

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 11 February 1992

The **SPEAKER (Hon. N. T. Peterson)** took the Chair at 2 p.m. and read prayers.

MFP DEVELOPMENT BILL

Her Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House the appropriation of such amounts of money as may be required for the purposes mentioned in the Bill.

There being a disturbance in the gallery:

[*Sitting suspended from 2.2 to 2.20 p.m.*]

The **SPEAKER**: Order! I advise visitors in the gallery that the privilege of viewing the proceedings of Parliament is granted on the basis of their doing so in silence. Some visitors seem to have no concern at all for the interests of others and I warn the visitors in the gallery that, if there are any further interruptions to the proceedings of this Parliament, I will have no choice but to clear the gallery.

There being a further disturbance in the gallery:

The **SPEAKER**: Order! I have given the gallery the warning: I will have no choice if it occurs again.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Her Excellency the Governor, by message, recommended to the House the appropriation of such amounts of money as may be required for the purposes mentioned in the following Bills:

Housing Loans Redemption Fund (Use of Fund Surpluses) Amendment,
Supply (No. 1).

DEATH OF HON. A.J. SHARD

The **Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer)**: I move:

That this House expresses its regret at the recent death of the Hon. A.J. Shard, former member of the Legislative Council and Minister of the Crown, and places on record its appreciation of his meritorious service.

Mr Albert James Shard, or Bert, as he was known to all his friends—I was going to say friend and foe alike, but I do not think Bert had too many foes—was universally liked and respected, even by those who sat on the opposite side of politics to him. Mr Shard, who died on 29 November 1991 at the age of 88, had an extraordinarily long and distinguished career as a legislator in South Australia. Of course, prior to entering Parliament—and he had a term both in the House of Assembly and in the Legislative Council, with some years in between—he served in the trade union movement and very actively in politics generally.

Just to outline his parliamentary career, in 1944 Mr Shard entered the House of Assembly as the member for Prospect. He served a three-year term in this place before he was defeated in the 1947 election. In 1956 he returned to Parliament in the Legislative Council, where he was Opposition Leader for two terms from 1961 to 1965 and again from 1968 to 1970. During the first part of that period, of the 20 members of the Legislative Council, only four were members of the Labor Party. He was Chief Secretary and Health Minister in the Walsh Government from 1965 to 1967 and in the two Dunstan governments—in 1967 to 1968 and

from 1970 until he retired from Cabinet in 1973. He finally retired from the Council in 1975.

During his parliamentary career Mr Shard also served on many committees, including the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation, the Land Settlement Committee, the Industries Development Committee and the Public Works Committee—a very active and productive career as a member of this Parliament.

There being a further disturbance in the gallery:

The **SPEAKER**: Order! I am afraid I have no choice but to clear the gallery. The House stands suspended until the ringing of the bells.

[*Sitting suspended from 2.25 to 2.34 p.m.*]

The **Hon. J.C. BANNON**: I remind the House that the motion I have moved is a condolence motion in memory and appreciation of the Hon. A.J. 'Bert' Shard. Prior to the adjournment, I had outlined Mr Shard's parliamentary career and was going on to say that in 1977 he was made an Officer of the Order of Australia for distinguished service in the field of government. As well as his parliamentary office, he held important trade union positions, including those of President and Secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council. He was Vice President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and President of the South Australian branch of the Australian Labor Party.

In many ways, Mr Shard was the quintessential example of the old style Labor man, at that time when access to education was extremely restricted and when people who wished to make their way often did so having been forced to leave school at an early age to take employment and to continue education and development as and when they could. In fact, Mr Shard left school at the age of 14 to begin work as a barber's assistant. He worked in a cordial factory and as a bread carter and, in fact, it was in the Bread Carters Union and in that profession that he rose to prominence, eventually becoming Secretary of the union and moving on to the rest of his trade union and political career.

During his time in the Walsh and Dunstan Governments, Mr Shard was responsible for a number of important advances in South Australian legislation. He regarded his greatest achievement, as Minister of Health, as the introduction of the school dental therapy scheme, which benefited hundreds of thousands of young South Australians and which continues to this day. In the 1970s, also as Minister of Health, he pushed through the arrangements for that massive investigation into South Australian medical services by Mr Justice Bright, which resulted in the Bright report and a number of things flowing from that.

Throughout his career he was, of course, very interested in industrial legislation, and at other times of his parliamentary career, on the Opposition benches, he was involved in issues such as annual leave, sick leave and workers compensation. Mr Shard certainly had a full career and a wide range of interests. Among his most active interests outside Parliament and public affairs was horse racing, and he was extremely knowledgeable and involved in that activity.

He had a fine, dry wit and a practical approach to public affairs. In fact, his name is still in the lexicon of the South Australian Government, because it was the practice of Mr Shard to believe that there was no point in endlessly debating the pros and cons of particular issues, exploring the philosophy and other ramifications of them if, at the end of the day, it was inevitable that a certain decision had to be made or was going to be made. Sometimes he would listen patiently to long argument before responding, not by

replying to the points but simply by saying, 'Well, it's got to be done, so let's get on with it.'

At other times, his patience was less evident as he simply cut short the debate. This has led to the expression 'to do a Bert Shard', which means taking a decision when the reasons for or against or any other matters are purely ancillary and totally unnecessary: it has to be done, therefore let us not waste time over it. That, I think, typified the Bert Shard approach to the practicalities of politics, public affairs and the way in which he conducted his life.

He is survived by his wife Muriel (Mickie), his sons Bruce and Ross, five grandchildren and six great grandchildren, to whom I extend condolences on behalf of the Government and of our Party.

Mr D.S. BAKER (Leader of the Opposition): On behalf of the Liberal Party, I join with the Premier in expressing condolences following the death of Bert Shard. Bert Shard had the distinction of serving his Party in both Houses of this Parliament and at various levels from branch to executive level. He was a member of the House of Assembly in the former seat of Prospect from 1944 to 1947; he was then elected to the Legislative Council, where he served for almost 20 years from 1956. He had the distinction of leading his Party in the Legislative Council from 1961. He served in the Walsh and Dunstan Governments as Chief Secretary and Minister of Health.

During his period in the Upper House, there was much public debate about the role of that House. While he often had views strongly opposed to those of the Liberal Party, Mr Shard is remembered for his decency in his dealings with his political opponents. I had the pleasure of knowing Bert Shard when he was the Minister of Health, and I was Chairman of the Millicent Hospital Board. The dealings I had with him then were always conducted at the highest level and with the highest integrity. Bert Shard came into the Parliament after almost 20 years of work within the trade union movement. During his union and political careers he never forgot his origins. He was always proud to proclaim that he was a bread carter from Broken Hill. He will be remembered with fondness by all those members of my Party who knew him. Our sincere sympathies go to his family.

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD (Deputy Premier): I think I am the only member of this Parliament to have sat in a Cabinet with Mr Shard. In fact, my knowledge of him goes back well before that, because the first election of any sort of which I have any personal recollection was the 1947 election. I remember the names Whittle and Shard. Bert Shard lost that election and might well have been like so many others have been: a oncer. But, in fact, he went back to the Legislative Council in 1956 and, indeed, when I entered this House in 1970 he seemed to have become a fixture in that place. I well remember Bert Shard's kindness to me, his generosity; and the advice he gave. He very quickly twigged that we were both supporters of the North Adelaide Football Club and, indeed, I think perhaps I am responsible for the continuing currency of the term to which the Premier has referred. I must say that it was a term that Mr Shard preferred to use himself rather than have other Ministers use it in support of their own arguments.

I conclude by saying that perhaps in those more informal days he had the liberty and leisure to have a more personal touch in what he was doing. I do not know whether the Leader of the Opposition had this particular experience in that position which he occupied and to which he has referred, but a family connection, who was associated with a country

hospital, tells me that Bert was in the habit of just turning up unannounced and saying, 'I've got a lazy \$25 000. How would you like to spend it?' It would be nice to be able to do that these days. I join other members in extending to surviving members of his family my sincerest condolences.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK (Light): I would like to add my thoughts to this expression of condolence. The name Bert Shard was well known to me long before I came to this place, through Bert Shard's close association with my father in working in the post-war period for the advancement of ex-service causes. At that stage Bert was the nominee of the United Trades and Labor Council on a number of such organisations, and I can recall my father, on more than one occasion, saying that one of the most astute members of the committees was Bert Shard. If he said a thing would be done, it was done, and he was always punctual and had a good attendance record at those meetings.

The Deputy Premier mentioned Bert Shard's kindness to him. He was also kind to those who were on this side of the House and who served with him in the parliamentary system. I also recall with a great deal of interest the times when he participated in the parliamentary bowling carnivals, which many of us have taken part in, often going interstate. He was always the same, and he was always accompanied and assisted by Mickie. Other members of his family are known to me through the same area, that is, bowling activities. In expressing those thoughts I add my condolences to those of other members of the House.

The SPEAKER: I will ensure that those messages of condolence are passed on to the family, and I ask members to stand in their places in silence.

Motion carried by members standing in their places in silence.

[Sitting suspended from 2.45 to 2.50 p.m.]

PETITION: TEA TREE GARDENS VILLAGE GROUP

A petition signed by 235 residents of South Australia requesting that the House urge the Government to investigate the administration of the Tea Tree Gardens Village Group of Companies was presented by Mrs Kotz.

Petition received.

PETITION: PETROL TAX

A petition signed by 44 residents of South Australia requesting that the House urge the Government to reduce the tax on petrol and devote a larger proportion of the revenue to road funding was presented by Mrs Kotz.

Petition received.

PETITION: TEA TREE GULLY POLICE SUBSTATION

A petition signed by 988 residents of South Australia requesting that the House urge the Government to maintain the Tea Tree Gully Police Substation as a 24-hour substation was presented by Mrs Kotz.

Petition received.

PETITION: BRIGHTON POLICE STATION

A petition signed by 276 residents of South Australia requesting that the House urge the Government to establish a police station at Brighton was presented by Mr Matthew. Petition received.

PETITION: FISHERMAN'S BAY CROWN LAND RENTALS

A petition signed by 195 residents of South Australia requesting that the House urge the Government to review Crown land rentals at Fisherman's Bay was presented by Mr Venning. Petition received.

QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER: I direct that written answers to the following questions on the Notice Paper, as detailed in the schedule that I now table, be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: 112, 118, 128, 130, 134 to 136, 139, 141, 143, 144, 146, 148, 150 to 154, 160, 161, 163 to 172, 174, 184, 186, 194, 198, 202, 210, 211, 216, 223, 224, 228, 231, 234, 238, 239, 242, 246, 249, 250 to 253, 255, 256, 259 to 263, 265 to 268, 271, 274, 276, 280, 287 to 289, 291, 292, 294, 296, 299, 300, 302 to 304 and 306; and I direct that the following answers to questions without notice and to questions asked during the Estimates Committees be distributed and printed in *Hansard*.

FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE BOATS

In reply to **Mr MEIER (Goyder)**: 20 November.

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD:

I am advised that since the Fisheries Act 1982 was proclaimed in July 1984, Fisheries officers have requested boats to be made available for enforcement operations on about six occasions. On each occasion appropriate compensation was paid to the individuals who made their boats available. On some of the occasions, prior arrangements were made with rock lobster fishery licence holders whereby Fisheries officers used those boats to conduct surveillance of the rock lobster fleet.

PRAWN CATCH

In reply to **Hon. T.H. HEMMINGS (Napier)**: 31 October.

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: The reply is as follows:

GULF ST VINCENT FISHERY

In the Gulf St Vincent prawn fishery during 1990-91 five surveys were conducted. Four general Surveys were undertaken by Gulf St Vincent prawn vessels on behalf of the Department of Fisheries. These surveys were in November and March to monitor the abundance and development of the spawning stock and in April and June to maintain continuity of the data base on the indices of recruitment of small prawns within the prawn stock. An additional survey specifically to tag prawns for growth and movement studies was undertaken in May.

Skippers of the vessels keep a survey log of the length of time, position and an estimate of the catch of each trawl shot.

The prawns from the surveys are sold through A.R. Raptis and Sons. Prawns are collected from the vessels by Raptis transport and delivered to the processing factory. At the factory prawn samples are measured to monitor the size composition of prawns at particular sampling sites. The costs of measuring, transportation and handling are deducted from the sale of the catch. The funds from the sale are distributed by the Department of Fisheries to participating Gulf St Vincent survey vessels.

In 1990-91, a total of 8 987.5 kg of prawns were taken during the research and tagging surveys and the department received \$57 684.37.

In Gulf St Vincent, until February 1988 selection of processors for handling the prawn samples was by public tender. However a public tender call on 4 February 1988, for processors to purchase prawns from Gulf St Vincent surveys and to measure samples, received no reply by the closing time on 18 February 1988. The department then contacted the processors regarding participation in the measurement of samples. A.R. Raptis and Sons had previously been a successful tenderer and agreed to continue to be involved in the purchase and measurement of survey samples. No public tenders for purchasing Gulf St Vincent prawn samples have been conducted since February 1988.

SPENCER GULF PRAWN FISHERY

During 1990-91 four general prawn surveys and two tagging surveys were undertaken by Spencer Gulf prawn vessels on behalf of the Department of Fisheries. Furthermore five spot surveys to refine fishing closures and two tagging surveys to monitor prawn movements were undertaken, at the request of the licence holders, as part of the management strategy within the fishery. Prawns from these surveys are sold through Australian Bight Fishermen Pty Ltd, Port Lincoln. Prawn samples from the survey are measured at the factory as part of monitoring the size composition and sex ratio of the catch. The costs of measuring, transportation and handling of the prawns are deducted from the sale of the catch and the proceeds are then paid to the Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermens Association Incorporated. All of these funds are returned to participating survey vessels and specialist survey crews, who are contracted by the Association during the Spencer Gulf surveys.

During the survey, skippers of the participating vessels are required to maintain a survey log noting the length of time, position of the trawl shot and an estimate of the quantity of prawns taken in the shot. On return to shore, vessels are required to unload the prawns onto Australian Bight Fisheries transport for cartage to the processing factory.

In 1990-91, a total of 40 053.95 kg of prawns were landed and in the Association's Annual Report this represented an income of \$248 041, while the prawn management costs including payments to survey vessels was \$299 231.

In Spencer Gulf public tenders for purchasing and measuring prawn samples were called until May 1986. Following the 1985-86 season the responsibility for the co-ordination of the collection and measurement of the prawn survey samples was taken over by the Spencer Gulf and West Coast Prawn Fishermens Association Inc. Since October 1986 the Australian Bight Fishermen Pty Ltd has provided a prawn sample measuring and processing service to the Spencer Gulf research and management programs.

SUMMARY

It should be noted that generally the prices paid by processors for prawns taken during surveys are less than that paid to commercial prawn vessels. The main reasons are that prawns taken during the research surveys are very mixed, that is there are very small through to large prawns taken, and that the samples have to be separately handled measured and recorded by 'special teams' at the factory. Also some of the smaller prawns become damaged in the measuring process and this decreases the value of the sample.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OVERSEAS TRIPS**(Estimates Committee A)**

In reply to **Mr MATTHEW (Bright)** 20 September.

The Hon. G.J. Crafter, for the Hon. C.J. SUMNER: The reply is as follows:

Date and Duration:	August 1988, two weeks.
Destination:	Jerusalem and Hamburg.
Purpose:	Attend and give a paper at the 6th International Symposium on Victimology in Israel, the Executive Committee Meeting of the World Society of Victimology, and 10th International Congress on Criminology in Hamburg.
Cost:	\$8 531.71.
Accompanied by:	Dr Adam Sutton, Director of the Office of Crime Statistics.
Cost:	\$8 735.19.
Date and Duration:	January 1989, two weeks (official).
Destination:	France, the Netherlands.

Purpose:	Official visit to France and the Netherlands (two weeks) to study crime prevention strategies. Italy was a Parliamentary study tour, a report which has been lodged in the Parliamentary Library.	Cost:	\$18 842.87.
Cost:	\$8 665.46. (The Parliamentary study tour was funded from my Parliamentary travel allowance.)	Date and Duration:	April 1991, one week.
Accompanied by:	My wife, Dr A. Sutton, Director of Crime Prevention and Criminology, Chief Supt P. Cornish, who also visited U.K., U.S.A. and Canada. Mr Duigan, M.P. and Ms Gayler, M.P. also participated as part of an official visit to France and the Netherlands. No departmental funds were used for their travel.	Destination:	Bangkok, Thailand.
Cost:	\$23 531.54 (Dr Sutton and Supt Cornish).	Purpose:	To attend an International Workshop on Victimology at Thammasat University, Bangkok as a visiting expert. It was sponsored by the World Society of Victimology and by the Miyazawa Foundation.
Date and Duration:	May 1989, two weeks.	Accompanied by:	My wife.
Destination:	Rome (Italy) and Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia).	Cost:	The total cost was paid for from my Parliamentary travel allowance and the Miyazawa Foundation.
Purpose:	Dubrovnik—to attend Executive Committee Meeting of World Society of Victimology. To attend and lecture in a course on Victims of Crime at the Inter-University Centre and deliver a lecture to a Seminar on the Rights of Minorities. Rome—to visit various Ministers in the Italian Government.	Date and Duration:	23 August 1991, seven days (official).
Cost:	\$7 459.70.	Destination:	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil.
Accompanied by:	No person.	Purpose:	To attend and give papers at the 7th International Symposium on Victimology and bid for the 8th Symposium to be held in Adelaide in 1994. This was successful. I also attended meetings of the Executive Committee of the World Society of Victimology and was elected its President for three years. I attended and presented a paper on Victims of Crime at the Magistrates School in Sao Paulo.
Date and Duration:	September 1989, four days.	Accompanied by:	Mr M. Duigan, Director Policy and Planning, Attorney-General's Department and my wife.
Destination:	New Zealand.	Cost:	\$26 548.56.
Purpose:	Meetings of the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General and Ministerial Council for Companies and Securities.		
Accompanied by:	Ms Margaret Doyle, Director Policy and Research, Mr Gordon Grieve, Acting Commissioner for Corporate Affairs and Mr Gino DeGennaro, Senior Corporate Analyst (both funded by Corporate Affairs Commission).		
Cost:	\$4 634.46. (Attorney-General's and Ms Doyle's).		
Date and Duration:	May/June 1990, two weeks (official).		
Destination:	Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) and Perugia (Italy).		
Purpose:	Dubrovnik—to attend Executive Committee Meeting of World Society of Victimology. To attend and lecture in a course on victims of crime at the Inter-University Centre. Italy was a Parliamentary study tour, a report of which has been lodged in the Parliamentary Library.		
Accompanied by:	My wife.		
Cost:	\$11 723. The Parliamentary study tour was funded from my Parliamentary travel allowance.		
Date and Duration:	October 1990, one week.		
Destination:	Rome and Naples (Italy).		
Purpose:	Accompany the Premier for the signing of the agreement with Government of Campania and attending Trade and Investment Seminars in Campania and Rome. The agreement is important for the long-term relationship between Italy and South Australia. I had initiated the negotiations in 1985 and been involved in bringing them to a conclusion.		
Cost:	\$6 376.66.		
Accompanied by:	The Premier and staff (funded by Department of Premier and Cabinet).		
Date and Duration:	August and September 1990, two weeks.		
Destination:	Havana (Cuba).		
Purpose:	To attend the 8th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.		
Accompanied by:	Mr M. Duigan, Executive Assistant.		

INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

(Estimates Committee A)

In reply to Mr **INGERSON (Bragg)** 24 September.

The Hon. **LYNN ARNOLD**: SADF incentives and support are provided for a range of industry development objectives. Many projects supported have clear employment and capital expenditure implications. In these cases the anticipated employment and capital expenditure implications are tabulated at the time of approval. It is these statistics by financial year which are detailed in the program papers.

The attached schedules detail the current as at 30 October 1991 tabulations of the projects covered by these approvals statistics by programme and by ASIC code. Note that there is some variation based on subsequent adjustment to expectations made at the time payment was made in some cases and in other cases as the implications of the project became clearer prior to payment.

The major increased variation for 1990-91 relates to the firming up and hence inclusion of the capital expenditure and employment implications of two very large projects.

Year	At Year End Est.		Updated Est.	
	Cap. Exp. \$ m	Emp.	Cap. Exp. \$ m	Emp.
1988/89	118	3 500	111	3 386
1989-90	171	4 144	173	3 910
1990/91	45	970	429	1 319
	334	8 614	713	8 615

For each guarantee executed, SAHT approval and SADF payment a decision is made as to the most appropriate date to measure the actual employment and capital expenditure implications together with any other specific anticipated outcomes. Other specific anticipated outcomes do not lend themselves to aggregation and hence are measured individually only.

Many SADF projects are performance based in that the actual employment and capital expenditure implications are established and matched with the requirements of the approval before payment is made.

Some circumstances and hence approvals provide for part or total payment up front. In these circumstances a decision is made by DITT as to the appropriate date to measure actual against anticipated performance.

The attached summary performance report shows the actual various anticipated employment and capital expenditure implications by program and by ASIC Code for projects involving an actual SADF payment, Government guarantee execution, or SAHT approval in the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1991. This is the most relevant comparison.

In summary the report shows as at 30 June 1991:

	Capital Expenditure		Employment		Ret'd
	Est. \$ m	Act. \$ m	Est. Inc.	Act. Inc.	
Measured	148	137	3 023	2 860	2 083
Not yet Measured	\$151m	N/A	2 371	N/A	1 071

AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND APPROVAL REPORT SUMMARY
Period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989—Printed on 30 October 1991

Scheme	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase	Employee Retainer
GG	Government Guarantee	3	1 700 000	1 300 000	23	264
GGF	Government Guarantee Earning Fees	1	220 000	320 000	47	—
IDPP	Industry Development Payment Program	54	5 006 699	77 524 850	1 420	408
PRT	Payroll Tax Reimbursement Scheme	1	4 269 483	—	—	—
RIDPP	Regional Industry Development Payment Scheme	14	1 007 938	7 385 000	199	49
RIP	Regional Industry Program	7	322 350	—	—	—
SAHT	South Australian Housing Trust Scheme	5	13 732 000	11 767 000	60	—
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program	1	50 000	404 000	9	8
SDPP	Special Development Payment Scheme	11	7 581 000	11 400 000	500	360
TIP	Technology and Innovation Program	19	473 000	590 000	37	2
Totals		116	34 362 470	110 690 850	2 295	1 091

ASIC	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase	Employee Retainer
01	Agriculture	4	141 500	1 135 000	80	—
04	Fishing and hunting	1	7 500	75 000	—	—
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	10	864 500	6 557 000	156	49
23	Manufacture of textiles	1	500 000	30 000 000	265	—
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	7	13 728 000	13 138 000	715	230
25	Manufacture wood/wood products and furniture	6	4 425 000	6 490 000	107	20
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	1	33 000	198 000	12	—
27	Manufacture chemical/petroleum/coal products	4	130 438	1 582 000	26	—
28	Manufacture non-metallic mineral products	2	140 000	649 000	47	—
29	Manufacture of basic metal products	3	65 000	—	—	—
32	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6	2 257 000	2 190 200	119	—
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	8	1 500 500	4 314 350	79	2
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	30	3 391 199	16 972 300	553	700
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	2 111 000	6 760 000	90	90
54	Air transport services	1	300 000	20 000 000	30	—
63	Property and business services	3	55 000	—	6	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	19	4 712 833	630 000	10	—
Totals		116	34 362 470	110 690 850	2 295	1 091

Legends used in following approvals report:

Loan Type—

ST — Short-term interest free loan
STI — Short-term interest bearing loan
99 — 99 year interest free loan
GG — Government guarantee fees

CN — Convertible note
EQ — Equity investment
G — Non-repayable grant

Repayment method—

M — Monthly
A — Annually

Q — Quarterly
EOT — End of term

H — Half-yearly

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND APPROVAL REPORT SUMMARY
Period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990—Printed on 30 October 1991

Scheme	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase	Employee Retainer
EXD	Export Development Program	3	164 000	—	—	—
GGF	Government Guarantee Earning Fees	1	2 000 000	—	—	—
IDPP	Industry Development Payment Program	59	5 019 463	44 169 700	1 110	1 401
PRT	Payroll Tax Reimbursement Scheme	4	2 903 847	5 000 000	—	125
RIDPP	Regional Industry Development Payment Scheme	18	2 124 000	25 194 000	354	220
RIP	Regional Industry Program	12	171 467	—	—	—
SAHT	South Australian Housing Trust Scheme	6	15 085 000	18 599 000	222	41

Scheme	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase	Employee Retainer
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program	4	327 000	2 961 000	35	80
SDPP	Special Development Payment Scheme	14	4 366 017	77 476 000	203	117
TIP	Technology and Innovation Program	14	388 153	48 300	2	—
Totals		135	32 548 947	173 448 000	1 926	1 984

ASIC	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase	Employee Retainer
01	Agriculture	3	51 250	7 100 000	56	—
02	Services to agriculture	3	2 025 000	—	—	—
04	Fishing and hunting	3	85 000	640 000	6	—
15	Mining other non-metallic minerals	1	75 000	—	—	—
16	Services to mining	1	45 000	165 000	3	—
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	11	7 994 000	33 798 000	291	141
23	Manufacture of textiles	4	2 715 000	3 448 000	120	247
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	5	785 000	1 625 000	85	312
25	Manufacture wood/wood products and furniture	6	190 000	990 000	73	25
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	4	127 500	1 520 000	31	—
27	Manufacture chemical/petroleum/coal products	6	412 250	7 158 200	120	50
29	Manufacture of basic metal products	2	80 000	700 000	29	8
31	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	5	1 320 000	3 600 000	129	—
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	13	1 646 625	61 832 000	207	601
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	19	5 656 892	13 648 800	407	501
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	12	3 370 213	14 552 000	306	42
54	Air transport services	1	50 000	—	—	—
58	Storage	1	50 000	—	5	—
63	Property and business services	9	325 500	11 000	3	7
72	Defence services	2	162 000	10 500 000	30	—
81	Health services	1	100 000	—	—	—
82	Education/museum/library services	3	700 000	8 300 000	12	50
84	Other community services	1	120 000	—	—	—
91	Entertainment/recreation services	2	44 000	160 000	12	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	17	4 418 717	3 700 000	1	—
Totals		135	32 548 947	173 448 000	1 926	1 984

Legends used in following approvals report:

Loan Type—

ST — Short-term interest free loan

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99 — 99 year interest free loan

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Repayment method—

M — Monthly

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EOT — End of term

H — Half-yearly

AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND APPROVAL REPORT SUMMARY

Period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991—Printed on 30 October 1991

Scheme	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase	Employee Retainer
EXD	Export Development Program	4	150 000	—	—	—
GGP	Payments under Government Guarantees	1	190 000	—	—	—
IDPP	Industry Development Payment Program	21	2 448 175	36 500 000	706	134
NPDP	National Procurement Development Program	3	855 000	500 000	—	—
PRT	Payroll Tax Reimbursement Scheme	2	916 960	—	—	—
RIDPP	Regional Industry Development Payment Scheme	4	610 989	200 000	29	—
RIP	Regional Industry Program	20	843 890	16 000	—	—
SAHT	South Australian Housing Trust Scheme	2	6 748 000	—	—	—
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program	1	250 000	5 800 000	—	200
*SDPP	Special Development Payment Scheme	15	7 152 273	385 730 000	250	—
TIP	Technology and Innovation Program	14	305 875	500 000	—	—
Totals		87	20 471 162	429 246 000	985	334

*N.B. SDPP total includes four projects in regional South Australia, with approved assistance totalling \$6.47 million, capital expenditure of \$380 million and 250 new jobs.

ASIC	Statistics	No. Project	Amount Involved \$	Estimated Capital Expenditure \$	Employee Increase \$	Employee Retainer \$
01	Agriculture	1	5 000	—	—	—
02	Services to agriculture	1	875	—	—	—
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	7	1 029 960	350 000	39	—
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	3	460 000	—	30	—
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	1	2 500 000	180 000 000	50	—
27	Manufacture chemical/petroleum/coal products	3	3 593 561	200 000 000	200	—
28	Manufacture non-metallic mineral products	1	200 000	—	—	—
29	Manufacture of basic metal products	1	250 000	5 800 000	—	200
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	7	7 235 000	26 433 000	563	62
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	10	1 740 451	8 900 000	28	—
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	369 175	1 247 000	60	77
36	Electricity and gas	1	40 000	—	—	—
54	Air transport services	3	202 000	—	—	—
57	Services to transport	2	105 000	—	—	—
63	Property and business services	9	547 500	5 000 000	—	—
82	Education/museum/library services	1	100 000	330 000	—	—
84	Other community services	1	128 250	—	—	—
91	Entertainment/recreation services	1	30 000	—	—	—
92	Restaurants, hotels and clubs	2	30 000	770 000	15	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	26	1 904 390	416 000	—	—
Totals		87	20 471 162	429 246 000	985	334

Legends used in following approvals report:

Loan Type—

ST — Short-term interest free loan
 STI — Short-term interest bearing loan
 99 — 99 year interest free loan
 GG — Government guarantee fees

CN — Convertible note
 EQ — Equity investment
 G — Non-repayable grant

Repayment method—

M — Monthly
 A — Annually

Q — Quarterly
 EOT — End of term

H — Half-yearly

AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND PERFORMANCE REPORT

The South Australian Development Fund Performance Report covers the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1991.

The Performance Report, reports on any projects which have received a payment from the SADP, have been approved for assistance via the South Australian Housing Trust Program, and on any Government guarantees that have been executed, during the above period.

PROJECT SUMMARY

	No. of	Amount Involved \$	Amount Paid \$
Government guarantee's executed	2	2 220 000	—
SAHT project's approved in period	13	35 565 000	—
Other projects paid in period	336	104 909 747	39 368 980
Totals	351	142 694 747	39 368 980

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

	No. of	Amount (\$'000s)		Capital Expenditure (\$'000s)		Employment		Ret'd
		Involved	Paid	Estimated	Actual	Inc.	Act.	
Measured	241	97 161	23 331	148 193	136 571	3 023	2 860	2 083
Not measured	68	29 162	7 402	151 334	29 434	2 371	730	1 071
NTB measured	42	16 370	8 634	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	351	142 693	39 367	299 527	166 005	5 394	3 590	3 154

SCHEME SUMMARY

Scheme	Measured Performance		Capital Expenditure		Empl. Est.	Increase Act.	Empl Ret'd
	Amount	Involved \$	Estimated \$	Actual \$			
EXD	142 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
GGF	2 220 000	—	320 000	320 000	47	—	—
IDPP	7 473 614	—	59 565 650	53 539 665	1 926	1 665	1 228
NPDP	50 000	—	500 000	500 000	—	—	—
PRT	961 527	—	5 000 000	5 000 000	—	—	125
RIDPP	5 224 575	—	42 418 969	46 026 619	617	769	581
RIP	1 039 380	—	16 000	17 000	—	—	—
SAHT	14 799 000	—	14 692 000	14 140 000	85	50	—

Scheme	Measured Performance		Capital Expenditure		Empl. Est.	Increase Act.	Empl Ret'd
	Amount Involved \$	Estimated \$	Actual \$				
SAP	515 500	7 267 130	7 207 936		214	231	8
SDPP	64 157 844	17 775 000	9 138 408		91	130	123
TIP	578 353	638 300	682 000		43	15	18
Totals	97 161 793	148 193 049	136 571 628		3 023	2 860	2 083

Scheme	Not Measured Performance		Capital Expenditure		Empl. Est.	Increase Act.	Empl. Ret'd
	Amount Involved \$	Estimated \$	Actual \$				
IDPP	2 994 079	43 478 600	16 468 900		1 073	184	562
RIDPP	1 925 000	15 210 000	6 147 200		393	242	182
RIP	329 000	—	—		—	—	—
SAHT	13 733 000	15 674 000	3 487 681		197	—	41
SAP	565 000	8 491 000	744 920		30	—	280
SDPP	8 969 750	67 981 000	2 586 000		670	301	4
TIP	647 000	500 000	—		8	3	2
Totals	29 162 829	151 334 600	29 434 701		2 371	730	1 071

Scheme	Not to be Measured Performance		Capital Expenditure		Empl. Increase		Empl. Ret'd
	Amount Involved \$	Estimated \$	Actual \$	Est.	Act.		
EXD	233 792	—	—	—	—	—	—
GGP	190 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
IDPP	115 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRT	7 339 194	—	—	—	—	—	—
RIDPP	250 786	—	—	—	—	—	—
RIP	109 627	—	—	—	—	—	—
SAHT	7 033 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
SDPP	590 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIP	508 726	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	16 370 125	—	—	—	—	—	—

Scheme	Total Performance Summary		Capital Expenditure		Empl. Increase		Empl. Ret'd
	Amount Involved \$	Estimated \$	Actual \$	Est.	Act.		
EXD	375 792	—	—	—	—	—	—
GGF	2 220 000	320 000	320 000	47	—	—	—
GGP	190 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
IDPP	10 582 693	103 044 250	70 008 565	2 999	1 849	1 790	—
NPDP	50 000	500 000	500 000	—	—	—	—
PRT	8 300 721	5 000 000	5 000 000	—	—	125	—
RIDPP	7 400 361	57 628 969	52 173 819	1 010	1 011	763	—
RIP	1 478 007	16 000	17 000	—	—	—	—
SAHT	35 565 000	30 366 000	17 627 681	282	50	41	—
SAP	1 080 500	15 758 130	7 952 856	244	231	288	—
SDPP	73 717 594	85 756 000	11 724 408	761	431	127	—
TIP	1 734 079	1 138 300	682 000	51	18	20	—
Totals	142 694 747	299 527 649	166 006 329	5 394	3 590	3 154	—

ASIC SUMMARY

ASIC Code	Measured Performance		Capital Expenditure		Employment		Empl. Ret'd
	Description	Amount Involved \$'000s	Estim. \$'000s	Actual \$'000s	Est.	Act.	
01	Agriculture	111	1 235	850	71	7	—
02	Services to agriculture	2 065	500	1 401	18	14	—
04	Fishing and hunting	52	715	75	6	5	—
15	Mining other non-metallic minerals	79	800	80	20	40	—
16	Services to mining	45	165	140	3	—	—
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	3 752	31 335	34 605	514	542	299
23	Manufacture of textiles	2 100	3 248	3 181	5	5	—
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	6 167	7 012	6 922	207	97	82
25	Manufacture wood/wood products and furniture	5 415	6 390	5 015	216	120	17
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	437	7 227	6 075	39	33	125

ASIC Code	Measured Performance Description	Amount Involved \$'000s	Capital Expenditure		Employment		Empl. Ret'd
			Estim. \$'000s	Actual \$'000s	Est.	Act.	
27	Manufacture chemical/petroleum/coal	287	2 653	4 086	16	16	50
28	Manufacture non-metallic mineral products	166	2 949	609	57	36	—
29	Manufacture of basic metal products	431	100	117	10	14	—
31	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	6 835	15 617	17 298	294	450	61
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	59 672	21 048	22 882	748	672	430
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	4 563	22 861	21 675	552	510	870
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	2 123	11 079	8 474	139	159	144
57	Services to transport	30	—	—	—	—	—
58	Storage	50	—	—	5	—	—
61	Finance and investment	270	2 000	2 000	—	90	—
63	Property and business services	335	—	—	3	5	5
72	Defence services	150	10 500	300	30	—	—
82	Education/museum/library services	100	330	567	—	—	—
84	Other community services	120	—	—	—	—	—
91	Entertainment/recreation services	44	160	197	12	5	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	1 737	266	17	58	40	—
Totals		97 161	148 193	136 571	3 023	2 860	2 083

ASIC Code	Not Measured Performance Description	Amount Involved \$'000s	Capital Expenditure		Employment		Empl. Ret'd
			Estim. \$'000s	Actual \$'000s	Est.	Act.	
01	Agriculture	30	7 000	—	50	—	—
04	Fishing and hunting	40	—	—	—	—	—
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	7 250	11 600	2 415	170	65	41
23	Manufacture of textiles	640	1 200	1 231	120	6	247
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	7 486	8 551	—	668	301	230
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	32	—	—	—	—	—
27	Manufacture chemical/petroleum/coal	760	13 140	295	185	6	35
29	Manufacture of basic metal products	300	6 350	800	10	—	212
31	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	145	500	500	60	12	—
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	816	56 901	2 394	86	9	229
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	6 121	10 936	5 299	781	251	75
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	3 143	11 045	3 112	210	9	—
54	Air transport services	350	20 000	10 800	30	71	—
63	Property and business services	20	11	—	—	—	2
81	Health services	100	—	—	—	—	—
82	Education/museum/library services	10	—	—	—	—	—
84	Other community services	128	—	—	—	—	—
91	Entertainment/recreation services	30	—	—	—	—	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	1 759	4 100	2 586	1	—	—
Totals		29 162	151 334	29 434	2 371	730	1 071

ASIC Code	Not to be Measured Performance Description	Amount Involved \$'000s	Capital Expenditure		Employment		Empl. Ret'd
			Estim. \$'000s	Actual \$'000s	Est.	Act.	
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	10	—	—	—	—	—
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	400	—	—	—	—	—
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	115	—	—	—	—	—
31	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	1 772	—	—	—	—	—
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	5 400	—	—	—	—	—
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	114	—	—	—	—	—
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	250	—	—	—	—	—
63	Property and business services	37	—	—	—	—	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	8 269	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		16 370	—	—	—	—	—

ASIC Code	Total Performance Summary Description	Amount Involved \$'000s	Capital Expenditure		Employment		Empl. Ret'd
			Estim. \$'000s	Actual \$'000s	Est.	Act.	
01	Agriculture	141	8 235	850	121	7	—
02	Services to agriculture	2 065	500	1 401	18	14	—
04	Fishing and hunting	92	715	75	6	5	—
15	Mining other non-metallic minerals	79	800	80	20	40	—
16	Services to mining	45	165	140	3	—	—
21	Manufacture food, beverages and tobacco	11 012	42 935	37 020	684	607	340
23	Manufacture of textiles	2 740	4 448	4 412	125	11	247
24	Manufacture of clothing and footwear	14 073	15 563	6 922	875	398	312
25	Manufacture wood/wood products and furniture	5 415	6 390	5 015	216	120	17
26	Manufacture paper/paper products, printing and publishing	584	7 227	6 075	39	33	125
27	Manufacture chemical/petroleum/coal	1 047	15 793	4 381	201	22	85
28	Manufacture non-metallic mineral products	166	2 949	609	57	36	—
29	Manufacture of basic metal products	731	6 450	917	20	14	212
31	Manufacture of fabricated metal products	8 753	16 117	17 798	354	462	61
32	Manufacture of transport equipment	65 888	77 949	25 277	834	681	659
33	Manufacture other machinery and equipment	10 799	33 798	26 974	1 333	761	945
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	5 517	22 124	11 586	349	168	144
54	Air transport services	350	20 000	10 800	30	71	—
57	Services to transport	30	—	—	—	—	—
58	Storage	50	—	—	5	—	—
61	Finance and investment	270	2 000	2 000	—	90	—
63	Property and business services	393	11	—	3	5	7
72	Defence services	150	10 500	300	30	—	—
81	Health services	100	—	—	—	—	—
82	Education/museum/library services	110	330	567	—	—	—
84	Other community services	248	—	—	—	—	—
91	Entertainment/recreation services	74	160	197	12	5	—
99	Non-classifiable economic units	11 766	4 366	2 603	59	40	—
Totals		142 694	299 527	166 006	5 394	3 590	3 154

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

- By the Premier (Hon. J.C. Bannon)—
Unauthorised Documents Act 1916—Regulations—State Badge and Emblem.
- By the Treasurer (Hon. J.C. Bannon)—
South Australian Finance Trust Limited—Report, 1990-91.
Lottery and Gaming Act 1936—Regulations—Expiration Extension.
- By the Minister of Health (Hon. D.J. Hopgood)—
Dentists Act 1984—Regulations—Dental Technician.
Opticians Act 1920—Regulation—Certificate Fee.
Physiotherapists Act 1991—Regulations—General.
Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982—Regulations—
Ionizing Radiation—Radiation Worker.
Transport of Radioactive Substances.
South Australian Health Commission Act 1976—Regulations—
Compensable Patient Fees.
Entitlement Cards.
Hampstead Centre.
Non-concessional Patient Fees.
Regional Hospital Beds.
Adelaide Medical Centre for Women and Children—By-laws—General.
- By the Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology (Hon. Lynn Arnold)—
Australian Industry and Technology Council—Summary of Proceedings, 1990-91.
South Australian Centre for Manufacturing—Report, 1990-91.
Port Pirie Development Board—Report, 1990-91.
- By the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Lynn Arnold)—
Australian Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council—Report, 1990-91.
Australian Agricultural Council—Resolutions of the 136th Meeting, 2 August 1991.
Australian Soil Conservation Council—Resolutions of the 7th Meeting, 2 August 1991.
Citrus Board of South Australia—Report for Year Ended 30 April 1991.
Seeds Act 1979—Regulations—Analysis Fees.
- By the Minister of Fisheries (Hon. Lynn Arnold)—
Australian Fisheries Council—Resolutions of the 21st Meeting, 12 July 1991.
Fisheries Act 1982—Regulations—Marine Scaldfish Fishery—Licence Transferability.
- By the Minister of Education (Hon. G.J. Crafter)—
Children's Court Advisory Committee—Report, 1990-91.
Corporate Affairs Commission—Report, 1990-91.
National Crime Authority—Report, 1990-91.
Local and District Criminal Courts Act 1926—Local Court Rules—Freedom of Information.
Supreme Court Act 1935—Supreme Court—Rules—District Court—Confiscation of Profits.
Service of Processes.
Commercial Tribunal Act 1982—Regulations—Applications and Orders.
Hearings or Default Orders.
Fees Regulation Act 1927—Appointment Fees.
Landlord and Tenant Act 1936—Regulation—Commercial Tenancies.
Land Agents, Brokers and Valuers Act 1973—Regulation—Education Program Funds.
Liquor Licensing Act 1985—Regulations—Liquor Consumption—
Adelaide.
Glenelg.
Port Adelaide.
Port Lincoln.
Public Places.
Subordinate Legislation Act 1978—Regulations—Exemptions from Expiration.
Publication of Regulations.
Summary Offences Act 1953—Regulation—Tyre Dealer Exemption.

- Trustee Act 1936—Regulations—
AEFC Ltd.
Sun Alliance Mortgage Insurance Ltd.
- By the Minister of Transport (Hon. Frank Blevins)—
Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act 1956—Regulations—Issue and Renewal Fees.
Private Hire Cars.
Motor Vehicles Act 1959—Regulations—Historic Vehicles.
Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act 1956—Applications to Lease—27 November 1991.
- By the Minister of Finance (Hon. Frank Blevins)—
Police Superannuation Board—Report, 1990-91.
Parliamentary Superannuation Act 1974—Regulations—Prescription of Offices.
Stamp Duties Act 1923—Regulations—General.
Superannuation Act 1988—Regulations—Commutation Option.
- By the Minister of Housing and Construction (Hon. M.K. Mayes)—
Freedom of Information Act 1991—Regulations—Fees.
Housing Co-operatives Act 1991—Regulations—General.
Architects Act 1939—Bylaws—Fees and Registration.
- By the Minister of Recreation and Sport (Hon. M.K. Mayes)—
Harness Racing Board—Report, 1990-91.
Department of Recreation and Sport—Report, 1990-91.
Racing Act 1976—Rules—
Bookmakers Licensing Board—General.
Harness Racing Board—General.
Greyhound Racing Board—General.
- By the Minister for Environment and Planning (Hon. S.M. Lenehan)—
Native Vegetation Authority—Report, 1990-91.
Northern Cultural Trust—Report, 1990-91.
Beverage Container Act 1975—Regulations—Point of Sale Return.
Building Act 1971—Regulations—Building Code.
Clean Air Act 1984—Regulations—Refuse Burning.
Planning Act 1982—Regulations—Development Control—Tourist Accommodation.
- By the Minister of Lands (Hon. S.M. Lenehan)—
Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989—Regulations—Noxious Insects.
- By the Minister of Mines and Energy (Hon. J.H.C. Klunder)—
Petroleum Act 1940—Regulations—Fees.
- By the Minister of Labour (Hon. R.J. Gregory)—
WorkCover Corporation—Report, 1990-91.
Shop Trading Hours Act 1977—Regulations—Trading Hours.
- By the Minister of Occupational Health and Safety (Hon. R.J. Gregory)—
South Australian Occupational Health and Safety Commission—Report, 1990-91.
Occupational Health Safety and Welfare Act 1986—Regulations—Asbestos—Building Owner Duties.
- By the Minister of Marine (Hon. R.J. Gregory)—
Boating Act 1974—Regulations—
Hire and Drive (Amendment).
Mannum Zoning.
Pyrotechnics and Fees.
- By the Minister of Employment and Further Education (Hon. M.D. Rann)—
The Flinders University of South Australia—Report, 1990.
Industrial and Commercial Training Commission—Report, 1990-91.
Industrial and Commercial Training Act 1981—Regulations—
Contracts.
Engine Reconditioning.
Local Government Act 1934—Regulations—
Freedom of Information Fees.
Member Expenses.
Parking.

Technical and Further Education Act 1975—Regulations—

Subjects and Examinations.

Corporation By-laws—

Adelaide—

- No. 10—Street Traders.
- No. 5—Trishaws.
- No. 11—Newsboys.
- No. 14—Encroachments.

Elizabeth—

- No. 1—Permits and Penalties.
- No. 2—Streets and Public Places.
- No. 3—Park Lands.
- No. 4—Flammable Undergrowth.
- No. 5—Aquadome.
- No. 6—Animals and Birds.
- No. 7—Dogs.
- No. 8—Bees.
- No. 9—Repeal of By-laws.

West Torrens—

- No. 11—Dogs.

Thebarton—

- No. 1—Permits and Penalties.

Wallaroo—

- No. 1—Permits and Penalties.
- No. 2—Vehicle Movement.

District Council By-laws—

Lower Eyre Peninsula—

- No. 9—Repeal of By-laws.

Onkaparinga—

- No. 3—Garbage Containers.

Tumby Bay—

- No. 25—Animals on Foreshore.
- No. 27—Camping Reserve.
- No. 28—Bread.
- No. 30—Non-resident Traders.
- No. 31—Port Neill Camping Reserve.
- No. 32—Traffic.
- No. 33—Lighting of Fires.
- No. 34—Tumby Bay Boats.
- No. 35—Port Neill Boats.
- No. 36—Re-zoning.
- No. 39—Animals and Birds.

Yankalilla—

- No. 32—Vehicles.

Yorketown—

- No. 2—Streets and Public Places.
- No. 5—Camping Reserves.
- No. 7—Animals and Birds.

By the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs (Hon. M.D. Rann)—

Aboriginal Lands Trust—Report, 1990-91.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REPORTS

The **SPEAKER** laid on the table the following interim reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works:

Rehabilitation of Moorook Irrigation Area,
RN 5409 Montague Road Extension, Port Wakefield
Road to Main North Road,
Salisbury Highway-South Road Connector, Port Wakefield
Road to Grand Junction Road.

