keith in the States South East.

NATIONAL PARKS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

As outlined in my responses to other questions relating to output class spending, the amounts presented in the outputs net expenditure summary are only indicative of the likely expenditure to be incurred during 2000-01. The indicative nature reflects:

- The attribution of corporate overheads to outputs through the use of various allocation bases (for example some overheads are distributed across outputs by the number of full time equivalent employees assigned to the programs);
- The derivation of 2000-01 budgets being based, in broad terms on the 1999-2000 budget or 1999-2000 estimated result.

The budget details for the activities incorporated within output class 5 'National Parks and Botanic Gardens Management' can be broken up into two areas:

1. Wildlife Management and Representative Reserve System	\$10 442
2. Visitor Facilities and Services, and Cultural and Natural Heritage	\$51 793

BIOREGIONS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

It should be noted that the following statistics include only proclaimed reserves.

Of the 15 bioregions in South Australia, changes were made to two bioregions during 1999-2000, namely the 'Lofty Block' and the 'Eyre and Yorke Block' Bioregions.

Two new protected areas were proclaimed in 1999-2000; Granite Island Recreation Park (27 hectares) on 30 September 1999 and Mount Billy Conservation Park (208 hectares) on 12 August 1999. Both these new parks are in the Lofty Block Bioregion.

Land was added to a number of reserves including, 342 hectares to Bird Island Conservation Park (Eyre and Yorke Block Bioregion), Coffin Bay Conservation Reserve (1 162 hectares) was added to Coffin Bay National Park and Lincoln Conservation Reserve (1 294 hectares) was added to Lincoln National Park. These latter pieces of land in the Eyre and Yorke Block Bioregion were coastal areas adjoining the respective national parks. This action effectively improved the conservation status of the land but didn't increase the amount of land managed by National Parks and Wildlife SA in the reserve system.

Additions to the reserve system in the Lofty Block will increase representation in the reserve system by 239 hectares and 342 hectares in the Eyre and Yorke Block. As these are very large bioregions of approximately 2 037 800 hectares and 6 093 000 hectares respectively, there will be a very small increase in the percentage represented in the reserve system. The Lofty Block presently has 6.6 per cent representation in the formal reserve system, which will increase by

0.012 per cent and the Eyre and Yorke Block has 9 per cent representation conserved in the reserve system, which will increase by 0.006 per cent.

Through the National Reserve System Program of the Natural Heritage Trust, a \$2 for \$1 funded program, the Comprehensive, Adequate, Representative Reserves System (CARRS) strategy for South Australia has purchased an number of properties over the last three years and is working to establish new protected areas.

BOTANIC GARDENS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

As outlined in my responses to other questions relating to output class spending, the amounts presented in the outputs net expenditure summary are only indicative of the likely expenditure to be incurred during 2000-01. The indicative nature reflects:

- The attribution of corporate overheads to outputs through the use of various allocation bases (for example some overheads are distributed across outputs by the number of full time equivalent employees assigned to the programs);
- The derivation of 2000-01 budgets being based, in broad terms on the 1999-2000 budget or 1999-2000 estimated result.

The total of the \$7.8 million reported against Output 5.2 Botanic Gardens Management Services comprises the Business Support, Marketing and Scientific Services budgets for Botanic Gardens of \$2.403 million, which are not 'site' specific, together with \$1.33 million in depreciation and overheads and \$4.067 million of direct costs.

The table below details the amount budgeted for each of the Botanic Gardens sites.

Site	'000
Beechwood garden	60
Bicentennial Conservatory	194
Mt Lofty garden	1 543
Plains gardens	1 819
Rose garden	172
Wittunga garden	279
Total	4 067

BEECHWOOD HERITAGE GARDEN

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

As referred to in the record of the Estimates Committee proceedings, the indenture agreement between the owner of the Beechwood residence and the Botanic Gardens board limits the flexibility to generate enough income to offset costs of maintenance of the heritage garden.

The garden's heritage status and indenture agreement require it to be maintained at a standard of excellence irrespective of whether or not this benefits the private house owner.

I can advise that the website for Beechwood has been updated.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I. F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

South Australia is committed to contribute to achieving the national target based on the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This is a target of a maximum increase of 8 per cent over emissions in 1990 during the commitment period of 2008 to 2012.

ACTIVE CLUB PROGRAM

In reply to **Ms RANKINE**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

In relation to Ms Rankine's question regarding funds unallocated, within an electorate, from one round of the Active Club Program being transferred to the next round, I wish to advise that this is in fact the current practice adopted by the Office for Recreation and Sport. For the 1999-2000 financial year, the Active Club Program had a budget of \$940 000. This amount was administered in two funding rounds for the financial year with a notional allocation of \$20 000 per electorate per annum. This notional allocation of \$20 000 was divided between both funding rounds with \$10 000 notionally available in the first round of the financial year. Grants were allocated to clubs within a given electorate and if the full \$10 000 was not allocated in that round, the balance was carried over into the

second round of the financial year. In this way, each electorate has the opportunity to have its entire notional allocation of \$20 000 allocated to clubs located within it for that financial year.

The balance of funds, still unallocated, after both rounds in the financial year are then re-allocated to those electorates that have demonstrated the greatest demand within the community, that is, the most number of eligible applications received.

This process will continue to be adopted for the rounds of the Active Club Program in the 2000-01 financial year.

In reply to **Mr WRIGHT**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: I have been advised as follows:

Organisations that are allocated a grant are required to conduct their approved projects within twelve months of receiving the grant. Each successful organisation is required to financially acquit that grant to the Office for Recreation and Sport and to provide details of the success or otherwise of its funded project.

As a result of these audit requirements, and in line with the Treasurer's instructions related to the allocation of grants, new allocations should not be made to organisations that have not satisfactorily acquitted previous grants. In the majority of instances, organisations are unable to complete their funded projects and acquit the expenditure prior to the next round of grants.

The demand for grants in some electorates far exceeds the demand in other electorates. If organisations were eligible to receive two consecutive grants, those electorates where there are fewer clubs would have the same clubs obtaining funding in every grant round. Clubs in electorates where there are more clubs competing for grants would be severely disadvantaged.

By restricting organisations to one grant per financial year, a more equitable distribution of the available funding is achieved.

Minister for Water Resources, Minister for Employment and Training and Minister for Youth

BRING THEM BACK HOME INITIATIVE

In reply to **Hon. M.D. RANN**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: To complement its efforts in developing a skilled workforce in South Australia and attracting skilled workers from overseas, the Premier announced the 'Bring them Back Home' initiative in May 2000.

The initiative is currently in the developmental phase with the government commissioning a study by the Department of Geographic and Environmental Studies at the University of Adelaide to contribute to its deliberations. The study will investigate potential strategies to attract skilled migrants to South Australia.

