

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE A

19 to 21 June and 26 and 27 June 2001

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS

Premier, Minister for State Development, Minister for Multicultural Affairs; and Minister for Tourism**'BRINGING THEM BACK HOME' PROGRAM**

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

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: Cabinet gave in-principle approval to the establishment of a 'Bringing Them Back Home' program on 28 May 2001 and the program will be implemented in the 2001-02 financial year.

The details of what the program will comprise have yet to be finalised. However, Cabinet has decided that the service delivery

component should be operated in partnership with external expertise. Accordingly we expect to go to the market for expressions of interest soon. In addition a steering committee consisting of representatives of relevant government agencies will be providing me with an implementation report by September 2001.

In recent months there have been a number of inquiries in relation to the program from ex-South Australians who are currently interstate but are clearly interested in returning to South Australia.

These people have been advised that the details of the program will be determined over the next couple of months. My department has kept their contact details on file so that they can be advised of future developments.

I note the comments of the Leader of the Opposition in relation to having 'exemplars'. I can assure him that tracking and maintaining information on those who are assisted to relocate to South Australia will be an integral component of the program.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

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

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN:

Last Name	First name	Title	Class Level	Tenured or Non-Tenured	Contract Term	Expiry Date
McCann	Warren	Chief Executive	Ex F	Non-Tenured	5	16-Oct-05
Dymock	Darryl	Deputy Director	Ex B	Non-Tenured	3	18-Feb-02
Martin	Pamela	Director Commercial Advice	Ex C	Non-Tenured	5	31-Dec-03
Butow	Heather	Executive Director Policy Coordination	Ex C	Non-Tenured	5	21-Feb-04
Blackstock	David	Director State Strategic Policy	Ex B	Non-Tenured	5	14-Jul-04
Angove	Richard	Major Projects Coordinator	Ex B	Non-Tenured	3.5	31-Oct-04
Parkes	Heather	Director—Strategy State Strategic Policy	Ex A	Non-Tenured	5	24-Sep-05
Williams	Rod	Director Policy, Strategic Policy Division	Ex A	Non-Tenured	5	26-Feb-06
Broughton	Graham	Executive Officer	EL 1	On Going		
Layton	Ronald	Executive Officer	EL 1	On Going		
Lowe	Jan	Executive Officer	EL 1	On Going		
Madigan	Michael	Executive Consultant	Ex E	On Going		
Miller	Euan	Research Executive	EL 2	On Going		
Powell	Lange	Executive Officer	EL 1	On Going		
Stimson	Dorothy	Executive Assistant	EL 2	On Going		
Guerin	Bruce	Director Institute of Public Policy and Management	EL G	On Going		
Nelson	Anthony	Director Business Services	Ex A	Tenured	5	19-May-02
Caust	Margaret	Director Capital City Project Team	Ex A	Tenured	1.5	30-Jun-02
Crichton	Tony	Executive Consultant	Ex B	Tenured	1.5	02-Sep-02
Vinall	Graeme	Director Personnel Policy	Ex B	Tenured	3.75	01-Nov-02
Andrews	Janice	Deputy Commissioner for Public Employment	Ex C	Tenured	5	28-Jan-03
Ralph	Denis	Director SA Centre for Lifelong Learning and Development	Ex F	Tenured	4	14-Feb-03
MacIntosh	Susan	Executive Director Corporate and Organisational Development	Ex C	Tenured	5	22-Feb-03
Boxhall	Graham	Director Special Projects	Ex A	Tenured	3	31-Mar-03
Wilson	Elizabeth	Director Cabinet Office	Ex B	Tenured	5	16-Aug-03
Ince	Rosemary	Director Economic Reform Branch	Ex B	Tenured	5	19-Dec-04
Carman	Suzanne	Director Government and Legal Services Cabinet Office	Ex B	Tenured	5	06-Feb-05
McDonald	Trudi	Director Urban and Resources Policy Branch	Ex A	Tenured	5	06-Feb-05
Temple-Heald	Simon	Director Economic Policy State Strategic Policy	Ex A	Tenured	5	12-Mar-05
Lambert	Dean	Project Adviser Commercial Advice	Ex B	Tenured	5	30-Apr-05
Case	Paul	Commissioner for Public Employment	Ex E	Tenured	5	03-Sep-05
Tysoe	Terry	Major Projects Coordinator	Ex B	Tenured	5	28-Jan-06
Mazel	Joslene	Director Special Projects	Ex A	Tenured	5	02-Feb-06
Barnett	Margaret	Director, Human Resource Development	Ex A	Tenured	5	05-Feb-06

Last Name	First name	Title	Class Level	Tenured or Non-Tenured	Contract Term	Expiry Date
Brooks	Elbert	Director Workforce Relations	Ex B	Tenured	5	05-Feb-06
Salter	Gary	Assistant Director, Workforce Relations	Ex A	Tenured	5	05-Feb-06
de Leo	Joy	Executive Director	Ex A	Tenured	5	30-Apr-06
De Rohan	Maurice	Agent General	Ex B	Non-Tenured	4	18-Jan-02

ELECTRICITY PRICING

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

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The Treasurer has provided the following information:

Consistent with the decision announced by the Premier to not recommit to the full retail contestability date of 1 January 2003 at the June CoAG meeting, the Government is continuing to explore a number of policy options, and will continue to monitor market developments over the next 18 months.

In this context, the government has obtained initial legal advice from the Crown Solicitor. However, the government is not in a position to disclose this advice at this time while it continues to work through this process.

ELECTRICITY, VOLL PRICE

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

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The Treasurer has provided the following information:

The government could not give any undertaking as to future changes in the level of VOLL as any variation requires a change to the National Electricity Code, which must be authorised by the ACCC in accordance with its obligations under the Trade Practices Act.

The government did not give any undertakings under the Business Sale Agreements to the new owners of ETSA Power, Optima Energy, Synergen or Flinders Power to support an increase in the VOLL price above the \$5 000 per megawatt hour.

The government has not given any undertakings to the new owners to support an increase in the VOLL price above the \$5 000 per megawatt hour since the privatisations were finalised.

FOCUS GROUP RESEARCH

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

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The main research material in television is the ratings figures. Certainly when it comes to Directions, the government has been pleased with the audiences attracted.

I am advised Channel 9 has conducted market research among the companies featured on the Directions program and this has recorded extremely high levels of satisfaction, and that no focus group research has been conducted by government.

MULTICULTURAL RECEPTIONS

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

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The Premier hosted four multicultural receptions during the last financial year i.e.:

20 July 2000	-	120 representatives from 47 multicultural organisations Cost \$2441.40 Mr Steve Condous MP, Parliamentary Secretary invited
12 October 2000	-	108 representatives from 34 multicultural organisations Cost \$1910.20
14 December 2000	-	130 representatives from 71 multicultural organisations Cost \$2793.55 Mr Steve Condous MP, Parliamentary Secretary invited
24 May 2001	-	40 multicultural arts representatives Cost \$546.20 The Hon Diana Laidlaw MLC, Minister for the Arts and Mr Steve Condous MP, Parliamentary Secretary invited.

MAJOR PROJECTS DISPLAY

In reply to **Ms THOMPSON.**

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The planned major projects display involves the purchase of display stand hardware. These stands will be used at a wide variety of functions to help communicate government activities. Poster material can be produced and displayed on the stands. The display material will be easily interchangeable so that the hardware can be used by a variety of agencies in a variety of settings.

For example displays could include:

- Trade information at conferences
 - Project information at the opening of the Convention Centre
 - Health information at shopping centres
 - Adelaide Darwin Railway information at trade conferences
 - Major project information at the Royal Show
 - Regional development information at country events
- The display hardware will be purchased by the Strategic Communications Unit for its own use and the use of other agencies across government as requested.

The project has been approved by the Cabinet Communications Committee which will also approve content prepared for display.