The **SPEAKER** laid on the table the following reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

Elizabeth College of Technical and Further Education—Salisbury Campus Redevelopment,
Golden Grove Primary School—Third School,
Golden Grove Shared Facilities and Multi-purpose
Community Centre (Stages III, IV and V),
Port Adelaide College of Technical and Further Education—Redevelopment,
Smithfield East Primary School,
The Queen Elizabeth Hospital—Redevelopment of
Alfreda Rehabilitation Centre.

The **SPEAKER** laid on the table the following final reports by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, together with minutes of evidence:

Rehabilitation of Moorook Irrigation Area,
RN 5409 Montague Road Extension, Port Wakefield
Road to Main North Road,
Salisbury Highway-South Road Connector, Port Wakefield
Road to Grand Junction Road.
Ordered that reports be printed.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mr **HAMILTON (Albert Park)**: As former Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, I bring up the following reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

The sixty-eighth report containing the Treasurer's minute, report on the twenty-ninth, thirty-third, thirty-ninth, fifty-eighth, sixty-first and sixty-second reports; and the sixty-ninth report being the final report.
Ordered that reports be printed.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION: GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE

Mr **D.S. BAKER (Leader of the Opposition)**: I move:
That Standing Orders be so far suspended as to enable me to move a motion without notice forthwith.

Motion carried.

Mr **D.S. BAKER**: Before proceeding further, I draw attention to the fact—

The **SPEAKER**: Order! There is some confusion here. We have accepted the motion. The normal practice, as I understand it, is to set a time limit for the debate.

The **Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD (Deputy Premier)**: I move:
That the time allotted for this debate be until 5.30 p.m.

Mr **S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)**: The Liberal Party opposes this motion on the basis—

The **SPEAKER**: Order! The motion before the Chair is that the time allotted for this debate be until 5.30 p.m.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (23)—Messrs L.M.F. Arnold, Atkinson, Bannon, Blevins, Crafter, De Laine, M.J. Evans, Ferguson, Gregory, Groom, Hamilton, Hemmings, Heron, Holloway and Hopgood (teller), Mrs Hutchison, Mr Klunder, Ms Lenehan, Messrs McKee, Mayes, Quirke, Rann and Trainer.

Noes (23)—Messrs Allison, Armitage, P.B. Arnold, D.S. Baker, S.J. Baker (teller), Becker, Blacker and Brindal, Ms Cashmore, Messrs Chapman, Eastick, S.G. Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn and Ingerson, Mrs Kotz, Messrs Lewis, Matthew, Meier, Oswald, Such, Venning and Wotton.

The **SPEAKER**: Order! There are 23 Ayes and 23 Noes: I cast my vote for the Ayes.

Motion thus carried.

Mr **D.S. BAKER (Leader of the Opposition)**: I move:

That this House has no confidence in the Government to reduce unemployment and to lead South Australia out of the economic and social crisis caused by Labor's mismanagement and incompetence, and calls on the Premier to tender the resignation of his Government immediately.

Yesterday I wrote to the Premier and offered him the chance to move a motion of confidence in his Government. We all know the machinations that have been going on in the Labor Party in the past couple of weeks. As yet, we do not know how many independent members there are, but our offering the Premier the chance to stand up today to debate

a motion of confidence in his Government would have given Ministers the same opportunity—and I know what some of them think about the Premier.

The Independent members would have had the chance to stand up in this House to explain their actions and why they are purported to be supporting the Government. If the Premier had taken up the challenge to propose a vote of confidence in his Government, the time would be unlimited. The reason I was getting to my feet was that it is quite clear under Standing Order 113 (e) that a motion of no confidence has unlimited time.

The Deputy Premier has cut down that time, so this House will not have the opportunity to hear from all members of the Government who purport to support the Premier, and will not have the time to hear from the Independent members—whoever and wherever they are—to tell us and the people of South Australia why they are supporting this Government. Under Standing Order 113 (e) there is an absolute, unfettered right for unlimited time for a no-confidence motion.

I urge every member of this House to ask himself or herself one question before deciding how to vote on this motion: is South Australia better off than it was when the Premier came to office? I urge every member, when thinking about that, to be very honest, because unfortunately South Australia is not the place it used to be, and no-one can deny that. At the last election, various deals were being done, and we all know that this is a minority Government, but today we read in the paper that more deals have been done. The member for Elizabeth says he knew quite a bit about it; the Premier says he does not know anything about it. I wonder who is telling the truth. I know whom I will believe and I know whom the public of South Australia will believe.

Since the last election, deal after deal has been done with members to prop up support for this Government. The motion today relates to five different matters: first, to South Australia's crisis; secondly, to ensuring that the crisis in the Labor Party does not drag down this State any further; thirdly, to the illegitimacy of this Government; fourthly, to the Independent members and what role they will play in South Australia's future; and, fifthly, to the Liberal alternative and how we would lead South Australia out of its current leaderless mess.

In relation to the South Australian crisis, this State has the highest percentage of unemployment in Australia, with 82 600 being unemployed. Blue collar workers, middle managers and complete families are out of work and have been thrown on the scrap heap by the policies of this Government. Thirty-seven per cent of our job seekers cannot get employment, and many of them are now on the streets in South Australia. Many hundreds are forced to go back to school or collect the dole. When they go back to school, some find that their school has been closed; they find that the woodwork in the school is rotting, because no maintenance is being carried out, and they find that many of the curriculum subjects that they might have studied have been cancelled, so they can no longer follow the career that they might have chosen.

Our health system has collapsed under its own bureaucratic weight. The number of people waiting for elective surgery has increased by 27 per cent in the past 12 months, and more than 8 000 people in South Australia are now in the queue for surgery. Some of them must wait for up to seven years. Those people are not only old ladies or people who want hip replacements: they are people out in the community in South Australia who are suffering because of the mismanagement of the health system, and we say that it cannot go on for much longer.

Our public transport system, in most cases, will close at 10 p.m. That is just about the time when many people need protection because of the problems with law and order and crime on our streets. In the past decade, reported crime has increased by 75 per cent in South Australia, but the number of police officers who are employed to combat it has increased by only 10 per cent. Muggings and bashings are commonplace on the streets of South Australia today. The failure of our essential services, which has been compounded by the losses of the State Bank, SGIC and Scrimber and the other financial fiascos over which the Treasurer has presided, has meant that the State's debt has increased by \$4 000 million under the Treasurer's stewardship. Bannon has blamed everyone but himself.

South Australia faces an economic and social crisis that is unparalleled in the memory of any member of this House. After almost a decade in office, all we have is failed promises, and I believe the Premier no longer deserves the confidence of this House. The Premier should resign immediately. He has squandered our heritage, and now he is trying to threaten our future. If the Premier is the next speaker, he will get up and say that it is a problem of the world recession. Well, I can tell members that the problem is not the international recession: the problem is the man-made recession, and the men who made the recession are Hawke, Keating and the Premier of South Australia, who was the Federal President of the Labor Party when those economic strategies were put in place. There is no-one else to blame. The buck stops on the Treasurer's desk. He was the one who was there and had some input into South Australia's and Australia's economic direction.

I now turn to Labor's crisis and, of course, that is aggravating the problems in South Australia. I would say to this House that, even without the turmoil in the Labor Party, we would have moved a motion of no confidence in this Government today because, since this Parliament last sat, hundreds and thousands of South Australians have joined the dole queue, public confidence in our health system has evaporated, the transport system has all but collapsed, and public safety is as bad as it has ever been in South Australia's history. That is why we wanted to give the Premier the opportunity to debate a motion of no confidence in his Government. I want him to tell us about some of the things he has done. I admit that some good things have been done in the past decade in South Australia.

The Hon. E.R. Goldsworthy: I can't think of any.

Mr D.S. BAKER: Well, there is the Grand Prix: that is very good for South Australia. Although it costs the taxpayers some dollars it has been very good for all South Australians and has helped put South Australia on the map. There is the submarine project, to which the Premier will refer. That project is very good for South Australia and has had our support from day one. And, of course, there is the MFP—that dream of the future—which, if properly managed, will be very good for South Australia. However, one only has to read today's paper to see the bungling that is already starting in relation to the management of the MFP, a project which is very important for South Australia's future.

However, we see the tragedy for all South Australians. As with many of the rulers of the past, while the Premier points to those monuments on which we all agree, life beneath us crumbles. The Premier is fiddling while Rome burns. He trumpets the successes of South Australia while 82 600 South Australians are on the dole queue and 37 per cent of our youth cannot get a job—and, I add, probably will not be able to get a job for quite a while to come.

However, I have some sympathy for the Premier. His role is very demanding and cannot be carried out effectively unless he is in control. It is very difficult for him to run this State when he does not have any experience in business or adequately understand the State's finances. It must be very disconcerting and heartbreaking for the Premier when every project he and his Ministers instigate ends up costing the taxpayers of South Australia thousands and thousands of dollars.

So why, when we have all these problems facing South Australia, has the Premier's own Party left him powerless? Why has there been this blood-letting over preselection? His Party has gathered around and supported him for nine years—so that he did not have to face reality and could be shielded from the tough questions, allowing someone else to answer them and so that he could spread the good news without it becoming obvious that he did not have the financial ability to run the State. Why would his Party now do this to him?

Some members of the Premier's Party have said that the Government is preparing for a long period in Opposition. In fact you, Mr Speaker, I think have said that publicly. The member for Hartley and the member for Napier have issued similar warnings and, after today's announcement, it will be very interesting to members of the Opposition to see who the member for Napier supports at the next election. I am told that he is even walking to work for the next couple of days!

It is being said that the Premier's problems have been caused by the bovver boys, who are now running the Labor Party. When I heard the term 'bovver boys' I thought that it must have been a new pop group, something like the New Kids on the Block. But now we know who the kids on the block are. Those bovver boys are the faceless people who are running the Labor Party—the thugs and bully boys from the union movement who are not elected to govern South Australia. The faction fighters have caused the Premier all this despair. One member on the Government benches—and I will not point because I know that you, Mr Speaker, will pull me up—told me the facts, and it will be very interesting when it is kiss and tell time in Caucus because what has happened is that the Premier has handed over to the bovver boys the running of the Party in relation to preselections for the next election. It is a little more difficult to run South Australia than the Premier thought. He has to stand on a stack of Bibles before the royal commission and tell us what happened during that time.

That is a lot different from standing up in this Parliament and answering questions—or attempting to answer them—as he has done in the past. However, my contact on the other side of the House tells me that he wants to jump ship and go to Bonython. The deal that has been done—this lifeboat that has been given to him—is that if the Premier hands it over to the factional bosses they will make sure that, when he wants to jump ship, he will get a smooth sail right into the seat of Bonython.

One of the reasons for this motion of no confidence is that we now know that South Australia is leaderless and that the Premier wants to abandon South Australia. We want to let him out of it gently by his resigning and allowing us to go to the polls as soon as is practicable. Mr Speaker, it does not matter how one looks at it: this is an illegitimate Government. It has been an illegitimate minority Government since the 1989 election—no-one can deny that. In fact, the member for Henley Beach and the member for Walsh now know the harsh reality of clinging on to office. The member for Albert Park will find out that the Independents

do get the best chance of jobs in the Labor Party, and I am told that he will be walking to work next week.

The Hon. J.P. Trainer: He walks to Port Pirie!

Mr D.S. BAKER: He does that for charity, and that is very good. He has my support in doing that, and I am sure he has the support of every member on this side of the House. In his election speech prior to the last election, the Premier promised us light and flair. Tragically, today we have to alter that a little, because it is 'light the flare'—everything has gone up in smoke.

Let us look at some of the Premier's election promises made to enable him to buy his way into Government in 1989. Within days of the last election, the Premier's promise to those 35 000 South Australians who were being crippled by record home loan interest rates was torn up. Free public transport, a large election topic, which of course was a bribe, has now had to be withdrawn. Look at the problem that caused to the youth of South Australia. Look at the graffiti epidemic that it caused. We have seen major development after major development promised before the last election now shelved because of the timidity of the Government. Many of those projects could have been providing jobs for those 82 600 South Australians lined up on the dole queues.

The problems with the State Bank, SGIC and Scrimber were just pushed under the carpet before the last election: 'Don't worry: there's nothing wrong.' Now we see that this State is in receivership. Rather than the Government's attempting to grapple with the problems, the burden of this State's debt has been passed onto the next generation. The Premier has run out of excuses. He has run out of the evasions that have gone on in the past, and the Liberal Party will do everything within its power to make sure that we keep the pressure on the Premier to go to the people so that they can decide on his stewardship for the past nine years.

However, other members in this House must share some of that responsibility, and I refer to the Independent members. There are three, possibly four (we are told it may even be more), and I want to know their views on where they want to lead South Australia. Today's motion is as much a test of their sincerity and beliefs as it is a debate on the performance of the Government. They have been the victims of the wicked abuse of power in the Labor Party over the past few years. That is why we wanted them to take part in the motion of confidence that we thought the Premier would have the guts to move. Let us look at what some of the Independent members have said. The new Independent member for Hartley said that, apart from the State Bank, SGIC and WorkCover, this Government has done a reasonable job.

About \$2 500 million is involved in those three bungles, yet the honourable member has said in the public arena that he will support the Government because it has done a reasonable job. The debts of this Government are being pushed off onto future generations and onto your children, Mr Speaker, and my children, and that is appalling. The member for Gilles, in his maiden speech to the House, spoke about how the grass roots membership of his Party was allowed to influence decisions. That is a cruel joke now. The members for Elizabeth and Semaphore in their maiden speeches spoke of the problems of unemployment. What about the so-called independence of those members when over 8 000 people are unemployed in each of their electorates? Surely the Independent members must be accountable to their electorates. Surely the time has come to stop propping up this Government, which I believe is out of touch with reality and is doing nothing whatsoever to provide employment for South Australians. It is fair to say that the

only thing that can turn around this State is some leadership from the Liberal Party—and that will be provided because there is no leadership in this Government.

We have said quite clearly that we will transfer ownership of SGIC, the State Bank and any other State instrumentalities to reduce the burden of the State's debt on the taxpayers of South Australia. We do not want to do that, but anyone who runs a business or has a mortgage on their house knows that if the mortgage gets too high they have to do something about it. We are prepared to do something about it. We have to reduce this State's debt by \$2 000 million if we are ever to provide the incentive for people in this State to employ people again. We will vastly improve the provision of essential services by competitive tendering and contracting out. We have already established where we can save \$40 million in the public hospital system alone if we go down that track, but the Minister simply tries to close more hospitals not only in the city but also in country areas and refuses to do anything about good and proper management within our health system.

We are 100 per cent behind the initiatives of John Hewson to abolish payroll tax—a tax on jobs. Where does the Premier stand on that issue? In our education system we will return real influence to parents and school principals and reduce the unnecessary bureaucracy that exists and is costing the taxpayers money in education. In law reform we will ensure that reoffending juveniles face adult courts and receive their just desserts. They are some of the key initiatives. If the Independents choose to vote for those initiatives, we will start to turn South Australia around. We will get back to some decent, open Government.

Where is the Government's morality heading when a place in South Australia's ministry can be brokered by faceless factions and not earned by integrity or performance? Perhaps the member for Playford would like to enter the debate later today, because I am told that in the next ministry he will be preferred over the members for Hartley and Elizabeth. The Opposition has publicly stated that the present members for Hartley and Elizabeth are very suitable for a place in the ministry. In fact, they would shine like lights on the hill. The member for Playford does not believe that a place is won on ability but rather through the faceless factional bosses getting him into the ministry ahead of those with ability. Unfortunately, some members opposite in the factions get a kick out of kicking South Australians in the guts.

Mr Premier, you and your Party are sinking because you have failed to lead. Have some compassion for all South Australians. Ask yourself whether South Australia is a better place than it was when you came to office. Be honest with yourself and, for South Australia's sake, let the people decide.

The SPEAKER: Order! Before calling on the next speaker, I remind the House that all members in this Chamber are to be referred to according to their office or electorate, and all comments must be directed through the Chair and not to a member on the other side of the Chamber. The honourable Premier.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON (Premier and Treasurer): The people of South Australia must be wondering what is going on after that contribution to this debate on the part of the Opposition, which is trying to talk about leadership and economic direction and has the Leader of the Opposition on his feet talking about these things and beginning with a jolly Gilbert and Sullivan chorus from his bench in support of him and ending in grim-faced gloom. Look at the members opposite! All South Australians should look at the faces of members opposite and ask themselves whether these are

the people who should be taking over the difficult task of running South Australia in this massive recession. Are members opposite responding to leadership of this kind? One reason for such dismay on the part of those opposite is that their Leader, with all these issues to talk about and all these things to be dealt with—matters of great moment—spends his time in this place on the issue of tactics and personalities and internal problems of the Parties which has nothing to do with those issues at all.

The Hon. E.R. Goldworthy: Absolute nonsense!

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The honourable member, for the first time in his 20 years in this Parliament, is sitting right on the back bench. No doubt his Leader is delighted by that little show of support as he walks out the door. The fact is that this Opposition is obsessed with tactics, advantage and opportunism and has no concern for the interests of South Australians or the problems of the day. If anything demonstrates that, it is this motion. The words certainly suggest concern. They talk about things such as unemployment and economic change. That is what they talk about, but it is not what the Leader of the Opposition is on about or indeed what he is talking about. In fact, he gave the game away last night on the *7.30 Report* when he said that he did not have policies—that is not what this parliamentary session is about—and that it was about daily tactics.

We may remember the Leader's frontbench reshuffle, to which I will refer in a moment or two. What was the chief result of the fixing and dealing engaged in by the man who was holier than thou a few minutes ago? It was to form a tactics committee. It staggers the imagination, but apparently his Deputy was to head up the tactics committee. He was to have no portfolio responsibilities; instead, he was to have full-time responsibility for the committee. However, the Deputy Leader thought that he would like to do something else as well. That was the chief thrust of that policy.

This motion is not as we read it. The motion is all about the Opposition's cynicism to try to exploit the situation. The Opposition is media driven and press release driven, and it is about time that we debated some of the issues, as the honourable member tells us. Let us look at the Leader on this occasion. Here we are on the first day of Parliament in 1992—a year of dramatic recession not only in this country but elsewhere in the world, and a year in which we are dealing with major problems and we need everybody working to ensure that we get through it. On Thursday we saw the headline proclaiming 'Liberal plan to exploit ALP row'. That is the plan for the session ahead. The story underneath went on to suggest that WorkCover would be the prime target of the Opposition's attack when Parliament resumed. The next day the headline was 'Libs set trap for Bannon'. That report told us that the MFP would be the target of the Opposition's attack. At least the MFP, unlike WorkCover, got a mention in the Leader's speech. Then, yesterday, an extraordinary letter, written to me by the Leader of the Opposition, arrived. The letter demanded of me certain things and offered the Government the chance to move a vote of confidence in itself.

The letter went on to say that a reply to this proposal would be appreciated by 5 p.m. that day—which is about the time I received it. To show how fair dinkum the Leader of the Opposition was, about two hours before that letter arrived in my office he had already distributed a copy of it widely to the media and everybody else. This was not a fair dinkum communication about an opportunity to the Government; it was a sham, a setup, and a way of trying to get out of the very difficult position that the tactics committee, the Leader or both had got themselves into of raising the expectation of this great no-confidence motion and sud-

denly thinking, 'Gee, we may have to do it and we are not sure how to go about it or what the result will be.' 'Ah,' somebody said, 'I have a brilliant idea. We will get the Government to move a motion of confidence in itself. It can take the initiative and we will wait to hear what it has to say and then we will somehow try to make do.'

Is this the alternative Government? Is this the Opposition hungrily waiting to take over the running of the State? Of course not. If ever the game of tactics was given away, it was given away by that shabby attempt on the *7.30 Report* last night to try to suggest that somehow the Opposition no longer has the responsibility to test the confidence of the Government but that the Government has the responsibility to test the confidence in itself.

I might say that I think it was the tactics committee which thought that up, because the Leader has been very uncomfortable when he has been questioned about it. One could see it in this interview. The interviewer, Ms McClusky, asked quite reasonably, 'What's the point of asking John Bannon to move a vote of confidence in his Government?' There was a pause, as if the Leader thought, 'Yes, good question.' Then he must have thought, 'Wait a minute, we have rehearsed this; there is an answer for this.' His answer was:

I have had a lot of people coming in to see me in the past couple of weeks, and not only the unemployed—

so a troop of unemployed people has been coming in to see the Leader—

but people that are sick—

but they are obviously not so sick that they cannot come in to see the Leader of the Opposition—

many business people from South Australia, and they are all telling me that South Australia is not the place it used to be . . .

That is apparently why this marvellous tactical idea was devised by the Leader of the Opposition. He was pressed on this point. The interviewer said, 'Surely that would give you even more reason to move a vote of no confidence, yourself?' 'Good question,' you could see the Leader thinking. But just as the words were forming, he must have said to himself, 'No, that is not the script.' 'No,' he said, 'I think what the people of South Australia want is for the Premier to come in and move a motion of confidence in himself.'

So, this tortuous interview went on with these reasonable points being put. The Leader even said that I, the Premier of South Australia, wanted to hide behind the Parliament by not moving such a motion. Here we are, where such a procedure is not followed. The Leader has moved his motion and there is no way one can hide behind the Parliament. What a fatuous statement to make. There are the tactics that the Leader talked about. In part it probably has to do with the leadership. This is the Leader whose members constantly talk about the Dean Brown option. They are always saying, 'Somebody is moving aside. Can we get Dean back here to try to rescue our leadership position somehow?'

The Hon. D.J. Hoppood: The second coming.

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Yes, the second coming of the Hon. Dean Brown. He tried once, but he was rejected by his Party as Leader. He was defeated, but now members opposite are desperate to have him back because of the dilemma they are in. We can talk about leadership and management, but what about the reshuffle of the shadow Ministry? Last December, with a great blare of trumpets, a new look Opposition front bench was to be revealed before us. It took three press releases on the morning of the announcement because the Leader found he had typed up the announcement and was about to make it when a number of his colleagues were not prepared to be in it.

There was no question of their taking the responsibility. He shuffled a couple of his members off and they are now sitting back behind him. The members for Murray-Mallee and Goyder, both of them representing rural constituencies and important areas, were dispatched. They are no longer wanted; they were dumped. Indeed, so would have been the Hon. Mr Irwin, the only other country representative in the Liberal Party, but for the fact that the Hon. Mr Stefani refused to take the ethnic affairs portfolio. That saved Mr Irwin and meant that Mr Stefani was out in the cold. Why did he refuse it?

The Hon. Jennifer Cashmore interjecting:

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I will come to the member for Coles in a minute. Why did he refuse it? Because he said, 'This is a farce; here we supposedly have a small Government policy, we are supposedly cutting back on the costs of Government and its administration, and the Leader of the Opposition is proposing to have a 15 or 16 person Cabinet.' That is what he has at the moment. He has backed off there and said that there may be 15 or 16 of them now but there will be only 13 of them if ever they get into Government. That is great news for those who are members of the team.

The Leader wanted a woman in. He wanted the member for Newland and he certainly did not want the member for Coles, but that was the price he had to pay to have female representation. The member for Coles went further; not only did she demand and get her place, she also dictated what her portfolio would be. She would not take the one that was offered, and neither would the Hon. Mr Griffin. He would not accept the tactics committee in oblivion. He wanted to be the shadow Attorney-General, and that is what he is. This is the person who is talking to us about factions and leadership and so on. It is so much arrant and complete nonsense.

Now we turn to the few specifics the Leader wanted to talk about and how he intends to solve all these great economic problems. He got onto his line about selling State assets in the middle of a recession: property values and asset prices at a record low; and the Opposition will sell the assets of the State. That is a great policy to try to reduce our debt and see us through. He did not have very much to say about the State Bank. That is probably just as well, because the way that has been treated by Opposition statements trickling out during the break has been pretty disgraceful indeed.

I was interested to read an *Advertiser* article of 27 December by Ian Porter who talked about some of this propaganda that had been going on, as follows:

The less charitable explanation for what the Opposition has been offering as comment on the State Bank is that it is merely grabbing at headlines, resorting to cynical scaremongering and misleading statements in an attempt to keep the State Government on the back foot.

The article goes on, and this is a very important point that all South Australians should make and keep reminding the Opposition:

The bank is in a delicate condition, fighting to regain public confidence and lift profits.

An honourable member interjecting.

The Hon. J. C. BANNON: Yes, the Leader laughs at this. The article continues:

Careless statements designed merely to feed on public misunderstanding about the nature of foreign debt and to fan public uncertainty about the bank are not what is expected of the State's alternative Government.

These are very good words, of which the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues should take note. This whispering campaign is going on against the background of a massive attempt to try to get things right in the most

difficult circumstances. What has happened in those 12 months? We have not sat on our hands; we have not suggested that everything is fine and rosy and that nothing need be done about it. Massive work has been undertaken.

The board of the bank has been restructured under Mr Nobby Clark. Significant management changes have occurred at all levels, including the appointment of Mr Ted Johnson; from August 1991 formal monitoring arrangements were entered into with the Reserve Bank; there are improved reporting arrangements with the State Government; a group asset management division was established; a group credit quality and prudential management division ensured improved and consistent credit quality; a major restructuring of the retail operations occurred; the State Bank's staff numbers were reduced by about 13 per cent (more than 500 positions); Beneficial Finance was absorbed into the bank; off balance sheet companies were brought into the accounts; the sale of a number of subsidiaries such as Executor Trustee, Myles Pearce, and Day Cutten occurred and there was the down sizing of international branches and closures of offices in Hong Kong, Chicago and Los Angeles. Against this difficult economic climate, last October was a record month for home loans, and there is an expectation of a record financial year for home loan approvals, with the State Bank holding about a third of the market in South Australia.

So, it has not been immobilised, but it could be excused for feeling that the Opposition is being less than reasonable in its dealings with all those things the State Bank is trying to do, and less than constructive in attempting to help South Australia solve its problems. What else have we been engaged in over this recent time? An enormous amount of time, energy and effort has been put into representations and support for South Australia's manufacturing industry and the employment base that is so gravely threatened at the moment.

It is all very well for the Leader to talk about the levels of unemployment now and the problems of employment. We know it is true, and we have never denied it. However, for some years we were outpacing the rest of Australia; against a deafening silence from the Opposition, we improved our manufacturing employment, but we are now facing real difficulties in some areas. What do we hear from the Opposition? There is criticism and suggestions for change in the Federal car industry plan, for instance, or TCF. What have we heard members of the Opposition say about the Federal Opposition's plans actually to abolish these tariffs completely? What have we heard them say about policies that would simply signal to industry in South Australia that it may as well pack up, leave home now and go somewhere else?

Currently, about 15 000 people are employed in South Australia's automotive industry. Where has the Opposition in this State been in defending them against the so-called package of the Federal Opposition in these areas? They talk about social problems and so on, but we have heard nothing about the drastic cuts to the State that are proposed by the Hewson plan. We have heard nothing about the major cuts to public housing. Talk about people in difficulties in a recession: there is a classic example of how, under that plan, we would stand to lose about \$36 million to \$40 million; there would be an increase in our waiting lists; 450 annual commencements would be lost; 1 500 jobs would be lost in the industry; and \$90 million would be lost in output to the economy.

That is the policy that the Federal confreres of this Leader of the Opposition have been supporting, and we have heard nothing against it and nothing about it. How about the Leader standing up in that regard? That is the best thing he

could do for South Australia in the current economic plight. We will handle our Federal Labor Government—and we are. We have had members of the Government here, we have talked to them and we have introduced business people to them. We have already had some major achievements in that area. How about the Opposition showing a bit of leadership on its side and doing something about the Federal Opposition?

We are in a time of unique difficulty, there is no question of that, and all our efforts and energies are being directed to that. Our proposal to the Federal Government covers a range of matters that we believe should be addressed in the economic statement. The Leader of the Opposition writes me a letter: he decides that on this occasion he will be supportive, and I welcome that support. It is rare enough, unique enough, I suppose, to be worthy of some note, but there is no follow up to it and there is no addressing of the issues on the other side.

There is no need to have this attitude of unrelieved gloom about South Australia. In his address, the Leader of the Opposition attacks me for trumpeting the successes of South Australia. It is vital that we trumpet those successes: there are major successes, and we must continue to remind those in the Eastern States and in Canberra who make decisions about investment, and those overseas, that that is the case. We should be getting unqualified support for a project such as the MFP, not this hypocritical 'Well, on the one hand, on the other hand, perhaps, and no.' There is absolutely no attempt to have a vision, to look ahead and to try to plan long term for the future. We have either a constant knocking and carping about a perceived lack of progress or, if progress is taking place, an attack on the way in which it is being developed. If the Opposition is fair dinkum in its concern for the plight of the unemployed in South Australia, it should be joining us wholeheartedly in a number of the initiatives that can and will take place.

Let me conclude by taking up the Leader of the Opposition's spreading the idea around this State that we are in some way uniquely, separately affected by the economic conditions and climate of the time. Unfortunately, probably many South Australians are under that impression because of the sort of propaganda they have heard from the Leader of the Opposition. He tries to anticipate my criticising that by saying that I will refer to the national recession and to the fact that many other countries are experiencing the same problems and by saying that, if I defend the State Bank, I will refer to other banks in the banking system and the problems they are experiencing. That sense of perspective is absolutely vital if we are to retain our confidence. What the Leader of the Opposition wants is for South Australia to wallow in some crisis of confidence—

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: —because he hopes, as his deputy, who gives the game away whenever he opens his mouth, interjects, that that will be the way of getting rid of the Government, which is the only thing he is interested in. Those are the tactics. The tactics committee speaks, and they will bring South Australia down as low as they possibly can to achieve that aim.

I repeat that there is no reason, given some of the things that are happening and can happen, why a united effort from South Australia will see us not only weather this recession but emerge from it very much stronger and very much faster than anyone else. But we will not do it in the face of these nonsensical tactics, this gloom, this doom, this concept of South Australia as somehow being isolated in its problems, which the Leader of the Opposition tries to spread. If he wants to talk about leaders, leadership and govern-

ment, let him behave not like an Opposition leading opportunist but like someone who actually has the interests of this State at heart and who actually has an alternative to offer. We wait, Mr Speaker, to hear that. We have not heard it today.

Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): All we can say about that performance is 'Shame!' Members should be absolutely ashamed of the Premier's performance in this House today. He was here to defend his Government and the actions of his Government; he was here to tell South Australians why they should have confidence in this Government, but he failed on all counts. What did he do? For the first eight minutes of his contribution he clung to Leigh McCluskey from the *7.30 Report*. I know that she might be worth clinging to, but that is not what leadership is about. Any Premier of this State who has to rely on the *7.30 Report* to prop up the Government does not deserve to be here.

What has the Premier addressed in this debate? He has not addressed the problems of unemployment or of financial management, and he did not once address the problem of his bovver boys. That is what the motion was all about—to give confidence back to South Australia, saying, 'Either pick yourself up and do the job properly, or get out,' but we did not hear that today at all.

The Premier referred to us as grim faced people. I assure this House that the Premier has not had a look at his electorate lately. Obviously, he has not had people coming to his door to tell him, 'If we don't get rid of this Government shortly, we will leave this State or we will be out of business.' He did not mention those matters. For the whole time, he subjected this House to abuse of the Opposition, picking up on Liberal reshuffles as though they were relevant. What is relevant is leadership.

The letter that the Leader sent to the Premier was sent at 12 noon, and it took five hours to get into the Premier's hands. That is an indictment of the management of this Premier, because his staff did not have the confidence to give the Premier that letter until five hours later. Let us not hear about the press getting the letter before the Premier did. The Premier did say that we were in the worst recession in anyone's memory, but has he given us any hope today that it will get any better and that there will be any change?

I would like briefly to address one of the issues that the Premier failed to address, and that is financial management. It is at the heart and soul of this State. The \$6.6 billion debt of this State is worse than that in Philadelphia and New York, and both of those cities have been declared bankrupt. The Premier did not mention that, since he has come into this State as Premier, the debt of South Australia has blown out \$4 billion. He failed to mention that, and he failed even to give some assurance that that matter would be addressed. He also failed to mention that \$2 200 million has been lost in relation to the State Bank, without mentioning some of the other disasters.

What does that translate into? Two thousand to three thousand houses could have been built; 30 000 university places could have been provided this year when 10 000 children cannot get a place at universities; we could have eliminated the hospital waiting list five times over; we could have provided the total infrastructure for the MFP; we could have cleaned up the sludge in the River Torrens; we could have provided clean water in this State; and we could have maintained our schools five times over. That is the legacy of this Government. That is what the Premier did not want to address today and, indeed, that is one of the great problems facing the people of this State, because they simply

cannot trust the Premier to run this State. He lives by example, and the example is particularly poor.

That is not to mention the blow-out in the deficit; \$330 million is the deficit this year. We have a further prospective blow-out—and we do not know the figures, because the Premier will not reveal them—of \$60 million. We are looking at a deficit of \$400 million this year, and the Premier failed to mention that. He failed to mention the rorts and the blow-out in WorkCover of \$135 million; and he failed to mention his management of SGIC and the \$81 million pre-tax losses. He failed to mention his involvement in the 333 Collins Street venture; he forgot that he had signed the document giving away \$500 million. He forgot the little deals that were done to get the Remm project under way at Centrepoint: \$43 million was paid for the privilege of Remm. The Premier forgot to mention the lack of control in terms of SGIC's involvement in radio stations when, indeed, the broadcasting rules were being broken, and the Premier still has not mentioned the losses sustained in the sale of 102 FM. The Premier has not mentioned that, in relation to SAFA, the financial institution controlling the flow of our money, \$100 million was provided for tax indemnities this year, because it could well be ruled that what the Premier has done is close to fraud.

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr S.J. BAKER: Tax avoidance is fraud. He has not mentioned the \$85 million.

The Hon. J.P. TRAINER: On a point of order, Mr Speaker, the Deputy Leader has made a clear imputation against another member.

The SPEAKER: I believe that I heard the honourable member say 'could be'. I ask the honourable member exactly what words were used.

Mr S.J. BAKER: I said it could be classed as 'close to fraud'.

The SPEAKER: I rule that it was not a direct imputation. It was an opinion, not a statement.

Mr S.J. BAKER: The Premier has not mentioned the \$85 million lost through the mismanagement of Scrimber and Greymouth. All these large and expensive projects have been to the cost of the South Australian taxpayers—the people of South Australia. The Premier is now faced with the dilemma of how he will control a budget that is out of control. He did not mention that today. The Premier did not mention how he will cover the shortfall. If the Premier had been talking to the business community of South Australia, he would understand how much they are bleeding. If he had talked to the unemployed people of South Australia, he would understand the tremendous problems facing the people of this State because of his lack of management, indeed, his mismanagement. That is not to mention some of the minor projects, such as Marineland—\$7.6 million.

When I considered the Premier's contribution and the abuse he hurled across the floor, I determined that he did not once give hope that South Australia would be a better place for his continuance in government. He did not once mention that he had his factions under control; he did not once give an assurance to the people of South Australia that the Party that is running this State would not continue to tear itself apart and take the Premier's eye off the ball. He has not been paying much attention to the problems of this State in the past two years but, if ever South Australia needed some attention, it needs it right now, and the very minimum should be competent management, not the incompetence exhibited today. We know where the factions are; we know who is pulling the strings, and I believe it is an indictment of a once proud Party—the Labor Party.

I put a question to the Independents in this House: what do they want for this State? Do they know what their constituents are saying? Do they know that they have had enough? How many people have said to members on the other side of the House—particularly to the Independents—‘We cannot last if this Government stays in power’? No confidence is being injected by this Government. Members should ask the business community and the people who are losing their jobs. They should ask small business. I challenge every one of the Independents to ask themselves the question: does this Government deserve to govern? Unless this Government resigns or votes itself out of office, the problems we have today will accumulate, because neither the Premier nor his Cabinet is doing anything about it, and he cannot keep his Party under control.

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD (Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology): I am very happy to participate in this debate, and I can just imagine what is happening on the second floor of this building. The new tactics committee that has been established by the Opposition following a haphazard reshuffle probably has a war board on the wall; the gameplay is being sorted out and the reinforcements are coming in to attack. The Deputy Leader is one of those reinforcements. After listening to the contributions of both the Leader and the Deputy Leader, I think members opposite would be well served in that war room upstairs if they got a sticker saying ‘Oops’, and put it on the board, because the point is that the Opposition has made a fundamental mistake: it has missed the point about what is of concern in South Australia, not so much in the wording of the motion but in terms of what members opposite see as the cause of the problems facing South Australia and the issues that people are genuinely worried about.

What they have given us is a lot of attacks and innuendo—some very scurrilous innuendo, I might say (and that is the kind of tactics they are used to)—but they have stayed away from the serious economic challenges facing South Australia as South Australia goes into the 1990s—the real question of what government and leadership is all about. From time to time every political Party must resolve internal issues. That is not unique to this Party, to the Liberal Party or to any Party in this country or the democratic world. But the issue at the moment is not that: the issue at the moment is how Government tackles the economic challenges facing this State, not with the kind of wishless thinking, that things would be better if we wished them to be better, but rather in terms of what we actually do to make them better.

One of the things which the Leader of the Opposition said at the outset and to which the Premier referred is that South Australia is not what it used to be. A part of the general philosophy that this tactics team has come up with is: ‘Let’s talk South Australia down as much as possible, and maybe we might just succeed in having everybody fall into despair and think there is no other alternative than the Opposition.’ There are serious problems facing us at the moment. I do not want to resile from that but, on the other hand, let us look at what some of the facts are. In some regards, South Australia is not what it used to be. We should be very pleased about that: we should be very happy that in the 1980s some things have changed. What the Tonkin Government left us as a legacy has now changed to a different circumstance altogether. For example, under the Tonkin Government, South Australia was a net importing State. We had a balance of trade deficit, as the country at large has. We imported more than we exported. In the 1980s under this Government, the situation changed, indeed dra-

matically in the mid-1980s, and we still have a net export situation.

Mr S.J. Baker interjecting:

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: The Deputy Leader says that I do not know what I am talking about. I simply point to the figures that come out from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and from other authorities which tell us how much we actually sell. In 1990-91 South Australia sold overseas \$2.95 billion worth of products and imported \$2.19 billion worth. That is a surplus of nearly \$850 million, accounted for across the breadth of this economy.

Does the Opposition not want us to have that? Does it want us to go back to being the way we were? Two members opposite identified two significant projects as if they are the sole explanation of the turnaround in South Australia’s trading pattern. In 1990-91, 59.3 per cent of our exports were manufactured exports. That is a very impressive figure; it is not what it used to be, and I am grateful that it is not what it used to be because, from my point of view, it is an important advance and achievement of the 1980s and of this Government. One can put other factors in place there. South Australia, under the Tonkin Government, was bleeding in terms of interstate population movement. The situation now, in terms of interstate population movement, is that three States are showing net growth—and South Australia is one of those three States.

The Hon. Jennifer Cashmore interjecting:

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: The member for Coles takes issue with that, but I point to the very figures that came out when she was a Minister in the Tonkin Government. This State was bleeding in terms of its population moving to other States. Let us now look at manufacturing capital expenditure. The manufacturing sector has been under pressure and that figure has been declining, but in South Australia the decline, up to 1990-91, was 2.4 per cent compared with a decline of some 12 per cent nationally. The situation now is very serious, and I will turn in a moment to some of the challenges facing us.

If an Opposition were to ask that the Parliament go to the polls it would need to have some alternatives to put; it would need to be saying what it believed it could do better to promote the economic and social solutions to the problems that we now face. In fact, this State Opposition has been silent on most of those issues, with an embarrassed silence as a result of the policies of its Federal colleagues.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: Members opposite say ‘Ah,’ and moan and sigh, but if a zero per cent tariff were imposed by a Hewson Government, if the Federal Opposition ever happened to be in government, what effect would that have on manufacturing employment and business activity in this State?

The Hon. Frank Blevins interjecting:

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: It would be nothing other than devastating, as my colleague the member for Whyalla says. A zero per cent tariff would result in the State Opposition, if it were to be the Government, having to have a policy to cope with the massive depopulation of this State, because the only way this State could cope with an immediate imposition of zero per cent tariff would be to work out how we could get, as quickly as possible, to a population of 700 000 because we could not sustain any more than that. That is the alternative that the Opposition offers.

When I have asked what the Opposition wants to say and do about that policy, there is silence. We have argued very strongly for changes in Federal Government industry policy, and I might say with considerable effect in many cases. The original industry commission report on the automotive

industry recommended a more extensive reduction in tariffs than was finally put in place by the Federal Government. We still argue that that reduction is faster than we think is ideal, but we also believe that we were in part successful in having that clawed back. At the time, I asked whether the Opposition would join with the Government in calling on the Federal Government and the Federal Opposition to change their policies to recognise the importance of the automotive industry to a State such as South Australia, and the answer was silence—absolute silence, embarrassed silence—clearly indicating—

Mr Lewis: Not at all.

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: The member for Murray-Mallee says 'Not at all': that, to my mind, indicates that the Opposition fully supports the policies that were announced by the Hewson Opposition. We do have challenges: I have made that point. What is it that should then happen? Do we simply say, 'No, the recession is unique to South Australia. It is not happening anywhere else. It is not happening in Australia or elsewhere in the world. That is why this State Government is to blame, because it is only happening here'? The reality is that nobody agrees with that kind of philosophy, and they do not agree with it because it is not true. The nation is in recession, and many parts of the industrialised world are either in recession or seeing significantly reduced growth on previous rates. Is there anyone here who will stand up in this House and say that the United States is not in the grip of a serious recession? Is there anyone here who will stand up and say that the United Kingdom is not in the grip of a serious recession?

An honourable member: Yep.

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: Well, apparently there is. There are perhaps people who believe in a flat earth policy, too. The reality is that we have a recession confronting this nation's economy, and what State Government leadership is all about is how we best cope with that to meet the pressures that that places on employment and the economy of the State. We have done that by active representation to the Federal Government in a wide number of areas, previously all in relation to the preparation of the industry statement and more recently in relation to giving our views to the Federal Government as it prepares for its statement later this month. We have pointed out the absolute importance of dealing with questions of infrastructure development; investment, promotion and allowances for special projects; and the need to promote and assist export industries within this country.

We have also worked with local industry, especially those local industries under particular pressure as a result of the industry statement, to examine what we as a State Government can do to work with them. We are the only State Government to have conducted that type of activity. I can point to the automotive and the textile/clothing/footwear task forces. In fact, it is noteworthy that we have interstate membership on the automotive task force. They come here to talk with us and to find out how we can help the automotive industry in this country cope with the national scenario. Why? Because there is no other response of its sort in Australia. Are we being accused of that not being leadership? The accusation is that that is not responding to the economic crisis facing this country, when the best that the Opposition can say to a policy of a zero per cent tariff in an industry that is facing very real decline is nothing. I think that there is absolute bankruptcy in the Opposition's comments that it has made not only today but also previously.

Let us look at the other issue that is required of Governments at this time: not only how we respond to the present

challenges and the recession that is facing this nation, not just the State, but also what vision we have for the future—what we believe should be happening in the future. The Leader of the Opposition was quasi-generous enough to say that we have done some good things. He cited the Grand Prix and the submarine project, and I was heartened to hear him cite the MFP. It is worthy that we hear repeated exactly where the Opposition stands on that project, because its members have some dubious views—one can pick up a few non-verbal cues at the moment from members opposite in relation to that. Nevertheless the Leader has cast the die, and I appreciate that.

One of the many other important priorities of this Government in the 1980s was the revitalisation of the manufacturing sector, and that is what we have to examine in the future. The score card for the 1980s was good. From about 1972 to 1985 this country saw growth in output but a continual decline in manufacturing employment. In the last five years of the 1980s in South Australia the growth rate in manufacturing employment was 11.1 per cent against the national average of 2.5 per cent. Therefore, a vision for the future has to provide for opportunities for manufacturing. Also, this State has a broad economy that gains a lot of wealth from its rural, mineral and services sectors as well as manufacturing. So, it must provide for those areas as well.

In what is a very imaginative decision, late last year this Government put in place a major economic study to examine the opportunities and challenges that face this State's economy as we go into the future. The study will be completed by March this year. This process, involving a wide range of consultation with industry at all levels, is designed to help give us a better feel for the opportunities that we may have in the future. To my mind, that is part of the definition of 'vision'—to want to look at where we are going and to want to find out what we are seeking to achieve, rather than just being involved in cheap rhetoric designed to create images that are just untrue.

In terms of supporting developments that are taking place, I refer to the issues of the transport hub and the major benefit that that will be to this State. That major benefit will apply across all sectors—not just manufacturing but the primary sectors of agriculture and minerals as well. We could really do with some help from the Opposition in terms of helping push our case on that. To be able to go to business and to Canberra and say that this project is of enormous significance would help our chances greatly. If people are concerned about what is happening to the economy in this State, surely they want to help us in trying to find solutions to the problems in those areas.

Likewise, with regard to the MFP, it is very important that this major national project is recognised at the national level as requiring special support in terms of recognition of investment allowances for special projects and other forms of assistance to help in getting that initial momentum from which it will take off with great benefit not only to this State but to the country at large. That is what the issues are all about. The Government does not try to wish that we did not have this recession; rather, it tries to address the recession and to look to the future and not spend its time with other problems that, in the essence of the State's economy, are quite irrelevant. The sooner the Opposition comes to a realisation that this Parliament is about that, the better it will be. As soon as it does that and joins with us in trying to build the economy, then we will have an opportunity for growth again. Otherwise, we will have to examine a strategy for decline in the long term in this State.

The issues that have been raised are important. However, what alternatives does the Opposition put forward? None. What policies does it put? None. What it is prepared to put is simply negative criticism, carping and a failure to recognise what has been achieved and to use that to build in the future. The times are not perfect, but the track record of this Government over nearly 10 years in bringing real growth in manufacturing and real growth in employment—

Mr Venning interjecting:

The Hon. LYNN ARNOLD: I remind the member for Culance, who may himself be a casualty of the internal problems of the Liberal Party, that he is only one of a number who may be caught up in some problems over there, and to him I say, 'All the best, Ivan.' I point out again the figures I quoted previously. These are not fabrications or simple statements of rhetoric such as those given by the Leader and the Deputy Leader; they are statistics measured accurately which report the real growth that has taken place over the 1980s. If well supported, particularly at the Federal level, they will give us the chance to repeat those growth figures in the 1990s. Either the Opposition is with that or it is against it. There is no alternative middle of the road in that.

Mr INGERSON (Bragg): It is very disappointing with such a crisis of confidence in South Australia that the Premier and the would-be Premier get up and do nothing but talk a lot of wind and waffle. I will take up immediately the comments of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology about South Australia's exports, because the fact is that—and this is actually true—in 1981-82 South Australia's exports were 6.6 per cent of Australia's total exports but in 1989, after seven years of the Bannon Government, South Australia's exports were only 5.5 per cent of Australia's total exports. Whilst it is true to say that manufacturing exports have significantly increased, it is also true to say that the rest of the economy has fallen to pieces. It is under this particular Government and this Premier that the whole industrial scene in this State has been one of chaos.