In the interim, the Premier has established a free call number and web site for parents and others seeking information about the strategy. Inquirers about this proposal are being registered on a data base so that further information about the proposal can be forwarded to them when it is released.

The program will be a key component of the state government's policy to develop a highly skilled and technologically and internationally competitive workforce capable of meeting the growing needs of industry and business. A highly skilled workforce will, in turn, attract increased investment in the state fostering further employment growth.

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH—STAFFING PROFILE

In reply to **Ms KEY**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: The staffing profile for the new Office of Employment and Youth is nearing finalisation. As at June 2000, the proposed staffing profile is:

	FTEs
Executive Director's Office	3.0
Policy	
Employment	10.5
Youth	7.0
Operations	
Youth Initiatives	20.0
Employment Programs	21.0
Apprenticeship Management	35.5
AUSYOUTH	4.0
SA Youth Development Program	3.0
Strategic Planning & Communications	6.0

Service Management	7.0
Aboriginal Education & Employment Development	32.3
Total	149.3

Of these positions, there are nine ongoing ('permanent') full-time positions dedicated solely to youth affairs.

The former Youth SA, before its incorporation into the Office of Employment and Youth, had a total of 11 employees. This included seven youth affairs professionals, two administrative employees, an administrative trainee and a graduate trainee. The youth affairs professional positions has increased to nine in the new Office of Employment and Youth.

YOUTH, GRANTS FOR CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS

In reply to **Ms KEY**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: As you are aware, \$60 000 has been allocated to the combined three agencies—Multicultural Communities Council, Migrant Resource Centre of SA and the Youth Affairs Council of SA. The agencies will conduct a joint project focusing on the development and implementation of youth participation for all young people, and particularly newly arrived young people.

The amount of \$20 000 has been allocated to the Northern Metropolitan Community Health Service. This project is to develop a Vietnamese youth group in Virginia, which is affiliated with the Vietnamese Farmers Association, to increase the profile of young Vietnamese people in the community.

The amount of \$10 000 has been allocated to Migrant Welfare Services Inc. This project is to provide sports equipment and entertainment activities for non-English speaking background youth groups in the Salisbury and Elizabeth areas.

YOUTH, TRAINING

In reply to **Ms KEY**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: Of the \$4 million allocated to the Government Youth Training Scheme for the placement of 500 trainees for 2000-01, \$1.6 million has been set aside for the placement of trainees in regional areas. This equates to 200 traineeships being made available for young regional people over the next 12 months. This continues the state government's commitment to providing 40 per cent of the total number of government traineeships to regional areas.

YOUTH PLUS

In reply to **Ms KEY**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: The total cost of establishing and supporting Youth Plus from July 1999 to the end of May 2000 was \$12 060, detailed as follows:

- administrative and operational costs—\$8 560 expended;
- personal development and training—\$900 expended; and
- consultation and research expenses—\$2 600 expended.

To date Youth Plus has undertaken numerous activities all within its designated budget. Some examples of the types of activities undertaken are as follow:

- meetings held nearly every month since its inception; undertaken several group development and leadership training activities;
- developed and implemented two major consultative processes (one rural and one metropolitan);

- actively participated in numerous events, forums and consultations as youth speakers, youth representatives and facilitators;
- initiated and continues to support the functions of a committee formed to identify strategies to assist young people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds break down the barriers they experience in attempting to enter the paid workforce; and
- provided well-informed and formulated advice to government on a range of issues.

ONKAPARINGA CATCHMENT WATER MANAGEMENT BOARD

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: The Attorney-General wrote to the former Minister for Environment and Heritage, Hon Dorothy Kotz MP, on 18 June 1999, in regard to the details of the levy proposed last year by the Onkaparinga Catchment Water Management Board. This advice clarified the roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in the raising of the levies under the Water Resources Act 1997. The respective roles are:

- a catchment water management board proposes the quantum of the land-based levy to be raised in the forthcoming financial year through the annual review of its catchment water management plan;
- the Minister chooses, from a list in section 138(3) of the Water Resources Act 1997, the broad category type of rating that is to be applied and then calculates the relative proportion to be paid by each council in accordance with the methods specified in section 135(3) of the Act; and
- once the levy proposal has been approved pursuant to the Act, the respective councils must fix the levy at a level calculated to return the same amount as the council's share of the amount to be contributed to the board. The approach that may be taken by councils to raise their share of the levy must be consistent with the basis for the levy chosen by the Minister from the five options provided under section 138(3) but is not otherwise restricted. How the levy is to be raised is a matter for councils to determine once the amount they are required to contribute has been fixed in the manner described above.

It is understood that all councils in the catchment area of the Onkaparinga Catchment Water Management Board decided not to adopt the proposed tiered levy for 1999-2000. This is entirely consistent with the advice provided by the Attorney-General.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries and Resources and Minister for Regional Development

ADMINISTERED FUNDS

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The attached table shows the details of these funds.

All of these funds are included in the operating statement and statement of cash flows. The attached table shows that many of these funds have only small movements in their balances between years and therefore it is not appropriate to disclose separately each individual item in a departmental operating or cash flow statement. Many of these funds have been aggregated and their movement shows under the line 'Expenditure on various administered projects'. This treatment is consistent with PIRSA's audited financial statements.

Fund	Brief Description of Purpose of Fund	Balance 30	Estimated
		June 1999 (\$'000)	Balance 30 June 2000 ¹ (\$'000)
Natural Gas Authority of SA	Receipts from ETSA and Boral and payment to gas producers.	399	399
Fisheries Research & Development Fund	Under the Fisheries Act 1982, all commercial licence fees received by PIRSA must be paid into this fund. The fund is effectively a clearing account for licence fees.	1,455	1,055
Natural Heritage Trust Fund	Receipt of Commonwealth funds for NHT projects which are then paid out to external bodies or to departmental NHT projects.	1,773	1,773
Beekeepers Compensation Fund	Compensation to Beekeepers in the event of disease outbreak.	4	5