WORKERS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

In reply to **Mr WRIGHT.**

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The pilot program was undertaken in three government agencies; Family and Community Services, South Australian Police Department and Department of Correctional Services.

NATIONAL WINE CENTRE

In reply to **Ms THOMPSON.**

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN:

How many people visited the Rose Garden since its opening?

I am advised by the Botanic Gardens of the following figures in relation to visitation of the Rose Garden.

From the period 19 October 2000 to the end of May 2001, 6 734 fee paying visitors attended the Rose Garden.

In addition, during the Rose Festival held last year, 15 338 people attended the Rose Garden. No fee was paid as such as the admission charged to the Rose Festival gave admission also to the Rose Garden.

The board of the Botanic Gardens has advised me that the current admission arrangements are being investigated as part of a Master Planning process that will commence in the 2001-02 financial year.

In regard to the admission charge (for the National Wine Centre), what proportion of the total floor space of the wine centre does that admit you to—other than the cafes, which you may or may not choose to go into?

I am advised by the National Wine Centre that the gross floor space of the Centre is 3 804 square metres. The exhibition space which carries a visitor charge of \$11, totals 688 square metres. The café space comprises 167 metres.

What advance bookings are there for the Wine Centre for the first three months of operation?

I am advised that the National Wine Centre has experienced high level demand for functions in October, November and December 2001. Currently there are 60 bookings for this period. These bookings include cocktail parties, wine tastings, corporate dinners and lunches, charity events and private client functions including weddings.

The National Wine Education and Training Centre will offer wine appreciation courses from beginner to advanced level for local and visiting consumers. Currently there are 17 courses scheduled to run through October, November and December this year.

PUBLIC SECTOR TRAINEES

In reply to **Mr ATKINSON.**

The Hon. J.W. OLSEN: The Minister for Employment and Training has provided the following information:

1. *How much has been budgeted for public sector trainees in 2001-02 and how much has been provisioned for the same program*

in 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05?

A total of \$14 million was provided for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 program. This was split over 3 years, \$4 million for 2000-01, \$5 million for 2001-02 and \$5 million for 2002-03. The funding for 2002-03 is to cover the costs of traineeships placed during the 2001-02 program.

2. As part of that question, could Minister Brindal also be asked for some detail about the average unit cost of employment of a trainee, including the on-costs?

The average unit cost per trainee:

Government Youth Traineeship contribution	\$11 429
Agency contribution (inc on costs)	\$11 201

Treasurer and Minister for Industry and Trade

SAFA BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

In reply to Mr FOLEY.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: In response to the question asked by the member for Hart regarding the components of the contribution of \$110 million from SAFA to the Budget for 2001-02, I wish to clarify my answer.

SAFA's projected operating surplus for 2001-02 is \$22 million. SAFA currently has no contributed capital and the distribution over and above \$22 million represents reductions in retained earnings from earlier years.

The contribution of \$110 million from SAFA to the Budget for 2001-02 is \$38 million higher than the level contained in the 2000-01 Budget, after taking into account the deferral of distributions from the 1999-2000 financial year.

VICTORIA TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA GAS PIPELINE

In reply to Mr WILLIAMS.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The route of a Victoria to South Australia gas pipeline would be determined on economic, financial and environmental criteria by the private sector parties.

The proponents are aware of the route of the existing electricity interconnector and its associated easements. Access to existing easements rights would need to be negotiated with the land holder and the current beneficiary of the easement.

However, I am advised that there are engineering costs in locating a steel-based gas pipeline under the existing electricity interconnector. Electro-magnetic fields generated by the electricity interconnector increase the likelihood of pipeline corrosion. The counter measures to this increased risk of corrosion increase the

costs of pipeline construction and operation. These costs would be avoidable if a different route is chosen for a gas pipeline.

The government has established a clear process for development of gas pipelines through the Petroleum Act 2000. The process is fully consultative and was designed to identify and resolve issues such as these. At this early stage, pipeline proponents are currently gathering information in order to determine the impact on other activities prior to finalising the route.

The Petroleum Act also specifies a procedure, through the Land Acquisition Act 1969, for negotiating and determining payments to land holders in consideration for them granting an easement across their land. The holder of the land is entitled to payment to cover the value of the land, including the value derived from the land. The actual amounts to be paid would be determined by direct negotiations between the pipeline proponent and the land holders or by the Courts if agreement cannot be reached.

'MARKET SOUTH AUSTRALIA' PROGRAM

In reply to Mr FOLEY.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I refer to the 2001-02 Portfolio Statements, Budget Paper Number 5, Volume 1 pages 4.10, 4.13 and 4.14.

The Outputs Net Expenditure Summary table on page 4.14 represents the allocation of the resources available to the Department of Industry and Trade on an output basis. Members will remember that this necessarily means accumulating, aggregating and reporting all direct, indirect and overhead costs on the basis of their contribution to the delivery of a range of clearly identified outcomes which then constitutes the output. In the case of the Department of Industry and Trade, these outcomes have been articulated on page 4.10. Some quantifiable key performance indicators have also been disclosed on page 4.13.

In accumulating the costs attributable to outputs, it is also important to remember that costs incurred by support groups (eg. Corporate Services, the Office of the Chief Executive and similar groups) within the department are also applied against the output as well as what are deemed to be the costs of overheads (eg. accommodation costs, utilities, workers compensation insurance premiums etc). This introduces the concept of a 'Total Cost of Production'.

When attempting to define the development of an output based on future expectations it is not always possible to have a high degree of precision, especially as projects within programs are still under development.

In respect to the output 'Market South Australia', the following table refers:

Program	Description	\$'000s
Case for South Australian Industry	The Case for South Australian Industries provides information on the Department's priority industry sectors, comprising automotive production, back office and call centres, defence, electronics, food processing, general manufacturing, health, information technology, resources and water. For 2001-02 many of the business plans that underpin the program are still being developed but in broad aggregate it is presumed that a quantum of the entire program will involve activities that have a Market SA component included.	250
Serving SA Business	Serving South Australian Business promotes the Department's programs and services to business, particularly through its business units the South Australian Centre for Manufacturing (SACFM), The Business Centre (TBC), International SA and Invest SA – the department's investment attraction division. For 2001-02 many of the business plans that underpin the program are still being developed but in broad aggregate it is presumed that a quantum of the entire program will involve activities that have a Market SA component included.	97
Case for South Australia	The Case for South Australia provides generic information about the State's competitive advantages and industry capability. For 2001-02 many of the business plans that underpin the program are still being developed but in broad aggregate it is presumed that a quantum of the entire program will involve activities that have a Market SA component included.	126
Directions for South Australia	To ensure community awareness of local achievements, the Department supports a broad range of initiatives under the Directions for South Australia branding. For 2001-02 many of the business plans that underpin the program are still being developed but in broad aggregate it is presumed that a quantum of the entire program will involve activities that have a Market SA component included.	87
Direct Operating Costs of the Marketing Team	It is presumed that a per centum of the operating costs of the Team (ie salaries, wages and related payments and goods and services provisions) will be directed towards this output. While Team members are involved across the agency (and hence contribute to other outputs), in the broad aggregate some of their time is also deemed to be associated with Market SA activities.	151

Program	Description	\$'000s
Indirect Costs—Other Business Units of the Department contributing to this output category	Many of the activities undertaken by other service delivery business units involve contributions to activities captured under the Market SA output category. The costs involve not just salaries, wages and related payments but also goods and services costs. These costs will include (but are not restricted to) interstate and overseas travel associated with investment attraction initiatives, general operating costs and consultancy/contractor involvement.	3 406
Overhead Application	On the basis of pre-defined key variables (eg. number of FTE's, floor space occupied – including specific storage areas – quantum of direct costs etc.), it is presumed that the Market SA output will also attract some proportion of overhead costs eg. direct and indirect costs of support teams (ie Corporate Services et al), accommodation costs, insurance premiums, costs of utilities etc.	345

INVESTMENT ATTRACTION

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I provide the following information regarding investment attraction:

Forward Estimates and Commitments:
as at 18 June 2001

Year	2001-02 \$/m	2002-03 \$/m	2003-04 \$/m	2004-05 \$/m
Forward Estimates:				
- Allocations:				
—IIAF	48	39	38	31
—Industry Restructuring Fund	5	5	-	-
	53	44	38	31
Commitments*:	40	27	16	13

* Contracted, plus approvals awaiting contract.

