

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday 27 May 1997

The **PRESIDENT (Hon. Peter Dunn)** took the Chair at 2.15 p.m. and read prayers.

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

The **PRESIDENT**: I direct that the written answers to the following questions on notice be distributed and printed in *Hansard*: Nos 10, 53, 57, 69, 72, 74, 91, 131, 137, 144, 166, 169, 172, 174, 175, 180, 183, 186, 188, 189 and 191.

BELAIR RAIL LINE

10. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON**:

- (a) Has the Government conducted a feasibility study on re-opening the Millswood, Hawthorn and Clapham railway stations recently closed on the Belair railway line?
 (b) If not, why not?
 If the Government has done such a study, how much would it cost to re-open the stations?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I refer the honourable member to the Ministerial Statement I made in this House on 12 February 1997 regarding the Belair Rail Line.

BUS CONTRACTS

53. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON**:

1. What has happened to the proposal made by the Minister in July 1995 that bus contracts would include special financial incentives for private operators to boost passenger numbers?
 2. In the past 12 months, which operators have been paid an incentive?
 3. How much has been paid to the contractors for incentives?
 4. What has been the rise in passenger numbers?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1 and 2. In line with the Liberal Government's Passenger Transport Strategy (February 1993) the Passenger Transport Board has included special financial incentives in almost all the contracts signed to date with metropolitan service providers—Hills Transit for the Hills Metropolitan contract area, Serco Australia Pty Ltd for the Outer North and Inner North contract areas and TransAdelaide for the Outer South and Outer North East and Transit Link contract areas. The TransAdelaide Outer North East and Transit Link services commenced on 6 October 1996. The Serco Inner North contract commenced on 12 January 1997. The only exceptions to the provision of special financial incentive payments are some of the negotiated contracts with TransAdelaide, which commenced on 12 January 1997. The TransAdelaide negotiated contracts that do not have an incentive payment component are—the free city services, train infrastructure and tram infrastructure contracts. In each instance the financial incentives are designed to encourage and reward the operator for increasing passenger numbers. The financial incentive comprises part of the funding formula by which operators are paid.

3. Total incentive payments of \$21 963 912 have been made to contractors up to and including January 1997.

4. The Hills Transit metropolitan contract (Aldgate area) commenced in September 1995 and patronage increased by 2.8 per cent for the 12 months ending December 1996 when compared to the previous 12 month period. The Serco and TransAdelaide contracts commenced on 14 January 1996 and patronage data shows a 1.2 per cent increase and 2.1 per cent decrease, respectively, to December 1996.

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

57. **The Hon. SANDRA KANCK**: In respect of the South Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988—

1. How many sites and/or objects have been nominated for inclusion on the 'Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects' during the life of the current administration?

2. How many sites and objects have been registered on the 'Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects' during the life of the current administration?

3. How many sites and/or objects were nominated for inclusion on the 'Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects' during the life of the previous Labor administration, i.e. 25/11/89 to 14/12/92?

4. How many sites and/or objects were registered on the 'Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects' during the life of the previous Labor administration, i.e. 25/11/89 to 14/12/92?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs has provided the following response:

The Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects was established following the passage of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.

The Aboriginal Heritage Unit of the then Department of Environment and Planning used the Unit's records of Aboriginal Sites as the basis for creating the Register.

These records have since been found to be unreliable for several reasons including incorrect locational data, sites identified solely from historical publications, sub-division of open space land for housing and other purposes, incorrect and incomplete site registration cards submitted by consultants, lack of consultation and identification of the responsible Aboriginal Community or Aboriginal person. Further, there is doubt whether the approval processes followed at the time were appropriate.

The Department of State Aboriginal Affairs assumed responsibility for the administration of the Register when the Department was formed in 1992 and has been addressing these issues since then with the intention of ensuring appropriate administrative procedures are set in place. There are approximately 4 000 site cards being reviewed and sites visited to verify their current status and conservation requirements.

Additionally, the Department is developing standards for future site registrations to ensure the mistakes of the past are not repeated, that the Aboriginal community is fully consulted, and site protection and preservation can be practically applied.

Until these issues are resolved, it would not be appropriate to accept further registrations.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

69. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON**:

1. Will the Minister for Industrial Affairs explain what options have been considered on the use of external mediators within the South Australian industrial relations system during informal consultations with members of the Industrial Relations Advisory Committee?

2. If he will not explain the options, why not?

3. When will a decision be made?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Industrial Affairs has provided the following response:

1. The issue of the use of mediators within the South Australian industrial relations system has only been the subject of preliminary consideration by the Government and no specific options or models are under consideration and no decisions have been made at this stage.

2. The issue is the subject of preliminary consideration only.

3. As a result of the recent passage of the Federal Government's Workplace Relations and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 1996, the South Australian Government is currently considering developing complementary legislation which will harmonise the State and Federal jurisdictions. The timing of any formal consideration or decision on the use of mediators will be considered further as the State Government develops legislative amendments designed to harmonise State and Federal industrial relations systems.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

72. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON**:

1. How much has the Department of Manufacturing, Industry, Small Business and Regional Development spent on industry development for—

(a) Enterprises that have been established in South Australia for 12 months or more and with—

less than 10 employees;

51 to 100 employees;

101 to 500 employees; and

more than 500 employees;

for the years—

(i) 1993-94?

(ii) 1994-95?

(iii) 1995-96? and

- (b) On attracting new firms from either interstate or overseas to South Australia with—
 less than 10 employees;
 51 to 100 employees;
 101 to 500 employees; and
 more than 500 employees;
 for the years—
 (i) 1993-94?
 (ii) 1994-95?
 (iii) 1995-96? and

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

- (a) The Department for Manufacturing Industry, Small Business and Regional Development does not retain on its databases in an easily and reliably extractable form information on the size (by employees) of the firms that have received assistance, as these are practical problems caused by fluctuations in employment levels and in many cases the number of employees is not a relevant factor in the type of support provided.

However, following a manual review of assistance payment in 1995/96 it is estimated that more than 85 per cent of firms assisted are Small to Medium Enterprises (employing less than 500).

Total amount of assistance provided:

1993-94	21.9 million
1994-95	40.5 million
1995-96	35.3 million

- (b) During 1993-94 three (3) firms from outside the State received financial assistance to locate in South Australia.

During 1994-95 six (6) firms from outside the State received financial assistance to locate in South Australia.

During 1995-96 seven (7) firms from outside the State received financial assistance to locate in South Australia.

PREMIER, SHARES

74. The Hon. SANDRA KANCK:

1. Has the Premier owned any shares in Western Mining Corporation at any time since 1 July 1996, and, if so, how many?

2. Has the Premier had an interest in any trust that held shares in Western Mining Corporation at any time since 1 July 1996 and, if so, what kind of interest?

3. Has the Premier's spouse owned any shares in Western Mining Corporation at any time since 1 July 1996 and, if so, how many?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

- No.
- No.
- No.

MINISTERS, INTERESTS

91. The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT:

1. As of 30 June 1996, did the Premier, Minister for Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs and Minister for Information Technology, or his spouse, hold interest in retail properties, either directly or indirectly?

2. What are the names of the companies in which interests were held?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

- No.
- None.

WIRRINA MARINA

131. The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY:

1. What is the term of the lease agreement between the Minister and MBfI Resorts Pty Ltd covering the Wirrina Cove Marina?

2. When was the lease signed?

3. What is the annual rental charge for the Marina for the first five years?

4. What rights of renewal apply to the lease?

5. How is the 'current market value' of an asset such as the Marina established?

What are the components of the \$14.85 million committed by the Government to public infrastructure works at Wirrina?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. The lease between the Minister for Transport and MBfI Resorts Pty. Ltd. is a 52 year lease expiring on 30 June 2048 with a 30 year right of renewal.

2. The 'New Harbour Lease' between the Minister for Transport and MBfI is currently still being completed by Crown Law pending the transfer of land titles. However, in the signed Header Agreement between the Minister of Tourism, Minister for Transport and MBfI dated 16 September 1996, there is an Interim Lease Agreement between the Minister of Transport and MBfI which has been agreed to as part of the Header Agreement (as per Clause 4 of the Header Agreement and Schedule Five of the Agreement). The date of effective commencement of the Interim Lease Agreement as per Schedule five of the Header Agreement is 1 July 1996.

3. 1998-1999	\$20 000 p.a.
1999-2000	\$30 000 p.a.
Thereafter	\$74 000 p.a.

4. See 1 above

5. Current market value of an asset such as the marina can be established by the use of a number of methods of valuation, eg:

- a direct comparison with other marinas where comparable evidence is available;
- by the capitalisation of net income;
- by the discounted cash flow method.

6.—

Waste Water Treatment Plant	\$700 000
Water Treatment Plant	\$250 000
Water main extension from Normanville	\$4 400 000
Public Road to Marina from South Road	\$1 000 000
Marina Basin and Breakwater	\$8 500 000
Total	\$14 850 000

TRANSADELAIDE

137. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. How many TransAdelaide buses are air-conditioned?

2. How many TransAdelaide buses are not air-conditioned?

3. How many TransAdelaide buses will be air-conditioned in 1997-98?

4. What is the Government's strategy with regard to air-conditioning and TransAdelaide buses?

5. Will the Government ensure all TransAdelaide buses are air-conditioned?

6. How long will it be before all TransAdelaide buses are air-conditioned?

7. How much would it cost to air-condition all TransAdelaide buses?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

A total of 555 buses are required by TransAdelaide to operate its metropolitan bus services. Of this number—

• TransAdelaide owns 352 buses and leases 203 from the Department of Transport (DoT).

• Two types of bus air-conditioners are in operation—full bus air-conditioning and driver's cabin only air-conditioning.

The breakdown is as follows—

Type	TransAdelaide Operated		Total
	TA owned	DoT leased	
Full bus air-conditioning	159	4	163
Driver's cab only air-conditioning	184	179	363
No air-conditioning	9	20	29
Total	352	203	555

2. 29 TransAdelaide buses are not air-conditioned, nine of these are owned by TransAdelaide, 20 are leased from DoT.

3. Six new fully air-conditioned buses will enter TransAdelaide's service during 1997-1998. Those six buses will be leased from DoT and will replace six DoT non air-conditioned leased buses. All other new fully air-conditioned buses purchased by DoT to replace the B59 will be leased to Serco.

4. The Government's policy is for all new buses to be fully air-conditioned.

5. All new buses which enter service will be air-conditioned.

6. TransAdelaide owned non air-conditioned buses are approaching 20 years of age. These vehicles will be phased out over the next two years and replaced by fully air-conditioned buses.

7. To air-condition the driver's cabin only would cost \$6 000 per vehicle. To fully air-condition each bus would cost \$20 000 per vehicle.

SERCO CONTRACT**144. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Why has SERCO moved to a policy of allocating a bus to one driver for an entire shift?

2. Is the Minister aware that this frequently results in services being operated by inappropriate vehicles with midibuses on busy peak period runs to or from the City and articulated buses on lightly loaded feeder routes?

3. Does the Minister consider this to be an efficient use of resources?

4. Will the Minister investigate the situation?

5. How many drivers does SERCO require to fulfil its contractual obligations?

6. As at 31 December 1996, how many drivers does SERCO employ?

7. How many runs have been cancelled due to a shortage of drivers since SERCO commenced its contract?

8. How many, and what type of, complaints has SERCO management received from the public since beginning its Adelaide contract to 30 December 1996?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. SERCO allocates a bus to one driver, due to their strong commitment to customer service and a philosophy of empowering drivers. SERCO believes this arrangement induces ownership in the bus drivers. Feedback from the public supports this view. SERCO has received many commendations for SERCO's clean buses and their drivers' courteous behaviour.

2, 3 and 4. SERCO uses the most advanced computer technology to allocate buses and drivers for different routes. On occasions, due to changing travel patterns, the allocations have not matched up but adjustments have been made when these situations are identified. In the mean time, it should be noted that during the first year of operation SERCO achieved increases in patronage and cost efficiency, and continues to do so.

5 and 6. As at 31 December 1996, when SERCO was responsible for only the outer North contract area, the company employed 132 full time Bus Operators and 26 Part-time Operators. At any given time the number of drivers required to fulfil its contract terms will vary if SERCO chooses to vary the number of stand-by drivers to cover absenteeism.

7. None.

8. It is interesting to note the honourable member's selective (and negative) interest in SERCO's operations—and that his question identifies no interest in inquiring about the compliments that SERCO has received related to service improvements.

Due to initial operational difficulties, often beyond SERCO's control, the number of complaints received in the first 6 weeks of operation were 392, or 29 per cent of the 1350 complaints received for the year to December 1996.

The complaints for the year were as follows: Punctuality 659, Staff Attitude 217, Ticketing 34, Vehicle Condition 23, Fares 4, Quality of Service 226, Other 187.

TRANSADELAIDE PUBLICATION

166. **The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:** Considering the poor level of publicity and promotion of public transport in comparison to interstate operators, why has TransAdelaide reduced its 'Your Guide to Ride' column, which appears in the Saturday *Advertiser*, from a weekly to a monthly basis?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: Over the past year, patronage has increased on all services now operated under contract to the Passenger Transport Board. The contracts incorporate financial incentives to operators based on patronage returns. Accordingly operators are now encouraged to introduce new customer-friendly services—and to target their publicity and promotional efforts in areas which they deem will have the maximum influence on attracting new customers.

There is no basis, therefore, for the honourable member's assertion that publicity and promotion of public transport in Adelaide is 'poor' compared to such efforts interstate. Simply operators in SA are now exercising more discretion regarding how they market their services.

TransAdelaide, for instance, identified it could increase its returns by placing an increased emphasis on local area marketing. Accordingly, TransAdelaide determined it would retain a monthly (not weekly) column in the Saturday edition of the *Advertiser*—but increase local area and special event publicity and promotions.

The recent introduction of the new Southern Circuit service in the Outer South is a prime example of the new direction TransAdelaide is taking in the marketing and promotion of its services:

- customer service personnel visited retirement villages, community centres and general practitioners' rooms;
- special promotions were conducted at major shopping centres including Woodcroft, Reynella, Colonnades and Southgate Plaza;
- a full page advertisement, sponsored by local businesses and traders, were featured in the Messenger Press—in addition to regular TransAdelaide sponsored columns in the *Southern Times*;
- letterbox drops were conducted along the length of the new route; and
- distinctive timetables, sponsored by the locally-based South Adelaide Football Club, were distributed to key regional sites.

In addition, media releases, passenger briefings and in-vehicle advertising now promote TransAdelaide's special initiatives, for example Skyshow, WomAdelaide, Barossa Under the Stars, NightMoves, additional Sunday train services, the Sensational Adelaide International Tattoo and the McLaren Vale Bushing Festival.

Rail News, a broadsheet for customers of the rail system, was introduced in November 1995 and has proved extremely popular with the 10 000 commuters who receive a copy free of charge each month. The positive feedback from customers indicates that Rail News keeps them informed about service developments and items of specific interest to train travellers.

Over and above these initiatives, TransAdelaide now:

- advertises regularly in sports publications such as Port Power's 'Power to the People' and the official 'Crows Magazine', as well as Radio 5AA's Footy Show, promoting Footy Express services;
- conducts poster campaigns and disc jockey announcements at Adelaide's popular entertainment venues promoting TransAdelaide's late, late NightMoves service; and
- distributes specially developed timetables for special services, including the Port Adelaide sightseeing service, GetAbout.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**169. The Hon. SANDRA KANCK:**

1. At present, how many full-time equivalent staff does the Department for Consumer Affairs have investigating complaints and inquiries from the public?

2. How many equivalent full-time investigators did the department have for the years—

- (a) 1992;
- (b) 1993;
- (c) 1994;
- (d) 1995; and
- (e) 1996?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The 1995 decrease in the number of investigators employed by Consumer Affairs Branch of the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs was associated with a significant change in work practices. Prior to 1995, all investigation work was carried out by officers whose duties were dedicated to performing this function.

However, since 1995 an additional 26 staff over and above the seven investigation officers have been provided with formal training in investigation techniques by the Police Academy at Fort Largs. The additional staff, whose normal role is in the provision of consumer advice and conciliation and mediation of disputes, now have the necessary skills to more effectively detect potential breaches of the legislation at an earlier stage. The earlier identification of potential breaches has allowed the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs to institute a range of activities to ensure compliance with the legislation is achieved.

This approach is entirely consistent with the Government's desire to move away from the previous regime where compliance was primarily achieved through the threat of prosecution to one where there is a focus on educating both traders and consumers in regard to what are acceptable practices under the law and prosecution is used as the ultimate sanction.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS**172. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:**

1. Has the State Government examined the possibility of introducing the acceptance of payment of bills/accounts by telephone and credit card for all Government Departments?

2. Will the Premier provide a full report on the Government's examination up until the present time on this issue?

3. Will the Premier provide information on a likely date for its introduction?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. Current Government policy allows individual Government agencies to accept credit cards if they consider that an economic (or other) advantage will be available to the Government by participating in a credit card scheme. Several agencies (including the Department for Employment, Training and Further Education, the Economic Development Authority and the department of Education and Children's Services) do accept such cards for bill/account payments.

Last year, the Department of Treasury and Finance conducted a review of the South Australian Government's banking arrangements and is progressively implementing improvements in this area. The options of a whole of government merchant card facility and telephone billpay were considered during the review. Adoption by individual agencies would depend on development of a business case supporting introduction of these facilities.

2 and 3. The Department for Information Technology Services, in conjunction with Department of Treasury and Finance, is continu-

ing work on determining requirements in relation to alternative bill payment mechanisms. At this point, there is no report detailing the Government's examination of telephone or credit card payments which could be released to the honourable member.

SCHOOL GRANTS

174. **The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES** will ask the Minister for Education and Children's Services—

1. (a) Which South Australian schools received grants for 1995-96 under the Commonwealth Disadvantaged Schools Program?

(b) How much did each school receive?

2. How much will schools receive from the 1996-97 Commonwealth budget?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1 (a) and (b) The total direct grants to schools under the Disadvantaged Schools Program for the calendar year 1996 was \$3.65 million. A list of individual schools and grants is attached.

Disadvantaged Schools Program

		1996		1995	
School No.	School	Total Amount	School	Total Amount	
1489	Airdale JPS	\$17 140	Airdale JPS	\$17 102.13	
980	Airdale PS	\$20 381	Airdale PS	\$22 403.75	
202	Alberton PS	\$18 150	Alberton PS	\$23 868.83	
226	Alford PS	\$2 338	Alford PS	\$2 723.28	
509	Andamooka PS	\$6 269	Andamooka PS	\$5 951.72	
	Anangu Education Services	\$81 764	Anangu Education Services	\$88 151.99	
340	Ascot Park PS	\$28 597	Ascot Park PS	\$29 814.25	
990	Augusta Park PS	\$35 924	Augusta Park PS	\$35 633.63	
532	Berri PS	\$29 649	Berri PS	\$32 271.81	
570	Blair Athol PS	\$26 816	Blair Athol PS	\$27 506.87	
1854	Blakeview PS	\$31 215	Blakeview PS	\$28 332.36	
1418	Bowden-Brompton CS	\$12 894	Bowden-Brompton CS	\$11 714.39	
900	Broadmeadows PS	\$18 762	Broadmeadows PS	\$19 989.24	
646	Brompton PS	\$16 605	Brompton PS	\$14 865.11	
330	Brown's Well Dist AS	\$7 099	Brown's Well Dist AS	\$7 698.27	
1844	Burton PS	\$45 563	Burton PS	\$45 481.75	
707	Caltowie PS	\$2 941	Caltowie PS	\$3 116.07	
981	Carlton PS	\$23 882	Carlton PS	\$26 655.12	
734	Ceduna AS	\$55 944	Ceduna AS	\$50 831.67	
714	Challa Gardens PS	\$20 778	Challa Gardens PS	\$19 608.00	
1061	Christie Downs PS	\$19 852	Christie Downs PS	\$24 182.85	
1208	Christie Downs Sp S	\$5 646	Christie Downs Sp S	\$6 017.88	
921	Christies Beach PS	\$23 059	Christies Beach PS	\$22 231.51	
932	Clovelly Park PS	\$33 183	Clovelly Park PS	\$37 615.44	
920	Cooper Pedy AS	\$57 124	Cooper Pedy AS	\$58 038.43	
729	Coomandook AS	\$22 993	Coomandook AS	\$26 042.83	
731	Coorabie RS	\$4 513	Coorabie RS	\$2 893.41	
106	Cowandilla PS	\$24 879	Cowandilla PS	\$29 800.59	
811	Croydon HS	\$28 421	Croydon HS	\$34 349.19	
896	Croydon Park PS	\$16 254	Croydon Park PS	\$17 802.64	
110	Croydon PS	\$17 289	Croydon PS	\$16 581.21	
117	Darke Peak PS	\$2 293	Darke Peak PS	\$2 522.68	
666	Darlington PS	\$25 289	Darlington PS	\$24 359.29	
1329	Davoren Park JPS	\$20 716	Davoren Park JPS	\$20 275.96	
946	Davoren Park PS	\$28 741	Davoren Park PS	\$26 482.88	
102	East Murray AS	\$7 166	East Murray AS	\$7 826.40	
947	Elizabeth Downs PS	\$32 786	Elizabeth Downs PS	\$35 848.93	
1330	Elizabeth Dwns JPS	\$21 150	Elizabeth Dwns JPS	\$21 178.11	