Fund	Brief Description of Purpose of Fund	Balance 30 June 1999 (\$'000)	Estimated Balance 30 June 2000 ¹ (\$'000)
Cattle Compensation Fund	Compensation to cattle producers in the event of disease outbreak.	2,776	2,904
Deerkeepers' Compensation Fund	Compensation to deerkeepers in the event of disease outbreak.	89	93
Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery Levy	Under the Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery Rationalisation Act 1987, each licence is charged with a debt, licensees must pay the debt together with interest into this fund.	387	237
Soil Conservation & Landcare Fund	Funding from gifts, donations, appropriations is used for projects and programs related to the conservation and rehabilitation of land.	21	21
Swine Compensation Fund	Compensation to swine producers in the event of disease outbreak.	1,017	940
Egg Industry Deregulation Fund	Compensation of egg producers as a result of the deregulation of the egg industry.	467	466
Natural Disaster Relief Fund	Used to provide assistance in the event of specified natural disasters.	130	145
Parafield Poultry Research Centre Sale	Receipt of proceeds from sale of PIRSA's Parafield site.	0	0
Dairy Industry Fund	Administration of the dairy farmers price equalisation scheme.	0	0
Pastoral Board	Administration of pastoral leases granted over Crown Land.	0	0
Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund	Receipts from royalties on extractive minerals and used for the rehabilitation of land disturbed by extractive mining operations.	5,148	4,198
Energy Management Task Force	EMTF Central Fund receives contributions from all States and is used to fund projects involving energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction measures approved by the national body.	1,320	1,400
Barley Industry Levy	Levy on barley producers.	0	0
Wheat Industry Levy	Levy on wheat producers.	5	5
Grains Industry Levy Fund	Levy on grains producers, replaces barley and wheat levies.	0	0
Aquaculture Lease Rehabilitation Fund	Provide funds to clean-up and rehabilitate aquaculture lease sites when obligations under the lease are not complied with by the lessee. Contributions by the lessee to the fund are set by the Minister. The current contribution rate is \$20 per lease hectare.	4	10
Minister's salary and allowances	Minister's salary and allowances.	0	0
SA Water – Pricing subsidy	Water pricing subsidy scheme for rural areas.	0	0
Bio Innovation SA	Promote SA based bio-technology industry in plant technology and products.	0	0
Office of Regional Development	Development, coordination and integration of regional strategies and plans, using a whole of government and whole of State approach.	147	(837) ²
Royalties	Royalties on mineral and petroleum production, pending payment to Consolidated Account.	0	3,601
Total Portfolio Administered Funds		15,142	16,415

Note:

¹ As per Portfolio Statement.

² Appropriation funding for this item is included under Controlled Funds, to be adjusted in 2000-01. After allowing for this adjustment, the balance at 30 June 2000 is estimated to be nil.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The Hon. W.A. Matthew indicated in Estimates Committee A on Tuesday 20 June 2000 that he would ascertain from Minister Evans whether the Department for Environment and Heritage was preparing an official response to the biological survey report by ecologia, consultants for Gawler Joint Venture.

I am advised that the Department for Environment and Heritage has prepared an official response to Gawler Joint Venture on the biological survey report prepared on their behalf by the consultants, ecologia.

That response will shortly be forwarded to Resolute Pty Ltd (part of the Gawler Joint Venture).

It should be noted that whilst the government supports this report being made public, the report has been commissioned by Gawler Joint Venture and it is the company's responsibility to determine whether or not that happens.

PIRSA, ACTIVITIES

In reply to **Ms RANKINE**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN:

Fruit Fly Community Awareness Campaign \$40 000
Promote the dangers of Fruit Fly and the importance of protecting the State's fruit industry, to ensure valuable export markets and domestic supply are maintained and expanded.

Hungry Jacks promotion \$6 000

General Promotional/Educational program. Includes the provision of Tray liners featuring Primary Industries related messages and information.

Energy Information Campaign \$5 000

The objectives of the campaign were to:

(1) inform & educate SA community on benefits of energy-water conservation generally and water efficient shower heads specifically.
(2) motivate SA community to embrace new water efficient shower head technology.

In addition to these 'campaigns', PIRSA undertakes or is

involved in several other activities. These activities are seen as being important to PIRSA's operations and not purely promotional activities.

These activities are primarily the presence of PIRSA through a stand or display at:

- Royal Adelaide Show;
- Farm Expo; and

- Field Days (Paskerville, Cleve, Lucindale, Struan)

This presence is essential as it enables PIRSA to provide the opportunity for its customers, particularly members of rural communities, to avail themselves of the services it provides. These forums provide a very real link with PIRSA's customer base, and the general community, and are undertaken with limited expenditure.

The Office for Regional Development undertook the following activities:

Activity	Purpose	Cost
Regional Development Brochure	Outline of role of the Office of Regional Development	\$535
Office of Regional Development Newsletter	Report to the community, business and government on the activities of the Office	\$7855

PIRSA, CONSULTANCIES

In reply to **Ms RANKINE**.
The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The following table lists the consultants that have submitted reports during 1999-2000 to the end of April 2000. The table also indicates whether these reports were made public. PIRSA does not normally collate information regarding the date that each report was received.

CONSULTANTS, REPORTS

In reply to **Ms RANKINE**.
The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The following table lists the consultants that have submitted reports during 1999-2000 to the end of April 2000. The table also indicates whether these reports were made public. PIRSA does not normally collate information regarding the date that each report was received.

Consultant	Report made public ?	PIRSA Group
Turnbill Porter Novelli	Yes	Public Relations & Communications
Anderson Collins	Yes	Fisheries
SAFIC	No	Fisheries
ITIM Australia Limited	No	Fisheries
Department of Defence	No	Fisheries
SE Psychological Services	No	Fisheries
PPK Environment & Infrastructure Pty Ltd	Yes	Minerals
Dr C Simpson	Yes	Minerals
Eaglehawk Geological Consulting Pty Ltd	Yes	Minerals
Wiltshire Geological Services	Yes	Minerals
CSIRO	No	Minerals
P Manthey	No	Minerals
Kinhill Engineers Pty Ltd	No	Minerals
PPK Environment & Infrastructure Pty Ltd	No	Minerals
CSIRO Land & Water	No	Minerals
Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks	No	OEP
The Allen Consulting Group	No	OEP
Price Waterhouse Coopers	No	OEP
Questa	No	Petroleum
Bernard O'Neil	Yes	Petroleum
Morgan Palaeo Assoc	Yes	Petroleum
John Lindsay	Yes	Petroleum
Andrew McGee	No	Petroleum
Mulready Consulting Services Pty Ltd	Yes	Petroleum
PetrolVal Australasia Pty Ltd	No	Petroleum
SA Centre for Economic Studies	No	Petroleum
Marcus Henningsen	No	Petroleum
Linex Pty Ltd	No	Petroleum
B&PM Jensen-Schmidt Geophysical Consulting	No	Petroleum
Sun Petroleum Geoservices	Yes	Petroleum
John R Lacey	No	Petroleum
Sinclair Knight Merz	No	Sustainable Resources
Benchmark Positioning Services	No	Sustainable Resources
Sinclair Knight Merz	No	Sustainable Resources
Computational Fluid Mechanics International	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Fyfe Surveyors	No	Sustainable Resources
Benchmark Positioning Services	No	Sustainable Resources
BC Tonkin & Associates	No	Sustainable Resources