I note that, in this very important motion of no confidence in the Government, members opposite have not even bothered to be present. It seems quite amazing to me that, apart from you, Mr Speaker, these so-called Independents who will now have the balance of power in this Parliament cannot even bother to participate in or at least listen to this debate. I was fascinated to hear some of the comments made by the Premier amongst the chortling of members opposite. The Premier said that he had a difficult task in running South Australia. Perhaps the people of South Australia ought to ask the Premier who got the State into a mess and who made it such a difficult task. Why is it that the Premier of this State should have a royal commission investigating why the State Bank lost some \$2.2 billion when, as far as I understand, the general controls and management with respect to that institution are the responsibility of the Premier? Whilst it is easy for the Premier to say there is no statutory requirement for him in this regard, it did not take him very long to do something about it when he found the bank in such a mess, needing \$2.2 billion to prop it up.

He also made a very interesting comment when he said that internal Party problems are not important. If they are not so important, I wonder why the media of this State in the past few days have taken so much time to investigate, talk about and record the absolute chaos and disarray that this Government is in with respect to the management of its own members. As someone said to me a long time ago, if you cannot manage your own staff, you cannot manage

anything, and that is what is happening with respect to members opposite, particularly the Premier.

He said that the Opposition was press release driven. What a joke! If any Government in the history of this country has attempted to govern by press release, it is the Bannon Government. Let me take the MFP as an example. What do we know about the MFP that has not been information distributed by press release? When was there a public discussion in this place about the MFP? When was there any discussion of any type about the environmental issues as they relate to the MFP? This Government does everything by press release. It has not done one thing by putting the matter in question before this House and having a reasonable public debate. The Premier also talked about—

Mr Hamilton interjecting:

Mr INGERSON: It is nice that the member for Albert Park yawns; he will be able to do a great deal of walking in the future, and that will enable him to keep up his fitness level. Then he will not yawn quite so much in the Parliament. The Premier also mentioned the selling of assets. When one looks at the sale of assets that has occurred under this Government, it would be very interesting if this Parliament actually knew what assets are left and owned by this State. How many assets have been frittered away or leased back, about which this Parliament has not been told? The list goes on and on.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology talked about tariffs. There is a very small organisation in his own electorate which is involved in the making of certain textiles and shirts. That company is about to go under—not because of Federal Opposition policy but because of Federal Government policy that this Minister has not been prepared to stand up and fight against. It will now destroy a very small but important textile industry in his own electorate. Not once have I heard him raising the issue or doing something about this problem, which involves not only tariffs but also payroll tax, WorkCover, electricity charges and all of the issues that the Minister should know very well and very clearly are his responsibility at State level. We are hearing from industry in this State that, along with interest rates, State charges and taxes are the major contributor to the difficulty being experienced in this country. It is nonsense for this Government to stand up and say that it believes that it can change the industry problem that we have without having a significant overall package.

The Liberal Party has some opportunity to do something for industry because it has a significant Federal package which will remove payroll tax and enable the transportation costs for industry to come down as a consequence. If this Government got its act in order (as we will) in terms of its own charges, we would see some very important industry changes. It is fascinating, in talking to the automotive industry, to hear that we cannot have a one-sided tariff reduction policy and that we must have a total policy to reduce all costs to industry so that we can become internationally competitive. That is what it is all about. This Government has done nothing but watch its Federal colleagues ruin the industries in this State through its single tariff policy. What have we heard about industrial relations or about the labour market reform that is required? We have heard nothing because it is too hard and will get in the way of those who run the Labor Party—the bovver boys. It gets in the way of the unions who are not prepared to look at the important changes that are needed.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology said that the nation was in recession. Who caused the recession? This is the recession that we had to have. Keating caused it. The Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology asked what

that had to do with the State Government. At that time who was one of the advisers on the economic and planning committee for the whole nation? The Premier of South Australia! Who was President of the ALP? The Premier of South Australia! What input did we have from the Premier in an attempt to get the economy of South Australia going? Not one thing happened in terms of getting the South Australian economy going.

I will finish by saying that the impact of costs on businesses in South Australia is important. It is important that we look at the cost of WorkCover in this State. In South Australia the average is 3.8 per cent and in Victoria it is 3.3 per cent, which is a disaster. In New South Wales it is 1.8 per cent. We have a \$150 million deficit with WorkCover. Why is it so low? Because the businesses of South Australia last year put \$50 million by way of extra premiums into WorkCover to get the deficit down. The other reason it is so low is that the unemployment level in this State is so high that fewer people are in jobs. They are the two reasons why the WorkCover deficit is down—it has nothing to do with any single thing that this Government has done.

It is fascinating that the WorkCover select committee, of which I am a member, and as important as WorkCover is to the economy of South Australia, has not met for three months. How important is it to this Government when the major issue of concern to all industries, both small and large, in this State is WorkCover and the Minister cannot even be bothered to call together the committee? The problem in South Australia is that the Government does not care about industry growth: it simply panders to its union mates.

The Hon. M.D. RANN (Minister of Employment and Further Education): It seems that the putative Leader of the Opposition has run out of things to say. This motion is supposed to be about leadership and unemployment, and I intend to address both issues. There should be no doubt in the mind of any member of Parliament that unemployment is the most important issue facing Governments and the community in Australia today. Unemployment is a cancer that has spread to many Australian families in town and country, city and suburb, causing pain, resentment and poverty. But, the battle against unemployment requires national resolve. It requires community spirit and cooperation and, most importantly, confidence to know that we can lift ourselves up by our boot straps.

I cannot today overplay enough the depth of commitment Australia will need to tackle unemployment to be successful in light of strangling economic pressures internationally or to acquire a determination that is simply the moral equivalent of war in tackling unemployment—a concerted, united effort with no room and no quarter given to economic traitors and economic quislings whose political future is predicated on the continuation of the recession rather than on a sheer commitment to recovery. Everyone knows about whom I am talking—not just the knockers but the new breed of spoilers.

What have we heard from the Opposition in this State on unemployment over the past two years? Week after week, month after month we have had not one single question in this House to me on employment and training. That went on for well over a year—no ideas, no policies, no comment and no commitment. Members opposite should ask themselves what single idea for job growth can any South Australian recall the Leader of the Opposition proposing during the past two years. He was certainly very quiet when South Australia achieved record job levels and apprenticeship lev-

els late in 1990. He is screaming now, but still no ideas. Instead, every innovation, new idea or submission to the Commonwealth has been sneered at from the sidelines. No wonder South Australians have no respect for this Leader of the Opposition. He talks about leadership, but that means more than posing as some kind of 'Mad Max of the bush bash'.

Let us spell it out. The only job which the Leader of the Opposition is really interested in saving is his own. The only new job that the member for Coles is desperate to secure is the Leader's job. They are behaving politically like two scorpions locked in a jar with half the Opposition hoping that Dean Brown will come back with the Mortein to put them out of their misery. The Leader of the Opposition has the gall to talk about leadership after two years of counting numbers on his side of the House. One has only to talk to members opposite in the corridors. They come down to our rooms for a scotch to talk about the Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition in this State is asking South Australians for the support that he cannot even win from his front bench.

We can ask the members for Bragg, Coles, Murray-Mallee, Alexandra, Goyder or Hanson what they think of his leadership over the past two years. What do they say behind his back? I can see by the looks on their faces that they know what I mean. The simple fact is that this Opposition made a tragic political mistake in dumping John Olsen. Come back, all is forgiven. It was good to see him eyeing the chair today. What have we heard from the member for Coles, the supposed shadow Minister of Employment and Further Education? The member for Coles defied the Leader of the Opposition by refusing to accept shadow responsibility for the Education portfolio. She told him where to go, and he went.

That is not leadership; that is wimping out. That is his version of leadership, however: to raise his hands in surrender, and he has the gall to come into this House and talk about guts! The member for Coles got off to a pretty poor start with press releases full of sanctimonious statements, and the basic mistake in her first release was when she confused ABS statistics with CES registrations. That was dumped years ago. Again, there are no ideas; again, slogans, not policies; and stunts, not serious commitment. All we have ever heard from the member for Coles about employment is what she wants to do to stop jobs. Her response to the Bannon Government's call for environmentally sustainable, employment creating projects is to proclaim to the world that she will lie in front of the bulldozer. Let me drive it; throw me the keys.

It is clear that the Opposition is not fair dinkum about helping to solve the unemployment problem. It wants to talk South Australia down instead of supporting it and demanding national action on a national problem. In this phony bid to blame the State Government for the national recession, members opposite are saying to South Australians, 'Let's let Paul Keating off the hook.' The Government of South Australia has fought long, hard and now at last it seems, successfully, on concentrating the Commonwealth's mind on the number one issue facing this nation—unemployment.

Prime Minister Keating's statement of 26 February must be a watershed in response to the recession. There can be no alibis and no soft options; it requires a major change in policy response. The cold, zealous, absolutest economic rationalists like the Leader's mate Ian McLachlan or John Hewson have had their day. There is nothing rational about double digit unemployment, and it is clear—and it has been clear for some considerable time—that much can be done

to stimulate growth in jobs whilst locking in the tremendous gains made on the inflation front and not damaging the long-term Federal budgetary position.

As the Premier has already said today, last week the State Government presented the Prime Minister with a comprehensive package which outlines South Australia's special needs in regard to the 26 February statement. The submission put great emphasis on the need to review taxation legislation to boost employment and private sector investment. That does not mean just bringing in a Hewson-style GST, nor many other nonsenses contained in the slide back package. The Hewson GST would be just another tax on employment, to which the Leader of the Opposition says today that he is opposed. As an added kick in the guts, the GST would widen further the gap between the rich and the poor, between the haves and the have-nots in Australia, and that is what it is all about. We should not pretend otherwise. Members opposite should go to New Zealand. They keep popping off there; they are the biggest boost to New Zealand tourism. They should go over there and ask ordinary people what a GST would do; they should ask ordinary people what the Hewson-Bolger style package means to ordinary people and ordinary families in that country.

South Australia's submission to Prime Minister Keating suggests a comprehensive package of national and State infrastructure projects, not just digging holes in the desert and filling them again. Many of these projects can be started or boosted almost immediately and, even before the jobs come on stream, the announcement will give business and consumer confidence a life-giving shot in the arm.

The MFP is a vital plank in South Australia's economic future but, to ensure its success, it needs the support of Federal and State Governments, local business and the community, and even the Opposition. If overseas and national corporations are to invest with confidence, they need to be assured that our support is total—not the namby-pamby 'maybe we do and maybe we do not' attitude of the likes of the member for Coles. We have already seen reports of the Opposition's wanting to stall the MFP. What a message to business! It is about time the Opposition stopped blowing in the political wind and got behind moves for South Australia's benefit. It is no wonder that members of the Opposition are calling for Dean Brown to return. An immediate start to MFP site works would give investors and the community the message for which they are waiting: that the MFP is a goer and has the full support of the Commonwealth Government. In fact, that is an essential part of our submission to the Commonwealth.

Having battled for months to preserve South Australia's skills base, we make it very clear in the submission that one of the key tasks is to ensure that a skills shortage does not develop and entrench itself even further in this period of recession. I followed this with an appeal direct to the new Federal Employment, Education and Training Minister, Kym Beazley, for increased support for employers to maintain apprenticeship and traineeship numbers. We fought for eight months to achieve that, and I am delighted that Mr Beazley, rather than waiting for the 26 February statement, responded to South Australia's call with a national injection of \$33 million, mainly in the area of apprenticeship and traineeship support. Once again, where was the Leader of the Opposition? Where is he when any of these things are being fought for? All he does is sneer from the sidelines, oppose and undermine.

Like all members of this House, I am concerned that initiatives likely to be announced by the Prime Minister could and should have been part of last August's Federal budget. Since then, valuable time has been lost, during

which time the recession has deepened, with despair to the people of Australia. During this time we have been haunted by the spectre of the Hewson package, which is now being recognised as the furphy it has always been, although the Leader of the Opposition has absolutely nailed himself to the mast of the GST. Despite the bleating of members opposite, the South Australian Government has not sat on its hands over the past months.

Some eight months ago the Premier pushed strongly at the Premiers conference for a range of measures, including major infrastructure projects for South Australia, and a few days later we issued a comprehensive 12 point plan for a jobs recovery; a plan containing initiatives for inclusion in the Federal budget. That 12 point plan received overwhelming support from the business community and the unions. Only one group opposed it, and that was this Opposition.

As I mentioned earlier, one suggestion contained in the plan was for a national employment summit. Despite attracting strong support from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the business community and the unions, the Opposition came out and attacked it as a talkfest. Obviously the Opposition was not at the 1983 summit. It called that need for a national employment summit, in May last year, a waste of time, yet two weeks ago the Leader of the Opposition jumped on the bandwagon, calling for Mr Keating to include South Australia in his consultations. So much for his views on talks.

Let us go back to that 1983 summit, when employers, unions, community groups and Governments put aside their parochial baggage, sat down together and mapped out the path from the recession which was then facing the people of Australia. The result was a spectacular growth in jobs, because people had confidence and were united and concerted in their attack on unemployment. Last year the South Australian Government predicted a low bounce, stalled high employment recovery from the recession and suggested we would be very foolish as a nation not to prepare for it. There is no doubt that we are in for rough months ahead. Thursday's figures will be bad, but in our submission we suggest that the central policy tasks facing the Commonwealth Government are as follows:

- To secure the continuation of the restructuring process, the chief weapon in the battle to overcome balance of payments and employment vulnerability.
- To lock in the promise of low inflation now in prospect, so that we could remain internationally competitive and so that investment capital was devoted to productive rather than speculative purposes, to re-equip industry rather than negatively gear 30-year-old blocks of flats or paper-shuffling non-productive enterprises.
- To begin repairing the damage done by recession in areas where it was already clear that recovery would not occur for some years.
- To ensure that those steps were consistent with continuing improvement in the bottom line of the Current Account deficit.

Unfortunately, our predictions regarding the recession have proved to be correct, with the nation facing sustained double digit unemployment unless the right economic levers are pulled, and pulled hard, in Canberra. Since the South Australian Government released that 12 point plan, despite the deafening silence from the Commonwealth at the time and despite the opposition from the Opposition, a number of the proposals have either been implemented or seem likely to be implemented in the near future. For example, first, there have been decreases in real interest rates, although it is clear that there is room for further reductions, given that the inflation genie is now back in its bottle. Secondly, our

call for an increase in and a reordering of payment of subsidies to employers to retain, retrain and take on new staff has finally been heeded.

I met last week with the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission, whose members assured me that these new Commonwealth moneys, for which we fought long and hard whilst being undermined by this shabby Opposition, will be a major boost to maintaining our skills base. We suggested an increase in the number of higher education places, and I am pleased that this has occurred with increased funding to universities and a large increase in TAFE places, of which South Australia's share was some 3 300, or \$9 million in extra money for which we went to Canberra to negotiate whilst this shabby Opposition tried to undermine our case.

I am still concerned, as I am sure is every member of this House, that, despite these efforts, we may be facing an increase in unmet demand. We therefore called, in the recent submission to Prime Minister Keating, for another increase in TAFE places, particularly in the associate diploma area, courses that should articulate into the university system. Several other proposals that we made are being given close consideration by the Commonwealth. These include the bringing forward of infrastructure projects. As the State Minister responsible for higher education legislation, I am particularly keen to see university capital works projects brought forward. This, as well as providing jobs, would help to ease the serious overcrowding and occupational health and safety problems facing our universities. A further wage-tax trade is still on the agenda and should help to boost consumption, but it must not result in cuts to disbursements to States. It is clear that a review of taxation policy and practices that hinder employment development and/or skew investment into non-productive areas is still required, particularly now that Mr Hewson has shown us clearly which way not to go.

Lastly, there is the question of a number of local innovations that have been met with deafening silence from the so-called greenies opposite, such as the expansion as a national program of our successful South Australian Youth Conservation Corps. Our proposal has received support all around the nation, last week from Carmen Lawrence's Government and her Minister Kay Hallahan; from the Tasmanian Greens; from the Leader of the Opposition in New South Wales; and from Governments around this country. I understand that Ministers Beazley and Crean are enthusiastic, and that gives me great hope that this small, important, local innovation will be taken up into a massive, major national project.

Our Youth Conservation Corps—and I want to stress that this was first developed in 1990—contrasts sharply with the plans for a rabbit led recovery using forced labour camps, which the member for Murray-Mallee was hawking around the State last year before the Leader of the Opposition dumped him from the front bench. Instead of unstructured tasks, we have accredited training; instead of compulsion, we have commitment.

Last year, the State Government introduced its Kickstart labour market program, which has been attacked by the Opposition. I understand, however, that this rather confused the Opposition: what was a Labor Government doing visiting Liberal run New South Wales and, as a result of that visit, adopting the good things being done in the Newcastle area for our own particular circumstances? It is very interesting that the Hewson package has now included these local employment boards and local ownership as part of its policy plan. Kickstart is all about communities owning their

own programs, instead of centrally controlled submission driven programs.

This is an ideal format to attract wide community support and extra Commonwealth funding, and I find it ironic that, although the Hewson package also talks about local employment boards, the members of the State Opposition have given Kickstart no support whatsoever—until they start calling for it to come to their areas. So far, Kickstart has been delivered in Port Augusta, Whyalla, southern Eyre Peninsula and the western suburbs of Adelaide, and I will be announcing further regions in the near future. If members opposite do not want their country region included, let them stand up and say so. Of course, in the interim, those areas that do not yet have their own Kickstart structure will continue to be serviced by the central component of Kickstart.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Coles.

The Hon. JENNIFER CASHMORE (Coles): This is the first time in my memory that I have heard a sixth speaker in a debate speak entirely from a prepared text. Not once did the Minister address the issues that had been raised by the Opposition in moving this motion. I think it is time that the House returned to the motion, which reads:

That this House has no confidence in the Government to reduce unemployment and to lead South Australia out of the economic and social crisis caused by Labor's mismanagement and incompetence, and calls on the Premier to tender the resignation of his Government immediately.

This motion is about mismanagement and incompetence: it is also about unemployment. Not once in his speech—and I was listening carefully—did I hear the Premier mention the word 'unemployment'. His speech was dedicated solely to highly personalised remarks, as, indeed, was the commencement of the speech of the Minister of Employment and Further Education. It was a typically vicious and highly personalised attack on individual members of the Opposition. It did not do him justice, and it certainly did not do a most important motion justice.

A motion of no confidence in a Government is a very serious matter. At one stage, only seven members of the Government were sitting on the benches opposite. I regard that as symbolic of the utter contempt with which members of this Government treat not only this Parliament but the electorate. Look at the Ministry: every Minister carries a heavy responsibility for what has happened to South Australia. Let us start at the bottom—and I use the word advisedly—with the Minister of Employment and Further Education. This very day, in this Chamber, the Minister himself tabled the report on the activities of the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission, and what a story it tells that is relevant to this motion.

The report talks about reform and recession, and the impact of the recession on apprenticeships; it states that the fall in commencements has been aggravated by a substantial increase in cancellations, particularly out-of-trade cancellations, and temporary suspensions for economic reasons or lack of work. Out-of-trade cancellations and suspensions represent a further reduction of about 300 in the number of apprentices in training. Three hundred youngsters, having either started or nearly concluded their training, are now left in limbo as a result of this Government's incompetence and mismanagement. The report goes on to say:

The most hard-hit sectors in South Australia by trade groups were farming, down 55 per cent; metals, down 39 per cent; vehicles, down 37 per cent; building, down 36 per cent; and furniture, down 31 per cent.

And we have the Minister of Employment and Further Education blaming the Coalition for its plans, which are designed to lift from business inputs \$20 billion in order to enable employment to be increased and stimulated. For South Australia, that would mean somewhere between 150 000 and 180 000 new jobs, and I see nothing whatever that any member of this Government has put forward in order to create such a substantial number of new jobs.

Going further along the front bench—this miserable front bench, frozen, almost paralysed with fear, as well they might be, because they know that their days are very much numbered—we see that they are immobilised. They are like Stonehenge monuments: some are leaning a bit to the right, some are leaning a bit to the left, some are trying to straddle the middle, and no-one knows where the Government stands philosophically because of these wretched factions that bedevil not only the Government but the whole State.

We have the Minister of Labour, with the \$150 million blow-out of WorkCover. Regarding the Minister of Forests, \$60 million was wasted on Scrimber, and he is the one who says in that memorable line that he was 'responsible but is not culpable'. No-one in this State is likely to forget that message of complete abdication of responsibility. What a botch the Minister of Water Resources made of the water rates Bill. Approximately \$100 million was collected not in accordance with the law, and she came into the House to try to amend an Act that she could not get right in the first place. The Minister of Housing and Construction is not even in the Chamber; \$34 million is the cost of leaving 350 Government houses vacant and of subsidised housing for Government employees. I note that he is in the Chamber, but he is not in his place. Regarding the Minister of Transport, there is absolute chaos in the transport area; \$7.5 million was spent on student concession fares which were promised and then withdrawn. The Minister keeps chopping and changing. He tries to deregulate the taxi industry, and then he backs off. He does the same with AUSTUDY concessions for tertiary students.

In relation to the Minister of Education, there is turmoil in the schools, and there is tremendous suffering. Regarding the Minister of Agriculture, how many of us remember the failure of Marineland involving \$7.5 million? There is not one Minister on this front bench who has not squandered public money and led us further into debt. In respect of the Minister of Health, for every public hospital bed there are three patients waiting. And there is the Premier himself, the arch enemy of South Australia, who has ensured that the State debt—which, when he came to office, was \$2.6 billion—has almost tripled to \$6.6 billion.

When we look at that tripling in the space of 10 years, it is important to understand that the interest on our debt is \$800 million annually, that the per capita debt for everyone in this State is over \$4 000, and that it took 20 years for this State's debt to triple from a relatively small level of \$753 million in 1960 to \$2 billion in 1982, yet it took this Premier only 10 years to triple it from that point. They are the elements that have caused the lack of business confidence; they are the elements that are causing the unemployment; and they are the elements that have so enraged the electorate that today we saw that rage boil over in this very Chamber.

Members interjecting:

The Hon. JENNIFER CASHMORE: Yes. I suggest that any member who doubts that, particularly Ministers, should go back to their electorate office and listen to details of hardship and deprivation that South Australian families have to tell. I see that there are nods from backbench Government members. No doubt there are nods from those

who feel ashamed and despairing, those who are wondering how they can get themselves out of this predicament. The way to get out of that predicament is to get the Government out of office, and I call on every member to support the motion and to reject the Government.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS (Minister of Transport): With one exception, I have been very disappointed with Opposition speeches this afternoon. I must admit that I enjoy the theatre of Parliament—I make no secret of that,—and I have actually looked forward to today. I had thought that today would be an interesting day, maybe a memorable day, certainly an important day—a day when the press would hang on every word, and lots of things would be written about. I look around me, and where are they? The press disappeared long, long ago. Not all members of the press stayed for the Leader of the Opposition's speech and, quite frankly, I do not blame them. Personally, I was disappointed. I had expected a lot better: I had expected better speeches from members opposite. I thought the subject was important enough, and I was very disappointed, although, to be fair—and I always try to be fair with members opposite—I thought that the member for Bragg made some kind of an effort to deal with and address the important parts of the Opposition's motion, but I am afraid the other speakers were less than I expected.

I was particularly disappointed with the member for Coles. I expected a lot more from her. My expectations of the Leader and the Deputy Leader were really not too high, to tell the truth. We have heard that speech: it is the same speech time after time, delivered not very well, and it is pretty mundane. I thought the Deputy Leader's speech was, in part, disgusting and offensive to women in this State, particularly to one woman, but we have got used to that. We are used to the Deputy Leader's mouth in these areas, and his mouth wants cleaning up. But I expected a little bit better from the member for Coles. She began by complaining about the Minister of Employment and Further Education, saying he had been personal. Whether he had or had not, I would have thought that somebody who made that complaint would then have gone on and made a responsible speech and not become personal. But that is exactly what the honourable member did. She rambled on, personally, being offensive to almost every member in a very personal way, and I was disappointed at that. I could have expected it from some other members here, but I did not expect it from the member for Coles. However, I have been here for nearly 17 years and—

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: It may well be, and I am surprised all the time at my naivety in expecting more of the Opposition. The Opposition calls on the House to carry a motion of no confidence, and I want to state from the outset that I have a great deal of confidence in this Government. In fact, I have no confidence whatsoever in the integrity of members opposite, and I will say why. I think that, overwhelmingly, members opposite have not learnt the lesson of the past eight years, which is that, if members are continually opportunistic and hypocritical, that comes through. I believe that we must be constructive, and I know that is not always easy from the Opposition benches. I spent three years in Opposition. I know it is not a pleasant place to be, but members must learn, and members opposite have not learnt. It does not matter what the Government does or how much it is in line, on occasions, with some of the remarks made by members opposite; it is in line with some of the philosophies that they espouse, such as small government, micro-economic reform and even, on pretty rare occa-

sions, taking on the unions. It does not matter. Wherever the Government does any of these things, we get opportunism from members opposite, which I believe does not serve them well.

I want to give a few examples of this. One of the most hypocritical things I have heard was the Leader of the Opposition's statement that he was going to sell the ports: there was no reason for the Government to operate ports or grain loaders in Port Lincoln, and so on, as that should be done by the private sector. It was a very radical policy. What happened? The Government decided that Port Adelaide and the other ports in this State must be made more efficient, that some action should be taken to ensure that they are more efficient. What did the Leader of the Opposition do? That provoked a strike—there is no question of that—which was on for a fortnight. A number of people who had little or nothing to do were costing exporters in this State quite a bit of money while on strike, stopping exports from this State. They were invited into Parliament House, filled with booze by the Leader of the Opposition, feted and told what good people they were, and they were told that the Leader of the Opposition was on their side. I have never seen anything more hypocritical in my life.

That is just one example. We all know of the problems in the old Public Buildings Department which were carried over into the Department of Housing and Construction. When my colleague the Minister of Housing and Construction attempts to do something about that, what do we get? We get exactly the same thing—the Leader of the Opposition saying, 'I support these workers.' How hypocritical. The Department of Housing and Construction would not exist under a Liberal Government in this State: that is how much the Leader of the Opposition supports the workers.

Our position is very clear: we want an efficient, lean and useful Public Service. The Opposition does not want a Public Service at all because, every time it has had the opportunity to support this Government in making the Public Service more efficient and more relevant to the taxpayers, what has it done? It has opposed what the Government is doing. Let me give a very recent example, that of the changes that are being made in the STA. We have given notice that we want six months of debate and discussion with the unions, employees and the community because we need to make some quite significant changes. There is a whole page—it has been distributed; everybody has it—of expansions in the service. When I look down them—I must not have read it very carefully before I approved all this—I find that a lot of them are in Liberal electorates, that there are huge expansions in Liberal electorates.

Mr Such: Hear, hear!

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The member for Fisher says 'Hear, hear!' The honourable member has written to me on occasions; I think in one day alone I got six begging letters from him. Okay, I think the member for Fisher has a point, as does the member for Napier and a lot of other members who need additional public transport. I think they do have a point. But my point is this: unless I recommend an increase in debt in this State, unless I recommend an increase in taxes, I cannot supply those needs without taking away from services that are running around empty.

I have had my ears beaten about the STA since 1983 when I first became a Minister. When I was Minister of Agriculture, almost every farmer and farmers' organisation that I met said to me, 'You've got to do something about the STA.' The member for Goyder, when he had his short spell on the front bench, constantly attacked the STA and said, 'Cut back the STA deficit and give that money to farmers. They are struggling.'

Mr Meier interjecting:

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: You don't remember? I do, very well. To some extent, I think he has a point.

Mr Meier: I said it only once.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: Well, it must have been widely reported because I read it on numerous occasions. I think there was a valid point there.

Members interjecting:

The SPEAKER: Order!

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: I object very strongly, Sir. You have all been told to sit down and be quiet by your Leader. You managed it for 10 minutes, but that was an hour and a half ago. You have got to keep discipline for a couple of hours, do as you are told or you will get told off at your next Caucus meeting. These changes, these micro-economic reforms, cannot be made without a certain amount of short-term pain. I can tell you that my constituents—pastoralists, iron workers and miners—are doing it very hard. They are all in the private sector and they are doing it hard. They object very strongly to paying taxes—which they do almost every time they breathe—to be wasted in the public sector.

The least that this Government should expect is support from members opposite when we cut down on the waste in the public sector, because those people in the private sector do not agree with that waste. This Government, in contrast to the Opposition, is a Government of integrity. When the going is tough and when the tough decisions have to be made we front up to the Parliament and the public and spell out what has to be done—and a lot of members opposite agree with us. They say, 'That is exactly right, but publicly, because we are a pack of hypocrites, we will oppose you.'

When this Government has some difficulty we tell the public. 'Here are the problems', and we go through the problems with the public. It is for that reason, the integrity of this Government and the hypocrisy of the Opposition, that I call on the House to support the Government and oppose the motion.

Mr MATTHEW (Bright): We heard the Minister of Transport only a few minutes ago say in this place that this Government does front. Well, Mr Speaker, that is what we are waiting to see because all we have seen from this Government so far is that it has put us in a situation where we are now a State of backroom deals. It is a side of politics that I and I believe many other members of this Parliament find repugnant. We all know that backroom deals have been a feature of politics for a long time, but under this Government those sorts of backroom deals have flourished, and those backroom deals now run our State.

This Government has relied on backroom deals to survive. After achieving only 47 per cent at the last State election and managing only 22 members in this Parliament the Labor Party had to involve itself in backroom deals to be able to govern. Now that number of Labor members in this Parliament has been reduced to only 21 with the desertion from the Party of the member for Hartley. The public of South Australia has a right to know about the extent of backroom deals that have occurred in this State. It has a right to know whether or not the Federal member for Bonnython is about to step aside to allow the Premier to take his place, enter Federal politics and bail out of this State Government. I am told that the deal is already set and all that remains is the timing.

Apparently the member for Ramsay is being groomed to take his place. Indeed, it was interesting to see him follow up as second speaker in this debate today; and the member

for Briggs, another member we saw front up today to speak, is being groomed to take over the position of Deputy Premier.

Members interjecting:

Mr MATTHEW: Indeed, after today's performance, he may not. The faceless faction leaders in the ALP, the backroom bully boys, have decided that the Premier's appearance before the the State Bank Royal Commission will make him too much of an electoral liability to continue as Premier. They have determined that the Premier must go, and that he should go into Federal politics and take the place of the member for Bonython. Bonython awaits the Premier.

Also, the public has a right to know whether the member for Gilles is to be offered chairmanship of the Environment, Resources and Development Committee, complete with white car. The public has the right to know whether there is a deal being done for the member for Gilles to enter the Upper House of this Parliament; whether, in fact, the Hon. Chris Sumner in that Chamber will step aside just before the next election so that the member for Gilles can take his place. The public has a right to know whether this is a deal that is being done.

Well might members opposite smile, but some of them know that that is the deal that is being undertaken at the moment, the deal that is being negotiated by the faceless backroom dealers—part of their seedy backroom operations. The public also has seen today, through press coverage, that the Government tried to entice the member for Elizabeth back into the ranks of the ALP by offering him a front bench position. It has also heard that a similar deal was offered to the member for Hartley, but apparently the member for Hartley refused and was partial to an alternative deal, that being his support in exchange for chairmanship of the Economic and Finance Committee, complete with car if he so chooses. But the deals do not end there. We have not only seen deals and manipulations involving the support of different members for this Government but deals involving State finances as a whole.

In September last year, Senator John Olsen released details of a secret deal between the Government and the State Bank to buy votes at the last State election. This deal involved \$2 million of taxpayers' funds being given to the State Bank to keep interest rates down during the 1989 State election campaign. If I had time, I could give a long list of these deals, but time is short. I must finish here, but I am sure that all South Australians, like I, find this sort of dealing absolutely repugnant. I urge the Independents in this Parliament, if they have any backbone at all or one ounce of credibility and admit that the people of their electorate are indeed worse off under this Government, to support this motion and force the Government to resign from the office that it no longer deserves to hold.

Mr BRINDAL (Hayward): It was suggested earlier in this debate that the Opposition has been sober and sombre for much of it. There is a reason for that. This Chamber has become a mausoleum. It is a mausoleum of a dead Government which the Premier thinks he can hide by letting the doors of this Chamber be open as little as possible and not letting the people of South Australia know what is going on in here. One salient feature related to death is the stench, and in this case the stench has firmly filled the nostrils of all South Australians. The Opposition knows it; the media know it; the backbenchers on this side know it; the backbenchers opposite know it; and our electors know it. Indeed, this Government is dead and it is awaiting a ministerial burial. The only people who do not realise the trouble this Government is in are the rather hapless front bench mem-

bers opposite who are wedded and bedded to a corpse. I do not envy their position.

I listened with interest to the comments of the Premier when he talked about us as a Gilbert and Sullivan chorus but then proceeded for 20 minutes to give us his very own rendition of 'I am the very model of a modern major general'. It did not go down very well, especially since the refrain, which also ran through his speech, was taken from Camelot. Members opposite hanker after Camelot. They remember the far vanished Utopia, the one that collapsed under its own weight, under internal corruption—just as this Government will collapse. The Premier sang a song from that also. It was the song of Lancelot, 'C'est moi, c'est moi, I'm forced to admit, 'tis I, I humbly reply, that mortal all, who wonders can do, c'est moi, c'est moi, 'tis I.' The people of South Australia do not believe it.

Mr Quirke interjecting:

Mr BRINDAL: The member for Playford laughs, but I remind this House that it is a quirk of fate, or rather the fate of Quirke, that he will not long bother this Opposition, and if the member for Napier has his way (and I hope that he does), he will not long bother this House at all.

I will conclude, not with Gilbert and Sullivan, not with musicals, but with Shakespeare. I can no better sum up the Government's proposition which it has put before the House than by saying, 'It is a tale told by a fool full of sound and fury and signifying nothing.' That completely sums up this Government and the attitude of the people of South Australia to this Government.

In metallurgy, one tries to distil precious metals by sifting them. The dross floats one way and the precious metal floats to the top. Look opposite, and one can see that the precious metal, the very small flecks of precious metal opposite, have all floated down to the cross benches. What are we left with opposite? Dross, rubbish and people who cannot govern and are not worthy to govern this State. The member for Briggs says that this Government has not sat on its hands. I do not believe that the honourable member is incorrect in his statement. The Government has not sat on its hands, but it has been busy playing its factional games and ignoring the good government of South Australia. I commend the motion to the House.

Mr D.S. BAKER (Leader of the Opposition): It is a sad day for South Australia. Yesterday we publicly gave the Premier the opportunity to come into this House and move a motion of confidence in his Government. Not only did he wimp out, he even tried to hide behind the fact that he did not receive the letter. The letter was delivered to his office at 12 o'clock yesterday, but he chose not to look at it until 5 o'clock because he did not have the guts to stand up in here and defend his Government. He was not game for his Ministers to have the time to get up and defend themselves and, above all, to defend him. He was not prepared to let the Independents, however many there are of them, get up and say why they were going to support him, because he had not finished doing the deals with them. We have a gutless leader in this State who stood up here today and did not say one thing about how he was going to take South Australia out of this recession. Not one thing did he say. The Deputy Premier did not even get a guernsey. He has been cast aside. The aspirant to the leadership was allowed to get up and have a say, but I will not even bother commenting on the contributions of other members opposite.

What they did is what I predicted they would do: they kept blaming the world recession and not Labor Party policies federally or in this State. They did not blame a lack

of financial management which has brought South Australia to its knees. It is not the world recession that caused the State Bank to collapse; it is the management of the Premier of South Australia. It is not the world recession that caused the SGIC to crash; it is the fault of the Premier of South Australia. It is not the world recession that caused the \$7 million Marineland fiasco—no way can that be blamed. It is not the world recession that gave us the WorkCover disaster in South Australia. Above all, it is not the world recession that will stop the trains from running after 10 o'clock in Adelaide.

It is about time this Government realised it has mismanaged South Australia for the past nine years, and the chickens are coming home to roost. There are 82 600 South Australians out of work—37 per cent of our youth. What a millstone that is around the Premier's neck, and what is he doing about it? He has not announced one thing today that he will do to give any South Australian hope for the future. The Premier did say that South Australia has out-paced Australia in the past. So did Alan Bond and Christopher Skase. John Bannon has followed suit, but South Australia is now bankrupt. I urge all members, including the Independents, to support the motion before the House.

The House divided on the motion:

Ayes (23)—Messrs Allison, Armitage, P.B. Arnold, D.S. Baker (teller), S.J. Baker, Becker, Blacker and Brindal, Ms Cashmore, Messrs Chapman, Eastick, S.G. Evans, Goldsworthy, Gunn and Ingerson, Mrs Kotz, Messrs Lewis, Matthew, Meier, Oswald, Such, Venning and Wotton.

Noes (23)—Messrs L.M.F. Arnold, Atkinson, Bannon (teller), Blevins, Crafter, De Laine, M.J. Evans, Ferguson, Gregory, Groom, Hamilton, Hemmings, Heron, Holloway and Hopgood, Mrs Hutchison, Mr Klunder, Ms Lenehan, Messrs McKee, Mayes, Quirke, Rann and Trainer.

The SPEAKER: There being 23 Ayes and 23 Noes, I give my casting vote to the Noes.

Motion thus negatived.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION: MINISTER'S REMARKS

Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee): I seek leave to make a personal explanation.

Leave granted.

Mr LEWIS: During the course of his remarks in the debate immediately preceding, the Minister of Employment and Further Education alleged that I had proposed a scheme in which unemployed youth would be compulsorily conscripted to projects of national service, contrasted with his own scheme which he said would be voluntary. That is a gross misrepresentation of the position that I put down at that time wherein I said that it would be for long-term unemployed youth and other volunteers who wished to participate in a broad spectrum of projects for the benefit of the nation.

GRIEVANCE DEBATE

The SPEAKER: I put the question that the House note grievances.

Mr BRINDAL (Hayward): I rise to grieve on a matter which concerns the Minister of Health and about which I

have written to him but as yet have not received a reply. Along with many of my constituents, I do not like pre-poked bread, sweets that have been pawed by numerous people or dried fruits and other foodstuffs that have been treated in the same way. Yet, if we go into our supermarkets we find that many have adopted techniques of display and sale that encourage people, especially young children under the care of their mothers, to do just that. Many supermarkets have foodstuffs and lollies placed at a height not convenient to adults but at a height designed to entice the young child accompanying their mother into the store. Those sweets are often in bins and covered. They often have with them a scoop, but that does not prevent any child, whose mother turns her back for a moment, lifting the lid and putting often sticky fingers into the sweets, whereupon the mother, often in an embarrassed fashion, tells them to take out their hand. The child complies and they go on their way. Nonetheless, the next shopper purchases sweets or foodstuffs that have been pre-handled by somebody else.

I watched for a time in a supermarket as people went up and almost compulsorily lifted the lids of bread bins, poked the bread to see whether it was fresh and then took the next roll. They did not want the roll that they had poked and I suppose they hope that the roll they finally take has not been poked by somebody previously. I believe that we are all buying pre-poked bread. The most recent development in supermarkets is the open salad bar. Those salad bars contain a variety of salads on ice and completely open to the air. I observed in the supermarket adjacent to my electorate office a lady who dipped her finger in one of the salad bowls, tasted it, licked her finger carefully clean and proceeded to dip it into another salad bowl. She did that to four separate bowls. I do not believe that that is hygienic or an appropriate way to sell foodstuffs in 1992 in South Australia.

To this end I took up the matter with the press and with the Deputy Premier. I discovered (and am led to believe on good authority) that such sale of foodstuffs is in fact illegal, but I was dismayed to further discover that the Health Commission has apparently issued an instruction to food inspectors which basically states that it knows that it is illegal but suggests that they treat the matter with discretion as it will be putting forward a recommendation to this House that the regulation under which it is illegal be disallowed. I am asking you, Sir, as Speaker of this House and custodian of the authority of this place, whether it is right for any agency or servant of this Government, no matter how highly placed, to write to any other servant of this or any other level of Government and tell them to ignore the law of this Parliament as currently enacted until they tell this Parliament how it shall and will change its mind.

I thought, when I came into this place, that it was your prerogative, Sir, as Speaker of this House, and the prerogative of all members in this Parliament assembled to decide what will be the law and the regulations of this State. I, for one, must record my abhorrence of a situation whereby public servants can write to other public servants telling them to ignore the law because this Parliament may or may not change its mind in future. I serve notice on this House that when that motion for disallowance comes into this place I will strenuously oppose it because it is not good for the health or well-being of South Australians, and I will not stand for less than the best standards of hygiene when it comes to the protection of my electors. I call on all members of this place who have integrity—and I know that many opposite have—to support me in this endeavour.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): One issue I raised last year was as a consequence of correspondence I received

from the Minister of Emergency Services in relation to noise or loud music emanating from people's properties. One of the common complaints that every member would receive at one time or another is about loud music and disruption to peace and quiet. Correspondence I received from the Minister, as I indicated on 6 November last year, in respect of noise in general, states in part:

In practical terms this means that police can only use the section if a person, other than the police, is prepared to make a formal complaint and attest to that in court. Where a complainant declines to formalise the complaint for fear of recrimination or some other reason, the police are in effect prevented from taking further action . . .

It cites a particular case. I have advocated publicly and through the local Messenger press the need for police to have the power to enter properties so that of their own volition the police can tell people to quieten down their noise or take action against them. Every member of this House would agree that the police should have those powers. I believe it is unreasonable that loud parties and rowdy neighbours cause such disruption and that many neighbours are afraid to complain for fear of recrimination. It is not an uncommon complaint.

I have raised this matter with both the Minister of Emergency Services and the Minister for Environment and Planning. I hope that both Ministers give favourable consideration in the immediate future to addressing this problem, because there is that element in the community that will vent its spleen on some person who is prepared to lodge a complaint in the courts. There are others who will put up with almost hell—purgatory—rather than complain. In speaking to the local constabulary, with which I get along very well, I have given support to this proposal.

I believe that in your area, Mr Speaker, you would support such a proposal; I note you nodding your head. In fact, I believe that many members of this House would like the police to be given these powers so they can go in where there is a rowdy party or undue noise and tell people to quieten down or, as provided by the Act if it is amended, they will take action against these persons. The response I have received from scores of people throughout my electorate lends support to this proposal. In the final couple of minutes I have left to me I wish to raise a matter that I picked up in the Messenger press with some delight after I came back from a—

An honourable member interjecting:

Mr HAMILTON: No, I did not have my photograph taken, because I was not there at that time. The article talks about a high speed STA bus service linking West Lakes with the city. I would congratulate the Government and the STA on this, because it is something that I have advocated now for seven or eight years. I am absolutely delighted to read in the *Portside Messenger* of a high speed bus link from West Lakes to the city. I know my West Lakes, Seaton, Royal Park and Hendon constituents would be absolutely delighted to see that article. I am seeking more information from the Minister and will be asking questions of him in the House this week, because I believe it is a major revamp of the services in this area and one is sorely needed, not only now but when we get the 1998 Commonwealth Games. I believe we should set all those services in train for that event.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Murray-Mallee.

Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee): Before proceeding with the matters I wish to bring to the attention of members in the course of this grievance debate, I would like further to place on record my dismay at the willingness of the member for

Briggs to fabricate stories about what other people are supposed to have said or what they are supposed to have supported. Fabricator is quite an appropriate name for the honourable member. He said our conservation corps, which was first developed in 1990 (not true), contrasted sharply with the plan for a rabbit led recovery (that is drivel) and forced labour camps (which is also untrue), which he said I was hawking around the State last year. I was never hawking any such plan around at any time. 'Instead of unstructured tasks', the honourable member went on, 'we have accredited training; instead of compulsion we have commitment.' At no time have I said there would be no training; indeed, I advocated that it ought to be part of the overall program long before the member for Briggs and his colleagues cobbled together a proposal that would take the heat off the Government to follow the lead of the statement which my electorate committee, not I, gave in that instance.

Let me now turn to another matter of equal seriousness to that of the very high and rising youth unemployment in this State. The other matter to which I wish to draw attention is what I consider to be improper jurisdiction or even corruption in the arrangements between the State Government Insurance Commission and the police. Imagine the situation in which, say, a prospective customer asks a mechanic to fix his car air-conditioner or a prospective customer asks a builder to erect a small brick parapet and, say, a pergola on his house, and neither of those two tradesmen so approached are licensed to do either of those two jobs. Just for the sake of it, imagine that. Although unlicensed, both of the tradesmen so approached agree to provide the customer with the service he seeks. A promise of payment is sought from the prospective customer before they will commence work to ensure that they have some valid claim against the customer after they have provided the services, even though they are not lawfully entitled to perform them.

Being naive, the customer agrees and writes the promissory note, saying that he will pay so and so many dollars (whether it is \$1 000 or \$2 000 or whatever does not really matter). The mechanic and the builder do not in fact do the job but they take the promissory note and, either personally or through agents, head off at a time when they suspect the prospective customer will not be at home, either to break into his premises or force entry and steal from the prospective customer property belonging to him or her on the grounds that they are entitled to that in payment for the debt of which they have written evidence. That is outrageous, but it has happened.

When the police investigated the matter of the complaint lodged by the prospective customer who never received the goods or services, they simply said that the dispute was a civil matter because they could not establish whether or not the services had been performed and were not interested even to try. In this case, SGIC chose to adopt a certain attitude given that the police did not intend to prosecute the miscreants involved. Whether or not they were the people who had promised to perform the service is unknown, but the police know the identity of these people because in this instance the prospective customer's boarder took the number of the vehicle that was used to remove the prospective customer's property from his dwelling. SGIC now says that it is not liable to pay out on a burglary policy that the prospective customer had.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Henley Beach.

Mr FERGUSON (Henley Beach): During this week I had a visit in my electorate office from three (and I am sure

they do not mind my describing them thus) working class young ladies who are sole parents and who put to me a proposition that I support enthusiastically, that is, a parents union should be formed to look after parents' rights. Actually, when we come to think of it, society is definitely trivialising the work of parents, and we are finding that Governments are bearing down more and more on parent benefits.

Parenting is important work, and the work parents do in raising the next generation is vital to society, yet parenting in most societies goes unpaid and unrecognised as work of legitimate value. In fact, in our society it occupies the status of a hobby rather than something integral to and deeply meaningful in individual lives and in society itself. Parenting is inherently joyful, liberating, fulfilling and meaningful work. Parents love their children deeply. They wish to be intimately involved in their children's growth and development and to give children the best lives possible. Women and men face formidable obstacles in doing this.

The key difficulty is the economic oppression of parents, and that affects parents in a variety of ways. First, there is the outright economic exploitation of parents, who are expected to raise the next generation without proper pay for or recognition of their work. There is also a lack of preparation and adequate information and assistance. The economic oppression finds strength in the trivialisation of parents' work, in the skills they must develop in order to do it well and in the high challenge it provides at every level.