Disadvantaged Schools Program

		1996		1995	
School No.	School	Total Amount	School	Total Amount	
1327	Elizabeth East JPS	\$16 783	Elizabeth East JPS	\$15 613.94	
943	Elizabeth East PS	\$28 006	Elizabeth East PS	\$27 094.12	
897	Elizabeth Grove PS	\$21 191	Elizabeth Grove PS	\$24 618.70	
1316	Elizabeth Grv JPS	\$13 460	Elizabeth Grv JPS	\$15 607.63	
825	Elizabeth Nth PS	\$27 177	Elizabeth Nth PS	\$29 486.57	
1331	Elizabeth Park JPS	\$13 766	Elizabeth Park JPS	\$13 813.82	
948	Elizabeth Park PS	\$23 069	Elizabeth Park PS	\$21 168.66	
476	Elizabeth Sp S	\$12 129	Elizabeth Sp S	\$12 891.71	
1310	Elizabeth Sth JPS	\$18 983	Elizabeth Sth JPS	\$17 564.23	
688	Elizabeth Sth PS	\$19 181	Elizabeth Sth PS	\$18 806.67	
949	Elizabeth Vale PS	\$24 580	Elizabeth Vale PS	\$26 081.69	
804	Enfield HS	\$43 861	Enfield HS	\$48 841.47	
660	Enfield PS	\$21 456	Enfield PS	\$19 277.18	
662	Ferryden Park PS	\$24 836	Ferryden Park PS	\$25 247.80	
805	Findon HS	\$28 977	Findon HS	\$27 654.95	
968	Fisk Street PS	\$27 779	Fisk Street PS	\$25 498.81	
1382	Fraser Park PS	\$23 475	Fraser Park PS	\$31 192.16	
910	Fremont-Elizabeth HS	\$99 526	Elizabeth City HS	\$60 295.40	
960	Gepps Cross Girl HS	\$29 205	Gepps Cross Girl HS	\$28 442.63	
659	Gepps Cross PS	\$33 842	Gepps Cross PS	\$34 881.66	
1187	Gepps Cross Senior	\$9 737	Gepps Cross Senior	\$10 910.96	
146	Gilles Plains PS	\$25 226	Gilles Plains PS	\$22 945.67	
1067	Hackham Sth PS	\$28 360	Hackham Sth PS	\$32 337.98	
1065	Hackham West PS	\$18 157	Hackham West PS	\$21 932.19	
689	Hampstead PS	\$18 683	Hampstead PS	\$15 818.73	
670	Hendon PS	\$43 081	Hendon PS	\$40 459.49	
665	Hillcrest PS	\$21 871	Hillcrest PS	\$22 611.69	
938	Hincks Avenue PS	\$22 264	Hincks Avenue PS	\$20 792.68	
1162	Ingle Farm PS	\$35 177	Ingle Farm PS	\$33 887.08	
191	Iron Knob PS	\$3 762	Iron Knob PS	\$4 777.55	
1135	Karrendi PS	\$31 859	Karrendi PS	\$32 093.27	
1792	Kaurna Plains School	\$7 817	Kaurna Plains School	\$8 947.00	
997	Kensington Centre	\$5 334	Kensington Centre	\$8 050.10	
206	Kilburn PS	\$20 139	Kilburn PS	\$19 808.60	
209	Kingston O M PS	\$4 572	Kingston O M PS	\$5 034.86	
899	Kirton Point PS	\$41 624	Kirton Point PS	\$44 003.01	
1003	Koonibba Ab S	\$7 247	Koonibba Ab S	\$6 579.76	
1029	Largs North PS	\$19 773	Largs North PS	\$19 020.92	
221	Le Fevre Pens PS	\$19 294	Le Fevre Pens PS	\$20 058.56	
1158	Lincoln South PS	\$17 233	Lincoln South PS	\$23 110.56	
738	Mannum PS	\$23 147	Mannum PS	\$23 106.36	
245	Manoora PS	\$5 351	Manoora PS	\$6 203.77	
663	Mansfield Park PS	\$39 025	Mansfield Park PS	\$43 036.78	
248	Marree Ab S	\$4 235	Marree Ab S	\$5 105.22	
991	McRitchie Cres PS	\$15 876	McRitchie Cres PS	\$21 226.42	
1121	Miltaburra AS	\$8 565	Miltaburra AS	\$7 595.34	
1794	Mintabie AS	\$5 957	Mintabie AS	\$6 891.68	
1405	Modbury Sp S	\$7 445	Modbury Sp S	\$7 994.44	
280	Moorook PS	\$4 334	Moorook PS	\$4 875.22	
1392	Morphett Vale Sth PS	\$15 381	Morphett Vale Sth PS	\$14 428.21	
1312	Mt Gambier East JPS	\$15 252	Mt Gambier East JPS	\$16 788.11	
692	Mt Gambier East PS	\$22 905	Mt Gambier East PS	\$21 170.76	
1333	Mt Gambier North JPS	\$13 003	Mt Gambier North JPS	\$11 656.63	
1270	Murray Bridge JPS	\$22 364	Murray Bridge JPS	\$22 159.04	
299	Murray Bridge PS	\$31 313	Murray Bridge PS	\$32 898.81	

Disadvantaged Schools Program

		1996		1995	
School No.	School	Total Amount	School	Total Amount	
950	Murray Bridge Sth PS	\$32 613	Murray Bridge Sth PS	\$33 071.04	
815	Nailsworth HS	\$30 117	Nailsworth HS	\$34 007.86	
1000	Nepabunna Ab S	\$2 633	Nepabunna Ab S	\$3 318.76	
1068	Noarlunga Downs PS	\$34 519	Noarlunga Downs PS	\$33 367.21	
314	Northfield PS	\$30 156	Northfield PS	\$33 442.83	
1060	O'Sullivan Beach PS	\$24 404	O'Sullivan Beach PS	\$28 439.48	
324	Oodnadatta Ab S	\$7 396	Oodnadatta Ab S	\$7 231.96	
326	Palmer PS	\$5 401	Palmer PS	\$5 562.08	
1012	Para West Adult C	\$59 040	Elizabeth West Ad HS	\$61 239.56	
1099	Paralowie S	\$90 296	Paralowie S	\$87 691.99	
1273	Pennington JPS	\$24 541	Pennington JPS	\$23 689.24	
337	Pennington PS	\$35 454	Pennington PS	\$39 316.83	
846	Point Pearce Ab S	\$4 533	Point Pearce Ab S	\$5 161.94	
352	Pooraka PS	\$31 453	Pooraka PS	\$32 431.45	
353	Pt Adelaide PS	\$25 331	Pt Adelaide PS	\$26 797.95	
1399	Pt Augusta Sp S	\$2 145	Pt Augusta Sp S	\$2 666.56	
790	Pt Augusta SS	\$44 995	Pt Augusta HS	\$52 286.26	
356	Pt Elliot PS	\$18 267	Pt Elliot PS	\$18 107.21	
357	Pt Germein PS	\$6 601	Pt Germein PS	\$8 043.80	
1801	Pt Lincoln Special S	\$2 679	Pt Lincoln Special S	\$2 940.68	
363	Pt Pirie West PS	\$34 991	Pt Pirie West PS	\$35 420.43	
364	Pt Victoria PS	\$3 312	Pt Victoria PS	\$2 854.56	
793	Quorn AS	\$23 659	Quorn AS	\$23 999.06	
845	Raukkan AB S	\$4 805	Raukkan School	\$5 445.50	
1279	Renmark JPS	\$23 815	Renmark JPS	\$19 823.30	
376	Renmark PS	\$26 540	Renmark PS	\$25 943.06	
381	Richmond PS	\$10 599	Richmond PS	\$10 606.39	
498	Ridley Grove PS	\$41 828	Ridley Grove PS	\$48 653.47	
962	Riverland Sp S	\$5 871	Riverland Sp S	\$4 808.00	
385	Robertstown PS	\$7 361	Robertstown PS	\$8 029.09	
1339	Salisbury N-W JPS	\$15 730	Salisbury N-W JPS	\$15 107.72	
992	Salisbury N-W PS	\$26 717	Salisbury N-W PS	\$27 647.60	
664	Salisbury Nth PS	\$41 891	Salisbury Nth PS	\$28 815.47	
397	Seaton Park PS	\$33 447	Seaton Park PS	\$32 243.45	
400	Sedan PS	\$3 928	Sedan PS	\$4 371.10	
1203	Semaphore Park PS	\$17 556	Semaphore Park PS	\$18 818.22	
569	Smithfield Plns HS	\$29 526	Smithfield Plns HS	\$24 646.01	
609	Smithfield Plns PS	\$35 310	Smithfield Plns PS	\$39 400.85	
405	Smithfield PS	\$14 361	Smithfield PS	\$15 291.51	
1292	Smithfld Plns JPS	\$22 706	Smithfld Plns JPS	\$22 545.53	
406	Solomontown PS	\$22 376	Solomontown PS	\$19 831.70	
1038	South Downs PS	\$31 730	South Downs PS	\$30 005.39	
654	South Road PS	\$9 983	South Road PS	\$9 781.95	
407	Spalding PS	\$5 143	Spalding PS	\$6 078.80	
1195	Stuart HS	\$26 674	Stuart HS	\$29 455.06	
129	Sturt Street PS	\$17 054	Sturt Street PS	\$15 739.96	
1328	Swallowcliffe JPS	\$21 159	Swallowcliffe JPS	\$21 743.14	
945	Swallowcliffe PS	\$21 764	Swallowcliffe PS	\$24 339.34	
423	Swan Reach AS	\$11 434	Swan Reach AS	\$12 222.71	
424	Tailem Bend PS	\$19 328	Tailem Bend PS	\$19 863.21	
661	Taperoo PS	\$16 003	Taperoo PS	\$18 158.67	
430	Tarlee PS	\$4 978	Tarlee PS	\$4 674.62	
435	Terowie RS	\$8 650	Terowie RS	\$5 158.78	
1440	The Parks HS	\$48 246	The Parks HS	\$59 214.70	
1777	The Pines PS	\$37 633	Parafield Gdns NW PS	\$42 086.32	

Disadvantaged Schools Program

		1996		1995	
School No.	School	Total Amount	School	Total Amount	
810	The Thebarton SC	\$55 160	The Thebarton SC	\$53 667.32	
1285	Torrensville PS	\$28 171	Torrensville PS	\$28 771.36	
442	Truro PS	\$5 686	Truro PS	\$5 949.62	
460	Wallaroo Mines PS	\$12 642	Wallaroo Mines PS	\$12 468.46	
459	Wallaroo PS	\$20 767	Wallaroo PS	\$20 657.19	
994	Wandana PS	\$25 758	Wandana PS	\$25 447.34	
468	Warramboos PS	\$3 643	Warramboos PS	\$4 040.28	
1364	Warriappendi Alt S	\$5 212	Warriappendi Alt S	\$6 026.28	
629	Wharminda PS	\$3 225	Wharminda PS	\$2 861.91	
1293	Whyalla Stuart JPS	\$16 433	Scott Street JPS	\$12 870.71	
625	Whyalla Stuart PS	\$21 915	Scott Street PS	\$28 126.51	
679	Willsden PS	\$37 324	Willsden PS	\$43 159.66	
486	Winkie PS	\$10 504	Winkie PS	\$9 698.98	
801	Woodville HS	\$61 784	Woodville HS	\$67 510.55	
844	Woodville Sp S	\$9 581	Woodville Sp S	\$8 562.62	
999	Yalata Ab S	\$12 810	Yalata Ab S	\$14 661.37	
TOTAL:		\$3 650 000		\$3 760 000	

		1997		1996	
Location Code	School	Allocation	School	Allocation	
Commonwealth Literacy Program		0666	Darlington Primary School	24 250	
(Disadvantaged Schools Component) Cash Grants		0946	Davoren Park Junior Primary School	25 604	
		1491	Davoren Park Primary School	26 753	
		0687	Direk Junior Primary School	15 930	
		0102	Dover Gardens Primary School	14 772	
		\$	East Murray Area School	7 954	
1686	Adelaide Secondary School	0126	Edithburgh Primary School	7 189	
	of English	27 921	Elizabeth Downs Junior Primary School	22 313	
1489	Airdale Junior Primary School	16 473	Elizabeth Downs Primary School	35 224	
0980	Airdale Primary School	20 883	Elizabeth East Junior Primary School	15 412	
0202	Alberton Primary School	23 817	Elizabeth East Primary School	24 458	
1837	Aldinga Junior Primary School	25 708	Elizabeth Grove Junior Primary School	13 881	
0222	Aldinga Primary School	32 019	Elizabeth Grove Primary School	20 654	
0473	Allenby Gardens Primary School	11 332	Elizabeth North Primary School	34 637	
7749	Anangu Education Services	79 759	Elizabeth Park Junior Primary School	13 380	
0509	Andamooka Primary School	6 778	Elizabeth Park Primary School	25 040	
0340	Ascot Park Primary School	27 746	Elizabeth South Junior Primary School	19 598	
1415	Ashford Special School	7 723	Elizabeth South Primary School	20 334	
0990	Augusta Park Primary School	45 614	Elizabeth Special School	9 632	
0506	Barmera Primary School	23 849	Elizabeth Vale Primary School	25 026	
0532	Berri Primary School	25 554	Elliston Area School	6 680	
0570	Blair Athol Primary School	24 304	Enfield High School	46 325	
0571	Blanchetown Primary School	3 705	Enfield Primary School	23 437	
0600	Booborowie Primary School	3 727	Eudunda Area School	23 059	
1418	Bowden Brompton Community School	14 718	Evanston Gardens Primary School	22 764	
0983	Brahma Lodge Primary School	16 723	Evanston Primary School	27 018	
0900	Broadmeadows Primary School	20 382	Ferryden Park Primary School	24 010	
0646	Brompton Primary School	16 178	Findon High School	29 676	
0330	Brown's Well District Area School	6 992	Fisk Street Primary School	26 496	
1844	Burton Primary School	42 478	Flinders View Primary School	25 317	
0707	Caltowie Primary School	2 847	Fraser Park Primary	25 199	
0747	Cambrai Area School	10 874	Fremont-Elizabeth City High School	75 313	
0710	Campbelltown Primary School	22 299	Georgetown Primary School	4 092	
0981	Carlton Primary School	20 204	Gepps Cross Girls High School	30 747	
0842	Cavan Education Centre	6 241	Gepps Cross Primary School	32 493	
0734	Ceduna Area School	63 763	Gepps Cross Senior School	9 451	
0714	Challa Gardens Primary School	21 665	Geranium Primary School	8 572	
1061	Christie Downs Primary School	19 345	Gilles Plains Primary School	28 762	
1208	Christie Downs Special School	6 315	Gladstone Primary School	6 971	
0921	Christies Beach Primary School	20 425	Hackham East Junior Primary School	12 031	
0932	Clovelly Park Primary School	31 071	Hackham South Primary School	23 261	
0920	Coober Pedy Area School	62 534	Hackham West Junior Primary School	15 643	
0729	Coomandook Area School	24 983	Hackham West Primary School	18 862	
0731	Coorabie Rural School	2 760	Hamley Bridge Primary School	12 341	
0106	Cowandilla Primary School	24 024	Hampstead Primary School	19 788	
0735	Cowell Area School	12 944	Hectorville primary School	10 901	
0976	Craigmore High School	56 038	Hendon Primary School	44 963	
0811	Croydon High School	27 536	Hillcrest Primary School	19 334	
0896	Croydon Park Primary School	16 373	Hincks Avenue Primary School	24 823	
0110	Croydon Primary School	17 160	Ingle Farm Primary School	38 386	
0117	Darke Peak Primary School	2 403	Iron Knob Primary School	3 859	

0792	John Pirie Secondary School	48 681		Primary School	21 329
1123	Karcultaby Area School	10 838	1099	Paralowie School	90 183
0756	Karoonda Area School	15 835	0651	Parndana Area School	21 201
1135	Karrendi Primary School	33 352	0331	Paskeville Primary School	3 422
1792	Kaurna Plains School	7 502	1273	Pennington Junior Primary School	27 162
0632	Keller Road Primary School	13 443		Pennington Primary School	36 489
0997	Kensington Centre	5 177	0337	Peterborough High School	9 035
0206	Kilburn Primary School	22 309	0789	Peterborough Primary School	15 998
0209	Kingston on Murray Primary School	5 360	0339	Point Pearce Aboriginal School	5 131
0899	Kirton Point Primary School	45 814	0846	Pooraka Primary School	28 582
0898	Klemzig Primary School	18 976	0352	Port Adelaide Primary School	26 331
1003	Koonibba Aboriginal School	8 218	0353	Port Augusta Secondary School	52 877
0563	Lake Wangary Primary School	7 917	0790	Port Augusta Special School	2 129
0759	Lameroo Regional Community School	17 635	1399	Port Elliot Primary School	18 120
			0356	Port Germein Primary School	7 376
1029	Largs North Primary School	16 963	0357	Port Lincoln High School	54 217
0220	Laura Primary School	9 399	0791	Port Lincoln Special School	2 908
0814	Le Fevre High School	30 152	1801	Port Neill Primary School	3 874
0221	Le Fevre Peninsula Primary School	20 145	0214	Port Pirie Special School	4 337
			0363	Port Pirie West Primary School	35 540
1158	Lincoln South Primary School	18 520		Port Vincent Primary School	4 034
0230	Lock Area School	8 413	0365	Quorn Area School	26 872
0749	Lucindale Area School	17 746	0793	Rapid Bay Primary School	4 363
0195	Magill Education Centre	8 498	0650	Raukkan Aboriginal School	5 271
0761	Maitland Area School	28 378	0845	Regency Park Centre School	16 401
1170	Mannum High School	9 430	1414	Renmark Junior Primary School	21 484
0738	Mannum Primary School	22 384	1279	Renmark North Primary School	12 552
0245	Manoora Primary School	4 861	0377	Renmark Primary School	26 669
0663	Mansfield Park Primary School	39 651	0376	Richmond Primary School	9 734
0583	Marden Senior College	38 335	0381	Ridley Grove Primary School	39 437
0248	Marree Aboriginal School	4 654	0498	Riverland Special School	6 222
0991	McRitchie Crescent Primary School	17 398	0962	Robertstown Primary School	7 305
			0385	Salisbury Downs Primary School	35 586
0750	Meningie Area School	27 727	1194	Salisbury High School	47 482
1121	Miltaburra Area School	7 339	0892	Salisbury Junior Primary School	16 332
1002	Minda School	3 860	1282	Salisbury North Primary School	51 226
1794	Mintabie Area School	5 636		Salisbury North West Junior Primary School	14 826
1405	Modbury Special School	8 589	0664	Salisbury North West Primary School	24 938
0274	Monash Primary School	11 035		Salisbury Park Primary School	26 024
1488	Moonta Area School	34 760		Salt Creek Primary School	2 285
0280	Moorook Primary School	5 151	1339	Seaton Park Primary School	31 117
1392	Morphett Vale South Primary School	16 292	0992	Sedan Primary School	4 351
				Semaphore Park Primary School	16 463
1539	Mount Barker South Primary School	19 616	1140	Smithfield Plains High School	38 371
			0608	Smithfield Plains Junior Primary School	20 558
0287	Mount Bryan Primary School	3 523	0397	Smithfield Plains Primary School	35 085
0288	Mount Burr Primary School	5 689	0400	Smithfield Primary School	15 453
1312	Mount Gambier East Junior Primary School	12 888	1203	Snowtown Area School	12 061
			0569	Solomontown Primary School	15 979
0692	Mount Gambier East Primary School	22 937	1292	South Downs Primary School	29 333
				Spalding Primary School	4 944
1333	Mount Gambier North Junior Primary School	12 706	0609	Springton Primary School	5 786
				Streaky Bay Area School	16 006
0953	Mount Gambier North Primary School	16 233	0405	Stuart High School	28 525
			0742	Swallowcliffe Junior Primary School	17 874
1482	Munno Para Primary School	27 886	0406	Swallowcliffe Primary School	22 371
1270	Murray Bridge Junior Primary School	23 336	1038	Swan Reach Area School	10 583
			0407	Tailem Bend Primary School	19 472
0299	Murray Bridge Primary School	27 825	0408	Taperoo Primary School	17 333
0950	Murray Bridge South Primary School	32 506	0745	Tarlee Primary School	4 931
			1195	Terowie Rural School	5 328
0116	Murray Bridge Special School	3 981	1328	The Thebarton Senior College	58 381
0302	Mypolonga Primary School	7 054		Torrensville Primary School	26 156
0303	Myponga Primary School	9 268	0945	Townsend School for Vision Impaired Children	5 812
0311	Narrung Primary School	3 101	0423	Truro Primary School	4 639
1000	Nepabunna Aboriginal School	2 746	0424	Ungarra Primary School	7 271
0971	Newton Primary School	10 147	0661	Waikerie Primary School	24 094
1068	Noarlunga Downs Primary School	32 654	0430	Walleroo Mines Primary School	12 181
1183	North Ingle Primary School	15 563	0435	Walleroo Primary School	19 184
0314	Northfield Primary School	31 071	0810		
1060	O'Sullivan Beach Primary School	25 643	1285		
			1014		
0324	Oodnadatta Aboriginal School	6 675			
0326	Palmer Primary School	6 036	0442		
0935	Para Hills Primary School	22 439	0446		
1045	Para Hills West Primary School	27 687	0456		
1012	Para West Adult Campus	59 518	0460		
1137	Parafield Gardens High School	60 332	0459		
1341	Parafield Gardens Junior				

0994	Wandana Primary School	25 827
0467	Warooka Primary School	9 239
0933	Warradale Primary School	11 691
0468	Warramboe Primary School	3 560
1364	Warriappendi Alternative School	7 095
0469	Wasleys Primary School	5 642
0470	Watervale Primary School	6 533
0629	Wharminda Primary School	3 703
0559	Whyalla Special School	3 321
1293	Whyalla Stuart Junior Primary School	15 333
0625	Whyalla Stuart Primary School	23 151
0679	Willsden Primary School	38 584
0906	Windsor Gardens High School	34 407
0486	Winkie Primary School	13 129
0487	Wirrabara Primary School	5 005
0801	Woodville High School	56 876
0844	Woodville Special School	9 649
0999	Yalata Anangu School	14 139
	Declared Schools Total:	5 006 045
	Interim Funding for 1997 only	
0226	Alford Primary School	1 396
1854	Blakeview Primary School	16 014
1777	The Pines Primary School	17 652
	Interim Funding Total	35 062
	Overall Total	5 041 107

*Interim funding is for schools that were declared under the former Disadvantaged Schools Program for the triennium 1994-96, but which are not declared under the Disadvantaged Schools Component of the new Commonwealth Literacy Program. This funding is for 1997 only.

SCHOOL GRANTS

175. **The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES:** In relation to the \$12.5 million Back to School Grants announced by the Minister on 28 January 1996:

1. What criteria was used in allocating grants?
2. What was the amount granted to each school?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: A list of grants to schools within each electorate was supplied to each of the local members prior to the release of any cheques. I seek leave to have the following list of all grants to schools read into *Hansard*.

The funding model developed utilised a base formula which took into account the current level of backlog, planned programed maintenance/minor works expenditure, and recent or approved major works.

The backlog maintenance factor was generated for each school by adjusting the sum of the Department for Building Management's Building Land Asset Management System (BLAMS) data backlog and maintenance requirements falling due in 1996. This calculation was further adjusted for any recent or proposed major works. Schools which have been fully redeveloped/ refurbished were excluded from any grant allocation. Schools which have been partially redeveloped were assigned a percentage from within the range depending on the extent of the redeveloped/refurbishment works.

The effectiveness of the payment of a grant below \$2 000 was questioned, as below this figure it is unlikely that any meaningful backlog maintenance works could be achieved. Therefore a minimum grant of \$2 000 was established for all schools eligible to receive a grant allocation.

Each school was then allocated a proportional amount of the available budget.