Consultant	Report made public ?	PIRSA Group
Maunsell McIntyre	No	Sustainable Resources
BC Tonkin & Associates	No	Sustainable Resources
SA Centre for Economic Studies	No	Sustainable Resources
Maloney Field Services	No	Sustainable Resources
Coffey Geosciences	No	Sustainable Resources
Sinclair Knight Merz	No	Sustainable Resources
Sinclair Knight Merz	No	Sustainable Resources
Sinclair Knight Merz	No	Sustainable Resources
Sue Anderson	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Geomap Field Surveys	No	Sustainable Resources
Benchmark Positioning Services	No	Sustainable Resources
Geddes Management	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Thomas Project Services	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Creation Care	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Adelaide Hills Regional Development Board	No	Sustainable Resources
Kangaroo Island Development Board	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Ellis Farm Consultancy	Yes	Sustainable Resources
CSIRO Land & Water Canberra	No	Sustainable Resources
Wallbridge Gilbert	No	Sustainable Resources
BESTEC	No	Sustainable Resources
Resource Development	No	Sustainable Resources
Peter R Day Resource Strategies	No	Sustainable Resources
DBIS	No	Sustainable Resources
J Woodburn	No	Sustainable Resources
Bill Matheson	No	Sustainable Resources
Anderson & Associates	No	Sustainable Resources
Econsearch	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Sinclair Anderson	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Fujitsu	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Turnbull Porter Novelli	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Clear Connections	Yes	Sustainable Resources
Beryl Belford	Yes	Sustainable Resources
CSIRO	No	Sustainable Resources
Bruce Munday	No	Sustainable Resources
Intec Consulting Group	No	Agricultural Industries
Instate Pty Ltd	No	Agricultural Industries
Hudson Howells Asia Pacific	Yes	Agricultural Industries
Hudson Howells Asia Pacific	Yes	Agricultural Industries
Intec Consulting Group	No	Agricultural Industries
Creation Care	No	Rural Solutions
DNR Group	Yes	Rural Solutions
Applied Economics	No	Rural Solutions
Australia Quality Council	No	Rural Solutions
B O'Neil	No	Information Management
S Davies	No	Information Management
Active Ideas Pty Ltd	No	Information Management
Internode Professional Access	No	Information Management
Ignition Design	No	Information Management
Consultel / Liberty Communication	No	Information Management
Aspect Computing	No	Information Management
DAIS Building Management	No	Information Management
Intec Consulting	No	Information Management
LogicalTech	No	Information Management

OFFICERS' TRAVEL

In reply to Ms RANKINE.
The Hon. R.G. KERIN:

Name	Dates	Destination	Reason for Travel	Travel Cost
Deputy Premier D Hockey B Featherston	5-6/8/99	Sydney	ARMCANZ Ministerial Council Meeting	\$2,286.20
Deputy Premier D Hockey	18-20/8/99	Kalgoorlie	ANZMEC Ministerial Council Meeting	\$2,655.04
Deputy Premier B Featherston S Brooker A Jackson	28-17/9/99	UAE-Russia-Israel- France-UK-Italy	Lead SA delegation to AgriTech in Israel. Formal visit to Dubai and Tatarstan Governments. Biotech trade talks in Europe	\$31,889.00
D Hockey	17/9/99	Sydney	Meet with Deputy Premier in Sydney and accompany him to Adelaide Hills Wine Show (Deputy Premier represented the Premier)	\$1,027.72
D Hockey	17/9/99	Sydney	Meet with Deputy Premier in Sydney and accompany him to Adelaide Hills Wine Show	\$1,027.72
Deputy Premier D Hockey J Dawkins	28/10/99	Canberra	Regional Australia Summit	\$2,851.20
Deputy Premier	28/11/00	Sydney	E-FOOD Conference	\$1,027.72
Deputy Premier B Featherston	21/12/00	Sydney	ARMCANZ	\$2,118.80
Deputy Premier D Hockey	17/2/00 – 3/3/00	Chile and USA	Official visit to Chile and USA, with specific interest areas in horticulture, biotechnology and support for the SA delegates World Young Farmers Congress in Orlando Florida.	\$20,359.80
B Featherston S Brooker	2/3-3/3/00	Melbourne	on return to Australia, attend ARMCANZ (Melb) Landcare Conference and ARMCANZ with Deputy Premier	\$1,101.00
Deputy Premier D Hockey B Featherston S Brooker	23/3/00	Canberra	MURRAY DARLING BASIN	\$2,767.52
Deputy Premier D Hockey S Brooker W Morgan	28/3/00	Canberra	Regional Development Ministerial and Local Government Officials meeting	\$2,841.00
Deputy Premier B Featherston S Brooker	13-18/4/00	Singapore Kuala Lumpur, Hong Kong Taipei	Support South Australian businesses attending Food Asia 2000. Launch Business Ambassadors Program	\$17,082.24
Deputy Premier B Featherston S Brooker	23/6/00	Melbourne	Support Food Adelaide promotions (National Competition Policy issues) AB Board Single Desk OJD issues Meet Victorian Agriculture Minister	\$1,710.00
Office of Regional Development				
W Morgan Mrs K Morgan	17/9/99	Adelaide	Relocated to Adelaide from WA to take up appointment as Executive Director Office of Regional Development	\$1,050.00
W Morgan Director Office of Regional Development	26-29/10/99	Canberra	Regional Australia Summit	\$702.00
W Morgan Director Office of Regional Development	22/3/00	Canberra	Regional Australia Summit	\$733.00
PIRSA				
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	13/7/99-18/7/99	Japan	Visit to the Japan Seafood Show held 14-17 July. Assess the proposals by the SA Government Office in Japan to arrange a major investment seminar in 1999 attracting Japanese companies to the mineral exploration and processing industry in SA.	\$5,700
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	27-28/7/99	Canberra	Murray Darling Basin meeting	Used FF points