It also finds strength in gender stereotyping of men and women. We find that mothers and fathers are deeply restricted as parents of both genders. Women are automatically expected to bear the prime responsibility for raising children; men are automatically expected to bear the prime responsibility for providing for a whole family, to be secondary parents and to be loyal to work above family. Faced with society's unaware treatment of parents, women and men have trouble creating the close, warm and secure family environments they long to create for themselves and their children.

The key changes that the parents union is working towards are as follows: the bringing of parenting into central focus as a nation's most important and fundamental human and material resource; the provision of adequate wages, paid for by society, for parents who are engaged in raising children as their primary work, either in a full-time or part-time capacity; the creation of job sharing and part-time work with conditions and rights the same as for full-time work (this is essential for parents who want to commit themselves to work outside the home and to parenting); the end of gender stereotyping of mothers and fathers; the provision of quality, free child-care for parents both in and out of the work force; and the end of the institutionalised negligence of the legitimate rights of parents in the paid work force by the implementation of adequate paid maternity and paternity leave, paid for by society during the child's infancy or illness.

Time does not permit me to give the full range of objectives of the parents union, but suffice to say that this group of parents comes from poor working class circumstances. They do not have any facilities or any office to work from, nor do they have the necessities with which to fill an office. They have no paid positions.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired. The honourable member for Custance.

Mr VENNING (Custance): I intended to devote the short time available to me today to speaking about the National Outlook Conference. I was the only member of these two

Houses to attend, and I found that surprising. However, it is more important that I refer to what happened today in this place. I was not asked to, but I feel as though I must do so because of the people I represent. I found the tactics of the Government quite incredible, given the State situation as it is. The Government did not choose to say what it was going to do or to talk about the problems: it chose to talk about the Opposition. We are not the Government. It absolutely amazed me, considering the problems we have, that members opposite chose to stand up and criticise us. Considering the mess the State is in, the people I represent are absolutely aghast that this is what happens.

It is totally ridiculous. If this is the best that the South Australian Government can dish up, God help the South Australian Government and God help the South Australian Parliament, because the whole lot of us are being held in increasingly greater contempt as we do not see the problems, we do not want to solve our problems and we seem powerless to do anything about it. You are the Government—

The SPEAKER: Order! All references are to be through the Chair, not to members across the Chamber.

Mr VENNING: I am sorry, Sir. Members opposite make up the Government: we are the Opposition. We do not have the resources the Government has to know what is going on. We do an incredible job with the resources we have to find out what is going on. It was the Opposition that revealed over two years ago what was happening with the State Bank. We were criticised then, and now we are criticised for not bringing it on soon enough. It is a very sad situation.

Members opposite know that the people of South Australia, whether they drive a taxi-cab or work in a factory, in a paddock or on a farm, have certain perceptions. Members opposite are all credible people in their private lives: they know what the public perception is, yet today we heard the absolutely shocking, cheap rhetoric that was dished up here. I pay credit to my Leader: he chose to give you some kudos for the few things that you have done well.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member must direct his remarks through the chair.

Mr VENNING: Sorry—that the Government has done well. All we got back was carping about the little bits of fine tuning that we are doing on this side to get ourselves in readiness for being in government—which will not be very long. It is a very sad day. What confidence can the people have in a Party that chooses its candidates in the way in which it does? One would think, Sir, that, in a Government, management is what it is all about. But consider how members opposite choose their candidates—and all has been revealed within the past week. Do they choose them on ability or on a proven track record? No, it is the bovver boys, the backroom boys, who do it. I am absolutely amazed. I thought that this went on to some degree in the Party, but I did not realise it went on to such a degree. It is no wonder the State is in this mess, if this is the way people are chosen to be parliamentary members who make decisions for the State.

I invite anyone to look at the individual members on this side of the House, to check where they have come from and to check their private and their track record. I am not here to be a professional politician: I am here to represent the people of my electorate as a person who was seen to be doing it reasonably well before he got here and as a reasonably astute businessman, as is my Leader, who knows all about how to make things tick, how to make things pay and how to create incentive. There are many members opposite who just do not seem to know anything about that. I know that the members of the Government are all pretty credible people, yet they sit here with blinkered vision, and

everything seems to change. I spent some hours on the road with one of my Government friends, which I enjoyed, but when we come in here it is a different ball game with different rules. It is blinkered vision, and I am absolutely aghast at what is happening.

By any benchmark that anyone wishes to use, this Government has failed. In private enterprise, the bank would have taken away the cheque book. The directors would have been sacked and could even have been sued, with a receiver being appointed. You, Sir, would know that as well as I do. As the Leader said, it is not the world economy that has caused this: it is purely bad management. We have heard the list; I will not go through the lot. It started with the State Bank and finished with Scrimber. None of that has anything to do with the world economy.

The SPEAKER: Order! The honourable member's time has expired.

[Sitting suspended from 6 to 7.30 p.m.]

Mr HOLLOWAY (Mitchell): In my grievance tonight I would like to say something about a matter that was addressed in the *Advertiser* a month or two ago, that is, the true location of the South Australian and Victorian border. It appears that in the last century when the border was being surveyed—it had been set by imperial statute at the 141st parallel—the surveyors of the time, with their inaccurate equipment, set the border three kilometres or so inside South Australia. Of course, as a result of that error, places like Serviceton are now in Victoria but would have been in South Australia. The editorial in the *Advertiser* criticised the Government, saying it should have better things to do in a recession than to look at such matters as the border. That may be all very well, but I would like to draw to the attention of the House one implication of this misalignment of the boundaries between South Australia and Victoria.

Where the border with Victoria and New South Wales meets the River Murray, it is misaligned. The border with New South Wales is in the correct position at the 141st parallel, but the border with Victoria is three kilometres inside that, and because of that, the River Murray becomes the boundary between South Australia and Victoria for a length of about 11.1 kilometres.

That raises implications that I believe need to be addressed. Because the river border has been created, if there were to be an accident along that section of river (and I point out to the House that it is being used increasingly by riverboats), or if there were to be a collision between boats and there was some question of liability or compensation, the question would arise as to which laws of which State such a claim would come under. Would it come under Victorian or South Australian laws, or would it come under the laws of New South Wales? I point out to the House that there was a famous legal case, Ward's case, where a murder had occurred somewhere near Echuca on the southern bank of the river.

The defendant in that case appealed against his conviction for murder after being tried under Victorian law, because he claimed that the murder, which took place on the southern bank of the river, was in New South Wales and not in Victoria. The High Court upheld that appeal and determined that the border between New South Wales and Victoria is actually the southern bank of the river and not the mid point. Because of the accidental misalignment that created this river border between South Australia and Victoria of 11.1 kilometres, that border is indeterminate. Does it lie in the mid point of the stream, as is the common

situation in international law, or is the boundary the southern or the northern bank of the river?

As I say, that is more than just an academic question because, if some event or accident were to take place that resulted in a legal claim, there could be lengthy delays in determining in which legal jurisdiction such an event had occurred. Of course, the creation of the river border as a surveying error is not important from the point of view of water flow into South Australia because the Murray-Darling Basin Commission works on the basis of water entering the State from Lake Victoria further upstream from the border. From that point of view, the matter is not important, but I believe that a situation could arise where it is important that that border be defined and so, contrary to that editorial in the *Advertiser*, I believe that this matter should be settled. It has been around for many years, and there has been a dispute between South Australia and Victoria which resulted in an appeal to the High Court and, subsequently, the Privy Council in 1913. I believe it would be desirable for this matter to be cleared up once and for all so that there could be some certainty in case an accident should ever occur on that stretch of the River Murray.

SITTINGS AND BUSINESS

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD (Deputy Premier): I move:

That the time allotted for completion of the following Bills:
Metropolitan Taxi-Cab (Miscellaneous) Amendment,
South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage,
Urban Land Trust (Urban Consolidation) Amendment,
Motor Vehicles (Licences and Demerit Points) Amendment,
Survey and
Technical and Further Education (Miscellaneous) Amendment

be until 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Motion carried.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE

Mr GROOM (Hartley): I move:

That the time for bringing up the committee's report be extended until Thursday 9 April.

Motion carried.

METROPOLITAN TAXI-CAB (MISCELLANEOUS) AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 23 October. Page 1354.)

Mr INGERSON (Bragg): On behalf of the Opposition, I support this Bill in principle. I note that the Bill arises from recommendations outlined in a report by the Taxi Regulatory Review Panel of 31 May 1990. The Chairperson of the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board is the Hon. Michael Wilson, and members are Mr Wally Sievers (President of SATA), Mr Paul Everson (General Manager of SA Hire Cars) and Mr Paul Duldig (Senior Economist, Transport Policy and Planning). This report was brought down in May 1990. Looking at the report, it was interesting to see the sort of issues that that review considered. In this area there has been a long history of the questioning of regulations and of the way the Act was originally written and, of course, of the board's interpretation of it. But, more importantly, there were questions about the way in which the industry interpreted the Act and, on many instances the two were well and truly miles apart but, fortunately for the community,

generally that gulf was breached and a very efficient taxi service was produced.

I find it quite amazing that, in the Minister's proposal to have metropolitan buses cease running at 10 p.m., he has not come forth with a progressive proposal to enable the taxi or hire car industry to fill that very important gap after 10 p.m. Perhaps in the future we can look forward to some progressive development in encouraging the taxi industry to become part of the supply of the services which, for all sorts of reasons, the Government has decided to cease after 10 p.m.

I note that the panel was established by the Minister on 24 April 1990 to investigate and recommend areas of reform to the regulations under the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act 1956. According to the panel's report, the issue of safety was used as the benchmark or test in developing a more streamlined and efficient regulatory structure, not safety and service as was stated by the Minister in the second reading explanation. Perhaps the Minister would clarify why the issue of service became an important issue in the second reading explanation when the review predominantly dealt with safety.

As I said earlier, the panel comprised a widespread group of people in the industry who looked at this particular problem. From correspondence that has been sent to the Liberal Party, I note that several groups have been concerned about some of the reporting mechanisms. From my experience some two or three years ago, when I was shadow Minister of Transport, they are the same groups which also have some concerns about the administration of the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board and generally the industry itself.

My only concern is that the Bill has been delayed for so long. I think some 20 months since the report was finalised. I wonder whether that time is fair and reasonable. I would not like to think that it was due to the Government's inertia, although that is highly probable. Knowing the skill with which the Minister tends to move on these matters, I would have thought that some other issue was holding up the matter. Perhaps the Minister, in his reply, can say why it has taken so long for these very important regulatory changes to take place.

The Associated Independent Taxi Cab Operators and the Amalgamated Taxi Services have strong reservations about what they see as moves to provide the board with additional powers, and these concerns will be canvassed in Committee. As the Minister would be aware, the board has been criticised about its functions and the way in which it is operated by very few people in the industry, and those few people have regularly and consistently been critical of its powers. Let us hope that these changes, albeit overdue, will improve communication between the board and the industry.

We note that some of the sections of the Act will be repealed. Dr Radbone, who conducted an independent inquiry, reported quite strongly that the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board and the Act should be repealed. That is a very radical suggestion which perhaps should be taken up. Having been involved with the industry for some time, I know that one of its major concerns is the fact that there has not been a smooth expansion of the industry.

The Hon. Frank Blevins interjecting:

Mr INGERSON: I will come to that in a minute. I think that there should be a procedure which enables the continuous expansion of the industry and which gives the Minister and the Government of the day the opportunity to say at any time that that expansion now needs to be held back for a year. There should be a continuous process of review and expansion of the industry if we are to encourage the taxi and hire-car industry to fill this very important niche between

the provision of public transport by the Government and the use of the private sector to deliver some very important services that are not provided by the Government for whatever reason, whether it be by choice or because the public generally think that there should be an expanded service.

Essentially the Bill addresses technical and mechanistic matters ranging from definitions and the powers of the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board to conditions placed on licences, penalties and a new appeal process. We support the setting up of a better appeal process. In statutory authorities there needs to be a process which recognises that not everybody will agree with their decisions, that some decisions of an authority may need to be seen to be at arm's length. This new appeal process will do exactly that. The Opposition is happy to support the Bill, and we will be asking questions of the Minister in Committee.

Mr BECKER (Hanson): The Minister, in introducing the legislation, referred to the committee of inquiry and said that each regulation was tested against two principles—safety and service. Nobody denies that the taxi industry in South Australia has been well controlled and well regulated, and that the efficiency and the service provided is unequalled anywhere in the world. We can be very proud of what the taxi industry has done in providing that service to South Australians. To a large degree we are spoilt in relation to the way in which the taxi industry has been operating in South Australia.

There have been arguments from time to time about whether or not we have sufficient numbers of taxis. I tend to think that an industry must have a certain amount of viability, and that we should be very careful in extending the number of licences as this could affect the viability of such an important service industry. The Bill covers the technical and mechanistic nature of the proposed changes, but many of the changes have been handled by regulation. I am not very happy about regulations because this procedure does not always give us the opportunity to scrutinise them. While we have had a Subordinate Legislation Committee which undertakes that scrutiny on behalf of the Parliament, I still believe that Parliament should have the opportunity to look at what is intended.

Basically this is a Committee Bill. I was concerned when I received this Bill and I contacted the Associated Independent Taxi Cab Operators and was sent some correspondence. It is important to read this into the debate because I know Bob Ruwoldt from way back. Bob has given wonderful service to the industry and is concerned about its safety and service. He states:

I enclose a copy of a summary of changes supplied by the Department of Transport—Policy and Planning.

When introducing this Bill, the Minister explained its purpose as being 'to make some technical and mechanical amendments to the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act 1956 to enable all of the recommendations of the June 1990 Regulatory Review Panel to be implemented'. He also said that the panel consisted of 'one member from each of the taxi and hire-car vehicle industries' and that the recommended 'charges to regulation would bring about a more streamlined and efficient regulatory structure and ultimately a more efficient responsive and responsible taxi and hire vehicle industry in metropolitan Adelaide; each regulation was tested against two principles, safety and service'. Only those regulations that ensure the safety of the public and taxi operators and/or were designed to maintain a high level of service to the public will remain.

In practice however, the numerous 'technical' and 'mechanical' amendments to which the Minister refers have no relationship with the purposes as defined by the Minister. Indeed, the majority of the amendments serve no other purpose other than to provide the board with additional powers. This is not surprising, given the incestuous composition of the Regulatory Review Panel, which incidentally did not comprise 'one Member from each of the taxi and hire vehicle industries' but it is surprising given that most

political Parties and numerous industry review institutions commissioned by the Government recommends the abolition of the Metropolitan Taxi Cab Board and the Metropolitan Taxi Cab Act.

For example: What purpose is there other than to increase the power of the Chairman's casting vote in reducing the quorum of the board from five to four? And what purpose is there in having an independent appeals tribunal when the Act will allow the regulations to specifically pass powers to the board. Clearly there would be no scope for appeal against the decisions of the board.

We also note with interest the draconian amendment which would authorise the board to 'conduct inquiries into the operation and conduct of licensees'. Presumably, this section would not apply to the operations of the radio taxi companies who, because of their technology, are arguably the only section of the industry responsible for the 'maintenance' of an 'efficient, responsive level of service to the public'. In fact, there are no amendments which cover the scope of their operations. This also is not surprising when it is understood that they had significant representation, via the agency of the S.A. Taxi Association (S.A.T.A.) on the Regulatory Review Panel.

This organisation, represented by their President, Mr Wally Sievers (who incidentally is also a member of the Metropolitan Taxi Cab Board) claims to represent the interests of both the unregulated radio taxi companies and the regulated taxi owners—a questionable claim by any standards.

In my opinion, there would have to be a conflict of interest there. The letter continues:

At the time of Mr Sievers's appointment, this association expressed serious concerns that an organisation representing an unregulated section of the taxi industry should have an influence on the regulatory review processes. It now appears those concerns are vindicated by proposed amendments of a particularly biased nature.

This argument is supported by the statements of the Minister in his press release on 28 October 1991 wherein he said that 'both the taxi and hire vehicle peak industry organisations will be provided with funds to assist in the development of a voluntary code of practice'. The peak industry organisations to which he refers is the S.A. Taxi Association because it is that organisation which is currently promoting a Code of Practice, and it is that organisation to which the Hire Car Association also belongs.

Last but not least, is the proposed amendment to section 30 of the Act. This section was amended in 1989. It defines the manner in which a licence is held, and can have a profound impact on the commercial viability on the leasing of licences.

It is disappointing that one section of the industry is left out and not given a fair go. Let us look at the summary of changes as provided to me by Mr Ruwoldt, as follows:

- Defining constituent council as one within the metropolitan area.
- Defining Director.
- Defining metropolitan area as per Planning Act, 1982, plus the City of Adelaide and Municipality of Gawler.
- Make quorum of the board four not five.
- Board may delegate—in writing—any of its powers, functions or duties—
 - to any member of the board;
 - to an officer of the board.
- Raise fines—taxi-cab licence not held—Div. 9 1st \$500; Div 8 2nd

\$1 000 or 3.

—taxi-cab permit not held—Div. 9 1st \$500
Div 8 2nd

\$1 000 or 3.

- Clarify the ability of the board to impose conditions on licences.
- Places temporary licences in Act.

That is a bit dangerous in my opinion. The summary continues:

- Include company directors and managers in 'fit and proper' test.
- Fine for dealing in licences without consent—Div. 9.
- Board may impose conditions on dealing.
- Allow board to fix fees for its services.
- Provide for the establishment of an independent appeals tribunal.
- Raising global fines limit to Div. 9.
- Authorise the board to conduct enquiries into the operation and conduct of licensees.
- Allow the Regulations to specifically pass powers to the board.

That is a fair sort of challenge for a start, and I would be grateful to hear from the Minister what is really going on within the industry as defined by the amendments to the legislation. Many other aspects have not been picked up, and one of them enables the board to go to the police and make certain inquiries of the applicants. The board is given the power to make regulations providing for the appointment by the board of authorised officers and conferring on such officers and members of the Police Force specified enforcement powers and other powers or functions. That would include investigating and could well include searching through a person's police record. Each individual in this country has certain rights as defined by the United Nations Charter. Occasionally we see legislation such as this where the powers are given under regulations in which those people's rights could be violated. I do not like it where everything in legislation is subject to regulations. That seems to me to be a little dictatorial.

One recommendation was that the board would not intervene in transfers and leases of licences. There has been an ongoing debate between the Minister, myself and the Associated Independent Taxi-Cab Operators in relation to who was responsible for identifying that stamp duty was payable on the transfer of a taxi lease or licence. There is no doubt—and I could argue all day—that the board was remiss in its duties. It did not advise the taxi operators that they were liable for these stamp duty fees; nor did the board which handles the licences and all applications collect those stamp duty fees and pass them on to the State. Somewhere in the vicinity of a couple of million dollars is in limbo in that respect. The Stamp Duties Act very clearly sets out that it is the responsibility of organisations such as the Taxi-Cab Board.

Section 26 of the Stamp Duties Act provides the Commissioner with the right to inspect the documentation of the board in order to ascertain those details. Section 27 of the Stamp Duties Act is very clear: it requires the board not to effect the transfer of a licence until stamp duty has been paid. The application or otherwise of section 27 is not a matter for deliberation between the Commissioner of Stamps and the board—it is law and applies to everyone. Somebody was terribly remiss in not picking up this matter, be it the Stamp Duties Office or the board. In Question on Notice No. 304, I asked the Minister:

What publicity was undertaken advising taxi owners of the requirement to pay stamp duty upon transfer of their licences following amendments to the Stamp Duties Act in 1987 and, if none, why not and how were the owners or purchasers made aware of duty payable?

In his reply the Minister stated:

When legislative amendments were introduced at the end on 1987, these changes were circulated among taxpayer groups such as solicitors, accountants and licensed landbrokers in accordance with normal practice. No special measures were taken to advise taxi owners because there was no reason to believe that they would be affected by the legislation to a greater extent than the owners of other businesses.

I am advised that it was never anticipated that taxi owners be swept up in the amendments in 1987, so it was never intended to get the taxi owners and taxi operators under the Stamp Duties Act. Somehow, somebody has now woken up to the fact that they are included in it. The reply continues:

In most cases the Stamp Duties Office is not in a position to directly initiate contact with the taxpayer to obtain instruments for stamping as the existence of those instruments may not be known unless disclosed by a party to the transaction (the vendor or the purchaser).

It is for this reason that the Inspection Branch of the State Taxation Office carries out compliance monitoring work to ensure

that the State receives the revenue to which it is entitled. Other taxpayers have and do pay stamp duty on similar transactions. I do not accept that. It is a straight out bureaucratic answer to dodge and justify what has happened. Initially there was never any great effort. If the taxi industry was to be involved, the board should have been informed because that clearly is the organisation that handles all transfers and keeps the records. If you were doing an audit and checking up to find out whether the correct amount of stamp duty was being paid, that is the first place that you would go. You would not ask everybody in the community whether or not they were under taxed. You would go to the organisation that registers and has a copy of the licences. The Minister continues:

It is now clear that while some taxi cab operators have lodged the relevant documentation at the State Taxation Office for stamping there has not been industry-wide compliance. Consequently, although enforcement action will continue to be taken, three significant concessions have been offered by the Commissioner of Stamps to taxi cab operators which will ensure that they pay no more than any other taxpayer who conveys property.

Taxi cab operators who have not deliberately sought to avoid or evade duty, have been offered a grace period of approximately three months in which they will only have to pay the duty and no penalties will apply. Additionally, within this period no prosecutions will be instituted for failure to comply with the Act where there has been no deliberate avoidance or evasion.

That is fair enough because the penalty is 100 per cent. He continues:

Further, within this period, the State Taxation Office will accept the payment of outstanding duty by instalments where there is hardship caused by the impact of the duty and where there has been no deliberate avoidance or evasion.

It is still not satisfactory. There should be a moratorium on the amount of stamp duty due. I do not like the retrospective nature of this whole thing whereby it goes back five years. In that time some people have probably had to quit their taxi licence for financial reasons and their circumstances are probably now such that they are not in any position to be able to pay the stamp duty at all. It is being quite unreasonable, but it clearly demonstrates some of the problems that the board has experienced in the past. I do not think that these amendments cover that situation or will ensure that there will be greater efficiency in the future. It is a Committee Bill and there should be greater explanation of many of the clauses. I will leave that up to our lead speaker, the member for Bragg, who has presented the Opposition's case very well.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS (Minister of Transport): I thank the members for Bragg and Hanson for their contributions to the second reading debate. The contributions were interesting, and in some cases even relevant to the Bill, for which I am grateful. As was stated by the member for Hanson, the Bill is essentially a Committee Bill, being made up of many different issues that are relatively minor and have the support of the industry after extensive inquiry. Some interesting comments were made by the member for Bragg about the STA services concluding after 10 p.m. on certain nights and the ability of the taxi industry to take over some of those services and fill in some of the gaps. That is a very sensible thing to do. When we get an average of three people on a bus after 10 p.m., it is very expensive for all concerned.

If the taxi industry is as good as it says it is now, it ought to be able to devise a system that is both affordable and more convenient than the STA's as it would not be dropping people at a cold and dark railway or bus station at midnight but would take them home in a much more organised way. I am quite confident that the taxi industry will be able to do that because, I think it is fair to say, in the past couple

of years I have made it more aware of its failings and its potential. A good section of the taxi industry is happy to take up the challenge.

The taxi industry is made up of various groups. We talk about factions in the Liberal Party, and we know how bad that is, but it pales into insignificance compared with the factions in the taxi industry. It is a very fractured industry and is not cohesive and, unfortunately, it is becoming more so. At the moment it is hard to say that it is a tight fighting unit. The main stream members of the taxi industry are more than happy with this Bill. There has been some criticism, as mentioned by the member for Bragg, of the taxi board over the years. I reject most of that criticism. On some occasions the Taxi-cab Board has taken a certain view on regulations and enforced them in a somewhat oppressive way, which is totally unnecessary. However, overall the board has played a significant role. I express my appreciation of the board itself and its staff for the way they manage a very difficult industry.

Apart from the safety of passengers, which means some regulations regarding vehicle and driver standards, in an ideal world there would not be a taxi board or regulations at all. If somebody wants to hire a vehicle to somebody else, in an ideal world nobody would be particularly interested provided all safety measures were met. However, this industry has been tied up in regulation for decades—regulation overwhelmingly asked for by the industry itself as a form of protection. I am pleased that at least some sections of the industry are now realising that that degree of protection for themselves is unacceptable.

Whilst there has been no expansion in the industry for decades, an expansion is certainly going on at the moment as 45 new licences are being issued by tender in three lots of 15. I believe that the first 15 licences have already been allocated with a price of around \$90 000 being paid for each of them in open tender. Over 400 applications were received. Taxi drivers who take me home say that there is no money in it, but it seems that there is a lot of money out there to buy these 15 licences. I wish well the new entrants into the industry. If we are to have new licences, there ought to be an expansion in the customer base, which I believe is relatively easy to achieve in this industry. It is over 30 years since the last new licence was issued, and the expansion of the population and geographical size of the metropolitan area has been extraordinary during that time. There has been no real expansion in the industry and, until recently, it could have been described as moribund.

The Government agreed with some parts of the Radbone report and disagreed with other parts, but overall it was a useful exercise and many good things came out of it. I note that Mr Ruwoldt has written to the member for Hanson with some complaint about the Bill before the House. Mr Ruwoldt has a certain style of operation that a small minority of the industry agrees with, and I have no complaint about him expressing his view to the member for Hanson. I cannot remember him expressing the same view to me.

To the best of my memory, I have not received a letter in the office mentioning that. In any event, Mr Ruwoldt, the same as anybody else, had an opportunity to make representation to the committee, and I think that, rather than just complain about the committee of review that assisted us in preparing these amendments, Mr Ruwoldt would perhaps have been more productively engaged in helping the committee to assist the industry.

I do not want to go through the debate on stamp duty again, and the requirement for the taxi industry, the same as any other small business, to pay stamp duty. It has been raised by the member for Hanson, but I think it has been

canvassed extensively in this House before. Suffice to say that any business that this House has determined to be liable for stamp duty has to pay it, and there cannot be an exception for the taxi industry. Also, there is absolutely no question but that the board has done everything properly. Crown Law has established that; there was no obligation on the board to do other than what it has done.

Nobody likes to pay tax, but if a taxi licence is transferred or if any other business is transferred, whether it is a pharmacy, farm or even a secondhand vehicle, as I have done recently, stamp duty is payable. That is what this Parliament—not this Government—has established; stamp duty is payable. I am very comfortable with that and I reject any criticism of the board whatsoever, not just because I have great respect for the board, its Chair and its employees but also because Crown Law advises me that it has behaved properly. Of course, Mr Ruwoldt has a different point of view but, as far as I can make out, he has a different point of view on almost everything to do with the taxi industry. I will be very happy to answer any questions I can when we are in Committee, and I commend the second reading to the House.

Bill read a second time.

In committee.

Clause 1—'Short title.'

Mr INGERSON: Does the Government intend to repeal the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act and introduce a community transport Act covering transport as a whole, including stretch limousines, car pools, community buses, the STA, private buses, hire cars and taxis and, if so, when? The reason for asking that question is in relation to the recommendation as I mentioned in my speech by Dr Alan Radbone in September 1991.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: I apologise to the Committee for not responding to that during the second reading debate. The answer is that the Government is considering the question of a community transport Act.

Clause passed.

Clause 2—'Commencement.'

Mr INGERSON: Can the Minister advise the Committee of the appropriate date of proclamation and, secondly, of the date for gazettal of additional regulations arising from the passage of this Bill? In explanation of the second part of that question, the Bill arises from reports of the Taxi Regulatory Review Panel of 31 May 1990. The timetable set by the membership for the review panel to complete its work was very short—only three weeks from 24 April—when a letter was sent to the association seeking participation to 18 May, when the report and regulations were to be prepared for presentation to the Minister on 30 May. However, the first set of regulations arising from the report were not gazetted until August this year, some 15 months later, and this Bill has been introduced some 20 months later. The Minister has been waiting for some time for these technical reforms, and the delay has been quite unsettling. My question is about the date of proclamation and the date of gazettal of any further regulations.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The answer is as soon as possible, and it is the desire of the Minister for that to be literally as soon as possible. If that can happen in a few days time, it will, but obviously it will take a little longer than that, because it has to go through the other place. The delay was certainly not due to procrastination on the part of the Minister; the Minister was also extremely frustrated at the time it took to draw up these regulations. I think it was argued to me that, really, the whole Bill needed a rewrite and that the whole Bill was not very satisfactory. My view on that was that, whatever regulations could be put before

the Parliament—and they have been, and they have gone through the Parliament—as a result of that committee should be done straight away.

The rewrite of the Act can wait, because my experience in Government is that, if we wait until every 'i' is dotted and every 't' crossed, we tend to wait a while. My experience is again borne out by the inordinate amount of time it took to get this amending Bill to this stage. It was not because the Minister did not want it instantly. Apart from Mr Ruwoldt, the whole of the industry was supportive of it. As soon as the Bill goes through this House and the other place, we will have it proclaimed and gazetted virtually straight away.

Clause passed.

Clauses 3 to 6 passed.

Clause 7—'Duty to obtain taxi-cab licence.'

Mr BECKER: I notice that the penalty for people not having a taxi-cab licence has been increased substantially. Will the Minister advise the Committee whether any pirate taxis have been operating in South Australia in the past two years and, if so, to what extent?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: I am advised that there have been five prosecutions in that time for what the member for Hanson says are pirate taxi operations.

Mr BECKER: My reasons for asking that question are quite serious, because the trend interstate, particularly in Sydney, has been that, because of the high cost of taxi-cab plates, there has been a plethora of pirate taxis as there are in many other countries in the world. Nothing could be more damaging and dangerous to our tourist industry than for people to find suddenly that they are in a pirate taxi and being charged an exorbitant fare. This reflects not only on the industry but the city as well, so it is of concern to me that we are setting penalties to stamp out what I call pirate taxis. I wonder whether the maximum penalty is sufficient as a deterrent or whether it ought to be \$2 000.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: It has been a substantial increase and, of course, these matters can always come back to Parliament, but I think we should get the problem in perspective. I think that five prosecutions over a period of two years is hardly a major problem. Increasing the penalty from \$200 to \$500 for a first offence is on balance in proportion to the offence that has been committed and also the frequency—just the sheer number—of offences that are being committed. It is a very small problem: let us not come in with a heavy hand when the problem is relatively minor. Of course, should the problem become very serious, obviously we would need to look at taking stronger action. I do not believe in using a sledge hammer to crack a nut, to coin a phrase.

Clause passed.

Clause 8 passed.

Clause 9—'Taxi-cab licences.'

Mr INGERSON: Paragraph (d) is intriguing: it gives the board the ability to determine the maximum number of licences, to determine that no further licences should be granted and to determine the special allocation procedure for licences. Does the Government intend to instruct the board in any way in relation to this clause? Does the Government see the issuing of (and I use this figure as an example only) 25 extra licences per year as the sort of issue on which it would advise or make a submission.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: As I said when responding to the second reading debate, the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board is in the process of issuing 45 new licences in groups of 15 over, I think, the next two years. The first 15 are in the process of being issued; they have been tendered for,

and the process of allocation has taken place. I cannot see any alteration to that policy over the next two years.

As regards what Governments do in the future, obviously, I cannot commit them one way or another. I should like to see many more licences, provided the industry could get its act together and broaden its customer base. People in Adelaide use very few taxis, compared to people in a number of other cities around the world. There is enormous scope for the taxi and hire vehicle industry to take on much more of Adelaide's public transport load. The scope is almost limitless.

My problem with the taxi industry is that it has not been prepared to organise itself well enough to expand the base so that it can cope with an expanding number of licences. For an industry not to have had additional licences issued for decades demonstrates very clearly that that industry was moribund. I do not see this or any other Government in the future ordering the board to expand the number of licences without there being some indication that the customer base is also being expanded. There would not be much point in doing so. If the customers are not there, it does not matter, after a certain level, how many taxis are operating.

The industry must build up a larger customer base. I believe that then the sky is the limit. I would be delighted for the industry to be calling for more licences than it already has. It has called for 45 because it needs them, because the industry is expanding, as it ought to be. The customers are there: it is up to the industry to organise its own growth and development. The Government can do only so much to assist it, including pointing out some of the problems, but the industry itself must do a great deal of the work to expand its own base.

Clause passed.

Clause 10—'Taxi-cab driver's licence.'

Mr INGERSON: This new proposal allows the board to set conditions for the issuing of a licence in addition to the conditions as prescribed under the current legislation. Why has the board been given such powers, recognising that conditions can have a profound impact on the commercial viability of a licence, especially the leasing of a licence?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: That provision was requested by the review group and the industry. I do not have the report in front of me, but I will write to the member for Bragg, probably tomorrow, to advise him more fully regarding that provision.

Clause passed.

Clause 11—'Temporary licences.'

Mr BECKER: New section 32 empowers the Commissioner of Police, at the request of the board or on his or her own initiative, to furnish the board with information relating to the character of any person who is an applicant for a licence under the Act or any director or manager of a body corporate that is an applicant for a licence. Why does the Minister want that new section included?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: It is a rewording of the present Act now that licences can be issued to companies. As I understand it, there is no provision in the present Act whereby persons involved in companies can be investigated by the Commissioner of Police; it relates only to individuals. The legislation will apply also to individuals associated with companies. Because there was an expansion of the group to which licences can be issued, there will be a parallel expansion of the groups that the Commissioner of Police can investigate.

Mr BECKER: When applying for a licence, is the applicant asked to give the authority for the Commissioner of Police to make such inquiries and to make available to the

board a copy of his or her file? Would not the powers under the Companies Act be sufficient in relation to a director or manager of a company?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The applicant is asked by the board to request it himself or herself from the Police Department.

Mr BECKER: Would not the powers under the Companies Act be sufficient in relation to a director or manager of a body corporate?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: I am not an authority on the Companies Act, so I cannot say, but I am advised by people who assisted me in drafting this legislation that that provision is appropriate. However, if the member for Hanson wishes, I will talk to the people who assisted me in drafting it and ask them that very technical question.

Mr BECKER: I would appreciate that, because it seems to me that, in relation to much Government legislation and regulations of late, there is an increasing number of requests to allow the police to report to licensing bodies on the records, files or anything else that the police may have on an applicant. I well remember that many years ago the Dunstan Government requested a judge to cull through the special files held by the police and remove all sorts of records that were being kept. We now have the National Crime Authority and goodness knows what looking over our shoulders, and there is no doubt that a tremendous amount of irrelevant information is held on file, be it in computers or whatever, on just about everybody in this country.

It alarms me to think that we are continually providing in legislation the authority for the Police Commissioner to make some of that information, if not all of it, available to a board or an officer of that board. We wonder where the protection of human rights and where confidentiality comes into it because, no matter what sort of information it is, human beings, being what they are, talk, and we cannot guarantee the confidentiality of any types of information on record.

As I said, the Minister would remember that the Dunstan Government had those files culled. It affected every union official in this State, but there was never any guarantee that a lot of that information was not passed on to Canberra before the files were culled. It worries me that this type of legislation is continually being brought in. It might have been on the books for many years, and it may be necessary, in an industry as important as the taxi-cab industry, but I feel that, from time to time, somebody should make a protest: we all have rights in this country, and it is about time they were respected.

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The member for Hanson no doubt makes some interesting philosophical points, but their relevance to this legislation is something else. As I explained in response to his question earlier, what happens is that the applicant, himself or herself, asks the Commissioner of Police, not the Taxi-Cab Board, for his or her police record. The applicant then makes the information available, if he or she chooses to persist with the application, to the board. They do that because of the laws of this Parliament. Parliament has said that that must be done, and for a very good reason. I share some of the concerns of the member for Hanson, but I think the community would be outraged if people with a record of certain types of criminal offence were involved in driving taxis. Therefore, quite properly, Parliament has legislated for the community to be protected against those persons with a record of certain offences, who, it is thought, are not fit and proper people to be in the business of picking up people and driving them around the city.

I think that is perfectly reasonable legislation, and I have no difficulty with it. The member for Hanson asked whether the provisions under the Companies Act are sufficient. I do not believe so. My advice is that a search of the company's register as to who was involved in a particular company would not give the type of information that the Parliament thought the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board ought to have prior to making a decision whether a person was a fit and proper person. All it would show is that the person was a director of the company; it would not show that the person had a criminal record that made it inappropriate for that person to drive a cab. It might not have made it inappropriate for that person to be made a director of a company, but that particular type of offence might have quite properly disqualified the person from driving a taxi.

Therefore, a search of the company register would not give the type of information that Parliament quite properly feels is necessary for the protection of the community, particularly the cab hiring community.

Clause passed.

Clause 12—'Regulations.'

Mr INGERSON: New paragraph XVa refers to the conduct of inquiries. The conduct of these inquiries is fairly broad, but there is the ability to investigate the operation of radio companies. Since radio companies are a vital part of the industry—and I can only assume from this provision that it is intended that the inquiries be very broad—why has reference to the operations of radio companies been omitted?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: As I understand it, there is an exclusion for radio companies, because they do not actually hold licences. Again, all I can say is that the South Australian Taxi Association was well represented on this review committee, and that association includes the radio companies. It is certainly with their agreement. Again, I will furnish the member for Bragg with additional information if, on a reading of *Hansard*, it appears that some additional information may help to explain the point that the member for Bragg has raised.

Mr INGERSON: The reason for my asking the question was that it seemed that, because radio companies are part and parcel of the industry, if we are to have very broad inquiries into licences, those companies should be encompassed by this clause. It is no more or less than that.

Clause passed.

Remaining clauses (13 to 15) and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

SOUTH EASTERN WATER CONSERVATION AND DRAINAGE BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 14 November. Page 1958.)

The Hon. D.C. WOTTON (Heysen): The Opposition supports this legislation. We see it as being a significant Bill before the House and one that we have been anxious to see brought before the House for some time. The matter of salinity in various parts of Australia is a significant problem. It has been a particularly significant problem in the South-East of this State. Much has been written about the problems, particularly in recent times. The cost of work that needs to be carried out in the South-East has been referred to on a number of occasions. It has ranged from between \$7 million to \$40 million. Fairly recently an article suggested that landholders may be asked to share in the \$7 million to \$40 million estimated cost of a drainage scheme to solve

some of the flooding and dry land salinity problems in the Upper South-East. We realise that these were some of the major recommendations that came out of a report to which I will refer in more detail at a later time.

The report stated that dry land salinity could affect as much as 200 000 hectares and could cause agricultural production losses of about \$17 million each year. In anyone's language that is a massive problem, and it should be a matter of very serious concern to all South Australians. The UF&S has expressed concern about that situation and has referred to the loss of stock-carrying capacity due to salinisation, estimating it at 500 000 dry sheep equivalents or a fall in annual gross margin return of about \$7 million. A further \$10 million loss in the annual gross margin is expected.

The UF&S has welcomed the drainage schemes that have been referred to in the various reports and has indicated that such schemes could protect between 40 000 and 90 000 hectares in the South-East of the State. I am aware of the widespread consultation that has taken place on this legislation. I have spoken to a large number of people who have been pleased to have input into the Bill. Following representation to the Minister by the South Eastern Drainage Board on the Upper South-East drainage problems, the Land Resource Management Standing Committee was directed to establish a course of action. The first working group reported to the committee in August 1990.

A second group was formed to further assess the problems and reported its recommendations in July 1991. The Bakers Range/Marcollat Watercourses Working Group's report on drainage of the area north of Kingston and west of the Keith-Naracoorte Road was widely distributed throughout the South-East from 18 July 1991. The 10 recommendations in that report are very comprehensive, and I do not intend to refer to them in detail in this debate. From them one can see that the capital cost of the drainage schemes being considered ranges between \$7 million and \$40 million, and that the aggregate cost of the proposed three major drains ranges between \$60 million and \$70 million.

The cost of the major drains is of concern to the local community, in particular to local landholders who feel that these costs are beyond their capacity to pay. The introduction of drainage levies, which has been of concern over a period, it is felt would create friction with Lower South-East landholders and could very easily be counter-productive.

I believe that the construction of the major drains should be considered as a State infrastructure cost, and I am sure that the majority of people would support that. However, the cost of the minor drains I believe could be borne by landholders, and I believe that to be the general attitude of those people. The construction costs in the report to which I have just referred appear high, as earthworks in the area in recent years indicate that the average excavation cost could be half the quoted estimates. I concur with that, and stress that it would be important to look at how that work was to be carried out.

Before any further economic assessment is carried out—and it is important that that should happen—the cost of the construction of any of the schemes needs to be assessed, as accurate landholder contributions will need to be addressed. The construction of the drains initially at a shallower depth, which would mean a lower cost, should be considered and if that depth proves inadequate they could be deepened at a later date.

Many other locations could be considered with regard to the work that needs to be carried out in the area. The report acknowledges that within the study area and also within the

undrained areas north of the Blackford drain, the groundwater varies from relatively fresh to saline. Deep drainage will be required only where the groundwater salinity is high. In areas where salinity is increasing but is still relatively low, it is likely that only surface drainage with an appropriate outlet will be required. Deep drainage channels should be constructed only where the need has been established and only after landholder consultation (which is very important) and input have been sought early in the design stage.

I think the Federal Government should be approached to supply funds, perhaps through the Landcare scheme initially, and that the remaining funds should be sought as I will detail at a later stage. I understand that the Premier, at a meeting at which the Minister of Agriculture was also present on 16 September last year, commented that he would approach the Federal Government for help under the Landcare scheme. I am not sure whether that approach has brought a response, and I would ask the Minister to provide that information later (although I realise she may not have it with her now).

No-one can deny the urgency of the work that is required in the South-East, and the Opposition will support work commencing as soon as possible. At the meeting to which I just referred the Minister of Agriculture commented that the water would have to go into the Coorong. He agreed with the fishermen of the area that it might be useful for that to happen. I have had discussions with some of the fishers who have operated in that region for a long period and they feel that if some of that water flowed into the Coorong it would help their industry and are convinced that it would not cause a lot of harm to the Coorong. I am very sensitive about the importance of the Coorong and I recognise the environmental consequences that could occur if water were brought into that very special part of the State.

I am also aware that, at a meeting with the Minister for Environment and Planning on 19 October, the Minister stated that water could not be channelled into the Coorong prior to an EIS. I know that much consultation about that has occurred, and a study on the Coorong by Dr David Patten was commenced in 1989. It was suggested that a moratorium on water going into the Coorong be enforced until 1999. I know of some of the concerns expressed about that also.

Concerning the work that needs to be done down there, support needs to be given for cost effective cuttings and drains that will take that surface water and sufficient groundwater in salinised areas to lower the water table to recommended levels. There is no argument about that and, as I said earlier, I recognise the urgency in doing just that. Without outlets for the landlocked water, salinisation and flooding of very productive farming will increase at an alarming rate, and none of us wants to see that happen. Drainage is the first step towards preventing the spread of salinisation, and I realise that this Bill is the first step. We can look forward to major work being carried out in that area, and I am sure that the Minister also recognises the urgency in getting on with that work.

The Opposition has some concerns about the legislation. We would like to see a change in the structure of the board, and I will refer to that at the appropriate time. We are also concerned about the considerable powers that the Bill gives the Minister, and I will ask the Minister about some of those matters at a later stage. At an appropriate time I will introduce amendments with regard to that issue. Clause 57 of the Bill provides a reverse onus of proof. I know that some of my colleagues in the past have expressed concern about that. Under these circumstances, as set out in the Bill

at present, I do not think there is any option but for the action to be taken as proposed.

The last point of particular concern to the Opposition relates to the money required for the purposes of the legislation. We will move an amendment to make it necessary that the money required for such purposes be paid out of money appropriated by this Parliament. Much could be said about this matter. As I said earlier, I recognise that it is at an early stage. I also recognise, as does the Minister, the urgency in proceeding with the work to which I have referred. I know that a number of my colleagues wish to take part in this debate, particularly those who have had involvement in the South-East. The Opposition strongly supports the legislation but will be moving amendments to which I have referred at the appropriate time.

Mr FERGUSON (Henley Beach): It is with great pleasure that I enter this debate. I extend my congratulations to the Minister and her department on introducing this measure into the House when one considers the huge areas of land in the South-East that from time to time have been covered with water, and the fact that that water to some extent has been wasted, with most of it running out to sea. My pleasure is doubled by the fact that the initiation for this measure has come from the farmers themselves, when we see farmers entering into conservation measures of such breadth and depth as this, and the fact that they themselves will be involved in the necessary financial considerations.

The objectives of this legislation are to provide the South Eastern Drainage Board with sufficient legislative authority to exercise efficient and effective overall management of the South-Eastern floodwaters; to make the board responsible for water conservation programs which maintain and improve the natural environment; and to streamline the administrative procedures and repeal outdated floodwater management provisions in the South-East.

The main features of this legislation are to change the name of the board and the Act to reflect changed rural floodwater management responsibilities; to provide the board with legislative authority to control and coordinate all private works within the boundaries of the expanded and defined areas; to increase the board membership to eight, consisting of four local members and four Government appointees (I believe this is a step in the right direction, particularly to have four local members—whenever local management is involved, that is the best sort of management); to increase the proclaimed area under the control of the board to include the Coonalpyn Downs and Tatiara areas and the whole of the Lower South-East; to update and streamline administrative procedures; to provide appeal provisions; to provide for advisory committees to be appointed by the Minister in strategic areas; to ensure that a management plan is prepared involving public participation which will take an integrated approach in managing floodwaters and natural environment on a regional basis; and to repeal the South Eastern Drainage Act 1931 and the Tatiara Drainage Trust Act 1949.

I believe that the introduction of this measure will vastly improve conservation measures in that area. The Minister and her department have taken a wide consultative process. Public meetings were organised by the board when changes to the Act were proposed. A public meeting was arranged at Bordertown, at which the Minister of Water Resources outlined proposed amendments to the Act. State Government, local government and private agencies involved with floodwater management and agriculture were represented, together with parliamentary representatives. This meeting unanimously endorsed the proposed expansion of the board,

its area and role. The draft Bill was circulated in June 1991 for public comment, and all submissions were carefully considered when the final Bill was drafted.

The Bill has been supported by the Natural Resources Management Standing Committee, and it is a very important feature that this committee should provide such support. Undoubtedly there have been contentious issues with the introduction of this legislation. In fact, very little legislation does not involve contentious issues, but I will not canvass all of those. Suffice to say that, with the wide public consultation that has occurred in relation to this management measure, we now have legislation that will be agreeable to all people when it passes this House.

I do not wish to delay the House, but I will refer to the environment and financial impacts of this legislation's passing. The board's role and responsibility has been increased in relation to management and conservation of the environment. The management of large wetland areas in the upper South-East will require a delicate balance to satisfy the needs of farmers and conservationists. The board's expanded area and role will be administered with a marginal increase in annual funding provided by State Treasury. Funding of remedial action for the serious dryland salinity problems, including drainage in the upper South-East, is a separate issue and will be addressed by the project manager for this investigation. Cost recovery from annual management and maintenance will be considered during a review of State and local government responsibilities.