Asset Name	1996-97 BTS Grant \$
Aberfoyle Hub School	2 610
Aberfoyle Park Campus Schools	6 730
Aberfoyle Park High School	23 040
Adelaide High School	81 850
Airdale Primary School	27 850
Alberton Primary School	12 400
Aldgate Primary School	10 030
Aldinga School	5 430
Alford Primary School	4 990
Allenby Gardens Primary School	18 510
Allendale East Area School	55 390

Amata Anangu School	19 890
Andamooka Primary School	25 420
Angaston Primary School	6 330
Angle Vale Primary School	6 140
Arbury Park Outdoor School	21 720
Ardrossan Area School	12 830
Ardtornish Primary School	29 220
Ascot Park Primary School	16 410
Ashford Special School	3 900
Athelstone Primary School	16 120
Auburn Primary School	9 720
Augusta Park Primary School	2 790
Balaklava High School	38 820
Balaklava Primary School	39 180
Banksia Park High School	59 540
Banksia Park Primary School	0
Barnera Primary School	2 600
Basket Range Primary School	7 060
Beachport Primary School	17 490
Belair Primary School	7 040
Bellevue Heights Primary School	5 060
Berri Primary School	15 060
Berri Riverland Special School	0
Birdwood High School	18 820
Birdwood Primary School	0
Black Forest Primary School	10 070
Blackwood High School	97 720
Blackwood Primary School	15 530
Blair Athol Primary School	10 820
Blakeview Primary School	2 000
Blanchetown Primary School	2 000
Blyth Primary School	11 510
Booborowie Primary School	4 410
Booloroo Centre High School	36 260
Booloroo Centre Primary School	13 840
Bordertown High School	15 430
Bordertown Primary School	23 550
Bowden-Brompton Community School —Hub Drive Campus	2 000
Bowden Brompton Community School	5 990
Braeview Primary School	14 510
Brahma Lodge Primary School	16 230
Bridgewater Primary School	10 810
Brighton Primary School	22 720
Brighton Secondary School	10 570
Brinkworth Primary School	15 630
Broadmeadows Primary School	9 670
Brompton Parent Child Centre	3 970
Brompton Primary School	36 230
Browns Well District Area school	29 180
Burnside Primary School	17 710
Burra Community School	12 490
Burton Primary School	2 000
Bute Primary School	11 140
Cadell Primary School	4 380
Callington Primary School	12 400
Caltowie Primary School	4 620
Cambrai Area School	23 330
Campbelltown Primary School	41 060
Carlton Primary School	34 770
Carrieton Rural School	0
Ceduna Area School	92 390
Challa Gardens Primary school	11 870
Charles Campbell Secondary School-ex Thorndon High School	0
Christie Downs Schools (Primary and Special)	16 120
Christies Beach High School —Eastern Campus	20 030
Christies Beach Primary School	22 980
Clapham Primary School	36 630
Clare High School	30 520
Clare Primary School	31 660
Clarendon Primary School	16 760
Cleve Area School	85 070
Cleve Sims Bequest Farm —Agricultural Section	2 560
Clovelly Park Primary School	20 580
Cobdogla Primary School	5 590

Colonel Light Gardens Primary School	32 530	Fulham Gardens Primary School	28 840
Compton Primary School	10 580	Fulham North Primary School	5 540
Cooper Pedy Area School	36 740	Gawler East Primary School	4 690
Cook Area School	37 580	Gawler High School	50 250
Coomandook Area School	10 870	Gawler Primary School	30 350
Coonalpyn Primary School	2 290	Georgetown Primary School	6 440
Coorabie Rural School	12 380	Gepps Cross Girls High School	37 040
Coorara Primary School	38 010	Gepps Cross Primary School	10 440
Coromandel Valley Primary School	29 250	Gepps Cross Special Senior School	3 900
Cowandilla Primary School	69 280	Geranium Primary School	7 910
Cowell Area School	26 110	Gilles Plains Primary School	21 220
Crafers Primary School	9 600	Gilles Street Primary School	10 080
Craigburn Primary School	13 620	Gladstone High School	61 690
Craigmore High School	54 030	Gladstone Primary School	2 090
Craigmore South Primary School	3 700	Glen Osmond Primary School	20 160
Croydon High School	61 310	Glenburnie Primary School	2 000
Crystal Brook Primary School	0	Glencoe Central Primary School	6 080
Cummins Area School	86 660	Glenelg Primary School	26 600
Curramulka Primary School	5 710	Glenunga International High School	48 890
Darke Peak Primary School	2 000	Glossop High School	50 860
Darlington Primary School	26 930	Glossop Primary School	2 000
Davoren Park Primary School		Golden Grove High School	44 260
—ex Elizabeth Field	3 370	Golden Grove Primary School	2 000
Daws Road Centre	2 250	Goodwood Primary School	17 990
Daws Road High School	48 130	Goolwa Primary School	0
Dernancourt Primary School	6 910	Grange Primary School	0
Devitt Avenue Primary School		Grant High School	95 070
—ex Trinity Gardens PS	3 250	Greenock Primary School	9 250
Direk Primary School	24 590	Greenwith Primary School	0
Dover Gardens Primary School	22 700	Gumeracha Primary School	2 000
East Adelaide Primary School	25 580	Hackham East Primary School	2 810
East Marden Primary School	37 77,	Hackham South Primary School	14 230
East Murray Area School	10 540	Hackham West Primary School	12 760
Eastern Fleurieu 7-12 School		Hahndorf Primary School	0
Strathalbyn High School Campus	9 860	Hallett Cove East Primary School	2 000
Eastern Fleurieu R-6 School		Hallett Cove School	12 860
—Strathalbyn Primary School Campus	22 200	Hallett Cove South Primary School	23 160
Eastern Fleurieu School		Hamilton Secondary College	19 670
—Ashbourne Campus	14 000	Hamley Bridge Primary School	12 570
Eastern Fleurieu School		Hampstead Primary School	9 970
—Langhorne Creek Campus	8 640	Happy Valley Primary School	16 560
Eastern Fleurieu School		Hawker Area School	57 140
—Milang Campus	11 790	Hawthorndene Primary School	31 420
Echunga Primary School	5 350	Heathfield High School	26 220
Eden Hills Primary School	13 850	Heathfield Primary School	7 740
Edithburgh Primary School	5 410	Hectorville Primary School	17 850
Edward John Eyre High School	85 690	Hendon Primary School	30 240
Edwardstown Primary School	37 200	Henley Beach Primary School	31 380
Elizabeth Downs Primary School	12 170	Henley High School	79 670
Elizabeth East Primary School	29 320	Highbury Primary School	13 230
Elizabeth Grove Primary School	14 320	Highgate Primary School	65 280
Elizabeth North Primary School	7 330	Hillcrest Primary School	0
Elizabeth Park Primary School	18 250	Hincks Avenue Primary School	23 330
Elizabeth South Primary School	2 880	Holden Hill North Primary School	2 070
Elizabeth Special School	6 380	Houghton Primary School	2 260
Elizabeth Vale Primary School	25 720	Indulkana Anangu School	3 530
Elliston Area School	6 670	Ingle Farm East Primary School	16 010
Enfield High School	86 310	Ingle Farm Primary School	
Enfield Primary School	14 040	—Old High School Site	32 250
Ernabella Anangu School	15 450	Iron Knob Primary School	16 460
Ethelton Primary School	50 780	Jamestown High School	42 840
Eudunda Area School	13 290	Jamestown Primary School	28 580
Evanston Gardens Primary School	13 330	Jervois Primary School	14 980
Evanston Primary School	12 680	John Pirie Secondary School	68 550
Fairview Park Primary School	16 140	Kadina Memorial High School	82 900
Ferryden Park Primary School	31 720	Kadina Primary School	0
Findon High School	15 540	Kalangadoo Primary School	7 040
Fisk Street Primary School	25 560	Kangarilla Primary School	4 770
Flagstaff Hill Primary School	11 500	Kangaroo Inn Area School	127 680
Flaxmill Primary School	10 540	Kapunda High School	25 450
Flinders Park Primary School	19 430	Kapunda Primary School	29 500
Flinders Park Special Education		Karcultaby Area School	6 490
Resource Unit	19 300	Karkoo Primary School	2 190
Flinders View Primary School	17 150	Karoonda Area School	29 950
Forbes Primary School	32 610	Karrendi Primary School	2 000
Frances Primary School	8 880	Kaurna Plains School	2 000
Freeling Primary School	3 240	Keith Area School	78 600
Fregon Anangu School	18 120	Keithcot Farm Primary School	3 100
Fremont—Elizabeth City High School	4 720	Keller Road Primary School	31 320

Kensington Centre	2 000	(Farrell Flat Campus)	4 350
Kent Town Pre-School	2 000	Mintaro/Farrell Flat Primary School	
Kersbrook Primary School	2 000	(Mintaro Campus)	12 600
Keyneton Primary School	2 000	Mitcham Girls High School	30 060
Kidman Park Primary School	18 500	Mitcham Primary School	7 880
Kilburn Primary School	10 600	Moana Primary School	0
Kilkenny Primary School	26 740	Moculta Primary School	6 240
Kilparrin Teaching and Assessment Unit	2 000	Modbury High School	65 820
Kimba Area School	81 440	Modbury Primary School	8 810
Kingscote Area School	24 320	Modbury South Primary School	19 270
Kingston Community School	40 340	Modbury Special School	29 360
Kingston on Murray Primary School	2 090	Modbury West Primary School	23 560
Kirton Point Primary School	31 390	Monash Primary School	3 620
Klemzig Primary School	2 000	Moonta Area School	56 220
Kongorong Primary School	6 780	Moorak Primary School	4 730
Koolunga Primary School	6 470	Moorook Primary School	8 320
Koonibba Aboriginal School	17 100	Morgan Primary School	6 640
Kulpara Primary School	8 160	Morphett Vale East Primary School	26 980
Kybybolite Primary School	2 890	Morphett Vale High School	116 870
Lake Wangary Primary School	7 380	Morphett Vale South Primary School	5 070
Lamerou Regional Community School	10 520	Morphett Vale West Primary School	19 840
Largs Bay Primary School	26 970	Mount Barker High School	35 000
Largs North Primary School	13 180	Mount Barker Primary School	7 680
Laura Primary School	17 690	Mount Barker South Primary School	2 000
Le Fevre High School	41 660	Mount Bryan Primary School	2 000
Le Fevre Peninsula Primary School	7 820	Mount Burr Primary School	7 670
Leigh Creek South Area School	37 630	Mount Compass Area School	26 490
Lenswood Primary School	7 330	Mount Gambier East Primary School	34 620
Light Pass Primary School	2 900	Mount Gambier North Primary School	84 450
Lincoln South Primary School	27 380	Mount Pleasant Primary School	5 760
Linden Park Primary School	23 620	Mount Torrens Primary School	5 210
Littlehampton Primary School	0	Mulga Street Primary School	4 180
Lobethal Primary School	2 050	Mundulla Primary School	6 690
Lock Area School	73 000	Munno Para Primary School	8 260
Lockleys North Primary School	30 360	Murputja Anangu School	2 140
Lockleys Primary School	14 440	Murray Bridge Fraser Park Primary School	14 780
Long Street Primary School	65 660	Murray Bridge High School	14 010
Lonsdale Heights Primary School	39 060	Murray Bridge Primary School	5 550
Loveday Primary School	9 030	Murray Bridge South Primary School	13 470
Loxton High School	32 090	Murraylands Aquatic and	
Loxton North Primary School	5 290	River Study Centre	2 000
Loxton Primary School	11 580	Mylor Primary School	3 800
Lucindale Area School	37 390	Mypolonga Primary School	23 060
Lyndoch Primary School	3 720	Myponga Primary School	9 270
Lyrup Primary School	0	Nailsworth Primary School	2 000
Macclesfield Primary School	8 590	Nairne Primary School	0
Madison Park Primary School	16 030	Nangwarry Primary School	21 090
Magill Primary School	17 930	Napperby Primary School	18 060
Maitland Area School	33 640	Naracoorte High School	21 320
Mallala Primary School	4 630	Naracoorte Primary School	24 580
Mannum High School	23 360	Naracoorte South Primary School	36 910
Mannum Primary School	40 600	Narrung Primary School	2 000
Manoora Primary School	11 320	Nepabunna Aboriginal School	2 000
Mansfield Park Primary School	31 050	Newton Primary School	8 810
Marden Senior College	20 190	Nicolson Avenue Primary School	67 090
Marion Primary School	9 120	Noarlunga Downs Primary School	4 350
Marla Primary School	2 000	Noarlunga Primary School	6 210
Marree Aboriginal School	2 000	North Adelaide Primary School	11 390
Marryatville High School	43 290	North Haven Primary School	5 860
Marryatville Primary School	0	North Ingle Primary School	2 940
McDonald Park Primary School	44 980	Northfield Primary School	0
McLaren Flat Primary School	8 820	Norton Summit Primary School	12 530
McLaren Vale Primary School	13 210	Norwood Morialta High School	
McRitchie Crescent Primary School	23 450	—Morialta Middle C	41 960
Meadows Primary School	8 500	Norwood Morialta High School	
Melrose Primary School	8 170	—Norwood Senior Campus	13 960
Memorial Oval Primary School	41 090	Norwood Primary School	14 790
Meningie Area School	29 930	Nuriootpa High School	86 160
Mil Lel Primary School	5 580	Nuriootpa Primary School	0
Millbrook Primary School	2 340	O.B. Flat Primary School	2 000
Millicent High School	122 340	Oakbank Area School	29 810
Millicent North Primary School	22 530	One Tree Hill Primary School	11 010
Millicent South Primary School	14 320	Oodnadatta Aboriginal School	2 000
Milburra Area School	5 960	Orroroo Area School	29 840
Mimili Anangu School	6 130	O'Sullivan Beach Primary School	0
Minda School	0	Owen Primary School	7 910
Minlaton District Area School	28 270	Padthaway Primary School	5 460
Mintabie Area School	2 000	Palmer Primary School	2 000
Mintaro/Farrell Flat Primary School		Para Hills East Primary School	2 000

Para Hills High School	50 620	Robe Primary School	8 140
Para Hills Primary School	15 300	Robertstown Primary School	2 930
Para Hills West Primary School	0	Rose Park Primary School	20 290
Para Vista Primary School	11 490	Rosedale Primary School	5 450
Para West Adult Campus	6 050	Roseworthy Primary School	2 010
Paracombe Primary School	3 360	Ross Smith Secondary School	
Paradise Primary School	5 840	—ex Northfield High School	33 130
Parafield Gardens High School	29 720	Roxby Downs Area School	2 820
Parafield Gardens Primary School	13 660	Saddleshworth Primary School	5 440
Paralowie R-12 School		Salisbury Downs Primary School	33 850
—High School Component	19 920	Salisbury East High School	92 880
Paringa Park Primary School	62 270	Salisbury Heights Primary School	3 310
Parkside Primary School	7 850	Salisbury High School	29 290
Parndana Area School	52 740	Salisbury North Primary School	15 760
Paskeville Primary School	5 800	Salisbury North West Primary School	5 160
Penneshaw Area School	5 000	Salisbury Park Primary School	2 000
Pennington Junior Primary School	22 680	Salisbury Primary School	50 660
Pennington Primary School	17 710	Salisbury South East Primary School	41 510
Penola High School	49 880	Salt Creek Primary School	14 350
Penola Primary School	20 460	Sandy Creek Primary School	5 400
Penong Primary School	14 120	Scott Creek Primary School	2 000
Peterborough High School	27 950	Seacliff Primary School	0
Peterborough Primary School	28 890	Seaford 6-12	0
Pimpala Primary School	3 660	Seaford Primary School	47 490
Pinnaroo Primary School	37 000	Seaford Rise Primary School	0
Pipalyatjara Anangu School	2 000	Seaton High School	113 100
Plympton High School	109 680	Seaton Park Primary School	0
Plympton Primary School	35 540	Seaview Downs Primary School	35 570
Point Pearce Aboriginal School	2 000	Seaview High School	25 500
Poonindie Primary School	2 670	Sedan Primary School	2 000
Pooraka Primary School	17 000	Semaphore Park Primary School	30 310
Price Primary School	2 000	Settlers Farm Primary School	8 230
Prospect Centre	2 000	Sheidow Park Primary School	12 270
Prospect Primary School	25 780	Smithfield Plains High School	26 000
Port Adelaide Primary School	28 170	Smithfield Plains Primary School	23 230
Port Augusta Secondary School		Smithfield Primary School	7 100
—Seaview Campus	58 290	Snowtown Area School	28 490
Port Augusta Secondary School		Solomontown Primary School	23 810
—Stirling Campus	60 100	South Downs Primary School	9 710
Port Augusta West Primary School	26 480	Spalding Primary School	10 600
Poet Broughton Area School	30 650	Springton Primary School	6 900
Port Elliot Primary School	5 030	St Agnes Primary School	51 150
Port Germein Primary School	10 940	St Leonards Primary School	24 010
Port Kenny Primary School	6 180	Stansbury Primary School	14 580
Port Lincoln High School	101 010	Stanvac Primary School	2 440
Port Lincoln Junior Primary School	17 690	Stirling East Primary School	12 460
Port Lincoln Primary School	34 720	Stirling North Primary School	40 520
Port Lincoln Special School	2 000	Stradbroke Primary School	62 230
Port Neill Primary School	7 230	Streaky Bay Area School	99 320
Port Noarlunga Primary School	8 300	Stuart High School	80 190
Port Pirie Special School	6 360	Surrey Downs Primary School	18 390
Port Pirie West Primary School	51 420	Suttontown Primary School	8 220
Port Vincent Primary School	7 160	Swallowcliffe Primary School	2 000
Port Wakefield Primary School	7 730	Swan Reach Area School	20 750
Quorn Area School	39 310	Tailem Bend Primary School	6 620
Quorn Outdoor Education Centre	12 130	Tantoola Primary School	8 390
Ramco Primary School	6 740	Tanunda Primary School	0
Rapid Bay Primary School	7 490	Taperoo High School	106 980
Raukkan Aboriginal School		Taperoo Primary School	24 840
—Point McLeay	4 350	Tarlee Primary School	2 000
Redwood Park Primary School	13 360	Tarpeena Primary School	2 460
Regency Park Centre Special School	30 180	Tea Tree Gully Primary School	55 590
Reidy Park Primary School	49 970	Terowie Rural School	7 580
Rendelsham Primary School	4 580	The Heights High School	51 960
Renmark High School	2 810	The Pines Primary School	5 150
Renmark North Primary School	6 820	The Thebarton Senior College	21 610
Renmark Primary School	9 000	Thorndon Park Primary School	25 120
Renmark West Primary School	2 140	Tintinara Area School	16 360
Reynella East High School	92 340	Torrensville Primary School	5 540
Reynella East Primary School	33 830	Townsend School	
Reynella Primary School	2 000	(for Vision Impaired Children)	12 220
Reynella South Primary School	20 780	Truro Primary School	5 400
Richmond Primary School	10 690	Tumby Bay Area School	47 190
Ridgehaven Primary School	11 270	Two Wells Primary School	29 160
Ridley Grove Primary School	32 520	Underdale High School	72 680
Risdon Park Primary School	45 330	Ungarra Primary School	11 850
Riverdale Primary School	2 000	Unley High School	23 840
Riverton & District High School	40 880	Unley Primary School	69 830
Riverton Primary School	11 290	Upper Sturt Primary School	2 000

Uraidla Primary School	4 610
Urrbrae Agricultural High School	22 490
Valley View Secondary School	
—ex Para Vista High School	11 420
Victor Harbor High School	12 760
Victor Harbor Primary School	4 160
Virginia Primary School	0
Waikerie High School	17 420
Waikerie Primary School	20 490
Walkerville Primary School	15 690
Wallaroo Mines Primary School	3 310
Wallaroo Primary School	28 350
Wandana Primary School	8 300
Warooka Primary School	5 600
Warradale Primary School	20 580
Warradale Urban Camp School	2 000
Warrambo Primary School	2 000
Warriappendi Alternative School	13 270
Wasleys Primary School	2 000
Watarru Aboriginal School	0
Watervale Primary School	8 370
West Beach Primary School	26 520
West Lakes Shore Primary School	33 680
Westbourne Park Primary School	0
Wharminda Primary School	2 000
Whyalla High School	159 940
Whyalla Special School	9 010
Whyalla Stuart Primary School	38 930
Whyalla Town Primary School	12 220
Williamstown Primary School	6 450
Willsden Primary School	30 520
Willunga High School	21 820
Willunga Primary School	18 130
Wilmington Primary School	12 090
Windsor Gardens High School	12 320
Winkie Primary School	19 860
Wirrabara Primary School	6 030
Wirreanda High School	59 720
Woodcroft Primary School (limited data)	12 410
Woodend Primary School	0
Woodside Primary School	17 530
Woodville High School	77 120
Woodville Primary School	14 420
Woodville Special School	9 810
Woomera Area School	43 900
Wudinna Area School	56 100
Wynn Vale Primary School	2 000
Yahl Primary School	9 490
Yalata Aboriginal School	43 190
Yankalilla Area School	32 680
Yorketown Area School	33 680
Yunta Rural School	3 100
Yunyarinyi Anangu School (Kenmore Pk)	2 000

RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE AGREEMENT

180. **The Hon. SANDRA KANCK:** Did the Minister sign the Railway Infrastructure Agreement between the State Transport Authority (TransAdelaide) and the National Rail Corporation? If not, who did sign the Railway Infrastructure Agreement on behalf of South Australia? Has the western track of the Goodwood to Belair line, currently being used by National Rail, been sold, and if so, (a) to whom; and (b) for what price?

Alternatively, has the western track of the Goodwood to Belair line, currently being used by National Rail, been leased? If so, (a) to whom; and (b) under what terms?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW:

1. No. As the Railway Infrastructure Agreement was between the State Transport Authority and the National Rail Corporation it could not be signed by any other party.

2. The Agreement was signed for the two organisations under seal by authorised officers. It was not signed on behalf of South Australia.

3. No.

4. The line was owned by the State Transport Authority and ownership is now vested with TransAdelaide.

5. No. Access rights are paid by Australian National and National Rail Corporation based on usage.

6. There are no leasing arrangements.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES

183. **The Hon. ANNE LEVY** will ask the Minister for Education and Children's Services—

1. (a) Does the State Supply Board still apply a 15 per cent preference for purchase of Australian and New Zealand made goods against goods from other countries?

(b) If not, why not?

2. What proportion of the value of goods (not services) purchased by the State Supply Board was sourced in Australia or New Zealand in—

(a) 1992-93; and

(b) 1995-96?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Information and Contract Services has provided the following response:

1. (a) The State Supply Board applies a 20 per cent preference as provided in the Government Procurement Agreement for purchase of goods against all overseas content, other than New Zealand.

(b) Not applicable.

2. (a) 1992-93, \$21 737 031—47.20 per cent (Australia and New Zealand);

(b) 1995-96, \$19 180 018—47.89 per cent (Australia and New Zealand).

PARKS DEVELOPMENT

186. **The Hon. SANDRA KANCK:**

1. Have any Government departments and/or agencies undertaken internal impact studies of their services in relation to The Parks Urban Renewal Project?

2. If so—

(a) What departments and/or agencies have undertaken such studies?

(b) What criteria were used as the basis of the studies?

(c) What modelling was used in the studies?