PIRSA				
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	3-8/8/99	Sydney	SCARM/ARMCANZ	Qantas FF points
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	18-20/8/99	Kalgoorlie	ANZMEC Conference	\$1021.60
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	18-19/10/99	Canberra	Murray Darling Basin	\$910
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	26-29/10/99	Canberra	Regional Dev Summit	\$910
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	7-9/11/99	Orange	MURRAY DARLING BASIN	Charter flight with other members attending \$1220
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	21-22/12/99	Sydney	ARMCANZ	\$1059.40
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	14-15/2/00	Canberra	Murray Darling Basin	\$910
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	17/2/00 - 5/3/00	Chile and USA	Accompanying the Deputy Premier on his official visit to Chile and USA, with specific interest areas in horticulture, biotechnology and support for the SA delegates World Young Farmers Congress in Orlando Florida. Presentation of a paper at Converdyn Customer Conference organised by Heathgate Resources in Houston, Texas and discussions with the company's principals at both Denver Colorado and San Diego, California.	\$13,000
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	13-14/3/00	Canberra	MURRAY DARLING BASIN	\$947
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	23/3/00	Canberra	MURRAY DARLING BASIN	\$984
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	28/4/00	Melbourne	MURRAY DARLING BASIN	\$380
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	1-2/5/00	Melbourne Canberra	MURRAY DARLING BASIN	\$984
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	5/5/00	Melbourne	Natural Resources Meeting	\$380
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	31/5/00 - 2/6/00	Canberra Sydney	MURRAY DARLING BASIN COAG	\$1,246
Dennis Mutton Chief Executive	21-22/6/00	Canberra	COAG	\$942
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	27-28/7/99	Brisbane	Action Plan for Australian Agriculture (AAA) Mtg	\$995.40
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	2-6/8/99	Sydney	SCARM/ARMCANZ and Australian Plant Health Committee (APHC) Mtg	GLOBAL RE- WARDS
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	7-10/9/99	Melbourne	1999 Agribusiness Congress and National Agriculture Service Purchasers (NASP) Mtg	\$416.50
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	26-27/10/99	Albany, WA	Ag and Vet Chemicals Policy Committee (AVCPC) Mentor Role Mtg	\$1126.00
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	24-25/11/99	Canberra	Rural Agricultural Advisory Group (RAAG) and Australian Animal Health Council (AAHC) Mtgs	\$526.50
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	29/2/00 – 3/3/00	Melbourne	SCARM/ARMCANZ	\$408.00
Barry Windle Food and Fibre	10/5/00	Canberra	High Level Poultry Mtg	\$653.78
Neville Alley, Direc- tor, Mineral Re- sources Group	7-8/12/99	Canberra	AGSO (Australian Geological Survey Organisation) Minerals Open Day	\$674
Neville Alley, Direc- tor, Mineral Re- sources Group	6-8/9/99	Alice Springs	Meeting with Anangu Pitjantjatjara	\$698.50
Neville Alley, Direc- tor, Mineral Re- sources Group	1-2/7/99	Perth	ANZMEC meeting	\$1164
Neville Alley, Direc- tor, Mineral Re- sources Group	28-30/10/99	Hobart	ANZMEC meeting	\$784

Neville Alley, Director, Mineral Resources	28/2/00	Canberra	ANZMEC meeting	\$733.40
Neville Alley, Director, Mineral Resources Group	15-17/3/00	Canberra	Southern Africa - Australia Mineral Sector Synergies Symposium	\$702
Neville Alley, Director, Mineral Resources Group	3/4/00	Broken Hill	Chief Government Geologists Conference – one way only	\$189
Neville Alley, Director, Mineral Resources Group	29-31/5/00	Broken Hill	Broken Hill Exploration Initiative Meeting	\$279
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	14/11/99	Perth	ERAC Meeting	\$1572
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	17/11/99-19/11/99	Sydney	ACCC's Regulator's Forum	\$1059.40
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	28/2/00	Canberra	NGPAC Meeting	\$2178.40
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	28/2/00-29/2/00	Perth	Discussions with WA Regulator	
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	7-9/3/00	Melbourne	GTRC Meeting	\$734
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	23/3/00-24/3/00	Brisbane	Utility Regulation Forum	\$1488
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	29/3/00-31/3/00	Darwin	NT Gas/Electricity Review Forum	\$1822
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	16/5/00-17/5/00	Melbourne	ERAC Meeting	\$760
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	22/5/00-23/5/00	Melbourne	Gas Policy Reform	\$760
Dr Cliff Fong, OEP	25/5/00-26/5/00	Melbourne	Energy Markets Group	\$760
Susan Nelle, Director, Food for the Future	27/8/99-30/8/99	Sydney	Fine Foods 99 Exhibition Meeting with NSW Food Council	\$1495
Susan Nelle, Director, Food for the Future	14/5/00-16/5/00	Melbourne	View Victorian Government food industry developments, Meet with several food institutions and explore joint initiatives	\$1334
Susan Nelle, Director, Food for the Future	9-15/4/00	Singapore	Market awareness Food Asia 2000 Exhibition, Food Asia 2000 Retail Conference Explore relations with Singapore retailers	\$2107
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	13/7/99	Sydney	CRC for Aquaculture Board meeting	\$589.90
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	1/9/99	Sydney	CRC for Aquaculture Board meeting	\$293.25
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	19/10/99	Canberra	Commonwealth Fisheries meetings	Nil cost
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	27-28/10/99	Hamilton, Victoria	CRC for Molecular Plant Breeding Board meeting	\$316.52
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	9-10/11/99	Canberra	Commonwealth Fisheries Research Advisory Board?	Nil cost
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	1/12/99		Riverlink meeting	Nil cost
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	6-7/12/99	Sydney	CRC for Aquaculture Workshop	\$589.90
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	13/12/99	Launceston	CRC for Aquaculture meeting	\$547.50
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	10-11/2/00	Melbourne	National Innovation Summit	\$408.00
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	17/2/00	Canberra	Commonwealth Fisheries Research Advisory Board	Nil cost
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	21/2/00	Melbourne	Australian Industrial Research Groups meeting	\$204.00
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	2/3/00	Melbourne	Meeting with Aventis Crop Sciences	\$408.00

Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	9/3/00	Sydney	CRC for Aquaculture bid team meeting	\$589.90
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	7/4/00	Melbourne	CRC Aquaculture Media Workshop	\$408.00
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	10/5/00	Canberra	Commonwealth Fisheries Research Advisory Board	Nil cost
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	14/5/00	Melbourne	CRC Aquaculture bid team meeting	\$423.00
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	29-30/5/00	Canberra	National FRAB Workshop	\$1020.00
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	1/6/00	Canberra	Meeting with GRDC to discuss Root Disease Testing Services	\$698.00
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	7/6/00	Sydney	CRC for Aquaculture Board meeting	\$813.40
Rob Lewis, Executive Director, SARDI	28-29/6/00	Melbourne	CRC for Molecular Plant Breeding Annual Research meeting	\$310.00
Roger HARTLEY Director, Industry Development	29/8/99-10/9/99	United Arab Emirates and Tartarstan	To accompany the Minister for Primary Industries, Natural Resources and Regional Development to Dubai and Tartarstan for the purpose of developing trade and business relationships between those countries and South Australia.	\$8,000
Bob Laws Director Petroleum	8-9/7/99	Sydney	Upstream Issues Working Group Meeting	\$785.40
Bob Laws Director Petroleum	15-16/3/99	Perth	Australian Petroleum Trends Conference	\$1,164.00
Bob Laws Director Petroleum	27/4/00	Sydney	Meeting with AGL and Duke Energy regarding Opportunities in SA	\$785.40
Bob Laws Director Petroleum	6-11/5/00	Brisbane	APPEA Conference and ANZMEC Upstream Petroleum Subcommittee Meeting	Nil (Global Rewards Points Used)
R Wickes, Director, Sustainable Resources	21/7/99	Canberra	Coordinating Working Group on Vegetation	\$505.50
R Wickes, Director, Sustainable Resources	30/7/99	Canberra	National Land & Water Audit	\$663.89
R Wickes, Director, Sustainable Resources	3-6/8/99	Sydney	Standing Committee on Agriculture & Resource Management / Agriculture & Resource Management Committee of Australia and NZ (SCARM/ARMCANZ)	\$589.90
R Wickes, Director, Sustainable Resources	2/9/99	Melbourne	Coordinating Working Group on Vegetation	\$518.20
R Wickes Director, Sustainable Resources	8/9/99	Canberra	Natural Resource Management Officials meeting	\$552.55
R Wickes, Director, Sustainable Resources	24/9/99	Canberra	Natural Resource Management Statement	\$526.49
A Johnson, Acting Director Sustainable Resources	24-25/11/99	Canberra	Sustainable Land & Water Resource Management Committee (SLWRMC)	\$547.66
R Wickes, Sustainable Resources	29/2/00-5/3/00	Melbourne	SCARM/ARMCANZ/Landcare Conference	\$279.64
Andrew Johnson Acting Executive Director, Sustainable Resources	14/6/00	Canberra	Upper South East Dryland Salinity Flood Management Plan	\$523.50

COMPLIANCE SERVICES

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The reduction in estimated expenditure on Compliance Services in 2000-01 is 9 per cent compared to the 1999-2000 estimated outcome, and relates mainly to three factors:

1. A decrease in expenditure by the Office of Energy Policy on electrical sector safety regulation due to the presence in 1999-2000 of one-off expenditure carried over from 1998-99.

2. A decrease in industry-funded fisheries compliance activities. Each year, fisheries service levels are negotiated with industry through Fisheries Management Committees. Negotiations in relation to 2000-01 service levels resulted in a reduction in these compliance activities compared to 1999-2000, with an associated reduction in cost to industry.

3. A reduction in overhead costs attributed to this output, mainly as a result of the reductions in Office of Energy Policy and Fisheries outlined above.

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The variations between the 1999-2000 targets and estimated end of year results for Portfolio Output 2.3 Compliance Services need to be viewed in the context of 1999-2000 being the first year of inclusive, cross-portfolio measurement of outputs.

A number of the output targets were best estimates, based on available information, from the large number of programs and projects PIRSA manages. A mid-year review of 1999-2000 measures and targets indicated that in a few instances, not all data had been captured (eg in the Plant Health program). In a number of cases the consolidated data collected at this level for the first time this year forms a baseline for future years.

Table 1 provides reasons for variance in the 1999-2000 targets and the estimated end of year results as published in the 2000-2001 Portfolio Statement for Output 2.3.

Table 2 provides a breakdown to program level of the quantity performance measures for Output 2.3.

Table 1—Reasons for Variance in Performance Measures—1999-2000 Portfolio Statement to 1999-2000 Estimated Result

PIRSA Output	Performance Measure	1999-2000 Portfolio Statement (May 1999)	1999-2000 Estimated End of Year Result (May 2000)	Reason for Variance
2.3 Compliance Services	Number of person days	5762	14320	Capture of information not submitted for the 1999/2000 Portfolio Statement. The majority of this increase came from the Agricultural Industries Group (+8520) with the inclusion of Plant Health program data not previously included.
	Number of inspections	2156	19610	Capture of information not submitted for the 1999/2000 Portfolio Statement. This increase came from the Agricultural Industries Group (+11400) with the inclusion of the Plant Health program data not previously included; and, the Mineral Resources Group (+6270) representing the first time this data has been accurately measured across all Minerals Resources Group activities, which includes the opal fields. Small decreases in Petroleum (-142) and Sustainable Resources (-70).
	Number of audits and incident investigations	2563	3010	The majority of this increase came from the Agricultural Industries Group (+417) with the inclusion of Plant Health program data not previously included and greater surveillance of the retail sector in the Meat Hygiene program.
	Number of prosecutions	141	50	The reduction here is a consequence of the addition of a new performance measure "Number of cautions/expiation notices". The new measure captured data from Fisheries and Agricultural Industries, some of which had previously been included as prosecutions.

Note: End of year 1999-2000 estimated results rounded

Table 2—PIRSA Output 2.3—Compliance Services
2000-2001 Portfolio Statement Activity Levels, Quantity Performance Indicators by PIRSA Group and Program

Performance	PIRSA Group	Program	1999-2000 Estimated Result			2000-2001 Target		
			Program	Group	PIRSA Total (rounded)	Program	Group	PIRSA Total (rounded)
No of Person Days*	Agricultural Industries	Animal Health	330	8950	14320	330	9230	14380
		Meat Hygiene	120			450		
		Plant Health	8500			8450		
	Fisheries (combined)	Rec. Res. Mgmt & Fish. Ind. Devt	5332	5332		5100	5100	
	Sustainable Resources	Land Management	10	10		10	20	
		Farm Chemicals	0			10		
	Petroleum	Engineering	10	25		10	25	
No. of Inspections	Agricultural Industries	Animal Health	2400	12900	19610	1100	11520	18120
		Meat Hygiene	140			120		
		Plant Health	10360			10300		
	Sustainable Resources	Land Management	30	50		30	60	
		Farm Chemicals	20			30		

	Minerals	Regulation	6620	6620		6500	6500	
	Petroleum	Engineering	3	44		3	44	
		Geology	36			36		
		Geophysics	5			5		
No. of audits and incident investigations	Agricultural Industries	Animal Health	200	827	3010	200	510	3000
		Meat Hygiene	449			140		
		Plant Health	178			170		
	Office of Energy Policy	Gas & Electricity Safety	2150	2150		2450	2450	
	Petroleum	Royalty & Licencing	36	36		36	36	
No of cautions/expiation notices	Agricultural Industries	Animal Health	50	50	360	50	50	360
	Fisheries (combined)	Rec. Res. Mgmt & Fish. Ind. Devt	310	310		310	310	
No of Prosecutions	Agricultural Industries	Meat Hygiene	2	2		2	2	
	Fisheries (combined)	Rec. Res. Mgmt & Fish. Ind. Devt	46	46		46	46	
	Sustainable Resources	Farm Chemicals	1	1		1	1	

* Note: recording systems to be developed for Mineral Resources, Petroleum and Office of Energy Policy, and the indicator reviewed across all Groups in 2000-2001.