Electricity Market (NEM) are required to participate in rotational load shedding in times of power shortages.

The contract does fully cover the government's exposure and costs in relation to electricity. There is no residual risk in relation to the contract such as allowing interruptability in power supplies at times of high demand.

A variety of substantial value added services are provided under the contract which include:

- Site specific energy audits;
- Feasibility studies to reduce energy consumption and shift demand;
- Firm curtailability options;
- Voluntary curtailability options; and
- Embedded and co-generation opportunities.

As part of the contract implementation DAIS and Energy SA will support the contract with a significant communication and education program with agencies focussing particularly on how these value-added services can be used to better manage energy requirements and reduce costs.

WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT ELECTRICITY CONTRACT

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Administrative and Information Services has provided the following information:

The risk of interruptability in power supplies to Government sites is unchanged from pre-contract. All contestants in the National

FUNDS SA FUND MANAGERS

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I provide the following information concerning fund managers engaged by Funds SA and the asset classes and mandates within which they manage.

Fund Manager	Mandate	Funds Under Management	
		\$ million	%
Australian Equities Portfolio			
Balanced Equity Management Pty Limited	Active Top 50	473.1	9.0%
Credit Suisse Asset Management (Australia) Limited	Active Broad Market	438.0	8.3%
Macquarie Investment Management Limited	Index Enhanced	374.2	7.1%
Perpetual Investments Limited	Active Broad Market	476.4	9.1%
AMP Henderson Global Investors Limited	Private Equity	2.1	0.0%
Australian Mezzanine Investments Pty Ltd	Private Equity	5.3	0.1%
Business Management Limited (a)	Private Equity	1.2	0.0%
Castle Harlan Australian Mezzanine Partners Pty Ltd	Private Equity	1.6	0.0%
Catalyst Investment Managers Limited	Private Equity	0.2	0.0%
Colonial First State Private Equity Limited	Private Equity	6.4	0.1%
Equity Partners Management Pty Limited (b)	Private Equity	0.4	0.0%
Macquarie Direct Investment	Private Equity	6.7	0.1%
Rothschild Australia Asset Management Limited	Private Equity	13.2	0.3%
Technology Venture Partners Pty Limited (c)	Private Equity	1.0	0.0%
Internally Managed	Private Equity	7.7	0.1%
Total		1,807.5	34.4%
International Equities Portfolio			
National Corporate Investment Services (Capital International)	Global Active Broad Markets	224.3	4.3%
Barclays Global Investors Australia Limited	USA & Canada Index Markets	290.2	5.5%
Barclays Global Investors Australia Limited	USA Index Enhanced Markets	372.3	7.1%
Rainier Investment Management Inc (d)	USA Small Companies	127.3	2.4%

Lazard Asset Management Pacific Company	Europe, Asia Active Broad Markets	299.3	5.7%
National Corporate Investment Services (Capital International)	Europe, Asia Active Broad Markets	286.6	5.5%
Schroder Investment Management Australasia Limited	Europe, Asia Active Small Companies	71.6	1.4%
Genesis Management Australia Limited	Emerging Markets	55.2	1.1%
Schroder Investment Management Australasia Limited	Emerging Markets	49.3	0.9%
Adams Street Partners LLC	Private Equity	11.7	0.2%
Wilshire Associates Inc	Private Equity	21.3	0.4%
Barclays Global Investors Australia Limited	Currency Hedge Overlay	10.4	0.2%
Total		1,819.5	34.7%
Property Portfolio			
Deutsche Asset Management (Australia) Limited	Listed Property Securities	123.5	2.4%
Rothschild Australia Asset Management Limited	Listed Property Securities	138.8	2.6%
AMP Henderson Global Investors Limited	Direct Property	116.9	2.2%
Commonwealth Property Limited	Direct Property	41.1	0.8%
Lend Lease Real Estate Investments Limited	Direct Property	2.1	0.0%
Internally Managed	Direct Property	5.0	0.1%
Total		427.4	8.1%
Fixed Interest Portfolio			
Credit Suisse Asset Management (Australia) Limited (e)	Australian Broad Market	244.3	4.7%
UBS Asset Management Limited	Australian Broad Market, with offshore discretion	248.5	4.7%
Total		492.8	9.4%
Inflation Linked Securities Portfolio			
Credit Suisse Asset Management (Australia) Limited	Australian Broad Market	225.0	4.3%
Internally Managed	Australian Market	399.5	7.6%
Total		624.5	11.9%
Cash Portfolio			
Internally Managed	Australian Market	76.0	1.4%
Grand Total		5,247.7	100%

(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) all appointed in 2000-01 financial year.

PAYROLL TAX REBATE SCHEMES AND STAMP DUTY RELIEF

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The projected cost of payroll tax rebate schemes is as follows:

	Payroll tax rebate schemes	
	Exporters	Trainees
	\$m	\$m
2000-01 Budget	3.5	16.6
2000-01 Estimated result	4.0	12.0
2001-02	3.5	9.7
2002-03	3.5	8.4
2003-04	3.5	8.1
2004-05	3.5	7.8

The upward revision to the cost of the exporter rebate scheme in 2000-01 reflects year-to-date experience. \$3.5 million had been paid to firms engaged in export activity by the end of April 2001.

The declining trend in the projected cost of the trainee scheme reflects the impact of measures taken in the 2000-01 Budget together with earlier measures taken by the commonwealth to tighten the rules on eligibility for commonwealth trainee schemes.

Stamp duty relief for inter-generational farm transfers is provided by way of exemption; hence there is no provision on the payment side of the Budget for this form of stamp duty relief. Forward estimates of stamp duty revenue implicitly reflect the impact of this exemption since the revenue base on which projections are based reflects the availability of the exemption.

The Tax Expenditure Statement in Appendix E of the 2001-02 Budget Statement costs the value of this exemption at \$7.9 million in 1999-2000 with an expected cost in 2000-01 of \$4.2 million.

Similarly, stamp duty exemptions are provided for rural debt refinancing and the refinancing of mortgages on the closure of rural bank branches. The combined value of these exemptions has been

costed at \$0.2 million in each of 1999-2000 and 2000-01 (as per the Tax Expenditure Statement).

From 18 May 2001, an administrative scheme of assistance has been available for the refinancing of mortgages as a result of the opening of a bank branch in rural communities where previously there was no financial institution. The cost of this scheme is included in the forward estimates in a general provision covering the cost of all forms of mortgage duty relief.

VICTORIA TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA INTERCONNECTOR

In reply to **Mr WILLIAMS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: There has been at least one recent announcement of a proposal to upgrade the existing Victoria to South Australia electricity interconnector.

The 2001 Statement of Opportunities issued by the National Electricity Market Management Company Limited identifies a proposal by TransEnergie Australia to upgrade the existing electricity interconnector. The proposal is referred to as 'Southernlink'. The Electricity Supply Industry Planning Council is examining technical issues arising from this proposal.

Over time there have been a number of proposals to upgrade this interconnect, including a proposal some years ago by ATCO, although none has yet proceeded to fruition.

BUSINESS VISION 2010

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Department of Industry and Trade commissioned Bill Godfrey and Associates Pty Ltd to undertake a review of South Australian Business Vision 2010. The Department received a copy of a draft report from the consultant on 30 April 2001.

The department and government are still considering the draft report whilst awaiting receipt of the final report.