(d) (i) What are the results of these studies in terms of the internal impact on the departments and/or agencies; and

(ii) Over what specified time frames?

3. If not—

(a) Upon what basis was it determined that impact studies were not required?

(b) Upon what basis is the Project planned to proceed?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. Yes.

2. (a) South Australian Housing Trust

(b) Public Housing implications considered in the Local Area Plan. Criteria used in study:

- Profile of current Parks residents
- Ability of the Trust to house tenants who need to be relocated in adjoining areas
- The reduction in the number of public housing opportunities as public housing reduces over the life of the project.

(c) Financial analysis, data analysis, supply/demand estimates and tenant household characteristics.

(d) (i) Increased asset value, improved level of amenity and reduced annual maintenance costs of available public housing, through new houses provided and selected existing housing enhanced.

The Trust is able to house the forecast numbers of required annual relocations within vacancies occurring in existing stock, located within 5 kilometres of The Parks.

Conciliation processes within the Trust's Relocation Policy are being reviewed as recommended through the project's consultation process.

Internal resourcing and liaison procedures have been implemented to ensure that the relocation of tenants is undertaken as smoothly and sensitively as possible, with appropriate support/policy mechanisms provided.

(ii) The estimated 15 year duration of the project.

3. (a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

WOMEN, HOMELESS

188. **The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY:** Does the Minister for Family and Community Services agree with the recommendations of the

Task Group Report dated 9 May 1996, entitled 'Accommodation Needs of Homeless Women'? If not, why not? In particular, will the Department for Family and Community Services provide funding to the Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services of South Australia Incorporated to address accommodation needs of homeless women as recommended in the Report?

When will the Minister's Department make a formal response to the Report?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources has provided the following information:-

1. The Task Group that produced the report 'Accommodation Needs of Homeless Women' was facilitated by Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services (OARS) and included representation from staff of the Department for Correctional Services.

It is important to note that the recommendations made by the Task Group relate specifically to women leaving prison rather than all homeless women. The proposal is based on a conclusion that there are currently no accommodation services available for this target group.

In fact the joint Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program already funds services for single adult women, as well as for women with children and families, services also available to women leaving prison. SAAP services are designed for any person who is homeless or at risk of homelessness.

OARS are currently funded to provide services for adults leaving prison. They currently provide this service to men only.

2. The data in the report was inconclusive about the need for an additional service. Nevertheless the Community Services Division in the Department for Family and Community Services has had discussions with OARS about their proposal and has initiated negotiations with the Department of Correctional Services to investigate further the viability of the OARS plan.

3. The question of funding OARS for their proposed service will depend on the outcome of the discussions between the Department for Family and Community Services and the Department for Correctional Services and an analysis of the most appropriate response to the identified need.

4. A formal response to the proposal will be provided to OARS when the above issues have been resolved.

189. The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY:

1. Does the Minister for Correctional Services agree with the recommendations of the Task Group report dated 9 May 1996, entitled 'Accommodation Needs of Homeless Women'?

2. If not, why not?

3. In particular, will the Department for Correctional Services provide funding to the Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services of South Australia Incorporated to address accommodation needs of homeless women as recommended in the report?

4. When will the Minister's department make a formal response to the report?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: My colleague the Minister for Correctional Services has provided the following response:

1. Whilst I fully appreciate the need to provide appropriate accommodation for homeless women, I cannot support all of the recommendations of this report.

2. The report referred to by the honourable member is a document which was developed by staff of the Department for Correctional Services and an officer of the Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Service (OARS), for the Chief Executive of the Department for Correctional Services.

The report suggests that the Department for Correctional Services should become involved in the provision of support services for released female prisoners. The Department concludes that adequate housing for homeless women is not the responsibility of the Department for Correctional Services, nor would it be possible to achieve this objective without significant Federal Government funding.

I support that view.

3. I am advised by the A/Chief Executive of the Department that the Department for Correctional Services does not propose to alter existing funding arrangements with OARS.

4. This matter is an operational issue and has not, nor will it be, referred to me.

It is not my intention to respond to what is an internal Departmental document. It has been produced for the Chief Executive and requires that officer to consider the benefits and demands of the

particular proposal against other equally important Departmental issues.

PARKING BAYS

191. The Hon. T.G. CAMERON:

1. Will the Minister order an investigation into the condition of roadside rest areas and facilities?

2. What are the current criteria used by the Department of Transport when placing and building roadside rest areas?

3. How much was spent of roadside rest areas for the years—

(a) 1993-94;

(b) 1994-95;

(c) 1995-96?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: A review of the current location and condition of facilities at all rest areas throughout the State is already under way. The information will be useful in progressing the National Road Safety agenda in terms of improved access to and availability of facilities at roadside rest areas.

Historically, roadside areas cleared for construction, or areas chosen for their scenic value, have been made available as 'parking bays'. There has been no overall strategy for their placement.

The average annual State expenditure on the maintenance of roadside amenities (parking bays) for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was \$15 000.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES REVIEW COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT laid on the table the report of the Statutory Authorities Review Committee on boards of statutory authorities, recruitment, gender composition, remuneration and performance, which was authorised to be printed and published pursuant to section 17(7)(b) of the Parliamentary Committees Act 1991.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT laid on the table the report of the Social Development Committee on the HIV-AIDS-Hepatitis B inquiry, Part 3, the rights of the infected and the non-infected persons, which was authorised to be printed and published pursuant to section 17(7)(b) of the Parliamentary Committees Act 1991.

PAPERS TABLED

The following papers were laid on the table:

By the Minister for Education and Children's Services (Hon. R.I. Lucas)—

Teachers Registration Board of South Australia—Report 1996

Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit (Maersk Victory)—Report of Accident on 16/11/96

Regulations under the following Acts—

Education Act 1972—Materials and Services Charges

Fees Regulation Act 1927—Water and Sewerage Fees

Gas Act 1988—Gas Appliances

Irrigation Act 1994—Principal

Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920—Examination

Fees

Mining Act 1971—

Fees and Rents

Revocation of Precious Stones

Opal Mining Act 1995—

Fees

Principal

Petroleum Products Regulation Act 1995—Fees

Police Superannuation Act 1990—Proportion of

Pension that may be commuted

Public Corporations Act 1993—

Dissolution of TransAdelaide—St. Agnes

Health Development

S.A. Co-ordinated Care

- Racing Act 1976—
 Extension of Approved Sporting Venues
 Super League Betting
 Sewerage Act 1929—Other Charges
 Superannuation Act 1988—Proportion of Pension that may be commuted
 Waterworks Act 1932—Other Charges
 Racing Act 1976—Amendment to Rules—Harness Racing Authority—Novice Reinspersons
 Friendly Societies Medical Association—National Pharmacies—General Laws
- By the Attorney-General (Hon. K.T. Griffin)—
 Supreme Court Act 1935—Report of the Judges of the Supreme Court of SA to the Attorney-General for the year ended 31/12/96
 Regulations under the following Acts—
 Associations Incorporation Act 1985—Fees
 Business Names Act 1996—Fees
 Co-operatives Act 1983—Fees
 Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988—Notice Fees
 Dangerous Substances Act 1979—Fees
 District Court Act 1991—
 Fees
 Fees—Civil Division
 Environment, Resources and Development court Act 1993—
 Fees
 Prescribed Bodies—Minor Policies
 Explosives Act 1936—Fees
 Fisheries Act 1982—
 Abalone Fisheries Licence Fees
 General Licence Fees
 Lakes and Coorong Fishery Licence Fees
 Marine Scalefish Fisheries Licence Fees
 Miscellaneous Fishery Licence Fees
 Prawn Fishery Licence Fees
 River Fishery Licence Fees
 Rock Lobster Fisheries Licence Fees
 Liquor Licensing Act 1985—
 Fees
 Dry Areas—
 Ceduna and Thevenard Townships
 City of Marion
 City of Port Pirie
 Town of Gawler
 Local Government Act 1934—
 Certificate of Liabilities Fees
 Limits on Annual Allowances
 Superannuation Board—Various
 Valuation Fees
 Magistrates Court Act 1991—Fees
 Meat Hygiene Act 1994—
 Definition of Cooked Meat
 Fees
 Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986—
 Amendment of Transitional Dates
 Fees
 Sheriff's Act 1978—Fees
 Supreme Court Act 1935—
 General Fees
 Probate Fees
 Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1996—
 Service Charge
 Youth Court Act 1993—Fees
- Rules of Court—
 Magistrates Court—Magistrates Court Act 1991—
 Forms
 Forms (Amendment)
 Supreme Court—Supreme Court Act 1935—
 Appeal from District Court
 Application for Injunction
 Workers Compensation Tribunal—Workers
 Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986—
 Documents
- District Council By-laws—Ceduna—
 No. 1—Repeal of By-laws
 No. 2—Permits and Penalties
 No. 3—Moveable Signs
 No. 4—Taxis and Hire Cars
 No. 5—Caravans and Camping
 No. 6—Keeping Horses in a Township
 No. 8—Cemeteries
- Police (Complaints and Disciplinary Proceedings) Act 1985—Agreement
 Public Parks Act 1943—Disposal of a Park Land by the City of Burnside to the Minister for Education and Children's Services
- By the Minister for Consumer Affairs (Hon. K.T. Griffin)—
 Regulations under the following Acts—
 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1996—
 Fees
 Building Work Contractors Act 1995—Fees
 Conveyancers Act 1994—Fees
 Land Agents Act 1994—Fees
 Land Tax Act 1936—Certificate Fees
 Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Electricians Act 1995—Fees
 Second-hand Vehicle Dealers Act 1995—Fees
 Security and Investigation Agents Act 1995—Fees
 Trade Measurement Administration Act 1993—Fees
 and Charges
 Travel Agents Act 1986—Fees
- By the Minister for Transport (Hon. Diana Laidlaw)—
 Regulations under the following Acts—
 Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium Act 1978—
 Charges
 Chiropodists Act 1950—Fees
 Community Titles Act 1996—Fees
 Controlled Substances Act 1984—
 Pesticide Fees
 Poisons Fees
 Crown Lands Act 1929—Fees
 Environment Protection Act 1993—
 Beverage Container Fees
 Levy Fees
 Native Title Fees
 Harbors and Navigation Act—
 Fees
 Restricted Areas—Blanchetown—Porter Bay
 Motor Vehicles Act 1959—
 Accident Towing Roster—Fees
 Fees
 Registration—Golf Carts
 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972—
 Fees
 Hunting Fees
 Revocation—Camping Fees
 Occupational Therapists Act 1974—Fees
 Passenger Transport Act 1994—
 Fees
 Taxi Licences
 Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act 1989—Fees
 Public and Environmental Health Act 1987—Waste
 Control Fees
 Radiation Protection and Control Act 1982—Ionizing
 Radiation Fees
 Road Traffic Act 1961—Inspection and Exemption
 Fees
 Roads (Opening and Closing) Act 1991—Fees
 South Australian Health Commission Act 1976—
 Compensable and Non-Medicare Patients Fees
 Medicare Patients Fees
 Private Hospitals—Fee
 Valuation of Land Act 1971—Fees and Allowances
 Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1986—
 Scale of Charges—
 Medical Practitioners
 Speech Pathologists
 Food Act 1985—Report, 1995-96.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SOUND SYSTEM

The PRESIDENT: Before I call for questions, I remind members that we have had a new sound system installed, and

I can hear that the volume is wound up a little on the loudspeakers. We will try to wind that back if members are unhappy with it. It sounds fairly loud from where I sit, but we can adjust that to make it a little more pleasant.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! I know that members all like listening to their own voices, and this is one chance that they will have to do so today.

SEXUAL OFFENCES

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN (Attorney-General): I seek leave to make a ministerial statement about the model criminal code discussion paper on sexual offences against the person.

Leave granted.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: There has been a great deal of public misrepresentation in respect of the proposals in the discussion paper on sexual offences prepared by the Model Criminal Code Officers Committee which was released in December 1996. It is not clear if that misrepresentation, or some of it, has been deliberate for, say, political purposes or whether it represents a genuine misunderstanding of the current law and the proposals in the discussion paper.

One thing is clear—the proposals are not a licence for paedophiles to prey on 10-year-olds. If they were, then one would have to ask why no-one, and particularly the previous Labor Government of which Mr Rann was a member, has not raised that prospect in relation to the current criminal law in this and other places in Australia from which the proposals in question vary little overall in substance.

I agree that the discussion paper contains some controversial proposals. Given its subject matter—sexual offences—it would be very surprising if it did not. It is simply not possible to say that there is a community consensus about some of the areas of the law with which the paper deals, but the issues are presented in the discussion paper in a non-threatening and even-handed way, and are argued in a calm and reasoned manner. That sort of debate is healthy for the community.

The issues are more complex than many would have people believe. There appears to be a great deal of misinformation about. It is spread by people who have either not read the discussion paper or who choose to ignore what it says. Because of this, I hope this ministerial statement will put the matters into a proper context. I should make it clear that there are no proposals before any Government to change the law and to put children at risk. For anyone to believe that any Government, let alone the South Australian Government, would agree to any proposal that would actually have that effect is just simply preposterous.

The offences of rape, unlawful sexual intercourse with a child under 12 and persistent sexual abuse of a child attract a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. If one thinks about only several initiatives this Government has taken in the past three years, it will be seen clearly that they demonstrate how preposterous any such suggestion is. We have enacted laws relating to paedophile restraining orders and to make it easier to gain a conviction where there is persistent child sexual abuse and we have established (among other things) a pilot Interagency Child Abuse Assessment Panel to ensure allegations of abuse are dealt with effectively on a coordinated basis in the interests of the child.

There are in fact three issues being raised as publicly controversial: first, what should be the age of 'restricted consent'; secondly, what should be the position of a person

who makes a mistake about the age of a person of restricted age; and, thirdly, the proposal to abolish the offence of incest. They are different questions.

I deal first with the age of restricted consent. In all Australian States and Territories, the criminal law distinguishes between children who cannot consent to sexual behaviour under any circumstances whatsoever and children in relation to whom certain defences are available. The age in question varies from place to place. In New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT that age is 10. In South Australia and Tasmania that age is 12. In Western Australia it is 13. There have been few attempts to justify one age rather than the other. The following points should be noted about it.

First, the Model Criminal Code recommendation of age 10 follows that existing in New South Wales, Victoria and the ACT, albeit that the age of 10 and its equivalent has different consequences in each State and Territory. Secondly, the Model Criminal Code recommendation of age 10 follows the recommendations of the Victorian Law Reform Commission in 1988 and the New South Wales Task Force on Child Sexual Assault in 1985. It is not as if this recommendation has come from nowhere at all. Thirdly, any exception from criminal liability where a child over the age of 10 is concerned comes into play only if there has been full and effective consent. It follows that if there is no consent the exception is irrelevant. Anyone with any sense at all will know that a child of 10 or 11 will only be found to have consented to sexual activity in the proper and legal sense of consent in the rarest of cases anyway.

The fourth point is the most important. It is about the consequences of a limited age. The Model Criminal Code recommendation is only that a defence of consent be allowed if the accused is no more than two years older or younger than the victim. At age 10, that means it can only be a 12-year-old 'offender' at worst. So, it means that if there is consent, then a 12 or 13-year-old will have an offence in relation to an 11-year-old victim, a 13 or 14-year-old in relation to a 12-year-old victim, a 14 or 15-year-old in relation to a 13-year-old victim—and so on.

The current law in South Australia does have a similar kind of defence, although it is more restricted than that. In South Australia, the current age for full consent is 17, subject to certain exceptions. One of the exceptions is that, where a child is between 16 and 17 and consents to sexual activity, that consent provides a defence where the accused was under the age of 17 and also believed on reasonable grounds that the other person was over the age of 17.

It is unarguable that the limited nature of this offence can give rise to anomalies. It means, for example, that a 16-year-old qualifies for the defence if he or she engages in sexual behaviour with another 16-year-old but not if either of them happens to be 17. It also means that a 16-year-old who commits sexual behaviour with a 15-year-old is guilty of the same offence and subject to the same maximum penalty as, for example, a 40-year-old who has sexual intercourse with a 13-year-old. Given the level of consensual sexual behaviour between adolescents, one must at least pause to question whether it is a good idea for the law to say that two 15-year-olds engaging in sexual intercourse—or even sexual contact short of intercourse—can be guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years.

In South Australia, the current law is that the age where consent is utterly irrelevant is 12. As already noted, the model criminal code recommendation for discussion purposes is that the age should be 10. If that minimum age is raised to 12, that

means that the 12-year-old 'offender' can be guilty of a criminal offence punishable by up to 25 years imprisonment under the Model Criminal Code recommendations or life under current South Australian law. It also means that the 12-year-old is guilty of the same offence as the 50-year-old paedophile. The point of all this is not to say that I or the Government or anyone else agrees with the propositions on this subject put forward by the discussion paper. The point is that the issues raised are worth discussing and that, properly considered, they raise questions of serious principle that are less simple and morally one sided than many would have thinking members of the public and Parliament believe.

I deal now with the issue of mistaken beliefs. The Model Criminal Code recommendation is that a person accused of sexual penetration of a child aged between 10 and 16 have a defence if he or she reasonably believes that the child is 16 or over. The mistake, it must be emphasised, must be a reasonable one for the proposed defence to be proved by the accused. There are differences of detail, but that is the general position for restricted consent cases now in every State and Territory except South Australia where, as noted before, it is limited by statute to those of 17 years of age or less who may be accused. The alternative position to the one recommended is that an honest and reasonable mistake about age can never excuse. That would mean that, if a 15-year-old could persuade a 17-year-old by false identity papers or any other means that she is above the age of consent, the accused is guilty of a very serious offence no matter what his or her intentions. The committee did not think that to be just. It trusts juries to tell the difference between a real and reasonable mistake and a liar. The onus is on the accused to make out the defence. This is being promoted as a 'paedophile's defence'. Experience in other States and Territories does not support that view. In addition, the defendant will have an impossible task convincing the jury of honest and reasonable mistake where the child is very young, as is commonly the case with true paedophiles who typically deliberately search out those about whom there can be no mistake at all.

I turn now to the topic of incest. I think it is fair to say that contemporary society regards incest as taboo or as an activity which should be viewed with repugnance. That does not necessarily mean that it should be against the law. What the committee has recommended in effect is that private non-violent activity between consenting adults should not be a criminal offence.

In fact and in law, incest was not a crime at common law. It was not made criminal in the United Kingdom until 1908. Until then it was dealt with, if at all, by the ecclesiastical courts. In South Australia, of course, incest is now a criminal offence. It is to be found in section 72 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, which states:

Any person who, being related, either as parent or child or as brother and sister, have sexual intercourse with each other shall be guilty of incest and liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven years.

So, the current criminal offence in this State applies only in relation to parent and child and brother and sister. It does not even apply, for example, to brother and brother. This offence made its first appearance in 1876 in the Criminal Law Consolidation Act of that date. It seems that it was inserted by amendment because there were no ecclesiastical courts in South Australia. When the first version of the Bill was debated in 1875 the issue was raised by Sir Henry Ayers, who said:

In England the case was met by the Canon Law, administered in the Ecclesiastical Court, but we had no such court here, nor were we likely to have, therefore we had really no power to punish such an offence at all, and the Government was perfectly powerless to act, although several cases were known to have occurred.

That is a reference in *Hansard* of 31 August 1875 at page 860.

The Government of the day was not prepared for such an amendment and pointed out that no such criminal law existed in England or any other colonies, but the offence was inserted by amendment when the Act was debated in 1876. By this time, Sir Henry Ayers was Chief Secretary and responsible for the carriage of the Bill, and no reference was made to the lack of Canon Law. The matter was raised by the Hon. W. Parkin and the Hon. W. Sandover (*Hansard* of 27 June 1876, page 216) and an offence incorporated. The former had supported the creation of the offence in 1875 on the basis that such behaviour was 'revolting to proper minded persons'.

The arguments for the continuance of such an offence are detailed in the discussion paper at pages 133-139. It is not simply a matter of assertion by the committee. The discussion is balanced and careful. The committee argues that the offence cannot possibly be justified by the scientific evidence of the results of inbreeding: the offence does not cover a wide enough field and, in any event, no offence prevents non-related cases which have a far higher probability of producing what might be referred to as 'recessive genes for defective traits'. It asserts that genetics is simply not the answer; it may be community repugnance—but it is very doubtful that it was ever aimed at 'preserving the nuclear family from the disharmony engendered by sexual jealousy', because the nuclear family is a creature of a social era far later than 1876 and we have not had, and do not now have, a law against sexual jealousy—nor should we.

Here is what the Mitchell Committee said about the offence:

The committee has no doubt that the child and young adult should be protected. We do not think however that the criminal law should intervene in the case of those unfortunates who, being adults and being interrelated as parent and child or brother and sister, indulge in sexual activity one with the other. It is not the place of the criminal law to penalise citizens merely for moral and intellectual deficiencies.

That is in the Fourth Report (1977) at page 126. Interestingly, the Mitchell Committee thought that 'adult' for this purpose should be set at age 18. Like the Model Criminal Code Discussion Paper, it recommended a general age of 16 for the general criminal offences but, unlike the discussion paper, it recommended 18 for consenting relationships with guardians, teachers and the like.

The argument is that the current law of incest as it applies to consenting adults has no coherent rationale apart from the moral repugnance that the idea of incest itself generates. The present criminal law carries no seven year offences prohibiting, for example, necrophilia. However, section 69 of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act imposes an even more severe penalty than incest for committing buggery with an animal—ten years. No doubt both are morally repugnant. But the Model Criminal Code Committee does not propose to keep that offence either and, so far as I am aware, no-one has argued that it should. The argument is that to abolish that offence is not to condone the extremely repugnant act of committing buggery with an animal: it just acknowledges that there is no arguable case for keeping such an offence. The ultimate question is whether or not moral repugnance is

enough to justify the existence of a serious criminal offence which is never enforced and probably will not be enforced.

I turn now to the conclusions. As I have said, the Discussion Paper on Sexual Offences prepared by the Model Criminal Code Officers Committee was released in December 1996. The period for public submissions had an expiry date of April 1997—a period of four months. In addition to press coverage and media releases, the discussion paper was also the subject of a series of public seminars conducted under the auspices of the Commonwealth Office of the Status of Women. These seminars were held all across Australia. In South Australia, one was held in Adelaide and one was held in Port Augusta. Copies of the discussion paper have been made available free of charge to all who have requested one. The result is that the committee has received nearly 1000 submissions and letters of various kinds. All will receive due consideration and careful scrutiny.

The result of the consultation process will be that the Model Criminal Code Officers Committee will make a report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General. Any decision about the form of any final report released to the public is up to the standing committee. Even then, it is up to each individual State and Territory whether to take any action and, if so, what action. Compared with some law reform, the pace of this could be described as careful and considered. I therefore reject any suggestion that there is an inadequate opportunity for consultation or for the community to have its say. It may be too much to hope that the status of the discussion paper, the arguments it presents and the position of the Government will not be distorted and misrepresented.