PIRSA, ACCOUNTS

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.
The Hon. R.G. KERIN:

Deposit Account Name	Estimated Balance 30 June 2001 (\$M)
PIRSA Operating Account (1)	18.3
Rural Finance Account	20.0
Rural Industry Adjustment and Development Fund	14.0
Agricultural Research Services Grants	10.0
Upper South-East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Fund	3.1
Total	65.4

(1) Controlled portions of these accounts only.

PICHARDS

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: I thank the deputy opposition leader for the question. During 1999 and the first few months of 2000, access to the pilchard fishery was provided to various groups under Section 59 of the Fisheries Act 1982. This section provides for the Minister to issue an exemption under the act. An exemption was issued which provided for the use of a large purse seine mesh net and the taking of pilchards using those nets. As a S.59 exemption is not a licence, no fees could be collected.

As part of the discussions with industry groups on future management arrangements for the pilchard fishery, fishers were advised that once the allocation arrangements for the fishery were finalised, those fishers having future access would be required to pay for the research costs for 1999. Accordingly, as the ATBOA was not allocated any quota under the new arrangements, they will not be required to pay any of the research costs for 1999. It is the direct beneficiaries of the research program, being those fishers with continued access to the pilchard fishery, who are required to pay the research costs for 1999. This is consistent with the government's policy on cost recovery in the commercial fisheries.

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: I thank the deputy opposition leader for the question. The Pilchard Contingency Fund was established to provide funds for compliance and research services in years where the catch of pilchards was reduced and licence fees would need to be reduced because of an inability of fishers to pay full cost recovery.

Licence fees for 1998 totalled \$325 759.94. The total funds collected for the pilchard contingency fund for 1998 was \$77, 286.74. In 1999, no funds were able to be collected from the

operators in the fishery for legal reasons and some of the contingency funds were used for quota monitoring and operational expenditure for the Pilchard Fishery Working Group. This left a closing balance of \$40 507.73 in 1999. During the first half of 2000, further expenditure of \$7 445.51 was required for the quota monitoring work. The current balance as at 30 June 2000 in the pilchard contingency fund is \$33 062.22.

BIO SECURITY/EXOTIC DISEASES FUND

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The following table summarises the status of the Bio Security/Exotic Diseases Fund for the current year and the previous three years.

Annual Position	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Income				
Appropriation	1300	1527	3063	2217
Other —	97	304	888	
Total Income	1300	1624	3367	3105
Expenditure				
Fruit Fly	480	364	1322	1659
Grasshopper/Locust	-	1082	2040	1980
OJD	-	130	1144	765
Newcastle Disease	-	-	412	-
Broomrape	-	-	20	669
Papaya Fruit Fly	-	766	190	-
Exotic Fruit Fly—NT	-	-	312	-
Avian Influenza				
Outbreak	-	-	168	-
Other	243	374	223	
Total Expenditure	723	2616	5982	5296
Annual Surplus/(Deficit)	577	(992)	(2615)	(2191)
Opening Balance (1 July)	1083	1660	668	(1947)
Closing Balance (30 June)	1660	668	(4138)	

AQUACULTURE

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The structure of the Aquaculture Unit of PIRSA as at October 1999 comprised the following positions:

1. Coordinator Aquaculture Industry Support Services
2. Manager Phytoplankton and Biotoxin Monitoring
3. Manager, SASQAP
4. Technical Officer SASQAP
5. Manager Fish Health

6. Client Manager Shellfish
7. Client Manager Finfish
8. Client Manager Freshwater
9. Senior Extension Officer
10. Industry Development Officer
11. Leasing Officer
12. Manager Quality Assurance
13. Administrative Officer Adelaide
14. Administration Officer Pt Lincoln
15. Principal Policy Officer
16. Project Officer

The positions of manager aquaculture compliance and project officer licensing were not part of the aquaculture units staff but part of fisheries.

The general manager aquaculture position was vacant and had been since February 1999. It was not considered to be part of the structure of the unit at that time.

After 30 June 2000 the following positions will comprise the aquaculture unit for the next 12 months:

1. General Manager Aquaculture—manage the business
2. Administration Officer—provide administrative support to all staff
3. Industry Project Officer—work with regional development boards and industry associations on aquaculture related projects, development assistance and assist industry to implement codes of practice
4. Industry Project Officer—as above
5. Industry Project Officer—as above
6. Coordinator Support Services—co-ordinate the support services provided to industry
7. Principal Policy Officer—policy advice and implementation
8. Policy Officer—policy advice and implementation
9. Assistant Policy Officer—policy advice and implementation
10. Senior Project Officer—management of licence and lease functions
11. Project Officer—assist in the management of licence and lease functions
12. Manager SASQAP—manage the SASQAP program
13. Technical Officer SASQAP—laboratory assistance to SASQAP program
14. Fish Health manager—policy, emergency response and technical advice on fish health issues.

PIRSA, EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The following table shows the 2000-01 budget estimate and average actual employees (full time equivalents) for each area:

Area	Revenue Budget (\$'000)	Expenditure Budget (\$'000)	FTE's
Food and Fibre	12 527	39 229	422
Food for the Future	287	5 183	10
Sustainable Resources	16 335	34 321	197
Office of Minerals & Energy Resources	4 190	16 681	122
Office of Energy Policy	3 372	11 546	40
SARDI	20 282	35 028	417
PIRSA Corporate	12 717	34 647	258
Total	69 710	176 635	1 466

PIRSA Corporate includes head office support areas, Biosecurity and Rural Finance functions.

PIRSA, TVSP'S

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: A total of 14 TVSP's were taken up by employees of the Department of Primary Industries and Resources during 1999-2000 comprising the following numbers from each Operating Group:

- Food and Fibre—6
- Corporate Services—4
- SARDI—2
- Sustainable Resources—2

In relation to workforce reduction for 2000-01 the operating groups of the department have completed their program reviews and have identified up to 35 positions surplus to requirements.

As a means of managing the workforce requirements discussions are taking place with staff occupying positions identified as surplus to current requirements to ascertain the options available including reassignment to other positions and TVSP's.

Of the positions identified as surplus approximately half are located in regional areas and the remaining positions in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area/CBD. The actual break up of the final distribution of staff changes will be determined once individual staff choices are known.

The strategic approach of PIRSA seeks an outcome that will maintain and enhance employment numbers in Regional areas. This will be achieved by actively seeking to locate functions and programs so that they are delivered from regional center rather than Adelaide.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The \$520 000 as detailed in the 2000 State budget is the amount provided to 13 of the State's 14 regional development boards. This equates to an amount of \$40 000 p.a. for the 13 boards to employ a business adviser. The only board that does not receive this funding is the one metropolitan board—Northern Adelaide Development Board. However, this region is serviced by a business enterprise centre, which receives funding from the Department of Industry and Trade to employ a business adviser. All country based regional development boards receive business adviser funding.