SOUTHERN SUBURBS DISADVANTAGE

In reply to **Ms THOMPSON**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Department of Industry and Trade has initiated research in collaboration with the City of Onkaparinga and the City of Playford designed to help build strategies to address unemployment (particularly long term unemployment) in some of the pockets with concentrated disadvantage in those local government areas. The research is of a pilot nature, testing the applicability to South Australian circumstances of some overseas models for addressing employment disadvantage.

Essentially the research is attempting to fill some information gaps at the small area level relating to the issues for the unemployed gaining work and the local and regional businesses creating jobs and employing the local unemployed. In this respect it is trying to integrate economic and social perspectives to better tailor strategies to specific local circumstances. The time frame for completion of the research is approximately the end of October 2001.

With regard to the matter of South Australian workforce participation rates over the last ten years, the latest figures for May 2001 (60.2 per cent) compared to May 1991 (62.6 per cent) show a decline of 2.4 percentage points over the ten years.

INTERCONNECTION FUNDING

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Department of Treasury and Finance has advised me that it has received advice that in 1992 then Prime Minister Keating did promise \$100 million to be used for electricity interconnection projects.

It is understood that this funding was predominantly intended for the then proposed Queensland-New South Wales interconnection. However, this particular proposal did not proceed due to a number of issues existing at the time, including various on-going reviews.

Whilst the funding is understood to have been open to other interconnection proposals, only the Queensland-New South Wales proposal was an obvious candidate at that time. It is understood that the SA Labor Government in 1992-93 did not take advantage of the Commonwealth offer to fund interconnection projects.

The advice received indicates that the Commonwealth offer was subsequently withdrawn as no States took up the offer.

HOLDFAST SHORES HOTEL GAMING MACHINE LICENCE

In reply to **Mr FOLEY**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Liquor and Gaming Commissioner has advised that Holdfast Shores Hotel Services Pty Ltd was granted a certificate under section 59 of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997 for a hotel licence on 16 February 2000.

The certificate was for a five storey hotel development with bars, dining areas, a gaming lounge, several auditoria, breakout rooms, function centres, a health centre and accommodation.

The application attracted six objections, all of which were settled by conciliation.

Holdfast Shores Hotel Services Pty Ltd also applied for a gaming machine licence on 7 September 1999. This application attracted one objection. The objection was on the grounds that:

- the application did not properly identify the subject premises;
- the application was contrary to section 15A of the Gaming Machines Act 1992

Section 18(1)(c) of the Gaming Machines Act provides that 'an application for a licence may, in the case of an application for a gaming machine licence, be made by a person who does not yet hold the requisite licence but is an applicant for such a licence'.

However, section 15(1)(a) states that 'the following persons only are eligible to hold a gaming machine licence (a) the holder of a hotel licence (whether temporary or otherwise)'.

While Holdfast Shores Hotel Services Pty Ltd held a certificate for a hotel licence, it did not hold and still does not hold a hotel licence and therefore a gaming machine licence cannot be granted until the certificate is 'converted' to a hotel licence. Neither party to the application disputed the Commissioner's finding on this matter.

The objector argued that the gaming machine licence application should not be heard until all approvals and consents had been obtained.

Mr Tillett for the objector argued, 'that the objectors should not be put to the expense of a contested hearing now when by the time the hotel licence is granted circumstances might have changed and the matter would need to be reheard.' The commissioner found merit in this argument. However, the commissioner accepted that it would place the applicant in an impossible position if the premises had to be completed without any certainty of a gaming machine licence being granted. The commissioner therefore determined to hear the contested application.

On 27 April 2000 the Commissioner made the following decision 'While I cannot grant this licence until the hotel licence is granted I indicate that if the Holdfast Shores development and the proposed hotel are completed in accordance with the evidence given at the hearing I will grant a gaming machine licence because I do not believe the application offends against section 15A'.

Section 59(3) of the Liquor Licensing Act 1997 provides that:

- (3) If
- (a) a certificate of approval has been granted; and
 - (b) the holder of the certificate satisfies the licensing authority—
 - (i) that the conditions (if any) on which the certificate was granted have been complied with; and
 - (ii) that the premises have been completed in accordance with plans approved by the licensing authority on the grant of the certificate or a variation of those plans later approved by the licensing authority,

a licence conferring the trading rights, and subject to the conditions, specified in the certificate must be granted to the holder of the certificate in respect of the premises.'

Therefore, if the Holdfast Shores development proceeded as originally planned and approved by the Commissioner then both a hotel licence and a gaming machine licence could be granted.

However, the commissioner has advised that the hotel licence and gaming machine licence were advertised for sale in the Advertiser on 14 March 2001 with the advertisement referring to the 'whole of the ground floor component of the stunning Pier Hotel Apartments.' It appears from the advertisement that the original proposal which was the basis for granting a certificate for a hotel licence has changed substantially from a five storey hotel to a ground floor tavern with gaming machines.

The commissioner has already been approached by solicitors for the original objectors and solicitors for other interested parties requesting that they be advised of any application to vary the plans or to vary the application in any other way.

The commissioner has not received an application but if he does he will have to determine how to proceed. He could

- allow the applicant to vary the plans and only advise existing parties;
- direct that any redefinition be advertised to allow new objectors
- refuse to vary the plans and require a new application

The commissioner will not pre-empt his decision until he receives an application and has given the parties the opportunity to make submissions.

However, if the commissioner determines that the proposal has changed so fundamentally that it should be commenced anew to give people who did not object to a five storey four/five star hotel but might have objected to a tavern, then the original application would be refused and the applicant would have to lodge a new application.

If this occurred, the gaming machine application would also be refused and under the 'freeze' a new application could not be granted.

RURAL SECTOR VIABILITY

In reply to **Mr WILLIAMS**.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: As I stated in my Budget Speech of 31 May 2001, the government is committed to ensuring that the state has a competitive tax regime for business and job creation. The government has announced a number of taxation initiatives that are designed to benefit all South Australians.

From 1 July 2001, the payroll tax rate will be reduced from 6 per cent to 5.75 per cent, with a further rate cut to 5.67 per cent from 1 July 2001 and an increase in the tax-free threshold from \$456 000 to \$504 000. As from 1 July 2002 the payroll tax base will also be

broadened to include eligible termination payments and the grossed-up value of fringe benefits.

In addition to these initiatives the government also provides payroll tax rebates for exporters and employers who pay wages to employees engaged as apprentices or trainees under an approved training scheme pursuant to a contract of training.

With effect from 1 July 1996, rebates equivalent to 20 per cent of the proportion of the payroll tax paid in respect of employment attributable to South Australian exports have been claimable under the exporters scheme. From 1 July 1998 the scheme was expanded to include horticultural produce destined for consumption as a fresh product overseas.

As from 25 May 2000, the Payroll Tax Trainee Wages Scheme applies to apprentices or trainees engaged under a contract of training approved by the Accreditation and Registration Council pursuant to Part 4 of the *Vocational, Education and Employment Act 1994*.

The amount rebated is equal to 80 per cent of the payroll tax in respect of wages paid to apprentices or trainees, who have signed a contract of traineeship prior to their 25th birthday, in an approved training scheme.

These initiatives benefit all employers registered for payroll tax in South Australia including those operating in our regional areas.

In addition to the payroll tax concessions the government has introduced a number of stamp duty concessions to assist the rural sector in particular.

An exemption from mortgage duty is provided for those persons in rural South Australia who are forced by local financial institution branch closures to move their loans to another financial institution still operating in the town. The initiative was expanded to include transfers to a financial institution in the nearest town where the closing financial institution was the last in existence in the affected town.

From 18 May 2001, an administrative scheme is available on the refinancing of mortgages, as a result of the opening of a rural branch of a financial institution in a community where there are no existing branches of any financial institution.

This administrative scheme is a once-only assistance to customers refinancing mortgages with the new financial institution branch, and is not intended to provide ongoing relief to all new customers. Accordingly, the scheme only applies in respect of the transfer of existing banking business, and not in respect of the establishment of new accounts.

A stamp duty exemption for rural debt re-financing, previously operated between 30 May 1994 and 31 May 1996. The reinstatement of the exemption, from 1 January 1998, allows primary producers who wish to obtain a more competitive financial deal, to transfer their loans between financial institutions without the additional burden of a stamp duty impost. As at 31 May 2001, 699 stamp duty exemption applications relating to re-financing transactions have been processed.

On 18 March 1999, the stamp duty exemption on inter-generational family farm transfers was extended by the Government to include transfers of a family farm to nieces and nephews. Additionally, the scope of the exemption was broadened to include stock, implements and other chattels held or used in conjunction with the land when transferred as part of the family farm within the family group. Since its inception in June 1994 up to now, over 7 300 family farm transfers have received the benefit of this exemption.

Further, the government's 2001-2002 budget incorporates a large number of initiatives as described in the Regional Statement.

The rural sector, of course, is vital to the state's economy as it generates more than one half of the state's total exports. The government recognises the solid contribution from regional South Australia and seeks to ensure that this contribution is sustained through sharing, to the maximum extent possible, the economic and social opportunities provided for in the budget.

Good physical infrastructure supporting areas such as transport, water supply and waste-water treatment, energy supplies and housing underpins sustainable regional economic development. This budget allocates \$5.5 million to the Regional Development Infrastructure Fund. This amount is quite separate from and additional to the provisions made to the state's operating agencies which are responsible for these services. The Regional Development Infrastructure Fund recognises that particular situations can arise where infrastructure requirements are impeding regional development and need to be addressed outside the normal planning timeframes.

From the Department of Industry and Trade's perspective, the budget recognises the excellent work of the State's 14 Regional Development Boards. Not only has provision of \$2.7 million been

made to ensure the core operations of these Boards continue, but the Government has increased overall funding for the Boards by a further \$500 000. This amount is principally for discretionary projects but also includes some provision for training and strategic planning. This revised total amount being made available to boards is in accordance with the recommendations of the South Australian Regional Development Taskforce Report.

The SA Regional Development Taskforce Report also recommended training and development for Regional Development Board members and staff to enable them to undertake their responsibilities more effectively. Customised materials are currently being finalised and training delivery will occur this financial year.

The budget continues to support small business and family-owned businesses through funding of \$715 000 for each rural Regional Development Board to employ a business adviser who can provide free advisory services.

The budget continues to fund \$60 000 for two Regional Development Boards to employ an officer to serve remote locations.

An amount of \$80 000 continued funding will ensure continuity of the excellent work of the Export Development Officers who are co-located with four Regional Development Boards in partnership with Austrade. One of these officers is deployed in the Limestone Coast region.

During 2000-2001, the government updated and released *The Case For Regional South Australia* to communicate a clear and coherent picture of a highly productive and competitive state. This publication will be used by Regional Development Boards and other areas of government as a marketing tool to promote new and expanded investment in regional South Australia.

**Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries and Resources and Minister for Regional Development;
Minister for Minerals and Energy and Minister
Assisting the Deputy Premier**

COMPLIANCE SERVICES

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The principal area in the Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) where environmental sustainability is the main driver is in Fisheries Compliance. Currently 53 FTEs are dedicated to this for around 90 per cent of their time. While industry meets most of the cost, the state's cost has been just under \$1 million per year. Next financial year, an additional \$1 million has been allocated to raise the number of FTEs to 68. In terms of 'awareness', around 800 person-days is directly related to the topic. Two people, funded by the government, are wholly dedicated to this activity. It should be noted that the activities of 75 volunteers are also largely associated with awareness issues. In the last financial year there have been 42 briefs, 201 expiations and 121 cautions.

PIRSA's Rural Chemicals Program does not deal with compliance matters solely on environmental grounds—trade access and public health are other important considerations. In total, Rural Chemicals Program commits 4 FTEs costing around \$250 000 per year to its rural chemicals compliance project. Much of this resource is expended in education and training to reduce the need for heavy-handed compliance/enforcement as much as possible. Prosecutions are therefore rare—fewer than one a year. Current Legislation does not allow expiation for most breaches of responsible behaviour. In Hormonal Growth Promotant activity, 2 expiation notices have been issued in the last 12 months.

The Animal and Plant Control Commission's expenditure on Compliance Services is involved with public safety and to some degree, agricultural protection, but not environmental protection. There were no breaches of environmental or sustainability principles.

CONSULTANCIES

In reply to **Ms HURLEY**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: For the 2000-01 year to 31 March 2001, the Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) has incurred consultancy costs totalling \$1.514 million. It is estimated that an additional \$0.450 million will be spent for the final quarter, giving estimated total expenditure of \$1.960 million for 2000-01. This represents a reduction in excess of 10 per cent on the previous year. (ie. \$2.2 million was spent on consultancies in 1999-2000).

PIRSA has the approach of only engaging consultants for

essential work where the expertise and skills required are not available within the portfolio. Although consultancies for future years have not been specifically identified, based on past experience PIRSA has estimated \$1.8 million for consultancies in 2001-02 and each year to 2004-05. However, it should be noted that there may be instances where extraordinary circumstances will require additional

one off expenditure on consultants. For example, expertise would need to be sourced from overseas in the event of a significant bio security outbreak such as foot-and-mouth disease or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

The table below provides a list of major consultancies over \$20K and their purpose to 31 March 2001:

Consultant	Purpose	Tender or Expression of Interest	\$'000
Consultancy fees over \$55 000			
RISC and Allen Consulting Group (paid through Department of Treasury and Finance DTF)	Study into the SA GAS Market	No, this is PIRSA's contribution to DTF for the study	646
Allen Consulting Group	Provision of program management and expert economic advice to National Gas Pipelines Advisory Committee	Yes	95
KPMG Consulting	Strategic review of property and facilities	Yes	84
	Sub Total		825
Consultancy fees between \$20 000 and \$50 000			
Intec Consulting	Review of data storage requirements	Yes	38
Arthur Andersen	Provision of advice on the implementation of the GST	Yes (through Treasury and Finance)	32
Ian Kowalick	Review of SANTOS (Shareholdings) Act 1989	No tender, consultant selected for background knowledge, expertise and expeditious availability	30
Simon Drilling	Consulting advice provided to the Deputy Premier on BioInnovation SA	No. Engagement of consultant approved by Cabinet and was based on specialist expertise	25
Gibson Quai	Review and Development of Telecommunications strategy	Yes	25
Arthur Robinson & Hedderwicks	Provision of expert legal advice on the National Gas Access Code	Yes	24
HLB Mann Judd Consulting	Implementation of cost reflective pricing for three business units	Yes	33
Ernst & Young	Benchmarking business support services against industry standards	Yes	20
	Sub total		227
Consultancy fees below \$20 000			
	Sub total		462
	Grand total		1514

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: This government is committed to the ecologically sustainable development of the aquaculture industry in South Australia. Proposals to establish aquaculture ventures are assessed to ensure sustainability in accordance with the accepted definition of ecologically sustainable development:

Potential environmental impacts of proposed aquaculture developments are identified during assessment of applications and a determination made as to the ability of the proposal to be managed so as to be ecologically sustainable. Appropriate indicators are developed for all approved aquaculture developments to detect and manage impacts through an environmental monitoring program.

Appropriate indicators for ecological sustainability of aquaculture are established in consultation with the Aquaculture Environmental Assessment Group. This group includes marine environmental management experts from Primary Industries and Resources South Australia, the South Australia Research and Development Institute, the Department of Environment and Heritage and the Environment Protection Authority.

Aquaculture SA now has an experienced environmental scientist as well as marine biologists who will assist the industry meet these new Ecologically Sustainable Development standards and will ensure adaptive management practices are in place.

Results from the licence based environmental monitoring program will form a base for a regional environmental monitoring

program. This will identify broader environmental impacts that may be detected at a scale beyond the individual lease site.

This level of reporting may require some additional training needs for the farmers. Some training providers have already developed course details to assist aquaculture operators. Possible funding sources have also been identified including FarmBis.

FarmBis is a joint Commonwealth and State Program providing \$8 million per year over the next three years for South Australian primary producers to improve their profitability and sustainability through management training.

It is a demand driven program where producers apply to FarmBis for training grants to meet specific management competencies. Producers are free to choose the curriculum, the deliverer and their access requirements.

FarmBis SA has appointed a full time FarmBis Fisheries consultant to help producers analyse their training needs and to link to an appropriate training provider. The peak fishing and aquaculture industry bodies have identified economically sustainable development as a key education area. Ecologically Sustainable Development falls under the Farmbis category of "Managing Natural Resources" which is a priority category for funding and therefore I expect any legitimate training application aimed at contributing towards Ecologically Sustainable Development would be considered very favourably.

FRUIT FLY

In reply to **Mr LEWIS**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: When using the sterile male technique, the fruit flies are sterilized using irradiation from radio active isotopes. This process is obviously done in a high security situation. Once the flies are removed from exposure to the irradiation, they have no residual radioactivity and are safe for release into the general environment.

GREENHOUSES

In reply to **Ms RANKINE.**

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: Under the *Development Act 1993* local councils can charge up to a maximum of \$1.27 per square metre to assess and approve building applications for the construction of greenhouses.

However, the City of Playford charges growers at a much lower rate than this, generally around the \$0.10 per square metre. Charges are varied according to the complexity and size of the application, but relate roughly to the amount of time required to undertake the assessment process. A typical 2 000 sq metre greenhouse will cost approximately \$200 for planning approval, while the old style small greenhouses of approximately 150 square metres cost approximately \$15 each.

Legal advice obtained by the City of Playford indicated that construction of greenhouses is considered as "development" under definitions of the Development Act, requiring developers to get planning approval. The City of Playford undertook considerable consultation with the Adelaide Plains greenhouse industry before the introduction of the building approval requirements, and this is now accepted as a routine matter by most growers.

The increasing complexity of modern controlled environment greenhouses mean that planning staff need to assess a number of important factors including fire safety, overall engineering of the structure, handling drainage and stormwater runoff, impact on neighbours and setback from roads. Planning staff provide assistance to many applicants on these issues during the application and assessment process.

Overall, the planning approval process will assist the Adelaide Plains greenhouse industry to put in place safer structures, and will also assist in mitigating community problems such as stormwater flooding of roads.

REVEGETATION SCHEMES

In reply to **Mr HILL.**

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: Overall State performance in revegetation is best assessed by looking at the collective efforts of all the different projects and programs. The Government has developed methods to monitor and report on revegetation activity at the end of each planting season, so the latest figures available are for the year 2000.

Revegetation effort during the period 1997-99 is summarised and documented in a booklet called "Protection and re-establishment of vegetation in South Australia". During that period, 102 000 hectares (ha) of rangelands vegetation was allowed to regenerate through a major feral animal control project called 'Operation Bounceback.'

In addition, approximately 10 000ha of revegetation resulted from Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) projects, or Trees for Life and Greening Australia projects. This figure excludes entirely privately funded revegetation, farm forestry and plantation forestry which would add over 17 000 ha to the total.

During the same period 4 540 ha of regrowth, 630 ha of sustainable use and 12 120 individual trees were approved for clearance under the Native Vegetation Act.

In a recent report from the Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) it is estimated that last year (year 2000), 6 020 ha was revegetated. This figure excludes plantation forestry and farm forestry which due to the substantial increase in bluegum plantings in the South East equals nearly 12 000 ha.

According to the Native Vegetation Council Secretariat, during year 2000, 522.5 ha of highly degraded vegetation and 2047 trees were approved for clearance.

There are 30 large scale community managed, devolved grant schemes across the State receiving NHT funds. These schemes deliver natural resource management outcomes including improved water quality, soil conservation, control of dryland salinity and protection of biodiversity.

There are a number of different types of revegetation activities involved in the various schemes. These activities are funded

according to cost-sharing frameworks that ensure public and private contributions match the public and private benefit.

Specific details of each project are maintained on an extensive database held by the state's NHT Secretariat. Project managers must meet reporting requirements under the partnership agreement signed by the Commonwealth and state government. Copies of all reports are held by the NHT Secretariat.

RESOURCE REGULATION PLANNING SERVICES

In reply to **Ms HURLEY.**

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: Expenditure of Animal and Plant Control Commission was reclassified from output code 810 (other funds) into output class 2.2.1. The expenditure refers, in part to the commission's service level agreement with PIRSA Rural Solutions, comprising \$320 000 funded by the commission's state government appropriation, \$71 000 funded from Natural Heritage Trust and \$124 000 corporate overheads funded by the Department of Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA).

The commission estimates that it provided 43 agreed services under resource regulation planning services, being audits at 29 rural animal and plant control boards and 14 councils which have the power of control boards.

Additional funding of \$2 million has been allocated in 2001-02 for the farmed seafood initiative. The additional funding will target the development and implementation of strategic policy and legislation to manage and protect South Australia's aquaculture resources within a framework of ecologically sustainable development. Core activities will include the review of aquaculture legislation, review and implementation of aquaculture resource management plans, undertaking ecological sustainability assessments, development and implementation of fish health management plans and undertaking surveillance enforcement activities.

The funding allocation for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is \$400 000. This is half of the total State Government allocation to this program, the other half of funding has been allocated to the Department for Environment and Heritage.

The MPAs program is an initiative totalling \$800 000 and will serve to begin a strategic program to establish a representative system of Marine Protected Areas within the state's waters.

Services provided in the management of marine protected areas:

- Project Management
- Policy development and consultation
- Technical assessment of state waters for conservation and biodiversity values
- Pilot project for the establishment of marine protected areas
- Development of legislation
- Communications strategy to disseminate information to public and stakeholders
- Performance assessment of pilot project
- Management of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park
- Development of management options for Barker Inlet and the Port River
- Establishment of electronic database to support management of living marine resources.

Part of the funding increase in output class 2, 2.1 – resource regulation planning services is as a result of the following new initiative.

The government has allocated a total of \$2.5 million for food risk management and safety over the next 4 years, comprised of \$810 000 per year for the next 2 financial years and a further \$440 000 per year for the following 2 years.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

In reply to **Ms HURLEY.**

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: As at May 2001, there were 38 projects approved under the Regional Development Infrastructure Fund, and 23 of these included assistance with electricity infrastructure. However, not all of these 23 projects were exclusively related to electricity augmentation. Four included multiple infrastructure items.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition has been furnished with a map showing the location of projects approved as well as those currently being assessed under the fund.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES REVENUE

In reply to **Mr LEWIS.**

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The Department of Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA) has Estimated Operating Receipts totalling \$184.385 million for 2000-01, of which \$113.266 million relates to Appropriation from state government.

Table 1 provides a profile of the sources of funds from which PIRSA allocates expenditure into various programs. These comprise departmental operating receipts of \$170.466 million and industry receipts of \$13.919 million. The departmental operating receipts are used to fund departmental operating expenditure to fulfil agency's objectives, whereas the industry receipts are used for specific projects relating to those industries.

The industry funding is allocated to specific projects as directed by the industry group from which the funds are sourced. Table 2 provides a breakdown of industry receipts and payments.