MAERSK VICTORY

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS (Minister for Education and Children's Services): I seek leave to table a copy of a ministerial statement made in another place today by the Minister for Energy on the subject of the *Maersk Victory* report.

Leave granted.

UNITED WATER

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS (Minister for Education and Children's Services): I seek leave to table a copy of a ministerial statement made in another place today by the Minister for Infrastructure on the subject of the United Water contract.

Leave granted.

FIRE BLIGHT

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN (Attorney-General): I seek leave to table a ministerial statement made in another place today by the Minister for Primary Industries on the subject of fire blight.

Leave granted.

QUESTION TIME

EDUCATION FUNDING

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Education and Children's Services a question about Federal education funding.

Leave granted.

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES: A report prepared by the New South Wales Department of Training and Education states that by the year 2001 school funding will increase by 4.7 per cent in real terms. However, under the Federal Liberal Government's new benchmark enrolment adjustment, the benefits flow entirely to the non-Government sector. Funding for Government schools will actually decline by 3.5 per cent in this period compared with a 15 per cent increase for the non-Government sector.

In response to the Commonwealth's position, the Minister has said that a new planning committee will advise him on whether any planning proposal fails to demonstrate an adequate base of family support or is likely to impact negatively on any existing school and that on the basis of this advice he will consider withholding State funding to non-Government schools including access to school card. My questions to the Minister are:

1. What will be the composition of the new committee and who will represent the interests of public schools?
2. Will the Minister refer to the committee plans by Trinity College to construct a new campus next to the Craigmore High School?
3. Is there any agreement by the State to fund an expansion of Trinity College; and, if so, what are the details?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The first point to make in relation to the New South Wales Government's calculations is that, if parents in South Australia or in any State choose to continue to send their children to Government schools in the same percentage of the total, there is no enrolment benchmark adjustment: there is only an adjustment if families in South Australia choose to some greater degree to send children to non-government schools. So it is incorrect to say, as the Leader of the Opposition has done, that there is some automatic transfer of funding to non-government schools: it occurs only if families either in South Australia or any in other State choose by some greater percentage than currently exists in 1996-97 to move children out of the Government system to the non-government system.

Therefore, I hope that the Leader of the Opposition will join me as Minister in continuing to laud the values and the excellent achievement of our Government school system so that families in South Australia recognise the quality of what our teachers and staff achieve within those schools.

The Hon. M.J. Elliott interjecting:

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: Well, just stay tuned. Mr Miserable from the Australian Democrats will have to stay tuned until Thursday. I am sure that he will still find something wrong, as will the Leader of the Opposition—they both will still find something wrong.

An honourable member interjecting:

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I will not say 'Mr and Mrs Miserable'. I will say Mrs Miserable for Leader of the Opposition, and Mr Miserable for the Leader of the Australian Democrats, because neither of them can see anything

good in what the Government does. I invite the Leader of the Opposition in her public statements to celebrate some of the achievements of Government schools.

I have taken the opportunity of looking at some of the statements that have been made by the Leader of the Opposition in recent months, and there has not been a statement celebrating the quality or excellence of Government schools in South Australia. I, as Minister, with many members of the Government, together with departmental officers, have made quite a number of statements celebrating the achievements of our students, teachers and staff in Government schools but, sadly, only comments of a negative and destructive nature have come from the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon. Mr Elliott, the Leader of the Australian Democrats.

The Hon. L.H. Davis: They just never learn.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: They never—

The Hon. M.J. Elliott: I've got another one.

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: He's got another one. As I said, he's always negative. He freely concedes that he is always negative—he has another one again today. The Planning Advisory Committee, the second part of the Leader of the Opposition's explanation (the first part of her explanation having referred to the enrolment benchmark adjustment), will provide advice to me, as Minister, on the establishment of either new or significantly changed non-government schools. It will continue to have representation from both the Government and non-government sector. There will be representation from the Department for Education and Children's Services—a person with significant educational standing, a recently retired principal of a Government secondary school; and there will be a prominent chair of a school council—a person who has served for some period of time on a Government school council when her children were at school and who will provide significant input and advice to the committee. There are also what I would term 'independent people'. There has always been someone from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, with expertise in the area of demography, as well as people with experience and expertise in the non-government sector.

The next part of the honourable member's question referred to the Trinity College application. It is not my responsibility as Minister—nor the responsibility of any Minister—to refer applications to the committee. The reality is that any new Government, non-government or significantly changed non-government school that wants to receive State Government funding will need to make an application through the planning process. If it does not do so, it will not receive State Government funding, including access to School Card funding.

There are a fair number of teeth within the policy in relation to any proposition that does not pass the planning process. The vast majority of applications under the Labor Government's new schools policy were eventually successful. Some were delayed a little but were eventually successful, but for the small percentage of schools that well may not be successful through a reasonable and realistic planning process, the State Government has indicated its intentions.

There is a fair degree of interest from the Australian Education Union in relation to this application, with a major campaign being mounted by the union and its representatives, so I am not surprised that the Leader of the Opposition, knowing her closeness to the union in relation to these issues, would be interested in this process. If the application is to proceed, and if it wants State Government funding, it will need to subject itself to the planning process, and I will then

receive subsequent advice in relation to it before making a decision, having received that advice from the planning committee.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE UPGRADE

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking you, Mr President, a question about the face of Adelaide and the MFP.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS: Some 12 months ago the former Premier of South Australia, the Hon. Dean Brown, after the Adelaide 21 report had been laid on the table, indicated that it was the Government's wish to change the face of Adelaide and at that time introduced into the Parliament legislation to sack the Adelaide City Council. The Legislative Council, exercising its constitutional functions, stopped that legislation going through, resulting in the recent elections. I am sure that you, Mr President, like I, would congratulate all the successful candidates. However, since that time the former Premier has plummeted from his pedestal and we have a new Premier.

I noted last week that the Hon. John Olsen issued a media release headed 'Olsen Government's action plan to revitalise North Terrace as the face of Adelaide'. Quite a bit is said therein, but I will refer to only a couple of paragraphs, which state:

'Many of these projects, which include redevelopment plans for the State Library, the South Australian Museum, upgrades to the Festival Centre and Parliament House and the National Wine Centre required State Government support and several have been identified in the Adelaide 21 process. These projects will change the face of Adelaide,' Mr Olsen said. 'However, at present most of them are being undertaken in isolation of one another. If we are to capture the full potential of this extraordinary opportunity these projects provide, we will need to create a framework in which the projects can be coordinated and possibly enhanced.'

The final paragraph on page 1 of his press release said:

'The MFP Development Corporation will be responsible for developing a master framework concept and plans and design initiatives for the development of what we have called the "Torrens domain"', Mr Olsen said.

As it said in the report, last Thursday the Premier announced that the MFP would take a lead role in the refurbishment of Parliament House as one of the projects to revitalise the city of Adelaide. The Premier announced that this work would be coordinated with other projects. I also noted that the last three budgets have included over \$10 million for the upgrading of Parliament House. My question to you, Mr President is: Did the Premier consult with you, as the Joint Presiding Officer of the Parliament, before he announced that the MFP would take 'a lead role in the upgrading of Parliament House' and, given that this work has substantially been completed, what additional works will the MFP coordinate? If there was consultation, would you, Sir, explain to the Council the extent and subject of those negotiations?

The PRESIDENT: The honourable member is jumping the gun a little. The decision to upgrade the Parliament was taken long before the decision to include the MFP in this decision making. The honourable member was incorrect in saying that the sum of money allocated was \$10 million for the past three years, implying that \$10 million had been allocated each year: the total sum is of that order and not \$30 million, as implied. The decision was made before the Government of the day decided to include the MFP in that decision making process. So, the additions to Parliament

House have been made independently of the MFP. Neither the MFP nor the Premier has contacted me regarding the finishing of the additions and the upgrade of Parliament House.

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS: Am I to conclude, Mr President, that it is your opinion that that press release was incorrect?

The PRESIDENT: I make no comment about the press release.

COONGIE LAKES

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: I seek leave to make a brief explanation prior to asking the Minister for Transport, representing the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources, a question about the Coongie Lakes.

Leave granted.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: I understand that currently the Government is proposing to allow Santos to commence exploration—

The Hon. A.J. Redford: No, you guys did that. Your Government did that.

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: If the honourable member's interjection is right—

The Hon. A.J. Redford interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: If the honourable member is correct, we must have approved it in Opposition. I have not seen an Opposition that has the power—

The Hon. A.J. Redford interjecting:

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: If the honourable member wants to listen, I will explain the position in which we now find ourselves, where the Government is proposing to allow an agreement that was written in 1988 to be triggered to allow that exploration to occur. The honourable member is correct in implying in his interjection (not that it was accurate) that the previous Government in 1988 made an agreement with Santos and Delhi to allow exploration to occur in the protected Coongie Lakes area. The proposal was not taken up by either Delhi or Santos while we were in government, but a proposal is currently before the present Government to start exploration in the control zone around the Coongie Lakes area.

The Hon. A.J. Redford interjecting:

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: I am glad that the honourable member has interjected. In 1988 the information on which the previous Government was acting was not as accurate as the information that we now have before us.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order!

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: There are also gaps in the information base on which the current Government is operating and on which it wants to make its decision, and that is on what I base the preface to my questions. The information the Hon. Don Hopgood had before him in 1988 was not up to the standard of that which the current Government possesses.

Members interjecting:

The PRESIDENT: Order! Question Time will degenerate into a rabble if we continue to have interjections while questions are being asked. I ask honourable members on my right to desist from interjecting while questions are asked. They have plenty of time on a Wednesday and at other times

to put their points of view, and they can ask questions themselves.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: For the honourable member's education, I will read the features of the agreement written between the previous Government and the two potential explorers at the time. Under the heading, 'Environmental Features', the general agreement includes:

1. The control zone is an area of environmental, scientific and cultural significance to the South Australian community.

2. The unique nature of the wetland area occurring within an otherwise arid zone is considered to have international importance and is subject to an international treaty.

3. The control zone contains a greater number of flora and fauna species than areas within the greater reserve area.

4. The control zone is representative of the major habitat types in the far northeast of South Australia.

5. The control zone is a key area for migratory and other wild fowl.

It further provides:

B. Features of the subsurface resources.

1. The control zone is geologically inseparable from the greater reserve area.

2. To date three petroleum reserve prospects and leads have been identified within the control zone.

3. Further exploration targets for petroleum have been identified within the control zone.

4. In addition to petroleum reserves, coal reserves and geothermal energy sources are known to be present in both the control zone and the greater reserve areas.

So, if you read into that the fact that a very cursory observation was made that there were environmental features that needed to be protected and that that was understood and agreed to by the parties, and if you analyse points 1 to 5, you will find there is not a great deal of detail in the environmental features that needs to be protected and that a lot more work had to be done, and it was acknowledged by those parties that it would have to be done. Santos agreed that a lot more work would have to be done in that area to identify the sensitivities of what was required if exploration outside the control zone was to continue and not impact on the very sensitive areas within the Coongie Lakes Reserve and those control zones.

We are now starting to build up a bank of information that is showing that the Coongie Lakes area is probably South Australia's Kakadu, and that there are more considerations to be made—

The Hon. M.J. Elliott: Fewer crocodiles!

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: They may come down with the amount of rain we have been having in the northern regions. We will probably get the cane toads down. A lot more information is now being made available from some of the work being done as to the environmental and ecotourism value of that area, and it needs to be balanced against whatever is the potential for exploration, or exploitation after exploration.

If the honourable member listened to the questions, he would find that is where the Opposition is heading. We are not saying there needs to be a position of no go in any of those areas. What we are saying is there has to be a weighing up of the values of those particular areas before any go ahead is given, and the sensitivities of world heritage and international covenants, like RAMSARC, that have been part completed since 1988 need to be protected and also investigated. My questions are:

1. What does the Department of Mines estimate as the cost benefit to Santos from its plant exploration program in the Coongie Lakes control zone?

2. What will be the direct economic flow on in the form of royalties and jobs to South Australia's taxpayers?

3. What is the current and potential value of tourism in the area?

4. When will an accounting process be instituted to value the natural resources in the Coongie Lakes?

5. In 1993 Coongie Lakes was nominated for assessment to be protected under South Australia's Wilderness Protection Act. When will the Government fulfil its obligations under the Act to protect South Australia's wilderness and conduct a full assessment of this unique region?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I will refer the honourable member's questions to the Minister and bring back a reply.

TEACHERS, GRADUATE

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Education and Children's Services a question about the appointment and assessment of graduate teachers.

Leave granted.

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: It has come to my attention that teaching graduates whose surnames begin with a letter near the end of the alphabet have been discriminated against in the appointment of permanent teaching placements by the Education Department. I have been informed by people within our education system that some teaching graduates from our universities may not have been offered permanent teaching appointments for the 1997 school year simply because the department had not completed its assessment process, which appears to have been done on an alphabetic basis. This means that the Zyzzyzs of this State have been at a clear disadvantage over the Aabs!

One example of the problem comes from the Technology Studies Department of the University of South Australia at Underdale which had some of its best Technology Studies students overlooked for permanent placements, which were eventually filled by teachers not as well qualified. I have been told that this has been particularly noticeable in schools in regional areas.

The process of rating students takes some considerable time and effort. However, it is concerning that there is little time between dates of lodgements of applications and when the department starts to make permanent offers of employment. There is concern that this process not only discriminates between people on the basis of their name but it also means the best people do not always get the jobs on offer. This disadvantages schools as well as individuals. My questions are:

1. Will the Minister confirm that not all teaching graduates were assessed before permanent positions were offered in time for the 1997 school year?

2. What action will the Minister take to ensure that the process can be streamlined so this situation does not recur at the end of this year?

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The first thing we will have to do is count how many Zs and As and those in between were appointed to in effect confirm the accuracy of the claim that has been made to the honourable member in relation to appointments.

The Hon. T.G. Roberts interjecting:

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: There are a few Zs from the South-East that might have missed out, I suppose. I must say that that is not the sort of information I carry to the Parlia-

ment with me, so I am therefore unable to share any useful information with the honourable member as to whether more As, Bs and Cs were appointed permanently last year than Xs, Ys and Zs and, indeed, even if there were, whether that was a result of the circumstances that the honourable member's constituent has outlined or a combination of other circumstances. All I can indicate to the honourable member is that I will seek some advice from officers in the department and bring back a reply.

MOUNT GAMBIER PRISON

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: I seek leave to make an explanation before asking the Attorney-General a question concerning the Coroner's inquest into a death at Mount Gambier Prison.

Leave granted.

The Hon. P. HOLLOWAY: The Opposition has received from Liberal sources a disk containing a draft briefing note from the Minister for Correctional Services to the Attorney-General—it is a cyber leak—concerning the death of a prisoner at Mount Gambier Prison in December 1995 as a consequence of a drug overdose. This briefing note states:

It is the opinion of the Crown Solicitor that the Coroner's powers to make recommendations with the view to preventing a recurrence are arguably broad enough to allow this inquest to consider the general running of the prison and, in particular, the alleged easy access of inmates to drugs. Whilst some of the more offensive and irrelevant material may be able to be excluded as irrelevant, any attempt to achieve that end may have the effect of drawing more attention to that evidence.

The document further states:

The attitude of the police towards Group Four [the operators of the gaol] and/or the Government is highlighted even further in the statement of Detective Modra wherein he recounts his version of a part of the Minister for Emergency Services' visit to Mount Gambier.

He is referring to the former Deputy Premier, Stephen Baker, who was then Minister for Police. The document continues:

The most obviously offensive passages have been flagged for your convenience.

The document concludes:

In these circumstances, particularly given that the inquest will be conducted at Mount Gambier, it is essential for the Crown Solicitor to be properly instructed and the Department for Correctional Services is currently attending to this. However, as the matter impacts upon your portfolio and clearly has political ramifications, this briefing is provided in order that you may have the opportunity to contribute to the Crown Solicitor's instructions should you wish to do so.

The Coroner reported his findings into that inquest last Friday and included in his report some evidence from Detective Modra. Detective Modra said:

As a result of some information that I had received, I raised the question with Mr Baker along the lines, in general terms, of what does happen to the drugs that are (seized) in the gaol. I think I might have upset him, but he basically said that what DCS and Group Four do with drugs has nothing at all to do with me. Again, I believe he got upset and for some reason; I don't know why.

Detective Modra was then asked:

What impression did you have of what he was saying to you about that?

His answer was:

I got the impression that he was purporting to say that what happens in the gaol and, in particular, that drugs are seized, then it's got nothing to do with me, which I find highly ridiculous. As previously stated, I believe that it's part of our job to know about the drug situation so that we can find them better from the outside.

The Coroner then states in his report that Detective Slaven agreed with Detective Modra's version of this conversation. The Coroner further states:

Mr Shephard, counsel for the Department for Correctional Services, who also apparently had instructions from the Minister, told me the Minister did not dispute the accuracy of this evidence, although he did argue that it was not relevant to the present inquiry.

In view of those documents, my questions are:

1. Did the Attorney-General contribute to the instructions of the Crown Solicitor and, if so, what were those instructions?

2. In particular, was it on his advice that counsel for the Crown did not call any evidence in relation to Mr Baker's purported comments?

3. Does the Attorney-General agree with the police officers' comments presented in the Coroner's report that it was highly ridiculous for the then Minister for Police to suggest that what happens in gaol, and in particular when drugs are seized, has nothing to do with police?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: It is an interesting try by the honourable member. The fact is that the Coroner made no finding in relation to that particular matter. The Coroner makes four recommendations and certainly makes no finding in relation to the then Minister for Emergency Services and Minister for Police in relation to that matter. If you look at the reasons published by the Coroner, the Coroner refers to what Detective Sergeant Modra and Detective Slaven said and at page 25 states:

Mr Shephard, counsel for the Department for Correctional Services, who also apparently had instructions from the Minister, told me that the Minister did not dispute the accuracy of this evidence, although he did argue that it was not relevant to the present inquiry. I ruled (in chambers) that the conversation was relevant, touching as it did upon the relationship between the prison administration and the local police, in the context of a general drug prevention strategy.

I have not heard evidence from the Minister (although I invited Mr Shephard to call any evidence he considered relevant to the issue), so I cannot form a judgment as to what the Minister intended to convey by his remarks.

In his submissions, Mr Shephard said that the Minister regarded this conversation as 'peripheral' to the general issue, and so he declined the opportunity to adduce further evidence to clarify what occurred. Whatever the Minister intended to convey by his comments, they were certainly interpreted by Slaven as an attempt to discourage them from taking an interest in activity, including criminal activity, which may have emanated from the prison.

That is one view. The fact that the Coroner made no finding in relation to the evidence is an indication in itself that it was not regarded as an issue central to the issue of prisoner Susic's death. If one looks back, it is obvious that there were significant disagreements between the police and Group Four, the operators of the prison, in relation to their respective roles and responsibilities. The Coroner says:

As to the present situation, the evidence was unanimous that there has been a vast improvement.

That relates to the relationship between the two. It continues:

Mr Ahern, who now holds the position previously held by Mr Clifton, has been nominated as a liaison officer whose task it is to coordinate information exchange with the local police. It would seem that Mr Ahern has established a good working relationship with Detective Slaven, and that things are now working on a much more satisfactory basis.

That is really the end of it and I do not intend to disclose what discussions, if any, I had with the Crown Solicitor.

SOUTHERN EXPRESSWAY

The Hon. T.G. CAMERON: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Minister for Transport questions concerning the blasting along the Southern Expressway.

Leave granted.

The Hon. T.G. CAMERON: I have been contacted by angry Darlington residents who say that constant blasting along the Southern Expressway route is making their lives a nightmare. The residents believe the blastings are to blame for house crackings, moving cement driveways and dust covering their properties. The blasting for the Southern Expressway roadworks is occurring just 300 metres from where the residents live. There are cases where the detonations have been so powerful that clocks have been thrown from the walls. Windows rattle, roofs shake and vibrations can be felt through the floorboards. The residents have said that the explosions are driving them mad. MacMahon, the contractors responsible for the project, have refused to admit property damage may have been the result of blasting. At this stage I would declare that I am a shareholder in MacMahon, as indicated on my pecuniary interests list. My questions to the Minister are:

1. Will the Minister undertake to have an independent source investigate the concerns of Darlington residents that cracks and other damage to their homes is the result of road blasting?

2. If blasting is shown to be a contributing factor, will Darlington residents be compensated for the damage inflicted upon their properties?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I have taken an interest in this issue, as I have in the very intense community consultation process that has been developed for the Southern Expressway. There are a few residents in this instance who have complained to me and clearly to the honourable member. MacMahon and Maunsell, the project manager, has been in close contact with these residents. There is definitely a disagreement at present about not only the extent of alleged damage but also the reason for that damage and I should point out in this context that, while blasting may be within 300 metres of some houses, there is a concrete water pipe 100 metres from the blasting and there has been no evidence at all of any cracking in respect of that pipe. At this stage we have to treat some of this with some caution, care and courtesy to the residents. We have done that and we will continue to do so.

The Hon. T.G. CAMERON: Mr President, I ask a supplementary question: will the Minister give an undertaking to have an independent source investigate these concerns?

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: No, I will not give an undertaking. It may be that that does arise, but I see no need at this time in terms of the discussions that have been held between MacMahon, Maunsell and the residents.

JUDGES' REPORT

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: I seek leave to make a brief explanation before asking the Attorney-General questions about the judges' report.

Leave granted.

The Hon. R.D. LAWSON: The report of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Attorney was tabled by the Attorney in this place today and there are three matters in that report upon which I wish to ask some questions. The first matter relates to the civil jurisdiction. The report notes that there has

been a decline in the number of civil cases lodged since 1993. It also notes that the Housing Trust possession applications under the Real Property Act, which is a very substantial part of the court's business with some 800 lodgements being received per annum, has now been removed to the Residential Tenancies Tribunal. It is noted that civil applications in future years will decline by that amount, namely, 800. The report also says that, in the matter of civil trials in 1993, 196 cases were ordered to go to trial and by 1996 that had declined to 76. In 1993, 100 civil cases were disposed of by trial and in 1996 only 20 cases were disposed of by trial. The number of cases awaiting trial at the end of the year in 1993 was 63 and by 1996 it had reduced to 32.

The report also notes that the judges had approved in principle the establishment of a single representative body to determine the academic and practical requirements for admission to practise in South Australia and to ensure that the necessary practical training is provided. The report notes that in July 1996 Their Honours resolved to forward the recommendations of that committee to the Attorney.

The third matter relates to legal aid, where the judges refer to the fact that 'serious implications for the efficient workings of the courts of any diminution of funding of legal aid' are likely to occur under current arrangements. Therefore, my three questions to the Attorney-General are:

1. In relation to the apparent decline in the civil caseload in the court, as it would appear that there has not been any corresponding improvement in the speed of disposition of either civil or criminal cases in the court, can the Attorney assure the Council that the reduction in caseload will lead to other efficiencies within the system or some other demonstrable benefit to the community?

2. Can the Attorney report on progress in relation to the matter of the establishment of a single representative body to determine practical and academic requirements?

3. On the question of legal aid, although Their Honours did not specifically refer to the provision of legal assistance to persons in respect of whom Dietrich applications have been made, is the Attorney able to report to the House on developments in relation to the resolution of issues concerned with Dietrich orders which were recently the subject of widespread publicity?

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: In terms of the way in which the Supreme Court, the District Court and the Magistrates Court operate, I have no power to give directions about the way in which they handle cases—either generally or specifically—and, in terms of the work of the Supreme Court, I am not in a position to give the guarantee to which the honourable member referred that there will be benefits to the wider community by the reduction in the case load in the civil jurisdiction. To be fair to the court, it has to be recognised that there has been a steady increase in justices appeals and appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Full Court. In addition, a number of judges are involved in sharing the criminal list with the District Court. So, they run that as one list. I can arrange to obtain information as to how many judges now sit in the criminal jurisdictions of both the District Court and the Supreme Court and supply that to the honourable member and also to obtain a report in relation to the rate of disposition of appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeal and the Full Court on the one hand, and justices appeals on the other.

One would normally expect that there would be benefits to the wider community and to the legal system generally if in one part of the system there were reductions in the number

of matters being dealt with, but I am not able to confirm what they will be in the context of this. One of the Masters of the Supreme Court, Judge Anderson, has been translated to the District Court on a full-time basis and is now a judge of the District Court. So, there has been a shedding of at least one judicial officer to the District Court to assist that court in meeting its workload.

In terms of the Admission to Practise Report, that is currently the subject of some drafting by Parliamentary Counsel with a view to the introduction of a Bill to streamline the admission and legal training provisions for legal practitioners and I hope that will be before the Parliament this session.

In relation to legal aid—and Dietrich matters in particular—I do not agree with the way that judges have expressed the reference to legal aid and that the consequences to which they refer will necessarily follow. They couch their observations in terms of the possibility of a diminution of funds and the effect that will have. That can only be assessed in practice. Quite obviously, the Legal Services Commission is looking to change its processes and to require legal practitioners also to change their approach to the delivery of services. Members would have seen last week that I indicated publicly that, concerning the Garibaldi case, the Cabinet had approved me going to tender for the provision of legal services to the defendants—all part of the process of dealing with the complex problems raised by the Dietrich case in the High Court. That is not a final step that we have taken in relation to that Dietrich matter. We may well take it in relation to that as well as the Souter case. They are matters which are still the subject of some consultation.

However, the concerns being expressed by the President of the Bar Association (Mr Michael Abbott QC) and the President of the Law Society (on that occasion through Ms Lindy Powell QC for the Law Society) are, in my view, ill-founded and will not bear careful scrutiny. They raise the prospect that there will be a reduction in the level of service as a result of any tendering out. That has not been the experience of the Queensland Legal Aid Service, which has been involved in the tendering out process for some time, and it is certainly not the experience in the civil area of the law, where both Governments and the private sector have been tendering out legal services for quite some years.

In relation to criminal law, certainly some of the criminal law practitioners have raised concerns in the way in which I have indicated, but I should say that there are also a lot of other legal practitioners competent in the area of criminal law who have telephoned my office and asked, 'When are you going to tender it out? We are interested in tendering.' So, there is no concern on the part of a number of the members of the legal profession about tendering out and it will not, in my view, represent a reduction in the quality of service for the representation of indigent defendants.

I make the overall point that, ultimately, as Attorney-General, I am accountable to the public through the Parliament for the disposition of public finances in the delivery of legal aid and I certainly want to ensure that we get the best value for money possible without affecting the quality of legal representation. Notwithstanding the concerns raised by some practitioners through the bodies to which I have referred, if we do go ahead with the tendering out of legal services in the criminal area I personally do not believe it will be a disaster. In fact, it may be that the outcome will be a more satisfactory way of dealing with the taxpayer's dollar in the delivery of legal aid and that clients, similarly, will be

impressed by the level of service which practitioners will undoubtedly provide.

The Hon. Diana Laidlaw interjecting:

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: Of course, if we make the legal aid dollar go further, as my colleague the Hon. Diana Laidlaw says, quite obviously, more people can benefit from it. There are caps on legal aid available at the moment. When you talk about a cap for a serious trial of \$120 000—or, in the Garibaldi case, \$600 000—you are talking about big money and, whilst the cases are complicated, all criminal cases are complicated, but not beyond the wit of competent legal practitioners to deal with professionally. So, we are looking at those sorts of issues and I believe it is important for us to recognise that it is not the end of the world as we know it if, in respect of criminal law and legal representation for defendants, we ultimately go out to tender.

IMMIGRATION

In reply to **Hon. P. NOCELLA** (4 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs has provided the following information.

1. The chief executive of the Office of Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs and the manager, Immigration Promotion.

2. See answer to 1 (above).

3. The duration of the trip of the chief executive, Office of Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs, is from Saturday 15 March to Saturday 12 April 1997. The cities to be visited are Belgrade, Hannover, London, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw, Poznan and Delhi. Travel is by business class, in accordance with Commissioner's Circular No. 71.

The duration of the trip of the principal project officer, responsible for immigration promotion, is from Friday 28 February to 6 April 1997. The cities to be visited are London, Manchester, Hannover, Frankfurt, Bonn, Dublin, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Travel is by economy class, in accordance with Commissioner's Circular No. 71.

4. The participants will take part in trade and migration shows, provide briefings to Australian Embassy officials, overseas DIMA officials, prospective migrants and foreign government officials on the purpose and scope of Immigration SA.

5. Items such as accommodation and travel have already been subject to change, consequently it is not possible to quantify the level of expenditure at this stage. A full accounting will be provided when costings become available.

6. An increase in the numbers of skilled migrants settling in South Australia, with a view to meeting skill shortages identified by business and industry.

SMALL BUSINESS

In reply to **Hon. T.G. CAMERON** (26 February).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: the Premier has provided the following information.

Ms Andrea Johns did make contact with the Premier's Office on 11 February 1997, looking for financial assistance of \$10,000 for her small business, which retailed soft furnishings. Her call was referred to the EDA, the appropriate body dealing with these enquiries.

There have been a number of staff changes in the Office of the Premier since February, hence it has not been possible to identify the individual involved in this instance, but if the incident did occur as it has been described by the honourable member, it is of course, most regrettable. It is however, a typical example of thousands of calls which are made to the Premier's Office from those seeking advice on a vast range of matters. To the knowledge of the Premier, it is the first time such alleged rudeness has been encountered, and the Premier expresses his apologies if Ms Johns was offended.

The Premier understands that Ms Johns was seeking information particularly for women in small business and expressed concern that she was unable to obtain a loan for \$10,000 from her bank. The bank was willing to provide Ms Johns with a loan of \$50,000, but she did not want to use her house as security. Ms Johns explained that she had received start-up advice from The Business Centre, a business unit of the EDA, and was happy with that advice, although she felt that the Government should now provide her with finance to help her

expand her operations. The role of banker and adviser are, however, quite separate.

Ms Johns was again advised of the general criteria used by the EDA when assessing eligibility for grants and was provided with information on Government's new initiatives including those for women in small business management. An offer was made for a Business Adviser from The Business Centre to contact Ms Johns immediately in order to provide her with advice and business guidance and to consider any other possible way of sourcing finance. Ms Johns said she would be happy to contact The Business Centre direct and seemed to be happy with the information provided to her. The offer was never taken up.

It is clear that the honourable member's allegation that The Business Centre was of no help, is groundless. What is clear is that Ms Johns could not be provided with an injection of \$10,000 finance to assist her retail business. The Business Centre, on average, deals with well over 40,000 enquiries for government assistance each year and more than 550 companies are assisted on an annual basis through the EDA. It is not the role of the South Australian Government to act as banker, and through past experience in this state, it would be reckless to do so.

HINDMARSH ISLAND

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (18 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for Housing and Urban Development has provided the following.

The Minister for Housing and Urban Development advises that the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is currently undertaking a review of the wetlands subject to Ramsar on behalf of the Federal Government in order for the Federal Government to discharge its responsibilities under that agreement. The study still has at least 18 months to run and Hindmarsh Island is only a small part of a larger study.

The Development Plan for Hindmarsh Island indicates that most of the south eastern end of the island is within a Conservation Zone which restricts many forms of development near the Murray mouth and sensitive wetland areas.

Objective 2 of the Development Plan provides that the development of Hindmarsh Island will be in such a way that it forms part of the tourist/recreation attraction of the Goolwa area through:

- protection of the natural and environmental features of the area, and the rural character of Hindmarsh Island with small scale tourist facilities being located in association with rural buildings; and
- the establishment of a compact residential marina development in the natural depression on the western end of Hindmarsh Island in such a way that the rural character of the Island is retained and such development does not become a suburb of Goolwa or contain any significant land uses which should be located in the Goolwa Town Centre area.

The Minister for Housing and Urban Development considers that the provisions of the Development Plan provide adequate protection for conservation areas on the island and it is not intended to 'freeze' development approvals. If the situation changes it will be reviewed as appropriate.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (25 February).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: My colleague, the Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education, has provided the following response:

The University of South Australia, like any responsible organisation, has to plan for the future.

In February, the University's Council received a report which analysed the University's operating environment, and mooted responses over an eight year period to changes in its external environment.

The University is to be commended for its commitment to careful forward planning aimed at securing its long term future in the interest of the State.

The report to the University's Council in February, identified a number of strategies to be investigated by the University as it strives to respond to changes in its operating environment.

One of the strategies related to the identification of all possible options to improve efficiency, which includes the closure of the University campuses.

It should be emphasised that the University has not announced plans at this stage to close any of its campuses. Indeed, the Vice Chancellor of the University assures the Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education that there is no need to close campuses to meet any current budget requirement.

The Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education expects to see full consultation with the local communities in planning for the future of any campus, and to see local community interests represented adequately and given proper weight by the Council, as part of the decision making process.

In relation to the matter of teacher training, the Honourable member will be aware of the complexities associated with workforce planning, including, in the case of the teaching workforce, rates of attrition from among the current teaching work force, the number of qualified teachers not currently practising, demographic changes in the community as well as in the teacher workforce and changes in such matters as curriculum priorities, class sizes and school retention rates. The Honourable member may be assured that the State Government will continue to monitor Universities' plans to significantly alter the number of places available for teacher training, and the Minister for Employment, Training and Further Education will raise the matter with the Vice Chancellors when next they meet.

ACCESS ECONOMICS

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (18 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Treasurer has provided the following information.

It certainly is the case that Access projected a very gloomy outlook for the South Australian economy in their December quarter 1996 'Five Year Business Outlook' publication. However, they have since released the March quarter 1997 edition of the same publication, which contains a more positive view. For instance, their forecast of the unemployment rate in 2001 has been revised down from 11.2 per cent to 9.2 per cent.

Access' outlook is now much closer to the forward view in the Government's own forecasts. If further explanation of Access' December quarter view is sought, and why it is so at odds with their subsequent view, it would be necessary to contact Access.

It should be recognised that Access are just one of a range of forecasters who provide information regarding the State economy. Forecasters based interstate will not always be abreast of contemporary local trends and developments.

Although Access predict an unemployment rate of 9.2 per cent in 2001, they also predict that in the interim the unemployment rate will fall to 8.2 per cent in 1999. The rise after that date reflects their forecast of a slow national economic climate in 1999-00 and 2000-01. Obviously it will be a high priority for the Commonwealth Government to try to avoid such a situation.

The South Australian Employers' Chamber have now released results of their survey of business expectations for the December quarter 1996. Although their survey shows flat trends on business conditions at the end of 1996, it indicates a more positive outlook in 1997. The results of the survey show that 31 per cent of respondents expect an improvement in the South Australian economy through 1997 compared with 23 per cent expecting a deterioration.

This view of an improving environment is supported by recent ABS data on business expectations. Their survey showed that South Australian businesses expectations for sales growth through 1997 was at a relatively high level.

Access Economics has also commented on improved business confidence in South Australia recently.

PATAWALONGA

In reply to **Hon. T.G. ROBERTS** (20 February).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Minister for State Development has provided the following.

1. The new Patawalonga Creek works are being undertaken to facilitate the Adelaide Airport runway extension, not the Patawalonga clean up.

Funds are available to complete the Patawalonga clean up and to complete the realignment of the Patawalonga Creek.

The Patawalonga clean up works are on schedule. The basin was dredged during 1995-96 eliminating the black plumes and the beach closures that were so prominent in previous years. The emphasis during 1996-97 has been on the removal of the sand bar and the construction of the harbour.

The flushing system for the Patawalonga is to be installed as part of the work program for 1997-98.

2. The options for flushing the Patawalonga are being considered as part of the EIS Assessment and decisions will be made and announced at the completion of that process.

There is no proposal, and never has been any proposal, to do an open cut channel through the West Beach sand hills. An option to cut a channel alongside the sewerage works would not have interfered with the sand hills further north.

3. Areas near Burbridge Road are at risk of flooding if a major rainfall event coincides with unfavourable high tide conditions, preventing discharge of stormwater to the sea.

The works being undertaken to realign Patawalonga Creek, when completed, will provide a level of flood protection better than before the realignment works began late last year.

4. Sections of the sandy banks of the realigned creek were eroded when rain occurred during February before the area was completed and landscaped. Some of this sand was washed into the Patawalonga and it will be removed.

5. Testing has shown that the comprehensive approach to the clean up of the Patawalonga catchment has already resulted in significant improvements in the water quality in the Patawalonga.

The water now quite safely meets on a number of days requirements for primary contact activity.

When the seawater flushing system has been installed and works have progressed to the stage when the Health Commission is satisfied primary contact activity is possible on a consistent basis, the Premier will take appropriate steps to publicise that information.

AUSLAN

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (4 December 1996).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. and 2. AUSLAN will be offered as a Stage 1 unit beginning in Semester 2 at Daws Road High School. This will be a pilot program to be evaluated to inform future development.

Currently, negotiations and planning are underway to develop the curriculum at Stage 1, and to determine who will teach the program. The Stage 1 unit will also involve a person from the Deaf community who will teach Deaf studies with the aid of an interpreter.

Students at Daws Road High School continue to access AUSLAN through the Daws Road High School CHIC. As a special measure, a student who previously attended Marion CHIC and who now attends Seaview High School will continue to access AUSLAN support at Daws Road High School for 1997 from Semester 1.

3. Funds from the closure of Marion High School were distributed respectively in proportion to the numbers of students who transferred to their enrolling schools and funds from Marion Centre for Hearing Impaired have been transferred directly to the Centre for Hearing Impaired at Daws Road High School.

4. The south west cluster of schools provide access to a range of subjects across sites for students in their senior secondary years. At present, this arrangement does not involve students in their junior secondary years.

AUSLAN could be offered as part of the south west cluster of schools as a SACE unit at Stage 1 in future years. Whether it will run depends on the numbers of students who are interested and also on the 1997 initiative and evaluation of AUSLAN at Daws Road High School.

BASIC SKILLS TEST

In reply to **Hon. BERNICE PFITZNER** (4 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. Students in either skill band 1 or skill band 2 of the Basic Skills Testing (BST) Program in aspects of literacy and numeracy have scores within a particular range, determined by statistical procedures which moderate achievement according to standards which are maintained year to year. Students in the lower skill bands are able to answer a few, generally simple questions, correctly. Determination of student scores is time consuming, complex and thorough, with a validity and reliability check at all stages.

2. For Year 3 students the breakdown for skill bands is:

Literacy: skill band 1: 19 per cent

Numeracy: skill band 1: 17 per cent

For Year 5 students the breakdown for skill bands is:

Literacy:

Skill band 1: 4 per cent

Skill band 2: 8 per cent

Numeracy:

Skill band 1: 3 per cent

Skill band 2: 8 per cent

3. The achievement of students is influenced by many factors. Even in the best assessment programs it is difficult to adjust for such factors as student illness and upsets that may have happened at home or at school on the day of the assessment. This is the reason why assessment information collected using a variety of strategies and tasks, lessens the occurrence of false positives and false negatives. Within Early Assistance Plans, teachers use many assessment strategies from diagnostic and screening tests to observation, to lessen the frequency of assessments which are in fact incorrect. As we all know, performance on a day is influenced by emotions, what is happening at home and at work, by expectations of parents and teachers, and in the way the assessment is administered. Unexpected student achievement in assessment programs is generally explained using such factors. In 1996, Professor John Keeves from the Flinders University, put the BST under the microscope and concluded that the tests were well constructed and were strong, meaningful and fair assessment instruments. False positives and negatives within the BST are rare indeed. We must remember that the BST is part of an overall assessment package and that it remains important to use the BST information in a diagnostic way.

STAMP DUTIES (MISCELLANEOUS) AMENDMENT BILL

In reply to **Hon. R.D. LAWSON** (19 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Treasurer has provided the following

The Government took the step of releasing a press release regarding the legislation reluctantly, but did so because of the extreme nature of the revenue risk.

Both the Treasurer to whom the legislation is committed, and the Commissioner of State Taxation in his capacity as Commissioner of Stamps, who is responsible for the administration of the legislation give their assurance that the legislation has been drafted to ensure that it does not adversely affect interests, agreements, or arrangements granted or made before 7 January 1997.

Additionally, as a matter of policy, the Commissioner will ensure that the legislation is interpreted consistently with this.

SMALL BUSINESS

In reply to **Hon. T.G. CAMERON** (13 February).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Premier has provided the following:

1. The Government is actually transferring work traditionally performed by the public sector to the private sector thereby giving companies the opportunity to undertake a greater volume of work. This additional work will allow companies to spread their overheads and be more competitive in other markets, benefiting South Australian tax-payers through lower prices and benefiting contractors through increased competitiveness.

In addition, as a result of the outcomes of the whole-of-Government procurement review, the Government has undertaken to investigate ways in which it can assist small to medium sized enterprises identify purchasing opportunities and better access Government contracts.

2. No-one is putting small business out of work. Currently, the Government manages its maintenance work of which approximately 70 per cent is already contracted out to private sector providers. This percentage of work available to private providers is likely to increase with the new contracting arrangements as Government moves out of cleaning and maintenance management. The only change for contractors in most cases is that they will be responsible to a prime contractor managing the work instead of Government.

3. The number and size of the cleaning and maintenance management packages has not yet been decided. Suggestions on how best to package the work have been sought from industry via the Expression of Interest process. These Expressions of Interest have been received and are currently being evaluated. It must be reiterated that the percentage of work available to private providers is likely to increase with the new contracting arrangements as Government moves out of maintenance work it has traditionally provided. In most cases, the only change for existing contractors is that they will be responsible to a prime contractor managing the work instead of Government.

4. To be consistent with Government procurement policy, there is no overall preference but local industry development is part of the

evaluation criteria and all tenderers must demonstrate how they plan to achieve this. It is normally easier for South Australian based companies to meet this part of the criteria than an interstate or overseas company.

SCHOOL RETENTION RATES

In reply to **Hon. P. HOLLOWAY** (11 February).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. Detailed enrolment information for any given school year is not available until mid-April, by which time all schools have returned their census and the data has been processed and quality checked by the Information Management Unit.

To assist in the staffing of schools, Principals submit during the first two weeks of term an estimate of their expected enrolments as at the census date of 21 February 1997. It is from that estimate that the 1997 information provided below is derived.

In 1996, primary enrolments were 114,150 and secondary enrolments were 62,250, a total of 176,400. In 1997, estimates for primary enrolments are 112,570 and estimates for secondary enrolments are 63,900, a total of 176,470, indicating a decrease in primary of 1,580 and an increase in secondary of 1,650 with an overall increase of 70. These enrolments are expressed in full-time equivalents, that is, full-time students plus the full-time equivalent of part-time students.

It is significant to note that a difference of up to 1,000 students is usual between these first estimates by Principals at the beginning of the school year and the census count at the end of February, due to factors such as late admissions to tertiary institutions and students transferring between schools during the holidays without notifying their previous school.

2. and 3. Detailed enrolment information will not be available until mid-April.

4. I can confirm that the most recent apparent retention rates are those for mid-year 1996 as apparent retention rates are calculated from the mid-year census data and published as part of the National Schools Statistics Collection.

SHACKS

In reply to **Hon. T.G. ROBERTS** (19 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Treasurer has provided the following response.

1. An application for a Crown development land division was lodged directly with the Development Assessment Commission, without ministerial authority, by the surveyor for this shack group in September 1996. No negotiation had been undertaken with the relevant Government agencies to ensure that the proposal met with the strict freeholding criteria, despite published guidelines on how the process is to be undertaken. It was then required that the proposal be withdrawn so that discussions could be held to ensure that the proposal met with freeholding criteria.

2. An amended proposal, dated 14 December 1996, based on negotiations between the surveyor, a council representative, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Asset Management Task Force officers was later lodged with the Asset Management Task Force. This amended proposal has been with the Asset Management Task Force for a period of three months and not five months as stated. All proposals for freeholding are worked through on a priority and complexity basis and on occasion this can lead to the response time being longer than anticipated. All amended proposals are reviewed before being lodged for development approval to ensure that agency requirements are met.

3. The response to this association on their amended proposal plans will be forwarded shortly once all agency comments are compiled. It is unfortunate that the plans were not forwarded to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources for comment by the Surveyor, as normally occurs, as this oversight has added to the delay in a response being forwarded. Other shack areas waiting for comment on their proposal plans will be advised of agency requirements over coming weeks.

4. There is one officer working full time on all aspects of the Shack Freeholding Project with the Asset Management Task Force. A consultant has been engaged to assist in assessment of freeholding proposals while broader staffing and policy issues are examined.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

In reply to **Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES** (11 February).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS:

1. The payment of the materials and services charge is an issue between the parent/care giver and the school. The Department for Education and Children's Services (DECS) Financial Management in Schools Manual states that 'Students should not be disadvantaged educationally if their fees are unpaid'.

As I have already indicated publicly, this longstanding guideline is clearly understood by schools and any action including the withholding of textbooks, which may educationally disadvantage a student, is not permitted.

2. Book deposits are required to be paid when text books are loaned to students and are fully refundable when the books are cared for and returned. Book deposits do not form part of the materials and services charge.

The Financial Management in Schools Manual states that 'School Card students are not required to pay a deposit unless they default by either not returning or damaging a text. They are then required to cover the cost of the loss/damage and pay the appropriate deposit to the school'.

SCHOOL SITES, PURCHASE

In reply to **Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES** (18 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: I am advised that the Department for Environment and Natural Resources, which is responsible for the disposal of surplus sites on behalf of the Government, does not maintain formal data on the number of bids or expressions of interest in surplus government schools sites by non government schools. The Department for Education and Children's Services has however identified one former government school sold to a non government school within the past three years.

The school is the former O'Sullivan's Beach Junior Primary School which has a portion of its buildings and former site being operated as the Southern Montessori School.