I have one complaint. I cannot let this moment pass without referring to the huge number of amendments before us from the shadow Minister. It is unfair for a backbencher like myself, who does not have the resources to look through all of these amendments. It would be fairer to the Parliament if in future, when we have such a huge number of amendments, for other members of Parliament to have a longer time to look at them. I have put this complaint to the Parliament before and we ought to consider it. Standing Orders should be looked at with a view to giving the whole of Parliament the opportunity to analyse amendments when produced in this place. Apart from that, this measure is an excellent one and I wish it a speedy passage through this place.

The Hon. B.C. EASTICK (Light): I declare an interest in that I have property in the hundred of Comaum, mentioned in both schedules 1 and 5. Obviously the action taken by this legislation will have an impact on my livelihood and that of my family directly involved. It would be remiss if I did not declare that interest. Notwithstanding, I am fully appreciative, having had some contact with the South-East, its development and drainage problems, for almost 50 years, that it is important that right decisions be made and there be a proper marshalling of effort to enhance the virtues of that part of the State.

I had the good fortune to go on to what is now the Eight Mile Creek area whilst still Tea Tree swamps, before it was developed. Many other areas down there were undertaken as a development of the Land War Settlement Committee led by Dr Allan Callaghan, now Sir Allan Callaghan. As a result of my professional involvement in the late 1940s and early 1950s, I also had some experience through that area directly associated with the disease problems in the South-East, mainly as a result of the heavy leaching of the minerals and the deficiency diseases that were part and parcel of the drainage problems. All of those matters will need continual monitoring, and indeed it is pleasing to note that a number of people are today reducing the amount of run-off or drainage for the benefit of the watertable and therefore of

the agricultural production. That, likewise, is an issue that will become part of the overall management process.

In 1981 or 1982, when the South-East was deluged by water coming across the border from Victoria (as indeed much of it still does annually), I was somewhat amazed to find that some of the drainage was going in the reverse direction along the drainage lines by virtue of the build-up of pressure downstream. I think I am correct in saying that drain C was running in a reverse direction because of the build-up of pressure. We see a similar situation in the Gawler River between the North Para and South Para rivers. It depends on which of the two rivers gets to the confluence of the two first as to which of the arms—South Para or North Para—is likely to flood. These are features of hydrology that will occur for many years. I give my blessing to the general thrust of what is taking place, albeit that I want to see a more even playing field in respect of the representation on the board.

The Hon. T.H. HEMMINGS (Napier): I, too, rise to support the legislation. It is quite by coincidence that I was down in Millicent last Monday with the bushfire suppression select committee. At the public meeting that we held in Millicent someone came up to me and asked me personally to pass on their congratulations to the Minister and her department for the fine piece of legislation that we are now debating. I thought that that was indicative of the wide-ranging consultation that has taken place, not only in determining which way the Government should go with the legislation but also in determining the draft legislation which was discussed quite comprehensively at the public meeting referred to by my colleague the member for Henley Beach.

I, too, find it strange that, after all this consultation, we hear unfair criticism of the Minister on the front bench that she does not consult on legislation. We hear that criticism from members opposite. It is on the record that this Minister consults more than any of her colleagues. One could say that her colleagues should lift their game or perhaps the Minister is slightly remiss. The Minister made the comment in her second reading explanation that all submissions were carefully considered in formulating the legislation. We then find reams of amendments from the other side.

I listened carefully to what the member for Heysen had to say. In the main he was supporting the legislation. He said that it was necessary because of the problems. He also recognised that there had been widespread consultation by the Minister and her department. Further, he acknowledged that there had been full consultation on the draft legislation. How far can you go in trying to pick up people's viewpoints? We then have three pages of amendments put out by the member for Heysen. I do not want to be unfair on the first day back, but many of these amendments are for the sake of the member for Heysen hearing his own voice in Committee. I find that strange, bearing in mind the amount of work that has been done.

One of the things that has always concerned me about the existing legislation is the right of appeal. There were no rights of appeal in the legislation to affect landholders. It is there now, and for that reason alone we should support it. There has been a recognition that the South Eastern Drainage Board is doing a good job, and therefore we are allowing that to continue.

We talk about duplication; again, another kind of criticism that comes from those on the other side of the Chamber is that there is overlapping and that this Government creates a vast army of public servants to administer the legislation on behalf of the Government and the people of

this State. Again, perhaps in some areas there might be a vestige of truth in that, but that—

The Hon. D.C. Wotton interjecting:

The Hon. T.H. HEMMINGS: I should not respond to interjections; I know that. I was talking generally about members opposite. I did not pick the member for Heysen but, if the member for Heysen wants me to quote chapter and verse when he has made attacks on the Public Service and this Government, I am quite prepared to spend the remainder of my time giving him examples. Here we have the main thrust, which is to allow one authority to coordinate and control all private works in the area. As members well know, this allows an integrated catchment wide approach to be adopted to finding solutions to flooding and soil salinity problems. I know one should not refer to private conversations while we are in the Chamber, but you have expressed concern, Mr Speaker, about that when we have been having a cup of tea in your office. I know that is a concern that you feel, Sir, but I digress slightly.

In relation to what I think is a simple but comprehensive piece of legislation, on which I congratulate the Minister and her department, the member for Heysen has to go a long way to convince me that his amendments are necessary. I do not think they have come from anywhere outside the Liberal Party, because the second reading explanation tells us that most people are quite happy with what is going on.

Mr Lewis: Do you believe that?

The Hon. T.H. HEMMINGS: The member for Murray-Mallee asks whether I believe that. Well, Sir, all I know is that on Monday evening at about 10.30 or 10.45 a landholder in Millicent came to me and asked me to pass on his congratulations to the Minister because he said that from the public meeting he had attended it was his opinion that it was the most comprehensive piece of legislation to be brought forward and that it would ease the drainage problems in the South-East.

Mr Lewis interjecting:

The Hon. T.H. HEMMINGS: I believe the Minister, I believe the landholder at Millicent and I believe the department. If the member for Murray-Mallee is so churlish to take the stand every time the Government brings legislation before this place that the accompanying second reading explanation is full of anomalies and untruths, he has a problem, and I suggest that he sees a doctor or a psychiatrist about it, because we are not here immediately to question anything that the Minister or this Government puts forward and say it is full of anomalies and untruths. I would suggest that the members for Heysen and Murray-Mallee are miffed and upset that there is yet another piece of classic legislation which is being put forward by the Minister and which is satisfactory to all parties concerned. Now, to get their jollies, they will move all these amendments. I urge the House to reject them when we go into Committee and get speedy passage of this piece of legislation.

Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee): I wish to disabuse the members for Henley Beach and Napier in their paranoia about my motives for seeking to participate in this debate and the reason why the Opposition has moved these amendments. I wish also to disabuse them about the breadth of consultation in which the Opposition has engaged. I notice that the moment I get to my feet they both leave the Chamber quickly; that is to be expected, because they know quite sincerely that they spoke with their tongue in their cheek. Most of it was unadulterated twaddle; the sort of theatre we expect from both of them. The consultation often engaged in by the Minister at the table who is handling this

legislation is very often selective to the point where she consults in great detail with those she wishes to consider and those whose opinions she wishes to hear. I have noticed too that, in dealing with legislation that has been introduced by this Minister in recent times, she has a capacity for selective hearing. That is not to say that she is not capable of useful analysis and sincere contributions; it is just to say that at times there is a deviation from those principles or any commitment to them, and one can never be sure when such times arise.

However, in reviewing the speeches made by the members for Henley Beach and Napier, we can reckon that in most instances it is more common that they deviate than that they stick to the truth of what they might have discovered had they bothered to seek opinions. I cannot say whether or not the member for Napier spoke to a landholder of any significance at Millicent recently from the anecdotal evidence that he provided, and I think it is quite irrelevant. I have spoken to all the landholders whom I have had the honour and responsibility to represent during these past few terms in the South-East, and even more widely than that where, in the first instance in this place when elected here in 1979, I represented people from the western side of Millicent, in all of the District Council of Robe, the majority of the District Council of Beachport, all of the District Council of Lacedpede and half the District Council of Tatiara, apart from those other areas like the District Council of Coonalpyn Downs and the District Council of Meningie, which come into the area now to be embraced by this proposed legislation.

Landholders of significance in all those areas have taken the trouble to contact me and talk to me about it, recognising not just the length of time over which I have taken an interest in the affairs of drainage and water management generally in that locality and also the recent emergence of salination problems but, more particularly, their recognition of my long-standing interest and that of my father and other members of my family as amateur birdwatchers who have been visiting the area for over 30 years from the Coorong southwards.

Whilst enjoying a spot of fishing and having satisfied our desire in that respect, we have headed off into the hinterland to look at what has been going on and how that seems to affect the population of birds in particular and also native animals of other kinds in general as well as native plants. That is completely relevant to the thrust of the legislation and the way in which it seeks to ensure the survival of the area in the form in which it most nearly approximates its original form after accepting that much of the land there could be drained for agricultural purposes.

Previously, the South-East was in large part a huge shallow wetland, before European settlement and drainage and, in wet years, it was extremely difficult to get around down there. Subsequent to the decision taken last century to drain much of the Lower South-East, where the soil fertility was higher and there were not only higher levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the soils but also less of a deficiency in those elements essential for plant growth in minor or trace quantities, that was the reason for that commencing in that Lower South Eastern area.

However, in more recent times, with more sophisticated heavy equipment, it has been possible, in terms of capital outlay, cost effectively to clear vast areas of the Upper South-East and bring it into pasture production after constructing drains through it to move the water from it on through those successive former coastal dune ranges to the sea. That was done, then in even more recent times some other, perhaps ill-advised, water management arrangements

have been undertaken by a very small number of landholders, in particular, one who owns a substantial area of the South-East. He owns a hell of a lot more than the metropolitan area many times over, or has control of management responsibility for such an area, and he has chosen to use what he regarded as his private property holder's prerogatives to direct water where it suited his purposes without knowledge of or regard for the way in which it might otherwise affect the surface aquifer, hydrology and the natural ecosystems and agricultural production of the immediate region in which his activities were undertaken.

Other people did similar things. I suppose that one of the most amazing feats in private drainage works undertaken outside Government sponsorship and direction, financing and management was the work of one of the McCourt family in the drains he constructed not far from Beachport. Of course, if any public authority were to undertake such earthworks as he was engaged in in this day and age, it would be forbidden, because the cut is too steep and it is not considered to be in any way a safe exercise.

That is just something of the background of my understanding of the situation. I want now to address further the kinds of inaccurate comments that were made by the members for Napier and Henley Beach, wherein they accused the Opposition in general and my colleague, the spokesman on such matters and the lead speaker on this Bill (the member for Heysen), in particular, of having deliberately contrived these amendments just so that he would have the satisfaction of hearing his own voice. They were also critical of the fact that the member for Heysen had not put these amendments on the table.

Damn it all, this is the first day of sitting, the first opportunity we have had. It is not the fault of the member for Heysen that the Government chose to arrange the legislative program in this form. It is not as if this was the first draft. It had not been possible for us, once we received the legislation in the House, to get the wide consultation necessary. Many of the people who are to be substantially affected, and a huge number in the total area to be covered, had not seen the final draft of the legislation and were somewhat aghast at the proposition it contains.

As a consequence, it was necessary for us to consult very widely, without selectively listening to anyone, and thereby to determine whether or not the Bill was, as the Minister claimed in her second reading explanation, a consequence of consensus decision making. We agree that it is, to the extent that it has been necessary to amend it. Up to that point, there is consensus, but where amendments became necessary we have considered the requests of interest groups and, in particular, of people who live there and who must try to live with the way in which the legislation affects their livelihood, and we have done so only after that wide and proper consultation.

The member for Heysen brings those amendments into this place at the very first opportunity for the members for Henley Beach and Napier, and all other members of the Government backbench and, indeed, the entire Parliament, to consider. If it would help them to make a sensible decision about the relevance of these amendments, I know that all my colleagues would happily adjourn the debate to a later day to allow them that opportunity. However, I am equally certain that that is not the Minister's wish, nor would she agree with it. So, their bleating about our introduction of these amendments is unwarranted, unhelpful and unnecessary.

I make plain to the House that the area formerly covered by the South Eastern Drainage Board as it has been constituted is not nearly as great as the area to be incorporated

under the legislation before us now. Most members opposite would have no idea of the vast area that is now to come under the control of this board. They could not even begin to imagine how big it is. If we were to add together the total area of every Labor held seat in this House, the sum of the area of those electorates would not equal even 30 per cent of the geographical area to be covered by the board being created by this legislation. Members might like to bear that in mind. Also, members might like to bear in mind that, conservatively estimated, unless we do something very quickly about the problems that have been created there by injudicious retention of surface water, in this State we will lose annual income in excess of \$50 million within two or three years.

We do not have the time to waste. We must decide whether we want to make an investment that will yield us as a State something of the order of 8 per cent to 10 per cent, or perhaps even higher, depending on how we quantify those prospective losses of production that will occur and how we estimate the cost of the works to be undertaken to prevent the damage from spreading further and becoming more permanent. Clearly, a businessman or woman would see the good sense of getting on with the job quickly.

There is a very high opportunity cost in leaving the problem without address, without any attempt to resolve it and without setting about the necessary drainage work. We as a Parliament would be foolish, and this Government would deserve the condemnation of future generations if it dithered at all in making the necessary changes to the drainage arrangements, especially of the area which is not presently covered by the South Eastern Drainage Board but which will be covered by the legislation before us.

Given the evidence produced by Mr Stadter of the Department of Mines and Energy and the further information provided by Mr Phil Cole of the Department of Agriculture, there is absolutely no question of continuing to allow the indiscriminate storage of surface water in the area and any movement of it to be subject to the whim of one or two landholders.

The ultimate consequence of that has to be taken into account. Damn it all, to farm ducks on that land to the point where it costs us in lost income in excess of \$50 million a year. It puts a price on the heads of those quarter million ducks of something like \$200 each, and that is a fairly generous estimate of the number of ducks that would be taken in the course of contrived hunting. In the main, it is not an appropriate location for that kind of enterprise to be undertaken, especially since it not only damages the production capacity of the land upon which the surface water is being stored but, more importantly and more particularly, destroys the productive capacity of the land owned by others in the immediate vicinity. That is not fair, and the Minister ought to take heed of that point and not simply go for the soft option of pleasing the people who wish to shoot ducks but who have no care, concern or interest for those who own the land that is being affected in that general locality by the practice of the storage of surface water where it was not otherwise stored through the summer, as it is now being stored and is proposed to be stored.

There is no question about the fact that the size of representation in the new body must be expanded in keeping with the propositions put by my colleague the member for Heysen. It is not appropriate to restrict the number of people who are engaged in commercial agricultural production of one kind or another to such a small number as would be likely to exclude the election of people from that vast area now to be incorporated under the legislation to the north, north-east and north-west of the existing South

Eastern Drainage Board. We must ensure that, notwithstanding the fact that there are only a few of them by comparison with the number of people who have very much smaller holdings further south, we provide the means by which the area of land affected by the decisions of the new authority established by this legislation will be properly considered.

In the interests of the land holders in that vast area of land, and in the interests of sustaining (in perpetuity) the productive capacity of that land, the numbers to be elected to that body must be increased to ensure that such consideration is given. It is not just about expanding the responsibilities of the present South Eastern Drainage Board: it goes much further than that. A much larger area and an increased number of factors are to be considered by the new body of management and policy determination.

I appreciate the great work that has been done by the South Eastern Drainage Board and the separate Millicent arrangements, and the work that has been attempted by people in the Tatiara under that board. The collective consequence of all existing legislation is inadequate to address the problem confronting us. The Minister is to be commended for the overall impact of this legislation in general, but it needs to be amended in the fashion in which the Opposition has suggested to ensure that it will work. It must work on the ground, and it must be agreed that it is capable of working on the ground if it is to be at all effective in the interests of South Australians in general.

The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD (Chaffey): There is no doubt that the South-East is one of South Australia's very important and vital agriculture producing areas. While the characteristics of the South-East are different in many ways from many of our other agriculture producing areas, in many respects it is a very fragile area, much in the same way as the pastoral lands of this State are also extremely fragile. It is an area of the State that has extremely high rainfall, highly permeable soils and high watertables. The sole object of the South Eastern Drainage Act was to get rid of surplus water from floods. One might say that the South Eastern Drainage Board did a remarkably good job. In fact, it was so efficient that, in many respects, it overdrained the South-East in particular parts. Many of the drains that were built were cut too deeply and, consequently, in certain areas, the watertable fell to such a point that there were adverse effects on the pastures inasmuch as there was insufficient water left; too much of the water was drained off and ran out to sea.

It is a matter of achieving a happy balance between the amount of water that needs to be drained off and the amount that needs to be retained. In recent years we have seen the construction in some of the earlier drains of weirs to try to regulate the amount of water flowing out to sea so that more effective and efficient use can be made of the water available in the South-East. Certainly, in more recent years more consideration has been given to the multi-use of any area of the State, and here we have a situation in which the surplus water that can be drained off efficiently can be diverted into other areas for the benefit of the overall environment and ecology in South Australia generally. That is a very difficult balance to achieve: to get the optimum production; to see that there is no land degradation; and to maintain the maximum as far as wildlife is concerned. I believe that, by one authority in the South-East having overall control of the whole area, this can be achieved. The necessary additional drainage that may be necessary in certain parts to stop salinisation and deterioration can also be achieved.

We must remember that in South Australia 50 per cent of the State's economy still comes from primary industry, and one of the major primary industry areas is the South-East. Any deterioration or drop off in the ability of the South-East to produce at its maximum is certainly to the detriment of South Australia and the economy of this State as a whole. Therefore, it is essential that we have the right legislation in place to enable the production of the South-East to be maintained and, in fact, increased, at the same time taking into account the environmental issues of the area that are essential to other interests.

I think this has been recognised in more recent years and, to try to draw this together under one management, the Minister has introduced this Bill. While we have proposed a few amendments, by and large I believe that the legislation before us tonight is certainly an improvement on the existing Act and will take account of all aspects of the South-East, to the benefit of South Australia.

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN (Minister of Water Resources): I would like to thank all members who contributed to this debate. Members will know that I introduced this Bill last year after an extensive period of consultation and, I have to say, quite a degree of goodwill between the Leader of the Opposition and me. In fact, one of the first things I did as Minister of Water Resources was to visit the South-East and attend a public meeting regarding the way in which we might achieve a better overall management and framework within which we could control the flooding and surface water in the Upper South-East in particular.

Possibly my only regret is that it has taken so long to reach this stage. My colleagues, the member for Henley Beach and the member for Napier, although slightly exaggerating the situation, highlighted the fact that there has been extensive consultation and, I believe, a degree of goodwill with members opposite thus far, particularly with the Leader of the Opposition who represents a significant proportion of that area.

I think we have a Bill before the Parliament which is extremely workable and which has picked up the comments that were made during the consultative period. I do not intend to reply to each of the points raised by members as the amendments will be before the Committee and it would be more appropriate for me to address them then. I commend all members for their support of this legislation and ask for their continuing goodwill and support in Committee. I commend the Bill to the House.

Bill read a second time.

In Committee.

Clauses 1 and 2 passed.

Clause 3—'Interpretation.'

The Hon. D.C. WOTTON: I move:

Page 2—After line 3 insert new definition as follows:

'drainage reserve' means any Crown lands that are dedicated, reserved or set aside for drainage purposes:

I think it is necessary that a definition of 'drainage reserve' be inserted in the Bill because it is referred to in various parts of the measure.

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: I am happy to support the amendment.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. D.C. WOTTON: I refer to the definition of 'water management works' at the bottom of page 2 of the Bill. Will the Minister explain what is meant by 'utilising any such water'?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: As members would be aware from the title of the Bill, we are talking about the whole concept of conservation. It has taken the traditional notion of drainage, where water is quickly moved from one per-

son's property to another, and hopefully (I think many people thought) thence into the marine environment, not unlike the situation we have in the City of Adelaide. This definition expands the range of options that will be open to the new board for the creation of wetlands or ponding, so that can utilise effectively the water. It is not only about draining and disposing of the water: the word 'utilising', as I think the honourable member would agree, is a word that is important to give the notion of a conservation approach with respect to the establishment of wetlands, ponds, or I guess the way in which swales may be created, and other forms of use for the water.

Clause as amended passed.

Clauses 4 to 8 passed.

Clause 9—'Membership of the board.'

The Hon. D.C. WOTTON: I move:

Page 4, lines 26 and 27—Leave out paragraph (b).

I have a great deal of respect for local government and recognise its involvement in this area. However, the Opposition is of the opinion that we should delete one member being appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Local Government Association and in its place have four members elected to office as outlined in the amendment. In other words, we think the Bill should provide for four members to be elected to office, two being from the northern electoral zone, one from the central electoral zone and one from the southern electoral zone. I am sure that my colleagues will wish to speak to the amendments after consideration of the consultation that has taken place and because the northern area is most affected.

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: I thank the honourable member for his explanation, but I am unable to accept the amendment. I will very briefly but, hopefully, clearly, explain why. As the honourable member has acknowledged, there has been widespread consultation. I am assured by the Chairperson of the current South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board that all the submissions supported the inclusion of a representative from the Local Government Association. Today I had my office contact the United Farmers and Stockowners Association to ascertain whether it felt that it was inappropriate to have a representative of local government on the board, and it was very supportive of it. Today I also had my officers contact the Local Government Association and they clarified that situation with them.

With respect to having two members from the northern area, I understand some of the sensitivities existing at present, particularly in relation to Tatiara. However, I remind the Committee that we are to have a separate advisory committee from the Tatiara area in acknowledgement of that special historic relationship that has existed. I think it would create more problems than it would solve if we were to have two members from the northern area because we would then have the two members from the other areas saying, 'Why have they got two? We would like two as well.' I believe that there has been wide consultation to arrive at the composition of the board as it is presently constituted. I am assured by the current Chairperson that that is the case. Having done some personal investigative work as recently as today, I think it would be appropriate to remain with the composition that is in the Act.

Mr LEWIS: The important point to consider here is the comment the Minister has just made explaining the nub of the difference between the position she has taken and the position we seek to have adopted. The Minister said that she consulted with the United Farmers and Stockowners to see if they minded having someone on the board representing local government. Of course they do not mind, but

that was not the question. The question should have been: did the United Farmers and Stockowners feel that the composition of the board is the most desirable?

When we look at the fourth schedule, we see why all the land-holders in that general vicinity believe that there ought to be two parts. In fact, there ought to be another schedule in the Bill. Members ought to recognise that the metropolitan area of Adelaide, serviced by the public transport network from the north to the south, would not cover the area of one of the hundreds, and we have 27 of them there. We have Glyde, Field, Colebatch—with the greatest of respect, why do not members and the honourable Minister take a look at a map of South Australia to see the vast area they are talking about?

It is not as though we are asking for a member for the Walkerville council and another one for the Enfield council: we are talking about a huge area of land that makes the State of Texas look small. Certainly, members ought to note the number of hundreds which are to be included in the fourth schedule which comprises the Northern Electoral Zone. It is just not possible to represent the interests of two separate land forms, as it were, and two separate production zones as clearly exist. The Tatiara and the Upper South-East are distinctly different, one from the other.

There is closer settlement in the Tatiara around Bordertown, Cannawigara, Mundulla, in that general location, but there is still a vast area of land in Petherick, Willalooka, from Wirrega westwards, in fact, and it is not legitimate in my judgment to expect the people in the Tatiara to have to travel hundreds of kilometres, if they become the successfully elected representative on the new board, just to get a first-hand picture of what is going on, across the hundreds of Santo, Messent, Laffer and Stirling. It is not reasonable to expect a member to do that on the pittance they will be paid, yet that is what we as legislators are requiring them to do.

How would any member opposite like to have to drive, say, from their electorate in Adelaide to consult with people in Snowtown, yet that is not even the full extent of the distance involved? It is just not fair, and we are not even paying them a pittance compared with the electoral allowance that we pay the least of ourselves here in the process. It is not just simply about the movement of water; it is about the movement of water, where it will be moved, why, and how it will affect the landowners when it is done, and what effect it will have on the national parks in the area, as well as on agricultural production. It is not fair to expect these people in that locality to cop it in this way.

It is quite clear, if we go with the legislation as it now stands, that the more populous part of the Northern Electoral Zone will elect the representative on the board, and the decisions made will be to the detriment of arguably the most valuable production area, the vast area to the west and north-west. I do not think there is any justice in that. For instance, why on earth would members here happily accept that members of the Victorian Parliament should be allowed to dictate what we do? They do not understand our climate and our predicament exactly. If members pass this legislation in its present form, the differences are about as great. The Tatiara area is very much akin to the kind of climate, soils and agricultural production existing in much of Victoria, whereas it is quite a different scene altogether down the waterways in the west and north-west of the area overall. It is not necessary to have an elected representative of the Local Government Association. It is not local government that has any fuss with this: it is the land-holders

and ratepayers there. Let them elect their representatives directly.

Progress reported; Committee to sit again.

ENVIRONMENT, RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Legislative Council informed the House of Assembly that the following members were appointed to the committee: the Hons. Peter Dunn, M.J. Elliott and T.G. Roberts.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Legislative Council informed the House of Assembly that the following members were appointed to the committee: the Hons. L.H. Davis, I. Gilfillan and Carolyn Pickles.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Legislative Council informed the House of Assembly that the following members were appointed to the committee: the Hons. J.C. Burdett, M.S. Feleppa and G. Weatherill.

ADJOURNMENT

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN (Minister for Environment and Planning): I move:

That the House do now adjourn.

The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD (Chaffey): Glossop Primary School Council has expressed its concern at the lack of written commitment by the Education Department to the continuation of that school. Members would be well aware that on 23 January this year a devastating fire at the Glossop Primary School virtually completely destroyed the solid construction part of that school. As a result of that devastating fire, the school council met to seek the views of the parents and community in general and to express their views to the Minister of Education. The school has sought my support in drawing to the attention of the Minister of Education Glossop Primary School's importance to that particular community. On 29 January, the Chairman of the school council wrote to the Minister of Education on behalf of the school, as follows:

We are writing to you seeking active and urgent support in the re-building of Glossop Primary School after the devastating fire of 23 January 1992. The Glossop Primary School is situated in the growing township of Glossop, nestled amid fruit blocks in the Riverland of South Australia. It is a viable school with over 100 pupils. The school is strongly supported by all parents and the entire community. A number of well known district families have been involved with the school since its founding in 1923. This ensures strong family support for the school.

Due to the speculation concerning school closures in our area, the school council urgently requests a rapid, unequivocal answer about the school's future, to enable Glossop Primary School to continue as a focus for children and their families in our community. A denial from yourself on the possible closure would be reassuring for all students, staff, parents and the community.

At a recent meeting of our school council it was decided that: The honourable member, Mr Greg Crafter, the Minister of Education be notified by letter that it is the unanimous decision of Glossop Primary School Council that:

(i) he provide a commitment to the continuation of Glossop Primary School on its original site at Glossop.

(ii) that relocation of our students back to our Glossop Primary School site take place by Friday 14 January 1992.

Our school is well known for its care and concern for all its students, and its highly valued level of academic excellence, ensur-

ing our children grow into meritorious community citizens. Our school is a focus for the local community. For example, the local Arabic community, uses our facilities for an after hours class, with full support of the school community. Glossop Primary School is the integral hub of the newly established and highly acclaimed interactive television network. The schools at Monash and Winkie are now disadvantaged as neither can operate without Glossop. To alleviate any further anxiety for the children, staff and community, your urgent attention to this matter is requested.

That letter went out to the Minister of Education about two weeks ago, and I urge the Minister to consider very carefully the pertinent points made by the school council in its bid to have the school rebuilt. I emphasise that the school itself has in excess of 100 students, and it was destroyed by that devastating fire. It is essential to the well-being of the Glossop community that the school be rebuilt as quickly as possible. I appreciate that Education department officers have been in the area assessing the damage and looking at the various options available to the Education Department, but there is one matter above all others about which the school council is concerned, namely, that the school be rebuilt on the original site. As the local member I support in every way the rebuilding of the school, knowing the importance of schools, as a focal point, to all small communities. I hope that the Minister will respond in the near future in a positive way to the Glossop Primary school council.

The other matter that I wish to bring to the attention of the House this evening relates to a constituent of mine who marketed a thousand cases of tomatoes recently and lost \$800 for his efforts. This situation has been brought about largely by the policies of the Federal Government which have enabled canned tomatoes to enter Australia from Italy and Spain at a price way below the cost of production in Australia. Five thousand tonnes of tomatoes, normally processed in the Riverland, create a balance between the fresh fruit going to the market and the remaining fruit that goes to the cannery either for pulp or to be processed as canned tomatoes. This balance has been destroyed as a result of the fruit coming in from Spain and Italy.

An anti-dumping inquiry into this trade from the two countries mentioned found that those two countries were dumping canned tomatoes in South Australia. Unfortunately, it is too late. The answer from the inquiry, is of no value whatsoever to the tomato growers in South Australia, particularly those in the Riverland. By the time the decision came through from the inquiry it was too late for the cannery in the Riverland to organise and process the 5 000 tonnes of surplus tomatoes in that area. As long as we have policies of this nature and such a manner of dealing with it in the form of anti-dumping inquiries that take so long, it will be too late to process the crop and we will never get out of this recession.

The issue above all else is that primary industries are creating new products. It is new value crops and not the shuffling of a product from one person to another where there is a rake off by those individuals handling that product. Until such time as our primary industries in this country get back to a reasonable level of profitability and can effectively produce, I see no way of this country coming out of the recession. I call on the Minister of Agriculture and the Premier of South Australia to highlight to their Federal colleagues in Canberra what has happened in the Riverland in relation to the 5 000 tonnes of tomatoes that would normally be processed. Not only have we lost the 5 000 tonnes of tomatoes that could have been processed in the Riverland, but also the profitability of the fruit being marketed fresh on the case market has been undermined and destroyed. When you have a situation of a grower marketing 1 000 cases and for his trouble losing \$800, there

is no future for primary industry in this country as long as the Federal Government continues with that type of policy.

Mr HAMILTON (Albert Park): Road accidents have a traumatic effect on our community. When one talks to people involved in road accidents and indeed have lost a loved one or a member of their family, one finds that they understand the impact that it has on them and other members of the family, particularly those required to assist with the trauma. Recent interstate events last year, particularly involving buses, highlighted the traumas of road accidents. If a bus is involved, it further compounds the difficulties that we see with buses that carry a number of people. I raise this issue because of correspondence I received from a woman in Hawkesbury Way, West Lakes Shore. My constituent previously wrote to me in 1989 requesting that seat belts be fitted in buses. The responses I received from my colleagues did not support making seat belts compulsory in buses as the cost would be massive.

Many things have changed since 1989 and, as I indicated previously, I believe that the large number of road accidents particularly involving buses and multiple injuries and deaths should require not only the Federal Government but also State Governments to look at the whole question of changing or altering the Australian Design Rule so that seat belts are made compulsory in new buses that are manufactured here in this country.

I do not believe that the cost would be prohibitive in terms of the long-term benefits. The long term benefits of seat belts in buses, particularly where they are used intra-state and interstate, could save a considerable amount of money, not only to the insurance companies but also indeed in the long term for people being required to go into hospital and to be rehabilitated because of injuries. In fact, a whole range of other issues would in my view arise out of the benefits of the installation of seat belts in buses. In writing to me, my constituent stated:

I still feel very strongly about having 'upper torso restraint' seat belts, not lap type, fitted to every seat in a bus where the bus will exceed 80 kph.

The constituent goes on to say in part:

Since my 1989 contact, there have been numerous tragic bus accidents and I have enclosed a newspaper clipping to highlight what the New South Wales Transport Minister thinks. I realise the costs would be high, and that it would affect both public and private transport, but I can't see why it should be law for a car, but not for a bus, to have seat belts fitted—and worn. The statistics of bus crashes may be lower than cars, but I think that's just a poor excuse to say it's O.K. for a few people to die each year in a bus (especially when some of those who have died could have been saved with a seat belt).

I could not agree more with what my constituent is saying. I believe that where there is a will amongst the Federal and State Governments and where there is legislation that changes the Australian Design Rule, many thousands and, in the long term, millions of dollars will be saved in terms of insurance premiums. More importantly, people's lives will

be saved in those situations where a bus or two buses are involved in an accident on interstate highways, and we have experienced that in New South Wales.

We are all aware that buses today do not all carry people on a single deck; we have double-decker buses which carry numerous people. Particularly in this modern day where bus companies run to very tight time schedules, there is always the possibility of an accident and, when those buses roll over, we all know that people are spewed out of those buses onto the roads and, in many cases, they are seriously injured or killed. My constituent goes on to say:

My son will be starting school this year, and will not doubt go on school excursions. I am very worried about his safety and don't want to alienate him by having to drive him myself. I sincerely hope something will be done about this, and my letter not just filed away.

As I have indicated in the past 13 years I have been in this place, that is something I do not do, and I do not suggest that my constituent thinks I would. I raise this matter in the genuine belief that, if bus manufacturers (and I have one in my electorate) are compelled by the Federal Government to install these, I believe Australia can set the world standard to have those seat belts installed.

As one would know from the loss of a loved one in his or her own family, the tragedy and traumas last for a lifetime. My constituent writes that she understands that these seat belts would be required for those buses that operate outside the metropolitan area, and goes on to say:

The sooner the law is changed, the sooner we will all be safer in buses travelling at high speeds.

There is no doubt that buses travel at high speeds; we all know that some buses exceed the speed limit, and we also know that some buses travel on interstate roads which are narrow and which, it is alleged, contribute to many road accidents, be it between semitrailers and buses or between double-decker buses themselves.

As I said, many people can be killed, seriously injured or maimed for life in such accidents when they are spewed out of buses, particularly when buses roll over, be it in Queensland, New South Wales or anywhere else. In raising this matter in the State Parliament, I ask that the Minister give serious consideration to taking it up with ATAC with a view to having the Australian design rule changed in the future.

I believe that Australia can set the standard. We have set the standard in terms of air safety, I believe, and I can see no reason why this country should not look to setting the standard in terms of bus travel. Our modern buses are a credit to the manufacturers but, where Federal and State Governments make it compulsory for seat belts to be installed, the industry will find a mechanism by which it can reduce the cost. I appeal to the Minister to raise this matter with my Federal counterpart and with Ministers of Transport in other States.

Motion carried.

At 10.17 p.m. the House adjourned until Wednesday 12 February at 2 p.m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Tuesday, 11 February 1992

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FINANCING AUTHORITY

112. Mr BECKER asked the Premier—

1. Did the South Australian Government Financing Authority endeavour to put together a 'fund' containing semi-Government loans totalling about \$500 000 000 in or about the first quarter of the 1990 calendar year and, if so—

(a) why;

(b) was this portfolio of 'loans' on sold to B.T. Australia or another merchant banker and if so, at what price and what profit and/or loss;

(c) did SAFA endeavour to have the Local Government Financing Authority take over this loan portfolio and place this amount in an off balance sheet company and, if so, why and at what cost?

2. What is the Government's policy regarding SAFA speculating in interstate and overseas investments and what is the authorised limit of any one such transaction?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. SAFA and the South Australian Finance Trust hold a large amount of securities issued by semi and local government authorities. These holdings have been reported, on a consolidated basis, in each of SAFA's last two annual reports, along with a comprehensive summary of all assets held (see page 21 of the 1990-91 Annual Report).

Securities issued by South Australian and interstate local government bodies amounting to \$520 million were held at 30 June 1991 (compared with \$532 million at 30 June 1990). Assuming that this is the 'portfolio' to which the honourable member refers:

- most of the securities were offered for sale, on commercial terms, to the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia in July 1990. No sale occurred;
- had the sale occurred, a subsidiary of the LGFA (Local Government Finance Authority), LGFA Securities Pty Ltd, may have been involved. Information on LGFA Securities Pty Ltd is provided in the 1990-91 Annual Report of the LGFA;
- no such securities were sold at any time during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

2. SAFA's investments have never involved speculation. It is the Government's policy that SAFA should continue its very conservative approach to financial and credit policies.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

118. Mr BECKER (Hanson) asked the Minister of Education: How many persons were employed in the Education Department as at 30 June 1991, in what capacity and classification, and how does this number compare with the previous year?

The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER: The reply is as follows:

	30.6.90		30.6.91	
	No.	FTE	No.	FTE
Ancillary	4 555	3 136.6	4 523	3 128.6
Public				
Servants	915	863.4	904	850.5
Teachers	15 833	14 576.2	15 176	14 005.1
Total	21 303	18 576.2	20 603	17 984.2

HON. HUGH HUDSON

128. Mr BECKER (Hanson) asked the Premier: How many reports were prepared for each Government department, statutory authority or agency by the Hon. Hugh Hudson in each of the past three financial years, what was the total amount paid to him for each report and how was the amount arrived at?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The reply is as follows:

1. In 1990-91, the Hon. Hugh Hudson chaired a committee to review the nature and extent of business in which SACON should be involved in the future. The report of the committee is referred to as the 'Hudson Review Report'.

A total of \$18 781 was paid to Mr Hudson. This was based on negotiated fees of \$550 per consulting day, plus economy air travel from Canberra to Adelaide, accommodation and meals whilst in Adelaide and incidental costs relating to typing of the report.

2. Mr Hugh Hudson prepared one report for the Engineering and Water Supply Department during the period in question. The report was the 'Review of EWS Water and Sewerage Charges' dated July 1990.

The following payments were made to Mr Hudson:

	\$
1988-89	Nil
1989-90	9 427.55
1990-91	10 402.65
Total	19 830.20

This amount was arrived at by:

	\$
H. Hudson—24.5 days at \$550 per day	13 475.00
Economy airfares—8 at \$544 each	4 352.00
Disbursements (typing, accommodation, meals, out of pocket expenses)	2 003.20
Total payment to Mr Hudson	\$19 830.20

EXECUTOR TRUSTEE

130. Mr BECKER (Hanson) asked the Premier:

1. Following the merger of Austrust and Executor Trustee Australia Limited, how many persons were retrenched from both organisations?

2. What was the total amount paid with respect to redundancy payments?

3. Why was it necessary for Austrust to advertise for an administrative officer in *The Advertiser* on 28 September following these retrenchments and does this mean that too many officers were originally retrenched?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. Following the merger of Austrust and Executor Trustee Australia Limited, all staff of both companies were given the opportunity to consider an offer of voluntary redundancy, which was based on their years of service. By the expiry of the offer period, 35 members of Executor Trustee's permanent staff, and 7 of Austrust's staff had decided to accept the voluntary redundancy offer. There have been no enforced redundancies.

2. The amount of the redundancy payments, being a component of the acquisition costs, has not been disclosed for reasons of commercial confidentiality.

3. It is an unfortunate fact that when such offers are made, some of those people who choose voluntary redundancy have specialised skills which are not possessed by those remaining. The position advertised on 28 September fell into this category and had not yet been filled.

ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT TRUST

134. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: Who approved the \$966 574 fees paid in 1990-91 to BCR Venture Management Pty Ltd for services to the Enterprise Investment Trust and what is the breakdown of those fees into direct and indirect costs?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The fees paid to BCR Venture Management Pty Ltd for services rendered in its capacity as Manager of the Enterprise Investments Trust are determined in accordance with the provision of a Management Agreement entered into between Enterprise Investments Limited, in its capacity as trustee of Enterprise Investments Trust, and BCR Venture Management Pty Ltd.

The terms of the Management Agreement were negotiated between BCR Venture Management Pty Ltd, the Chairman of Enterprise Investments and SAFA. The \$966 574 fees paid in 1990-91 to BCR Venture Management Pty Ltd, pursuant to the Management Agreement were certified by SAFA and audited by the Auditor-General. This is consistent with commercial standards applying in the Australian venture capital industry.

The fee paid is a global management fee, and it is not appropriate to provide a breakdown of direct and indirect costs of BCR Venture Management Pty Ltd.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Management Agreement, the Manager is responsible for managing and monitoring the investment portfolio and identifying and evaluating new investment proposals for the Trust. In addition, the

Manager provides all administrative services, employs all staff and incurs all costs related to these activities.

ENTERPRISE INVESTMENT TRUST

135. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: Do all nine directors of the Enterprise Investment Trust receive remuneration or are those directors employed in the Public Service required to return directors' fees to the Treasury?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: All directors of Enterprise Investments Ltd, the trustee for the Enterprise Investments Trust, receive fees. Fees received by the director who is employed by Treasury/SAFA are passed to SAFA. Fees received by the director who is employed by the Department of Industry, Trade and Technology are retained by him as specifically approved by Executive Council.

SASFIT

136. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: On whose advice did SASFIT purchase Interchase Limited equities, on which dates were they bought and was there any communication between SASFIT and Treasury on this matter prior to the first purchase?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Investment in Interchase convertible notes was based on analysis undertaken by SASFIT using published company information and research materials from leading national share brokers.

SASFIT along with many other large institutional investors was offered participation in the initial issuance of the Interchase convertible notes in mid 1987 (they were listed in August 1987) at par value of \$2.25. SASFIT rejected the proposal then although a number of other prominent institutions took them up at that time. All SASFIT's purchases were made on the secondary market between December 1987 and February 1990 at prices well below par (average price \$1.81).

Investment in listed Australian companies is within SASFIT's investment authority, hence there was no need for consultation with Treasury.

SASFIT

139. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: For those special equity investments by SASFIT as listed on page 54 of the 1990-91 report, what were the values of each as at 30 June 1991 and what were the amounts invested in each?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The value of individual unlisted equity investments in SASFIT's special investments portfolio is a matter that SASFIT has consistently chosen not to disclose in its public accounts. In many instances SASFIT's investments in this portfolio have been undertaken on a joint basis. Disclosure of individual values could well compromise the interest of other joint venture parties or SASFIT in respect to possible negotiations over the sale of an interest or the purchase of further interests.

The historic cost of amounts invested in the individual special equity investments is as follows:

Investment	Amount Invested* to 30 June 1991 \$'000	Time frame of Investment
Angasi Pty Ltd	30	Jan. 88-July 90
ASER Property Trust (non-government elements)	15 073	Dec. 83-April 90
Austereo Ltd	11 690	Sept. 89-Mar. 90
AWA Defence Indus Ltd	20 333	April 84-June 91
Country Comfort Motel Trust	6 407	Oct. 89-Feb. 90
Decessus Leverage Lease Partnership	4 703	Sept. 90-June 91
Howe Holdings Pty Ltd	2 000	June 90
Jasco Holdings Ltd	5 000	Oct. 88
MBO Capital Investors Trust	6 200	May 88-Nov. 90
MBO Mezzanine Investors Trust	12 980	Mar. 89-Nov. 90
Total	84 416	

* net of any capital returns

The above amounts have been invested over a range of time frames as indicated in the table and hence the amounts are of limited relevance in assessing the investment performance of the portfolio. The current value of all the above investments is \$172 million.

Of more significance than the values of individual investments is the rate of return achieved on the sector. Despite lack-lustre performance over recent years consistent with the equity and property sectors more generally, since June 1983 SASFIT's unlisted or special equities sector has produced an annual average return of 18.8% compared with an all ordinaries accumulation index return of 17.1% per annum over the same period.

141. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: Is the Superannuation Board required to pay a higher level of benefits for those retrenched than provided for in statutory formulae and, if so, what is the cost of such additional benefits and how are they being paid for?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The Superannuation Board is required to pay retrenchment benefits only in accordance with the statutory formulae provided in the Superannuation Act, 1988.

143. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: What are the three-year forward estimates for current receipts prepared by Treasury referred to in page 27 of the Treasury Annual Report 1990-91?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: In formulating budget plans account is taken of the forward outlook for budget expenditures and receipts not just in the year immediately ahead but also in subsequent years. For this purpose, Treasury prepares for internal use rolling three year estimates of budget expenditures and receipts on the basis of existing policies.

The first of these three forward year estimates forms the basis for the next budget year; after each budget is brought down, the forward estimates are extended to include a further year, thereby maintaining a three year projection outlook.

The forward estimates referred to on page 27 of the 1990-91 Treasury Annual Report relate to the forward projections of recurrent receipts which are combined with the projections of recurrent expenditures, capital expenditures and capital receipts to obtain a medium term budgetary outlook on a no-policy change basis, against which policy decisions are subsequently taken.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

144. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: In respect of the four primary schools reported in the 1990-91 Report of the Treasury as being leased to the Education Department, what was the total establishment cost of these schools, what is the asset value recorded in SAFA and what is the annual leasing cost paid by the Education Department?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The reply is as follows:

School	Total Establishment Cost (\$)	Recorded Asset Value (\$)	Annual Leasing Cost (\$)
The Pines (Parafield Gardens north-west)	407 380	333 000	46 873
Settlers Farm (Bolivar)	222 150	253 000	25 638
Keithcott Farm (Wynn Vale West)	578 800	578 800	55 369
Riverdale (Salisbury Downs)	499 075	493 991	45 327

All rental figures are indexed at the rate of inflation.

AUSTRALIA POST

146. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: What fees are being paid by the various Government authorities to Australia Post for account collection?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The total amount of fees paid by each agency to Australia Post for account collection for 1990-91 are shown in the table below:

Agency	Fees Paid to Australia Post 1990-91 \$
E&WS Department	216 464.00
Police Department	59 232.74
Department Road Transport (from November 1990)	40 526.00
Fisheries Department	4 628.80
SA Housing Trust (from May 1991)	172 574.08
ETSA (from October 1990)	301 000.00*
SGIC	58 168.61

*approximate

PUBLIC ACTUARY

148. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: Following the Government's decision to dispense with the position of Public Actuary, what functions will be eliminated, and which areas will be serviced by actuaries outside the Public Service?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: No function will be eliminated by the abolition of the statutory position of the Public Actuary. It is proposed that actuarial functions, previously required to be carried out by 'the Public Actuary', will in future be required to be carried out by 'a Fellow or Accredited Member of the Institute of Actuaries of Australia'.

It is envisaged that the following function may be carried out by private sector actuaries:

- friendly society valuations—by actuaries appointed by the individual societies;
- valuation of the Construction Industry Fund—by an actuary appointed by the Construction Industry Long Service Leave Board;
- estimate of WorkCover Corporation's liabilities pursuant to the Mining and Quarrying Industries Fund—by an actuary appointed by the WorkCover Board.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCING AUTHORITY

150. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: In respect of the \$3.1 billion worth of promissory notes issued by SAFA during 1990-91, on how many occasions did the rate on offer exceed the equivalent bond rate?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: For the majority of 1990-91 (i.e. except for the first few months of that financial year) the normal yield curve prevailed in Australia; that is, long-term interest rates were higher than short-term rates. Hence, the bulk of SAFA's promissory note issues were at yields significantly lower than SAFA's wholesale market bond rates.

If the honourable member is endeavouring to establish the competitiveness of the yields at which SAFA issued promissory notes, the commonly accepted market practice in this regard is to compare the yields achieved in such borrowings with those applicable to bank bills with a similar tenor at the time of the borrowings.

It is generally expected in the market place that semi-Government promissory notes will be issued or traded in the secondary market at equal to or higher than the bank bill rate. During 1990-91, SAFA's promissory note program manager, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, provided reports to SAFA which, amongst other things, estimated that SAFA's promissory notes were issued, on average, at 0.025% p.a. below the commonly accepted market reference bank bill rate.