Table 1

Summary of Operating Receipts	
Estimated Result 2000-01	
Departmental Operating Receipts	(\$'000)
Appropriation	113 266
Commonwealth Grant Receipts	17 480
Grants & Subsidies	12 307
Sales of Goods & Services	6 137
Interest	6 242
Regulatory Fees	4 525
Royalties	1 004
Fees & Commissions (Non Industry)	8 441
Other	1 064
Sub Total	170 466
Industry Funds	13 919
Total PIRSA Operating Receipts	184 385

Table 2

	Receipt (\$'000)	Payment (\$'000)
Fees & Commissions (Industry)		
Murray Darling Basin Commission	150	205
Dairy Research & Dev. Corp.	179	179
Fisheries Res & Dev. Corp	1 723	1 679
SA Grains Industry Trust Fund	541	541
Meat Research Corporation	86	61
Pig Research And Dev. Corp	418	387
Grains Research & Dev. Corp	6 283	6 559
Grape & Wine Res& Dev Corporation	314	314
International Wool Secretariat	229	230
Dried Fruits Res & Dev Council	112	112
Horticultural Res & Dev. Corp	1 612	1 672
Rural Indust Res & Dev Corp	473	443
Cattle Compensation Fund	44	48
Fisheries RDC Proactive Grant	57	0
Cooperative Res Centre-Mpb-Sardi	241	241
Collaborative Projects—GRDC	563	522
Collaborative Projects—HRDC	161	220
Collaborative Projects—GWRDC	37	37
Collaborative Projects—MLA	37	37
Collaborative Projects—Aquaculture CRC	414	295
CRC for Viticulture	245	242
Total Fees & Commissions (Industry)	13 919	14 024

PASTORAL BOARD

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: I am pleased to report that the Pastoral Board has published a Report for the last two financial years and will again this year, as a requirement of Section 28 (A) of the *Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989*—as amended in 1998.

HINDMARSH STADIUM

In reply to **Mr WRIGHT**.

The Hon. R.G. KERIN: The Premier has provided the following information:

I am advised by the Adelaide City Soccer Club that the average paying attendance at Hindmarsh Stadium for Adelaide Force Games is 3 777. Eleven games were held at the stadium in the 2000-01 season with a total of 41 555 patrons attending. These figures result in the average paying attendance of 3 777 patrons.

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

PORT STANVAC OIL SPILL

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: The Minister for Transport and Urban Planning has advised as follows:

The State Government spent \$309 547 on the Port Stanvac oil spill clean up that occurred from 8 June to 3 July 1999.

Mobil paid out \$1.1 million to clean up the oil spill, which included all the State clean up costs in relation to the spillage.

INTERNATIONAL ROSE GARDEN

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

The Adelaide International Rose Garden was established at an approximate cost of \$1.04 million.

Current running costs are approximately \$173 000 per annum.

Since opening, the garden has received \$13 601 in ticket revenue.

Additional revenue raising activities are being considered for the Adelaide International Rose Garden including special event hires for weddings and corporate functions, corporate sponsorship opportunities, memorial seats and merchandise.

The 2000 International Rose Festival coincided with the opening of the Adelaide International Rose Garden. An income of \$20 000 was received as a site fee.

Womadelaide 2001 contributed \$25 000 to the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide from site fees, but restoration costs for Botanic Park, including damage to the living collections, irrigation infrastructure and associated labour have totalled around \$31 000. The Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium is currently negotiating with Womad organisers on the extent of additional payments to offset these costs.

The general costs associated with running Womadelaide are absorbed by the event organisers, Arts Projects Australia.

An income of \$17 000 was received from Cinema in the Gardens and \$6900 was outlaid on turf restoration.

OUTPUT CLASSES

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

The figuring presented in the Budget papers for the 2001-02 financial year is indicative at the output level. This reflects the need to present forecasted expenditure levels based on best estimates of the 2001-02 financial year result and, in broad terms, an expectation that the forthcoming financial year output budget will be of the same order of magnitude as 2000-01 year allocations.

The Department for Environment and Heritage is currently finalising the internal 2001-02 budget that will invariably involve fine-tuning of allocation across outputs and activities/programs. Given this I propose that the information sought by the Member be delayed until August 2001, in order to provide information that is more reliable.

PESTICIDES

In reply to **Mr CLARKE**.

The Hon. I.F. EVANS: The Deputy Premier, Minister for Primary Industries and Resources, and Minister for Regional Development has provided the following information:

The Green Paper to which the honourable member refers attracted over a hundred written responses which were duly considered and incorporated into a document which became the basis for drafting of a bill. The drafting process and consideration by a Steering Committee, an expert technical Reference Committee, and a Ministerial Advisory Committee on Farm Chemicals is now complete. Specialists from the Department for Environment and Heritage and the Department of Human Services were involved in each of these committees.

A draft bill is completed and it is intended it will be introduced to Parliament in the near future.

BOTANIC GARDENS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

The Botanic Gardens living collections are now governed by a Living Collections Policy, which is intended to provide a firm direction for the development of collections and what they contain. Collections are now developed on a planned basis of acquisition.

The advent of the Living Collections Policy has resulted in some rationalisation of the collections in line with the planned future directions and available resources.

Major redirection and redevelopment has taken place in the following areas:

- Wittunga Botanic Gardens—changed from high intensity 'gardenesque' planting to ecologically based arboretum and woodland plantings;
- Mallee section, Adelaide Botanic Garden;
- Orchid collection, Adelaide Botanic Garden;
- Cacti and Succulent collection, Adelaide Botanic Garden; and
- Syringa and Viburnum collections, Mount Lofty Botanic Garden

These changes have resulted in fewer but more targeted species within the collections. While the Living Collections Policy has been in the implementation phase, there has been a reduction in the acquisition of new plant material.

Additionally, changes to the Australian Quarantine legislation federally have meant tighter controls on plant material importation due to the weed risk assessment system requirements. All new plant species for introduction must be assessed for their weed potential in the new environment. The initial information provided to Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) for the weed risk assessment is compiled by Botanic Gardens staff.

As of June 29 2001, there were 22 845 living plant accessions with the collection of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide (Adelaide, Mount Lofty and Wittunga Botanic Gardens).

BEECHWOOD GARDENS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

Beechwood Heritage Garden was open for a total of 74 days during the 2000-01 financial year. The garden is open for public visitation during Spring and Autumn. The total number of visitors for this period was 2486 people. Donations during this period amounted to \$137.25.

Beechwood Heritage Garden was used as a wedding venue for six weddings throughout the 2000-01 financial year. A total of \$4500 was generated in hire fees.

The total recurrent operating expenditure for Beechwood Heritage Garden for 2000-01 was \$56 000. This figure is comprised of the salary of one gardener (full time) plus contingencies.

STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

The member has raised two distinct and separate questions, so I offer my response in two separate parts.

Firstly, there are 132 properties listed on the State Heritage Register database. They are used for holiday accommodation, museums, theatre productions, tourist attractions, restaurants and as venues for National Trust.

As a point of clarification, the former Anglican rectory now occupied by Nature Foundation SA which impressed the member is not owned by my department, but is managed by the Department of Industry and Trade.

With respect to the second question, the proposed new commonwealth heritage legislation has yet to be enacted. A Senate Committee Report of May 2001 on the three relevant Bills contained minority reports by both the opposition and government senators.

If legislation is enacted, the state government would not be obliged to take any particular action.

A significant number of places in the current Register of National Estate are already in the State Heritage Register or included in local heritage lists created by councils under the provisions of the *Development Act 1993*.

COONGIE LAKES

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

The Coongie Lakes Task Force prepared a report, including recommendations, on the future of the Coongie Lakes Control Zone that went to both the Minister for Minerals and Energy and myself for consideration. I am still considering that report and have sought

further input from the Conservation Council of SA. Once I have considered all the information at my disposal, I will be able to form a position on the Control Zone and the Task Force report.

HMAS HOBART

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

There is no seagrass in the region where it is proposed to sink the ship.

All potential pollutants are being removed from the ship in a plan that achieves World Best Practice as outlined in guidelines.

The issue of asbestos, which was specifically raised by the member, is largely an Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare matter. The Environment Protection Agency is not aware of any environmental harm resulting from asbestos in the marine environment but is seeking independent advice on this.

YUMBARRA CONSERVATION PARK

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

In regards to what action is being taken to protect Yumbarra Conservation Park during further exploration and drilling, I can inform you that a Declaration of Environmental Factors has been forwarded by Dominion—an active partner of the Gawler Joint Venture, to undertake drilling within the park. The Declaration of Environmental Factors is being reviewed by Department of Environment and Heritage staff to ensure that the provisions within it will minimise any impacts on the environment and ensure adequate rehabilitation work.

The department also has an officer with a specific role to liaise with the company on-ground and ensure that the exploration programs are well managed. Following each phase of exploration, a joint inspection is carried out by the Office of Minerals and Energy Resources (PIRSA), Department for Environment and Heritage, and Dominion. Any issues that arise requiring action are reported to the company, with rectification expected immediately before they leave the site. PIRSA has the primary responsibility for regulation of the mineral exploration, but work closely with NPWSA to ensure the best outcomes for the park.

A Ministerial Advisory Committee for Yumbarra has also been established with representatives from the Ceduna Council, Native Title claimants, the Conservation Council of SA, Chamber of Mines and Energy and an independent Chair. This Committee reports directly to the Minister for Minerals and Energy Resources and me regarding the exploration being undertaken in the park.

The broad role of the Committee is to review relevant documents, and advise on issues of concern and to review compliance and performance audits against the conditions of the Governor's proclamation and the terms and conditions of the Exploration Licence. It was the Chair of this Committee, Mr David Moyle, who commented following a recent meeting of the Committee that arrangements were satisfactory, as referred to by the Chief Executive of DEH, Mr Holmes in response to your initial question on 26 June.

WILDERNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

While the Wilderness Advisory Committee has provided reports and recommendations on four areas to previous Ministers, only one of these has proceeded through the public consultation phase. The report in regard to proposed Wilderness Protection Areas on Southern Eyre Peninsula (Lincoln National Park and Coffin Bay Conservation Park) underwent a public consultation process in 1999. I will consider public submissions made on these reserves together with further comment from the Wilderness Advisory Committee in the future, and I anticipate that a decision on these areas will be able to be made at a later date.

The three reports that have not been proceeded with relate to the Great Victoria Desert, the Yellabinna region of Eyre Peninsula and an area of Central Eyre Peninsula. For these areas, there are still a number of issues that need to be resolved before proceeding further, relating mainly to native title and requirements for mineral exploration.

OUTPUT REVENUE

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

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

The member for Kaurua may recall that I provided a response to the above question later during the Estimates Hearing (refer to page 134 of *Hansard*).

While introducing the response, I advised:

'Can I clarify for the member an issue that he raised in a question previously? The issue in a previous question was in relation to the increase in revenue for output 1.1 and it appeared that there was a discrepancy between years of \$4 2 million or \$4 26 million or something like that.'

I would like to take this opportunity to clarify these figures for the record. Please note that the correct figures should have been \$265 000 for 2000-01 and \$4 million for 2001-02.

Minister for Water Resources

CARRYOVER OF FUNDING

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: Funding carried forward from 1999-2000 to 2000-01 was \$4.792 million. Unspent funds for 2000-01 was estimated at the time of the Estimates Committee hearing to be \$3.463 million, a reduction of about \$1.3 million on the previous year. This underspending relates specifically to the timing of agency commitments that will now fall due in 2001-02. Commitments include project funding under the catchment management subsidy scheme, bore and drain rehabilitation in the Great Artesian Basin and funding for the State Water Information Management System.

OUTPUT FUNDING

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: Funding for the three output groupings—2.1, 2.2 and 2.3—has been directed to the following purposes.

Output 2.1—Resource planning and management services
 Purpose To develop plans and strategies for water resources management, water allocation and salinity management; resource planning advice and assistance to relevant water related authorities; development and management of River Murray remediation projects; regional management of water resources through the Riverland and South East offices.

		\$/m
Funding	Salaries	2.809
	Goods & Services	7.479
	Catchment Management	
	Subsidy Scheme (1)	3.600
	Contribution to MD 2001	1.000
	Contribution to MDBC	13.438
	National Action Plan	2.000
		<u>30.326</u>

(1) Reflects \$1.6 million estimated carryover included at budget time. This estimate reduced to \$675 000 by Estimates hearing.

Output 2.2—Resource monitoring and assessment services
 Purpose Oversight, monitoring and analysis of the state and condition of South Australia's water resources and sustainable levels of water use; technical advice to relevant water related authorities and institutions; increased community awareness of the importance of managing the State's water resources.

		\$/m
Funding	Salaries	3.510
	Goods and Services	7.999
		<u>11.509</u>

Output 2.3—Licensing and compliance services
 Purpose Administration of the Water Resources Act 1997 and other water management legislation, including specification and issue of licences, permits and authorisations for water property rights; compliance and where necessary, enforcement of legislative requirements.

		\$/m
Funding	Salaries	1.467
	Goods and Services	2.237
		<u>3.704</u>

CONSULTANTS

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: As the member has requested, the following is a list and cost of consultancies by division that were undertaken by the Department for Water Resources for the period 1 July 2000 to 15 May 2001.

Division	2000-01 \$000s
Murray Darling	
· Replacement of water meters—Murraylands	49 000
· Other (Consultancies under \$10 000)	<u>28 900</u>
	77 900
Water Policy	
· South East Select Committee Implementation	27 900
· Environmental Flows—Arid Zone Rivers	93 800
· Community Consultation—SE land use and water allocation	10 200
· Other (Consultancies under \$10 000)	<u>2 700</u>
	134 600
Resource Management	
· Morambro Creek Catchment Definition	31 800
· Water Licensing Review	21 200
· Water Licensing Policies & Procedures	28 000
· Field Services—SA Water	14 800
· Other (Consultancies under \$10 000)	<u>33 100</u>
	128 900
Resource Assessment	
· Education: Key Sustainable Resources	30 000
· Groundwater Investigations in SW Big Desert (near Tintinara)	30 800
· Onkaparinga Farm Dams	12 800
· Other (Consultancies under \$10 000)	<u>35 200</u>
	108 800
Corporate Strategy & Business Services	
· Finance & Accounting Advice	63 800
· National Water Week	17 200
· Mt Gambier Accommodation	15 300
· Other (Consultancies under \$10 000)	<u>57 300</u>
	153 600
Chief Executive	
· Recruitment of DWR Chief Executive	30 100
Administered Items	
· Other (Consultancies under \$10 000)	<u>10 700</u>
Total Expenditure	<u>644 600</u>

Cost of consultancies totaled \$644 600—not \$698 000 as I indicated at the Estimates Committee hearing on 27 June 2001.

The table identifies those consultancies that exceed \$10 000 with all other consultancies below this threshold being grouped under "others" by division.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION

In reply to **Mr HILL**.

The Hon. M.K. BRINDAL: The Department for Water Resources employed 1.3 full time equivalent employees to manage the publicity and promotion activities of the agency during 2000-01. The employment and related costs were estimated at about \$95 000 to \$100 000.

Publicity and promotional expenditure for events conducted through the year totalled approximately \$190 000. The events and associated costs were:

National Water Week	\$58 000
Royal Show exhibition	\$35 000
Lucindale Field Day	\$15 000
South East Well Rehabilitation Scheme	\$8 000
'Water for Life' feature in Sunday Mail	\$10 000
Water Resources Journal	\$11 000
Launch of Water Allocation Plans	\$5 000
Development of Corporate identity, annual report, preparation of multimedia, promotional material, media vision and corporate apparel	<u>\$48 000</u>
	<u>\$190 000</u>

In addition to these expenditures a contractor was appointed in the latter part of 2000-01 to develop and coordinate the 'Water Care' education program which will incorporate the activities of the Department, Catchment Water Management Boards, other agencies/organisations with an interest in water issues. The program is to be funded by the interested parties.