GOODWOOD ORPHANAGE

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (4 March).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: A recent survey of the area where the development is planned to occur has identified the following:

Period of Survey	21 February to 3 March 1997
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Number of survey times (daily, morning to evening)	78
Number of times nobody using oval	72
Type of usage (6 occasions)	7 persons 1 baby 4 dogs

Similar observations were recorded during the month of January 1997 (mostly school holiday time). These observations recorded much the same pattern as those carried out at the later date.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES' GIFTS

In reply to **Hon. R.R. ROBERTS** (11 July).

The Hon. R.I. LUCAS: The Premier has provided the following advice:

1. The Commissioner for Public Employment Circular No. 64, titled Guidelines on Ethical Conduct addresses the issue of gifts to public employees: 'public employees, should, under no circumstances, accept money from any source in connection with the performance of their official duties. Offers of free travel and free accommodation cannot be accepted by public employees, unless the Premier has approved its acceptance. When seeking the Premier's approval the public employee must demonstrate that the travel or accommodation is to be undertaken in conjunction with official business and that the State of South Australia will obtain a tangible benefit from the exercise.'

Great care should be exercised by public employees when it comes to accepting other gifts of a non pecuniary nature. Generally speaking, public employees should indicate to prospective gift bearers that the Government does not, and public employees do not, accept gifts from those with whom the Government has dealings.'

Acceptance of gifts by Public Sector Management Act employees of administrative units can lead to disciplinary action under the *Public Sector Management Act, 1995* under Section 57 (d) which states that an employee is liable to disciplinary action if he or she is guilty of disgraceful or improper conduct in an official capacity, or is guilty in a private capacity of disgraceful or improper conduct that reflects seriously and adversely on the Public Service.

However, it should be noted that although SAMCOR is regarded as a public sector agency under the Public Sector Management Act, it is not an administrative unit and therefore its employees are not bound by any directions or determinations issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment. Nor are SAMCOR employees bound by the disciplinary processes outlined in the Public Sector Management Act, though they are required to observe the general aims and standards of the Act, including the expectation that they conduct themselves in public in a manner that will not reflect adversely on the public sector, their agencies and other employees.

It should also be noted that the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's Circular No. 3, titled Gifts to Ministers, All Government Employees Including Agencies and Their Families, outlines a Cabinet Policy in relation to the acceptance of gifts by public employees. This policy requires all public sector employees, including SAMCOR employees, to seek the approval of the Premier before accepting gifts of free accommodation and/or air travel.

2. As outlined in a previous response to question on notice number 123 of 1996, on the same matter. It is understood that the General Manager of SAMCOR, Mr Des Lilley, did travel to Canada to visit Better Beef Limited at their expense, to discuss a possible job offer with that company. The then Premier was not aware of this travel until the matter was subsequently raised. While the acceptance of the offer of travel was undesirable in this particular situation, the travel was undertaken with the knowledge of the Chairman of SAMCOR. In all fairness, it is an acceptable practice in both the private and public sectors, for prospective employers to meet travel and related expenses for applicants for employment.

SAMCOR is not bound by any directions of the Commissioner for Public Employment and therefore it is not appropriate that he undertake any investigation of this matter under the provisions of the Public Sector Management Act. However, it is expected that employees of SAMCOR will conduct themselves in a manner which is in accordance with the Cabinet Policy related to gifts to public employees, and that SAMCOR should have internal policies and procedures that generally reflect the guidelines on ethical conduct issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment.

HOSPITALS, REGIONAL

In reply to **Hon. SANDRA KANCK** (5 March).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Information and Contract Services has provided the following response:

1. There are fifty regional hospitals listed on the Government Supplies Contracts Schedules. Of those hospitals, some use the preferred regional distributors for the supply of foodstuffs.

There is a commitment by user agencies to support regional businesses provided the principles of value for money can be reasonably applied.

2. The SA regional hospitals are represented by the Regional Health Committee, and consultation with that group will occur in determining successful tenderers for the current food contracts.

3. The Government tenders are advertised in The Advertiser on Monday of each week in the Government Tenders page. This is well known throughout the metropolitan and regional business sector, and the newspaper is widely available throughout the State.

In the case of the recent food provisions distribution tender, advance notice was provided by Supply SA to Supply Managers at Port Lincoln and Port Pirie Hospitals seeking their assistance by notification to existing regional distributors under contract of the tender. Both existing distributors obtained a copy of the tender document.

4. The State Supply Board has been requested, in conjunction with the Economic Development Authority, to develop a policy for regional small business support through Government Procurement. That policy will emphasise the need for close assessment of regional small businesses in government agency purchasing decision making process.

5. The current distribution/supply contract including regional small businesses as distributors is valued at approximately \$7 million per annum, most of which relates to metropolitan based agency use.

6. It is not clear as to exactly which policies the honourable member is referring to, however, if the honourable member states which policies she is referring to, I will obtain a response.

SUPERANNUATION SURCHARGE

In reply to **Hon. R.D. LAWSON** (20 March).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Finance has provided the following response:

1. The Commonwealth's proposed superannuation surcharge will impose a huge additional administrative workload on administrators of superannuation schemes in South Australia. The additional workload will result in higher administrative costs which unfortunately all members of schemes will have to bear. The structure of the surcharge means that information in respect of every member of a scheme will need to be provided to the Australian Taxation Office (AGO), and yet only a small percentage of members in most schemes will be subject to the surcharge. The information to be provided to the AGO by 31 August each year will be details of all employer contributions and personal contributions received in relation to each member during the previous income year, together with each member's tax file number. In respect of the State Government's schemes, there is a very large additional workload involved.

The AGO will match the information provided by the schemes with each person's taxation records, specifically aggregating taxable income with the amount of employer superannuation support during the relevant financial year in order to determine whether the person is liable for the surcharge. If of course the amount of taxable income plus employer superannuation support exceeds \$70,000, the AGO will notify the relevant superannuation scheme of the surcharge liability to be levied against appropriate members. Where the scheme is a funded scheme, the amount of the surcharge will be charged against the fund or scheme and submitted to the AGO. The fund or scheme may then on-charge the amount of the surcharge against the relevant member's superannuation account. The superannuation fund or scheme will be required to show details on annual statements sent to members of the contributions reported to the AGO in respect of the member and the amount of the superannuation surcharge paid in respect of those contributions.

In respect of unfunded schemes (like many government established schemes throughout Australia), or schemes which are protected from taxation by virtue of Section 114 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the administrative arrangements are different. The administrative arrangements are different because the Commonwealth is unable to levy the fund or scheme, and must wait until the member of the scheme receives a benefit, then charge the person for the accrued surcharge liability.

The Commonwealth is therefore asking administrators of unfunded schemes or schemes protected from taxation by virtue of Section 114 of the Constitution, to establish and maintain surcharge liability accounts. The State Government maintains schemes which are Constitutionally protected from taxation and therefore the Commonwealth is seeking the co-operation of the State to establish and maintain such accounts. Under this arrangement, the State is being asked to maintain on behalf of the Commonwealth, accounts which record the accrued surcharge liability so that the outstanding debt can be collected from the person's benefit when it is paid. The surcharge payment deducted from the member's retirement benefit would then be forwarded to the AGO together with other tax deducted from the member's benefit. The legality of the Commonwealth conscripting the State to assess and collect Commonwealth tax is something which is being investigated by the Solicitor-General.

The Commonwealth is also seeking the co-operation of the State in having an arrangement in place that would ensure that a retiree entitled to a pension, commuted sufficient pension to meet the surcharge liability. In short, the Commonwealth is asking the State Government to introduce legislation that would effectively force persons retiring with only a pension, to commute sufficient pension to satisfy the Commonwealth's surcharge liability. The Government feels extremely uncomfortable with the Commonwealth's request in this area. Furthermore, the Government has made it clear to the Commonwealth that the State Government could not guarantee passage of such legislation even if it were introduced into the Parliament.

The impact of the surcharge on persons in pension schemes, like the State pension scheme, the Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme and the Judges' Pension Scheme, can be quite savage. This is despite persons in receipt of a pension from the State Government paying full tax at the top marginal rates applicable to PAYE income. A study of the Commonwealth's proposal by Treasury and Finance has revealed that the impact of the surcharge can reduce a retiring judge's total benefit after 15 years service by around 41 per cent, and

a retiring Member of Parliament's total benefit after 20 years service by around 27 per cent.

2. The Government does not have any plans to adjust the salaries of South Australian judges to compensate them for the effect of this legislation, which is similar to the effect of an increase in Commonwealth income tax and, like income tax, is a matter over which the State Government has no control.

TUNA BOAT OWNERS

In reply to **Hon. R.R. ROBERTS** (4 December 1996) and answered by letter dated 15 April 1997.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Primary Industries has provided the following response:

1. The Memorandum of Understanding was not in breach of any Act or Acts.

2. The Memorandum of Understanding was an expression of the intention of the Liberal Party when it won Government. Since the 1993 election PISA Fisheries and AFMA have held discussions to establish a mechanism for implementation if further quota was to be issued for waters not under State control.

3. In excess of 500 jobs, direct and indirect, have been created by the tuna farming activity in Port Lincoln. In addition, Dr Julian Morison has completed a report which highlights the economic benefits to the State of tuna farming. With respect to environmental research, an 18 month monitoring program was conducted during the research and development stage before any commercial activity was undertaken. The results showed no impact on water quality in Boston Bay. The South Australian Government—through PISA, the South Australian Research and Development Institute and the tuna farmers, are continuing their examination of the industry and are involved in research projects worth \$3.2 million.

4. Already answered.

5. The establishment of a Total Allowable Catch, and fishers quotas for the 1997 fishing season had been delayed awaiting the outcome of the recently completed scientific study of the pilchard fishery in waters adjacent to southern Australia. The results of the study have been subjected to a rigorous review process that included a week long workshop to consider the methodology and conclusions from the study. The Minister for Primary Industries has received the report and announced that the quotas for 1997 would remain the same as they were for 1996. A stock assessment study to be undertaken in early 1997 will help determine the appropriate Total Allowable Catch for 1998.

RAPE

In reply to **Hon. ANNE LEVY** (13 February) and answered by letter dated 18 April 1997.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Crown Solicitor is prepared to act for Yarrow Place in relation to any claim that it may make that its records are confidential or privileged.

In criminal cases where such documents are sought by defence lawyers, the Crown Solicitor would need to consult with the Director of Public Prosecutions to determine whether or not the documents sought were relevant to any issue in the case. If the DPP advised that the documents were relevant, then the Crown Solicitor could make the privilege claim on behalf of Yarrow Place and the DPP would not normally oppose that claim.

The Crown Solicitor can, however, only act for Yarrow Place if the contents of the records are revealed to him. He properly takes the view that he cannot assert the relevance or privilege of documents without being aware of their contents.

Unfortunately, up to this time, the Director of Yarrow Place has refused to disclose the contents of the documents to the Crown Solicitor and hence he cannot act.

Where the Crown Solicitor is ready and willing to act for a government agency on a proper basis and without fee, he cannot approve the employment of private solicitors to represent such an agency, including Yarrow Place.

CHILD ABUSE

In reply to **Hon. BERNICE PFITZNER** (13 February) and answered by letter dated 6 May 1997.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Family and Community Services has provided the following response:

1. There is a major reform process for Child Protection Intervention currently being undertaken by the Department for Family and Community Services. The new model of intervention

will be phased into a statewide practice change by an intensive information exchange and training strategy between April 1997 and the end of the year. The major reform to the system will include a 24 hour operated central intake point for all reports of child abuse and neglect which will undertake initial assessments and determine appropriate responses. Responses will be targeted both to the prevention of further abuse/neglect and to the needs of the child and family. Female single parents will be one of the parent groups which will benefit by more accurate assessment of need for support services and appropriate intervention to prevent harm to the child.

An Aboriginal Consultation/Response Team will be a further addition to the system. All reports of harm to Aboriginal children will be referred to this team which will ensure cultural appropriateness of all assessments and advise district centre staff on how best to intervene so that family and kinship structures are recognised and respected. Departmental workers will work with the family and the community and involve suitable support structures during the investigation and intervention. The Aboriginal children and their families will be assisted to address both the protective issues and the needs of the child and the family involving the Aboriginal community supports.

The new system has been designed to include increased multi-disciplinary consultation in decision making whilst assisting families to maintain responsibility for the safety of their children. The system will establish an improved database, provide greater transparency of practice patterns, identify service groups, resource implications and a quality control mechanism. It constitutes a departure from current frontline child protection practice in Australia and builds on best practice from international research. The model has generated considerable interest interstate, where reforms to systems are also being considered or piloted.

2. There have been a number of proposals received through the Children's Protection Advisory Panel and the Attorney-General for amendments to be made to the Act and an Amendment Bill will be introduced into the House within the next few months.

Departments and agencies are currently working in co-operation to revise the Interagency Guidelines for Child Protection. Additional protocols for interagency co-operation are being progressed to further enhance the procedures and practices for improved processes and responses to this very difficult and complex social issue. Interagency/multi-disciplinary information and training programs are being considered which will assist practitioners in their understanding and interpretation of legislative requirements and responsibilities.

I am confident that the reforms which will occur in 1997 will go a long way toward addressing many of the community concerns and family needs to provide increased safety to our children, the most vulnerable of our citizens.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (6 March) and answered by letter dated 18 April.

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Primary Industries has provided the following response:

1. The Government has through the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) an active policy of researching a wide portfolio of alternative crops. In the field crops: hemp, coriander, mustard, canola, linola, export oat hay, safflower, flax and durum wheat. In the legumes: rough seeded lupins, yellow lupins, lathyrus, narbon beans, vetch and navy beans. Most of these will have application to areas such as Eyre Peninsula.

In addition to alternative crops *per se*, SARDI, through its breeding programs, grain quality unit, and field crop evaluation unit, are investigating alternative products from even the traditional cereals. The field crop evaluation unit is looking at the effects of environment and management on quality. The Grains Quality Unit is monitoring and characterising the quality traits of various lines from different breeding programs. Specifically in relation to new initiatives, SARDI is involved in improving the quality of oat hay for the Japanese market, wheats are being tested and bred for noodle quality and Chinese steam buns. The quality of grain legumes is being improved and new resources are being put into researching cooking times and ease of splitting. The processing qualities of canola oils and margarine are also being investigated. All this research effort is aimed at value adding for South Australian end products.

2. SARDI and Primary Industries SA allocated a total of \$6.3 million in the 1996-97 financial year to research on field crops. Of this amount, \$2.972 million (47 per cent) is from outside funding

bodies. Of the \$6.3 million spent on field crops, approximately \$2.6 million (41 per cent) was allocated to crops other than wheat, barley and oats. In addition to this direct expenditure by the SA Government, it is estimated that a further \$2 million is spent by The University of Adelaide on wheat and barley research, and a further \$0.6 million on alternative crops, which means that over 35 per cent of the total research effort into field crops in South Australia is expended on alternative crops.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS

In reply to **Hon. T. CROTHERS** (20 March).

The Hon. K.T. GRIFFIN: The Minister for Local Government has provided the following response:

The State does not hold Local Government Financial Assistance Grants payments from the Commonwealth for an extended period of time. Interest earnings on the grants while in transit from the Commonwealth (via the State) to local government are therefore minimal.

Grants are paid to the State by the Commonwealth Government in equal quarterly instalments. These funds are received into the Local Government Grants Commission Special Deposit Account from where they are disbursed as soon as practically possible to local governing bodies. This generally occurs on the next working day after the funds are transferred to the State by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995 requires that the funds be disbursed without undue delay. The Act also requires that the State report to the Commonwealth annually on the timing of the disbursement of funds to ensure that this provision in the Act is met.

TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS

In reply to **Hon. G. WEATHERILL** (6 March) and answered by letter on 15 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: It is acknowledged by the Department of Transport that parked vehicles contribute to congestion on the section of Henley Beach Road from South Road to Marion Road. Therefore work on upgrading this section to two lanes in each direction with protected right hand turns and a wide median strip has commenced, and is expected to be completed by the end of 1997.

When this work is complete, the kerbside lane will operate as a clearway and will be available for parking in off-peak periods. Both current and predicted traffic volumes show that one lane in each direction with the protected right hand turns will cater for the maximum volumes out of clearway hours. The provision of wide medians with protected right turns will eliminate a majority of rear end accidents (the predominant type of accident), and also reduce pedestrian accidents.

In the section of Henley Beach Road from Marion Road to Kooyonga Golf Course, the kerbside lane is wide enough to allow for parked vehicles and the passage of through traffic.

On Burbridge Road, some sections have been upgraded—consistent with its role as a major entrance to Adelaide. The section which has not yet been upgraded is between Brooker Terrace and South Road.

The Department of Transport, in conjunction with West Torrens Thebarton Council, is currently undertaking planning for the upgrading of this section of road. It is intended that any roadworks will provide for parked vehicles, cycle lanes, and two through traffic lanes. Construction of this project will depend on the allocation of funds through the budget process.

TORRENS RIVER

In reply to **Hon. T.G. ROBERTS** (18 March) and answered by letter on 6 May.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources has advised that:

1. The comparison of clean up measures to be used for the Torrens, with the clean up measures to be used for the Patawalonga, is misleading. The Torrens clean-up involves the clean up of the whole Torrens catchment. The Patawalonga clean up involves the dredging of the Patawalonga to remove accumulated sediments. The Patawalonga basin has been acting as a sediment trap since its creation in the 1960's.

The principles outlined by the Torrens Catchment Water Management Board are in fact the same principles being applied by the Patawalonga Catchment Water Management Board. The Patawalonga Catchment Water Management Board has recently

submitted its Draft Comprehensive Catchment Water Management Plan for the Patawalonga catchment. This plan proposes a similar range of measures to clean up the Patawalonga catchment as those outlined by the Torrens Catchment Water Management Board for the Torrens catchment.

2. Qualitative improvements in the Torrens catchment have been occurring for more than twelve months. In early 1996, the Torrens Catchment Water Management Board installed trash racks at two locations upstream of the Torrens Lake to collect litter and debris that would otherwise have ended up in the lake. Since then, the Torrens Catchment Water Management Board has undertaken a wide range of works and measures that will ultimately lead to very significant improvements in water quality.

In the rural part of the Torrens catchment, enormous effort has gone into programs to improve riparian management. These include the fencing of watercourses to exclude stock access, removal of exotic trees and woody weeds and revegetation with native flora, as well as other erosion control measures.

In the urban part of the Torrens catchment, programs have commenced to improve the management of activities in industrial and commercial areas. This will lead to less pollutants entering stormwater systems. Research is also being undertaken on ways to collect pollutants before they enter stormwater drains.

ROADS, MARKING

In reply to **Hon. R.R. ROBERTS** (25 February) and answered by letter on 11 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: Due to the high cost of audio tactile linemarking (10 to 20 times that of a painted line, ie. \$2.50-4.00/m compared with \$0.20/m), and the premise that this type of linemarking is an effective measure to address the issue of fatigue related accidents, it is of most benefit to road users to place this linemarking on those road sections where accidents which could be attributed to driver fatigue are most likely to occur. As such, it is not installed on all roads, however priority is given to National Highways. These sections of road may not coincide with areas which are in the process of being reconstructed.

The Department of Transport recognises the safety benefits of this roadmarking system as a cost effective accident prevention measure and has installed strategically placed lengths in both metropolitan and regional areas based on the following criteria:

- fatigue related crash areas
- distance from residential development (the noise generated by the linemarking impacts on residential amenity)
- topographical conditions
- shoulder and road conditions, including lane widths and road geometry

Audio tactile linemarking has been installed at the following locations:

- Mount Barker Road (Concrete Corner—500m in length)
- Dukes Highway (total length of 11.5km)
- McIntyre Road (1km which was subsequently removed due to noise complaints from an adjacent residential development)
- Port Wakefield Road (total of 13km in lengths ranging from 4km to 7km)
- Stuart Highway near Coober Pedy (total of 16km in lengths ranging from 4km to 7km)

It is envisaged that such linemarking will continue to be installed at locations which meet the criteria and where the work is of sufficient priority for funding. The use of this system on all roads is not appropriate (as evidenced interstate) due to the creation of unwanted noise in residential areas. The use of audio tactile linemarking on road train passing lanes specifically has not yet been investigated by the Department but this will occur as part of the process to refine the Departmental policy for the use of these devices. The need for such marking on these lanes will be examined in detail. It is considered that the operators of large road trains may not be able to hear the effect of travelling over the linemarking—however, comments from operators will be sought.

Queensland has recently undertaken rural field trials into the use of this system in an effort to identify target areas that maximise benefits to the road user and is in the process of preparing detailed guidelines. We will examine these once completed.

Funding streams already exist for such works under the Department of Transport's Safety Program (Safe Infrastructure Subprogram). Projects under this Subprogram are funded on the basis of a benefit/cost assessment to ensure most effective use of available funds.

DOCTORS' TRAINING

In reply to **Hon. BERNICE PFITZNER** (4 February) and answered by letter on 11 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Health has provided the following information.

1. The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners Training Program is funded by the Commonwealth Government and the organisation, control and management of the program is undertaken by the College.

The following details about the general extent of the program are provided for your information:

The Program is of three years' duration. In the first year of the program the Registrar is appointed to a teaching hospital to continue post intern training and, so far as is possible, training rotations in the hospital are directed at broadening the overall experience of the Registrar. Clearly, in one year it is not possible to cover all aspects of the need for training of a vocationally registered general practitioner.

In the second year, the Registrar undertakes at least two attachments to general practices, one of which is expected to be in a rural practice. Where there are justifiable extenuating circumstances, the need for a rural rotation can be excused. The potential registrars are advised of this well in advance of accepting a position in the program and during orientation. This attachment to rural practices is seen as essential for preparation of candidates and to encourage graduates to enter rural general practices after completion of training.

The third year is a period of attachments, largely determined by the individual and does not necessarily have to be completed within 12 months.

It would appear that these arrangements are flexible and those in the program know the expectations well in advance. The Program managers have great difficulty in organising the rural rotations despite this, and presumably for all the same reasons which impact on the maldistribution of medical practitioners.

Hospital training cannot of itself prepare a practitioner for general practice and that is why general practice attachments are important.

The Government has done its part by ensuring so far as is possible that facilities in rural areas are of high quality and I note you agree that this is so.

The Program is constantly evaluated and, where necessary, our Commonwealth colleagues are advised about ways in which the Program may be improved. That there will be some who find the program does not meet their needs is inevitable and regrettable, and yet in the third year choices are very broad. Additional training for a rural stream in such things as obstetrics, anaesthesia and surgery is also available through the RACGP and the Rural Health Training Unit, supported by the General Practice Rural Incentives Program and the Integrated Rural Locum Service.

2. As indicated above, those who have justifiable reasons not to undertake rural attachments can be excused from that requirement. The attachments in the second and third years are flexible and outside of hospitals which, it is agreed, cannot provide all the appropriate training needs for general practice.

The Rural Training Program of the College is not for senior doctors, but for those undertaking vocational training.

The State Government already provides significant funds to assist in continuing medical education of those practitioners already in rural/remote area practice.

Given your expressed concern in this matter, however, the Minister for Health has forwarded a copy of your question and his response to both the Commonwealth Minister for Health and Family Services and to the RACGP for any comments they may wish to make.

PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATIONS

In reply to **Hon. BERNICE PFITZNER** (19 March) and answered by letter on 15 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Health has provided the following information.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services has advised that eligibility criteria were based on advice from the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists as to which categories of people with mental illness most legitimately needed long-term therapy. As a consequence, groups were chosen on the basis of the official College position.

Discussions about other patients who might be included took place within that specialised arena.

MIGRANT WOMEN

In reply to **Hon. P. NOCELLA** (13 February) and answered by letter on 23 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: I refer the honourable member to the ministerial statement which the Minister for Family and Community Services made in the House of Assembly on Tuesday 18 March 1997, regarding Women's Shelters. I attach a copy of this ministerial statement for your information.

ABORIGINES, DEATH IN CUSTODY

In reply to **Hon. R.D. LAWSON** (19 March) and answered by letter on 6 May.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs has advised that:

1. The Department of State Aboriginal Affairs (DOSAA) has responsibility for monitoring implementation of recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody in South Australia. The function is undertaken by the Aboriginal Justice Inter-Departmental Committee (AJIDC), convened by DOSAA with member agencies from State Coroner, Judicial Officers, Police Complaints Authority, SA Police, Department for Correctional Services, Courts Administration Authority, Department for Family and Community Services, Department for Employment, Training and Further Education, Aboriginal Education, South Australian Health Commission and the Aboriginal Justice Advocacy Committee. The AJIDC has five working groups which focus on Custodial Health, Policing Issues, Non-Custodial Sentencing Options, Juvenile Justice and the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands issues.

2. The efforts of all agencies in implementing the 339 recommendations of the Royal Commission are reported annually in a whole of government document. The last such document 'South Australian Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody 1994-95 Implementation Report' was tabled in Parliament on 31 July 1996. The 1995-96 Implementation Report is expected to be completed in May 1997.

3. There have been numerous initiatives initiated by both government and Aboriginal community agencies to address the underlying causes and the systemic problems that brought the Royal Commission in 1987. Details are enclosed in the Annual Implementation Report.

I advise that the last Aboriginal death in custody occurred in September 1996. It was the only Aboriginal death in custody that occurred during that year, which was due to natural causes.

ROYAL ADELAIDE HOSPITAL

In reply to **Hon. SANDRA KANCK** (26 February) and answered by letter on 10 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Health has provided the following information.

The figures are as follows: 1991, 195; 1992, 263; 1993, 294; 1994, 321; 1995, 337; 1996, 194; Total: 1604.

2. The numbers of nurses who are believed to have moved to another health organisation are shown below. The move includes nurses who transferred after obtaining promotion in other parts of the health system. It cannot be verified that all information has been captured, as nurses moving to the private sector may have only declared an intention to resign.

Registered and Enrolled Nurses are included.

1991, 85; 1992, 33; 1993, 50; 1994, 69; 1995, 37; 1996, 41.

3. The Royal Adelaide Hospital is a major teaching hospital for the University of Adelaide. Over the recent years with the shift from in-patient to same day and ambulatory care, there has been a change in the mix of patients. This has required the Hospital and the University to review facilities for teaching of medical and health students.

The Hospital has invested in a significant clinical studies unit for undergraduate teaching. The University has developed a computerised teaching facility on site and has located the Department of General Practice and Community Medicine within the hospital to address these changes.

Educational requirements will continue to change and the Hospital and the University will work together to meet these changes.

GOVERNMENT CARS

In reply to **Hon. SANDRA KANCK** (19 March) and answered by letter on 17 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for Family and Community Services has provided the following information.

Volunteers using Government vehicles are able to use their RAA membership to gain assistance. They can do this without additional cost to themselves except that it will use one of the member's annual allocation of calls. Standard membership is limited to eight calls per year while RAA Plus membership provides unlimited calls.

Volunteers are not expected to take out membership as part of any requirement to be a volunteer.

State Fleet are currently investigating the most appropriate way to ensure that vehicles are covered on a twenty four hour basis and plan shortly to call for tenders to provide this service. Some vehicles, for instance those produced by General Motors Holden, are covered by that company's road side service for a period longer than they are in use in Government Service.

Depending on circumstances some offices of the Department for Family and Community Services have taken out RAA membership but this is not universal.

In most situations non members may seek RAA assistance. The cost of this assistance is \$84 per call which is initially billed to State Fleet. If the break down is caused by a fault that should be rectified under warranty, State Fleet will attempt to recoup this cost from the supplier. If this is not the case the cost of the assistance will be passed on to the FACS office who would then meet that cost. No attempt would be made to ask the volunteer to pay.

I am advised that mechanical breakdowns are relatively rare but calls could still be made for such matters as flat batteries, keys locked in the car and running out of fuel as well as the occasional flat tyre.

The Department for Family and Community Services will take action to ensure that any volunteer is covered for road-side assistance when using a Government Vehicle and that all volunteers are advised accordingly.

COLLEX WASTE MANAGEMENT

In reply to **Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT** (27 February) and answered by letter on 11 April.

The Hon. DIANA LAIDLAW: The Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources has provided the following information.

In relation to an incinerator operated by Collex Waste Management Pty Ltd at Wingfield, the answers to your questions require an explanation of the circumstances of the testing delays at Collex.

Collex was issued its first licence under the Environment Protection Act 1993 on 1 May 1995 by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), for a period of 16 months. The licence was issued pursuant to transitional requirements that prohibited addition of any conditions of licence that were not already imposed in licences held under previous legislation. The testing requirements in this transitional licence were a continuation of a three year audit and improvement program initiated under the Clean Air Act 1984.

The company had arranged to have the incinerator stack emissions tested by an independent and suitably qualified testing body, Amdel Limited, on 17 and 18 June 1996. Due to refractory brick problems at that time the incinerator could not be operated and the test was postponed. Amdel was unable to reschedule the testing before September. At that time Amdel was the only qualified testing body located in South Australia. Collex had contracted Amdel to test the incinerator previously, so retaining Amdel gained the benefit of familiarity with the incinerator operating procedures.

The EPA was fully informed by Collex of the problems and delays encountered, and in consideration of all the circumstances determined that renewal of the licence was appropriate action.

Maintaining the licence also allowed the EPA to maintain control on the disposal of medical waste.

In response to comments that the testing could not be done properly it should be noted that the procedures for testing emissions are very rigorous. As a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory, Amdel is required to note any occasions where the methodology used in a procedure cannot be followed to the letter due to circumstances beyond their control. The two limitations quoted by Mr Elliott from the testing report are examples of this.

The operating temperature of Collex's incinerator is 1100 degrees Celsius. Accelerated corrosion of the stack and sampling points is an unfortunate by-product of the hot gases passing out of the incin-

erator and through the stack. The test point screw cap was rusted into place preventing the sampling probe adaptor from being correctly located for the test. Although this delayed the testing of the stack emissions, it would not have affected the performance of the incinerator.

The ideal location of sampling ports is detailed in the 'Emission Testing Methodology for Air Pollution' issued by the EPA, but can be varied by permission of the Authority. In this case the variation was accepted under the previous legislation on the grounds of practicality and potentially insignificant effect on the overall test results. The EPA is satisfied that the results gained by Amdel in September of last year are an accurate representation of emissions from Collex's incinerator.

The current licence issued by the EPA includes requirements for more frequent testing, reflecting the need to ensure that emission limits are complied with.

Regular testing of emissions is the responsibility of industrial and commercial organisations so that they can take responsibility themselves for compliance with legislative limits. The Government also carries out independent tests by using outside contractors. The decision not to retain emission testing facilities within the public service was made in accordance with the then Government's policy of outsourcing functions whenever possible and appropriate.

CASINO BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 19 March. Page 1279.)

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I support the second reading of this Bill. I want to make a couple of comments about gambling overall in this State and put a couple of questions to the Minister so that I can decide whether or not it will be necessary for me to draft some amendments to this Bill and also in relation to the three companion Bills.

For some time, I have been concerned—and I have expressed that concern in this place—not about the fact that gambling occurs in this State or that the Government has intervened and set up the Casino, the TAB and the Lotteries Commission and, more recently, introduced gaming machines—although I have expressed reservations about them—but that we are quickly losing sight of why we legislated in the first place. I do not think that we have thought carefully enough about what we should be seeking to achieve with legislation in this area.

The first legal gambling in South Australia came about as a consequence of the formation of the TAB. The TAB was formed for a specific purpose. It was recognised that there were high levels of SP bookmaking occurring, that that was linked to a whole series of corrupt behaviours, and that at the end of the day the State would be far better served if gambling on races was supervised by the State and that, therefore, SP bookmakers, or at least those who operated in hotels, etc., would be undermined. That goal was successfully achieved.

We then formed the Lotteries Commission because many people in South Australia were buying Tattersall's tickets from Melbourne. As there was concern about money leaving this State—that seemed to be a good excuse for a lot of gambling legislation in this State—we set up our own Lotteries Commission. As I recall, all the money was to go to hospitals, and this would be another good thing.

Progressively, we introduced the Casino. Theoretically, that was intended to bring tourists from interstate and

overseas. Now that every State seems to have one, the reality is that the Casino is used predominantly and almost solely by South Australians, and the number of overseas and interstate tourists who visit our Casino has dropped almost to zero. That was fine when we had one or two casinos in Australia, but that was never going to remain the position.

We are now looking at proposals to sell some of the interest in the Casino—the State has an interest indirectly via superannuation funds, and that is largely what this legislation is about. More recently, we have seen gaming machines come into this State. On that occasion, the Democrats took a strong stance against gaming machines because we saw them as being a particularly insidious form of gambling, which people were not marching the streets to demand. A few people used to go to Wentworth to play the machines occasionally, but I would be most surprised if those same people are not going on jaunts to do something else instead, now that they have gambling machines locally—that is, of course, if they have not lost all their money and cannot afford to do something else, which may be true for some of them.

My concern is that we have established in South Australia a series of gambling empires: the Lotteries Commission, the TAB, the Casino—I add that there are people pushing to establish further casinos—and now gaming machines. Thanks to the Hon. George Weatherill, in particular, the legislation contains some controls—in particular, how big any of these operations might be. If anything important happened in the whole gaming machine debate, it was the amendments that came from the Hon. George Weatherill.

Frankly, I have always argued that, even if gaming machines were to be introduced, more checks and balances should have been inserted. My concern is that the State now sees gambling as a milch cow. It is a major source of easy money—after all, it is their fault if they are silly enough to gamble. It is a form of taxation for which the Government does not receive much resentment from the people who pay it. However, each of these separate empires is constantly jostling and elbowing each other to maintain and improve their share of the market.

I note that the Social Development Committee is currently looking at gambling. I think it is unfortunate that the State is moving now to make major changes regarding the Casino—I understand that it is also looking seriously at selling the TAB—prior to this committee's having had the opportunity to consider the evidence and make recommendations. I hope that this committee will come up with recommendations which will look at the oversight of gambling in South Australia. For instance, I argue that South Australia should have a single authority to oversee gambling and that that authority's prime interest should be not how much money the Government can make out of gambling but the proper regulation and control of gambling in order to ensure that, as far as possible, gambling occurs in a socially responsible manner.

The legislation before us today is simply about selling the Casino. There is no question about what are the social implications of the sale and transference of the licence from the Lotteries Commission to the owner of the Casino. As a result of that transfer and some other changes in this legislation, if at some future time the State wished—

Members interjecting:

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: Mr President, I do not demand that people listen, but I wish they would be quiet because it is hard to concentrate.

The PRESIDENT: Order! I ask members to keep it down to a dull roar. I refer to the Hon. Anne Levy and the Hon. Carolyn Pickles.

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I want to ask some questions because I think they relate to the concerns I have raised so far. Clause 8 provides:

- (1) Despite any other law of the State, but subject to this Act—
 - (a) the licensee may operate the Casino in accordance with the conditions of the licence;
 - (b) a person may participate in an authorised game conducted at the Casino.

It appears to me that at some future time we may legislate in the gaming machine area. I think it would be most unfair if we made any change relating to the operation of gaming machines in hotels and clubs if we did not make similar changes to those at the Casino, for instance. I am not sure whether I am interpreting this clause correctly, but it would worry me if it had the effect of exempting the Casino's operators from the more general sorts of changes that we might contemplate in this State in the future.

I have just made the point that I think we should look at the way in which gambling is working overall in South Australia. I think this is inevitable, and there is a push already for changes to some of the rules regarding the operating of gaming machines. Last year, when we debated this matter I argued that we should look at how large a bet could be placed at any one time, particularly the use of multipliers and the like which, hypothetically (this is a novel idea), turn a very cheap 2¢ machine into a machine in which you can make a much bigger bet than some of the \$2 machines. Most gaming machines in South Australia are 2¢ and 5¢ machines because they are the most profitable. They are the ones which hotels have found make good dollars for them.

The Hon. T.G. Roberts: But it takes you a bit longer to get your money.

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: They actually get it much quicker. Psychologically, you are playing a 2¢ or a 5¢ machine, but by the time you have finished with the multipliers you are betting from \$2 to \$5 at a time. Somehow or other that seems to get lost. People sit down with the best intention in the world of playing a cheap machine, but that is not the way it ends up.

The significance of that, once again, is that if we do seek to look at the way in which gaming machines work and try to regulate the way that games may operate in hotels and clubs it would be grossly unfair and irresponsible if such rules did not also apply to the Casino. So, I ask the Minister to give more explanation as to what is the intent of clause 8.

Clause 17 refers to Casino duty agreements. I have the impression from the way this clause reads—in fact, from other reading of the Bill—that it does not seem to entertain any particular length of time for the granting of a licence. I am not sure whether it is intended that the licence be granted on an annual basis, which I expect is not the case, or whether it can be granted for an indefinite period. I ask the Minister what is intended: is it intended that the licence be indefinite and, if so, what are the implications of doing so in terms of the Casino duty agreement, and how does that read in conjunction with clause 44(2)?

Clause 17 seems to imply that there is a need for agreement before the Casino duty is fixed. That is not my reading of clause 44(2), and I want to understand the Government's intention in the legislation in relation to the fixing of the Casino duty and how much flexibility this Bill will give future Governments, particularly when one realises that a

licence can be granted under this Act for an indefinite period. Clause 25 provides:

The Governor is not bound to act in accordance with the authority's recommendation.

I ask why the Minister would be seeking the right to ignore a recommendation that a licence not be granted—that a person is not a suitable person to hold the licence. I can understand that the Government might have a recommendation that somebody is suitable and might have other reasons for wanting not to accept a particular person—for instance, it might decide that it would rather have an Australian owner and there is an overseas company bidding, or whatever. I can understand why the Government would want to ignore a recommendation that a licence be granted to someone, but I cannot understand why, when an independent authority has been established and it recommends that a certain person or company is not a suitable person or company to hold a licence, the Government should be able to override that recommendation. I think that is a real nonsense and it would worry me greatly about the future. I would ask—

The Hon. R.R. Roberts interjecting:

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: That's right. I would want a justification for that, and I am giving some consideration to whether or not amendments are necessary in that provision. Having raised some concerns and asked a couple of questions, I conclude my remarks and indicate that, subject to the answers received, I will consider whether or not I will move amendments to the Bill.

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS secured the adjournment of the debate.

GAMING SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY (ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURING) AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.

(Continued from 19 March. Page 1280.)

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I support the second reading. This is one of the four Bills that I am treating cognately. I will raise two questions here and again will consider whether or not I will move amendments to the Bill on the basis of those answers. I note in clause 5 (which amends section 17 of the principal Act), subclause (3), that the Freedom of Information Act does not apply in relation to the authority. I do not believe that currently is the case, and I would ask the Minister why, in this case, exemption from freedom information is being sought. I have been increasingly disturbed by this Government's preparedness not to disclose information, and it smacks of an attempt to become a more closed Government in terms of the way things operate.

I also note within that same clause that there is an amendment to section 18 of the Act where the Ombudsman's jurisdiction also does not extend to the authority. Not only will FOI not apply but also I note that the Ombudsman will have absolutely no jurisdiction whatsoever. Again, at this stage I simply seek an explanation as to why that is being sought.

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS secured the adjournment of the debate.

LIQUOR LICENSING (ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURING) AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 19 March. Page 1279.)

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: This is another of the four cognate Bills, and I will make a very brief remark here. This Bill redesignates the title of the Liquor Licensing Commissioner to that of Liquor and Gaming Commissioner. It is largely an administrative tidy-up and does not change the law in any substantive way. While we have looked here to combine the functions of liquor and gaming—and in this case we are talking in particular about gaming machines and putting those under a single body under the Commissioner—I argue very strongly that the gaming aspects more properly should have been put under some form of commission which was responsible for gambling generally. I think the responsibilities of liquor and gambling could have been under separate Commissioners rather than leaving gambling separated through a whole series of different structures and responsibilities.

It is a possibility that a variation on the earlier suggestion could come about and that, rather than just having a Liquor and Gaming Commissioner, we could have a Liquor and Gambling Commissioner, recognising that many of the other forms of gambling are associated with liquor outlets as well.

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES secured the adjournment of the debate.

LIQUOR LICENSING BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 19 March. Page 1263.)

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I support the second reading of this Bill. I wish to address only one issue which, as I recall, was raised in the Minister's second reading speech, namely, the question of cellar door sales. I do not know what pressure was brought to bear behind the scenes, but it is worth noting that one company in Australia is doing rather nicely out of a loophole which was created by the current Liquor Licensing Bill and which is being perpetuated in this legislation.

The Hon. K.T. Griffin interjecting:

The Hon. M.J. ELLIOTT: I don't think it is identical to Victoria, but I will get to that afterwards. This company has cellar door sales of some \$43 million. That is not your standard cellar door sales. As I understand it, this company had just about gone through the hoop and suddenly discovered that the South Australian law could be exploited to enable it to avoid paying the licensing fee on its wine. It discovered that if wine was sold as cellar door sales it would gain a tidy saving of 11 per cent. That company then transferred some of its operations into South Australia. Make no mistake, it is a mail order business posing as cellar door sales. It has sales of \$43 million. I understand that the equivalent licensing fee would have been close to \$5 million, but it does not pay a cent of that because of the exemption the current legislation allows and the new Bill would perpetuate.

I guess the company has spoken with the Government and said, 'If you close up this loophole we will shift our operation out of South Australia and this is how many jobs you will lose.' The question has to contemplate this fact. Allowing this loophole to be exploited is like the problems in Queensland

with tobacco not that long ago. Queensland thought that was a great little lark and quickly a whole lot of operations were transferring to Queensland, but at the same time it was irresponsible. So long as this loophole stays here, surely anybody else who is in retail will have to consider exploiting the loophole as well, or at least those who see themselves in the position of being able to do so. A mail order operation that can exploit this loophole could expand markedly.

In the short-term it may be great for South Australia because somebody else will relocate here and there will be a few more jobs handling some parts of the mail order business. However, at the end of the day the other States will say, 'This is no good, we will have to do this too as we are losing jobs', and at the same time we will see genuine outlets, hotels and bottle shops, losing sales to those phoney operations. They are phoney operations—nothing more nor less than that. I ask the Minister to address the question and give a good explanation as to why this has happened. Is it simply because we would lose a certain number of jobs? I cannot think of any other reason why the loophole is being left there. I understood that the situation in Victoria was not identical, although I do not have all my paperwork with me.

At the very least I ask the Minister to explain why a threshold could not be put in place where it could be said that the first \$1 million in sales may be exempt as cellar door sales but that beyond that a fee would apply. The \$1 million is a fairly arbitrary figure. Above the \$1 million range there are nine operators altogether, but one operator is in the \$43 million range, the next largest is \$6 million and seven are operating between \$1 million and \$5 million. It has been suggested that one operator may now have one in eight of the retail sales. It is a nice little lurk, but how long before the other seven out of eight bottles will be sold in the same way? How much more market share will it be allowed to grab before other operators move in to pick up the same loophole? At the end of the day it is just one more source of revenue the Government will have lost in the process.

That was the one issue I wished specifically to address in the Bill. I note that the words 'harm minimisation' were used in the speech. I could not see anything happening in the Bill that amounted to any more harm minimisation than was in the previous legislation. We still have a way to go. In the area of drugs I am a strong proponent of harm minimisation and there are areas within the alcohol industry in which we can still move further. There is nothing more in this Bill that progresses the path of harm minimisation any further than does the old Act. Having said that, I do not see anything that makes it any worse, either.

The Hon. ANNE LEVY secured the adjournment of the debate.

PARTNERSHIP (LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS) AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 19 March. Page 1265.)

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition supports the second reading of this Bill, which amends the Partnerships Act 1891. In a way it is surprising that legislation along these lines has not come before our Parliament before now, given the long standing use of limited partnerships interstate and overseas. The Opposition's position in relation to business structures such

as this is extremely tolerant, so long as the investment vehicle concerned is not by its nature likely to be used as a means of tax evasion or exploitation of ordinary consumers and investors. There appears to be no reason in principle to object to the limited partnership structure and we support the second reading.

The Hon. R.R. ROBERTS secured the adjournment of the debate.

STATUTES AMENDMENT (COMMUNITY TITLES) AMENDMENT BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 19 March. Page 1266.)

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition supports the Bill, which directly follows on from the Community Titles Act, which began operating on 4 November 1996. There appears to have been some confusion about the transitional provisions, given that some developers have obtained building approval based on strata title division, even though they had not sought approval to divide their land by strata plan prior to 4 November 1996. The Opposition recognises that it is the intention of the Government to overcome developers difficulties in matters such as this. Obviously because the Bill allows for a cut off date in respect of new strata titles application, the onus is on the Government to adequately inform the industry about the new regime. We support the second reading.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS secured the adjournment of the debate.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) BILL

Adjourned debate on second reading.
(Continued from 20 March. Page 1297.)

The Hon. CAROLYN PICKLES (Leader of the Opposition): The Opposition supports the second reading. The Opposition agrees, without hesitation, that more stringent and uniform prudential standards for certain non-bank institutions is a worthwhile goal to pursue. Clearly this Bill is part of a national scheme of legislation that brings friendly societies into line with building societies and credit unions. Under the Bill, friendly societies are brought under the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision. The legislation appears to contain sufficient flexibility and safeguards. The transitional provisions appear to be satisfactory. I note that some amendments have been tabled in the Parliament today and we have looked at these and have no objection to them. We support the second reading.

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS secured the adjournment of the debate.

ADJOURNMENT

At 4.10 p.m. the Council adjourned until Wednesday 28 May at 2.15 p.m.