STATE BANK

151. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: Which companies make up the 76 State Bank off-balance sheet companies confirmed during the Estimates Committee?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I have been advised that the following entities were included in the 1990-91 State Bank Group Accounts consolidated under the new accounting standard AAS24:

Alluvio Ltd
Belleville Pty Ltd

Belleville Unit Trust
Biddenham Pty Ltd
Cordington Pty Ltd
Curren Pty Ltd
Dubete Pty Ltd
Dynour Pty Ltd
Edwards Park Property Trust (78.4 per cent)
Export Park Pty Ltd
Florac Pty Ltd
Fortina Pty Ltd
Gaimop Pty Ltd
Gumflower Pty Ltd
Hackberry Management Ltd
Holbeach Pty Ltd
Hudson & Wallace (Trading) Pty Ltd
IBM Centre Unit Trust
Jeffison Pty Ltd
Kabani Pty Ltd
Kabani Unit Trust
Kennedy Family Trust
Lagan Pty Ltd
Leasefin Corporation Ltd (51 per cent)
Leipa Pty Ltd
Mackenzie Hill Pty Ltd
Malary Pty Ltd
Merri View Ltd
Mindarie Keys Joint Venture (75 per cent)
Mortgage Acceptance Nominees Ltd
Namtok Pty Ltd
Pokolbin Pty Ltd
Pukka Ltd
Ravlick Holdings Ltd
Swale Pty Ltd
Tacking Point Downs Pty Ltd
Tattie Pty Ltd
The Fortina Pty Ltd. Ordinary Shares Settlement
The Fortina Pty Ltd. Redeemable Preference Shares Settlement
The Kabani Pty Ltd. Ordinary Shares Settlement
The Kabani Pty Ltd. Redeemable Preference Shares Settlement
The Lagan Pty Ltd. Ordinary Shares Settlement
The Lagan Pty Ltd. Redeemable Preference Shares Settlement
The Malary Pty Ltd. Ordinary Shares Settlement
The Malary Pty Ltd. Redeemable Preference Shares Settlement
Tomlin Pty Ltd
Village Resort Ltd
Village Resort Management Ltd
Village Resort Vacations Ltd (68 per cent)
Nobel Park Ordinary Share Settlement
Nobel Park Preference Share Settlement
97 King William Street (No. 2) Pty Ltd
SBSA Rural Property Trust
Ollago Airport Development Settlement
Airport Development Unit Trust
The Ollago No. 1 Settlement
The Ollago No. 2 Settlement
Fintrust Unit Trust
Gallian Pty Ltd
Ollago Pty Ltd
Ollago Unit Trust
Bulwark Pty Ltd
91 King William Street (No. 1) Pty Ltd
91 King William Street (No. 2) Pty Ltd
Ormeau Holdings Ltd
Southstate Foodtown Unit Trust
Centrelease Corporation (NSW) Pty Ltd (51 per cent)
Centrelease Corporation (VIC) Pty Ltd (51 per cent)
Centrelease Corporation Pty Ltd (51 per cent)
Centrelease Management Pty Ltd (51 per cent)
Centrelease Trust (51 per cent)
Coloundra Fisherman's Wharf Pty Ltd
IBIS Corporate Services Unit Trust (75.3 per cent)

In addition, the following entities were included as subsidiaries in the AAS-24 accounts:

Previously disclosed as investments:
Maybank Unit Trust Oceanic Property Growth Trust
Previously disclosed as associates:
Southstate Insurance Co. Ltd
Graeme Secker Real Estate Ltd
Nathans Valuations Ltd

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCING AUTHORITY

152. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: With respect to the capital provided to semi-government authorities listed on page 41 of SAFA's annual report 1990-91, what interest rate was being charged against each at 30 September 1991?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: At 30 September 1991, the value of capital provided by SAFA to Government authorities was as follows:

	\$ million
Electricity Trust of South Australia	110.0
South Australian Timber Corporation	9.0
Woods and Forests Department	343.4

The capital provided to ETSA bears interest at the Common Public Sector Interest Rate (a variable rate calculated each quarter). No interest is payable on the capital (equity) provided to the South Australian Timber Corporation and the Woods and Forests Department. It is not expected that SAFA will receive a return on this capital in 1991-92.

153. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: What was the cost of securing overseas borrowings by SAFA for the past financial year against currency movements and were all loans so secured?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Details on SAFA's overseas borrowings are provided on pages 8-10 of its Annual Report which was tabled in Parliament on 29 August 1991.

The major proportion of SAFA's overseas borrowings during 1990-91 were denominated in Australian dollars and therefore not subject to any foreign currency exposure.

SAFA's only foreign currency borrowings during 1990-91 were US dollar issues through its Euro Commercial Paper Program and three Yen issues in the Japanese Markets.

In all cases, the issues were either swapped back to Australian dollars or US dollars with high credit standing banks. Exposures in US dollars were matched by assets denominated in US dollars. Therefore, no foreign currency exposures exist on any of SAFA's overseas borrowings. Where assets are purchased in US dollars, a small exposure exists on profits/margins generated.

All overseas borrowings are only undertaken at acceptable margins below equivalent funding costs in Australia. The estimated present value profit of SAFA's overseas operations during 1990-91 as reported to the SAFA Board were A\$44 million. These profits include estimated savings over equivalent funding costs in Australia and margin locked in where assets have been purchased.

154. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer: Of the combined assets of SAFA, SAFTL and SAFT and their affiliates as at 30 June 1991 listed on page 21 of the SAFA annual report 1990-91, which of the loans and equities failed to provide a return to SAFA during the 1990-91 year and which financed their obligations through increased borrowings from SAFA?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The loans and equities listed in the Asset Quality table fall under various headings and in order to answer the question it is considered best to address each relevant heading in turn.

1. Loans and Capital provided to South Australian semi-government authorities—\$3 018 million

The majority of the funding provided by SAFA in this category is in the form of interest bearing loans. In all cases SAFA received the interest due on those loans. In some instances the interest obligation was met by additional borrowings from SAFA, namely:

(a) In the first half of the financial year the Minister of Agriculture required an additional \$63 000 to meet interest commitments on funds borrowed to finance the Rotavirus Development Project. Since that time all obligations have been met without recourse to additional borrowings.

(b) The Minister of Fisheries has found it necessary to capitalise interest on funds borrowed to finance the Gulf of St Vincent Prawn Fishery Rationalisation Scheme. The amount capitalised was \$453 000. The Minister is not in a position to pay the interest as no surcharge is being collected from the holders of fishing licences under the scheme. The Minister has deferred the application of any surcharge until the House of Assembly Select Committee examining the scheme has reported to Parliament.

Also included under this heading is SAFA's equity interest in public sector entities on \$352 million which comprises:

Equity in the Woods and Forests Department	\$343.4 million
Equity in SATCO	\$9.0 million

Neither of these investments provided a return to SAFA during 1990-91 and, as noted in SAFA's Annual Report, this can be attributed to current difficult trading conditions in the timber industry.

2. Loans and Capital provided to or managed by South Australian public sector financial institutions—\$2 957 million.

Included in this heading is capital provided to the State Bank of South Australia of \$538.9 million. SAFA did not receive a return on this capital in 1990-91. The agreement between the Bank and SAFA in respect to this investment provides for the Bank to pay an interest rate return to SAFA if there is sufficient profit reported by the Bank. SAFA's financial statements show clearly that no return was received.

All other loans and equities on SAFA's Balance Sheet provided a return during 1990-91 and none could be classified as non-performing.

STATE BANK

160. Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition) asked the Treasurer:

1. During 1990-91, how many branch offices of the State Bank closed?

2. What were staff numbers in the head office of the State Bank as at 30 June 1991 compared with 30 June 1990?

3. What proportion of the reduction in staff numbers from 6 463 to 5 787 was attributable to attrition?

4. How many redundancy packages were offered and accepted during 1990-91 and what was the total payout for such redundancy packages?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. I have been advised that the Katherine, Northern Territory branch was the only State Bank branch closed during the 1990-91 financial year. This relatively new branch was closed as it did not develop as expected.

2. Total number of staff in State Bank Head Office as at 30 June 1991 was 1 413 compared to 1 454 as at 30 June 1990.

Explanation of Variation Re: New Entrants

Head Office Retail	43
Informations Systems	9
Corporate and Inter. Banking	10
Treasury	7
Finance	5
Chief Executive Officer	1
Chief Operating Officer	6
Ex-Beneficial Staff to I.S.	24
Ex-Beneficial Staff to Group Audit	7
	112

Other factors which impact on total include:

- Maternity Leave (departing and returning)
- Outside secondments
- Leave Without Pay

Commercial and Rural Asset Management made up of staff from:

• Retail Head Office	9
• Branches	12
	21

The 12 staff transferred from Branches into Commercial and Rural Asset Management were transferred because of their expertise in this area.

3. The situation facing the State Bank of South Australia Group during the 1990-91 financial year created an enormous amount of staff movement as the bank took the necessary action to address the problems it faced.

Due to the amount of restructuring and movement of staff to and from the Subsidiary Companies and the formation of new operations (such as Group Asset Management, Commercial and Rural Asset Management, Royal Commission Task Force etc.), it is very difficult, without the dedication of a large amount of human resource and considerable amount of time, to provide completely meaningful and accurate numbers.

The bank is confident of the net movement in total staffing figures. The individual components such as natural attrition, transfers, retirements, secondments and leave without pay are extremely difficult to derive from the entire State Bank of South Australia Group.

4. A total of 397 redundancy packages were accepted during 1990-91 and the total payout of these packages was \$10 693 255.

STATE BANK

161. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: Have all of the State Bank's borrowings from the Euro-Bond market been fully secured against currency fluctuations and how comparable, during 1990-91 was the price paid by the bank for those borrowings compared with those of SAFA?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: All of State Bank's borrowings from the Euro-Bond market have been fully secured against currency fluctuations. It is the bank's standard procedure to convert the currency of Euro-Bond borrowings into the same currency as assets funded by the borrowings.

The price paid by the bank for Euro-Bond borrowings is not directly comparable to the price paid by SAFA, as the two entities usually operate in different segments of the Euro-Bond market. When they do operate in the same market, for example the Euro Australian dollar bond market for maturities up to five years, the pricing for the bank and SAFA is quite similar.

Finally, the bank's cost of funds from Euro-Bond issues compares very favourably with similar funds raised by the bank in the domestic market.

STATE BANK ANNUAL REPORT

163. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: Why was there no provision for doubtful debts shown for the year ended 30 June 1990 in the profit and loss statement for the year ended 30 June 1991 contained on page 6 of the State Bank Annual Report?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Charge for provision for doubtful debts was shown for the year ended 30 June 1990 and the year ended 30 June 1991 on page 6 of the State Bank Annual Accounts 1990-91. For the year ended 30 June 1990 this was shown under the subheading of 'less Operating Expenses (excluding abnormal items)—Charge for provision for doubtful debts.' For the year ended 30 June 1991 this was shown under the subheading of 'Abnormal Items of profit/(loss)—Charge for provision for doubtful debts.'

164. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: Which items (over \$20 million) form the major part of the write down and losses in non-trading investments totalling \$1 701 million in the table on page 21 of the State Bank Annual Report 1990-91, why have the future income tax losses been included and on what basis have the intangibles been valued at \$58.2 million and what are the component parts of the abnormal expenses?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I have been advised that the information you have requested in regard to the \$1 701 million relates to specific client information and as such cannot be released publicly. This information is available to the Royal Commission and the Auditor-General.

The future income tax benefits have been written-off in line with the accounting convention of 'virtual certainty'. That is, the realisation of future income tax benefits is not virtually certain and therefore the asset was written off at 30 June 1991.

The loss of \$58.2 million on management rights, goodwill and other intangible items resulted from a review of all these items in the group and a write down to conservative realisable values.

The abnormal expenses item of \$41.9 million is comprised of several miscellaneous items, such as legal costs (\$14.6 million), subsidiary guarantee liability (\$6.9 million) and loss on leasing portfolio (\$5.7 million).

165. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: What were the gross receipts which resulted in the net indemnity receipts of \$228.5 million as shown on page 22 of the State Bank Annual Report 1990-91?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The net indemnity receipts is the tax effect of the difference between the gross State Government Indemnity received and the loss on provisions for indemnified loans, advances and receivables sourced in Australia.

The net indemnity receipt has been calculated as follows:

	Bank \$'000	Group \$'000
State Government Indemnity	1 619 300	2 200 000
Less charges for indemnified loans, advances and receivables	1 033 484	1 614 184
	585 816	585 816
Tax Effect at 39 per cent	228 468	228 468

166. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: On what basis has the tax benefit of \$22.1 million for 1990-91 as shown on page 23 of the State Bank Annual Report been derived?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The \$22.146 million relates to Australian Federal Government tax paying subsidiaries of the Bank Group. The number is calculated in line with the Income Tax Assessment Act and the Accounting Standard Review Board 1020 Accounting for Company Income Tax (Tax-effect Accounting).

ETSA SUPERANNUATION FUND

167. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer:

1. How much of the increased contribution of ETSA for superannuation purposes is attributable to the 3 per cent national wage case?

2. Has the whole of ETSA's superannuation fund been transferred to the Treasury?

3. On what basis will earnings on that fund be calculated?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. The 3 per cent of salary (productivity) superannuation benefit for ETSA employees, provided in accordance with the 1987 National Wage Case guidelines, currently costs \$4.7 million per annum.

2. The ETSA Superannuation Board is responsible for the investments of the ETSA Superannuation Fund, pursuant to the Electricity Trust of South Australia Act 1946. Whilst assets of the funds are assets of the Crown most are not held at Treasury.

3. The earnings of the fund's assets will be determined by the investment decisions of the board.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

168. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer:

1. What is the value, by department, of assets included in Table 4.4 of the Financial Statement 1991-92 broken down into the two categories shown?

2. What items fall under the heading of infrastructure?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. The values by agency, of assets included in Table 4.4 of the Financial Statement for 1991-92 are as follows:

Agency	Infrastructure \$ millions	Other Assets \$ millions	Total \$ millions
Engineering & Water Supply	6 433	278	6 711
Electricity Trust of S.A.	2 847	600	3 447
S.A. Housing Trust Department of Road Transport	—	2 983	2 983
Education Department	1 755	113	1 868
S.A. Health Commission	—	1 297	1 297
Department of Marine & Harbors	—	1 285	1 285
Woods & Forests Department	411	50	461
Pipelines Authority of S.A.	—	594	594
State Transport Authority	210	5	215
Other	94	124	218
	23	3 213	3 236
	11 773	10 542	22 315

* Primarily consists of the value of land and improvement recorded in central information systems although the assets in question are controlled by individual agencies.

It should be noted that the value of infrastructure, land, buildings and other improvements as reported to the Treasury by agencies is predominately on a replacement cost basis.

2. Infrastructure comprises those assets which form part of the stock of fixed capital controlled by the public sector and which can be regarded as a determinant of economic growth. Included in this category are assets such as power stations and electricity distribution systems, reservoirs, pumping stations, pipelines, water

and gas distribution systems, road networks, bridges and harbor facilities.

REVENUE RAISING

169. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: How does the Treasurer reconcile the measure of relative South Australian revenue raising capacity and costs of services as shown on Table 4.5 of the Financial Statement 1991-92 where tobacco scores a rating of 115 per cent and FID 89 per cent, yet both are at the highest charge-out level?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The figures quoted by the honourable member are prepared by the Commonwealth Grants Commission and relate to financial year 1989-90. The revenue raising capacity ratio measures the relative ability of States (including the Northern Territory) to raise revenue; it is calculated by applying uniform tax policies to each State's tax base. The ratio does not measure the relative severity, or otherwise, of each State's tax policy. The relative severity of State taxes is measured separately by the revenue raising effort ratio which is shown in Table 4.5 of the Financial Statement.

With regard to the revenue raising capacity ratios quoted by the honourable member, the Commonwealth Grants Commission found in respect of 1989-90 that South Australia had a relatively low tax base (or taxable capacity) for levying financial institutions duty; that is to say, if standard rates of duty had been applied to the tax base of each State and the Northern Territory, South Australia would have raised 89 per cent in per capita revenue from FID relative to the average experience of the six States and the Northern Territory combined.

With regard to the tobacco franchise, the Commonwealth Grants Commission assessed that South Australia's tax base was relatively more robust than the average of the six States and the Northern Territory. That is to say, if the average tax rates of the six States and the Northern Territory had applied in South Australia in 1989-90, this State would have raised a relatively higher per capita revenue from the tobacco franchise compared to the average revenue that would have been raised by all States and the Northern Territory applying the same set of tax policies. This outcome is wholly unrelated to South Australia's relative rate of duty on tobacco products. In fact, in 1989-90, South Australia had the lowest rate of duty at 28 per cent compared to 30 per cent for Queensland, 35 per cent for New South Wales and Victoria, 40 per cent in the Northern Territory and 50 per cent for Western Australia and Tasmania.

This is reflected in the Commonwealth Grants Commission's assessment that South Australia's revenue effort in relation to the tobacco franchise was below average in 1989-90.

PUBLIC SECTOR SUPERANNUATION

170. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: During 1991-92 what percentage of the liability for the public sector employees superannuation scheme incurred will be credited to the trust fund and what was the net liability at 30 June 1991?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: An amount of \$26 million will be credited to the Public Sector Employees Superannuation Scheme Deposit Account for 1991-92. This represents approximately 25 per cent of the anticipated liability to be incurred by the scheme for the year.

The estimate of the net liability of the Public Sector Employees Superannuation Scheme at 30 June 1991, was \$194 million. A better estimate of the liability will be available following an actuarial review of the accrued liability for superannuation which will be undertaken to enable information to be provided to Parliament at the end of the 1991-92 year.

SAFA FINANCES

171. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: What items (by category and year of contribution) make up \$2.86 billion capital contribution by the Government to SAFA as at 30 June 1991?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The capital contribution by the Government to SAFA is \$2.286 billion which has been built up since 1983-84 through various transactions which primarily involved the assignment to SAFA by the Government of certain debts due to the Government. The actual composition of the \$2.286 billion and identification of the assets which have made

up the number is no longer of relevance. Those assets lost their identity as they are repaired and replaced by other assets. It is not appropriate therefore to attempt to assign the \$2.286 billion, a liability in SAFA's balance sheet, to particular assets in the balance sheet because it is not the case that assets and liabilities can be matched in this way.

BANKING PRACTICES

172. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: Which Government departments and authorities currently bank with other than the Reserve Bank or the State Bank?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: All Government departments currently bank at the Reserve Bank together with the Government authorities included in Statement G of the Treasurer's Statements and Accounts listed in the Appendix to the Auditor-General's Annual Report. A few departments have established collection accounts with other banks which are used to hold funds on a temporary basis prior to clearing to the Reserve Bank. In addition several departments maintain imprest accounts at banks other than the Reserve Bank for practical reasons. The following authorities conduct banking arrangements with the State Bank of South Australia:

- Australian Formula One Grand Prix Board
- Electricity Trust of South Australia
- SAFA
- SAGASCO
- SAGRIC International Pty Ltd
- SGIC
- WorkCover Corporation

HOME AND HOMESTART LOANS

174. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Treasurer: How many HOME and HomeStart loans had rates of interest in excess of 12.5 per cent as at 30 September 1991?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The number of loans that had rates of interest in excess of 12.5 per cent as at 30 September 1991 are as follows:

HomeStart	Nil
HOME	11 233

However, as from 1 December 1991, the number of HOME loans in excess of 12.5 per cent will also be Nil.

NATIONAL PARK ENTRANCES

184. **The Hon. D.C. WOTTON (Heysen)** asked the Minister for Environment and Planning: Does the Minister still intend that buffer zones to prevent unsuitable development at national park entrances should be introduced and, if so, what action is she taking to facilitate such a policy?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: Yes, I will seek discussions with local government, with the intention of preparing SDPs to allow buffer zones containing compatible development. I have asked for a report on those parks that should be considered first for the initiative, and that report is in the process of completion. When it is to hand, I will raise the matter with local government and work through with that level of government the appropriate provisions to be included within the buffer zones.

RIVER TORRENS LAKE

186. **The Hon. D.C. WOTTON (Heysen)** asked the Minister of Water Resources:

1. What chemical and biological pollutants in the River Torrens Lake are monitored by Government agencies and how frequent are the monitoring programs?
2. What is the average annual change in the level of these pollutants over the past 10 years and how do current levels compare with World Health Organisation standards for waterways used for public recreation?
3. What are the projected levels of these pollutants over the next 10 years?
4. What programs are in place through Government agencies to identify the causes of pollution in the River Torrens Lake in Adelaide?

5. What programs and funding are planned by Government agencies to address the problems of pollution in the River Torrens?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: The replies are as follows:

1. The Engineering and Water Supply Department has carried out bacteriological monitoring of the River Torrens Lake during the period 1983-87 and again in 1991 for the Adelaide City Council. During the 1983-87 period the pollution indicator bacteria—Coliforms and E Coli were monitored every three months. During 1991 the class of bacteria monitored were the Faecal Coliforms which include E Coli. The frequency of monitoring during 1991 has been weekly. In May 1991 a one-off survey was conducted of a number of chemical parameters including pH, salinity, silica and the heavy metals cadmium, chromium, copper, lead and zinc.

2. There is insufficient data to interpret meaningful trends over time. The World Health Organisation does not have guidelines for recreational water quality. In Australia the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) has established guidelines for recreational use of water. These guidelines define two classifications of contact with water, namely primary contact recreation, which includes direct body contact by immersion or submersion, e.g. swimming; and secondary contact recreation, which includes some probability of contact with water but where ingestion of water is less likely. Bacteriological monitoring has been undertaken periodically over a number of years, with more frequent sampling carried out since May 1991. The results generally indicate that the bacteriological quality of the river regularly does not meet the NHMRC guidelines.

3. It is difficult to project future pollutant levels in the River Torrens Lake. However with anticipated changes to stormwater management within the Adelaide urban area and actions in the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed it is anticipated that pollutant levels will decrease.

4. The causes of pollution in the River Torrens Lake have been identified. There are two sources of pollution, namely, discharge of urban stormwater from the Adelaide metropolitan area and to a lesser extent the impact of activities within the River Torrens portion of the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed. This latter source has an impact when the Kangaroo Creek Reservoir overflows, an event which does not occur every year. The sources of pollutants in urban stormwater are well known and include both soluble and particulate matter which accumulate within urban catchments and are mobilised by rainfall events. Similarly the sources of pollutants in the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed have been identified and relate to the urban and rural activities undertaken within the area.

5. On 24 October 1991, I released the discussion paper on Metropolitan Adelaide Stormwater—Options for Management and initiated a community consultation program to be carried out jointly with the Local Government Association. Program and funding options are outlined in that document and they will be addressed further once the consultation period is completed. There are a number of programs to improve water quality in the Mount Lofty Ranges Watershed including monitoring stream water quality and quantity, installation of sewerage systems for major townships, upgrading of sewage treatment works and the use of legislation and education focusing on the need for appropriate land uses and land management in water catchments. Funding options for some of these are still being considered. The installation of sewerage systems for townships and upgrading of sewage treatment works are being funded by the Environmental Enhancement Levy.

DENTURE UNITS

194. **Dr ARMITAGE (Adelaide)** asked the Minister of Health: For each of the years 1983-84 to 1990-91, what was—

- the number of denture units constructed in the prosthetic laboratories at the Adelaide Dental Hospital;
- the number of denture units contracted to outside laboratories; and
- the number of prosthetic denture units provided to patients at the Adelaide Dental Hospital and other clinics?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The data requested is available for the 1989-90 and 1990-91 financial years. Prior to this only part of the data was kept by South Australian Dental Service (SADS). To extract the data prior to 1989-90 would involve an unreasonable amount of work.

Denture units have been constructed at both the Adelaide Dental Hospital (ADH) and the Community Dental Service (CDS) laboratories. Both laboratories have contracted denture units to outside laboratories.

The following data is provided in answer to your question:

	1989-90	1990-91
No. of denture units constructed		
at ADH	3 380	3 264
at CDS	3 443	4 335
No. of denture units contracted to outside laboratories		
at ADH	6	0
at CDS	276	136
No. of prosthetic denture units provided to patients		
at ADH	3 378	3 576
at CDS	3 721	4 464

It should be noted that these statistics are provided on a financial year basis, and that dentures may be made in one financial year and fitted the next. It is also pointed out that statistics are collected from over 200 sources and should be regarded as indicative only.

RESIDENTIAL WATER RATING SYSTEM

198. **Mr HOLLOWAY (Mitchell)** asked the Minister of Education representing the Minister of Consumer Affairs: What are the implications of the new residential water rating system for tenants in the private sector and what measures are being taken to ensure such tenants are aware of their obligations?

The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER: Section 51 of the Residential Tenancies Act states that the landlord shall bear all rates, taxes or charges imposed in respect of the premises under any of the following Acts:

- The Local Government Act 1934-1977
- The Land Tax Act 1936-1976
- The Waterworks Act 1932-1975
- The Sewerage Act 1929-1975
- The Irrigation Act 1930-1975

other than a charge for additional water. Tenants therefore need to be made aware of their obligations in relation to additional water charges.

The following action will be taken by the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs to ensure tenants are aware of their obligations to pay for excess water under the Residential Tenancies Act:

- update of all pamphlets distributed by the Department;
- issuing notices with bond lodgement receipts (issued to tenants) providing advice on payment of additional water charges.

In each case the need to read water meters at the beginning and end of a tenancy and to ensure these readings are recorded on the inspection sheet will be highlighted. The E & WS Department will also be enclosing a pamphlet outlining the new system with all accounts for residential water rates.

The new residential water rating system applies to single houses, attached houses or units which are separately rated, strata-titled units and rural living properties (in township water districts). It is worth noting however that tenants renting in premises that have more than one flat will not be affected by the new system. Properties with more than one flat will still be charged water rates under the old system, and tenants should find no change in the way they paid for their water.

A number of agents have been contacted by the Consumer Affairs Department and they have stated that some landlords were instructing them to come to certain arrangements, for example, the landlord paying the first \$100 of additional water used over the allocation. While landlords are not obliged to come to this sort of arrangement, it is possible that many tenants and landlords will come to an agreement on the payment of any additional water charges incurred as a result of garden and lawn maintenance.

HOSPITALS CONSULTANCY

202. **Mr MATTHEW (Bright)** asked the Minister of Health:

- What is the cost of the Sydney based consultancy Booz-Allen & Hamilton for each of their assessments of South Australian hospitals?
- Do the consultancy fees include weekend flights, meals and accommodation expenses?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

- The three hospitals have advised that costs of the consultancies are as follows:

Royal Adelaide Hospital . . . \$1.55 million to date for Phases 1 and 2
 The Queen Elizabeth Hospital \$910 000 for Phases 1 and 2
 Flinders Medical Centre . . . \$260 000 for Phase 1
 2. Fees include Sydney/Adelaide return economy airfares for the Partner and accommodation costs for Booz-Allen & Hamilton staff at Royal Adelaide Hospital and The Queen Elizabeth Hospital residential facilities.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS

210. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

1. Will the Government reinstate the clean-up of the Patawalonga and Sturt Creek rubbish collected on the banks of the basin and creek by community service order workers and, if not, why not?
2. Will consideration be given for community service order recipients to clean up the River Torrens of household and street rubbish, particularly at Henley Beach South, and, if not, why not?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The replies are as follows:

1. The Department of Correctional Services has not received a formal request from the Glenelg council to re-establish the Patawalonga Cleanup Project. If a request is received, the council requirements will be reassessed by Community Service staff and placed before the South Western Suburbs Community Service Committee for consideration. If approved, the project would be undertaken, subject to the availability of workers and the need to balance the demands of all projects.
2. The Department of Correctional Services has not received a request from the relevant local authority for the clean up of rubbish in the River Torrens. The area referred to, Henley Beach South, comes under the jurisdiction of the Port Adelaide Community Corrections Office. The acting manager at Port Adelaide would welcome any approach and would ensure that such a project would be assessed within normal guidelines.

MALAYSIAN GOODWILL VISIT

211. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Premier: Why was there no ministerial representation at the official reception for the supply and training vessel *Kapal Diraja Mahawangsa* goodwill visit organised by the Malaysian Government?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Owing to Cabinet commitments, it was not possible for me to attend the cocktail party, as was the case for all members of the Cabinet. My office apologised to the invitation on 11 October 1991. I subsequently met with the Commanding Officers of the *Kapal Diraja Mahawangsa* and *Kapal Diraja Lekir* on 23 October 1991 at Parliament House.

OCCUPATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

216. **Mr S.J. BAKER (Deputy Leader of the Opposition)** asked the Premier: Has the Premier, officers of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, the Minister of Labour or officers of the Department of Labour—

- (a) received any complaints about Occupational Rehabilitation Service Pty Ltd defrauding WorkCover, or
- (b) been advised that one or more of the directors of ORS was involved in charging pleasure trips to Melbourne against WorkCover?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

- (a) No.
- (b) No.

Note: The WorkCover Corporation with the assistance of external auditors Peat Marwick, KPMG, and Senior WorkCover investigators, completed an evaluation of Occupational Rehabilitation Services in June 1991. No evidence of fraud was found.

SGIC

223. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Premier: Does SGIC forward renewal notices for insurance premiums due to all classes of clients and, if not, why not?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: Renewal notices for general insurance, other than CTP, are provided in terms of the provisions of the Insurance Contracts Act. In relation to health insurance,

renewal notices are forwarded to all direct payment customers but are unnecessary for those who pay via payroll deductions or regular deductions from credit card or bank accounts. In respect to CTP, the renewal invitation is embodied in the registration renewal reminder forwarded by the Motor Registration Division of the Department of Road Transport.

SGIC CLAIMS

224. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Premier:

1. What is the average time taken by SGIC in settling claims in each category of insurance products offered?
2. What is the reason for the delay compared with private insurance companies?
3. What action can be taken to expedite claims?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: I am advised by the SGIC that the average time taken to settle claims varies with the complexity of the claim and the need for investigation and the like. As a general observation, settlement of household, motor and commercial (fire, loss of profits, burglary etc.) claims occur within five days of receipt of complete documentation.

The average time taken to settle health claims varies with the type of claim as follows:

- (a) Customers are immediately reimbursed in any SGIC branch in cash for ancillary claims (e.g. dental, optical) where the customer has paid for the service already.
- (b) Ancillary claims which are mailed to SGIC are processed within five days.
- (c) Hospital claims are settled directly with the hospitals concerned and the settlement period is in accordance with the practice adopted by other health insurers.

The claim settlement patterns compare favourably with the performance of private insurers in the general and health insurance fields.

SGIC

228. **Mr MATTHEW (Bright)** asked the Minister of Transport: What was the total payout by SGIC third party insurance fund to car accident victims in each of the years 1988-89 to 1990-91 and for each year, how many payouts occurred and what were the maximum and minimum payouts?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The reply is as follows:

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Net Payments (millions)	\$170.657	\$180.026	\$184.706
Number of settlements	8 690	8 534	9 214
*Payments \$1 million or greater	3	6	13
*Payments \$500 or less	2 080	2 038	2 426

* As it is felt that the detailed information required relative to the size of minimum and maximum payments, particularly the latter, could identify individual cases, the information is provided in broad bands as shown above.

STATE BANK

231. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Premier: Will the Premier request the Board of the State Bank to reconsider the proposed fees to be charged to certain classes of customers as from 2 December 1991 and, if not, why not?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The introduction of fees by the State Bank for certain transactions was a commercial decision by the board of the bank. It is understood that the decision is consistent with industry practice. Fees have been applied selectively on transactions only and not deposits so there is no deterrence on savings. Exemptions also apply in some cases to pensioners and students and the fees can be avoided in many cases through the use of electronic banking facilities.

UNRULY BEHAVIOUR

234. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Emergency Services:

1. What action can police take to prevent the continual disturbance to neighbours by residents of 10 Portland Court, Fulham?

2. Is it intended to introduce legislation suitable to control unruly behaviour by certain people in residential areas and, if not, why not, and what other action does the Government propose to take, and when, to resolve the problems?

The Hon. J.H.C. KLUNDER: The replies are as follows:

1. The only complaint received by the Henley Beach police with regard to the occupants of 10 Portland Court, Fulham concerned noise from a party on 19 October 1991. Police attended, as a result of which the volume of noise was reduced to an acceptable level.

Police have spoken to a number of residents from Portland Court. It is apparent that 10 Portland Court is a rented premises where numerous people arrive and leave at all times of the day and night. Although the residents contacted have not reported these matters to the police, noisy parties have been frequent and are often accompanied by the excessive revving of engines and speeding vehicles. According to residents the parties have stopped during the last two weeks since the landlord intervened. However, now that this matter has been brought to the notice of police, appropriate attention will be given to the activities of the occupants of 10 Portland Court.

2. The provisions of the Summary Offences Act 1953 and the Road Traffic Act 1961 cater for those who behave in a disorderly or offensive manner while in a public place or who engage in unacceptable driving practices on a road. With regard to loud music, noise etc., in the first instance on the receipt of a complaint police will approach those responsible in an endeavour to have the level of noise reduced. Should this approach prove unsuccessful then the only legislative recourse is section 18 of the Noise Control Act 1976 which prohibits the emission of excessive noise from domestic premises.

However, before police can implement the provisions of the section it must be established that the noise emitted from the domestic premises is of such a nature that it unreasonably interferes with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person in any other premises. In practical terms this means that police can only use the section if a person, other than the police, is prepared to make a formal complaint and attest to that in court. Where a complainant declines to formalise the complaint for fear of recrimination or some other reason, the police are in effect prevented from taking further action (*Maddison v Coombe* 26 S.A.S.R. 523).

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

238. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Housing and Construction:

1. Why was a rainwater tank removed from the premises of 44 Tyne Avenue, Kilburn by the South Australian Housing Trust?
2. What work was involved in removing the tank, and did the yard adjacent to the tank stand flood and damage the foundation after the tank was removed and, if so, why?
3. What was the total cost involved, and how was this amount arrived at?

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: The trust does not provide rainwater tanks to its properties; however, it will continue to maintain the existing unit while the current tenant is in occupation. Rainwater tanks that are unserviceable are removed when the property is vacant.

During 1990 a tenant living in close proximity to 44 Tyne Avenue, Kilburn approached the trust requesting a replacement tank. The condition of this tenant's tank was such that a replacement was warranted. To minimise expenditure the maintenance inspector for the area relocated the rainwater tank at 44 Tyne Avenue while the property was vacant, to meet the need of the existing tenant. Cost outlay was as follows:

	\$
Removal of stand and tank	204.00
Renew downpipe	70.41
Cost of stormwater disposal (to the watertable in the street)	500.00

As a result of the tank and stand being removed there has been no flooding or damage to the property or the adjoining property.

239. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Housing and Construction: Will the South Australian Housing Trust continue with its annual garden competition and if so:

- (a) in what categories and with what prize money;
- (b) when will the next competition be held, and when will the winners be announced;
- (c) what does the competition cost the Trust; and
- (d) have sponsors been sought and, if not, why not, and will consideration be given to seeking sponsors and, if not, why not?

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: The Housing Trust has held a garden competition every two years since 1984 and there are plans to hold the next one in 1992.

(a) Categories

- Best front
- Best small garden (cottage flats/a/houses)
- Best new garden (under 2 years)
- Best overall garden
- Best tenant management group
- Best low maintenance garden
- Most innovative garden, demonstrating low water usage, appropriate plant selection and construction techniques.

Prizes

150 Housing Manager Areas;

1st Value—\$100

2nd Value—\$75

3rd Value—\$50

16 Regional Prizes

1st Value—\$250

2nd Value—\$175

3rd Value—\$100

4th Value—\$75

Special Category Prizes

5 @ Value—\$250

1st and 2nd in each region are judged for Overall State Awards

1st Value—\$1 000

2nd Value—\$750

3rd Value—\$500

4th Value—\$350

5th Value—\$200

(b) Because there is such a diversity of climate, judging will be more flexible in 1992 and will be spread over a 4 week period from late September to late October to allow for gardens to be at their best.

(c) The cost to the trust will be determined once negotiations with sponsors has been finalised.

(d) Sponsors have been sought with two companies agreeing to sponsorship at this stage with further negotiations in the pipeline.

FIREARMS

242. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Emergency Services:

1. What were all the recommendations of the 1987 Yvonne Hill 'C' Class Firearms Task Force, why have they not been implemented and when will they be implemented?

2. Have all laws involving firearms been proclaimed and, if not, why not? Which Acts remain not proclaimed and when will proclamation occur?

The Hon. J.H.C. KLUNDER: The replies are as follows:

1. The majority of recommendations which required legislative changes have been included in the Firearms Act Amendment Act 1988 or are included in the proposed amendments to the Firearms Regulations. It had been the Government's intention to implement these recommendations in January 1992 with the proclamation of the Firearms Act Amendment Act 1988 and the proposed amendments to the Regulations. A copy of the recommendations of the 1987 Yvonne Hill 'C' Class Firearms Task Force will be forwarded to the Honourable Member under separate cover.

2. All laws involving firearms have been proclaimed with the exception of the Firearms Act Amendment Act 1988. That Amendment Act and the supporting Regulations will be proclaimed in 1992, together with any amendments considered necessary that arise out of special meetings of the Australian Police Ministers and/or Premiers meetings during the remainder of 1991.

MINDA HOME DENTAL SERVICES

246. **Dr ARMITAGE (Adelaide)** asked the Minister of Health: What is the proposed involvement of South Australian Dental Services at Minda Home, what are the expected utilisation rates of the service, what is the cost of these services and what is the origin of funding?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The South Australian Dental Services (SADS) has had an involvement with Minda since the 1970s when a school dental clinic was sited in the grounds of Minda Home for the treatment of children from the area, including those who attended Minda. In July 1991, SADS was approached by Minda to provide ongoing dental treatment for its 450 adult

residents. Previously, most of this treatment has been provided through a private dental practice.

Following discussions, SADS agreed to provide dental care for these residents for \$30 000 per annum. This money will be paid by Minda who will also bear any associated hospital costs if a general anaesthetic is required. The fee negotiated with SADS is considerably less than that previously paid to a private dental practice in 1990-91. In addition, it is expected that hospital and anaesthetic costs will also be reduced.

Under the agreement all residents will be seen on a regular basis by staff of SADS at the Somerton Park and Minda dental clinics. The frequency of dental visits will vary according to the individual needs of each patient. Minda believes that the agreement negotiated with SADS will provide an excellent dental service which will cost less and be tailored to meet the needs of the residents.

FOUNDATION SA

249. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Health: Which organisations have applied to Foundation SA for replacement of tobacco advertising and have been refused, what was the amount sought in each application, what was the reason for refusal and upon whose advice was it refused?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The foundation has advised that the replacement of tobacco company advertising and sponsorships is given first priority by the foundation and all such applications that meet criteria based on the requirements of the Act are automatically approved. The refusals that have been given have been based on the understanding that the sponsorships sought have not related to activities of a sporting or cultural nature as specified in section 14 (d) 4 (a) of the Act.

The applications that have been refused are:

- (1) Agricultural Societies Council of S.A.; \$1 500 per annum to cover the costs of annual insurance cover against adverse weather conditions, previously met by a tobacco company.
- (2) The Schutzenfest; \$2 676 to operate a tobacco sales outlet previously provided by a tobacco company.
- (3) City of Mitcham State Emergency Service; enquiry concerning sponsoring the conversion of a bus to an emergency meals unit that a tobacco company had indicated it would have done except for the legislation.
- (4) The Australian Association of Citizens and Band Radio Operators; \$500 per annum contribution to administrative costs, previously met by a tobacco company.

In each case the refusal of sponsorship has been on the unanimous recommendation of the foundation's statutory Sports and Recreation Advisory Committee. In the case of the Australian Association of Citizens and Band Radio Operators, advice was also obtained from the Department of Recreation and Sport in regard to the body's status as a recreational organisation.

FOUNDATION SA

250. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Health:
1. Why is Foundation SA only accepting applications for funding annually instead of twice yearly?

2. Is the tobacco products tax surcharge being channelled to other sources than funding organisations deprived of tobacco sponsorship or advertising and, if so, to whom?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. The foundation advises that, in the past 12 months, the dollar volume of sponsorship applications to Foundation SA has continued to increase as corporate sponsorship and other supports for sporting and cultural bodies has declined. At the same time the funds available to Foundation SA are decreasing. In these circumstances a single intake of applications is seen to have a number of advantages:

- (1) it facilitates better planning by both applicants and Foundation SA;
- (2) it allows an equitable assessment and comparison of all applications each year;
- (3) it halves the amount of time and effort that sporting and recreational bodies need to put into making applications to Foundation SA; and
- (4) it significantly reduces administrative pressures on Foundation SA that would otherwise lead to increased costs.

2. The tobacco products tax surcharge is paid directly into the Sports Promotion, Cultural and Health Advancement Trust Fund from which payments are made by Foundation SA's Board in accordance with the objects of Part III of the Tobacco Products Control Act Amendment Act 1988. Full details of all payments

made from the fund in the last three financial years are contained in the foundation's annual reports which have already been tabled in Parliament. The bulk of those payments are in fact for purposes other than funding organisations deprived of tobacco sponsorship or advertising since the volume of such sponsorship applications constitutes only about 20 per cent of total Foundation SA expenditures.

Expenditures in the 1990-91 financial year were:

	\$	Per cent
Tobacco Replacement		
Sponsorships	1 437 000	20
New Sponsorships	3 730 000	51
Health Campaigns	1 398 000	19
Administration	772,000	10
	7 337 000	100

Applications for replacement of tobacco company sponsorships are always given first priority.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RATE CONCESSION

251. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Premier:

1. When was the local government rate concession of \$150 per annum, or 60 per cent of rates, first established?

2. When will the Government review this concession and adjust the figure in accordance with CPI?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

1. The maximum degree of remission of 60 per cent available on local government rates became operative from 1 July 1973 when the pensioner remission scheme was introduced. The maximum level of remission granted on local government rates was increased from \$100 to \$150 from 1 July 1978.

2. During the 1990-91 financial year the total amount paid out by the Government in water, sewerage and council rate remissions was \$26 014 000 of which \$12 703 000 related to council rates. It should be noted that these remissions on council rates under the Rates and Land Tax Remission Act 1986 are funded entirely by the State Government, not local government.

The Local Government Act (section 185) enables council to provide remission to eligible ratepayers, on the same basis as applies under the Rates and Land Tax Remission Act 1986 or on any other basis determined by each council. There is no evidence to suggest that local government generally is using these powers to provide additional relief for pensioner ratepayers. As local councils have responsibility for levying rates, any additional remissions for pensioner ratepayers is their responsibility also.

GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLES

252. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What Government business was the driver of the vehicle registered UQZ 869 attending to whilst talking to a member of the public from his car for approximately 30 minutes on 30 October 1991 at Murray Street, Gawler?

2. To which Government department or agency is this vehicle attached?

3. Were the terms of Government Management Board Circular 90/30 being observed by the driver of this vehicle and, if not, why not, and what action does the Government propose to take?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The replies are as follows:

1. The vehicle was being used by field staff carrying out a routine survey of usage of a pedestrian crossing in Murray Street, Gawler. It is not uncommon for members of the public to engage field staff in conversation during such surveys. Staff have been directed to remain courteous at all times while ensuring that their work is not disrupted.

2. Department of Road Transport.

3. Yes.

253. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Transport:

1. What Government business was the driver of the vehicle registered UQY 513 attending to whilst parked outside Reade Park Tennis Club, Salisbury Avenue, Colonel Light Gardens on Tuesday 5 November 1991 between the hours of approximately 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.?

2. To which Government department or agency is this vehicle attached?

3. Were the terms of Government Management Board Circular 90/30 being observed by the driver of this vehicle and, if not, why not, and what action does the Government propose to take?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The replies are as follows:

1. The driver of vehicle registered UQY 513 is an Investigation Officer and was travelling from work to home when he parked at the Reade Park Tennis Club, Salisbury Avenue, Colonel Light Gardens on the evening of Tuesday 5 November. This entailed no additional mileage or cost. The vehicle is regularly allocated to the officer for carrying out field investigations on the way to work and from work to home. On this occasion the vehicle was parked while on the journey from work to home.

2. The vehicle is attached to the Southern Regional Office of the Department of Labour and the office is located at 1020 South Road, Edwardstown.

3. While the requirements of Commissioner's Circular No. 30 of 1990, clearly state the policy that Government vehicles are to be used only for business, there is a provision for the regular allocation of vehicles for home to office travel. The employee in question has such an allocation to assist in carrying out field work and investigations in the Southern Region (that is, visiting work sites, factories, offices, etc.). The employee had been investigating a complaint in the Mitcham Shopping Centre at approximately 5 p.m. on 5 November 1991. The employee believed it was permissible under the circumstances to stop the vehicle at the Reade Park Tennis Club on his way home to Glenelg. The employee has been spoken to and understands this is not an acceptable practice. All staff in the regional offices have been reminded of the provisions of the Commissioner's Circular and acceptable practices.

LAND ACQUISITION

255. **The Hon. P.B. ARNOLD (Chaffey)** asked the Minister of Water Resources:

1. Why has the Minister not instructed the E&WS Department to use the Land Acquisition Act when acquiring land, including Crown tenures and easements for the Woolpunda salt interception scheme, to afford every affected landowner the protection of that Act, as required by section 14 of the Murray-Darling Basin Act, and will she now do so?

2. Why has the Minister authorised the resumption of land for the Woolpunda scheme using the Crown Lands Act?

3. Is the Minister aware of any landowners who have been disadvantaged and left unprotected by her failure to direct the E&WS Department to employ the acquisition procedures as required by section 14 of the Murray-Darling Basin Act?

4. Is the Minister aware of any possible legal challenge to E&WS Department agreements approved by her for land purchases and occupation of land for the Woolpunda scheme as a consequence of failure to use the acquisition procedures under section 14 of the Murray-Darling Basin Act?

5. What are the implications of these matters on the commissioning and operation of the Woolpunda scheme?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Due to the high incidence of leasehold tenures, it was more efficient to proceed by negotiation for the interests required. There is only one matter in dispute. On Crown Law advice I can proceed by either resumption under the Crown Lands Act or acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act and had determined for efficiency reasons to use the Crown Lands Act. Compensation under both Acts can be arbitrated in the same manner.

2. Resumption under the Crown Lands Act is considered the most efficient procedure and on Crown Law advice is lawful. Both the resumption option and the acquisition option are open to me and whilst resumption under the Crown Lands Act is more efficient for leasehold tenures, I am prepared to meet the single disputant's request to the service of a notice of intention under the Land Acquisition Act to enable negotiations to proceed.

3. I am unaware of any landowners being disadvantaged by the procedures adopted by the E&WS Department.

4. No.

5. There are no implications on the commissioning and operation of the scheme.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

256. **Mr MATTHEW (Bright)** asked the Minister for Environment and Planning:

1. How many committees were created in the Department of Environment and Planning in 1990-91?

2. What is the name of each of those committees and the reason it was created?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: The replies are as follows:

1. Five.

2. Endangered Plant Species Committee: An *ad hoc* committee to coordinate endangered plant species conservation work.

Conservation and Land Management Committee: This committee consists of Aboriginal persons appointed, as far as is practicable, from all parts of the State by the Minister to represent the interests of Aboriginal people throughout the State in the protection and preservation of the Aboriginal heritage.

Contaminated Land Task Force: Short term committee to report on the management of Contaminated Lands.

Marine Environment Protection Committee: Advise Minister in respect to formulation of regulations and other statutory instruments for the purpose of the Marine Environment Protection Act (section 8).

Hazardous Waste Management Consultative Committee: To monitor progress towards implementation of recommendations arising from the South Australian Waste Management Commission's Hazardous Waste Management Review.

To prepare a waste management plan (hazardous waste minimisation).

To prepare a proposal for a secure hazardous waste repository.

To prepare a community participation program and, where necessary, become involved in the program.

DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEES

258. **Mr MATTHEW (Bright)** asked the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, and in relation to each:

(a) what is the name;

(b) what are the terms of reference;

(c) when was it formed;

(d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and

(e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: The replies are as follows:

Name: Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference:

1. To monitor the implementation of Government department activity arising from the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

2. Consultation with interested Aboriginal groups to ensure the opinions and views of Aboriginal people are taken into account by justice agencies.

3. Diversionary and preventative programs will be monitored by the committee with agencies about the development of more effective activity and sustainable preventative strategies.

When was it Formed:

At the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of Cabinet meeting held on 26 March 1990 the following recommendation was presented and approved by the Attorney-General.

'That an Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee be formed (in place of the Task Force on Aboriginals and the Criminal Justice) to advise Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of Cabinet on Aboriginal Justice Issues.'

The implementation of the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee became effective as of 2 October 1990.

When is it Expected to Achieve its Objective:

Because of the nature of the terms of reference and the high over representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system in South Australia, this committee will continue in its present form for the foreseeable future.

The only change anticipated is an expansion of the committee to enable greater representation from Aboriginal Organisations as recommended by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.

Budgeting Costs for Members and Servicing it for 1991-92:

Nil.

Secretariat for this committee is provided by State Aboriginal Affairs.

Name: Inter-Agency Task Group on Aboriginal Youth.

Terms of Reference:

1. To provide a focus for Government agencies in addressing the issue of Aboriginal youth involved in offences in the inner-city and media reactions to the problems. The task group's approach was action oriented.

To address specific issues by means of joint funding, improved coordination of existing programs and resources, and improved

coordination between agencies working with the same young people.

When was it Formed:

Task group was implemented March 1990.

When is it Expected to Achieve its Objective:

The role of the task group as originally established was completed in September 1991. Police statistics show a marked decrease in the number of reports of Aboriginal youth involved in violent crimes in the inner city.

In future the Inter-Agency Task Group on Aboriginal Youth will meet as needed to ensure coordinated Government agency responses to Aboriginal youth issues.

Budgeting Costs for Members and Servicing it for 1991-92:

Nil.

Name: The Aboriginal Education and Training Advisory Committee

Terms of Reference:

1. To be responsible for providing the South Australian Government through the Ministers of Aboriginal Affairs and Education with views and advice on Aboriginal education and training.

2. To consult with the various sectors of the education and training portfolios in monitoring current programs and in developing new policies and services.

3. To undertake or promote, investigations, research and projects relevant to the education and training of Aboriginals.

When was it Formed:

The South Australian Aboriginal Education and Training Committee was established in 1977 under section 10 (1) of the South Australian Education Act 1972-83 to provide the Minister of Education with reliable information and opinions on the educational needs of Aboriginal people and with advice on appropriate strategies for meeting those needs.

In October 1989 the committee was reformed and an interim committee was appointed to advise the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, Employment and Further Education, and the Minister of Education on the above terms of reference.

Advertisements seeking expressions of interest for membership of the committee were lodged in metropolitan and regional newspapers in November this year. Nominations have also been sought from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Regional Councils to ensure state-wide representation. The new committee should be fully functional in early 1992.

When is it Expected to Achieve its Objective:

On going.

Budgeting Costs for Members and Servicing it for 1991-92:

Non-public servants will be entitled to a sitting fee at rates to be determined by the Commissioner of Public Employment. It is estimated that Commonwealth funds of approximately \$200 000 will be available to the committee in 1992.

State Aboriginal Affairs will provide secretarial support.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE AGEING COMMITTEES

260. **Mr MATTHEW (Bright):** Asked the Minister for the Aged: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. D.J. HOPGOOD: The replies are as follows:

1. The Advisory Committee on Housing for the Ageing

1.1 Terms of Reference:

- (i) To advise the Commissioner for the Ageing on areas of concern in housing for the ageing;
- (ii) To advise local government authorities and the Department of Environment and Planning as required on development and planning policies for housing for the ageing;
- (iii) To develop and monitor suitable design guidelines for use by local government and for use by developers and designers;
- (iv) To receive and advise on housing proposals forwarded for consideration by local government and the South Australian Planning Commission;
- (v) To advise the community on matters related to the provision of aged persons housing.

1.2 November 1987.

1.3 The Committee has achieved much of its main objective to promote good practice in the planning and design of housing for older people. Specifically, it has prepared draft model provisions for inclusion in councils' supplementary development plans. These are currently being considered by the Department of Environment and Planning and the Advisory Committee on Planning.

1.4 Costs:

- Staff time in providing an executive service to the Committee;
- The Committee usually meets once a month: the Chairperson receives \$64.00 per meeting, and two other members receive \$53.50 sitting fees per meeting.

2. Working Party on Housing for the Elderly

2.1 Terms of Reference:

- (i) To assist the Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing and the Housing Strategy Unit (South Australian Housing Trust) to identify practical housing initiatives with the potential to generate tangible benefits for older people;
- (ii) To examine and comment on proposals relating to government and non-government housing initiatives and programs for the elderly, particularly those set out in the report 'Housing Initiatives for Older South Australians';
- (iii) To provide comment and advice on the adequacy of existing housing programs and services for the elderly;
- (iv) To assist the Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing and the Housing Strategy Unit to develop proposals to a point where they can be submitted to the South Australian Government and/or other sponsoring bodies for consideration for implementation;
- (v) To identify housing difficulties facing elderly people in housing emergencies, private rental, public housing and home purchase tenures;
- (vi) To auspice appropriate market research and consultation with the wider elderly community on matters related to their housing.

2.2 May 1991.

2.3 June 1992.

2.4 Costs of servicing the Working Party are met by the Housing Strategy Unit, South Australian Housing Trust. No members receive sitting fees.

3. Retirement Villages Consulting Group

3.1 Terms of Reference:

- (i) To advise the Commissioner for the Ageing on options for resolving problems in the regulation of retirement villages, as outlined in the September 1990 discussion paper 'Issues in the Financing and Administration of Retirement Villages'.

3.2 February 1991.

3.3 November 1991.

3.4 Costs:

- Staff time in chairing and servicing the Group;
- No sitting fees were paid to members of the Group.

4. Advisory Committee on Ethnic Aged Issues

4.1 Terms of Reference:

- (i) To promote ethnic representation and participation in policy and program development in the Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing;
- (ii) To advise on the development of policies for planning, implementation and evaluation of services for ageing people of non-English speaking backgrounds;
- (iii) To encourage development of and support for self-help systems in ethnic communities;
- (iv) To encourage organisations in the general community to reflect in their policies and staffing the cultural diversity of the location they serve;
- (v) To stimulate the notion of cultural relevance in services affecting the population of non-English speaking background;
- (vi) To monitor policy and service developments as to their appropriateness for ageing people of NESB;
- (vii) To take up any issue that is relevant to the needs of the ageing people of NESB.

4.2 June 1985.

4.3 Ongoing commitment of the Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing.

4.4 Costs:

- Staff costs of servicing the Committee;
- No sitting fees are paid to members.

5. Asian Issues Working Group

5.1 Terms of Reference:

- (i) To develop cultural awareness specific to Asian communities in mainstream organisations;

- (ii) To learn about access and equity in service developments and the way Asian communities can participate, share and contribute to these;
- (iii) Through the Advisory Committee on Ethnic Aged Issues:
- to provide a coordinating and advisory function between various current and future service developments appropriate for older people from diverse Asian backgrounds;
 - to advocate for such developments;
 - to prevent duplication and promote complementarity.
- 5.2 February 1991.
5.3 End 1992.
5.4 Costs are confined to staff time in servicing the Committee.
6. Mid-Term Review of Aged Care—Members of Advisory Committee to S.A. Contact Group Representatives
- 6.1 Terms of Reference:
- (i) To provide advice to South Australian officials liaising with the Mid-Term Review of Aged Care, on issues of concern to South Australian organisations and consumers with an interest in aged care;
- (ii) To provide advice to South Australian officials represented on the Functional Review of Health and Aged Care (1991) on issues of concern to South Australian agencies and consumers with an interest in aged care.
- 6.2 December 1990.
6.3 August 1992.
6.4 Staffing costs of servicing the Committee only.
7. The Age Line Steering Committee
- 7.1 Terms of Reference:
- (i) To participate in the development of general guidelines for the Age Line;

- (ii) To monitor the service delivery, service quality and the achievement of client outcomes;
- (iii) To encourage the promotion of the service as individual members and as a forum;
- (iv) To provide advice and support to the employees of the service;
- (v) To ensure that the service complies with the HACC National Guidelines;
- (vi) Where appropriate, to ensure that the service meets the needs of specific groups within the HACC target group;
- (vii) To provide and receive advice on issues pertaining to the needs of consumers of the service;
- (viii) To encourage and facilitate links between the service, the community and similar human services in South Australia.
- 7.2 February 1990.
7.3 Ongoing commitment while Age Line is funded through HACC.
7.4 Members receive mileage expenses only.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ARTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMITTEES

261. Mr MATHEW (Bright) asked the Minister representing the Minister for the Arts and Cultural Heritage: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage, and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
(b) what are the terms of reference;
(c) when was it formed;
(d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
(e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: The replies are as follows:

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ARTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE—BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

Name (a)	Terms of Reference (b)	When Formed (c)	When to Achieve Objective (d)	Cost of Paying Members and Servicing 1991-92 (Estimate) (e) \$
Adelaide Festival Centre Trust	See Section 20 of the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust Act	1971	Ongoing	41 000
Art Gallery Board	See Section 16 of the Art Gallery Act	1939	Ongoing	6 000
Australian Dance Theatre	To provide contemporary dance program to S.A., national and international audiences presenting original Australian works	1965	Ongoing	Nil
Garrick Hill Trust	See Section 13 of the Carrick Hill Trust Act	1985	Ongoing	5 200
History Trust of S.A.	See Section 14 of the History Trust of S.A. Act	1981	Ongoing	7 000
Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre Board	Provide a focus for the development of excellence in the crafts in S.A., encouraging innovation and experimentation in the crafts	1977	Ongoing	14 800
S.A. Film Corporation	See Section 10 of the S.A. Film Corporation Act	1972	Ongoing	27 000
State Opera of S.A.	See Section 18 of the State Opera of S.A. Act	1976	Ongoing	Nil
S.A. Museum Board	See Section 13 of the S.A. Museum Act	1939	Ongoing	9 000
State Theatre Company	See Section 18 of the State Theatre Company of S.A. Act	1956	Ongoing	9 500
Libraries Board of S.A.	See Section 14 of the Libraries Act	1939	Ongoing	13 000
Youth Arts Board—S.A.	Develop and promote programs in all art forms for young people that are cost effective and efficient. Develop and promote policies and programs which enable young people to enjoy the arts and acquire skills to aid their personal development	1989	Ongoing	3 000
Cultural Authority—Central Region	Provide assistance to existing arts groups, initiate appropriate arts projects, provide funding advice and regional representation on management issues. Provide advice to the Regional Cultural Council on regional arts development policy matter.	1988	Ongoing	3 000

Name (a)	Terms of Reference (b)	When Formed (c)	When to Achieve Objective (d)	Cost of Paying Members and Servicing 1991-92 (Estimate) (e) \$
Cultural Trust—Eyre Peninsula	See Section 8 of the Cultural Trusts Act	1976	Ongoing	8 000
Cultural Trust—Northern	See Section 8 of the Cultural Trusts Act	1976	Ongoing	12 000
Cultural Trust—Riverland	See Section 8 of the Cultural Trusts Act	1976	Ongoing	8 000
Cultural Trust—South East	See Section 8 of the Cultural Trusts Act	1976	Ongoing	12 100
Regional Cultural Council	Organise/promote statewide and inter-regional tours of performing and visual arts product. Provide and coordinate arts information for country areas. Provide a representative mechanism to enable regional arts groups, organisations and individuals to have an input to the policy and decision making progress. Consider funding matters and seek financial support for regional arts development	1989	Ongoing	8 000
Tandanya Aboriginal Cultural Institute	To raise the level of awareness of Aboriginal culture in Aboriginal communities and in the wider Australian society. Enhance the development, preservation and presentation of Aboriginal art, culture and activities. Carry out activities that are conducive to the social, economical and cultural advancement for Aborigines. Facilitate and promote cultural and artistic activities of Aboriginal people throughout the world	1988	Ongoing	Nil
Disability Information and Resource Centre Management Committee	To provide an information, referral and advice service to people with disabilities and their families, care providers, organisations who work on their behalf and the community. To support, promote and where practicable resource the activities of organisations which work on behalf of people with disabilities and in particular to assist self help organisations without major resources of their own. Provide a Centre where the needs of people with disabilities have priority and where they feel valued	1982	Ongoing	1 600
Art for Public Places Committee	Provide advice and make recommendations to the Minister regarding financial assistance for Art in Public Places and the provision, selection and maintenance of works of art in such places	1984	Ongoing	6 000
Arts Facilities Capital Grants Committee	Provide advice for improving existing facilities, help develop planning and funding strategies for provision of new facilities; make recommendations to the Minister	1987	Ongoing	1 500
Arts Finance Advisory Committee	Monitor the financial and managerial performance of art organisations receiving Government subsidy. Advise Ministers on the allocation of General Purpose Grants and other programs	1975	Ongoing	10 000
Odeon Theatre Management Committee	Develop strategic plan and policy for Odeon Theatre. Develop programs/activities and marketing strategies for the operation of the Theatre	1991	Ongoing	2 000
S.A. Touring Exhibitions Management Committee	Monitor and develop SATEP policies and programs	1986	Ongoing	1 500
Japan/South Australia Board of Trustees	Review applications for the Japan/South Australia program and make recommendations. Promote the program	1986	Ongoing	Nil
Aboriginal Arts Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	5 000
Community Arts Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	2 500
Literature Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	3 000
Multicultural Arts Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	3 000
Performing Arts Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	5 000

Name (a)	Terms of Reference (b)	When Formed (c)	When to Achieve Objective (d)	Cost of Paying Members and Servicing 1991-92 (Estimate) (e) \$
Public Radio Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	3 000
FilmSouth (formerly S.A. Film Industry Advisory Committee)	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	7 000
Visual Arts, Crafts, Design Advisory Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1987	Ongoing	5 000
Government Film Committee	Provide peer group assessment and advice on art policies and programs	1974	In recess pending future of Government Documentary Film Program	
Public Libraries Automated Information Network	Ensure that the Public Libraries Automated Information System is implemented to meet the needs of all users. Manage the Trust Account, established for the PLAIN system and recommend the investment of funds and approve expenditure as appropriate. Ensure a continuing information flow to public librarians and local authorities during all stages of the implementation of the system	1986	1993	Nil
Executive Management Committee (Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage)	To provide a forum whereby the Chief Executive Officer and Divisional Directors can share information, address ongoing issues, consider policy matters and specific management and operational matters	1991	Ongoing	Nil
Staff Development and Training Committee (Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● develop and assist in the regular review of training policies, objectives and priorities ● coordinate and integrate plans for training and development activities ● coordinate and control the development, implementation and evaluation of training programs 	1991	Ongoing	Nil
Equal Employment Opportunities Committee (Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● increase cooperation between different groups within the Department ● increase the level of understanding of EEO ● secure access to broad range of advice, skills and understanding 	1991	Ongoing	Nil
Occupational Health and Safety Committee (Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage)	To facilitate cooperation, communication, consultation and problem solving between management and employees and thereby ensuring the health, safety and welfare at work of all	1991	Ongoing	Nil
Arts Division Program Review Committee	<p>Examine, report and make recommendations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the appropriateness of the Division's objectives ● the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure ● the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives ● options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery ● compatibility of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	

Name (a)	Terms of Reference (b)	When Formed (c)	When to Achieve Objective (d)	Cost of Paying Members and Servicing 1991-92 (Estimate) (e) \$
Corporate Services Program Review Committee	Examine, report and make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the appropriateness of the Division's objectives ● the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure ● the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives ● options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery ● compatability of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	
Artlab Australia Program Review Committee	Examine, report and make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the appropriateness of the Division's objectives ● the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure ● the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives ● options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery ● compatability of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	
Art Gallery of S.A. Program Review Committee	Examine, report and make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the appropriateness of the Division's objectives ● the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure ● the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives ● options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery ● compatability of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	50 000
SA Museum Program Review Committee	Examine, report and make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the appropriateness of the Division's objectives ● the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure ● the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives ● options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery ● compatability of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	
Carrick Hill Program Review Committee	Examine, report and make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the appropriateness of the Division's objectives ● the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure ● the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives ● options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery ● compatability of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	

Name (a)	Terms of Reference (b)	When Formed (c)	When to Achieve Objective (d)	Cost of Paying Members and Servicing 1991-92 (Estimate) (e) \$
History Trust of S.A. Program Review Committee	Examine, report and make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the appropriateness of the Division's objectives • the effectiveness of the Division's organisational structure • the effectiveness of the Division's activities in achieving its stated objectives • options for improving the cost effectiveness of the Division whilst maintaining service delivery • compatibility of existing legislation (if appropriate) with future direction and any legislative amendments necessary 	1991	1992	
Statutory Authorities Review Committee	Examine, report and where appropriate make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the maintenance of arts programs delivery, given Government priorities, while ensuring cost efficient and effective management • the purpose, functions and structure of Statutory Authorities, relevant to the review of their enabling legislation • options for improving the effectiveness, including cost efficiencies, of the activities undertaken by the organisations and will include consideration of options for rationalising structural and management arrangements as well as increasing revenue options to achieve a more efficient service deliver. 	1991	1992	15 000
Regional Trusts Review Committee	Examine, report and where appropriate make recommendations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the current range of Regional arts activities and related programs supported by the S.A. Government including their costs and cultural implications • the role of local government in regional arts development • the effectiveness of the structural and management arrangements of the organisations responsible for regional arts activities • improving the cost effectiveness of regional arts activities—rationalising structures, management and staffing of the organisations concerned to achieve a more efficient service delivery 	1991	1992	15 000

CHILDREN'S SERVICES OFFICE COMMITTEES

262. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Children's Services: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Children's Services Office, and in relation to each:

- what is the name;
- what are the terms of reference;
- when was it formed;
- when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. G.J. CRAFTER: The Children's Services has a limited number of committees having the features outlined by the honourable member. They are as follows:

- The Children's Services Consultative Committee.
 - Terms of Reference are defined under division III, section 20 of the Children's Services Act 1985.
 - The committee was formed in June 1986.
 - The committee is ongoing.
 - The budget allocation for 1991-92 is \$9 000.
- The Regional Advisory Committees for: Eastern Region, Western Region, Southern Region, Northern Region, Northern Country, Southern Country.

(b) The Terms of Reference are defined under division 4, section 24 of the Children's Services Act 1985.

(c) The committees were formed in June 1986.

(d) The committees are ongoing.

(e) The budget allocation for 1991-92 is a total of \$22 000.

3. (a) CSO Occupational Health and Safety Committee.

(b) and (d) The functions of health and safety committees are determined by section 33 of the Act and their proceedings by the General Regulations (No. 252 of 1987) made under the Act. These essentially constitute the terms of reference for the health and safety committees which have the broad objective of developing, reviewing and implementing policies, procedures and strategies to reduce the incidence of occupationally related illness and injury. This is an ongoing objective and attempts to achieve it will continue until such time as employees of the Children's Services Office are free from risk to their health and safety.

(c) 1987.

(e) The costs incurred in operating these committees are minimal and largely involve the release of staff from their normal duties for the duration of the meeting (approximately two hours every six weeks).

4. (a) S.A. Aboriginal Early Childhood Consultative Committee.

(b) To advise the Director of Children's Services on any matter relating to the provision of services to Aboriginal children and their families.

To advise regional directors on the appropriateness of services to Aboriginal children and their families.

To advise the South Australian Aboriginal Education and Training Consultative Committee and the CSO's consultative committee on matters relating to the provision of early childhood services to Aboriginal children in the State of South Australia.

(c) 1985.

(d) The objectives (terms of reference) of the committee are ongoing.

(e) For the 1991-92 financial year, the committee has been allocated \$5 000 from the State to cover expenses for: travel, meal and accommodation costs as well as other expenses relevant to the committee in order to carry out its function as an advisory body to the Children's Services Office.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEES

263. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Transport: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Office of Transport, Policy and Planning and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The Office of Transport, Policy and Planning is responsible for three formal committees and no informal committees. These committees are:

1. (a) Bus Industry Advisory Panel.
(b) To discuss any matter affecting the private bus industry and provide advice to the Minister on policy issues.
(c) 1975.
(d) Ongoing.
(e) Nil.
2. (a) Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
(b) To ensure that all staff are safe from injury and risks to health while at work.
(c) 1991.
(d) Ongoing.
(e) Nil.
3. (a) Transport Subsidy Scheme Advisory Committee.
(b) To provide advice to the Minister on all aspects of the Transport Subsidy Scheme and Access Cabs.
(c) 1988.
(d) Ongoing.
(e) \$2 950.

MFS COMMITTEES

265. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Emergency Services: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. J.H.C. KLUNDER: There currently exist six formal committees and 12 informal committees within the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service. The six formal committees are listed below with the details required. Of the 12 informal committees listed below, there are no set terms of reference, no recorded date of commencement, no set termination date and they do not incur any additional costs to the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service.

1. (a) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Recruit Procedures Review Working Party.
(b) An ongoing review of the complete firefighter selection process in line with requirements under Equal Employment Opportunities legislation.
(c) February 1987.
(d) Ongoing—called as required.
(e) Two consultants—Dr R. Withers, Physical Education Department, Flinders University and Dr B. Sando, Adelaide Sports

Science Clinic are paid \$50 per hour. Meetings average two hours duration—two meetings held during 1991-92.

2. (a) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Committee.
(b) Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act.
(c) April 1985.
(d) Ongoing.
(e) Nil fees.
3. (a) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Superannuation Fund Trustees.
(b) Requirement under the rules of the Trust Deed.
(c) 1983.
(d) Ongoing—management of fund.
(e) Nil fees.
4. (a) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Training Advisory Committee.
(b) Review of Training and Development within the Fire Service.
(c) 1990.
(d) Ongoing—in line with award restructuring.
(e) Nil fees.
5. (a) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Brookway Park Management Committee.
(b) Joint Fire Service Management of Brookway Park Training Facility.
(c) 1987.
(d) Ongoing.
(e) Nil fees.
6. (a) South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Fire Awareness Campaign Committee.
(b) Promotion of Fire Awareness by South Australian Fire Services (MFS and CFS).
(c) Not recorded.
(d) Ongoing.
(e) Nil fees.
7. South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Informal Committees:

- Annual Report Committee
- Appliance Report Committee
- Boundaries Consolidation Committee
- Credit Union Committee
- Fire Service Fund Committee
- Joint Fire Services Publicity Advisory Committee
- Legacy Cup Committee
- Personnel Transfer Committee
- Purchase and Tender Committee
- Retirement Functions Committee
- Research and Development Committee
- Formula One Grand Prix Committee

LANDS COMMITTEES

266. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Lands: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Department of Lands and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: For the purpose of answering this question, formal committees have been identified as those required under legislation. Within the Department of Lands there are four formal (or statutory) committees and 36 informal (or non-statutory) committees. Details of each committee are provided in the attached report. Except where stipulated, servicing costs for each committee are provided as part of normal administrative support.

Capital Works Committee

Terms of Reference:

On behalf of the Executive Management Committee, during the annual budget preparation process, to screen the capital expenditure proposals of divisions for considerations of justification and priority.

To report to executive with comment and recommendations. If required, to review the progress of actual/planned expenditure during a year for priority and/or opportunities for savings and to report to executive.

When Formed:

Not known—has existed for some years

When Expected to Achieve Objective:

Ongoing.

- Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Central Occupational Health and Safety Committee
Terms of Reference:
Formulation and implementation of plans to promote interest in and action on safety and health within the department.
Surveillance of accident and injury experience.
Inspection of work areas.
Continual review of safety measures.
Study and dissemination of relevant information on safety from sources inside and outside of the department.
Advice to all levels of management on safety matters.
Preparation of an annual report on safety and health experience and performance.
When Formed:
Mid 1980s.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Contaminated Lands Task Force
Terms of Reference:
The terms of reference require it to review known contaminated sites and sites suspected of contamination in South Australia and in particular to consider:
The need for short term management based on realistic assessment of delay until rehabilitation (urgency, fencing, dust suppression, warning notices, monitoring, publicity).
The responsibility for implementation of short term measures.
The most appropriate means of rehabilitation (available technology, available disposal areas) and provide a report to the Minister for Environment and Planning as soon as possible.
When Formed:
September 1991.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Early 1992.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Department of Lands Management Committee
Terms of Reference:
To manage the department.
When Formed:
1976.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Geographical Names Advisory Committee
Terms of Reference:
Geographical Names Act 1991.
When Formed:
1991—Recommences 1 February 1992.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
\$600.
- Information Services Branch/Lands Titles Division Committee
Terms of Reference:
Monitor/review LTD systems performance.
When Formed:
July 1987.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Information Technology Policy Committee
Terms of Reference:
The ITPC was suggested in the Strategic Information Technology Plan of 1990. An identified role of the ITPC is the responsibility for the implementation of information technology according to business requirements and will also include prioritisation of outstanding IT projects and the monitoring of progress of approved projects.
When Formed:
1 October 1990.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Inter Governmental Committee on Surveying
Terms of Reference:
To advise Government Ministers and the Prime Minister on surveying and mapping issues as this affects Governments only.
When Formed:
April 1988.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Land Information System Management Committee
Terms of Reference:
The overall administration, coordination and direction of the South Australian Land Information System at the managerial level.
When Formed:
27 July 1987.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Lands SA Microcomputer Advisory Committee
Terms of Reference:
To develop guidelines for, and to monitor policy and procedures relating to microcomputing software and hardware in the department. To advise the Information Technology Policy Committee as required.
When Formed:
November 1990.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Lands Titles Divisional Management Committee
Terms of Reference:
Appropriate management of the division.
When Formed:
January 1991.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Lake Bonney Advisory Committee
Terms of Reference:
To promote and implement the Lake Bonney management plan.
To advise the district council of Barmera and Department of Lands on issues relating to implementation of the management plan.
When Formed:
1980.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
No sunset date.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Lands Titles Division File Server Project Group
Terms of Reference:
Recommendation of a suitable file server for the LTD.
When Formed:
November 1991.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
April 1992.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Mapping Priorities Committee
Terms of Reference:
To review the determination of map user demand, devise priorities and programs to meet those needs and review the progress towards attainment of those programs.
When Formed:
1982.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Ministerial Portfolio Executive
Terms of Reference:
To discuss strategic legislative, policy and planning issues of shared interest to, and impacting on the portfolios of the Hon. Susan Lenehan: Environment and Planning, Water Resources, and Lands.
When Formed:
May 1989.
When Expected to Achieve Objective:
Ongoing.
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
Nil.
- Mount Schank Coordinating Committee
Terms of Reference:

- Coordinate the efforts of interested authorities and community groups in the revegetation and management of Mount Schank.
 When Formed:
 August 1983.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Natural Resource Management Standing Committee
 Terms of Reference:
 To coordinate advice on Land Resource matters to Cabinet.
 When Formed:
 1985.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Occupational Health and Safety Worksite Committee 1 (Treasury Building)
 Terms of Reference:
 Same as Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
 When Formed:
 November 1988.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Occupational Health and Safety Worksite Committee 2 (Netley—Mapping and Data)
 Terms of Reference:
 Same as Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
 When Formed:
 December 1991.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Occupational Health and Safety Worksite Committee 3 (Services Branch)
 Terms of Reference:
 Same as Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
 When Formed:
 28 June 1990.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- PSA Job Reps Committee
 Terms of Reference:
 Representation of PSA members employed by the Department of Lands.
 When Formed:
 Pre 1973.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Quality Management Planning Group
 Terms of Reference:
 To oversee and promote the implementation of Quality Systems within the Survey Division of the Department of Lands.
 When Formed:
 17 July 1990.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Regional Operations Divisional Training and Development Committee
 Terms of Reference:
 The committee was formed to enable the division to meet its obligations as specified by the Training Guarantee legislation:
- to identify the training needs within the division;
 - to identify training resources;
 - to determine priorities for divisional programs;
 - to coordinate training and development programs;
 - to evaluate programs.
- When Formed:
 In its present form, in April 1990.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
- Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Revenue System Steering Committee
 Terms of Reference:
 To oversee the conduct of improvements to the revenue system as approved by the (Information Technologists) I.T. Policy Committee 13 June 1991.
 When Formed:
 27 August 1991.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 March 1992.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- S.A. Land Information Council
 Terms of Reference:
 To provide Policy Advice to Cabinet on Land Information issues.
 When Formed:
 1990.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Sinkhole Liaison Committee
 Terms of Reference:
 Review the current usage of fresh water diving in the South East of South Australia.
 Assess the effectiveness of the Cave Divers Association of Australia (CDAA) system.
 Assess legal requirements from both landholders' and divers' viewpoint.
 Provide a coordinated approach to cave and sinkhole management.
 Integrate the needs of search and recovery.
 Provide guidelines for the effective development and management of all sinkholes and underwater caves on Government land.
 When Formed:
 April 1986.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- South Australian Council on Remote Sensing
 Terms of Reference:
 To ensure the cost-effective and timely provision of reliable remote sensing data, services and products which are both relevant to the decision making needs of Government, industry and the community.
 When Formed:
 July 1990.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- South Australian Dog Fence Board
 Terms of Reference:
 Administration of the South Australian Dog Fence Act.
 Policy Development for, and Strategic Management of the Dog Fence.
 Management of the Dog Fence Fund.
 When Formed:
 1946.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 \$4 024 funded from the Dog Fence Fund.
- Staff Development Committee
 Terms of Reference:
 The coordination and implementation of staff development and training programs.
 When Formed:
 1990.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.
 Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92:
 Nil.
- Staff Development Coordinating Committee—Survey Division
 Terms of Reference:
 Develop Survey Division staff development strategies within the departmental objective for staff development, and having regard to results from the PPDS Program.
 When Formed:
 August 1989.
 When Expected to Achieve Objective:
 Ongoing.

Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	Terms of Reference: The Surveyors Board is a Statutory Authority: the duties of the board are as prescribed under the Survey Act 1975-1983.
Staff Development Committee—Lands Titles Division	When Formed: January 1887.
Terms of Reference: Develop Lands Titles Division staff development strategies within the departmental objectives for staff development, and having regard to information from Personal Development Reviews.	When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing. Will be repealed on proclamation of Survey Act 1991.
When Formed: 1989.	Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Chairman \$128/meeting (\$32/hour); Members \$107/meeting (\$26.75/hour). These costs are covered by a Government Grant of \$6 000 per annum plus registration fees. In addition, there are two members of the board who are public servants.
When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.	Training and Development Committee
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	Terms of Reference: To coordinate staff development activities within the Regional Operations Division, monitor regional budgets with regard to information received from Personal Development Reviews.
Survey Division Management Committee	When Formed: April 1990.
Terms of Reference: To bring Branch Managers together on a monthly basis to ensure that the division is managed in an efficient and effective manner.	When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.
When Formed: February 1975.	Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.
When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.	Thiele's Flat Management Working Party
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	Terms of Reference: To oversee the preparation and implementation of the land management plan for the Thiele's Flat environs that will enhance and ensure environmental quality through responsible and active management.
Survey Division Staff Consultative Council	When Formed: October 1990.
Terms of Reference: Constitution of the council is to foster relations between staff and management.	When Expected to Achieve Objective: Anticipated late 1992.
When Formed: September 1985.	Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.
When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing; as a combined City and Netley Council.	Urban Consolidated Coordinating Committee
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	Terms of Reference: To provide Policy Advice to the Minister of Planning on urban consolidation.
Survey Division Computer Requirements Working Party	When Formed: 1991.
Terms of Reference: To coordinate the computing requirements of the branches in Survey Division.	When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.
When Formed: 1980; reconstituted in 1985 after divisional reorganisation.	Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.
When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.	Survey Industry Liaison Committee
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	Terms of Reference: To provide a forum for close cooperation between the Private Sector and the Government.
Survey Industry Liaison Committee	When Formed: February 1981.
Terms of Reference: To provide a forum for close cooperation between the Private Sector and the Government.	When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.
When Formed: February 1981.	Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.
When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.	The Land Board
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	Terms of Reference: As specified within the Crown Lands Act.
The Land Board	When Formed: 1929.
Terms of Reference: As specified within the Crown Lands Act.	When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.
When Formed: 1929.	Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.
When Expected to Achieve Objective: Ongoing.	The Surveyors Board of South Australia
Budgeted Cost for Paying Members and Servicing for 1991-92: Nil.	

HOUSING COMMITTEES

267. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Housing and Construction: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the South Australian Housing Trust and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: The details of formal and informal committees within the Housing Trust are outlined in the attached tables. In some cases specific sitting fees are paid to non-government representatives, but Trust staff attend meetings as part of their regular duties and servicing costs are absorbed by the Trust.

Name of Committee	Terms of Reference	When Formed	When Expected to Achieve Objective	Budgeted Cost
South Australian Housing Trust Board	Subject to Ministerial direction the Board is charged with the duty of administering the South Australian Housing Trust Act.	December 1936 (first meeting January 1937)	Ongoing	Sitting fees: \$70 000 in 1991-92
Elizabeth/Munno Para Better Cities Resource Group	The Resource Group was established as an information sharing mechanism only and as such has no formal terms of reference.	August 1991	The Resource Group will continue until feasibility studies are completed in January 1992	—

Name of Committee	Terms of Reference	When Formed	When Expected to Achieve Objective	Budgeted Cost
Housing Advisory Council—Community Committee	Provide regular advice to the Minister of Housing and Construction on matters of significance to housing consumers in South Australia; Report to the Minister on housing needs and housing programs in South Australia; Make recommendations to the Minister on the services and resources required in the housing sector; Auspice appropriate community consultation.	December 1983	Ongoing	Sitting fees of \$10 824 in 1991-92
Housing Advisory Council—Industry Committee	Provide regular advice to the Minister of Housing on matters of significance to the housing industry in South Australia; Report to the Minister on the state of the housing market and the housing industry sector generally; Make recommendations to the Minister on the services and resources required in the housing sector.	December 1983	Ongoing	—
Crisis Accommodation Program/Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (CAP/SAAP) Joint Officers Group	To advise the Ministers of Housing (State and Federal) and Family and Community Services on funding allocation under these programs.	April 1990	July 1994	—
CAP/SAAP Ministerial Advisory Committee	To advise the Ministers of Housing (State and Federal) and Family and Community Services on strategies for these programs	April 1991	July 1994	—
Tenants Charter Working Party	To develop the context of a Tenants Charter taking into account the views of the community, consumers and government departments.	November 1991	Mid 1992	—
Working Party on Housing for the Elderly	Assist the Office of Commissioner for the Ageing and the Trust to identify practical initiatives with the potential to generate tangible benefits for older people; Examine and comment on proposals relating to government and non-government housing initiatives and programs for the elderly; Provide comment and advice on the adequacy of existing housing programs and services for the elderly;	June 1991	Early 1992	—

Name of Committee	Terms of Reference	When Formed	When Expected to Achieve Objective	Budgeted Cost
	Develop proposals for submission to government and/or sponsoring bodies for consideration for implementation; Identify housing difficulties facing elderly people in all housing tenures; Auspice appropriate market research and consultation.			
Appeals Tribunal (Promotion/Grievance/Classification)	To determine appeals by Trust staff relative to their employment.	November 1990	Ongoing	Chairperson receives a sitting fee of \$153 per four hour equivalent
Classification Evaluation Committee	In accordance with the SAHT/PSA Industrial Agreement, consider and recommend the classification level of any set of duties/responsibilities within the Trust.	November 1990	Ongoing	—
Trust/PSA Industrial Liaison Committee	To provide a consultative mechanism for the discussion and resolution of industrial matters.	October 1990	Ongoing	—
Trust/AWU Consultation Committee	To provide a consultative mechanism for the discussion and resolution of industrial matters.	June 1990	Ongoing	—
Performance Management Working Party	Investigate current and developing Performance Management Systems in the public and private sectors; Develop and recommend a system for adoption by the Trust.	May 1991	July 1992	—
Promotion Selection Panels	To recommend appointments to vacant positions.	As required	—	—
Trust Tenants Advisory Council Inc.	To advise the Trust on policies, practices and procedures from the tenants perspective; To promote tenants' understanding of the role and function of the Trust; To develop community awareness of housing issues; To support and encourage tenant participation/management initiatives throughout the State; To make representations to both Federal and State Government regarding legislative and resource changes in respect of public housing and related services.	November 1989	Ongoing	TTAC budget for 1991-92 is \$104 000 This amount includes a provision of \$30 000 for the quarterly production and Statewide distribution of a tenants' newspaper
Regional Advisory Boards	To promote tenants' understanding of the Trust's role;	Established progressively in all regions since 1988	Ongoing	\$2 000 per Regional Advisory Board

Name of Committee	Terms of Reference	When Formed	When Expected to Achieve Objective	Budgeted Cost
Mortgage Relief Committee	<p>To provide a mechanism for communication between tenants and the Trust;</p> <p>To provide a mechanism for input into TTAC.</p> <p>To review the progress of the scheme and advise on general matters of policy;</p> <p>To provide an ongoing liaison between the Trust and mortgagees, in general and on individual cases;</p> <p>To review new applicants for mortgage relief;</p> <p>To advise the Trust on appropriate assistance in individual circumstances of an exceptional nature.</p>	September 1982	Ongoing	—
Asset Management Group	To improve the Trust's strategic, economic, financial and management policies and practices used in the process of creation, use and disposal of assets in order to best achieve the Trust's objectives.	September 1991	July 1992	—
Training and Development Steering Committee	<p>Develop, implement and monitor annual training plans including structural efficiency training initiatives;</p> <p>Monitor access to, and take up of, training opportunities;</p> <p>Monitor the Trust's performance relative to 'Training Guarantee' legislation;</p> <p>Investigate skills and qualification accreditation schemes and recommend suitable systems for use by the Trust.</p>	November 1990	Ongoing	—
Executive, Worksite and Functional Occupational Health and Safety Committees (nineteen in total)	<p>Statutory obligation under section 31 of the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act;</p> <p>The committees are involved in the ongoing process of development, implementation and review of the Trust's Occupational Health and Safety Program.</p>	Although in existence since September 1976, established in current form in line with the introduction of the State Government's Revised Code of General Principles pertaining to Occupational Health and Safety in 1988	Ongoing	—
Regional Managers Group	<p>Identify and advise on policy, resource and service issues and trends in respect to Housing Operations;</p> <p>Develop, monitor and review regional and functional budgets;</p>	1980	Ongoing	—

Name of Committee	Terms of Reference	When Formed	When Expected to Achieve Objective	Budgeted Cost
Community Services Management Group	Develop strategies for management of Trust assets; Provide a mechanism for cross-regional communication and support. Oversee the amalgamation of EHO/ Trust client services; Identify client needs and trends and advise Senior Management on service delivery issues, particularly in respect to private rental assistance; Provide a mechanism for information sharing.	September 1991	Ongoing	—
Youth Services Committee	Identify service delivery trends in relation to youth housing; Analyse State youth housing policy and advise on how it impacts on Trust services; Identify and recommend changes to Trust youth services policy; Provide a mechanism for information sharing.	1986	Ongoing	—
Priority Housing Assistance Scheme Review Committee	To review progress of the Priority Housing Assistance Scheme; To monitor progress and outcomes of individual referrals under the scheme; To provide a mechanism for information sharing on new Trust policies/ initiatives.	December 1972	Ongoing	—
Program Committee	To monitor the Trust tendering program, assess performances against the annual building program and report on land purchases; To advise on any other issues which may affect projects and recommend solutions/ actions.	1984	Ongoing	—
Project Management Committee	To monitor and assess the performance of project managers.	November 1991	Ongoing	—
Concept and Review Forums	To review building and land division concepts to ensure they are consistent with Trust policy; To address issues raised by Regions, Councils, etc. in respect of concepts.	1987	Ongoing	—
Trust Rental Applicants Computer Systems Project Management Committee	Monitor, approve and prioritise development and enhancement to applicants computer system.	April 1986	Ongoing	—

Committee	Terms of Reference	Date of Formation	Expected Date Achieve Objectives	Budgeted Cost—Members and Servicing
Capital Works Project Management Committee	Monitor, approve and prioritise development and enhancement to capital works computer system.	September 1985	Ongoing	—
Security Steering Committee	Sets policy, procedures and guidelines, and monitors effectiveness of Information Services Security.	November 1990	Ongoing	—
Community Tenancy Scheme Management Committee	Committee established by Cabinet to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review criteria for access to the scheme; • to ensure tenancies were provided to those in greatest need and existing tenancies continued to be reviewed annually to ensure a tighter, better targeted scheme. 	November 1988	Recommendation with Minister to disband the committee as it has achieved its objectives	—

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES

268. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Housing and Construction: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Department of Housing and Construction and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: The formal Committees of SACON are as follows:

1. (a) Corporate Plan Advisory Committee.
 (b) Terms of Reference: To advise and seek clarification from Government on its policy in regard to the role and functions of SACON in the public sector; to advise the Minister of Housing and Construction and the Chief Executive of SACON on the implementation of Government Policy through a Corporate Plan for SACON; to ensure that the content of the Corporate Plan is consistent with Government policy or directions.
 (c) August 1990.
 (d) Ongoing.
 (e) Members are not paid any fees and no specific costs are expected for the operations of the committee.
2. (a) Public Employees Housing Advisory Committee.
 (b) Terms of Reference: To advise the Minister on matters concerning the management and provision of housing for government employees located in country areas; to identify innovative and cost effective means of providing housing assistance to government employees located in country areas; comment on matters referred by the Minister.
 (c) 1987.
 (d) Ongoing.
 (e) Budgeted fees for members 1991-92—\$3 300, servicing Committee—\$8 000.
3. (a) Construction Industry Advisory Council.
 (b) Terms of Reference: To advise the Minister of Housing and Construction on matters of significance in the building and construction industry in South Australia; to monitor industry activities in South Australia and selected overseas countries; to form *ad hoc* working parties to investigate, report and make recommendations on specific matters as agreed with the Minister.
 (c) 1985.
 (d) The membership and future role of the Council is currently being reviewed.
 (e) No fees have to date been paid to members and no specific costs were expected for the operations of the Council. However, refer to (d).

3. (a) Customer Services Steering Committee.
 (b) Terms of Reference: To advise the Chief Executive of SACON on aspects relating to customer service in SACON; to oversee the Customer Service Training Program and monitor progress.

- (c) 1990.
 - (d) Committee dissolved in August 1991.
 - (e) No fees were paid to members and no specific costs were incurred for the operations of the Committee.
4. (a) Structural Efficiency Principle Steering Committee.
 (b) Terms of Reference: Oversee the effective, consistent and timely development of structural efficiency principle proposals within and across the Department in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Labour.

- (c) September 1989.
 - (d) December 1991.
 - (e) No fees are paid to members and no specific costs are expected for the operations of the Committee.
5. (a) Combined Unions Committee (Shop Stewards Committee).
 (b) Terms of Reference: Identify, consider and make recommendations on issues that affect the weekly paid employees across the Department; act as a liaison point and advocate between Management and the shop floor.

- (c) 1985.
 - (d) Ongoing.
 - (e) No fees are paid to members and no specific costs are expected for the operations of the Committee.
6. (a) Occupational Health and Safety Committee.
 (b) Terms of Reference: To consider and make recommendations on occupational health and safety issues; interpret and monitor adherence to legislative requirements.

- (c) 1985.
 - (d) Ongoing.
 - (e) No fees are paid to members and no specific costs are expected for the operations of the Committee.
- It is not feasible to provide information on informal committees as a range of them are formed for particular issues and they exist for varying periods of time.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMMITTEES

271. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Premier: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Treasury Department and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The replies are as follows:

Committee	Terms of Reference	Date of Formation	Expected Date Achieve Objectives	Budgeted Cost—Members and Servicing
Departmental and Treasury Accounting Review Committee	Identifying existing and emerging issues departments are experiencing, or expect to experience, in meeting management and accounting objectives which are directly related to the functions offered by the Treasury Accounting and Computer Associates General Ledger Systems; Identifying accounting arrangements or systems features which constrain achievement of these objectives.	October 1990	Depending on the outcome of each stage; March 1992-1994	No direct costs involved
Departmental and Treasury Accounting Review Sub-Committee	Estimate the costs of certain (centralised/decentralised) approaches to performing various accounting functions	November 1991	December 1991	No direct costs involved
Local Government Disaster Fund Management Committee	Recommend to the Treasurer and Minister for Local Government relations guidelines under which councils (or other local government bodies) might apply for assistance from the Fund; Arrange for information about the Fund to be circulated to councils and other bodies; Consider applications made for assistance under the guidelines referred to above; Monitor and report on the Fund generally; provide advice on possible additional funding sources.	January 1991	Ongoing	Payment of LGA Members: \$5 000. Servicing 1991-92: (To LGGC from Disaster Fund to service committee) \$15 000. Servicing Fund 1991-92: (To Treasury from Disaster Fund—account keeping fees) \$27 500.
Local Government Grants Commission Consultative Committee	Approve the Grants Commission's administration budget, changes to its administrative organisation and other administrative matters.	May 1991	Ongoing	No direct costs involved.
The following three informal working parties have been established to coordinate Treasury involvement in the transfer of all agencies to special Deposit Accounts by 1 July 1992:				
Special Deposit Accounts Working Party 1	Determine the type of reports and level of detail required to carry out effective monitoring of the budget; Review the format of specific types of information to be supplied (e.g. Treasurer's Statements).	October 1991	December 1991	No direct costs involved.
Special Deposit Accounts Working Party 2	Identify appropriate and relevant recurrent and capital allocations to be reflected in agency budgets rather than SACON, and establish operational and cross-charging arrangements; Monitor a pilot program for four specific agencies during 1991-92.	October 1991	March 1992	No direct costs involved.
Special Deposit Accounts Working Party 3	Review the possible format/content of budget papers in future years to account for the changes to accounting arrangements currently underway.	October 1991	December 1991	No direct costs involved.

Committee	Terms of Reference	Date of Formation	Expected Date Achieve Objectives	Budgeted Cost—Members and Servicing
Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Committee	As per Section 33 of the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act.	August 1985	Ongoing	No direct costs involved.
SAFA Data Processing Steering Committee	Oversee development, implementation and maintenance of SAFA's IT Strategic Plan; Approve DP policy statements; Determine priorities for computing projects; Oversee allocation of resources; Monitor the progress of computing projects; Promote good relations between users and systems section; Review compliance with DP policies, standards and procedures; Approve SAFA's disaster recovery plan.	September 1990	Ongoing	No direct costs involved.
SAFA Audit Committee	Establish and maintain open line of communication between the Board and the auditors for the purpose of exchanging views and information; Review the annual financial statements prior to their presentation to the Board, with emphasis on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● significant changes in accounting policies ● significant audit adjustments ● departures from accounting standards; Discuss matters arising from the audit and ensure that management responds appropriately to those matters; Review the effectiveness of internal controls; Ensure the Board receives reliable and timely information; Review the adequacy of management information systems; Initiate special projects or investigations on any matter within its terms of reference.	May 1991	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
SAFA Debt Management Committee	Assist SAFA to fulfil its objectives in relation to debt management, namely to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● minimise the borrowing costs for the South Australian Public Sector; ● ensure adequate liquidity of the public sector; ● Manage borrowing and financial assets in a prudent manner. 	February 1989	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
State Taxation Office Executive Management Group	Set policy direction, review objectives, and measure results against predetermined targets; Deal with taxation and administrative issues relevant to the effective and efficient operation of the State Taxation Office.	May 1988	Ongoing	No direct costs involved

Committee	Terms of Reference	Date of Formation	Expected Date Achieve Objectives	Budgeted Cost—Members and Servicing
State Taxation Office Operational Management Group	Provide a forum for discussion on cross-Branch issues, development of policy proposals, both legislative and administrative and to provide a focus for the review and development of corporate strategies.	November 1991	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
State Taxation Office: ● Accountants and Solicitors Consulting Group	For these three groups: increase the level of information available to taxpayers and their representatives and to develop closer operational	December 1990	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
● Real Estate Industry Consulting Group	links between the State Taxation Office and these various industry groups.	December 1990	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
● Australian Bankers' Association Consulting Group		June 1991	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
State Taxation Office Information Technology Strategic Implementation Group	Develop overall policies for information processing services and ensure that they are consistent with the overall Information Technology Plan and corporate goals; Initiate corporate projects following a policy decision; Serve as Project Steering Committee for large information planning projects; Oversee the operations of the Information Services Unit; Review and evaluate business cases and set priorities for major projects; Approve the initiation of major projects; Review and endorse State Taxation Office Information Technology Plan.	September 1991	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
State Taxation Office Computer Advisory Group	Provide a regular forum for users and providers of information processing services; Identify user needs for information processing services including hardware, software, training etc; Prepare submissions on significant information processing issues to the IT Strategic Implementation Group; Investigate and make recommendations in regard to acquisition of application software packages with particular emphasis on: ● developing a corporate policy and uniform procedures for such throughout the State Taxation Office; ● exploring commercial purchase/usage benefits such as volume discounts and site licences; ● ensuring that all purchases of software comply with the requirements of the Copyright Act; Assist the Information Services Unit in establishing an inventory of computer hardware and software;	September 1991	Ongoing	No direct costs involved

Committee	Terms of Reference	Date of Formation	Expected Date Achieve Objectives	Budgeted Cost—Members and Servicing
	<p>Investigate and make recommendations in regard to standards relevant to the use of application software;</p> <p>Investigate and make recommendations in regard to the establishment of procedures to reduce the risk of computer viruses being introduced to the State Taxation Office;</p> <p>Maintain an awareness of Government-wide computing developments, so that when appropriate, an evaluation of their effectiveness or potential use within the State Taxation Office can be made;</p> <p>Investigate and make recommendations on other matters relating to Information Technology as required by the Executive Management Group and/or the Information Technology Strategic Implementation Group.</p>			
State Taxation Office Motor Vehicle System Steering Committee	Facilitate the development of a computerised exemption reporting system to identify underdeclaration of Stamp Duty on Applications to Register or Applications to Transfer the Registration of Motor Vehicles.	August 1990	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
State Taxation Office Emergency Procedures Committee	<p>Ensure emergency procedure instructions are kept up to date;</p> <p>Organise the training of all staff in evacuation procedures using exercises and drills and the training of wardens in their duties;</p> <p>Liaise with the Department of Housing and Construction Fire Prevention Officer on all matters in relation to fire prevention and the training in the use of fire extinguishers;</p> <p>Ensure that fire prevention measures are adhered to;</p> <p>Maintain a current list of issued fire equipment;</p> <p>Ensure regular testing of fire alarms;</p> <p>Develop effective evacuation plans;</p> <p>Ensure new staff are informed of procedures and assembly points in case of emergency.</p>	July 1981	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
SASFIT CPI Linked Investments Sub-Committee	Determine the timing and pricing of certain transactions relating to CPI linked securities, within guidelines laid down by SASFIT.	November 1989	Ongoing	No direct costs involved
SASFIT Fixed Interest Sub-Committee	Consider and authorise any matter arising with respect to SASFIT's fixed interest rate exposures on SASFIT's existing or committed investments.	August 1990	Ongoing	No direct costs involved

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

274. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General: How many formal and

how many informal committees exist within the Legal Services Commission and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;

- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. G. J. CRAFTER: There are at present two informal committees within the Legal Services Commission, details of which are as follows:

1. (a) The Audit Committee.
 - (b) To oversee and determine the Commission's accounting policies and practice.
 - (c) 1988.
 - (d) Ongoing and continuing.
 - (e) Nil.
2. (a) A Statutory Charge Implementation Committee.
 - (b) To oversee and determine policy and procedures in respect of the Commission's power to take statutory charges over clients' properties as security for the repayment of legal costs paid by the Commission.
 - (c) August 1991.
 - (d) January 1992.
 - (e) Nil.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

276. **Mr MATTHEW (Bright)** asked the Minister of Education, representing the Attorney-General: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Attorney-General's Department and in relation to each:

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. G. J. CRAFTER: The list hereunder provides the following details in relation to the Committees within the Attorney-General's Department.

- (a) Its name.
- (b) Terms of reference.
- (c) Formation date.
- (d) Objective date.
- (e) Budget costs.

1. Security Committee (Justice Information System)

- Terms of Reference
1. Monitor and advise the Project Management Committee (P.M.C.) on the effectiveness of the security arrangements implemented by J.I.S. Central and agencies.
 2. Advise the P.M.C. on matters of policy regarding security.
 3. Advise the P.M.C. on modifications required to security arrangements.
 4. Review the security monitoring procedures.
 5. Act as a reference point for the Manager, Administration and Security and the Agency Security Administrators on security matters.

Formation date
11.5.88
Objective date
Committee ongoing
Budget costs

Members of this committee are staff of Departments who are associated with J.I.S. These members receive no extra remuneration. Therefore the committee costs are incorporated into these Departments' overall operational budgets.

2. Privacy Committee (Justice Information System)

- Terms of Reference
1. To monitor and advise the J.I.S. Project Management Committee (P.M.C.) and Board of Management (B.O.M.) on the effectiveness of privacy arrangements implemented by J.I.S. Central and the agencies for J.I.S.-based applications. The monitoring to be carried out using the following documents as the 'yardsticks'.
 - (a) Handbook on Information Privacy Principles and Access to Personal Records.
 - (b) J.I.S. and the Protection of Privacy Interests Guidelines and Questionnaire.

The procedure for using the Guidelines would be as follows:

- On being made aware that a Quality Assurance Review is about to be carried out, the Privacy Committee will issue the Questionnaire to the group carrying out the Review.

- The group will complete the Questionnaire as part of the Quality Assurance Review and pass the results to the Privacy Committee.
- The completed Questionnaire will be reviewed by the Privacy Committee who will then determine the actions they need to take.

(It should be noted that the application development process will not stop while the Privacy Committee is reviewing the Questionnaire.)

2. Advise the P.M.C. and B.O.M. on matters of policy and practice regarding privacy.
3. Advise the P.M.C. and B.O.M. on modifications required to privacy arrangements.
4. Review the privacy monitoring procedures in 1. above and recommend any changes to P.M.C. and B.O.M.
5. Act as a reference point on privacy matters.
6. Liaise as necessary with the State Privacy Committee.
7. Provide a report to the Project Director each quarter of the Committee's activities which will be incorporated into the G.M.B. Quarterly Report and also will be sent to the State Privacy Committee.

8. The Chairperson of the J.I.S. Privacy Committee will report to the Chairperson of the J.I.S. Board of Management.

Formation Date

2.4.87

Objective date

Committee ongoing

Budget costs

Members of this committee are staff of Departments who are associated with J.I.S. These members receive no extra remuneration. Therefore the committee costs are incorporated into these Departments' overall operational budgets.

3. Statistics Committee (Justice Information System)

Terms of Reference

Identify existing statistics collected for statutory, operational, management or research purposes within each relevant department and:

- analyse extent of their overlap and duplication;
- assess their effectiveness in meeting research or management needs;
- define additional statistics which would help overcome any identified deficiencies.

After drawing together the 'ideal' statistical specifications for all departments—

- analyse the extent of duplication/overlap between departments;
- separate departmental-specific collections for more global needs;
- ensure compatibility with other key data-bases (e.g. ABS).

Review the need for standard codes and counting procedures with special reference to:

- ABS guidelines;
- definition of new standards (where required);
- uniform crime reporting guidelines;
- other national requirements.

The statistics group will work closely with the project consultant and task-force, and its members should ascertain the views and requirements of all relevant permanent heads and senior judicial officers before presenting a final report.

Reports and recommendations are to be made as necessary from time to time, and a substantial progress report covering terms of reference and making detailed recommendations should be completed by 15 October 1982.

Formation date

11.6.82

Objective date

Committee ongoing

Budget costs

Members of this committee are staff of Departments who are associated with J.I.S. These members receive no extra remuneration. Therefore the committee costs are incorporated into these Departments' overall operational budgets.

4. Project Management Committee (Formerly Steering Committee) (Justice Information System)

Terms of Reference

The Steering Committee is accountable to the Board of Management. The Steering Committee has direct responsibility for the conduct of the J.I.S. Project with decisions of policy nature outside this ambit being referred to the Board. The Steering Committee informs the Board of the program activities and provides advice on future directions. This direct responsibility involves the following activities:

1. Monitoring and reviewing progress of project based on regular reporting by the Project Director.
2. Assisting and collectively agreeing on the work of the Project Team, sub-committees and consultants.
3. Agreeing to and monitoring time, cost and quality constraints of project plan.
4. Facilitating the day-to-day operational involvement of users during both development and implementation and ensuring the provision of adequate agency resources to enable the project schedule to be achieved in this aspect.
5. Receiving and reviewing reports of committees and consultancies established to cover specific aspects of the project.
6. Developing and agreeing to Project Plans.
7. Developing briefs for sub-committees and commissioning their activities at the appropriate time.
8. Developing tender documents, including the evaluation criteria to be used, method of evaluation and tender models to be used.
9. Developing estimates and budget documents and conducting proper discussions and negotiations in relation to budgetary matters.
10. Providing written monthly reports.

Formation Date
18/4/85

Objective Date

Committee ongoing

Budget Costs

Members of this committee are staff of Departments who are associated with J.I.S. These members receive no extra remuneration. Therefore the committee costs are incorporated into these Departments' overall operational budgets.

5. Motor Registration Section Migration Committee (Justice Information System)

Terms of Reference

The Committee was established in order to facilitate the transition of the computer management of the Motor Registration Section as approved by Cabinet.

Formation Date

11/11/91

Objective Date

It is expected that the Committee will have completed its objective by the end of the 1991-92 financial year.

Budget Costs

Members of this committee are staff of Departments who are associated with J.I.S. These members receive no extra

remuneration. Therefore the committee costs are incorporated into these Departments' overall operational budgets.

6. Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare (Attorney-General's Department)

Terms of Reference

The Committee has a wide term of reference and may consider any matter relevant to employee safety and health.

Formation Date

1984

Objective Date

Objectives have been achieved and are ongoing.

Budget Costs

No budgeted costs, salaries are funded from recurrent expenditure. Staff receive no extra remuneration.

7. Computer Implementation Committee (Attorney-General's Department)

Terms of Reference

To ensure the efficient implementation of the new Departmental Local Area Network which will be installed in the Central Plaza Building.

Formation Date

20/11/91

Objective Date

Objectives have been achieved but there are ongoing objectives in relation to the management of the Local Area Network.

Budget Costs

No budgeted costs, salaries are funded from recurrent expenditure. Staff receive no extra remuneration.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

280. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Correctional Services: How many formal and how many informal committees exist within the Department of Correctional Services and in relation to each—

- (a) what is the name;
- (b) what are the terms of reference;
- (c) when was it formed;
- (d) when is it expected to achieve its objective; and
- (e) what is the budgeted cost for paying members and servicing it for 1991-92?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The following table details the number of committees in the Department of Correctional Services, the titles, functions, membership fees, frequency of meetings and the cost of servicing the committees.

Title	Function	Members/Fees	Frequency of Meetings	Date Formed	Budget Cost for Servicing Committee
State Community Service Advisory Committee	The functions of the Advisory Committee are: (a) to monitor and evaluate the administration and operation of the District Community Service Committees; (b) to report of its own motion to the Minister on any matter pertaining to the administration and operation of the District Community Service Committees.	Harrison, K. \$512/year Apap, G. \$428/year Durant, R. N/A Grealey, J. \$428/year Kidney, R. J. \$428/year Total: \$1 796/year	Four scheduled meetings a year	24 June 1982	N/A
Whyalla Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Griffith, R. \$192/year Holds, J. \$192/year Hollingworth, K. N/A Edgecombe, K. N/A Winterborn, K. \$192/year Total: \$576/year	Once a month	15 March 1984	N/A
Staff Development and Training Committee	To establish policies and procedures in relation to staff development and training.	10 members	Once a month	October 1989	N/A

Title	Function	Members/Fees	Frequency of Meetings	Date Formed	Budget Cost for Servicing Committee
Berri Community Service Committee	The functions of a community service committee are: (a) to approve, within the guidelines formulated by the community service advisory committee, the projects and tasks to be performed as community service work by offenders attending the community service centre in respect of which committee was established; (b) to keep approved projects and tasks under regular review; (c) to monitor the performance of community service work by offenders attending the centre; (d) to perform such other functions as the Minister may direct.	Jackson, M. \$76/year Lacey, E. \$64/year Myers, L. W. A. N/A Nylor, G. \$64/year O'Donoghue, B. N/A Total: \$204/year	Every six months	1985-1986	N/A
Ceduna Community Service Committee	As above	Anderson, D. \$64/year Dollard, K. \$64/year Harris, G. N/A Martin, R. \$64/year Pearce, G. N/A Total: \$102/year	—	15 December 1986	N/A
Correctional Services Advisory Committee	The functions of the Advisory Committee are: (a) to monitor and evaluate the administration and operation of the Correctional Services Act, 1982; (b) to report to the Minister on any matter referred to the Advisory Council by the Minister; (c) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by, or under the Correctional Services Act, 1982, or any other Act.	Barrett, G. \$321/year Mathew, L. N/A Kidney, R. J. \$384/year O'Connor, S. E. \$321/year Whitrod, R. \$321/year Total: \$1 347/year	Once a month	1982	N/A
Elizabeth Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	McInnes, R. N/A Cameron-Fox, S. \$768/year Cannon, G. \$642/year Fletcher, A. N/A Spackman, L. \$642/year Total: \$2 052/year	Once a month	23 April 1985	N/A
South Western Suburbs Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Vincent, L. N/A Boxall, K. N/A Nicholson, A. \$265/year Paul, N. \$214/year Total: \$479/year	Every six weeks	28 May 1985	N/A
Mount Gambier Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	St Clair, M. \$321/year Haig, S. \$321/year Johansen, C. N/A Phillips, D. N/A Rodda, B. \$382/year Total: \$1 024/year	Every two months	1984	N/A

Title	Function	Members/Fees	Frequency of Meetings	Date Formed	Budget Cost for Servicing Committee
Noarlunga Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Pearson, R. N/A Ackland, W. J. N/A Crain, D. \$321/year Heath, J. N/A Total: \$321/year	Once a month	28 July 1983	N/A
North East Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Hill, K. N/A Engelhardt, M. N/A Hughes, L. C. N/A Watkins, C. R. N/A Nankivell, B. J. N/A Williams, J., \$321/year Plunkett, W., \$321/year Total: \$642/year	Monthly, periodically every two months due to workload	21 June 1985	N/A
Parole Board	To consider the terms and conditions of release on parole of prisoners and to review the performances of parolees whilst released	Nelson, E. F., QC, \$14 850/year Holland, G. G., \$13 500/year Donsworth, J. M., \$12 488/year Kenward, D. J., \$12 488/year Kyprianou, A. T., \$12 488/year Tongerie, J. G., \$7 242/year Wallace, F. M., \$12 488/year Total: \$85 514/year	Three times a month	1969	\$227 300
Port Adelaide Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Harry, J. R. N/A Perry, W., \$321/year Gray, E. N/A Thorpe, D., \$321/year Trenouth, D., \$321/year Total: \$963/year	Once a month	1983	N/A
Port Augusta Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Hooper, R. N/A Hunt, G., \$107/year Newman, P. N/A Frederick, M. N/A Snowden N/A Total: \$107/year	Every three months	March 1984	N/A
Port Lincoln Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Carter, L. \$321/year James, V. N/A Patrick, V. N/A Robinson, S., \$321/year Waldie, C., \$321/year Total: \$963/year	Every two months	13 November 1991	N/A
Port Pirie Community Service Committee	Same as Berri	Swaine, D. N/A Condon, B., \$384/year Campbell, G. N/A Rich, A., \$321/year Gray, S. N/A Total: \$705/year	Monthly	March 1984	N/A
Local Assessment Review Committee Mount Gambier Gaol	To coordinate the contributions to rehabilitation which may be made by the various professional groups within the Department and to place prisoners in the most appropriate environment and prison relevant to their security rating	6 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Occupational Health and Safety Central Committee	A joint management/employee committee to discuss and make recommendation with regard to Occupational Health and Safety issues	8 members	Monthly	—	N/A
Segregation Review Committee Adelaide Remand Centre	To review prisoners under segregation	5 members	Each Monday	—	N/A

Title	Function	Members/Fees	Frequency of Meetings	Date Formed	Budget Cost for Servicing Committee
Programs Committee Mobilong Prison	To provide and coordinate programs for prisoners within Mobilong Prison	13 members	Bi-monthly	—	N/A
Security Ratings and Review Subcommittee Mobilong Prison	Review and assess prisoners' progress at intervals of three months. Make recommendations to Prisoner Assessment Committee <i>re</i> sentence plans, security ratings. Each prisoner is interviewed by the Committee	7 members	Weekly	—	N/A
Management Committee Mobilong Prison	To instrument any changes in operating procedures ensuring effective and efficient functioning of the institution	7 members	Fortnightly	—	N/A
Manager, Industries Meetings Mobilong Prison	To discuss progress within industries and to make recommendations to management <i>re</i> changes in procedures required	11 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Classification Committee Port Augusta Gaol	To coordinate the contribution to rehabilitation which may be made by the professional groups	8 members	Weekly	—	N/A
Occupational Health and Safety Committee Port Augusta Gaol	Safe working environments	6 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Programs Committee Port Lincoln Prison	To establish an ongoing program and education base	7 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Local Security Ratings Review Subcommittee Port Lincoln Prison	Prisoner assessment	5 members	Weekly	—	N/A
Occupational Health and Safety Committee Port Lincoln Prison	To establish guidelines, local rules, etc. for Occupation Health, Safety and Welfare	6 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Prison Sports Port Lincoln Prison	To establish an ongoing sporting program for prisoners at Port Lincoln Prison	8 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Staff Consulting Adelaide Remand Centre	To discuss operational policy for the centre	8 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Community Corrections Management Meeting Committee	Divisional Management Control of Resources and Projects	16 members	Once a month	—	N/A
Trainees Charity Fund Cadell Training Centre	To provide interested trainees with a facility to make donations from weekly buy allowances to charity	4 members	Bi-monthly	—	N/A
Assessment Classification Committee Cadell Training Centre	To review trainees' programs and goals and make appropriate recommendations for alterations of such programs	6 members	Weekly	—	N/A
'G' Division—Segregation Review Committee Yatala Labour Prison	To review, interview and make recommendations at weekly meetings in regard to prisoners segregated in 'G' Division under Section 36 of the Correctional Services Act	4 members	Weekly	—	N/A

Title	Function	Members/Fees	Frequency of Meetings	Date Formed	Budget Cost for Servicing Committee
Programs Team Yatala Labour Prison	To provide, and coordinate programs for prisoners within Yatala Labour Prison	13 members	Bi-monthly	—	N/A
Security Ratings and Review Sub-Committee Yatala Labour Prison	To review the security rating of prisoners within the institution and the progress of each prisoner with reference to his/her sentence program	7 members	Weekly	—	N/A

COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY INSURANCE FUND

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUATIONS

287. Mr MATTHEW (Bright) asked the Minister of Transport: In each of the years 1988-89 to 1990-91, how many vehicle accidents resulted in a payment being made by SGIC from the Compulsory Third Party Insurance Fund, how much was paid out in total and what were the maximum and minimum payments made?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: Refer to answer to Question on Notice No. 228.

288. Mr BECKER (Hanson) asked the Minister for Environment and Planning: What is the highest, lowest and average valuation of residential properties in each metropolitan council area, how do these valuations compare with the previous twelve months and how many are valued over \$117 000?

The Hon. S. M. LENEHAN: The details are as follows:

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL VALUE STATISTICS—1990-91

LGA Name	Residential Values			Properties	Properties CV > \$117 000
	Minimum \$	Maximum \$	Average \$		
Adelaide	10 000	1 785 000	163 838	4 238	2 509
Brighton	35 000	1 250 000	131 316	7 307	3 162
Burnside	38 000	1 380 000	187 907	14 983	11 457
Campbelltown	23 000	1 009 000	106 341	15 048	3 994
East Torrens	48 000	825 000	202 801	655	541
Elizabeth	17 000	140 000	49 650	9 770	1
Enfield	19 000	350 000	73 189	22 616	1 014
Gawler	16 000	380 000	79 536	4 943	480
Glenelg	28 000	700 000	120 063	5 807	2 371
Happy Valley	16 000	790 000	109 807	10 403	33 345
Henley and Grange	28 000	500 000	101 492	5 444	1 180
Hindmarsh	22 000	225 000	80 945	2 851	71
Kensington and Norwood	25 000	925 000	138 995	3 512	1 969
Marion	20 000	550 000	96 318	27 496	4 379
Mitcham	26 000	1 450 000	131 077	22 306	10 805
Munno Para	14 000	375 000	62 313	8 976	363
Noarlunga	11 000	1 056 000	74 754	26 048	1 006
Paynham	34 000	636 000	109 572	5 761	1 897
Port Adelaide	19 000	367 000	81 103	13 533	1 473
Prospect	34 000	770 000	126 719	7 225	3 478
Salisbury	18 000	458 000	69 806	34 018	636
St Peters	23 200	966 000	159 022	2 969	1 958
Stirling	19 000	1 500 000	132 185	4 702	2 235
Tea Tree Gully	16 500	1 392 000	98 725	27 215	5 445
Thebarton	16 000	275 000	96 111	2 936	540
Unley	42 000	1 510 000	145 165	13 766	8 563
Walkerville	52 000	2 030 000	230 504	2 462	1 942
West Torrens	16 000	850 000	106 037	16 566	4 705
Willunga	14 000	440 000	83 847	4 965	786
Woodville	20 000	750 000	106 490	28 335	7 590
Total	—	—	—	356 856	89 884

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL VALUE STATISTICS—1991-92

LGA Name	Residential Values			Properties	Properties CV > \$117 000
	Minimum \$	Maximum \$	Average \$		
Adelaide	10 000	1 700 000	172 928	4 478	2 943
Brighton	41 000	1 250 000	131 708	7 404	3 350
Burnside	38 000	1 318 000	188 436	15 145	11 817
Campbelltown	23 000	1 009 000	113 420	15 172	5 391
East Torrens	66 000	838 000	217 036	661	586
Elizabeth	18 000	140 000	50 182	9 804	1
Enfield	21 000	385 000	79 155	22 863	1 572
Gawler	16 500	380 000	85 790	5 079	616

LGA Name	Residential Values			Properties	Properties CV > \$117 000
	Minimum \$	Maximum \$	Average \$		
Glenelg	28 000	750 000	121 509	5 952	2 477
Happy Valley	20 000	790 000	114 629	10 561	3 813
Henley and Grange	28 000	530 000	113 276	5 517	1 904
Hindmarsh	18 000	235 000	93 389	2 990	248
Kensington and Norwood	41 000	925 000	146 339	3 566	2 161
Marion	22 500	550 000	97 451	27 918	4 646
Mitcham	30 000	1 200 000	133 789	22 474	11 414
Munno Para	15 000	365 000	65 992	9 199	475
Noarlunga	20 000	910 000	81 250	26 376	1 391
Payneham	44 000	668 000	120 103	5 797	2 644
Port Adelaide	23 000	380 000	88 626	13 837	2 248
Prospect	40 000	793 000	131 319	7 312	3 820
Salisbury	18 000	458 000	73 837	34 366	854
St Peters	50 000	966 000	167 426	3 019	2 084
Stirling	34 000	1 579 000	141 657	4 726	2 613
Tea Tree Gully	21 000	1 500 000	106 767	27 798	7 343
Thebarton	40 000	305 000	100 478	2 965	705
Unley	35 000	1 384 000	152 915	13 855	9 310
Walkerville	52 000	2 030 000	234 284	2 479	2 105
West Torrens	25 000	850 000	110 804	16 809	5 948
Willunga	15 500	440 000	91 963	5 014	976
Woodville	20 000	1 000 000	111 995	28 616	8 841
Total	—	—	—	361 752	104 296

ABORIGINAL AND TRUST REVIEW

289. **The Hon. D.C. WOTTON (Heysen)** asked the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs:

1. When was the Aboriginal and Trust Review completed?
2. When is it intended to make the outcome of the review public?
3. Is it intended as a result of that review to change the structure of the Aboriginal and Trust Review and, if so, what form will these changes take?

The Hon. M.D. RANN: The replies are as follows:

1. 18 October 1990.
2. I have asked the Chairperson of the Aboriginal Lands Trust, who was a member of the Review, to have the Trustees study the report and recommend to me an implementation strategy for Cabinet's consideration. The trust held a workshop to do this on 5-6 December 1991. Some of the review's recommendations have been acted on in amendments to the Aboriginal Lands Trust Act debated in the House on 19 November last year. The amendments allow for the establishment of a Business Advisory Panel to assist Aboriginal Communities with business, enterprises and management plans. The amendments also allow for the establishment of a Parliamentary Committee to provide a linkage between Parliament and Aboriginal Lands Trust Communities. It is my intention that this committee discuss this Report at the earliest opportunity.
3. This will depend on recommendations contained in the trust's strategy paper and discussions with the Parliamentary Committee, as discussed in point 2 above.

SACON

291. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Housing and Construction:

1. What was the total amount spent on upgrading and refurbishing SACON's prefabricated building at Marion Road, Netley?
2. What investigations are currently under way for the proposed leasing of the building, and what is the estimated gross and net rental?
3. How much will be expended on refurbishing the old Demac building at the rear of SACON's block at Netley?
4. What is the estimated cost of filling in the verandah and building a mezzanine floor in the solid construction building at the rear of SACON's property at Netley?

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: The replies are as follows:

1. The project cost in 1988 was \$514 370.
2. The whole Netley property including this building is the subject of a review by consultants at this point with a brief to

consider efficient site utilisation and service delivery. Gross rental levels are established by the Valuer-General for Government owned buildings. The rental in this case is \$140/m² per annum.

3. No final decision to refurbish the old Demac Building has been taken by Government.

4. Estimates for this work were calculated as one of many options for site consolidation prior to the engagement of consultants. In this case the estimates were:

- (i) Enclose verandah, \$117 000
- (ii) Construct mezzanine, \$222 000

DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT TENDERS

292. **Dr ARMITAGE (Adelaide)** asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many tenders for which the Department of Road Transport has tendered internally have been won by the department?
2. What percentage of internal tenders are successful?
3. How many of those successful tenders have been completed under the tendered amount?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The replies are as follows:

1. Since 1986 the Department of Road Transport (and the former Highways Department) has tendered for 10 road/bridge contracts. It has been successful on four of the nine contracts awarded and is awaiting Federal Government approval for it to carry out the tenth contract, for which it submitted the lowest tender.

2. On the information supplied the department will thus have had a success rate in tendering of 50 per cent.

3. One of the four contracts awarded to the department is still in progress. The remaining three contracts were completed under the tendered amounts, adjusted for approved contract variations.

ROAD TRAFFIC

294. **Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee)** asked the Minister of Transport:

1. How many collisions have been reported in each month since the end of August 1988 and what was the number of fatalities in each month?
2. How many operating hours (approximately—to the nearest 100) were there for each month—
 - (a) red light cameras;
 - (b) speed detection cameras; and
 - (c) dedicated breathalyser units?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: The replies are as follows:

1.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1988													
Accidents									3 184	3 119	3 455	3 459	

1.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Fatalities									22	24	17	25	
1989													
Accidents	2 744	3 007	3 218	3 303	3 348	3 518	3 647	3 600	3 334	3 485	3 472	3 391	40 067
Fatalities	27	14	18	23	12	19	9	15	20	26	14	25	222
1990													
Accidents	2 916	2 947	3 390	3 169	3 429	3 618	3 601	3 713	3 290	3 390	3 205	3 176	39 844
Fatalities	16	17	20	15	19	14	21	22	28	16	17	20	225
1991													
Accidents	2 580	2 656	2 987	2 781	3 130	3 217			Figures Incomplete				
Fatalities	10	18	23	18	11	12	13	13	13	20			

2. (a) The following table depicts the number of operating hours for red light cameras on a monthly basis for the period 1 September 1988 to 31 October 1991 inclusive.

1988	Operating Hours	1989	Operating Hours
		January	2 976
		February	2 688
		March	3 288
		April	2 160
		May	2 976
		June	3 600
		July	2 880
		August	2 976
September	2 880	September	2 260
October	3 720	October	3 720
November	3 600	November	3 216
December	3 100	December	2 976
Total	13 300	Total	37 008

1990	Operating Hours	1991	Operating Hours
January	3 528	January	3 720
February	3 360	February	3 360
March	3 720	March	3 720
April	3 600	April	3 144
May	3 720	May	2 976
June	3 600	June	3 216
July	2 976	July	2 880
August	3 720	August	3 720
September	3 600	September	3 360
October	3 720	October	3 360
November	3 600		
December	2 976		
Total	42 120	Total	33 456

(b) The following table depicts the number of operating hours for speed detection cameras on a monthly basis since their introduction in June 1990 to 31 October 1991 inclusive.

1990	Operating Hours	1991	Operating Hours
		January	248
		February	391
		March	427
		April	317
		May	338
June	10	June	374
July	26	July	563
August	28	August	352
September	156	September	554
October	241	October	1 467
November	255		
December	294		
Total	1 010	Total	5 031

(c) There is frequently confusion between the terms Random Breath Testing (R.B.T.) and Breathalyser (B.A.) Testing to establish whether or not a driver of a vehicle is exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol.

R.B.T. refers to the Random Breath Testing of motorists who are stopped and tested to gain an indication of whether or not they may be exceeding the prescribed concentration of alcohol, whereas B.A. testing refers to the actual Breath Analysis which follows from a screening test resulting from Random Breath Testing, or other police activity.

The following tables therefore depict the:

- number of operating hours for breathalyser units in the metropolitan area on a monthly basis for the period 1 September 1988 to 30 June 1991 inclusive, and
- number of operating hours for Random Breath Testing Units in the metropolitan area for the period 1 July 1990 to 31 October 1991 inclusive.

It should be noted that breathalyser units are available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The following table however, depicts the actual number of B.A. tests carried out per month multiplied by the average time (including travelling) taken to complete each test. This time is expressed as the number of operating hours each month.

Operating Hours for Breathalyser Units

1988	Operating Hours	1989	Operating Hours
		January	348
		February	344
		March	381
		April	353
		May	387
		June	365
		July	390
		August	383
September	417	September	351
October	455	October	368
November	439	November	340
December	496	December	418
Total	1 807	Total	4 428

1988	Operating Hours	1989	Operating Hours
January	321	January	285
February	364	February	251
March	353	March	326
April	353	April	308
May	336	May	255
June	327	June	310
July	360	July	354
August	373	August	416
September	335	September	353
October	314	October	348
November	326		
December	373		
Total	4 135	Total	3 206

Operating Hours for Random Breath Testing Units

1990	Operating Hours	1991	Operating Hours
		January	613
		February	403
		March	494
		April	478

1990	Operating Hours	1991	Operating Hours
		May	462
		June	327
July	376	July	356
August	400	August	390
September	380	September	351
October	433	October	510
November	480		
December	693		
Total	2 762	Total	4 384

N.B. The number of hours of operation for R.B.T. units in the metropolitan area for the period 1 September 1988 to 30 June 1990 are not readily available.

The number of operating hours for country R.B.T. and B.A. units is not readily available. To obtain this information would require a computer extraction of data followed by a labour intensive manual compilation of same.

DRIVING LICENCE PHOTOGRAPHS

296. Mr LEWIS (Murray-Mallee) asked the Minister of transport: Will the Minister arrange for the photograph facility for applicants seeking to renew their driving licences to be taken on a program of advertised visits (one day every eight weeks) to country centres where the population is over 200 and where that centre is at least 50 km from another centre at which the service is offered?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: When determining the location of photo points, consideration was given to minimising the distance travelled by licensees in country areas, whilst at the same time locating photo points in areas central to the greatest concentration of licence holders.

The placement of photo points throughout the State was arranged so that the vast majority of licensed drivers are not required to travel more than 80 km to have a licence photo taken. To travel 80 km once in every five years to be photographed for the issue of a driver's licence is not considered unreasonable.

Whilst residents of some communities may be required to travel further, any person unable to attend a photo licence point may obtain a photo licence kit through any Motor Registration office. A photo kit enables a licence to be manufactured from a passport photo supplied by the licence holder.

The provision of a mobile photo licence point, as suggested would no doubt be convenient for some country residents. However such an arrangement would be expensive when balanced against the relatively small number of licence holders likely to use such a service. If a country centre of 200 people was visited on an eight weekly cycle and half of the residents were licensed, then up to four licence holders could be expected to renew their licence at each visit. The overheads have been estimated at approximately \$60 per photo taken.

In practical terms, these visits would need to be more frequent so that licences would not expire while licensees waited between visits following receipt of a renewal notice.

The establishment of a network of mobile photo points, as suggested, cannot be justified when the costs involved are taken into account.

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY

299. The Hon. D.C. WOTTON (Heysen) asked the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs:

1. Which of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody has the Government adopted?

2. Has an Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee been established and, if so—

(a) what expertise does each of the members of the committee have;

(b) what terms of reference have been drawn up and by whom;

(c) to whom is the committee responsible; and

(d) what procedures exist to ensure that it is genuinely accountable, effectively communicating with Aboriginal people at large and genuinely representative, and, if not, why not?

3. What steps are being taken to provide for accurate and responsible accounting as part of implementing recommendation 190?

4. What steps has the Minister taken to provide for implementation of the recommendations to be carried out in a 'public way'?

5. Has the proposed 'reporting process' been established and, if so, what are the details and, if not, why not?

6. Has there been a budget allocation for this process as called for in recommendation 1 (b)?

7. Does the Minister intend to overhaul the consultative processes to ensure proper consultation with Aboriginal people, and if so, what steps will be taken?

The Hon. M.D. RANN: The replies are as follows:

1. The S.A. Government estimates that its agencies have a significant role to play in 290 of the 339 recommendations. Agencies have supported 254 of these recommendations. For the majority of the remainder our position has yet to be determined. It has been estimated that almost 60 per cent of the recommendations supported have been implemented or are in the process of implementation. Officers from State Aboriginal Affairs could be made available to brief Opposition members with further information upon request.

2. Yes.

(a) The following agencies are represented on the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee. The membership gives a clear indication of the breadth of expertise available to it:

- State Aboriginal Affairs
- Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement
- Department of Correctional Services
- Aboriginal Sobriety Group
- Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services
- Department of Premier & Cabinet
- Aboriginal Child Care Agency
- S.A. Police Department
- Attorney-General's Department
- S.A. Health Commission
- Aboriginal Community Recreation and Health Services Centre of S.A.
- Department of Family and Community Services
- Court Services Department
- Aboriginal Health Council
- Judge J.W. Lewis
- S.A. Watch Committee

(b) The Terms of Reference were drawn up by State Aboriginal Affairs and approved by the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of Cabinet. They are to:

- Monitor the implementation of Government Departmental activity and responses in relation to the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.
- Consult with Aboriginal groups to ensure that the opinions and views of Aboriginal people are taken into account by justice agencies.
- Monitor diversionary and preventative programs by agencies and the development of more effective activity and sustainable preventative strategies.

(c) The Committee reports to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs who in turn reports to the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee of Cabinet.

(d) By participation of key Aboriginal agencies (see (a) above).

3. Recommendation 190 places primary responsibility for the development of block grant funding on a triennial basis with the Commonwealth Government. Discussions have not yet been initiated with the relevant state agencies. Progress should be assisted by the work of the Commonwealth/State/Territory/Local Government Working Party over the last year.

4. Implementation of the recommendations is still in a preliminary phase. A meeting of Ministers from the Commonwealth and all States and Territories has set March 1992 as the date for a full and coordinated response by Governments to the Royal Commission's recommendations.

The following steps have been taken to date:

- (a) The Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee (which comprises senior officers from justice agencies and representatives of Aboriginal organisations) has been kept informed of all the progress both by State agencies and the Commonwealth Government. A one day information seminar is planned for February 1992. The Committee endorsed the priority programs submitted to the Commonwealth for funding in 1991-92.
- (b) State Aboriginal Affairs has paid for the printing of an executive summary of the Royal Commission Report prepared by the former senior research officer of the Commission. This summary has been widely distrib-

uted within government and the community and via ATSIC to all ATSIC Regional Councils.

- (c) Officers from State Aboriginal Affairs have directly briefed ATSIC Regional Councils and assisted wherever possible the Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement which is preparing a detailed community response to the Royal Commission recommendations.
- (d) The preliminary South Australian position on each of the recommendations has been supplied to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has undertaken to have this printed and distributed to each ATSIC Regional Council in South Australia within the next two weeks. The Commonwealth has prepared its draft response in a colour-coded five volume format.

5. It is too early in the process for government to establish agreements as to the nature of progress reports to monitor implementation of Royal Commission recommendations. The Commonwealth has prepared a list of key dates leading up to the national response in March 1992.

6. Recommendation 1 (b) seeks special funding for ATSIC to monitor the progress of the implementation of the adopted recommendations and to report thereon to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community. It is understood that approximately \$1m has been allocated for this task in 1991-92.

7. I have taken a number of steps to assist with consultation with the Aboriginal Community viz:

- (a) Seeking community nominations for a revitalised South Australian Aboriginal Education and Training Advisory Committee (including representatives from each ATSIC Regional Council).
- (b) The establishment and broadening of the membership of the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee.
- (c) The assistance with the formation of inter-agency forums based on action plans—to date Port Augusta and the northern suburbs of Adelaide.
- (d) Invitations to the Chairperson from each ATSIC Regional Council and the Zone Commissioner to meet with me in the New Year to commence a series of ongoing consultations.
- (e) A proposal to establish a Parliamentary Committee on the Lands Trust similar to those already successfully established to serve the Maralinga Tjarutja and Anangu Pitjantjatjara communities. These committees have provided a bipartisan focus to issues in Aboriginal Affairs in South Australia.

I wish to stress that this Final Report of the Royal Commission encompasses the whole of Aboriginal Affairs and requires an extensive evaluation of current practices. Many of the issues are complex and require sensitive treatment at both government and community levels. Officers from State Aboriginal Affairs and the Department of Premier and Cabinet are attending regular national meetings of officials convened by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

ADELAIDE BOTANICAL GARDENS

300. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Minister of Housing and Construction: What statistical data was given to SACON to support the claimed attendance of 911 723 visitors or 2 497 persons per day in the past financial year to the Adelaide Botanical Gardens as stated on page 13 of SACON's Annual Report?

The Hon. M.K. MAYES: The visitor attendance figure for 1991-92 was advised to SACON by the management of the Botanic Gardens.

BILL OF RIGHTS

302. **Mr BECKER (Hanson)** asked the Premier: Has the Government given consideration to amending the Constitution Act to establish a Bill of Rights similar to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and, if not, why not?

The Hon. J.C. BANNON: The Government has not given formal consideration to amending the Constitution Act (or enacting a separate Act) to establish a Bill of Rights similar to the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. The Government believes that the laws of South Australia comply with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and there would need to be wide community support for the enactment of a Bill of Rights.

TROUBRIDGE ISLAND

303. **The Hon. D.C. Wotton (Heysen)** asked the Minister for Environment and Planning:

1. What resources are being expended on the maintenance of Troubridge Island this financial year?
2. What plans are there to upgrade the buildings on the island and when is it intended that such work will be carried out?
3. Who has the responsibility for the day-to-day care of the island?

The Hon. S.M. LENEHAN: The replies are as follows:

1. \$5 450 has been allocated. This includes provisions for plant hire, materials and minor contract work payments.
2. The buildings on Troubridge Island are generally sound, therefore other than general preventative maintenance work, no provision has been made for upgrading.
3. The Regional Manager, Yorke Region, National Parks and Wildlife Service, who may, under the terms of the lease agreement require the lessee to undertake general maintenance to keep the precincts in good condition and appearance.

TAXI LICENCES

304. **Mr BECKER (Hanson):** asked the Minister of Finance: What publicity was undertaken advising taxi owners of the requirement to pay stamp duty upon transfer of their licences following amendments to the Stamp Duties Act in 1987 and, if none, why not and how were owners or purchasers made aware of duty payable?

The Hon. FRANK BLEVINS: When legislative amendments were introduced at the end of 1987, these changes were circulated among taxpayer groups such as solicitors, accountants and licensed landbrokers in accordance with normal practice. No special measures were taken to advise taxi owners because there was no reason to believe that they would be affected by the legislation to a greater extent than the owners of other businesses.

In most cases the Stamp Duties Office is not in a position to directly initiate contact with the taxpayer to obtain instruments for stamping as the existence of those instruments may not be known unless disclosed by a party to the transaction (the vendor or the purchaser). It is for this reason that the Inspection Branch of the State Taxation Office carries out compliance monitoring work to ensure that the State receives the revenue to which it is entitled. Other taxpayers have and do pay stamp duty on similar transactions.

It is now clear that while some taxi-cab operators have lodged the relevant documentation at the State Taxation Office for stamping there has not been industry-wide compliance. Consequently although enforcement action will continue to be taken, three significant concessions have been offered by the Commissioner of Stamps to taxi-cab operators which will ensure that they pay no more than any other taxpayer who conveys property.

Taxi-cab operators who have not deliberately sought to avoid or evade duty have been offered a grace period of approximately three months in which they will only have to pay the duty and no penalties will apply. Additionally, within this period no prosecutions will be instituted for failure to comply with the Act where there has been no deliberate avoidance or evasion. Further, within this period, the State Taxation Office will accept the payment of outstanding duty by instalments where there is hardship caused by the impact of the duty and where there has been no deliberate avoidance or evasion.

AUTO GAS CONVERSIONS

306. **Mr BECKER (Hanson):** asked the Minister of Labour:

1. Were any Officers of the Department of Labour involved with the Dangerous Substances Act or Regulations under that Act assaulted when visiting Mr John Whyte of Auto Gas Conversions and if so, by whom, were the police called and what action was taken following the incident?
2. Did Mr Whyte sign several blank compliance form plates to be completed by unqualified employees prior to leaving for overseas and if so, what action was taken by the department?
3. How many licences for gas conversion have been cancelled in each of the past three years?

The Hon. R.J. GREGORY: The replies are as follows:

1. No officers of the Department of Labour were assaulted during an investigation involving Mr John Whyte at Auto Gas Conversions, Pooraka, where he was the Sales Manager and an Auto Gas Permit holder. Police were contacted after Mr Whyte interrupted the interview by Department of Labour inspectors of

another Auto Gas Permit holder employed by Auto Gas Conversions. Mr Whyte was subsequently prosecuted and convicted of a breach of section 9 (5) of the Dangerous Substances Act for hindering an inspector in the exercise of his powers. He was fined \$500 plus costs.

2. The question referred to the signing of several blank 'compliance form plates'. The question may have intended to refer to certificates of compliance. These certificates are required to be completed by the holder of an autogas permit; they certify that the autogas installation fitted to a particular vehicle has been installed/repaired and tested in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard AS1425 and the Code of Practice for Liquefied Petroleum Gas. An autogas compliance plate, on the other hand, is a metal plate that must be securely affixed in a conspicuous position near the LPG tank of a motor vehicle which has been fitted with autogas equipment. This plate must be stamped with the permit holder's permit number, vehicle details and the date the installation was completed. No signature is required on these plates.

My Whyte had signed a number of blank certificates of compliance prior to leaving for overseas. This presigning of these certificates by Mr Whyte was not a breach of the Dangerous Substances legislation and it could not be proven that he intended that the presigned certificates be completed by unauthorised employees during his absence overseas. However, fitters without the legal authority to do so did complete particulars on some of the blank presigned certificates for vehicles to which they had fitted autogas equipment. They then issued these certificates to

the vehicle owners and sent copies to the Department of Road Transport in line with other requirements of the legislation.

The Department of Labour pursued this whole matter and made contact with relevant vehicle owners to advise them of the need to arrange checks, inspections, etc. and the provision of the necessary formal certification. Further directions were given that work in progress in the workshops of Auto Gas Conversions be checked, completed, and certificated in accordance with the requirements of the legislation. In summary, the actions taken by the Department of Labour on these matters were to investigate, rectify and take steps to prevent re-occurrence.

3. No autogas permits have been cancelled in the past three years. Regulation 30 of the Dangerous Substances Regulations allows the Chief Inspector to revoke or suspend an autogas permit if:

- (a) the grant or renewal of the permit was obtained improperly;
- (b) the holder has been convicted of an offence under the Act or Regulations;
- (c) the holder has failed to comply with conditions attached to the permit.

Within the Act and regulations there is no appeal mechanism against decisions of the Chief Inspector, and accordingly action to revoke or suspend an autogas permit is reserved for serious offences assessed as having a high level of danger and/or wilful misconduct. Such assessments are restricted to issues covered by the Dangerous Substances Act and Regulations and do not include, for example, consumer issues or vehicle safety matters addressed by other legislation such as the Road Traffic Act.