Also detailed in the 2000 State budget was new additional funding for the regional development board framework of \$750 000. An amount of \$195 000 from this new funding has been allocated to the 13 boards as an increase of \$15 000 pa to their existing business adviser funding level. This means regional development boards will now receive \$55 000 pa from the State government for them to employ a business adviser to assist regional based businesses.

The new business adviser funding level is believed to substantially cover costs associated with the employment of business advisers. However, in addition to receiving increased funding to employ business advisers, the State has increased its core funding contribution to all regional development boards by a minimum of \$15 000 pa, which would more than cover any on-costs of this position.

SA government funding for regional development boards (and the metropolitan business enterprise centres) is administered by The Business Centre which is a division of the Department of Industry and Trade.

COMPLIANCE SERVICES

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: Minerals and Energy combined budget is \$5 078 849, which is 32 per cent of the total for Output 2.3 Compliance Services (\$15 837 881).

Of the compliance service statistics referred to on page 2.11, output 2.3, 5 per cent of the total inspections relate to mining and extractive mineral operations and 29 per cent of the total inspections relate to the precious stone claims.

The number of inspections carried out for Olympic Dam during the financial year is 7. Inspections are generally carried out approximately every 3 months, or at shorter intervals on an as needs basis.

For Beverley, there were 3 inspections during the financial year. It is expected that the Beverley mine will reach commercial production during this calendar year, and the inspections to date have largely been involved with the approval process, the frequency will increase once the mine becomes fully operational.

STAFF TRANSFERS

In reply to Ms HURLEY.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: Sixty five employees have been transferred from PIRSA to the Department of Water Resources. Those employees that have qualifications are listed with their qualifications in the attached table.

The groundwater functions that have transferred to the Department of Water Resources have a specific focus that is generally distinct from that of other operational units in PIRSA, although there are also areas in which cooperation and collaboration across these functional units provide synergies and benefits to both. Indeed, staff

from these areas currently work together on projects where benefits can be gained through the sharing of knowledge and skills, and this will continue under the new administrative arrangements. Staff will continue to share access to certain databases and information systems, and will work together on projects where there are benefits to be gained. Professional relationships that have existed in the past will continue to be the basis for interaction, supported by formal

arrangements where warranted by a specific task or project.

Arrangements for the delivery of support services to the Department of Water Resources are currently under review. To the extent that these services are provided by PIRSA in future, service level agreements will be established to formalise the arrangement and provide a sound basis for managing the relationship.

Groundwater Staff Qualifications	
Position	Qualifications
Director, Resource Assessment	M Sc
Manager	B Sc
Hydrogeologist	BSc. (Hydrology)—Flinders Uni. of SA, 1995 BSc. Honours (Hydrogeology)—1st Class, Flinders Uni. of SA, 1996 PhD. (Hydrogeochemistry)—Flinders Uni. of SA, 2000
Hydrogeologist	BS of Geology (Major Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology); University of Tuzla, School of Mining and Geology, Yugoslavia.
Hydrogeologist	BS of Geology (Major Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology); University of Tuzla, School of Mining and Geology, Yugoslavia.
Snr Hydrogeologist	Bachelor of Science—Ain Shames University. Bachelor of Science—Adelaide University. Hydrology and Hydrogeology—Flinders University. Study for Master Degree—South Australia University Doctor of Philosophy- Science and Engineering—Flinders University
Geophysicist	B Sc. (Honours Class 2) 1963 Geological Sciences Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada M Sc. 1976 Geophysics. Macquarie University, Sydney, NSW.
Technical Officer	Assoc Dip Chemistry
Technical Officer	Assoc Dip Geoscience
Manager	Assoc Dip Geoscience
Groundwater Program	Assoc Dip Science (Hydrogeology)
Technical Officer	Fitter & Turner
Business Manager	Bachelor of Design Masters of Business Management to be completed 2002
Hydrogeologist	Bachelor of Environmental Science majoring in Hydrogeology.
Technical Officer	Uni. Of Tas Summer school of geology, 1971 Groundwater components of Hydrology Course Tech. Correspondence School, Qld.
Hydrogeologist	Bachelor of Science majoring in Geology Bachelor of Science (Honours) majoring in Geochemistry (First Class) Groundwater Modeling Course Flinders University (DN) 1998 Currently studying Soil Physics, Flinders University
Senior Technical Officer	Associate Diploma of Engineering, Electronics
Geologist	B Sc., (Geology). Wellington NZ B Sc., Hons. (Geology), Wellington, NZ. B Sc. (Hydrogeology), Birmingham, UK.
Snr Geologist	B Sc., M Sc.
Supervising Technical Officer	Associate Diploma of Electronic engineering. Qualified electricians licence.
Technical Officer	Class 2 Well Driller
Hydrogeologist	BSc (Hons)—Geological Engineering PhD—Hydrogeology
Snr Hydrogeologist	Bachelor of Science, 1986 (University of Canterbury NZ) Certificate in Management Practices, 1990 (Australian Institute of Management) Master of Science, 1997 (The Flinders University SA)
Principal Engineer	Bachelor Applied Science (Mineral Engineering)
Civil and Environmental Engineer	Master of Engineering Science (Research). ME Sc. 2000 (pending award) Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Adelaide. Bachelor Environmental Engineering B.E (Honours), 1994 Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Queensland, St Lucia.
Snr Hydrogeologist	BSc Flinders Uni (1984) Grad. Dip. Eng Science. UNSW (1985)
Snr Technical Officer	Radio & electronics apprenticeship at DSTO Salisbury. Certificate of Electronics at SA Institute of Technology (now Uni. of SA). Radioactive Handler's licence Blaster's permit

MINERALS AND ENERGY BUDGET

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The budget estimates include the following for the minerals and energy resources portfolio (comprising the Petroleum, Mineral Resources and the Office of Energy Policy groups) in 2000-01:

Revenue (\$'000)	Expenditure (\$'000)	Net (\$'000)
7 562	28 227	20 665

It should be noted that these budgets relate essentially to direct costs and accrual items, and exclude any attribution of corporate overhead costs.

FISHERIES, COST RECOVERY

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: I thank the Deputy Opposition Leader

for the question. Licence fees are determined on a financial year basis and include funds to provide for a range of services to the commercial fishery under the government's cost recovery policy. Licence fees include the collection of funds for research and compliance services, economic analysis services, licensing, legislation and legal services, directorate services, FMC budget for running of the committee and the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation levy, together with some other non-core services requested by the Fishery Management Committees.

I have attached three charts for the information of the Deputy Opposition Leader outlining the breakdown of the cost recovery charges for all fisheries for the last three licensing years.

The following charts describe the type of service provided, such as research, compliance and management, and indicate the total licence fee for the year: