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Monday, 17 June 2002

THE PRESIDENT (Senator the Hon. Margaret Reid) took the chair at 12.30 p.m. and read prayers.

CONDOLENCES

Carige, Mr Colin Lawrence

The PRESIDENT (12.30 p.m.)—It is with deep regret that I inform the Senate of the death, on 14 May 2002, of Colin Lawrence Carige, a former member of the House of Representatives for the division of Capricornia, Queensland, from 1975 to 1977.

Gorton, Rt Hon. Sir John Grey, GCMG, AC, CH

The PRESIDENT (12.31 p.m.)—It is with deep regret that I inform the Senate of the death, on 19 May 2002, of the Rt Hon. Sir John Grey Gorton, a senator for the state of Victoria from 1950 until he resigned in 1968, a member of the House of Representatives for the division of Higgins, Victoria from 1968 until he resigned in 1975, and Prime Minister of Australia from 1968 to 1971.

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate) (12.31 p.m.)—by leave—I move:

That the Senate records its deep regret at the death, on 19 May 2002, of the Right Honourable Sir John Grey Gorton, GCMG, AC, CH, former Senator for Victoria, Member for Higgins, Federal Minister and Prime Minister of Australia, and places on record its appreciation of his long and highly distinguished service to the nation and tenders its profound sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Sir John Gorton was born on 9 September 1911. He was educated at Shore School in Sydney, at Geelong Grammar and at Oxford University, where he received a Master of Arts. It was while attending Oxford that Sir John trained as a pilot, was a member of the rowing team and also met Betty, an American, whom he married in 1935. On returning from Oxford, Sir John worked at his father’s orchard at Kerang, in Victoria, until the outbreak of World War II, when he enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force and bravely served his nation in Britain, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea. Sir John received severe facial injuries when his Hurricane fighter crashed during the defence of Singapore. He was discharged from service in December 1944, with the rank of flight lieutenant, whereupon he returned to managing the family orchard, along with his wife and his three children.

Sir John was active in local politics, being a member of the Kerang Shire Council from 1946 to 1952 and shire president from 1949 to 1950. He joined the Country Party but later switched to the Liberal Party and was elected as a senator for Victoria in the 1949 general election, taking up his position in February 1950.

Sir John was the longest-serving minister for the Navy, from 1958 to 1963. He assisted the Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1960 to 1963. He was minister in charge of the CSIRO from 1962 to 1963, Minister for Works from 1963 to 1967 and Minister for the Interior from 1963 to 1964. He was the first federal minister for education when he became Minister for Education and Science from 1966 to 1968 and was briefly Minister for Defence in the McMahon government in 1971. He was also Leader of the Government in the Senate from 1967 to 1968. After the disappearance of Harold Holt in December 1967, Sir John Gorton became Australia’s 19th Prime Minister on 10 January 1968, the only senator to do so. He moved to the House of Representatives in 1968, after contesting and winning the seat of Higgins. Sir John held the office of Prime Minister until 1971.

Sir John made a significant contribution to Australia in a number of key policy areas. Perhaps his most conspicuous contribution to the life of the nation as Prime Minister was his determined advancement of Australian national interests. In particular, he sought to raise the consciousness of all Australians to value what it meant to be an Australian. He had a strong sense of Australia’s distinctive identity, and this showed in his approaches to issues of national development and foreign investment.

Sir John will be remembered for his important contribution to education, where he advocated the fair treatment of both government and independent schools and main-
tained a strong commitment to the quality of Australian universities. He placed education firmly on the Commonwealth agenda and fervently believed that every Australian should have equal access to a quality education. He initiated a series of grants for science blocks and vigorously promoted and expanded the Commonwealth’s secondary scholarships scheme. His dedication to Australian nationalism also extended to the cultural identification of this country. The Gorton government provided the first Commonwealth assistance to the Australian film industry, establishing the National Film and Television Training School and the Australian Council for the Arts.

Sir John also had a major role in recognising how important it was to protect Australia’s unique environment for future generations. As Prime Minister, he created the first federal environment portfolio, the Office of the Environment, in November 1970. His government also established what is now the Casey Antarctic base to enhance scientific research and protection of the Antarctic environment. Sir John also played a major role in moves to protect the Great Barrier Reef, about which he held a longstanding passion. So outstanding was Sir John’s commitment to the environment that in 1999 the current Prime Minister renamed the offices of the Department of the Environment and Heritage as the John Gorton Building. It was my pleasure as environment minister at that time to also be present at that very happy and significant occasion.

Sir John himself was Australian to his bootstraps. He was fearless in the pursuit of his views and honest and forthright in his dealings with his colleagues and the country. He was respected by people from all sides of politics. As a politician, he exhibited great personal loyalty as well as a deep conviction for the views he held. His firm sense of social justice stemmed from his earliest years as a school student during the Depression and was maintained throughout his life.

The circumstances of his departure as Prime Minister have, of course, now become part of our political folklore. We all have our strengths and weaknesses, but in my view his loss of office was clearly a net loss to the nation. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1968, a Companion of Honour in 1971, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George in 1977 and a Companion of the Order of Australia in Australia’s bicentennial year, 1988. Sir John married Nancy Home in 1993, his wife Betty having died of cancer in 1983.

On behalf of the government I extend to his wife, Lady Nancy Gorton, children, Joanna, Michael and Robin, and to other family members and friends our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Senator FAULKNER (New South Wales—Leader of the Opposition in the Senate) (12.39 p.m.)—On behalf of the opposition I support the condolence motion and I associate the opposition with it. A condolence motion for a former Prime Minister is a rare event. Today’s is the only one that I have witnessed in the 13 years I have served in this chamber. So today is not a typical Senate sitting day, as we will adjourn later as a mark of respect to Sir John Gorton. Then again, Sir John Gorton was not a typical Prime Minister. For one thing, when he was elected leader of the Liberal Party he became the first and only senator to achieve the highest elected office our country has to offer. While others have tried to make the transition, some in the hope of becoming Prime Minister—including a number recently—few have made that transfer successfully. But the then Senator Gorton became Prime Minister even before he became a member of the House of Representatives. He was Australia’s 19th Prime Minister and he will be remembered for starting to drag Australia out of Menzian complacency.

There was nothing usual about Gorton’s life or political career. His road to the prime ministership was predicated on tragedy—the drowning of Harold Holt. He was, as we have heard, born in 1911 and he had a rather disjointed childhood. He was born out of wedlock into a society that frowned on such things. He suffered the death of his mother while still a young boy. He was schooled at Geelong Grammar and then attended Oxford University. In 1934 he met his first wife, American Bettina Brown. She was 18. They had to fudge her age to get married.
During the war he survived two fighter plane crashes—one in a Hurricane, one in a Kittyhawk—and a torpedo attack on an ammunition ship which had rescued him. During the recent television coverage of Sir John’s life, the footage of the young airman, covered in oil and being pulled from the water, is a haunting image of the heroism that he, and so many like him, displayed in war in the Pacific.

After the war Gorton entered politics in a conventional way: first, local government—becoming president of the Kerang Shire Council in Victoria, where he was an orchardist—then contesting, but losing, a seat in the Legislative Council of the Victorian parliament. In 1949 he won a Senate seat in the election which saw the defeat of the Chifley government and the beginning of 23 years of unbroken Liberal rule. Nine years later, under Menzies, Gorton was appointed Minister for the Navy, and throughout the sixties served in a variety of portfolios. He was minister in charge of the CSIRO, Minister for the Interior, Minister for Works, and Minister for Education and Science. His biographer, Ian Hancock, says that as education minister from 1963-68, Gorton produced his most ‘creative and substantive and enduring contribution to Australia as he expanded the Commonwealth’s role across the education field’.

Perhaps it was his 19 years as a senator and two years as Senate leader that led to his strong views about the representativeness and role of this chamber. But it was his misfortune to come to the position of Prime Minister when the Leader of the Opposition was Gough Whitlam. To some extent, Gorton owed his prime ministership to Whitlam, to the challenge that the new Labor leader posed with his grasp of parliamentary tactics and exceptional media skills. As Ross McMullin would later write, Gorton owed his success to ‘the effective television and radio appearances he made while his parliamentary colleagues were evaluating the various contenders’. The first Liberal leader chosen on the basis of media performance, though not the last, his good fortune was to be chosen by his party as the one candidate most likely to handle Whitlam. His misfortune was that he proved incapable of doing so.

Although the contrast between Gorton and Whitlam was stark, Gorton had many curious parallels with Whitlam. Like Whitlam, his ability to use the media was integral to his political success; unlike Whitlam, it was not matched with electoral success. Like Whitlam, Gorton would be accused of high-handedness and failure to consult colleagues. Like Whitlam, he was a federalist. Indeed, when Gorton congratulated Whitlam after the 1972 election victory that swept Labor into power, the new Prime Minister wrote back:

I shall try to advance some of the causes which you were the first Prime Minister to identify. Like Whitlam, Gorton had been a flight lieutenant in the Second World War and had gone into politics after a return from active service. Like Whitlam too, Gorton’s unwise comments about his parliamentary leaders—in his case, Holt and McMahon; in Whitlam’s case, Calwell—landed him in a certain amount of hot water. Whitlam, however, survived, even thrived; Gorton not so. Unlike Gorton, who left the Liberal Party, Whitlam remained always loyal to Labor. Gorton repaid his perception of Fraser’s disloyalty to him by quitting the Liberal Party in disgust in 1975, even advocating a vote for Labor at the election that year—not that it did us much good, I might say. Not until two decades later was Gorton finally taken back into the Liberal fold. I, for one, will not be criticising my political opponents for holding out an olive branch to a disillusioned former leader. That is a strength; it is not a weakness.

The ‘Gorton experiment’, as journalist Alan Reid called it, was a failure. Gorton’s coalition government lost 17 seats in the first and only election he fought as leader. Eighteen months later, his own party was even less forgiving than the public. As Gavin Souter says in his great history, Acts of Parliament, by 1971 ‘Gorton had offended too many friends ever to be short of enemies’. In many ways John Gorton was a social conservative. He believed in the White Australia policy and resisted the push for Aboriginal land rights, though in his speech at the Prime
Ministers on Prime Ministers lecture series in 1997 he graciously acknowledged Holt’s efforts for Aboriginal people with the 1967 referendum before he roundly criticised the Mabo judgment and native title.

He was a hawk when it came to fighting the ‘communist menace’, as it was then dubbed. He was a great believer in our alliance with the US, although as the Vietnam War soured he became more uncertain. In other ways, Gorton was fundamentally opposed to the dominant paradigms of his party; he was a centralist and someone who wanted a more nationalist agenda. He was not as wedded to Britain as Menzies had been—that was not difficult. He made it more difficult for foreign companies, including British ones, to take over Australian businesses. His choice of Ainslie Gotto as principal private secretary caused a furore. His choice of Sir Lennox Hewitt as secretary of the Prime Minister’s department also put noses out of joint. John Gorton took on Joh Bjelke-Petersen over the protection of the Great Barrier Reef, and even that one issue alone should ensure his place in our history.

John Gorton was his own man. He was engaged in a self-styled ‘experiment in a Prime Minister being himself’. In the Prime Ministers lecture series, he asked:

What makes a good prime minister—apart from the obvious qualities of intelligence and integrity?

His answer was ‘most of all’ being a risk taker:

… the need to recognise and grasp opportunities … going out on a limb to do something you feel strongly about, and doing it regardless of the short term cost.

John Gorton lived by his own dictum, and it cost him dearly.

Through the pens of eulogists, John Gorton has been described recently as a ‘typical Australian’. We read about his ‘larrakin streak’, his ‘liking a beer’, his being ‘comfortable in the company of women’ and his ‘individuality’. And John Gorton did have many personal characteristics which contributed to making him unique among Australia’s prime ministers. In his 1969 informal biography of Gorton—this was when the Gorton experiment was still being judged by Australians—Alan Trengove wrote:

The nineteenth Prime Minister of Australia is probably the most complex and enigmatic bloke to have held that office … an apparent extrovert who in reality is often withdrawn, secretive and calculating as any lonely introvert. He is the leader of a nation of suburb-dwellers who has never in his adult life lived long in a big city himself. He is an Oxford graduate, an historian, with a … feeling for words … that enables him at his best to make a speech of refreshing clarity and conviction and controlled emotion. He is also apt occasionally to become entangled in a maze of words so baffling that those trying to follow him through qualifying phrases, in and out of parentheses, and up and over interpolations feel that they are being led round a verbal obstacle course.

In this condolence motion, I want to make the point that, unlike some, we on this side of the chamber—and I am sure the vast majority of those in the Australian parliament and outside—have no long-held grudges to settle over either the manner of Sir John’s accession to the prime ministership or the circumstances in which he left it.

Sir John Gorton was an idiosyncratic leader. As Prime Minister, he was true to himself. He was also true to Australia, and he did seek out a more independent national identity for this country. He was above all else a passionate Australian and, on behalf of my Senate colleagues, I would like to extend my sincere condolences to Lady Gorton and to his family and friends.

Senator STOTT DESPOJA (South Australia—Leader of the Australian Democrats) (12.53 p.m.)—I rise on behalf of my Democrat colleagues and, indeed, the Australian Democrats. We also share in this condolence motion. We would like to extend my sincere condolences to Lady Gorton and to his family and friends.
behalf of our party. The House of Representatives has already had the opportunity to pay tribute to Sir John Gorton. Occupants of this building write his name many times a week, as DOFA and MAPS are located in the building named after him in Canberra. Biographer Ian Hancock described him as:

very likeable … a knockabout bloke with the larrikin streak, his scarred features and crumpled suits, his candid approach and laconic air, jaunty grin, tousled hair and ever-present cigarette.

As a young man, he was house captain and school prefect. He was a fine rower and allegedly shared a dormitory with Errol Flynn at one time. As has been said, he lied about his wife’s age, raising it from 18 to 21 in order to marry her. He had a distinguished military career and he was an orchardist. He served in local government; he was the president of Kerang Shire Council before he entered the Australian Senate.

He first won a Victorian Senate seat on a joint LCP-Country Party ticket back in 1949. He was, as has been mentioned, the first senator to become Prime Minister of Australia and, indeed, held many portfolios over his career. He was the longest serving Minister for the Navy; he assisted the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister-in-Charge of Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Minister for Works and Minister for the Interior. He was the first federal minister for education when he became Minister for Education and Science in 1966. He was deputy in the McMahon government in 1971.

He was elected to the Senate five times before resigning to become Prime Minister. He was elected to the lower house four times before he left the Liberal Party to stand as an independent candidate for the Senate in the ACT in 1975. Former Democrat Senator John Siddons, from Victoria also, says that he and others approached Gorton to lead a United Australia Party and a Liberal Movement in 1974, but Gorton had decided that he did not want to become a flag carrier.

He may not have been our founding member, but he was a friend of the Australian Democrats and, particularly, a friend of our most famous founder, Don Chipp. In fact, John Gorton was one of those many thousands of Australians who gathered in Melbourne on that cold, rainy Monday night in May 1977 when we held one of our first public meetings to form the new party. I understand from reports that he received a standing ovation from the crowd when he walked in a little later than those who had assembled. When the crowd recognised who was in attendance, they all rose to their feet in applause.

In 1978, in a book that was cowritten by Don Chipp, he wrote:

It may perhaps be considered a little odd that I should write a preface to this book, which I have not read. After all I am not a member of Don Chipp’s Party or any other party. But it will not be considered so odd when you realise that I have known and worked with and admired Don Chipp for many years.

Yet it is not only because of my admiration for him that I write. I feel that there is a real place for his Party in the democratic life of the country. A nucleus of Australian Democrats in the House of Representatives and in the Senate could keep either of the major parties from acting too outrageously.

And this was the reason why Chipp founded the Party and why so many supported it at the last election.

It is a novel, if naive, concept for a political party to allow each of its members to vote against any party policies which offend their principles of conscience. But at least it will allow individuality and initiative to replace the total conformity which the present disciplined Party system demands.

John Gorton was a genuine small ‘l’ liberal—described as a big small ‘l’ liberal—with progressive views. He advocated decriminalisation of marijuana and homosexual law reform. In 1973, as a member of the back bench, he successfully moved for the federal decriminalisation of homosexual acts between consenting adults. On some issues, however, he was a conservative, supporting the White Australia policy and opposing Aboriginal land rights—although he did make Commonwealth gains in Aboriginal health and education services. He initiated many reforms that came to fruition during the Gough Whitlam government. In 1972, Gough Whitlam himself paid tribute to Gorton’s legacy. Gorton supported an Australian
film industry and the Arts Council. He created an environment department and he opposed Australia selling the farm and foreign companies increasingly having dominance in this country.

I take the opportunity now, as Senator Faulkner has done, to also pay tribute to Ms Ainslie Gotto, who was his principal private secretary and encountered, as we all know, some snide barbs and unfounded gossip because of her relative youth and her appearance. Fortunately, though, she has also been recognised and praised for the good work that she did and continued to do up until, and after, Gorton’s death. I understand that she assisted with the state funeral arrangements. As the national president of a non-profit organisation for female entrepreneurs, she has certainly rewarded Gorton’s support, years ahead of his time, for women’s participation in the paid work force.

He was one of the first to understand the power of television in politics. At the same time, he was attacked ferociously by the press. In particular, his visit to the US embassy with a young press gallery reporter may even have contributed to him losing the office of prime minister, and certainly it was an injustice that that young reporter lost her job.

On Gorton’s 80th birthday, Don Chipp said:

The petty states-righters who wanted to thwart Gorton’s dream of a single, unified Australia, joined with the greedy rich who wanted to sell our land and heritage to foreigners.

This was reported in the Canberra Times, and the journalist pointed out that:

From a man whose dismissal as Navy Minister was one of Gorton’s first exercises of prime ministerial power, it was a generous tribute ...

After the 1967 death of the then Prime Minister, Harold Holt, Don Chipp did not support Gorton to be leader, and Gorton dropped Chipp as Minister for Navy as a result of the Voyager royal commission, as Chipp probably knew he would. A biography of Don Chipp notes that they had similar styles, so the rift between them was soon healed. Chipp became a part-time member of the Prime Minister’s kitchen cabinet, and after the 1969 election Gorton made Chipp Minister for Customs and Excise, where he was able to achieve considerable reform, particularly in the area of censorship. As we all know, Gorton gave the casting vote to lose his prime ministership in March 1971, and he was replaced by the more conservative William McMahon, who lost government in 1972.

Gorton’s experience as a schoolboy of seeing returned soldiers from World War I living in circumstances of poverty and of seeing the inevitable poverty inflicted on their children and others made a lasting impression. He had a renowned military career, which has been referred to here today. During one of two plane crashes, he received considerable scarring and damage to his face, but his story is a reminder that it is so often those who have served this nation in war who most passionately wish the nation to avoid future military conflicts. He did question the Liberal Party’s traditional policy of forward defence, and he was Prime Minister at a time when Australian troops were serving in Vietnam. Senator Faulkner is right: he did recognise the importance of the alliance with America but he loosened our bond with the United States of America. He reduced our troop numbers in Vietnam and he understood the problems of the birthday ballot in relation to conscription. He did not maintain a close relationship with the American president. He believed in independence in foreign policy and defence policy.

For those of you who would like to find out more about this interesting Australian and former Prime Minister, I strongly recommend Ian Hancock’s recently released biography, John Gorton: he did it his way—which I am sure many of you have read. Don Chipp recommended it to me, and it is a fine read. The release of federal cabinet papers under the 30-year rule has revealed much that favours Gorton—and I am sure that many of us look forward to reading the papers of this cabinet in 30 years time. The personal intervention of Prime Minister Gorton in the 1970s did prevent the mining of oil on the Great Barrier Reef. Senator Faulkner has referred to that and I am sure my Queensland colleague, Senator Andrew Bartlett, will elaborate on it.
I will finish with two quotes. One is from the Age newspaper on the passing of Sir John Gorton:

Here was an Australian original—a man who stayed true to his personality and paid a price. But he gave much to his country. For that, we must be grateful.

Lastly, a 1968 quote from the man himself, reported in the Canberra Times. This is what he said:

You know, it was said ‘A man’s reach must exceed his grasp or what’s a Heaven for?’ I’d translate that as saying a nation’s reach must exceed his grasp or what’s a future for?

Senator BOSWELL (Queensland—Leader of the National Party of Australia in the Senate and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Transport and Regional Services) (1.03 p.m.)—I rise in the Senate today to extend the condolences of the National Party on the death of Sir John Gorton, the former Prime Minister of Australia. The Rt Hon. Sir John Grey Gorton was one of Australia’s best known prime ministers, a former senator in this house and an MP for the Victorian seat of Higgins. He served in this parliament for 26 years. He was born on 9 September 1911 in Melbourne, Victoria, and he died on 19 May this year. He was the 19th Prime Minister of Australia, holding office from 1968 until 1971. We are all aware of the circumstances which saw him become Prime Minister after the disappearance of Prime Minister Harold Holt in 1967. Senator Schacht—It’s just as well that you have lost that one, Ron.

Sir John was an orchardist by trade but he is probably better remembered as a great nationalist. He served his country as an RAAF pilot in World War II and suffered serious war injuries during that time. He was involved in two air crashes and was rescued from a life raft after the ship that he was rescued by was then attacked by a Japanese torpedo. After this distinguished war service, he was elected as a local councillor on the Kerang Shire Council, as a member of the Country Party, as it was in those days. He joined the Senate as a Liberal in the 1949 election. I suppose it is interesting to note that the National Party—or the Country Party as it was at the time of Harold Holt’s demise—went out very strenuously and fought for him, arguing that Sir John Gorton—or John Gorton as he was at the time—be the leader of the Liberal Party. In fact, they refused to endorse another leadership aspirant.

During his parliamentary career, he promoted a staunch Australian nationalist agenda. He encouraged national pride, placed limits on foreign investments, encouraged a more independent foreign policy and promoted an Australian film industry. It was under Sir John Gorton’s leadership that the Australian Film and Television School was established, further boosting and concreting the Australian identity by enabling a new wave of Australian films to emerge in the seventies. Australian films made in the seventies, like Breaker Morant and Picnic at Hanging Rock, come to mind as examples of those films that have contributed to what is now a strong and widely recognised Australian image and identity.

Significant to the people of Queensland was Sir John Gorton’s assertion of Commonwealth authority over the continental shelf during his period as Prime Minister. This initiative effectively prevented oil drilling on the Great Barrier Reef and left us with a great natural asset which attracts millions of Australian and foreign tourists every year.

Senator Schacht—It’s just as well that you have lost that one, Ron.
Senator BOSWELL—He was a great man nevertheless. I see in many of the newspaper articles written about his life that a common thread running through those articles is the notion that Sir John Gorton was a nationalist and a great Australian. He loved his country and he liked spending time with his friends over a drink telling jokes. He had a no-nonsense approach to his work and his life. Sir John Gorton was one of the great personalities of Australian politics and he will always be remembered in that way. On behalf of the National Party of Australia, I extend sincere condolences to Sir John Gorton’s family, to his wife, Nancy, and to his three children.

Senator FERRIS (South Australia) (1.08 p.m.)—Contributions in this place today have covered Sir John Gorton’s important policy initiatives and some of the details of his life, but I would like to make a contribution today because, as a very young journalist at the Canberra Times, I served in this place when Sir John Gorton was Prime Minister, and I was also a neighbour of Sir John Gorton in Hamelin Crescent, Narrabundah, when he was the Minister for Education and Science. I suppose memories play funny tricks on you but, interestingly enough, I do have some wonderful memories of my time covering some of the portfolios that Sir John Gorton was responsible for, particularly the time when he was minister for education.

I have very clear recollections of speeches that Senator Gorton, as he was then, made on education, and in particular a speech he made calling for a single curriculum to apply in primary and secondary schools across Australia so that children whose parents were transferred from state to state would know that at any particular time they would still be learning from the same books and essentially from the same curriculum. I am not sure that we have achieved that even yet. I remember when Senator Gorton, and later Prime Minister Gorton, would call a press conference to speak on a particular topic but the press conference would often finish on topics far away from the original intention of the press conference. They would be wide-ranging and very interesting and would cover many of the initiatives that have been outlined by others here today.

I think it is always interesting to look at the headlines that are put on obituaries for well-known people because they often represent a reflection of the life of the person. In looking through the obituaries that were written for Prime Minister Gorton, I think it is useful to outline some of the headings that were put on those pieces. There was ‘Death of a statesman’, ‘Gorton: a certain style’, ‘Gorton: a true original’, ‘An Australian to his bootstraps’, ‘A man for the good of his nation’, ‘A political gladiator of his era’ and ‘A leader who broke the mould’. Perhaps most significant—for it is another of the memories that I have of his time as Prime Minister—was the headline ‘He did it his way’. I shall never forget the ABC’s coverage, on the night Prime Minister Gorton was deposed by Prime Minister McMahon, of Prime Minister Gorton swinging in a bosun’s chair between two navy ships with some incredibly rough water beneath him to the tune, which was well known at the time, of Frank Sinatra’s song I did it my way.

There is no doubt that Prime Minister Gorton did it his way, and Senator Faulkner outlined a couple of things that he covered in his speech ‘Prime Ministers on Prime Ministers’, which I attended in the Old Parliament House dining room. I think it is useful to summarise some of those policy initiatives but I think it is quite important that we put them against the time, the late 1960s; he became Prime Minister in 1968.

Sir John Gorton said:

Australia was a very different country from that of today. It is probably very difficult for young people today to relate to the Australia of the 1960s where we had virtually full employment, we had no problems with our external trade accounts, we had very low inflation, women were becoming more liberated, and people were more concerned with issues of human rights and social justice.

He said, and I think it is so appropriate for him:

But all of these views needed nurturing, so I filled a bucket and I watered them.

That is a very interesting way of recalling his prime ministership. Another memory I have
of him and of that time is the day when he
was deposed as Prime Minister. I was stand-
ing in a very crowded King’s Hall that day in
March. I remember the doors opening and
both Prime Minister McMahon and former
Prime Minister Gorton coming through those
doors to the Prime Minister’s Corridor.
Prime Minister McMahon came up to, I
think, about the elbow of former Prime
Minister Gorton, and somebody standing
near me in the crowd said, ‘Look at them.
And the little guy won.’ I think what really
struck me and many other people who were
standing in King’s Hall on that day was the
extraordinary differences between these two
men. I recall very clearly the interview I did
with Ainsley Gotto the night that she was
appointed to the Prime Minister’s staff. I
went to her house and talked to her. What a
bright young woman she was; clearly with-
out any real understanding of the storm that
was about to break over her head as a result
of the appointment.

There is no doubt that Sir John Gorton
was a very distinctive Prime Minister and a
person who was well known to people who
lived in Canberra. Although he was a senator
for Victoria, he spent a great deal of time in
Canberra. I have many recollections of chat-
ting with him as he wandered around
Hamelin Crescent in Narrabundah. He would
always toot the horn and wave when he
drove past, sometimes more enthusiastically
than others. I am not sure if it had anything
to with the skimpy fashions of the day. I
certainly always found him to be a most in-
teresting and fun-loving person. It was a time
when our ministers were very accessible in
Canberra. Parliament House was a very easy
place to come and go from in those days.
There were no passes and far less security
than we need today. It was very interesting,
as a young journalist working for the Can-
berra Times, to cover those years of Prime
Minister Gorton, and I enjoyed them very
much. I recollect them and his contribution
to Australia with great affection.

Senator BARTLETT (Queensland) (1.15
p.m.)—I would like to add my remarks and
join in the expression of condolences and
regret from the Australian Democrats—not
just from the parliamentarians here today but

from our party membership more broadly.
We are marking the life of not just a former
Prime Minister but a former senator who
served in this chamber for around 18 or 19
years. His time in the House of Representa-
tives finished in 1975 and there are now only
three people still left in that chamber who
were serving when he was: Prime Minister
Howard, Mr Ruddock and Mr Cadman.
There are very few people around who have
direct experience of him in the parliament
and who shared parliamentary careers with
him. Speaking as someone who was only
three years old when Sir John Gorton be-
came Prime Minister and six years old when
he ceased being Prime Minister, my personal
recollections are basically zero. This high-
lights the importance of marking and re-
cording the history of people and their work
in the parliamentary arena and noting occa-
sions such as these, because it provides a
mechanism for people who were not around
at the time to get a better understanding of
what has gone before.

The issue of protection of the Great Bar-
rier Reef, which a few people have touched
on today, is still current. The threats to the
Great Barrier Reef are now much wider than
they were in John Gorton’s time. Even the
issue that he was best known for—protecting
the reef from oil exploration and drilling—is
still ongoing. We have been debating it in
this chamber and it is the subject of legisla-
tion that I have brought forward. As one of
many people from Queensland who have
been fighting to provide better protection for
the Barrier Reef, I think the role that John
Gorton played in initiating the protection of
the reef, at least from oil exploration and
drilling, is one that is often not recognised.
He was clearly ahead of his time in appreci-
ating the importance of national protection of
areas of environmental significance and par-
ticularly of such icons as the Great Barrier
Reef. What might seem to be large amounts
of money that could be made from extracting
the oil from that area would shrink in com-
parison to the enormous economic value that
that marine park has provided to Queensland
and Australia because it has been protected
to some extent.
In 1968 John Gorton declared of the Great Barrier Reef, ‘The slightest danger to this reef is too much danger.’ According to the Australian at the time, this remark caused near hysteria in the Queensland Country Party. I am sure even they today would recognise the benefits of Sir John Gorton’s foresight in that regard, even though more than 30 years later the fight still goes on and there is still massive interest from oil companies who have set their sights on the billions of barrels of oil they believe lie in deep water in the Coral Sea adjacent to or within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The fact that Gorton stood up against the Queensland government of the day and insisted on a proper examination of this issue initiated a royal commission, which led to an agreement by the Queensland government and oil companies to halt exploration activities until the royal commission delivered its report. Since that time, oil exploration has been banned at least nominally inside the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; although, as we have documented in the Senate in recent times, there are still ongoing efforts to carry out oil exploration within the marine park as well as in areas surrounding it. But it does show just one aspect for which Sir John Gorton should be remembered. If I or any of us could have even one legacy like that—of having played a significant role in protecting such an asset as the Barrier Reef—then we will have done our jobs very well. I hope that the current government will take on board his remark that I quoted earlier—‘The slightest danger to this reef is too much danger’—in relation to the many other threats to the Barrier Reef, because it is still under significant threat. This is a great danger to the future environmental and economic health of Queensland and it is very much a national responsibility and something that I hope this government and future governments will take more seriously.

It is appropriate to properly note the passing of prime ministers. We have had, as has been remarked, only 25 people who have taken the office of Prime Minister in the 101 years of our history. Three of those were in a semicaretaker role, so only 22 in that period of time is not many. John Gorton was in that role for over three years, which is actually a longer period than some other prime ministers of note, such as Barton, Scullin, Holt or indeed Gough Whitlam. Gorton’s prime ministership has often been perceived as being at the fag end of the Menzies era, as the Liberals disintegrated into inevitable defeat. In some ways that could be seen as a description of the direction of the Liberal Party at the time, but I think it should not be seen as the sole descriptor of John Gorton’s actions in the role of Prime Minister.

He was the only senator to hold the role of Prime Minister and indeed the only person who went on to be Prime Minister after being leader of the government in the Senate. He served in the Senate for 19 years, served in the role of leader of the government in the Senate and then went on to be Prime Minister—perhaps there is hope for Senator Hill yet!

He was attacked by many in the media and in the public and within his own party at the time for what might have been seen as improper behaviour, as being too nonconformist. As is often the way, as soon as those attacks had their effect and he was removed from the office of Prime Minister, those very qualities that he was criticised for, he was then lauded for by many. It is ironic that those are the qualities that people have most noted about him in their speeches after his death yet at the time, of course, these were some of the qualities that he was most attacked for. Such is the way of politics that the sorts of things that can bring you down, can later on become the things that people most respect you for.

Mr Anthony, in his speech in the House of Representatives, said that his father, Doug Anthony, in one of his most basic descriptions of John Gorton’s character noted Gorton’s openness and his absolute transparency and that he did not want to be a hypocrite in avoiding doing what he believed was right. Those are qualities that are often quite rightly lauded yet, many times, when people in politics display them, they are criticised and attacked for being naive. These are things that should continue to be acknowledged as desirable qualities in the field of politics and should be praised when they are displayed.
It is another of the ironies of politics that Gorton, who was very much seen in most respects as a small ‘l’ liberal on the progressive side of the party very much against the traditional grain of the Liberal mould—in some ways, as Senator Stott Despoja has said, ‘in the Don Chipp mould’—quit the Liberals in disgust a couple of years before Don Chipp did the same thing. Mr Gorton was replaced eventually by Malcolm Fraser, who was seen as far more conservative, far more proper in his character than the non-conformist small ‘l’ liberal Gorton. After Fraser, we now have the much more conservative John Howard. Yet, we have seen the interesting spectacle of Mr Gorton being welcomed back into the fold as a great Liberal Prime Minister by Mr Howard who, by any calculation, would be seen to be at the absolute opposite end of the philosophical spectrum. Malcolm Fraser is now the one out in the cold and is seen to be expressing so-called progressive views about many issues of the day. Again, this highlights some of the ironies of politics and how things can shift so much over the course of time. This is why it is sometimes desirable not to get too caught up in the here and now and the short-term political activities of the day but to look at the long-term focus.

John Gorton did have a minor but nevertheless interesting role in the circumstances and atmosphere that led up to the establishment of the Australian Democrats in 1977. As Senator Stott Despoja has said, he not only wrote a forward for one of Don Chipp’s books but also was part of that loose grouping of people who were looking for alternatives to the two major political parties back in the mid-seventies—looking for not just a different ideological approach but, indeed, a characteristically different approach to politics, which in some ways Mr Gorton personified; that is, a more individualistic approach, a greater willingness to move outside a strait-jacketed solid party line and looking at different issues in a more dynamic way. Certainly, as many people have said both here and in the other place, his life as a whole could be seen in many ways to categorise that.

He played an interesting role in the history of this parliament, not just in his three years as Prime Minister but in his approximately 26 years in the two different chambers of this parliament. In many ways I think the roles he played in the parliament should be given as much note as the three years which happened to coincide with his period as Prime Minister. As I have said, he is one of only a small number of people to have held the office of Prime Minister—and, indeed, one of an even smaller number who have held the title of senator before becoming Prime Minister. I think it is still only around 500 people who have held the position of senator. Clearly, in amongst all those people, he has made a much greater and more significant long-standing contribution than many. For that reason, it is appropriate that the Senate pay tribute to the work he did over his long life and express its condolences on his passing at the reasonably ripe age of 90.

Senator IAN MACDONALD (Queensland—Minister for Forestry and Conservation) (1.28 p.m.)—As has been clearly demonstrated by the contributions in the Senate today, John Gorton was a really great Australian and one who had a profound effect on Australia—and, I might say, on myself as an impressionable young person in the late sixties and early seventies. John Gorton had an exceptional war record and a record of service to the community, through local government and otherwise. He had a distinguished career in the Senate. He was forward-looking and tackled a range of issues, like the protection of the Great Barrier Reef, as has been mentioned on several occasions. And that was of great importance to me particularly, coming as I did from that area so very close to the Great Barrier Reef.

In my view, John Gorton was a Prime Minister who was well ahead of his time. I often said that he would have made a great Prime Minister some 20 or so years later. He had a very independent view, a very Australian approach. He was a hero of mine within the Liberal Party. He reinforced my belief in the Liberal Party with all it stood for and the self-made people who had been attracted to its principles and goals.
I met him on a number of occasions, as I know you did, Madam President, in recent years at various functions around the national capital and particularly, as has also been mentioned, at the naming of the John Gorton Building. He was always a generous person, and he was generous enough in the recent meetings I had with him, where I had made myself known to him, to listen to my words of admiration and my recollections of that very emotional recording of his political demise on *This Day Tonight* to the background theme of *I did it my way*—which Senator Ferris mentioned. Those images stick in my mind. Every time I saw John Gorton in recent times, I would talk about that and he was gracious enough to look interested as I raised those issues with him.

I well remember how excited I was, as a young Liberal attending my first National Young Liberals convention in Canberra in 1971, to have received and accepted what I then took to be a personal invitation from the Prime Minister to visit the Lodge. He mixed very easily at that gathering and he was so very gracious with all of the young Liberals who were there at that time. I was 24 years old at the time and from the bush, and those sorts of experiences—even seeing the national capital—were something well-remembered. Having driven for a week to get to Canberra for that convention and then to shake hands with and actually talk to a person who was such a significant Australian—indeed, the Prime Minister—is something I have never forgotten, and even now I still talk about it.

I admired John Gorton’s social conscience, his nationalism, his belief in Australia and the importance and pre-eminence of the national government, his absolute rejection of humbug and hypocrisy and his personal integrity and courage, both in war and in peace. Madam President, I join with other senators in expressing my condolences to the family of Sir John Gorton. I ask honourable senators to stand in silence, to signify their assent to the motion moved by Senator Hill.

Question agreed to, honourable senators standing in their places.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Senator HILL (South Australia—Leader of the Government in the Senate) (1.33 p.m.)—I move:

That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late the Right Honourable Sir John Grey Gorton, GCMG, AC, CH, the Senate do now adjourn.

**Committees: Administration**

Senator SCHACHT (South Australia) (1.33 p.m.)—I wish to speak on the adjournment resolution.

The PRESIDENT—It is not the practice to have speeches on such a motion.

Senator SCHACHT—I know it is not the practice. The matter I wish to raise deals with Senate procedure coming from the estimates committee, and I believe it would be appropriate to raise it as soon as possible.

The PRESIDENT—Proceed, Senator Schacht.

Senator SCHACHT—I appreciate that it is not the convention to speak on a resolution of condolences at this time and I certainly do not wish to show any disrespect for the contribution that Sir John Gorton made as Prime Minister of this country, even though he was on the other side of politics. I agree with the remarks made by all senators.

I rise to speak because at the Senate estimates a week and a half ago in the Economics Committee, of which I am a member, a number of issues were raised about the conduct of the Senate committee. The issues raised included whether privilege was being made available, issues of decorum and whether the committee had accidentally suspended itself. These are all important matters. In the discussion that took place at the committee, I raised a number of issues that I believe should be referred to the full Senate
for consideration. The chair of the committee, Senator Brandis, said he would write to you, Madam President, and include the transcript of the remarks made in the discussion at that time. I welcome that as I believe that is the most appropriate way to proceed.

Today I received a letter, circulated to me from the secretary of that committee, which was sent to the committee by the Clerk of the Senate. The Clerk, clearly in a proactive way—and in no way do I criticise him—has read the transcript. I checked with Senator Brandis and found that, because he has been away, as chair of the committee he has not yet had a chance to write to you and raise the issues that have been discussed as he said he would. He told me today that he would be writing to you this week. There are a couple of very important matters involved here that, irrespective of the comments the Clerk has raised in his letter about the procedure, I believe warrant consideration by you, as President, and, if necessary, be referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Procedure.

The first issue, and the major one, concerns the risk that a Senate committee might have lost the right to privilege because someone queried whether a quorum was present at a Senate estimates committee. This arose in the Senate debate because one of my colleagues, quite rightly, in asking questions of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, asked details about certain activities of certain companies and individuals. When the officers from that agency were answering, they were warned that there may not be an appropriate quorum present and therefore privilege may not exist.

To say that this scared the officers from the statutory authority would be an understatement, and they made comment that they would be very nervous about responding as they always had if privilege were not available or if there were a doubt about privilege. I believe that is something that has to be dealt with quickly and urgently by the Senate. We cannot have a position in which officers coming before an estimates committee are concerned that any answer they give may not have the full protection of Senate privilege as we have all understood it. I think that, for the future, that is a very important issue.

I acknowledge that Senator Brandis has returned to the chamber. Senator Brandis, you may wish to take the opportunity to speak on this matter, even though it is against the convention that we have that we do not speak on a motion for the adjournment following a condolence resolution. The issue of who calls a quorum in a Senate estimates committee is at the heart of this matter. It was raised in the discussion that there was not a quorum present because there were not enough voting members from the non-government side present at the particular time. As I raised in the discussion—I draw this to your attention particularly, Madam President—the issue of a quorum is resolved by a member of the committee, in this case, or a member of the Senate drawing attention to it. Therefore there is a suspension, as we have in the Senate, the bells are rung until a quorum is re-established, and we go on with the business. It is the same in a committee; I always understood that that would be the way. But there is now some doubt, according to one of the standing orders, that at a Senate committee someone else—it may be the secretariat itself—can draw attention to the fact that there may not be a quorum present. It seems to me that we may have a different process of establishing quorums for Senate committees at the estimates level than we accept here in the Senate.

I received a copy of the letter to Senator Brandis from the Clerk on this matter. Again, I do not have any criticism of the Clerk proactively reading the transcript and anticipating Senator Brandis sending a letter. The letter says about the quorum:

The provision in standing order 29(2), whereby the chair is to suspend the proceedings of a committee whenever a quorum is not present, may be regarded as imposing a greater restriction upon committees than applies in practice in the Senate, because in the Senate it is not the practice for the President to draw attention to the absence of a quorum.

So what we have here is a practice in the Senate that is not accepted in the committee. I think that should be clarified quite clearly. We should not have a different procedure for a committee from the standard practice here in the Senate. Even if that means changing the wording of one of the Senate standing
orders, I believe that is a matter the Procedure Committee should look at, Madam President, on your referring that matter to them. That to me is a difficulty: we have a convention that operates in the full Senate chamber—

Senator Hill—Madam President, I raise a point of order. I think this debate is out of order on a motion that the Senate adjourn as a mark of respect upon the death of former Prime Minister. Whilst I understand that this is apparently an important issue to Senator Schacht, he will recognise that, if he wants to develop this line of argument, there will be others who will want to respond and basically it will become a political debate which really somewhat demeans the process that we have been engaged in here today. I wonder if, through the guise of a point of order, I might implore Senator Schacht that it would be more appropriate that this debate take place tomorrow night on the adjournment, which I hope will be an unlimited adjournment.

The President—As I pointed out at the beginning, Senator Hill, it is a practice, not a rule, of the Senate that that be the case.

Senator SCHACHT—Thank you, Madam President; I will not be long. I appreciate the remarks made by Senator Hill. I would not have raised the matter if I had not seen the letter from the Clerk today, because I was to understand—

Senator Hill—But you could have had the debate tomorrow.

Senator SCHACHT—I still think this is an important issue, where details of the privileges of the parliament—

Senator Hill—But is it appropriate now?

Senator SCHACHT—I have to say that former Prime Minister Gorton was a member of the Senate for something like 18 years, and I would have thought that he would understand about issues of procedure. I want to conclude, Madam President, by saying that I believe that you should await the letter from Senator Brandis as chairman of the committee before any final decision is reached on this matter. You may choose to refer it to the Procedure Committee, looking at the discussion that took place in the committee. Again, if in any way I have offended the memory of former Prime Minister Gorton, I apologise for that, but this is a matter that I thought should be raised at the first opportunity because it does deal with the workings of the Senate itself.

Senate adjourned at 1.43 p.m.
QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
The following answers to questions were circulated:

Superannuation Complaints Tribunal: Appointment
(Question No. 1)

Senator Faulkner asked the Minister for Revenue and Assistant Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:
(1) Has former Senator Michael Baume been appointed to the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal.
(2) Is the letter of appointment dated 3 October 2001, two days before the announcement of the federal election.
(3) Was there a public announcement of Mr Baume’s appointment; if not why not.
(4) Was Mr Baume’s appointment made in accordance with the usual process for appointments to the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal.
(5) Was a shortlist of potential appointees to the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal drawn up following the national advertisement for applicants earlier in 2001.
(6) Was Mr Baume’s name on the shortlist.
(7) If Mr Baume’s name was not on the shortlist, who recommended the appointment.
(8) Was the Prime Minister or his office involved in the appointment process.
(9) What expertise does Mr Baume have to offer the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal.

Senator Coonan—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:
(1) Yes.
(2) Yes.
(3) No. It is generally the case that there has not been a press release for appointments of part-time members to the Superannuation Complaints Tribunal. The exceptions have been the bulk appointment of six part-time members in April 2001.
(4) Yes.
(5) Yes.
(6) No.
(7) Recommendations are often made by business people, parliamentary colleagues and others with an interest in the appointments to the Tribunal. This recommendation was made by the former Minister for Financial Services and Regulation.
(8) The Prime Minister’s office is routinely involved in the appointment processes that require Cabinet approval.
(9) Mr Baume has had a long and distinguished career in parliament with both the House of Representatives and in the Senate and has also been a parliamentary representative to the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Small Business (Supplementary Answer)
(Question No. 16)

Senator Murray asked the Minister representing the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations, upon notice, on 24 January 2002:
(1) How many small businesses are there in each state and territory.
(2) For each state and territory, how many small businesses fall under the Federal Workplace Relations Act provisions for unfair dismissal, as opposed to state provisions for unfair dismissal.

Senator Alston—The Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations provided an answer to the first part of the honourable senator’s question, but, with regard to the second part of the question, provided the following answer:
Supplementary Answer

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations is unaware of any single data source that can provide a reliable estimate of the number of small businesses that fall under the unfair dismissal provisions of the Federal Workplace Relations Act (the Act).

The unfair dismissal provisions of the Act apply to small businesses that are constitutional corporations with employees who are covered by federal awards, Australian Workplace Agreements or federal certified agreements, and small businesses that are located in the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory or the State of Victoria.

Drawing upon a combination of data sources, the Department has estimated that a total of approximately 170,000 (or one third of) employing non-farm small businesses may be covered by the unfair dismissal provisions of the Act. It is not possible to provide a reliable breakdown of the estimated number of small businesses in the federal unfair dismissal jurisdiction by State or Territory.

Aviation: Air Operating Certificates

(Question No. 26)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

In the 1998-1999, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 financial years, by month: (a) how many air operating certificates (AOCs) were suspended; (b) how many AOC holders were issued with a Show Cause notice; (c) how many AOCs were cancelled; and (d) how many AOC holders surrendered their AOCs.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) has provided the following advice:

(a), (b) and (c) CASA regrets it is unable to provide this information on a monthly basis, or extract figures for the first half of the 1998-1999 financial year without a significant expenditure of resources. However, CASA is able to provide the information on a quarterly basis as follows:

Financial Year: July 1998-June 1999

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Financial Year: July 1999-June 2000

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Financial Year: July 2000-June 2001

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(d) CASA does not keep statistics on the surrender of AOCs and it would require a significant expenditure of resources to provide this information.

Reflection Sydney 2000 Games

(Question No. 27)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Trade, upon notice, on 12 February 2002:
(1) (a) What is the cost of the Reflection Sydney 2000 promotion; and (b) who met that cost.

(2) What consultancies have been let as part of the campaign, in each case, (a) Who is the consultant; (b) what is the cost of each consultancy; and (c) what is the duration of each consultancy.

(3) (a) How many videos were produced as part of the promotion; (b) to whom were these videos distributed; and (c) what was the cost of the production of the videos.

(4) (a) How many books were produced as part of the promotion; (b) to whom were these books distributed; and (c) what was the cost of the production of the books.

(5) (a) How many CD ROMs were produced as part of the promotion; (b) to whom were these CD ROMs distributed; and (c) what was the cost of the production of the CD ROMs.

(6) What additional costs including travel costs have been, or will be incurred, as part of this promotion.

Senator Hill—The Minister for Trade has provided the following answers to the honourable senator’s question:

The demonstrated success of the Sydney Olympic Games provided an opportunity to take a message of Australian business expertise, capability and innovation to the world. For the A$3.3 billion spent on Olympic construction, the Sydney 2000 Games generated significant results for Australia including an additional 1.6 million international visitors to Australia spending A$7 billion; additional international media and publicity coverage generating approximately A$4 billion worth of publicity for Australia and Olympic sponsors spending A$340 million promoting Australia.

The Reflection Sydney 2000 Games promotional campaign was designed to ensure that the Australian business community fully capitalised on the unprecedented exposure generated during September 2000.

(1) (a) The total cost of the promotion was $162,500. This covers the video, the book, the CD ROM containing the Directory of Contractors to the Sydney Olympic Games, Austrade Web content, photographs, distribution and launch. The cost of the promotion was met by Austrade.

(2) The consultancies let as part of the Reflection Sydney 2000 Games promotion were:

Consultancy for production of Reflection Sydney 2000 promotional material
(a) Consultant: Moon Design
(b) Cost: $129,930
(c) Duration: Payment for completion of work specified

Consultancy for technical aspects of CD ROM
(a) Consultant: Newgency
(b) Cost: $8,360
(c) Duration: Payment for completion of work specified

Consultancy for the compilation and copy writing of the text for the Reflection book
(a) Consultant—Michaela Southby
(b) Cost: $5,500
(c) Duration: 90 hours

Consultancy for the cleansing of the Directory of Contractors database incorporated in the CD ROM
(a) Consultant—Australia Sport International
(b) Cost: $2,350
(c) Duration: 40 hours

(3) (a) 400 videos.
(b) The videos were distributed via many channels including to:
- Austrade’s global network
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s global network
- The Minister for Trade’s office
The Seven Network and the Olympic Television Archives Bureau (OTAB) who helped to create the video and provided footage

 Allies such as:
- Australia Sport International
- NSW Department of State and Regional Development.

The videos were distributed less broadly than the books because of the rights agreement from OTAB.

(c) The total cost of designing and producing the videos was $33,000.

(4) (a) 4000 books.

(b) The books were distributed via many channels including to:
- Austrade’s global network
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s global network
- The Minister for Trade’s office
- All Federal Parliamentarians
- The Seven Network and the OTAB who helped to create the video

 Allies such as:
- Australia Sport International
- NSW Department of State and Regional Development
- The three speakers who helped to launch the promotion
- Participants at the promotion’s launch
- Companies featured on the Directory of Contractors to the Sydney 2000 Games (this directory is the main part of the CD ROM)
- Overseas delegations from China and Singapore interested in sporting infrastructure.

(c) The total cost of designing and producing the books was $94,000.

(5) (a) 5000 CD ROMs were produced, 4000 for inclusion in a CD slot at the back of the book.

(b) The 4000 CD ROMs included with the books were distributed in the exact same manner as the books in question 4 (b).

(c) The cost of production of the CD ROMs, including the cost of modifying the database from a web format to a searchable CD format, was $22,500.

(6) Austrade developed and managed an international Roadshow showcasing Australian innovation and capability around the theme of the Sydney 2000 Games. The Roadshow participants were Sandy Hollway, former Chief Executive of the Sydney Organising Committee of the Olympic Games, Bob Leece, former Deputy Director General of the Olympic Coordination Authority and Chief Executive Officer of the Olympic Road Transport Authority and Dr Michael Eyles Chief Executive Officer of Food Science Australia (a CSIRO joint venture).

The participants gave at least one presentation in Bangkok, Athens, London, Toronto, New York, Washington and Beijing between 4/6/01 to 15/6/01 to an average audience of about 70 people.

The total cost (including consultancy fees of $9,000 for both Sandy Hollway and Bob Leece) for taking this Roadshow to seven cities in six countries on three continents was $98,000.

Note: The above amounts are GST exclusive where applicable.

Roads: Moree Bypass

(Question No. 30)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

(1) When was the proposal for a bypass around Moree first brought to the Minister’s attention or the attention of his staff.
(2) (a) Who raised the Moree bypass proposal with the Minister or his staff; and (b) how was the proposal first raised.

(3) (a) When was the proposal for a Moree bypass first raised with the department; (b) who raised the proposal; and (c) how was it first raised with the department.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

Proposals for a bypass were raised with the Commonwealth soon after the Newell Highway was included in the National Highway network in November 1992. In 1992 consultant Sinclair Knight and Partners undertook a traffic management study for the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority that was released in March 1994, which provided traffic data and appraised various bypass options at Moree. The then Minister received correspondence from Moree Plains Shire Council and other residents of Moree expressing concern at the number of heavy vehicles using the main street of Moree. In November 1993 the Member for Gwydir made representations to the Minister on behalf of the General Manager of Council seeking consideration of a bypass.

In the course of these representations the matter was brought to the Department’s attention.

Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 31)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:
Did the Minister or his staff contact the Moree Plains Council about the proposed Moree bypass; if so: (a) when was contact made; (b) who initiated the contact; and (c) was the contact with or by the Minister, or his staff.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

Records held by the Department of Transport and Regional Services indicate that since the idea of a bypass at Moree was first raised in the early 1990s responsible Ministers, their staff and Departments have received representations from a range of community stakeholders, including the Moree Plains Shire Council and the Moree Chamber of Commerce. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, which acts as the planning agent for the Commonwealth for the National Highway, has provided information and advice in connection with the bypass proposal.

Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 32)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:
Did the Minister or his staff contact the Moree Chamber of Commerce about the proposed Moree bypass; if so: (a) when was contact made; (b) who initiated the contact; and (c) was the contact with or by the Minister, or his staff.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

Records held by the Department of Transport and Regional Services indicate that since the idea of a bypass at Moree was first raised in the early 1990s responsible Ministers, their staff and Departments have received representations from a range of community stakeholders, including the Moree Plains Shire Council and the Moree Chamber of Commerce. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, which acts as the planning agent for the Commonwealth for the National Highway, has provided information and advice in connection with the bypass proposal.

Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 33)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:
Did the Minister or his staff contact the New South Wales Roads and Traffic Authority about the proposed Moree bypass; if so: (a) when was contact made; (b) who initiated the contact; and (c) was the contact with or by the Minister, or his staff.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
Records held by the Department of Transport and Regional Services indicate that since the idea of a bypass at Moree was first raised in the early 1990s responsible Ministers, their staff and Departments have received representations from a range of community stakeholders, including the Moree Plains Shire Council and the Moree Chamber of Commerce. The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, which acts as the planning agent for the Commonwealth for the National Highway, has provided information and advice in connection with the bypass proposal.

Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 34)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:
(1) When did the department first become aware of a proposal for a Moree bypass contained in forward strategy reports prepared by the New South Wales Roads and Traffic Authority.
(2) When did the proposed Moree bypass first appear in the above forward strategy reports.
(3) When was federal funding first allocated for the development of a proposal for the construction of the proposed bypass.
(4) (a) How much funding has been allocated to date; and (b) what is the purpose of this funding.
(5) If no funding has yet been allocated, when will funding be allocated for the Moree bypass.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
(1) and (2)
The NSW Roads and Traffic Authority first included the proposed bypass of Moree in a 5-year forward strategy report submitted to the Commonwealth in March 1995.
(3) In November 1996 the Commonwealth agreed to provide $150,000 for initial feasibility study of routes for a possible bypass of Moree.
(4) and (5)
To end April 2002, the Commonwealth had spent $1.928 million on project planning, including $607,000 on route selection.

Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 35)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:
(1) What negotiations or discussions have there been with the New South Wales Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), the Moree Plains Council and the Moree Chamber of Commerce about possible Commonwealth funding for the proposed Moree bypass.
(2) (a) When did those negotiations or discussions take place with the RTA, the Council and the Chamber of Commerce; (b) who initiated those discussions; (c) what role did the Minister or his staff play in those discussions; and (d) what was the outcome of those discussions.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
The Moree bypass is on the Newell Highway, which is part of the National Highway and so is a Federal responsibility.
Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 36)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

(1) What assessment process has been undertaken to date of the route selection for the proposed Moree bypass.

(2) What role has, or will, the department play in the above route selection process.

(3) What role has, or will, the Minister or his staff play in the above route selection process.

(4) (a) Who initiated the route selection process; (b) what has been the cost to date; and (c) who has undertaken the above work.

(5) (a) What has been the public consultative process followed to date in relation to the above route selection process; (b) who is managing that process; and (c) what has been the outcome of that process.

(6) (a) How many routes are currently under consideration; (b) what is the estimated cost of each of these options; (c) what is the level of community support and what is the basis of that support for each of the above options; and (d) what is the environmental impact of each of these options.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) A route selection study was undertaken by Egis Consulting (formerly CMPS & F) for the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), and completed in May 2000. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by Egis is currently being prepared for the preferred route.

(2) The RTA keeps the Department of Transport and Regional Services informed of progress and the Department advises the Minister, as necessary.

(3) The Minister for Transport and Regional Services accepted the route selection report’s recommendations in June 2000.

(4) See answer to Question 34 and (1) above.

(5) The public consultation process has been extensive during both the route selection and current work on the EIS. Full details are included in the feasibility and route selection reports and will be reported in the EIS.

(6) Environmental assessment and project design for the Gosport Street route is underway. The project is currently estimated to cost in the vicinity of $33 million.

Roads: Moree Bypass
(Question No. 37)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

(1) What negotiations or discussions have there been with the New South Wales Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA), the Moree Plains Council and the Moree Chamber of Commerce about route options for the proposed Moree bypass.

(2) (a) When did those negotiations or discussions take place with the RTA, the Council and the Chamber of Commerce; (b) who initiated those discussions; (c) what role did the Minister or his staff play in those discussions; and (d) what was the outcome of those discussions.

(3) What route options for a Moree bypass have been contained in forward strategy reports prepared by the RTA.

(4) When did those route options first appear in the RTA forward strategy reports.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) and (2)

Throughout the planning process the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) and Egis Consulting have been involved in regular discussions with stakeholders in the Moree community, including
Moree Plains Shire Council and the Moree Chamber of Commerce. The Commonwealth does not hold details of those discussions.

(3) and (4)

The RTA's Forward Strategy reports are strategic documents and, as a result, they do not include details of route options for projects.

Civil Aviation Safety Authority: Staff

(Question No. 38)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

(1) Since January 1999, how many staff employed by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority have been relocated at the Authority’s expense.

(2) In each case: (a) what position did the officer hold prior to the transfer; (b) where was the officer located; (c) where was each officer transferred to; and (d) what position did the officer hold following the transfer.

(3) In each case: (a) when did the transfer take place; and (b) what relocation and other allowances were paid to the officer.

(4) In each case, what was the value and duration of each of the above location and other allowances.

(5) Since January 1999, have any officers been relocated on more that one occasion; if so: (a) how many officers were involved; and (b) in each case, on how many occasions has each officer been relocated.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) has provided the following advice:

(1) Twenty eight (28) CASA staff have received assistance with relocation costs since 1 January 1999.

(2) to (4) See following table.

Allowances paid include, where applicable, removal expenses, travel costs, rental assistance and costs associated with buying and selling a house.

AWO—Airworthiness Officer (various grades)
AWOIE—Airworthiness Officer Inspector/Engineer
AWOC TL—Airworthiness Officer Grade C Team Leader
TL—Team Leader
FOI—Flying Operations Inspector (various grades)
SO—Senior Officer (various grades)
SOG—Senior Officer Grade (various grades)
ASO—Administrative Service Officer (various grades)
GM—General Manager

(5) Since 1999, one officer has relocated three times and one officer twice (see rows 27 and 28 respectively).

Staff Relocations Since January 1999

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Aviation: Whyalla Airlines

(Question No. 50)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

1. When did Mr Kym Brougham, or someone on behalf of Mr Brougham, first approach the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) seeking approval to take the position of acting Chief Pilot with Whyalla Airlines.

2. How was the above approach made and to whom was the approach made.

3. (a) When did CASA respond to the above approach; (b) who responded; and (c) what was the nature of the response.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

Please refer to the answer to Question no 51 that was asked by Senator O’Brien, upon notice, on 13 February 2002.

Aviation: Whyalla Airlines

(Question No. 51)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

1. When did Mr Kym Brougham, or someone on behalf of Mr Brougham, apply to the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) for approval to take the position of acting Chief Pilot with Whyalla Airlines.

2. How was the above application made and to whom was the application made.
(3)  (a) When did CASA respond to the above application; (b) who responded; and (c) when did the approval for Mr Brougham to act as Chief Pilot take effect.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) has provided the following advice:

1), (2) and (3) On 31 January 2000, CASA received a facsimile from Mr Chris Brougham, Managing Director of Whyalla Airlines, to the District Flight Operations Manager of the Central Area Office, Mr Peter Docking seeking advice from CASA as to whether it would consider a formal application to nominate Mr Kym Brougham to act as temporary Chief Pilot during periods of absence of the substantive Chief Pilot.

The District Flight Operations Manager of the Central Area Office, Mr Peter Docking, responded by letter dated 17 February 2000. The response indicated that CASA agreed to Mr Kym Brougham being nominated as temporary Chief Pilot of Whyalla Airlines during periods of absence of the substantive Chief Pilot and that the necessary application forms were enclosed.

On 27 March 2000, Whyalla Airlines submitted a formal application to Mr Peter Docking, to approve Mr Kym Brougham to act as Chief Pilot during periods of absence of the substantive Chief Pilot.

An assessment of the application was completed on 5 April 2000 and the application was formally approved through the issue of Instrument Number ADL/FO 129/00 on 10 April 2000 by Mr Peter Docking. That approval permitted Kym Brougham to act as Chief Pilot during notified periods of absence of the substantive Chief Pilot.

Aviation: Whyalla Airlines
(Question No. 54)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

(1) When did Mr Kym Brougham, or someone on behalf of Mr Brougham, first approach the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) seeking approval to take the position of Chief Pilot with Whyalla Airlines.

(2) How was the above approach made and to whom was the approach made.

(3) (a) When did CASA respond to the above approach; (b) who responded; and (c) what was the nature of the response.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) has provided the following advice:

1), (2) and (3) By letter dated 12 April 2000, CASA was notified that the services of the Chief Pilot of Whyalla Airlines had been terminated.

Following the notification, and as Mr Brougham already held an approval to act as Chief Pilot in the absence of the substantive Chief Pilot, CASA considered that he was approved to be Chief Pilot from 12 April 2000, the date of the termination of the substantive Chief Pilot. Therefore a formal application to appoint Mr Kym Brougham to the position of Chief Pilot was not considered by CASA to be necessary as CASA had previously assessed Mr Brougham’s suitability.

On 10 May 2000, CASA issued Instrument of Approval Number ADL/FO 158/00 (signed by Mr Peter Docking, District Flight Operations Manager of the Central Area Office) appointing Mr Kym Brougham as Chief Pilot of Whyalla Airlines.

Telstra: Claims
(Question No. 84)

Senator Harris asked the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, upon notice, on 12 February 2002:

(1) Is it correct that the Minister and/or his department claimed that the terms of reference for the Senate Working Party investigating the ‘Casualties of Telstra’ (COT) allegations in 1997 had to be
changed on the basis that the previously settled terms, which included all the 21 COT group members would impede upon and prevent the further privatisation of Telstra (ie the ‘T2’ float).

(2) Can the Minister explain how the amended terms of reference did not impede upon the T2 float and how, by omitting the other 16 members of the COT group, this would do so.

Senator Alston—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) The Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts and I are not aware of making any such claim.

(2) As the float was not impeded or prevented, the honourable senator’s question is hypothetical.

**Western Australia: Corporations Law**

(Question No. 86)

Senator Murray asked the Minister for Revenue and Assistant Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 February 2002:

(1) Were any applications made to ASIC prior to 1 July 1998 for finance brokers in Western Australia to be exempted from the Corporations Law (“CL”) requirements with prescribed interests; if so: (a) when was each application made; (b) by whom and on whose behalf was each application made; (c) when was the application determined; and (d) what was the outcome of each application and what were the reasons for the decision for each application.

(2) Did ASIC enforce the Corporations Law against finance brokers who were offering “pooled mortgage schemes” in contravention of the law in Western Australia.

(3) Is ASIC, in Western Australia, now taking steps to ensure that each prospectus issued in Western Australian Pooled Mortgage Schemes are in all respects accurate and reliable: if not, why not.

Senator Coonan—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) Yes. (a)-(d) On 29 July 1996 the Institute of Finance Brokers of Western Australia Inc (“IFB”) applied for class order exemption for its members from the prescribed interest provisions of the CL. No final determination was made on the application, because the Managed Investments Act 1998 was enacted before the enquiry into the national mortgage investment industry (commissioned by ASIC’s predecessor, the ASC in April 1997) was completed.

On 22 May 1996 MFA Finance Ltd (“MFA”) applied for exemption from the prescribed interest provisions of the CL. No determination was made by the ASC in relation to this application, because the application by the IFB covered the activities of MFA.

(2) Yes. ASIC (ASC) has taken enforcement action against finance brokers in WA offering “pooled mortgage schemes”.

(3) In 1999 ASIC issued its interim policy statement on mortgage investment schemes, Policy Statement 144. This policy statement and class order relief granted by ASIC allows promoters of mortgage investment schemes to have two part prospectuses.

The first part is a generic part that sets out: the main features of mortgage lending under the operator’s scheme; the relationship between the operator and the investors; the rights of a lender; the fees and charges that will apply; the valuation practices the operator will use; and so on. This part must be lodged with ASIC and does not change for different mortgages.

The second part is specific to the mortgage in question and is not required to be lodged with ASIC. ASIC does not “approve” or “authorise” prospectuses. The first part of the prospectus lodged with ASIC is checked in accordance with ASIC’s risk-based assessment criteria.

ASIC has increased its supervisory and audit activities in WA to ensure that prospectuses issued in relation to pooled mortgage schemes are accurate and not misleading.

**Electoral Roll: Use**

(Question No. 88)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:
1880 SENATE Monday, 17 June 2002

(1) Has the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) used an electronic version of the Electoral Roll provided by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC); if so: (a) when did the AEC provide the Electoral Roll; and (b) for what purpose(s) has it been used.

(2) Has the ACCC ever sought legal advice as to the lawfulness of using the Electoral Roll for those purposes; if so, from whom has this legal advice been sought.

(3) Following the provision of the legal advice, was the ACCC satisfied that the use of the Electoral Roll was in fact lawful; if so, on what basis was the ACCC satisfied that the use of the Electoral Roll was lawful.

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) The ACCC has advised that it has not used an electronic version of the Electoral Roll provided by the AEC.

(2) The ACCC has advised that the answer is ‘no’.

(3) Not applicable.

Electoral Roll: Use (Question No. 89)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

(1) Has the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) used an electronic version of the Electoral Roll provided by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC); if so, (a) when did the AEC provide the Electoral Roll; and (b) for what purpose(s) has it been used.

(2) Has ASIC ever sought legal advice as to the lawfulness of using the Electoral Roll for those purposes; if so, from whom has this legal advice been sought.

(3) Following the provision of the legal advice, was ASIC satisfied that the use of the Electoral Roll was in fact lawful; if so, on what basis was ASIC satisfied that the use of the Electoral Roll was lawful.

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) Yes. (a) ASIC has advised that the AEC has provided it with access to an electronic version of the Electoral Roll since 1998. (b) ASIC has further advised that the information has been used only for the purposes for which access was granted, initially under a written agreement it concluded with the AEC on 27 July 1998 for enforcement, relating to ASIC’s administration of the Corporations Law; and civil or criminal proceedings, relating to pecuniary penalties; and since 6 March 2001 under a new written agreement it concluded with the AEC for identifying or locating suspects or witnesses, surveillance, and law enforcement.

(2) No. As stated in (1), ASIC has advised that the information has only been used by ASIC for the purposes for which access was granted by the AEC.

(3) Not applicable.

Treasury: Contracts (Question No. 91)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

(1) What contracts has the department or any agency of the department provided to the firm Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in the 1999-2000 financial year.

(2) In each instance what was the purpose of the work undertaken by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

(3) In each instance what has been the cost to the department of the contract.

(4) In each instance what selection process was used to select Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (open tender, short-list or some other process).

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
The requested information is set out below:

**Treasury**

(A) Please refer to the The Treasury Annual Report 1999-2000 Part 3, Table 12, Page 120.

(B) Calculate the provision for outstanding claims, unearned premium and deferred acquisition costs as at 30 June 1999.

Obtain an estimate of the Commonwealth’s accrual liability in respect of Housing Loans Insurance Corporation.

$6,000.

Direct Engagement.*

**Australian Bureau of Statistics**

(A)

2. Provision of advice, assistance and direction relating to the BPR project.
3. $4,375.

Direct Engagement.*

(B) Benchmarking of Survey Costs.

Provision of advice, assistance and direction relating to the internal benchmarking of economic survey costs and their statistical outputs.

$13,924.

Direct Engagement.*

**Australian Office of Financial Management**

(A)

Financial Management Information System programming.
Configuration of the Financial Management Information System.

$4,400.

Direct Engagement.

(B) Financial Management Information System programming.
Configuration of the Financial Management Information System and Devolved Banking arrangements.

$20,400.

Direct Engagement.

**Australian Securities and Investments Commission**

(A)

Workshops.
To enable staff to keep up to date with Accounting Standards.

$10,678.

Preferred Supplier.

(B)

Consultancy Services.
Indemnity for officer of the firm to act as receiver for a company.

$20,000.

Short listed.
Consultancy Services.
Expert opinion on standard of audit.
$7,500.
Direct Engagement.*

Consultancy Services.
Review of license application of a mortgage scheme operator.
$15,000.
Direct Engagement.*

Consultancy Services.
Prepare expert witness report.
$8,125.
Direct Engagement.*

Consultancy Services.
Prepare expert witness report.
$14,300.
Direct Engagement.*

Australian Taxation Office
Please refer to the Commissioner of Taxation’s Annual Report 1999-2000 pages 116 to 124, and to the response provided to the Question taken on notice during the Senate Economics Legislation Committee sitting of 23 November 2000 (page E77-78, 134).

* Direct engagement includes the engagement of: a consultant selected from a pre-qualified panel arrangement; a recognised and pre-eminent expert; a consultant who had previously undertaken closely related work for the Department; or a consultant known to have the requisite skills where the value of the project did not justify the expense or delay associated with seeking tenders.

**Treasury: Contracts**

*(Question No. 93)*

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

1. What contracts has the department or any agency of the department provided to the firm KPMG in the 1999-2000 financial year.
2. In each instance what was the purpose of the work undertaken by KPMG.
3. In each instance what has been the cost to the department of the contract.
4. In each instance what selection process was used to select KPMG (open tender, short-list or some other process).

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

The requested information is set out below:

**Treasury**

Please refer to the The Treasury Annual Report 1999-2000 Part 3, Table 12, Page 120.

(B)

Research.
Research into the Australian Debt Securities Markets.
$6,600.
Direct Engagement.*

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
(A)
Internal Audit.
Provision of Internal Audit services.
$64,923.
Select tender.
(B)
Business Risk plan, and Business Resumption Plan.
Assessment of risks facing the Commission and preparation of Fraud Control plan. Preparation of a Business Resumption plan for the Commission.
$19,500.
Select tender.

Australian Securities and Investments Commission
(A)
Consultancy Services.
To provide an expert opinion on commerciality of certain transactions authorised by company directors.
$16,280.
Direct Engagement.*
(B)
Consultancy Services.
To assist in the examination of seized computer disks and hard drives.
$3,599.
Select tender.
(C)
Training Services.
Training on Electronic enforcement.
$10,500.
Select tender.
(D)
Consultancy Services.
Health Check the REVeNUE Project.
$25,879.
Direct Engagement.*
(E)
Consultancy Services.
Report on the appropriateness of financial advice given to clients.
$787.
Select tender.

Australian Taxation Office
Please refer to the Commissioner of Taxation’s Annual Report 1999-2000 pages 116 to 124, and to the response provided to the Question taken on notice during the Senate Economics Legislation Committee sitting of 23 November 2000 (page E77-78, 134).
* Direct engagement includes the engagement of: a consultant selected from a pre-qualified panel arrangement; a recognised and pre-eminent expert; a consultant who had previously undertaken closely related work for the Department; or a consultant known to have the requisite skills where the value of the project did not justify the expense or delay associated with seeking tenders.

Treasury: Contracts
(Question No. 95)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

(1) What contracts has the department or any agency of the department provided to the firm Price-WaterhouseCoopers in the 1999-2000 financial year.

(2) In each instance what was the purpose of the work undertaken by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

(3) In each instance what has been the cost to the department of the contract.

(4) In each instance what selection process was used to select PriceWaterhouseCoopers (open tender, short-list or some other process).

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question: The requested information is set out below:

Treasury

(A) Please refer to the The Treasury Annual Report 1999-2000 Part 3, Table 12, Page 122.

(B) Please refer to the The Treasury Annual Report 1999-2000 Part 3, Table 12, Page 123.

(C) Please refer to the The Treasury Annual Report 1999-2000 Part 3, Table 12, Page 122.

Australian Securities and Investments Commission

(A) Consultancy Services.
Assist in the examination of seized computer disks and hard drives.
$41,609.
Select tender.

(B) Consultancy Services.
To develop and implement a balanced scorecard.
$19,625.
Select tender.

(C) Consultancy Services.
To assist in the examination of seized computer disks and hard drives.
$8,870.
Select tender.

(D) Consultancy Services.
Review documents and prepare expert report.
$46,111.
Direct Engagement.*
(E) Training Services.
  Training on Fraud Control.
  $6,100.
  Direct Engagement.*

(F) Consultancy Services.
  Computer forensic assistance.
  $1,500.
  Direct Engagement.*

(G) Consultancy Services.
  Review documents and prepare expert report.
  $222,012.
  Direct Engagement.*

(H) Consultancy Services.
  Examination of seized computer disks and hard drives.
  $6,794.
  Select tender.

(I) Consultancy Services.
  Examination of seized computer disks and hard drives.
  $1,540.
  Select tender.

(J) Consultancy Services.
  Execution of search warrants.
  $9,832.
  Direct Engagement.*

**Australian Taxation Office**

Please refer to the Commissioner of Taxation’s Annual Report 1999-2000 pages 116 to 124, and to the response provided to the Question taken on notice during the Senate Economics Legislation Committee sitting of 23 November 2000 (page E77-78, 134).

**Productivity Commission**

Provision of Financial Advice.

Review and provide quality control over the preparation of the Productivity Commission’s 1998-99 financial statements.

$2,090.

Direct Engagement.*

* Direct engagement includes the engagement of: a consultant selected from a pre-qualified panel arrangement; a recognised and pre-eminent expert; a consultant who had previously undertaken closely related work for the Department; or a consultant known to have the requisite skills where the value of the project did not justify the expense or delay associated with seeking tenders.
Treasury: Contracts
(Question No. 97)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

(1) What contracts has the department or any agency of the department provided to the firm Ernst & Young in the 1999-2000 financial year.

(2) In each instance what was the purpose of the work undertaken by Ernst & Young.

(3) In each instance what has been the cost to the department of the contract.

(4) In each instance what selection process was used to select Ernst & Young (open tender, short list or some other process).

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

The requested information is set out below:

Treasury
Internal Audit.
Provision of Internal Audit Services.
$104,000.
Direct Engagement.*

Australian Bureau of Statistics
(A)
Consultancy Service.
Review of the Effort Recording System to determine its effectiveness and Provision of advice on improvements to the System.
$1,920.
Direct Engagement.*

(B)
GST Implementation.
Provision of technical advice, policy development, training and review of ABS operations for implementation of the GST.
$173,401.
Direct Engagement.*

(C)
GST Implementation.
Review of ABS financial management information systems for GST readiness.
$8,400.
Direct Engagement.*

(D)
GST Implementation.
Preparation of submission to ATO regarding GST and ABS operations during the 2001 Census.
$6,980.
Direct Engagement.*

(E)
Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT).
Provision of advice on FBT issues.
$14,549.
Direct Engagement.*
(F) Internal Audit.
Provision of compliance and efficiency audit services.
$184,237.
Select tender.

(G) Training Provider Panel Contract.
Provision of training and development services.
$183,410.
Select tender.

Australian Office of Financial Management
Fraud Control.
Fraud Control Plan.
$2,200.
Direct Engagement.*

Australian Securities and Investments Commission
Internal Audit.
Provision of Internal Audit Services.
$320,615.
Select Tender.

Australian Taxation Office
Please refer to the Commissioner of Taxation’s Annual Report 1999-2000 pages 116 to 124, and to the response provided to the Question taken on notice during the Senate Economics Legislation Committee sitting of 23 November 2000 (page E77-78, 134).

Royal Australian Mint
* Direct engagement includes the engagement of: a consultant selected from a pre-qualified panel arrangement; a recognised and pre-eminent expert; a consultant who had previously undertaken closely related work for the Department; or a consultant known to have the requisite skills where the value of the project did not justify the expense or delay associated with seeking tenders.

Treasury: Contracts
(Question No. 99)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

1. What contracts has the department or any agency of the department provided to the firm Arthur Anderson in the 1999-2000 financial year.
2. In each instance what was the purpose of the work undertaken by Arthur Anderson.
3. In each instance what has been the cost to the department of the contract.
4. In each instance what selection process was used to select Arthur Anderson (open tender, short-list or some other process).

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
The requested information is set out below:

Australian Taxation Office
Please refer to the Commissioner of Taxation’s Annual Report 1999-2000 pages 116 to 124, and to the response provided to the Question taken on notice during the Senate Economics Legislation Committee sitting of 23 November 2000 (page E77-78, 134).
Treasury: Contracts
( Question No. 102)

Senator Robert Ray asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 14 February 2002:

(1) What was the total value of market research sought by the department and any agencies of the department for the 1999-2000 financial year
(2) What was the purpose of each contract let.
(3) In each instance: (a) how many firms were invited to submit proposals; and (b) how many tender proposals were received.
(4) In each instance, which firm was selected to conduct the research.
(5) In each instance: (a) what was the estimated or contract price of the research work; and (b) what was the actual amount expended by the department or any agency of the department.

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

Treasury
Please refer to the The Treasury Annual Report 1999-2000 Part 3, Table 13, Page 126.

Australian Bureau of Statistics
(1) $19,072
(2) Contract 1: Evaluation of ABS media and public relations services
   Contract 2: Assessment of client satisfaction with ABS information consultancy services
(3) (a) Contract 1: 1
    Contract 2: 5
(b) Contract 1: 1
    Contract 2: 5
(4) Contract 1: Sutherland, Smith, Ringham
    Contract 2: Wallis Consulting
(5) (a) Contract 1: $10,000
    Contract 2: $40,000
(b) Contract 1: $10,000
    Contract 2: $40,000

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
(1) $350,000
(2) Research consumer and business information records regarding price impacts of the New Tax System reform and to inform a proposed advertising campaign.
(3) (a) 6
(b) 5
(4) Worthington Di Marzio
(5) (a) $350,000
(b) $231,570 during 1999-00. (Total $392,975 due to an extension of the contract during 2000-01)

Australian Securities and Investments Commission
(1) $146,000
(2) Contract 1: Stakeholder Survey—to monitor and benchmark the agency’s image, reputation and impact among people that the agency regulates.
   Contract 2: Bank Fees Research—to establish what aspects of bank fee disclosure consumers found difficult or unclear and to examine a variety of disclosure models.
Contract 3: Consumer Issues Audit—to assess key consumer problems in the finance sector.

(3) (a) Contract 1: 1
Contract 2: 1
Contract 3: 3

(b) Contract 1: 1
Contract 2: 1
Contract 3: 3

(4) Contract 1: Chant Link
Contract 2: Chant Link
Contract 3: Chant Link

(5) (a) Contract 1: $100,000
Contract 2: $22,000
Contract 3: $24,000

(b) Contract 1: $100,000
Contract 2: $21,273
Contract 3: $23,993

**Australian Taxation Office**

(1) Please refer to the Commissioner of Taxation’s Annual Report 1999-2000 page 133 and to the response provided to the Question taken on notice during the Senate Economics Legislation Committee sitting of 23 November 2000 page 77.

(2) See answer to 1. Above.

(3) (a) Contract 1: 3
Contract 2: Open Tender
Contract 3: 3
Contract 4: 4
Contract 5: 5
Contract 6: not applicable
Contract 7: 5
Contract 8: 4
Contract 9: 6
Contract 10: Conducted by Centrelink
Contract 11: 9
Contract 12a: 3
Contract 12b: 5
Contract 13: 9

(b) Contract 1: 3
Contract 2: 10
Contract 3: 3
Contract 4: 4
Contract 5: 4
Contract 6: not applicable
Contract 7: 3
Contract 8: 4
Contract 9: 3
Contract 10: Conducted by Centrelink
Senator Harris asked the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, upon notice, on 15 February 2002:

(1) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Mallesons Stephen Jaques (MSJ) by Telecom/Telstra during each of the following financial years:
   (a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
   (b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
   (c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
   (d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
   (e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
   (f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
   (g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
   (h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
   (i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
   (j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000;
   (k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001; and
   (l) 1 July 2001 to 31 January 2002.

(2) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to MSJ either directly or indirectly by the Commonwealth of Australia during each of the following financial years:
   (a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
   (b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
   (c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
   (d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(3) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Baker Johnson (Lawyers) and/or to any identity associated with that firm by Telecom/Telstra during each of the following financial years:

(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

(4) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Spruson & Ferguson (Patent & Trade Mark Attorney’s) by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:

(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

(5) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Ebsworth & Ebsworth (Lawyers) by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:

(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Williams Niblett (Solicitors) (now called Spruson Solicitors) by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:

(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

(7) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Thynne & Macartney (Solicitors) by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:

(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

(8) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Henderson Trout (Lawyers) (now Clayton Utz since 31 December 1991) by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:

(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.
(9) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Robert Douglas QC, James Douglas QC, Phillip McMurdo QC, Jim North SC, or Peter Ambrose SC by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:
(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

(10) Will the Minister provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to JLB Allsop SC, JV Nicholas, barrister or Mr A McSporan by Telecom/Telstra (including any amounts that Telecom/Telstra contracted to pay) during each of the following financial years:
(a) 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991;
(b) 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992;
(c) 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993;
(d) 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994;
(e) 1 July 1994 to 30 June 1995;
(f) 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;
(g) 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;
(h) 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998;
(i) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999;
(j) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000; and
(k) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

(11) Have payments made by Telstra to MSJ increased since Mr Hoare became the Chairman of MSJ in 1995; if so, by what percentage have payments increased compared with the 3 years before Mr Hoare became the Chairman.

(12) Have payments made by Telstra to MSJ increased since Mr Mead became a partner of MSJ in 1996; if so, by what percentage have payments increased compared with: (a) the 3 years before Mr Mead became a partner in January 1996; and (b) the 3 years before Mr Mead became an employee of Telecom/Telstra Australia in about May 1994 on secondment from MSJ.

(13) Is the Minister aware that a complaint (to obtain an apprehension warrant against Mr Ivory) was sworn by Mr Mead contrary to written advice from MSJ.

(14) (a) Has the Minister been advised of a finding by the Magistrates Court, upheld on appeal, that Mr Ivory had been wrongfully arrested; and (b) what was the cost to Telstra of the legal action relating to Mr Ivory’s wrongful arrest.

(15) (a) Is the Minister aware that Mr Ivory in 2000 wrote to Telstra’s lawyers offering to accept a settlement of $28 000 in February 2001 in relation to this matter; (b) is the Minister also aware that Telstra’s lawyers rejected that offer; and (c) did Telstra then spend public funds in outlays and legal costs in further action against Mr Ivory, now a disability pensioner; if so, how much.

(16) Did Telstra publish a solution to the 1800 prefix problems and/or faults by telling the public that the old 008 prefix code was still working efficiently if they failed to get through by dialling the 1800 prefix code; if so, how much did Telstra spend in advertising this solution; please provide
details of the dates of advertisements and the media outlets which carried them, together with copies of all advertising done.

(17) Did Telstra limit the scope of individual COT-related claimants’ FOI requests to their telephone lines; if so: (a) why did Telstra board meeting minutes record that ‘Congestion’ was one of the COT’s complaints; and (b) did documents relating to the performance of Telstra’s network contain information relating to ‘Congestion’, ‘1800 systemic faults’ and ‘Switching failures’ relevant to COT-related claimants’ telephone services.

(18) Will the Minister provide to Mr Kenneth Clyde Ivory, copies of all Telstra board meeting minutes that are related to COT-related complaints from July 1993 to 12 February 2002 including any minutes which relate to Mr Ivory and/or to Solar-Mesh complaints.

(19) (a) What reasons were given by Telstra in refusing Mr Ivory and Solar-Mesh Australia partnerships access under FOI to requested information; and (b) what means are available to COT claimants and/or Mr Ivory and/or Solar-Mesh Australia to obtain this important information.

(20) (a) Did the Minister have any knowledge of Mr Mead’s intentions in seeking the arrest of Mr Ivory; and (b) were Mr Mead’s actions authorised.

(21) Has Telstra attempted to have any COT-related claimants committed to psychiatric confinement or imprisonment; if so, on how many occasions and with what results.

(22) Will the Minister direct Telstra to comply fully with Mr Ivory’s FOI request of 28 November 2001.

(23) What action will the Minister take to have all unresolved COT-related claims, including those of Mr Ivory and Solar-Mesh Australia, fully settled on no less favourable terms of settlement than those reached in the process overseen by the Senate.

(24) Will the Minister cause information to be published about the rights of 1800 subscribers to sue Telstra and/or the Commonwealth for damages in relation to their 1800 services.

Senator Alston—The answer to the honourable senator’s question, based on advice from the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, is as follows:

(1) Neither I nor the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts holds the information requested by Mr Ivory.

Mr Ivory has a number of options to obtain the information, if it exists, from Telstra, including asking Telstra for the information, legal action through the courts or seeking the information under Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation.

(2) (a) to (k) This is an unreasonable question. It would be too resource intensive for the Commonwealth of Australia to provide a detailed and itemised schedule of individual and total payments made to Mallesons Stephen Jaques either directly or indirectly by the Commonwealth between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 2001.

(3) to (12) See answer to part (1).

(13) I am aware of the allegation made by Mr Ivory concerning this issue.

(14) (a) I am aware of information provided by Mr Ivory on this issue. (b) See answer to part (1).

(15) (a) and (b) I am aware of Mr Ivory’s allegations concerning this issue. (c) See answer to part (1).

(16) to (18) See answer to part (1).

(19) See answer to part (1). If Mr Ivory has concerns about the conduct of Telstra, he has the option of asking the Commonwealth Ombudsman to investigate the matter.

(20) to (21) See answer to part (1). Should Mr Ivory have evidence of unlawful activities he should notify the police.

(22) No. If Mr Ivory is not satisfied with Telstra’s decision on his FOI request, he has rights of review under the FOI Act. He also has the option of lodging a complaint with the Commonwealth Ombudsman if he is concerned about Telstra’s conduct in handling the request.

(23) The Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts does not have specific legislative power to direct Telstra to settle compensation claims. Nor would it be appropriate to do so. Consistent with the arrangement for Government Business Enterprises, Telstra’s Board and management are responsible for the day to day running of Telstra’s operations.
(24) No. If an 1800 subscriber has concerns about their 1800 service, they should seek their own legal advice about what legal rights they may have in relation to the service.

**Heritage: Darwin Property Sales**  
(Question No. 131)

Senator Allison asked the Minister for Finance and Administration, upon notice, on 21 February 2002:

1. What does the department plan to do with numbers 52 and 54 Temira Crescent, Darwin.
2. (a) Why has the department withdrawn its offer to give numbers 52 and 54 Temira Crescent, Darwin, to the National Trust at no cost, as stated in a letter from Ms Janette Tate of the Domestic Property Group, on 4 December 1997, and subsequently accepted by the Trust in a letter dated 15 December 1997. (b) Why has the department now asked the National Trust to pay $440,000 for the two buildings. (c) Does the department expect to receive $700,000 for the two properties on the open market.
3. Does the department know how much money the Trust has spent maintaining the properties and, therefore, how much the Commonwealth has saved because of the Trust’s occupancy.
4. Is the department aware that if the National Trust is made to purchase these two buildings it will severely curtail the Trust’s conservation activities.
5. Does the department agree that the best way to maintain the heritage values of these buildings and to ensure that the public continues to have access to them is either to give the properties to the Trust or to grant a crown lease in perpetuity to the Trust.
6. Will the department consider transferring ownership of these two buildings to the Northern Territory Government.
7. If the buildings are put up for private sale, how will the department ensure that the heritage values of the properties are maintained.
8. (a) Is the department concerned that the private sale of these two historic buildings may either severely limit or totally restrict public access to these buildings, which are an important part of Darwin’s heritage. (b) What will the department do to ensure that the public has continued access to these two buildings.

Senator Minchin—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

1. The Commonwealth has agreed to suspend the open market sale of the two properties it owns in the Myilly Point Heritage Precinct. The Commonwealth is committed to ensuring the preservation of these two historic houses and has commenced discussions with the Northern Territory community on how best to guarantee it. In order to identify potential future uses of the houses, and those parties interested in their long term ownership and management, Public Expressions of Interest (EOI) will be invited. This will ensure that they are maintained for all future Australians and Territorians.

2. (a) Surplus properties are generally sold on the open market, in order to maximise benefit to the Australian taxpayer, and with heritage protection mechanisms in place if necessary. In exceptional circumstances, a property may be sold direct to a State, Territory or local government, or to a Commonwealth funded organisation, without first going to the market; only the Minister may approve such sales. (b) The answer to (1) above shows the way forward being planned by my department. The future ownership and management of these properties will be determined through the evaluation of the EOIs now being invited. It is still possible that an arrangement can be reached with some payment from the National Trust. (c) If the properties were sold on the open market, the Commonwealth would expect to receive the current market value, as encumbered by the leases to the National Trust.

3. No. The National Trust leases the properties at a ‘peppercorn rent’, and it is not unusual in such circumstances for the lessee to attend to repairs and maintenance.
(4) The National Trust is under no obligation to purchase the properties. The Commonwealth is highly supportive of the Trust’s conservation activities, however there are many competing demands on the Federal Budget.

(5) Heritage protection does not rely simply on ownership; it is afforded by the legislation that binds owners. While the properties are under Commonwealth ownership, they are protected by the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. When they pass out of Commonwealth ownership, they will be protected by the Northern Territory Conservation Act 1991 and the Northern Territory Planning Act 1999. In June 2000 the then Northern Territory Minister for Lands, Planning and Environment authorised an instrument under the Territory’s legislation protecting all properties in the Myilly Point Heritage Precinct. See also (8) below re public access.

(6) Yes.

(7) See answer to (5) above. In addition, the sale contract for the properties would include a binding obligation on the purchaser to implement a Conservation Management Plan and/or Heritage Agreement. The Australian Heritage Commission and the Northern Territory heritage authorities would be given the opportunity to comment on the sale contract.

(8) (a) The National Trust has leases over both houses until 2011, plus the option of renewing the leases for a further 25 years, ie until 2036. These occupancy rights would be protected in any private sale contract. The National Trust would presumably continue to allow public access while it remained in occupancy. Public access might also continue under a range of other occupancy scenarios.

(b) See answer to (8a) above.

Health and Ageing: Nursing Homes
(Question No. 159)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister representing the Minister for Ageing, upon notice, on 4 March 2002:

Can the following information be provided on the impact of the Government’s policy of funding equalisation in relation to nursing home care subsidies:

For each state and territory, and for levels 1 to 4 in the Resident Classification Scale (RCS), can the Government indicate what the daily subsidy would be for residents in the 2002-03 financial year through to the 2006-07 financial year, assuming an annual indexation of 1.5 per cent, 2 per cent and 2.5 per cent.

(For example, assuming an indexation of 1.5 per cent provide a table showing daily care subsidy in each state and territory for RCS levels 1 through to 4. Similar tables would set out the subsidies assuming an indexation of 2 per cent and 2.5 per cent. These are to be based on the current daily subsidies for the 2001-02 financial year.)

Senator Patterson—The Minister for Ageing has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

In accordance with the Aged Care Act 1997, the Minister for Ageing determines the rates of payment for residential aged care subsidies and supplements, usually on 1 July of each year. In determining the rates of payment, the Minister takes account of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission’s Safety Net Adjustment and movements in the Consumer Price Index. Adjustments are also made when the Superannuation Guarantee Charge is increased.

Health and Ageing: Aged Care Facilities
(Question No. 160)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister representing the Minister for Ageing, upon notice, on 4 March 2002:

With reference to the employment of external quality assessors for the accreditation of residential aged care facilities:

(1) In each state and territory how many people accessed the training necessary to become a quality assessor.

(2) What is the average cost of these courses.
(3) In each state and territory how many people are registered with the Quality Society of Australasia as aged care quality assessors.

(4) What is the cost of registering with the society.

(5) In each state and territory how many quality assessors have not participated in one or more accreditation audits.

(6) In each state and territory how many quality assessors have only participated in one accreditation audit.

(7) What is the average amount paid to an external quality assessor for participating in an accreditation audit.

Senator Patterson—The Minister for Ageing has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) There are three approved training providers offering the Aged Care Quality Assessors Course. As at 31 December 2001 approximately 1600 people had undertaken the course.

(2) The Quality Society of Australasia (QSA) has advised that approved courses in aged care quality assessment range from $945 to $1320.

(3) As at 31 December 2001, 477 people were registered as aged care quality assessors, as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>NSW</th>
<th>ACT</th>
<th>QLD</th>
<th>VIC</th>
<th>TAS</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>NT</th>
<th>WA</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Application Fee $220.00

Annual Fee $242.00

The application fee is charged by QSA when processing an initial application for registration as an aged care quality assessor. After payment of the initial application fee to QSA, the only fee that applies is the annual registration fee, provided continuous registration is maintained.

(5) These figures are current as at 31 December 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Territory</th>
<th>No. of registered quality assessors who have not participated in one or more accreditation audits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSW/ACT</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIC/TAS</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA/NT</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6) These figures are current as at 31 December 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Territory</th>
<th>No. of quality assessors who have only participated in one accreditation audit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NSW/ACT</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIC/TAS</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA/NT</td>
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<td>WA</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QLD</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(7) The current range of payment established by the Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency (ACSSA) for external quality assessors averages between $1300.00 to $2000.00 per assessment. State Offices of the ACSAA negotiate individual contracts with external assessors. The amount
paid to an individual assessor is based on a number of criteria including previous experience, their role in the audit, the length and complexity of the audit, and the size of the service to be audited.

**Health and Ageing: Aged Care Facilities**

(Question No. 165)

Senator Allison asked the Minister representing the Minister for Ageing, upon notice, on 4 March 2002:

1. Is air conditioning considered a requirement under the categories of ‘resident lifestyle’ or ‘physical environment’ for accreditation of aged care facilities, particularly in Queensland with its extremes of temperature.

2. Is the Minister aware that Ashworth House, a high care facility in Brisbane, uses wet towels around residents’ necks and cold showers to try to cool them down because promised air conditioning has not been provided.

Senator Patterson—The Minister for Ageing has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

1. No.

2. No complaints have been received about this issue at Ashworth House and the Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency has advised that the home has measures in place to assist residents to remain as comfortable as possible during hot weather.

**Defence: Personnel (Amended Answer)**

(Question No. 184)

Senator Bourne asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 11 March 2002:

1. What appeal and complaint mechanisms exist for cadets and adult instructors of cadets with regard to decisions of state unit commanders and staff officers of the Australian Defence Force Cadets.

2. Why is there a compulsory retirement age of 60, with a 2-year discretionary extension, for adult instructors of cadets.

3. What progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of the Topley Report, Cadets in the Future, dated 2000.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s questions is as follows:

1. Adult volunteers and cadets of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) Cadets are able to state any grievance through the chain of command. If the issue cannot be resolved at a given level, then the complainant can take the matter to the next level. The chain of command for each of the Services is as follows:
   - **Navy**—Commanding Officer Training Ship (Cadet Unit), Senior Officer Area Headquarters, Local Naval Authority (for example, commanding officer of the controlling naval establishment), Director Australian Navy Cadets, Director General Navy Personnel and Training, Chief of Navy.
   - **Army**—Commanding Officer Cadet Unit, Commanding Officer Regional Headquarters, Commander Australian Army Cadets, Chief of Army.
   - **Air Force**—Commanding Officer Cadet Squadron, Officer Commanding Wing (Regional) Headquarters, Commander Australian Air Force Cadets, Director General Personnel—Air Force, Chief of Air Force.

2. The retirement age for instructors and officers is covered under the Cadet Forces Regulations 1977. There is provision for extensions beyond 60 years of age. Paragraph 12 of the regulations states:
   
   “(1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), an instructor or officer in a cadet force shall retire from the cadet force on attaining the age of 60 years.

   (2) A service chief [or delegate] may extend the appointment of an instructor or officer beyond the age of 60 years for 1 or more successive periods of 2 years if:
   
   a. the instructor or officer consents to the extension; and
   
   b. at the time of the extension, the instructor or officer is suitable for further service; and
   
   c. the extension would be in the interest of the cadet force.”
In December 1999, the then Parliamentary Secretary commissioned a strategic review of the Australian Services Cadet Scheme. The Topley Report, Cadets: The Future was released publicly on 8 December 2000.

The Government considered a submission on the future of the cadets in April 2001. While the Government did not address every recommendation in the Topley Report, it did accept the overall thrust of the Report and many of the specific initiatives. Defence has proposed a three year implementation program. Details of that program and the various initiatives are as follows:

(a) $24 million annually in support plus an additional $6 million from 2001-02 to fund the cadet enhancement program. $6 million was allocated in the Defence Budget 2001-02;

(b) adoption of contemporary names (ADF Cadets, Australian Navy Cadets, Australian Army Cadets and Australian Air Force Cadets). New names have been fully adopted although legislation is yet to be amended;

(c) appointment of a Director-General of Cadets responsible to the Chief of the Defence Force. Major General Darryl Low Choy was appointed in April 2001;

(d) establishment of the Directorate of Defence Force Cadets to provide strategic policy guidance for the Australian Defence Force Cadets and management of the cadet enhancement program. The Directorate was established in September 2001;

(e) the Topley Report recommended that the Commonwealth accept responsibility for all cadet accommodation. The Government agreed that a detailed cost analysis is undertaken by 30 June 2002 and a report prepared for consideration by the Minister for Defence;

(f) project to deliver computing facilities to cadet units, including the provision of simplified, online administrative systems. Computer hardware has been distributed to units in Tasmania, Northern Territory, northern Queensland and Victoria. Delivery of the remaining computers is expected to be completed by May 2002. In addition, work has commenced on the Cadetnet project to link all units via the Internet in order to enhance administrative support and information access. Cadetnet is planned to be operational by the end of 2002;

(g) enhanced safety awareness through the design of tailor-made training courses and information packages for cadets and their adult supervisors. The Director-General of Cadets issued a Safety Management Policy Statement in December 2001 along with a document entitled “Occupational Health and Safety Awareness for Officers and Instructors of Cadets and Supervisors”. Training packages for officers and instructors of cadets were completed in March 2002 and training will be completed from April through July 2002. A tri-Service Cadet Safety Management Policy and Procedures manual planned to be issued in September 2002. Ongoing activity;

(h) improved arrangements for the provision of uniforms and equipment. The current shortfall of uniforms is being rectified and will ensure that the total cadet population has access to the standard entitlement. Ongoing activity including monitoring of uniform and equipment availability;

(i) project to enhance the participation of indigenous youth in ADF Cadets. A strategic plan is being developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Preliminary activities have begun with units such as NORFORCE in the Northern Territory. Ongoing activity;

(j) continued involvement of ADF personnel to support cadet activities. This is an ongoing activity and will be incorporated into the annual programs of the three Services;

(k) codification of the relationship between Defence and the adult volunteer staff, including appointment and termination and codes of behaviour. It is planned to complete this work by July 2002;

(l) appointment of Regional Coordinators to foster increased regional collaboration among cadet units, and to assist with the implementation of the enhancement program. Detailed work on this initiative is to commence in 2002-03;

(m) enhanced military-like training activities, including the voluntary handling and firing of military firearms under ADF supervision and with parental permission. This is an ongoing activity and will be incorporated into the annual programs of the three Services;

(n) national accreditation of cadet and adult staff training. Some leadership programs for cadets have been accredited. Ongoing activity;
(o) collaboration with other youth development organisations, including assessing sponsorship options. This is an ongoing activity and contact has already been initiated. The inaugural national conference of ADF Cadets will take place on 20-21 April 2002 in Sydney. Participation at the conference will involve representatives from youth development organisations, for example, AUSYOUTH and Duke of Edinburgh Awards Scheme;

(p) creation of the ADF Cadets Council to advise on strategic issues in youth development and benchmark ADF Cadets against other youth organisations. Work on this initiative is planned to commence in 2002-03; and

(q) appointment of an External Overview Team to provide independent advice on the implementation program. Mr John Topley and Air Vice-Marshal Bob Richardson, Chair and Member of the Cadets: The Future review team have been appointed. The team provided its first report in November 2001 to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Defence.

Nuclear Weapons: Cancer Incidence and Mortality Study

(Question No. 187)

Senator Allison asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans’ Affairs, upon notice, on 13 March 2002:

(1) What is the current estimated cost of the cancer incidence and mortality study of British nuclear weapons testing personnel.

(2) Which department will fund the study.

(3) How many department personnel are engaged in the: (a) nominal roll; and (b) study.

(4) Can a list of those personnel be provided.

(5) Will dose reconstruction be done as part of the study.

(6) Will this be contracted out.

(7) Can the full minutes of the meetings of the scientific group and the advisory panel be made available.

(8) (a) What would be the cost of providing all surviving servicemen from Maralinga with service pensions and Gold Cards; and (b) how is this cost calculated.

(9) Does the calculation take into account age and disability pensions.

(10) (a) What percentage of survivors already receive service pensions and Gold Cards; and (b) is this taken into account in the calculations.

(11) Will it be possible for the results of the cancer incidence and mortality study to be used in the courts.

(12) Will it be possible for personnel conducting the research and other aspects of the study to be brought to give evidence in support of the veterans; if not, why not.

(13) Given that the study will presumably not report on individuals, will individuals be provided with individual reports; if so, will individuals be able to make these reports public if they wish.

(14) Will those servicemen who are found in the study to have been exposed to high levels of radiation, but whose health condition was not previously followed up, be followed up after the study.

(15) (a) Is the Minister aware that the Health Physics Report, in 1964 stated, ‘Health Physics information and files held at Maralinga have been transferred to Commonwealth X-ray Laboratories in Melbourne, except the records of results obtained from film badges which by mutual agreement were transferred to AWRE’; and (b) has the department requested that these results be returned to Australia for the study; if not, why not.

(16) (a) Is it the case that a veteran, Mr John Hutton, requested records from AWRE and was provided with one page, SFS/OEL/UMB/1(P), which includes Australian servicemen; (b) did the Government point this out in DISR’s request to the United Kingdom (UK); and (c) does the Minister agree that those lists are not just of UK servicemen.

(17) (a) Is the Minister aware that many documents were provided to the Royal Commission and are now in the National Archives, but are still restricted; and (b) will they be made available to the study group.
(18) Will those documents that are not specific to individual medical records be released and/or used by the study group.

(19) Is there a clear document available for veterans and their widows on the options available for compensation claims; if so, can a copy be provided.

(20) What is the success rate for compensation claims that have been made under the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988.

(21) How does the Minister explain this very low success rate.

(22) Is there a protocol or are there guidelines for those at Comcare ruling on the cases.

(23) How does the point system work.

(24) Who are the delegates on the Comcare compensation panel.

(25) What are their qualifications.

(26) Given that John Sainsbury is often considered the ‘last resort’ for veterans, what are his qualifications for this role.

(27) Is it the case that veterans are not allowed to discuss their cases amongst themselves or with anyone else; if so, why.

(28) Has any sort of analytical study been done of the material put forward in the compensation claim submissions; if not, why not.

(29) Will those applications be considered in the health study.

(30) Can a copy of the 1950s agreement with the UK on legal fees be provided; if not: (a) why not; and (b) what are the implications in respect to Australia’s legal costs in fighting claims for compensation under the common law.

(31) With reference to the answer to question on notice no. 3625 part (4), Senate Hansard, 22 August 2001, p. 26428: Why was it not possible for a breakdown to be provided of legal fees for each of the court cases.

(32) Did the Australian Government Solicitor (AGS) provide legal services for Comcare and common law cases.

(33) What monies have been paid to the AGS in legal fees for compensation court cases (can details be provided for Comcare and common law cases separately).

(34) (a) What representation has been made by Australia to the UK with regard to legal fees for compensation cases in the past 2 years; and (b) can copies of correspondence be made available.

Senator Hill—The Minister for Veterans’ Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) $1.2m.

(2) The Departments of Defence and Veterans’ Affairs are funding the study.

(3) (a) and (b) The number of Department of Veterans Affairs personnel engaged in the Nuclear Tests Participants Nominal Roll will vary considerably as the various stages of compilation and verification proceeds for the three Armed Services and the civilian groups. Much of this work will be completed by non-ongoing staff on fixed term contracts who are deployed on nominal rolls other than the Nuclear Tests Participants Nominal Roll, under the direction of a Departmental officer.

The Director, Nominal Rolls has responsibility for the Nominal Roll. The Director, Research has responsibility for the study. Assistance on the project is provided as needed. As at 9 April 2002, for both the Nominal Roll and the study, resources expended are estimated as the equivalent of 0.65 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) management professional and 1.5 FTE for support staff. This does not include those ongoing resources which are occasionally utilised to assist in the preparation of the Roll or conduct of the study.

(4) The officers in the Department of Veterans’ Affairs who currently have the functional responsibility for dealing with these matters are located in the Compensation and Support Division. The Division is headed by Mr Bill Maxwell who can be contacted on 6289 6276.

Details of individual APS officers whose duties include these matters have not been provided at this time. There is a concern that the provision of this information could have an adverse effect on
the proper and efficient conduct of the operations of the Department. In addition, the provision of
details of individual APS officers raises potential privacy issues.

(5) The feasibility of dose reconstruction is being discussed with appropriate experts in the field.

(6) Any dosimetry will be the subject of a competitive tender process. Advertisements seeking expres-
sions of interest from suitably qualified individuals or organisations would appear in appropriate
scientific journals, on-line and in newspapers.

(7) The Nuclear Tests Participants Consultative Forum and the Scientific Advisory Committee have
met on several occasions since their formation. To date, there has been nothing discussed at these
meetings and recorded in the minutes that for privacy or other reasons would prevent them being
provided. As with earlier studies, the minutes of Consultative Forum meetings are circulated to Fo-
rum members. If members wish to publish the minutes in association newsletters, they can seek the
agreement of the Forum Chair to do so. If the minutes of meetings contain sensitive material that
should not be published, a summary set of minutes can be provided to Forum members for that
purpose.

(8) (a & b) and (9) Service in the British Nuclear Tests program is not covered under the Veterans’
Entitlements Act 1986. Prior to the cancer incidence and mortality study being commissioned, the
Department of Veterans’ Affairs had no reason to maintain information on this group. The Depart-
ment has completed and published a preliminary nominal roll of nuclear test participants which
contain the names of more than 8,000 former service personnel, for possible use in the study. How-
ever, it is apparent that many of the people whose names are currently on the preliminary roll may
have left tests sites prior to any tests being undertaken. Work is continuing to further refine the
nominal roll. For these reasons, there is no practical way of undertaking a costing such as this.

(10) As discussed above in (8), work is continuing on the preliminary nominal roll to ensure only those
who participated in the tests are included. Because these numbers are not finalised, it is not possi-
ble to estimate what percentage may be in receipt of a service pension or Gold Card in respect of
other service that is eligible under the VEA.

(11) What material might be considered to be admissible evidence is a matter for the courts to deter-
mine.

(12) Assuming this question is related to (11) above, any requirement for individuals to give evidence
before the courts is a matter for the courts and the parties to any court proceedings.

(13) The study is a cancer incidence and mortality study. It will not report on individuals but will match
data with national cancer registers and death certificates. The information obtained will provide a
comparison of the number of nuclear tests and control group participants who have died since the
tests and the number who have suffered from cancer. The final report of the study will become a
public document once released by the Minister.

(14) There is no plan at this stage to extend the study beyond a cancer incidence and mortality study as
outlined above in (13).

(15) (a) The Department of Education, Science and Training advise that the Health Physics informa-
tion and files held at Maralinga were transferred to the Commonwealth X-ray Laboratories in
Melbourne.

(b) The AWRE have made the records of results obtained from film badges from Australian partic-
ipants available as follows:

- The Australian Radiation Laboratory compiled a listing of “Personal Monitor Records from
  External Exposure to Beta and Gamma Radiation during Engagement in the Program of Brit-
- This tabulation gives the data for all personal monitor records for Australians available to 10
  December 1984. The tabulation covers all trials in Australia in the British nuclear weapons
  program.

The compilation encompasses all data available in five sets of records. These are:

i. UKAWRE SFS/OEL/AA/1(P) 29 January 1982 and Addendum No.1 30 April 1982
   “Listing of persons at UK overseas defence nuclear experimental programmes, citizens of
   Australia”. The listing includes data related to exposure to ionising radiation.
ii. Australian Health Physics (AHP) listing of radiation exposure at Maralinga, prepared by the Department of National Development and Energy during 1981 from information in the files and monthly reports of the AHP Representative.

iii. “Radiological Health during Operation Hurricane and Operation Totem” minute 1 December 1953, with attachments listing total gamma-radiation dose to Australian service and civilian personnel during the two Operations.


(16) (a) I am unable to comment on specific requests that may have been made by individuals. However, the Department of Education, Science and Training advise that the Australian Government requested information on radiation doses of Australian personnel collected by the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence. Consequently, the document SFS/OOEL/AA/1(P) entitled Listing of Persons at UK Overseas Defence Nuclear Experimental Programmes, Citizens of Australia (Provisional Issue) was provided by the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence and compiled in 1982 by AWRE [at the direction of SFS/MOD(PE)AWRE].

When a veteran requests information on radiation readings, a search is made of the following documents:

- the 1982 United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (UKMoD) document [SFS/OEL/AA/1(P)] compiled by AWRE (see above).
- the 1984 Australian Radiation on Laboratory (ARL) document entitled Personal monitor records from external exposure to Beta and Gamma radiation during engagement in the program of British nuclear weapons tests in Australia.
- The United Kingdom documents have been opened to the public at the National Archives of Australia in Canberra since 1986.

(b) Yes. The Department of Education, Science and Training advise that prior to Justice Foster hearing the matters of Dingwall and Cubillo, the then Department of Industry, Science and Resources corresponded with the British authorities, including AWRE. The 1982 document (SFS/OEL/AA/1(P)), as well as other documents received from the British, held the dose records and all film badge records of service people and they have been provided to all persons who brought proceedings in the High Court and Federal Court of Australia as well as to those who have requested information on radiation doses.

(c) Yes.

(17) (a) The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet advise that in 1985, under provisions of the Archives Act 1983, the Prime Minister authorised the accelerated release of records of the Royal Commission into British Nuclear Testing to coincide with the tabling of the Royal Commission report. The majority of records were made publicly available at the time of the release, except for:

- Cabinet records not tendered in an exhibit before the Commission;
- UK Government originated records not cleared for release by that government;
- records in personal record collections;
- records which would be exempt under s33 of the Archives Act if they were in the open access period; and
- records which would be exempt under the FOI Act.

Records withheld from the accelerated release at that time and which have now moved into the open access period may have been released since. This would occur where a request for access had been received and the records had been assessed as being suitable for release.

(b) Responsibility for records of completed Royal Commissions rests with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. Any requests made by the study group for access to relevant records not currently available for public access would be considered in accordance with the pro-

(18) See answer to (17) above.

(19) Comcare advise that their publication, all about workers’ compensation . . . a guide for employees, summarises the requirements and benefits of the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act and includes Comcare’s claimant service charter. This publication is available free of charge through employers, on Comcare’s website at www.comcare.gov.au/publications/allyouneed or by ringing Comcare’s toll free number.

For former members of the Australian Defence Forces (ADF) making claims under the Military Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme (MCRS), instructions on how to complete claims are contained in the preamble to the claim form D2020. Further information is available from the various Fact Sheets contained in the Military Compensation Scheme series on the Department of Veterans’ Affairs web site at www.dva.gov.au

(20) Around 8% of claims made by participants in the British Nuclear Tests Program under the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 have been successful.

(21) Claims under the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 from participants involved in British nuclear testing are investigated and determined in the same manner as other claims. That is, they are determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the legislation. For a claim to be successful, certain criteria must be met:

• there must be evidence of a properly diagnosed medical condition; and
• this medical evidence must indicate that the condition is linked directly to the employment or service.

(22) In assessing claims, delegates have access to the legislation, relevant case law, policy advisers, operational advice and specific written Instructions and Guidelines. They may also access specialist medical opinion.

(23) I am advised that there is no point system. Each case is considered on its merits.

(24) Comcare advise that they have no “compensation panel”. Employees with delegation under s73B of the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 make determinations.

(25) Delegates are employees of the Australian Public Service who are appropriately trained in the interpretation and application of the relevant legislation.

(26) The Department of Defence advise that Mr Sainsbury retired from the Department of Defence in April 2001. The department has not and does not recognise him as an officer of ‘last resort’.

(27) Clients are free to discuss their own cases. Privacy considerations prevent the disclosure of clients’ information by the Commonwealth without the express permission of the individual concerned.

(28) Each claim is handled separately, in line with the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988 which requires each case to be considered on its specific merits.

(29) No. See answer to (13) above.

(30) (a) Yes. A copy of the 1950s agreement with the United Kingdom entitled “Memorandum of Arrangements between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments” has been provided by the Department of Education, Science and Training and has been forwarded separately to the Honourable Senator

(b) The Department of Education, Science and Training advise the implication in respect to Australia’s legal costs in fighting claims for compensation under common law actions is covered under Claims for Compensation, paragraphs (10), (11) and (12) of the attached agreement. Note paragraph (11) states that the United Kingdom undertakes to indemnify the Australian government in respect of all valid claims arising out of the death or injury of any person, except for claims made by any employee or servant of a government other than the United Kingdom Government authorised to be within the prohibited area specifically in connection with tests on the site.

(31) The Australian Government Solicitor has now provided the following break-up of legal costs and disbursements charged to the former Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the former Department of Industry, Science and Resources with respect to the Federal Court and High Court matters from 1993 to date. Prior to 1993 there are no easily accessible records:
Barry Charles Dinnison v Commonwealth of Australia

<table>
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<th>Legal Costs &amp; Disbursements</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 25/08/93-30/01/02</td>
<td>$144,062.20</td>
<td>$331,796.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inclusive of GST
(Principally Senior & Junior Counsel & witnesses)

Cubillo v Commonwealth of Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Costs &amp; Disbursements</th>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From 29/12/93-16/06/97</td>
<td>$172,606.00</td>
<td>$342,348.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(32) The Australian Government Solicitor’s Office has advised that it provided legal services in common law matters for the former Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the former Department of Industry, Science and Resources.
Comcare has advised that there is no record of the Australian Government Solicitor providing legal services in relation to claims lodged with Comcare.

(33) For common law cases, see table in (31) above.
Comcare advise that no legal costs have been paid to the Australian Government Solicitor.

(34) See answer to (30) above. The Department of Education, Science and Training advise there have been no representations made by the Australian Government to the United Kingdom Government about legal fees in the last two years.

Attorney-General: Family Law

(Question No. 188)

Senator Ludwig asked the Minister representing the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 12 March 2002:

(1) Has a short-term, cross-agency taskforce been established to ensure that action is taken on the high priority recommendations stemming from the report, Out of the Maze, by the Family Law Pathways Advisory Group; if not, why not.

(2) Has the Attorney-General placed as a matter of urgency on the agenda for the Council of Australian Governments a request to consider ways to improve coordination between levels of government to ensure that:
   (a) family law, violence and child abuse matters can be dealt with in the same place at the same time;
   (b) processes for handling these cases are streamlined;
   (c) assessment and resolution of such cases is expedited; and
   (d) cooperation is improved and promoted between professionals and services working with at-risk families who are involved with the family law system; if not, why not.

(3) Has the Attorney-General allowed for funding for the family law system to be based on the framework outlined in the report, Out of the Maze; if not, why not.

(4) Has the department undertaken any work on the analysis of funding based on systematic need in the family law system.

(5) Has the Attorney-General allocated any funding for the family law area to be directed towards education, information, early assessment and referral and intervention services that will support family decision-making; if not, why not.

(6) Has the department liaised with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, or other peak Indigenous community organisations, on developing culturally-appropriate service delivery models for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with respect to family law; if not, why not.

(7) Is the Attorney-General currently examining section 61, subsection 60B(2) and paragraph 68F(2)(f) of the Family Law Act 1975 in a way that reflects recommendation 22 of the report, Out of the Maze.
Senator Ellison—The Attorney-General has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

1. A cross-agency task force has been established to develop a formal Government response to the Out of the Maze report and to consider implementation of the report’s key recommendations.

2. The task force is considering Recommendation 28 of the report.

3. and 4. Funding needed for the implementation of the report’s recommendations will be considered in the context of the task force’s advice.

5. Forty-five community-based organisations are currently funded, across Australia, to provide family mediation services and 41 community-based organisations are currently funded, across Australia, to provide family relationship counselling services.

Children’s contact services are currently funded in 35 locations across Australia. Three community-based organisations are currently funded to provide a contact orders pilot, the aim of which is to assist parents to focus on the best interests of the child when managing contact arrangements and disputes. Seven community-based organisations are currently funded to provide conciliation services to communities where the Family Court has withdrawn its voluntary counselling services. Community based organisations in 33 regional and rural locations are currently funded to provide a range of primary dispute resolution services including counselling, mediation, community education and post-separation parenting on individual and group bases. All of the above services encourage family decision making.

6. and 7. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission is a member of the task force. Recommendations 22 and 23 of the report are being considered in the context of the task force’s advice.

Telstra: Claims
(Question No. 199)

Senator Harris asked the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, upon notice, on 20 March 2002:

1. Was Mr John Armstrong a fully authorised officer of Telstra’s board in October 2000; if so, in that authorised capacity, was Mr Armstrong able to swear an affidavit for and on behalf of Telstra’s Board of Directors and able to bind the corporation and its directors to that which he swore.

2. (a) Did Telstra’s Mr Ted Benjamin inform the Environment, Recreation, Communications and the Arts Legislation Committee during estimates hearings on 23 June 1995 (p.245, Hansard transcript) that all outstanding claims against Telstra in relation to ‘Casualties of Telstra’ matters were in the hands of two arbitrators; and (b) is it a fact that Mr Ivory’s 1800 777 592 prefix fault complaints were not at the time, and have not been, before those arbitrators.

Senator Alston—The answer to the honourable senator’s question, based on advice from the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, is as follows:

1. I am not aware of Mr Armstrong’s relationship with the Telstra Board. Any question concerning Mr Armstrong would be a matter for the Telstra Board and Telstra Management.

2. (a) The Hansard transcript states Mr Benjamin informed the Committee “All the outstanding claims in the hands of the two arbitrators who are adjudicating on these matters, are all being pursued at a pace that two arbitrators deem appropriate in the circumstances”.

(b) Neither I nor the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts holds information concerning what matters were before the arbitrators on 23 June 1995. Mr Ivory has a number of options to obtain information, if it exists, from Telstra, including asking Telstra for the information, legal action through the courts or seeking information under Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation.

Veterans: Gold Card
(Question No. 209)

Senator Mark Bishop asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans’ Affairs, upon notice, on 22 March 2002:
(1) What is the average annual individual cost of the Gold Card issued to veterans since its inception (including the Personal Treatment Entitlement Card).

(2) What is the average annual individual cost of the White Card for the past 15 years, or for as long as data is available.

(3) What are the average annual individual costs, for the Gold Card and White Card for the following categories:
   (a) administration costs;
   (b) private hospital costs;
   (c) public hospital costs; and
   (d) non-hospital health expenses.

(4) What are the annual numbers of separations for the Gold Card and the White Card over the past 15 years, or for as long as data is available.

(5) What are the annual numbers of veterans who have held: (a) the Gold Card; and (b) the White Card, or their antecedents over the past 15 years.

Senator Hill—The Minister for Veterans’ Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) The average annual health care cost to the Department of Veterans’ Affairs of the Gold Card (as at April 2002) has been estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>$5,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>$6,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>$6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>$7,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>$8,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The estimates cover all veterans and War Widow(er)s holding a Gold Card.
- The financial payment data for years before 1 January 1996 is not in a form that enables this calculation to be done. Departmental expenditure in that period includes a significant proportion of block payment to providers for veteran treatment as well as other payments including the Repatriation Hospital expenditure. This expenditure cannot be attributed to specific veteran card types and it is therefore not possible to identify the costs of the Personal Treatment Entitlement Card.
- These estimates exclude expenditure on administration, residential aged care and certain minor expenses not directly related to the health care of cardholders for example, health research. The estimates average costs may be subject to revision with more data analysis.

(2) While figures are not available for earlier years, the average annual health care cost to the Department of Veterans’ Affairs of the White Card (as at April 2002) has been estimated at $1,100 for 1999-00 and $1,200 for 2000-01. For the period up to 1998, research shows that a White Cardholder generally costed the Department about 25% of the cost of a Gold Cardholder. With the Gold Card extension on 1 January 1999 and the significant transfer of White Cardholders to being Gold Cardholders it has been assessed that the White Card costs is now some 14% of the cost of the Gold Card. The average costs have been calculated based on the known costs that can be attributed by card type. These figures relate to direct health care costs and exclude administration costs, residential aged care and certain minor expenses not directly related to the health care of cardholders for example, health research. The estimates average costs may be subject to revision with more data analysis.

(3) (a) Output 2.1 provides for administration cost associated with the delivery of services to Gold & White Cardholders. The Portfolio Additional Estimates 2001-2002 (page 40) identifies $210 as the price per cardholder. This is calculated by dividing the treatment population (gold and white cards) of 342,516 with the $71.802m departmental expenses (page 39). The average cost per card for previous years can be obtained in a similar manner from previous Portfolio Budget Statements and Portfolio Additional Estimates.
(b) & (c) The answer to these parts of the Question are complex, as the profile of the types of treatments veterans receive, and payment arrangements to public and private hospitals vary both within and across States as well as sectors. As a result, drawing comparisons of the average costs between public and private hospitals is difficult, and any conclusions drawn need to be treated with caution. For example, the payments to each of the hospitals will have different profiles of acute, non-acute inpatient services, non-inpatient services, varying levels of medical & allied health services and prosthetics. Or simply, payments to private hospitals in one state may exclude the cost of prostheses, whilst this cost is included in the cost of public hospitals of another state.

Having regard to the above comment, the following estimates are provided:

Private Hospitals 2000/2001
- $2,300 per head for a Gold Cardholder; and
- $250 per head for a White Cardholder.

Public Hospitals 2000/2001
- $1,780 per head for Gold Cardholders; and
- $150 per head for White cardholders.

The average public or private hospital cost by card type holder has been calculated by dividing total payments for that year for public or private hospitals by the Treatment population as at 31 December 2000. These costs are based on data provided by departmental information systems. As all components of hospital costs are not readily identifiable by card type, total costs by card type have been derived by pro-rating total payments that can be attributed for public or private hospital expenditure by the relevant cardholder type population.

(d) The following estimated average cost of Non-hospital health expenses by card are provided for 2000/01:
- $4,320 for a Gold Cardholder; and
- $800 for a White Cardholder.

These figures should be considered as broad estimates only. They exclude expenditure on administration, residential aged care and certain minor expenses not directly related to the health care of cardholders for example, health research. Further, as not all other components of non hospital costs are readily identifiable by card costs, total costs by card type for major components of these non hospital health services have been derived by pro rating total payments based on that can be attributed by the relevant card holder type population. Those costs were then divided by the relevant treatment population as at 31 December 2000, to arrive at the average cost per card type.

(4) Historically, the Department has not routinely collected separation data by Card Type. In 1996 the four existing treatment entitlement cards were replaced by the Gold and White Cards. Readily available hospital separation data is provided for the last 9 financial years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total DV A hospital separations by all Card Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992/93</td>
<td>179,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993/94</td>
<td>188,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994/95</td>
<td>211,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995/96</td>
<td>219,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996/97</td>
<td>246,047</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data for the years above include Repatriation Hospitals prior to transfer/sale.

(5) The following table shows the DVA Treatment Population by health card for the 13 years for which data is readily available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PTEC To 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>SPBC To 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>DTEC To 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>GOLD CARD From 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>WHITE CARD (STEC) prior to 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 89</td>
<td>121,175</td>
<td>73,499</td>
<td>75,433</td>
<td>87,340</td>
<td>357,447</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 90</td>
<td>118,576</td>
<td>70,175</td>
<td>77,030</td>
<td>87,033</td>
<td>352,814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Royal Australian Navy: Statement of Principles

**(Question No. 218)**

**Senator Chris Evans** asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 2 April 2002:

In a media release dated 9 July 2001 the then Minister for Defence indicated that the Royal Australian Navy had entered into a Statement of Principles arrangement with the United States (US) Navy in relation to submarine matters:

1. When was the decision made to enter into such an arrangement.
2. Which country first raised the idea of the arrangement.
3. Can details of the arrangement be provided; for example, what is the nature and scope of the arrangement.
4. Has the arrangement been put in writing; if so, can a copy of the text be provided.
5. Does the arrangement bind Australia in relation to any future projects connected to submarines.
6. Does this arrangement effectively rule out the contracting out of future major projects in relation to the Collins Class submarines.
7. Does the arrangement bind the US in relation to any dealings with Australia in relation to submarines.
8. Has the arrangement been included in any formal agreement with the US; if so, can a copy of that agreement be provided.
9. Does Australia have similar arrangements with the US on other matters; if so, what other matters are covered by such arrangements.
10. Does Australia have similar arrangements with other countries; if so, which countries and what matters do they cover.

**Senator Hill**—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

1. The decision to enter into this arrangement was made in July 2001. The Statement of Principles (SoP) was subsequently negotiated and jointly signed by the Chief of Navy, Royal Australian Navy (RAN), and the Chief of Naval Operations, US Navy on 10 September 2001.
2. The Commonwealth of Australia.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PTEC 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>SPBC 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>DTEC 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>GOLD CARD From 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>WHITE CARD (STEC) prior to 1 Jan 1996</th>
<th>TOTAL 1 Jan 1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 91</td>
<td>117,218</td>
<td>67,157</td>
<td>78,674</td>
<td>84,696</td>
<td>347,745</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 92</td>
<td>116,241</td>
<td>65,949</td>
<td>80,148</td>
<td>82,329</td>
<td>344,667</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 93</td>
<td>115,501</td>
<td>62,686</td>
<td>82,636</td>
<td>82,195</td>
<td>343,018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 94</td>
<td>114,840</td>
<td>58,713</td>
<td>85,553</td>
<td>83,136</td>
<td>342,241</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 95</td>
<td>114,178</td>
<td>54,739</td>
<td>88,470</td>
<td>84,077</td>
<td>341,464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 96</td>
<td></td>
<td>257,975</td>
<td>82,921</td>
<td>340,896</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 97</td>
<td></td>
<td>258,562</td>
<td>81,765</td>
<td>340,327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 98</td>
<td></td>
<td>257,567</td>
<td>81,743</td>
<td>339,310</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 99</td>
<td></td>
<td>291,622</td>
<td>62,218</td>
<td>353,840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>287,066</td>
<td>61,930</td>
<td>348,996</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 01</td>
<td></td>
<td>283,925</td>
<td>61,206</td>
<td>345,131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

SOURCE: Treatment Population Statistics Reports

PTEC = Personal Treatment Entitlement Card

SPBC = Service Pensioner Benefits Card

DTEC = Dependant Treatment Entitlement Card

STEC = Specific Treatment Entitlement Card

PTEC, SPBC, DTEC cards were replaced by a single Gold Card on 1 January 1996 and the STEC card was replaced by the White Card at the same time.
(3) and (4) Yes. A copy of the SoP has been forwarded separately to your office.

(5) As stated in the SoP (page 7-9), the arrangement is non-binding on either navy. It is intended to encourage both parties to “use their best efforts” to: exchange information; facilitate access to, and use of, their respective facilities, equipment, and personnel, as detailed; and cooperate in research, development, and engineering projects as detailed.

(6) No.

(7) No.

(8) No.

(9) Yes, there is one similar Statement of Principles arrangement with the US on another matter. This is the ‘Statement of Principles for Enhanced Cooperation in Matters of Defence Equipment and Industry’ which came into effect on 17 July 2000.

(10) No, Australia has no other similar Statement of Principles arrangements with other countries.

Defence: Project SEA 1429

(Question No. 219)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 2 April 2002:

In relation to project SEA 1429, the replacement of heavyweight torpedoes for the Collins Class submarines:

(1) (a) When did the tender process for this project begin; and (b) when did submissions close.

(2) In terms of the tender specifications: (a) what was the approximate budget for the project; and (b) how many torpedoes were required.

(3) Were there any weight constraints put on the proposed replacement torpedoes; if so, what were they.

(4) How much do the current Mk48 torpedoes weigh.

(5) How many organisations submitted tenders and what were the names of those organisations.

(6) Which organisations were short-listed as part of the tender process.

(7) When was the decision taken to abandon the tender process and who made that decision.

(8) Has Australia agreed to purchase new torpedoes from the US for the Collins Class submarines; if so: (a) what types of torpedoes will be purchased from the US; (b) how many torpedoes will be purchased (of each type if more than one); and (c) what is the individual cost of the torpedoes to be purchased and the total cost of the contact.

(9) Beyond the costs already incurred for the current Mk48 torpedoes, are there any additional costs associated with storing and maintaining the new torpedoes to be provided by the US.

(10) When did these torpedoes first enter service (presumably with the US Navy); (b) are these torpedoes still being used by the US Navy; and (c) are these torpedoes still being produced for use in the US Navy.

(11) Has agreement been reached on the long-term supply of torpedoes from the US; if so, what are the terms of that arrangement and what are the associated costs.

(12) Can the torpedoes to be provided by the US be used in Collins Class submarines without any modification, if not: (a) what is the nature of the modifications required; and (b) how much will these modifications cost in relation to each of the submarines.

(13) How much do the torpedoes to be provided by the US weigh.

(14) If the torpedoes to be provided by the US are heavier than the current Mk48 torpedoes: (a) what does this mean for their use on the Collins Class submarine; (b) can they be deployed on the submarine without impacting on its performance; (c) will submarines have to reduce the numbers of torpedoes they can carry; and (d) does the extra weight of the torpedoes required modifications to the submarines and, if so, how much will those modifications costs.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) (a) A Project Definition Study commenced in February 2000. Solicitation documentation was released in October 2000.

(b) 21 December 2000.
(2) (a) The estimated budget for the project (Phases 1 and 2) is $200 million-$260 million (in Financial Year 2001/02 prices).
   (b) This information is classified and cannot be released.
(3) There were no weight constraints put on the proposed replacement torpedo.
(4) The heaviest variant of the Mk48 Mod 4 warshot torpedo currently in inventory, complete with torpedo mounted dispenser, is 1666 kg.
(5) Three tenderers responded to the Project Definition Study solicitation, as follows:
   • STN Atlas Elektronik GMBH;
   • United States Navy; and
   • Whitehead Alenia Sistemi Subacquei.
(6) No organisations were shortlisted as part of the tender process due to the termination of the selection process by the Government.
(7) The decision to terminate the selection process was made by the Government and announced on 9 July 2001.
(8) Yes.
   (a) A variant of the Mk 48 Mod 6 Advanced Capability (ADCAP) torpedoes.
   (b) This information is classified and cannot be released.
   (c) The cost of individual weapons cannot be released. The estimated budget for the project (Phases 1 and 2) is $200 million-$260 million (in Financial Year 2001/02 prices).
(9) There will likely be costs for storage and maintenance, additional to those for the existing Mk 48 torpedoes, but these have not yet been determined. However, provision for this has been made in the overall budget.
(10) The Mk 48 Advanced Capability torpedo first entered US Navy service in the 1980’s and has subsequently undergone progressive upgrades to the current Mk 48 Mod 6.
   (b) Yes.
   (c) This information is classified and cannot be released.
(11) This information is classified and cannot be released.
(12) This is the subject of an integration study, that will address the mechanical integration of the weapon into the submarine and cover weapon embarkation, stowage, loading and launch systems. It is expected that some modification to the submarine will be required. The integration study has not yet commenced but is planned to be undertaken and completed by the end of 2002. No modification to the torpedo is envisaged.
   (a) Subject to the outcome of the integration study.
   (b) Subject to the outcome of the integration study, however, provision for this has been made in the overall budget.
(13) 1830 kg
(14) (a) Subject to the outcome of the integration study.
   (b) Subject to the outcome of the integration study.
   (c) Subject to the outcome of the integration study.
   (d) Subject to the outcome of the integration study, however, provision for the cost of any modifications has been made in the overall budget.

**Defence: Project SEA 1411**

**Question No. 221**

**Senator Chris Evans** asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 5 April 2002:

With reference to project Sea 1411:

(1) When were tenders put out for this project.

(2) Can the department confirm that it was the intention that these helicopters would operate from the proposed offshore patrol craft that has since been abandoned.
(3) (a) Were the ANZAC frigates designed for the proposed Seasprite helicopter; and (b) do the ANZAC frigates have the capacity to use a larger helicopter.

(4) (a) How many organisations submitted tenders; and (b) which organisations submitted tenders.

(5) (a) Was there a shortlisting of tenders; (b) how many organisations were shortlisted; and (c) which organisations were shortlisted.

(6) On what basis did Kaman Aerospace International win the tender; if it was on the basis of cost, what was the approximate differential with other tenders (eg. $20 million); if it won the bid on other factors, what were they.

(7) (a) Do the 11 helicopters to be delivered have reconditioned airframes; if so, physically how old are those airframes; and (b) were other bidders proposing to use reconditioned airframes.

(8) Can a copy of the original tender documents be provided.

(9) Was there any other documentation provided to the tenderers; if so, can a copy of this documentation be provided.

(10) (a) Can a copy of the contract signed with Kaman Aerospace International for the delivery of the helicopters be provided; and (b) when was that contract signed.

(11) Is there some form of damages or penalty clause in the contract that would allow the Government to pursue the manufacturer over the delays to the project.

(12) (a) What avenues does the Government have to pursue the manufacturer over the delays; and (b) to date has the Government initiated any such action.

(13) Can yearly totals for the payments made under the contract to date be provided (ie. presumably from the 1996-97 financial year).

(14) (a) To date what has been the total amount spent on the project under this contract; and (b) how much is left outstanding on the contract.

(15) In terms of the service life of the helicopters: (a) what impact will the delays have; and (b) will they be able to remain in service for the same period as initially intended after their delivery.

(16) At the time the contract for the helicopters was signed what was the total cost of the project.

(17) (a) Can a copy of the contract signed with Kaman Aerospace International for the service of the helicopters be provided; and (b) when was that contract signed.

(18) At the time this service contract was signed what was the total cost of servicing the helicopters.

(19) When did the department first become aware of problems with the project (eg. failure to meet agreed progress points).

(20) (a) When was the Minister (presumably a previous Minister) first briefed on delays in this project; and (b) how many times have Defence ministers been briefed on problems with this project.

(21) What action has the current Minister, and/or his predecessors, taken in relation to the delays with this project.

(22) What is the latest estimate on the delivery of the first helicopter.

(23) What is the latest estimate of when all 11 helicopters will be operational.

(24) What is the latest estimate of the cost of this project.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) The Request for Tender (RFT) was issued to industry on 18 October 1995. It had been preceded by a draft RFT issued on 10 February 1995.

(2) It was intended that the helicopter selected to satisfy the requirements for Project Sea 1411 Phase 1 would also be operated from the offshore patrol vessel (OPC) proposed to be purchased under Project SEA 1427. The contract was to provide the helicopters for the ANZAC class frigates with options for additional helicopters for the OPC.

(3) (a) No. The Seahawk helicopter was used for the design guidance of the ANZAC frigates.

(b) Yes. The ANZAC is capable of handling medium size helicopters, for example the Seahawk.

(4) (a) Two companies submitted tenders.

(b) Kaman Aerospace International Corporation and GKN Westland Helicopters Limited (now Agusta Westland).
(5) (a) No, shortlisting was not used for this project.
    (b) Not Applicable.
    (c) Not Applicable.

(6) Kaman Aerospace International was selected as the preferred tenderer on the basis of a combination of value for money and more completely meeting the required operational capability than its competitor. The Kaman bid was in the order of $A200 million less expensive.

(7) (a) Yes, the SH-2G(A) Super Seasprite is based on refurbished and modified SH-2F Seasprite airframes. Airframe build dates are detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airframe No.</th>
<th>Production No.</th>
<th>USN Bureau No.</th>
<th>USN Original Build Date</th>
<th>USN Refurbishment Date (1) (as SH-2F)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>161656</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>(New build SH-2F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>149773</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>150156</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>1964</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>151310</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>151329</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>152205</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>161913</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>(New build SH-2F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>161914</td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>(New build SH-2F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>149024</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>163210</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>(New build SH-2F and was further modified to a SH-2G in 1995))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1. Some airframes have been refurbished more than once.

(b) No.

(8) It is understood that this question refers to the Request for Tender documents. A copy is available from my department.

(9) Various Commonwealth and other documents referred to in the Request for Tender was provided to the potential tenderers on request. In addition some hundreds of responses to clarification questions from the tenderers were issued to both tenderers. During contract negotiations the Project Office issued nearly 200 requests for clarification. Making copies available would require commitment of significant time and resources, which I am not prepared to authorise.

(10) (a) My department has sought Kaman’s agreement to the release of the contract.
    (b) Contract PM8016 with Kaman Aerospace International Corporation for the acquisition of 11 SH2-G(A) helicopters, operational flight trainer, software support centre and an integrated logistic support package was signed on 26 June 1997.

(11) and (12) The contract does not provide for liquidated damages. It does provide for measures such as a financial guarantee to be held in a bank account and for the withholding of payments if milestones are not met. Also, normal remedies under contract law are available, under the jurisdiction of ACT law and its courts. To date, the Commonwealth has withheld payments that were otherwise due under the original contract schedule. In addition, under my direction, my department is negotiating with Kaman to establish links between the revised delivery schedule of the aircraft under the acquisition contract, and the provision of in-service support under the service contract, so that a 10-year period of support is provided by Kaman from the date of acceptance of the aircraft. Kaman has agreed to work with the Commonwealth to reinstate the intention of the 10-year in-service support contract, at no additional cost to the Commonwealth.

(13) Financial expenditure by financial year under the contract:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996/1997</td>
<td>$66.186 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997/1998</td>
<td>$160.329 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998/1999</td>
<td>$190.138 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/2000</td>
<td>$114.887 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000/2001</td>
<td>$137.252 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/2002</td>
<td>$73.901 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(to 10 April 2002)
(14) (a) To 10 April 2002 Defence has spent $A778.264 million (including price variation) on the project, of which $A742.694 million was under the contract.

(b) $180.991 million is outstanding for payment on the contract as at 10 April 2002. The contract updated to a December 2001 price base, has a total cost of $923.685 million.

(15) (a) The project delays will have no impact on the service life of the helicopter.

(b) Yes. The helicopters will be able to stay in service for the projected 25 year life.

(16) The approved total project cost was $799.637 million (December 1996 price and exchange).

(17) (a) My department has sought Kaman’s agreement to the release of the contract.

(b) Contract PM8017 with Kaman Aerospace International Corporation for the supply of in-service support for the Super Seasprite SH-2G(A) helicopters was signed on 26 June 1997.

(18) At the time of contract signature, the in-service support contract was valued at $A125 million (December 1996 prices). It should be noted that the contract includes management of deeper maintenance activities, training of aircrew and maintainers, helicopter mission software updates, management and maintenance of the Full Mission Flight Simulator and warehousing. It does not include the costs of operational level maintenance or the cost of repair of aircraft components.

(19) The department became aware in November 1998 of a delay of two months although no progress points had been missed at that time.

(20) (a) 26 May 2000.

(b) Ministers have been provided with written briefs on 13 occasions.

(21) I have directed the department to continue investigating all options in respect of these contracts, and to negotiate amendments to the Super Seasprite acquisition and in-service support contracts, in particular to the payment schedules. With regards to the acquisition contract I have directed a review of the Commonwealth’s legal position and to be advised of outcomes of amended payment schedules.

(22) December 2004.

(23) The helicopters should be operational in mid to late 2006 after an exhaustive series of operational tests and evaluation conducted by the Navy has been completed. This evaluation requires a period of operation of the helicopter in its intended environment (an ANZAC frigate) with an operational crew.

(24) The current budget approval for the project is $1,015.717 million (December 2001 dollars, including price and exchange). My department estimates that the project will be completed within the budget.

Information Technology: Internet Content

(Question No. 223)

Senator Greig asked the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, upon notice, on 8 April 2002:

With reference to the ‘Six-Month Report on Co-Regulatory Scheme for Internet Content Regulation January to June 2001’, released by the Minister on 13 February 2002:

(1) In relation to the eight complaints that resulted in a finding of prohibited Australian-hosted Internet content during the period January to June 2001: (a) how many complaints involved content in Usenet newsgroups; and (b) how many complaints involved World Wide Web content.

(2) In relation to the eight takedown notices issued to Australian Internet content hosts covering 37 items of content: (a) how many Internet content hosts were issued with a final takedown notice, and how many Internet content hosts were issued with more than one final takedown notice; (b) for each of the final takedown notices issued concerning prohibited World Wide Web content hosted in Australia, how many items were classified: (i) ‘R’, (ii) ‘X’, and (iii) ‘RC’; and (c) for each of the final takedown notices issued concerning prohibited Usenet newsgroup content hosted in Australia, how many items were classified (i) ‘R’, (ii) ‘X’, and (iii) ‘RC’.

(3) In relation to the 23 items of Australian-hosted Internet content that the Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA) referred to the relevant state or territory police service: (a) how many items were
found on Australian-hosted World Wide Web sites (excluding web-based interfaces to Usenet newsgroups); (b) how many items were found in Usenet newsgroups (including web-based interfaces to Usenet newsgroups); and (c) how many items were found elsewhere (ie. ‘other files that can be downloaded from an archive or library’).

(4) In relation to the 153 items of overseas-hosted content investigated by the ABA and referred to filter makers by the ABA: (a) does the ABA receive subsequent information from those filter makers confirming that their filter does or will henceforth block the particular content referred to them by the ABA; and (b) does the ABA or NetAlert conduct regular checks of the relevant filters to ascertain whether content notified by the ABA to the filter makers is blocked by their filtering products.

(5) In the third 6-month report, does the total of 185 investigations/complaints shown in ‘Table 1: Outcome of investigations—January to June 2001 (number of complaints)’ include investigations initiated by the ABA itself and/or its staff, for example, following receipt by the ABA of information which could not be formally considered to be a complaint.

(6) During the 6 months January to June 2001: (a) how many investigations were initiated by the ABA itself and/or its staff as a result of: (i) receipt of complaints or information from overseas complaint hotlines, (ii) receipt of complaints or information from non-Australian residents (other than overseas complaint hotlines), and (iii) receipt of complaints or information from unidentified or anonymous persons; (b) how many complaints were initiated by government agencies (other than the ABA); and (c) how many complaints were initiated by members of Parliament.

(7) During the 6 months January to June 2001, how many different individuals or organisations initiated the 215 complaints received.

(8) Of the 215 complaints received, how many of these were received from (a) non-Australian residents; and (b) anonymous complainants.

(9) What is the total cost, for the 6 months January to June 2001, of the Internet regulatory activities of the ABA and the community activities of NetAlert.

(10) During the 6 months January to June 2001: (a) how many items of Australian-hosted Internet content were referred to the Office of Film and Literature Classifications (OFLC) and what was the total amount of fees levied by the OFLC for classification of these items; and (b) how many items of overseas-hosted Internet content were referred to the OFLC and what was the total amount of fees levied by the OFLC for classification of these items.

Senator Alston—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) The ‘Six-Month Report on Co-Regulatory Scheme for Internet Content Regulation January to June 2001’ states that 8 complaints resulted in the location of Australian-hosted prohibited content. Subsequent manual data checks have indicated that there were 11 complaints which resulted in the location of Australian-hosted prohibited content in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2001. Furthermore, the manual checks indicate that action was taken in relation to 34, rather than 37, items of content. Of the 11 complaints:
(a) Four complaints related to content in Usenet newsgroups.
(b) Seven complaints related to World Wide Web content.

(2) As noted above, Australian-hosted prohibited content was located in the case of 11 complaints, relating to a total of 34 items of Internet content. A take-down notice was issued to the Internet content host (ICH) in each of the 11 cases.
(a) Take-down notices were issued to 8 ICHs. One ICH received three notices and one ICH received two notices. The remaining six ICHs received one notice each.
(b) The following table lists for each take-down notice issued the type of content (WWW or newsgroup) and the number of items classified R, X and RC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Location/Reference</th>
<th>R (number of items)</th>
<th>X (number of items)</th>
<th>RC (number of items)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001002049</td>
<td>WWW</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001002087</td>
<td>WWW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001002089</td>
<td>WWW</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 23 items referred to State and/or Territory police were as follows:
(a) 10 items of WWW content
(b) 13 items of Usenet newsgroup content
(c) 0 items of other content.

In relation to the 153 items of overseas-hosted content that were referred to the makers of filter software:
(a) The filter software makers/distributors listed in the Schedule to the registered code of practice for ISPs have previously provided written undertakings that they will give effect to the ABA's notifications. In addition, several filter makers/distributors automatically forward acknowledgment of the ABA's notifications.
(b) The ABA has tested the filter software products on an annual basis to ascertain whether the notified content is blocked. The next testing process is scheduled to be conducted during the second half of 2002.

Yes, Table 1 includes investigations initiated by the ABA.

During the period 1 January to 30 June 2001:
(a) Three investigations were initiated by the ABA on the basis of information received from an overseas hotline. No investigations were initiated based on information supplied by other non-Australian residents. Ten anonymous complaints were received and investigated.
(b) No complainants identified themselves as government agencies.
(c) One complaint was received from a person who was known to be a Member of the Australian Parliament at the time the complaint was lodged. One further complaint was received from a person who supplied the address of the office of a Member of the Australian Parliament as their contact address.

On the basis of information supplied by complainants in their complaints, 98 separate individuals or organisations lodged complaints in the period 1 January to 30 June 2001.

Of the 215 complaints received:
(a) Three were received from non-Australian residents; and
(b) Ten were anonymous.

The total cost of the Internet regulatory activities of the ABA for the period 1 January to 30 June 2001 is estimated to be $531,477.91. This was comprised of employee costs of $216,157.52, administrative costs of $277,123.22 and apportioned overhead costs of $38,197.17. The expenditure on community education activities by NetAlert during the period 1 January 2001 to 30 June 2001 is estimated to be $813,955.47.

(a) and (b) The ABA submitted a total of 54 items to the OFLC in the period 1 January to 30 June 2001. One was subsequently withdrawn, and 53 proceeded, at a cost of $510 each. The total fee was therefore $27,030.

Environment: Johannesburg Earth Summit

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 8 April 2002:
(1) What significance does the Australian Government attach to the Johannesburg Earth Summit.
(2) What does the Australian Government regard as the key issues for Australia at the summit.
(3) Who will be representing Australia at the summit.
(4) What is Australia's program to prepare for the summit, including key dates, consultation processes and preparatory meetings, both within Australia and in the Asia-Pacific region.
(5) Has Australia appointed a national preparatory committee; if so: (a) who is on it; (b) how and when were they appointed. (c) whom do they represent; and (d) what are their qualifications.
(6) If no national preparatory committee has been appointed, is there any intention to appoint one; if so when and how; if not, why not.
(7) Is Australia preparing a national assessment report; if not, why not; if so: (a) who is preparing it; (b) when is it due; and (c) when will public comment be invited.

Senator Hill—The Minister for the Environment and Heritage has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) The Australian Government considers the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("the Summit") to be held 26 August-4 September 2002 in Johannesburg as the most significant international sustainable development meeting since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

(2) The Australian Government regards oceans management, national governance and sustainable land management as the key issues for Australia at this stage of the Summit preparatory process.

(3) A decision about Australian representation will be made by the Prime Minister closer to the Summit.

(4) Within Australia, the Commonwealth has convened two rounds of public consultation meetings on Australia’s preparations for the Summit. All States and Territories have been covered. The Department of the Environment and Heritage has also established an interactive website to encourage discussion about the Summit and its themes.

Internationally, a number of preparatory meetings have already been held in the lead up to the Summit. In our region, two preparatory meetings have been held in Samoa in September 2001 and in Cambodia in November 2001. Three global preparatory meetings have been held in New York in July 2001, January-February 2002 and March-April 2002. The final global preparatory meeting will be held from 27 May-7 June 2002 in Bali, Indonesia.

(5) No.
(a) Not applicable.
(b) Not applicable.
(c) Not applicable.
(d) Not applicable.

(6) Current domestic processes and mechanisms are proving sufficient for the purposes of policy development, assessment, coordination and consultation.

(7) Yes.
(a) The Department of the Environment and Heritage.
(b) The report has been completed and submitted to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.
(c) Public comment was not sought.

Trade: Genetically Modified Food  
(Question No. 226)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 8 April 2002:

(1) Did the Australian Government lobby or attempt to influence the decision by Sri Lanka to restrict the importation of genetically-engineered food; if so (a) what form did the lobbying or influence take; (b) why was it undertaken; and (c) did the United States Government ask Australia to lobby on this matter.
(2) What Australian exports to Sri Lanka would have been affected by the proposed ban on genetically-engineered food, including the products, the volume traded and their value.

(3) (a) What organic products are exported from Australia to Sri Lanka, including the volume traded and the value; and (b) would this trade have been enhanced by the proposed ban on genetically-engineered food.

(4) Does the Australian Government consider that a country has the right to determine whether it grows or imports genetically-engineered food.

Senator Hill—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has provided the following answers to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) Yes. (a) The Government through our High Commission in Colombo made several representations during the course of 2001 to the Sri Lankan Government concerning difficulties Australian food suppliers to Sri Lanka would have faced if proposed regulations concerning the import and labelling of foodstuffs had been adopted. In August 2001, the Minister for Trade, Mr Vaile, wrote to his counterpart concerning the damage the proposed regulations could do to Australia’s food trade with Sri Lanka. He also assured her that Australia adopted the highest standards for food available in Australia and that the same standards applied to Australian food exported to Sri Lanka. (b) In order to assure the Sri Lankan authorities that the highest standards concerning safety and fitness for human consumption applied to Australian food exported to Sri Lanka. The Government also sought, successfully, to protect the long established trade in foodstuffs to Sri Lanka. (c) I am not aware of any such request.

(2) The answer to this question will be provided by my colleague the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

(3) The answer to this question will be provided by my colleague the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

(4) Countries have the right to decide whether to grow genetically modified crops within their own territory. For WTO members, decisions about whether to allow imports of genetically-modified food must be made in accordance with WTO rights and obligations, particularly those set out in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement). Under this agreement, countries have the right to determine their own appropriate level of human, animal or plant health protection. WTO member countries must ensure that measures are based on sufficient scientific evidence, do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between WTO members, and are the least trade restrictive option for achieving their appropriate level of protection, taking into account technical and economic feasibility.

Environment: Bushcare Funding
(Question No. 228)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 9 April 2002:

With reference to native vegetation on the property of Alan Royce Smith, at 1396 Ansons Bay Road, Gladstone, Tasmania:

(1) How much funding has been provided under Bushcare or any other program for work on this property.

(2) What was the funding provided for and when.

(3) (a) Did projects funded by Bushcare on this property meet all the criteria specified for such funding; (b) did they show ‘long term commitment beyond Commonwealth funding’; (c) were they strategic; and (d) did they address priority issues and were they consistent with a regional strategy.

(4) Is the Minister aware that; (a) an application has been made to clear 278 hectares of native vegetation on this property, logging the timber for ‘low-grade chip’ and converting the area to grazing land; and (b) that the vegetation to be cleared included Wedge-tailed Eagle nests and habitat for quolls and the dwarf galaxias.

(5) Is the proposed clearing consistent with Bushcare.
(6) Is the proposed clearing consistent with Tasmania’s commitment under the Regional Forest Agreement to maintain an extensive and permanent native forest estate, and to encourage native vegetation retention and management.

(7) (a) Has a strategic plan been prepared for the conservation of native vegetation in this region; and
(b) is the proposed clearing consistent with it.

(8) What action will the Minister take to stop broad-scale clearing such as this from continuing to take place in Tasmania.

(9) What action will the Minister take in response to the findings of the State of the Environment Report that the large-scale clearing of native vegetation remains one of the most significant issues affecting Tasmania’s environment, and that the Tasmanian Government’s approach remains ‘grossly inadequate’.

**Senator Hill**—The Minister for the Environment and Heritage has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) $5,400.

(2) In 1998-1999 the Launceston Environment Centre received funding from Bushcare for a project entitled “Addressing Tree Decline in North East Tasmania”. The project description was “The remaining sclerophyll forests on the coastal plains in North East Tasmania are poised on the brink of major decline. The project aims to initiate Bushcare activity in these areas in order to start the rehabilitation process; develop management information and expertise in this specific bio-region; and demonstrate the process to the wider community. This will be achieved through fencing remnant bush on two demonstration properties; undertaking baseline botanical surveys; ongoing monitoring on the trial sites; and promoting the project to landholders through a series of field days.” We understand that this funding was used to fence off a 36 ha demonstration site (with 5.3 km of fencing) on the above property. The vegetation fenced off is predominantly old-growth coastal Eucalyptus amygdalina forest. This was an alternative site to those indicated in the application because of changes in ownership and personal circumstances on the original properties. The change in site was not referred to the Commonwealth but was assessed by a range of State experts.

(3) (a) Yes.
(b) The Launceston Environment Centre has signed a 10 year fencing agreement to ensure the fenced area of vegetation is maintained.
(c) The project was a small demonstration project intended to raise awareness of tree-decline in the North-east. It was not intended as a strategic regional response to the dieback.
(d) Dieback of Smithton Peppermint within this region is indicated as a priority issue within the “Vegetation management strategy for Tasmania.” There is no regional vegetation strategy in this area.

(4) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

(5) As indicated within the Tasmanian Natural Heritage Trust Partnership Agreement, the primary aim of Bushcare is to work with all levels of government, industry and the community to conserve remnant native vegetation. In regard to land clearing a national outcome agreed to by Tasmania is to avoid or limit any further broad scale clearance of native vegetation consistent with ecologically sustainable management and bioregional planning, to those instances in which regional biological diversity objectives are not compromised.

A key outcome of the National Framework for the Management and Monitoring of Australia’s Native Vegetation, agreed to by all jurisdictions, is to prevent clearing of endangered or vulnerable vegetation communities, critical habitat for threatened species, or threatened species or communities.

I understand that a Forest Practices Plan has been prepared for the area (this does not include the area fenced with Bushcare). The area to be cleared consists primarily of coastal Eucalyptus amygdalina forest. The reservation target for this forest community at 15% of pre-European extent has been met on a statewide basis, and has been substantially met on a bioregional basis (i.e. 99.2% of the bioregional target has been met). We understand that prescriptions to protect the habitat of the threatened species were included in the forest practices plan.
Therefore in relation to Bushcare objectives this clearing of native forest is not inconsistent with
the current Natural Heritage Trust Partnership Agreement in terms of the forest community being
harvested.

(6) Tasmania’s commitment within the Regional Forest Agreement is to introduce “mechanisms to
encourage native vegetation retention and management including the protection of riparian vegeta-
tion, consistent with the agreed outcomes of the National Vegetation Initiative as set out in the
Tasmanian Partnership Agreement”. These commitments relate to regional biological diversity not
being compromised. There has not been a specific biological diversity assessment in this region
outside of the Regional Forest Agreement. In terms of the forest community being harvested biore-
gional targets have been substantially met.

(7) (a) To my knowledge there is no specific plan for the conservation of native vegetation in this
region.

(b) Not applicable.

(8) Land management, including the management of land clearing, is the responsibility of the State.
The Minister for the Environment and Heritage will continue to encourage the Tasmanian govern-
ment to limit the clearing of native vegetation in line with government policies and programs. He
will take relevant action in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conser-
vation Act 1999 where land clearing affects matters of national environmental significance.

(9) In response to the findings of the State of Environment report, the Minister for the Environment
and Heritage will continue to encourage the Tasmanian government to limit the clearing of native
vegetation in line with government policies and programs. He will also fulfil his responsibilities
under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 where relevant.

Forestry: East Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement

(Question No. 236)

Senator Brown asked the Minister for Forestry and Conservation, upon notice, on 13
March 2002:

The Minister informed the Senate that the Commonwealth and Victorian governments had ‘agreed in-
formally’ to extend the timeline for the East Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) five-year
review until March 2003:

(1) When was this agreement made.

(2) When and how was the public informed.

(3) Does it constitute an amendment to the RFA.

(4) Why is the amendment not reflected on the department’s RFA web page.

(5) What is the difference between an informal agreement and a formal agreement to amend the RFA.

(6) Can an RFA be amended at any time, informally or otherwise, without public notice or consulta-
tion.

(7) Can a complete list be provided of all amendments to RFAs, formal and informal, made since each
was signed.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) Informal agreement at officials level to extend the timeline for the review was reached in early
October 2001, in the context of developing a scoping agreement for the review.

(2) The public will be informed of the timelines for the five-year review when the scoping agreement
is finalised between the two governments.

(3) This does not constitute an amendment to the RFA.

(4) Refer to response in (3) above.

(5) See response to (1) above.

(6) RFAs can only be amended with the endorsement of both parties. These amendments are now ta-
bled in the Commonwealth Parliament as per the Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002.

(7) RFA amendments are as follows:
• East Gippsland Clause 34—Victoria to complete and publish regional prescriptions for timber production—Original milestone date (December 1997) amended in clause 45 of the Central Highlands RFA to December 1998.
• East Gippsland Clause 34—Victoria to implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory for East Gippsland—Original milestone date (2001) amended in Attachment 10 (Table 1) of the Gippsland and West Victoria RFAs to 31 December 2005.
• East Gippsland Clause 67—Victoria and the Commonwealth develop a Data Agreement and lodge archival copies of data—Original milestone date (June 1997) amended in clause 84 of the North East RFA to allow the development of both a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement, and the lodgement of archival copies of data, by 31 March 2000. These dates were further amended in clause 92 of both the West Victoria and Gippsland RFAs, committing Victoria and the Commonwealth to develop a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement by 30 June 2000, and to lodge archival copies of data by 31 March 2001.
• Central Highlands Clause 45—Victoria to implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory for the Central Highlands—Original milestone date (2001) amended in Attachment 10 (Table 1) of the Gippsland and West Victoria RFAs to Central Gippsland (part) FMA by 31/12/2002; Central and Dandenong FMAs by 31/12/2004.
• Central Highlands Clause 86—Victoria and the Commonwealth will develop a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement and lodge archival copies of data. (relevant to the Central Highlands)—Original milestone date (September 1998) amended in clause 84 of the North East RFA to allow the development of both a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement, and the lodgement of archival copies of data, by 31 March 2000. These dates were further amended in clause 92 of both the Gippsland and West Victoria RFAs, committing Victoria and the Commonwealth to develop a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement by 30 June 2000, and to lodge archival copies of data by 31 March 2001.
• Central Highlands Attach. 3 cl. 5—Victoria and the Commonwealth to prepare Statewide Cultural Heritage Guidelines—Original milestone (December 1999) amended in Attachment 3 of the North East Victoria RFA to 30 June 2000.
• North East Victoria Clause 45—Victoria to implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory in the North East region in time for the next review of sustainable yield—Original milestone date (2001) amended in Attachment 10 (Table 1) of the Gippsland and West Victoria RFAs to Benalla/Mansfield FMA by 30/6/2001; Wangaratta and Wodonga FMAs by 31/12/2001.
• North East Victoria Clause 84—Victoria and the Commonwealth to use best endeavours to develop a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement and lodge archival copies of data—Original milestone date (31/03/2000) amended in clause 92 of the Gippsland and West Victoria RFAs, committing Victoria and the Commonwealth to develop a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement by 30 June 2000, and to lodge archival copies of data by 31 March 2001.

Forestry: Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement

(Question No. 237)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, upon notice, on 12 April 2002:

On 13 March 2002 the Minister for Forestry and Conservation advised the Senate that amendments to the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, made subsequent to the signing of the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (RFA), had been made ‘in conjunction with Environment Australia’:

(1) What was the nature of the consultation between Environment Australia and the Tasmanian Government.
(2) Did Environment Australia agree to the amendments.

(3) Does Environment Australia consider that the amended Threatened Species Protection Act provides adequate protection for species threatened by forestry activities; if so, on what basis; if not, what changes should be made.

(4) Can copies of correspondence between Environment Australia and the Tasmanian Government or any of its agencies, relating to the changes to the Act be provided.

(5) How was the public advised of the proposed change to the RFA, embodied in the amendments to the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995.

Senator Hill—The Minister for the Environment and Heritage has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) It was my understanding that amendments to the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 were made in consultation with officers from Environment Australia, taking into account the threatened species legislation and the Commonwealth’s obligations in relation to that. I have subsequently been advised that amendments to the Tasmanian Act were not made in consultation with Environment Australia, and that the Commonwealth has no responsibilities under the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) to approve matters that are State legislative responsibilities. The amendments to the Tasmanian Act did not require any changes to the Regional Forest Agreement in place between the Commonwealth and the State.

For the information of the Senator, the Commonwealth, in each RFA, assessed the state legislation and forest management practices for the protection of endangered species. Through this assessment the Commonwealth was satisfied that the legislation and practices of the State provided for the protection of species listed as endangered or threatened, including any species listed in the future. The RFAs also provide for specific commitments to protect priority species listed in the RFAs and to consult on priorities for recovery plans for new species, forest communities and threatening processes.

Priorities can change in the light of new information and this is anticipated in the RFAs, and the provisions apply to whatever species are listed at any time. If the state failed to protect or remedy an illegal or accidental breach, this would be counter to the states commitments in the RFA. The Commonwealth would then enter into the process outlined in the RFA to ensure that the State fixes the failure and meets its commitments. If this fails, two stages are pursued in the following order: (i) activation of dispute resolution mechanisms, and (ii) where the dispute cannot be resolved, the Commonwealth can terminate the RFA.

(2)-(5)

Not applicable.

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**Defence: Tenders**

(Question No. 240)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 15 April 2002:

With reference to the recent call for tenders for a portable sound projection system for the Navy:

(1) (a) How many tenders were submitted; and (b) which organisations submitted tenders.

(2) What was the projected budget for the tender.

(3) Has a decision been made in relation to this tender; if so: (a) which organisation was chosen; and (b) was the tender won on price (ie, all bids met the specifications required).

(4) Has a contract been signed in relation to this purchase.

(5) What is the contracted price for the delivery of the units.

(6) Of the tenders submitted, how many had existing units that could be directly evaluated.

(7) How are tenders assessed against each other and the specifications when some have existing units and others do not.

(8) Did the winning tender have an existing unit to demonstrate its capabilities against the specification required; if not, when will the winning tender have a unit available to test against the required specifications.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:
The tender outcome of this project is currently under protest. I will be pleased to answer the questions as soon as the review is completed.

**Australian Defence Force: Cadet Enhancement Program**

(Question No. 241)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 15 April 2002:

In the 2001-02 Budget the Government committed to providing an additional $6 million a year over 4 financial years to enhance cadets:

(1) Can a detailed breakdown be provided for this expenditure for the 2001-02 financial year, indicating the various initiatives funded.

(2) To date, how much of this $6 million has been spent.

(3) If it will not all be spent by the end of the year (a) how much will remain unspent; and (b) what is the explanation for the underspend.

(4) How much of the $6 million will be spent on administrative functions.

(5) Can a breakdown for the expenditure for the remaining $24 million for cadets also be provided.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) The Australian Defence Force (ADF) Cadet Enhancement Program is an ongoing program covering a range of initiatives. Whereas some initiatives may be completed during one financial year, others will extend over two or more years. The proposals commenced or undertaken in 2001-02 (total estimated cost in brackets) are:

(a) Computers for Cadets—providing surplus Defence computers to some 430 Cadet units across Australia ($0.4 million);

(b) CadetNet—providing a new, dedicated computer to link all units via the Internet in order to enhance administrative support and information access ($1.5 million);

(c) uniforms and equipment—includes the initial provisioning for 17,000 Army Cadets and staff of a second set of camouflage uniforms and polyesters for Cadets required to participate in ceremonial occasions and parades; safety boats and canoes and a new cadet black boot for ceremonial and field/barracks activities ($3.1 million);

(d) ADF Cadets Inaugural National Conference incorporating a tri-Service Cadet parade held on 20-21 April 2002 at Sydney Olympic Park ($0.4 million);

(e) audit and review of Cadet accommodation ($0.3 million);

(f) establishment of the Directorate of Defence Force Cadets ($0.7 million in 2001-02);

(g) support to the External Overview Team established to provide independent advice on the implementation program ($0.1 million); and

(h) a number of initiatives directed at the development of ADF Cadet policies and procedures to ensure consistency and currency across the three Cadet organisations. These include ($1.4 million):

- development of an Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) strategic plan and provision of OH&S training courses and information packages for cadets and adult supervisors.

- development of an indigenous cadet participation strategy and projects.

- collaboration with other youth development organisations.

- benchmarking of ADF Cadets programs to other youth programs.

- development of a communications and awareness strategy.

- establishment of an ADF Cadets Council.

- provision of Identity Cards for adult staff.

- development of an Equity and Diversity policy.

- development of a Human Resources strategic plan that addresses areas such as adult staff appointment, termination, training, codes of behaviour, accreditation and remuneration.

(2) As at 30 April 2002, $713,000 has been spent.

(3) (a) The amount estimated to remain unspent at the end of the 2001-02 is $2.9 million.
A number of factors have contributed to the underspend. The Directorate of Defence Force Cadets was established, among other things, to manage the Cadet Enhancement Program. It was created in September 2001 but has only been near full strength since the beginning of 2002. Initially, individual proposals had to be identified and prioritised by the Directorate. The next step in the process is to scope and document the requirements and there are lead times for items such as uniforms and equipment. In addition, the size of any task can be significant with 25,500 cadets and nearly 2,300 adult volunteer staff in some 430 units throughout Australia. Although the funds have not been fully spent this financial year, proposals have been identified for the $6 million and the unspent portion will be rolled over into 2002-03.

Administrative functions relate to the Directorate of Defence Force Cadets. Salaries and other administrative expenses are estimated to be $0.7 million for 2001-02.

In December 1999, a review of cadets was commissioned by the Government and the subsequent Report, Cadets: the Future, was released in December 2000. The Report included details on the level of resources provided to cadets. $24 million is the estimated amount of Defence support to the three Cadet organisations. Under the current accounting arrangements, certain support funding cannot be separately identified. The Directorate is putting in place resource management arrangements with the three Services and other areas of the department in order to provide more accurate information on the cost of support to cadets. These arrangements will come into effect on 1 July 2002. The breakdown of the $24 million estimated from Defence sources is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>($ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult staff salaries</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADF staff salaries</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniforms for cadets and staff</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running costs for cadet organisations</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual camps</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff training</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defence: HMAS Waterhen

(Question No. 242)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 15 April 2002:

With respect to HMAS Waterhen:

(1) Can the department confirm that land adjacent to the base was purchased for the purpose of building accommodation for personnel working in the base.

(2) How much land was purchased.

(3) What is the land currently being used for.

(4) Are there still plans to build accommodation on this land; if so, when will this work begin.

(5) If there are no longer plans to build accommodation on this land: (a) what will it be used for; and (b) is there any intention to dispose of the land.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) I can confirm that the land adjacent to HMAS Waterhen was purchased for the purpose of building residential accommodation.

(2) The area purchased was 1.1ha.

(3) The land is currently used for car parking, equipment storage and testing of deployable equipment.

(4) Defence is reconsidering the planned development of the land within budgetary constraints.

(5) (a) Although the site is ideal for the construction of residential accommodation for crews of ships based in Sydney, it could also be used to accommodate additional Defence functions, or continue to be used for its current purposes.

(b) Defence is continually reviewing its property portfolio to ensure it is being used in the most cost effective and efficient manner, with surplus properties being sold to release funds for more direct capability objectives.
Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Prime Minister, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.

(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.

(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

Senator Hill—The Prime Minister has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

I am advised by my department as follows:

(1) None.
(2) N/A.
(3) (a) N/A, (b) N/A, (c) N/A.

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister for Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.

(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.

(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

This Question was also asked of the Minister for the Arts and Sport as Senate Question No. 264.

Senator Alston—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) to (3) The Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts has provided the following funding and grants in relation to broadcasting and telecommunications to the electorate of Kennedy.

Further details, on these and other programs administered by the Department, are available on the Department’s website: http://www.dcita.gov.au/

BROADCASTING

TELEVISION FUND—SBS TV EXTENSIONS

Project Title: Television Fund—SBS TV Extensions

Locations: Atherton, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Shute Harbour, Dimbulah, Mt Isa

Recipient: SBS

Year Funded: 2000-01

Project Description: Extension of SBS analog television service

Project Completed: October 2000 (Atherton and Herberton), December 2000 (Ravenshoe, Shute Harbour and Dimbulah), June 2001 (Mt Isa)

TV Fund—SBS Extension: A total of $73.71 million has been expended from the TV Fund on 78 extensions. A breakdown of individual site extension costs is not available due to commercial-in-confidence considerations.
TELEVISION BLACK SPOTS PROGRAM (TVBSP)

Location: Cardwell
Applicant: Cardwell Shire Council
Funding: $43,190
Year Funded: 2001-2002
Project Description: To establish new services, including reimbursement of technical costs associated with the identification of black spot area.
Project Completed: No

Location: Millstream Estates
Applicant: Herberton Shire Council
Funding: $1810
Year Funded: 2001-2002
Project Description: To reimburse technical costs associated with the identification of black spot areas
Project Completed: No

Location: Mount Garnett
Applicant: Herberton Shire Council
Funding: $1810
Year Funded: 2001-2002
Project Description: To reimburse technical costs associated with the identification of black spot areas
Project Completed: No

Location: Dimbulah
Applicant: Mareeba Shire Council
Funding: $220
Year Funded: 2000-2001
Project Description: To reimburse technical costs associated with the identification of black spot areas
Project Completed: No

Telecommunications
Networking the Nation NTN
Projects specifically benefiting Kennedy, FY 2000-01, NTN Total Expenditure $742,050

Project Title: Project ESSENCE
Organisation Title: Eacham Shire Council
Organisation Address: 31 James Street Malanda QLD 4885
Amount Recommended Total: $114,500.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001  April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: Funding has been provided to the Eacham Shire Council to upgrade facilities to the public internet access centre in Malanda.
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $114,500.00, Total, $114,500.00
Funding Decision: Approved

Project Title: Provision Of Mobile Telephony in McKinlay Shire
Organisation Title: McKinlay Shire Council
Organisation Address: 29 Burke Street Julia Creek QLD 4823
Amount Recommended Total: $100,000.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001  April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat's Description: This project will provide a mobile phone service in and around the township of Julia Creek.
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $100,000.00, Total $100,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Mobile telephony infrastructure for the Gulf Savannah region**
Organisation Title: Gulf Local Authorities Development Association
Organisation Address: 74 Abbott Street Cairns QLD 4870
Amount Recommended Total: $527,550.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001  April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat's Description: This project will provide mobile phone services to the Gulf Savannah region incorporating the shires of Burke, Carpentaria, Croydon and Etheridge. The major centres to be covered include Burketown, Normanton, Karumba, Croydon and Georgetown.
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $527,550.00, Total, $527,550.00
Funding Decision: Approved

Projects specifically benefitting Kennedy, FY 2001-02, Total Expenditure $784,880

**Project Title: Mareeba Youth On-line**
Organisation Title: Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association-Mareeba Branch
Organisation Address: C/O: Walsh St Mareeba QLD 4880
Amount Recommended Total: $58,990.00
Funding Round: 01-Aug-2001  August 2001 Funding Round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: Provision of public internet access facilities aimed at disadvantaged youth in the Mareeba area.
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $58,990.00, Total, $58,990.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Mt Isa Youth-Link**
Organisation Title: Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association-MT ISA Branch
Organisation Address: Marian St Mt Isa QLD 4825
Funding Round: 01-Aug-2001  August 2001 Funding Round
Funding Type: General
Project description: Provision of public internet access facilities aimed at disadvantaged youth in the Mount Isa area.
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $58,390.00, Total, $58,390.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: GULF CONNECT**
Organisation Title: North Queensland Rural Health Training Unit
Organisation Address: 8 Cleveland Terrace Townsville QLD 4810
Funding Round: 01-Aug-2001  August 2001 Funding Round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: Funding is provided to build on the infrastructure platform already established in each of the communities by providing sustainable local technical support, increased flexible community access to the Internet and videoconferencing facilities as well as creating a knowledge base within the community.
Amount Approved: $667,500.00
Funding Decision: Approved
Multi-state and Queensland Regional Projects Benefiting Kennedy
Financial Year 2000-01, Electorate specific expenditure can not be calculated.

Project Title: Central West Queensland Regional IT Training and Associated Initiatives
Organisation Title: Central Western Queensland Remote Area Planning and Development Board
Organisation Address: 20 Swan St Longreach QLD 4730
Funding Round: 11-Sep-2000  September 2000 funding round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: This project will provide community based information technology training to 11 remote and regional shires in the central western region of Queensland. The proposal builds on an earlier NTN funded project and will expand on the provision of public access centres throughout the region and utilise the Queensland State Government’s trainee program. Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Capricornia, Maranoa
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $708,000.00, Total, $708,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

Project Title: Mobile Phone Service to Richmond NW, QLD.
Organisation Title: Richmond Shire Council
Organisation Address: 50 Goldring St Richmond QLD 4822
Amount Recommended Total: $90,000.00
Funding Round: 11-Sep-2000  September 2000 funding round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: The project will provide a CDMA mobile phone service for Richmond and the surrounding district. Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Dawson
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $90,000.00, Total, $90,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

Project Title: Rural.Connect Project
Organisation Title: State Library of Queensland
Organisation Address: Cnr Stanley and Peel Sts South Brisbane QLD 4101
Amount Recommended Total: $598,000.00
Funding Round: 03-Sep-2000  March 2000 funding round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: NTN funding assistance will enable the State Library of Queensland to increase and improve public internet access facilities and services in public libraries in rural and remote Queensland communities with a population under 25,000. Specifically, the project will provide around 100 public access computers, modems, scanners, printers and associated software. It will also provide technical support through the OPAL Help Desk support. Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Blair, Capricornia, Leichhardt, Maranoa, Widebay
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $598,000.00, Total, $598,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

Project Title: Central West Queensland Regional UHF Augmentation
Organisation Title: Central Western Queensland Remote Area Planning and Development Board
Organisation Address: 20 Swan St Longreach QLD 4730
Amount Recommended Total: $600,000.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001  April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: Funding is being provided to install up to 30 UHF repeaters at various locations in central west Queensland to expand on the existing radio communications network. The majority of
UHF coverage will be provided around Longreach, Barcaldine, Blackall, Windorah, Isisford and Winton, with spot coverage extending out to Boulia and south of Mount Isa.

Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Capricornia, Maranoa
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $600,000.00, Total, $600,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Central Western Queensland CDMA Installations**
Organisation Title: Central Western Queensland Remote Area Planning and Development Board
Organisation Address: 20 Swan St Longreach QLD 4730
Amount Recommended Total: $189,000.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: This project will provide mobile phone services in and around the towns of Aramac and Boulia in central western Queensland.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Capricornia
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $189,000.00, Total, $189,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Maleny—A Model for Rural Social & Economic Growth**
Organisation Title: Maleny Enterprise Network Association Inc
Organisation Address: 27 Coral Maleny QLD 4552
Amount Recommended Total: $450,000.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: Funding is provided to establish a leading regional electronic commerce portal which will provide a gateway for business, community and government activities.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Fisher, Longman
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $450,000.00, Total, $450,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Mobile Learning Centres**
Organisation Title: Learning Network Queensland
Organisation Address: 52-54 Manning Street South Brisbane QLD 4101
Amount Recommended Total: $334,490.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: Funding will allow for the implementation of 5 Mobile Learning Centres (MLCs) which will provide cost efficient IT and Internet outreach training to small rural and remote communities through Learning Network Queensland’s (LNQ) established network or regional Coordinators and Facilitators wishing to deliver their own short courses.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Blair, Capricornia, Dawson, Forde, Groom, Herbert, Hinkler, Leichhardt, Longman, Maranoa, Widebay
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $334,490.00, Total, $334,490.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: QLD Local Government—Connecting Communities—Phase Two**
Organisation Title: Local Government Association of Queensland Inc.
Organisation Address: 25 Evelyn Street Newstead QLD 4006
Amount Recommended Total: $4,687,628.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: This project will enable the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) to implement an online services environment for local Government in regional, rural and remote areas of Queensland which will provide local government services online to the community.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Blair, Bowman, Capricornia, Dawson, Dickson, Fadden, Fairfax, Fisher, Forde, Groom, Herbert, Hinkler, Leichhardt, Longman, Maranoa, Mcpherson, Moncrieff, Oxley, Petrie, Rankin, Widebay
Amount Approved: Local Government Fund—Queensland, $4,687,628.00, Total, $4,687,628.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: QRWN BridgIT2**
Organisation Title: Queensland Rural Women’s Network Inc
Organisation Address: Koorana Crocodile Farm MS 76 Coowonga via Rockhampton QLD 4700
Amount Recommended Total: $1,434,172.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Project Description: Funding is provided to extend the current successful BridgIT project for an additional 18 months. The project provides basic internet related training, awareness raising and support for residents of regional, rural and remote Queensland.
Funding Type: General
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Blair, Capricornia, Dawson, Fairfax, Forde, Groom, Herbert, Hinkler, Leichhardt, Longman, Maranoa, Oxley, Widebay
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $1,270,000.00, Total, $1,270,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Queensland Local Government—Building Community Capacity**
Organisation Title: Local Government Association of Queensland Inc.
Organisation Address: 25 Evelyn Street Newstead QLD 4006
Amount Recommended Total: $1,708,800.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: This project will improve library internet access by replacing and enhancing early model computers at libraries serving communities in 72 rural and remote shires. It will also provide libraries with specialised equipment and software to enhance access to individuals living outside the major Queensland population centres with certain sight, learning and physical disabilities.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Blair, Bowman, Capricornia, Dawson, Dickson, Fadden, Fairfax, Fisher, Forde, Groom, Herbert, Hinkler, Leichhardt, Longman, Maranoa, Mcpherson, Moncrieff, Oxley, Petrie, Rankin, Widebay
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $1,708,800.00, Total, $1,708,800.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Projects specifically benefiting Kennedy, FY 2001-02, Electorate specific expenditure can not be calculated.**

**Project Title: Handset subsidy for satellite mobile phones**
Organisation Title: AgForce Queensland
Organisation Address: First Floor Primary Producers’ House 183 North Quay Brisbane QLD 4003
Amount Recommended Total: $34,500.00
Funding Round: 01-Aug-2001 August 2001 Funding Round
Project Description: Funding is provided to allow for a subsidy for up to 30 satellite mobile phone handsets to users in remote south west, central west or northern Queensland.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Capricornia, Leichhardt, Maranoa
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $34,500.00, Total, $34,500.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Women Linking for Health**
Organisation Title: Women’s Health Queensland Wide Inc
Organisation Address: 165 Gregory Terrace Spring Hill QLD 4064
Funding Round: 01-Aug-2001 August 2001 Funding Round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: Funding is provided for one videoconference unit, to be installed in the Women’s Health Queensland Wide’s Spring Hill premises.
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Capricornia, Leichhardt, Maranoa, Widebay
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $14,300.00, Total, $14,300.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Multi State Projects Benefiting Kennedy**
FINANCIAL YEAR 2000-01, Because of nation wide benefit, dollar value in specific electorates can not be calculated

**Project Title: Teleworking to the Fore**
Organisation Title: Kondinin Group Incorporated
Organisation Address: 26 The Esplanade Wagga Wagga NSW 2650
Amount Recommended Total: $175,000.00
Funding Round: 03-Sep-2000 March 2000 funding round
Funding Type: General
Project Description: Evaluating and promoting the benefits of teleworkers for farm and rural businesses
Electorates Benefiting: Kennedy, Blair, Bowman, Calare, Capricornia, Charlton, Cowper, Cunningham, Dawson, Dickson, Dobell, Denison, Dickson, Dobell, Dunkley, Edenmonaro, Fadden, Fairfax, Farrer, Fisher, Forde, Gilmore, Groom, Gwydir, Herbert, Hinkler, Hume, Hunter, Leichhardt, Longman, Lyne, Macarthur, Macquarie, Maranoa, McPherson, Moncrieff, Newcastle, Newengland, Oxley, Page, Parkes, Paterson, Petrie, Rankin, Richmond, Riverina, Robertson, Shortland, Throsby, Widebay
Amount Approved: General Fund—Queensland, $87,500.00, General Fund—New South Wales, $87,500.00, Total $175,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title: Community Tele-services Australia (Inc) Network Service**
Organisation Title: Community Teleservices Australia Inc
Organisation Address: ‘Hydillowah’ Hyden East Road HYDEN WA 6359
Amount Recommended Total: $21,000.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: To undertake a study which determines the level of need for and feasibility of nationwide networks for Tele-Service Centres and in liaison with National Office of Information Economy determine the most appropriate methods of implementation.
Amount Recommended:

General Fund—Queensland, $3,000.00
General Fund—Western Australia, $3,000.00
General Fund—Northern Territory, $3,000.00
General Fund—New South Wales, $3,000.00
General Fund—Victoria, $3,000.00
General Fund—South Australia, $3,000.00
General Fund—Tasmania, $3,000.00
Total, $21,000.00

Funding Decision: Approved

Project Title: State and Territory Association Technology Information Sharing (STATIS)
Organisation Title: Australian Local Government Association
Organisation Address: 8 Geils Court Deakin ACT 2600
Amount Recommended Total: $784,000.00
Funding Round: 04-Apr-2001 April 2001 funding round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: This project involves developing and implementing an online system to gather and share information on an increasing range of Local Government online initiatives across the country, establishing and providing a forum to develop and discuss standards, principles and benchmarks for all “e” initiatives of local councils in this field.
Amount Approved: Local Government Fund—National, $784,000.00, Total $784,000.00
Funding Decision: Approved

Multi State Projects Benefiting Kennedy

FINANCIAL YEAR 2001-02, Because of nation wide benefit, dollar value in specific electorates can not be calculated

Project Title: ICPA (AUST) Inc web Site Development Proposal
Organisation Title: Isolated Children’s Parents’ Association of Australia Incorporated
Organisation Address: ‘Arklow’ Dulacca QLD 4425
Funding Round: 01-Aug-2001 August 2001 Funding Round
Funding Type: General
Secretariat’s Description: This project involves developing and implementing an online system to gather and share information on an increasing range of Local Government online initiatives across the country, establishing and providing a forum to develop and discuss standards, principles and benchmarks for all “e” initiatives of local councils in this field.
Amount Approved:

- General Fund—Queensland, $21,300.00
- General Fund—Western Australia, $5,550.00
- General Fund—Northern Territory, $1,150.00
- General Fund—Victoria, $14,450.00
- General Fund—South Australia, $4,450.00
- General Fund—Tasmania, $3,100.00
- Total, $50,000.00

Funding Decision: Approved

**Project Title:** Local Government Standard Operability in Transactions

**Organisation Title:** Australian Local Government Association

**Organisation Address:** 8 Geils Court Deakin ACT 2600

**Amount Recommended Total:** $1,660,000.00

**Funding Round:** 01-Aug-2001 August 2001 Funding Round

**Funding Type:** General

**Secretariat’s Description:**

**Location:** National

**Project Description:** To develop an interoperability framework that will ensure the seamless delivery of services across local government and offer standardised interfaces to multiple tiers of government.


Amount Approved: Local Government Fund—National, $1,660,000.00, Total, $1,660,000.00.

**Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding (Question Nos 253 and 269)**

**Senator O’Brien** asked the Minister representing the Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and the Minister representing the Minister for Employment Services, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

1. What programmes and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.
2. What was the level of funding provided through these programmes and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.
3. Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

**Senator Alston**—The Minister for Employment and Workplace Relations and the Minister for Employment Services have provided the following answers to the honourable senator’s questions:

1. Department programmes currently operating in the electorate of Kennedy are: Work For the Dole (WFD); Community Support Programme (CSP); Return To Work (RTW); Job Network (JN); Employee Entitlements Support Scheme (EESS); General Employee Entitlements and Redundancy Scheme (GEERS); Working Women’s Centres (WWC); Community Support Programme (CSP); Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP); Wage Assistance (WA); Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP); Job Skills Development.

Department programmes formerly operating in the electorate of Kennedy were: Area Consultative Committees (ACC), Regional Assistance Programme (RAP) and Dairy Regional Assistance Programme (Dairy RAP).
With the machinery of government changes following the 2001 election, these programmes were moved to the Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS). Therefore, all requests for information relating to these programmes for the 2001/02 financial year should be directed to DOTARS.

(2) Please see spreadsheet and explanatory notes at Attachment A and A1 respectively.

(3) Where available, information relating to the location and nature of specific projects may be viewed in the Attachments (see index below). However, information relating to levels of specific funding for many projects cannot be provided due to commercial in confidence contractual obligations. Overall figures may be examined at Attachment A.

Programme

• Community Support Programme (CSP) Please see Attachment B
• Job Network (JN) Please see Attachment C
• Return to Work Programme (RTW) Information unavailable. RTW does not record data to this level of detail.
• Work For the Dole (WfD) Please see Attachment D
• Employee Entitlements Support Scheme (EESS) No specific projects were funded.
• General Employee Entitlements and Redundancy Scheme (GEERS) No specific projects were funded.
• Working Women’s Centres (WWC) No specific projects were funded.
• Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP) Please see Attachment E
• Wage Assistance (WA); Please see Attachment E
• Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Please see Attachment E
• Job Skill Development Please see Attachment E
• Area Consultative Committees (ACC) Please see Attachment F
• Regional Assistance Programme (RAP) and Dairy Regional Assistance Programme (DRAP) Please see Attachment G

Attachment A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTORATE OF KENNEDY</th>
<th>PROGRAMME/PROJECT</th>
<th>START DATE</th>
<th>END DATE</th>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACC—Goods and Services Tax (GST) Sign Post Officer’s (SPO) funding 01/02 expenditure—refer to DOTARS</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$59 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC—Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP) Marketing/Facilitator 01/02 expenditure—refer to DOTARS</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$39 541</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACC—Small Business Assistance Officer (SBAO) 01/02 expenditure—refer to DOTARS</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$62 500</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACC Operational Funding 01/02 expenditure—refer to DOTARS</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$125 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Support Programme (CSP)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>10/5/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td>$73 602</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTORATE OF KENNEDY PROGRAMME/PROJECT</td>
<td>START DATE</td>
<td>END DATE</td>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Regional Assistance Programme (DRAP)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$568,702</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02 expenditure—refer to DOTARS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Network (JN)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$5,638,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/02/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,347,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Assistance Programme (RAP)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$440,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>01/02 expenditure—refer to DOTARS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Return to Work Programme (RTW)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$7,140</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$5,950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work for the Dole (WfD)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$337,422</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,351,882</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee Entitlements Support Scheme (EESS)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
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<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$236,446</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Employee Entitlements and Redundancy Scheme (GEERS)</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$90,039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$1,145,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$833,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wage Assistance</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$179,400</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDEP Placement Incentive</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$5,700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Skill Development</td>
<td>01/07/2000</td>
<td>30/06/2001</td>
<td>$40,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/07/2001 30/06/2002 (FYTD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$16,884,286</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attachment A1

**Explanatory Notes**

Funding and expenditure are normally linked to administrative areas which are used for a number of purposes related to the operation of a program, for example, Labour Market Region (LMR), Employment Service Area (ESA) or Area Consultative Committee (ACC). The borders associated with these administrative areas do not necessarily coincide with electorate boundaries.

Where additional information is held such as the location of a program, this has provided a basis to link expenditure to an electorate. The information provided in the attached spreadsheet is therefore an approximation based on information available.

The following comments indicate in more detail how expenditure has been associated with electorates for each programme.
Area Consultative Committees (ACC)
The electorate of Kennedy is covered by two ACCs—Far North Queensland Employment (FNQ ACC) and WorkNorth.

FNQ ACC that covers the majority of the Federal electorate of Kennedy also covers the electorate of Leichhardt. Funding provided to ACCs does not readily translate to any proportionate amount of funds for specific section of the ACC region and it is not usual practice to provide a breakdown of ACC funding by Federal electorate.

However, should one use the rationale that the funds can be apportioned 50/50 between the two primary electorates that the ACC covers, then the figures provided in Attachment A may be derived for Kennedy.

With the machinery of government changes following the 2001 election, these programmes were moved to the Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS). Therefore, all requests for information relating to these programmes for the 2001/02 financial year should be directed to DOTARS.

Community Support Programme (CSP)
Expenditure is allocated to electorate based on the postal address of the recipients. The data includes all information available as at 14 May 2002.

Dairy Regional Assistance Programme (DRAP), Regional Assistance Programme (RAP),
Expenditure after 1 July 2000 has been linked to electorate on the location where the bulk of project occurs. In cases where a postcode applies to more than one electorate the expenditure has been assigned to the electorate with the greater geographic area.

With the machinery of government changes following the 2001 election, these programmes were moved to the Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS). Therefore, all requests for information relating to these programmes for the 2001/02 financial year should be directed to DOTARS.

Job Network (JN)
Expenditure has been allocated to electorate based on the location of JN sites. The data includes all information available as at 14 May 2002.

Return to Work Program (RTW)
Return to Work Program places are allocated by LMR and expenditure has been attributed to the electorates relevant to the region having regard to area of the electorate and the size and distribution of population within it. The data includes all information available as at 14 May 2002.

Work for the Dole Programme (WID)
Expenditure on each project has been linked to electorate by the geographic location or locations where the activity occurs (as advised by the project sponsor). Where, as a result of this process the locations associated with a project fall into more than one electorate, the funds associated with the project have been divided equally among the electorates involved. The number of recipients for a project is the number of approved places for which funding is available. The data includes all information available as at 14 May 2002.

Employee Entitlements Support Scheme (EES), General Employee Entitlements and Redundancy Scheme (GEERS)
Expenditure has been linked to electorate through the postcode of each claimant. Where a postcode covers more than one electorate, the expenditure has been assigned to the electorate with the most localities (as defined by the Australian Electoral Commission) having that postcode. The data includes all information available as at 14 May 2002.

Working Women’s Centres
We are unable to provide absolute data by electorate as this programme is administered through State boundaries. DEWR funding for the Queensland Working Women’s Service totalled $219,635 in 2000-01 and $219,635 was allocated for the 2001-02 financial year. The data includes all information available as at 12 May 2002.

STEP, Wage Assistance, Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Placement Incentive, Job Skills Development
The expenditure allocated is based on the address of the programme, or that the employer that received funding was in the Kennedy electorate. It should be noted that in some cases this will be the address of
a central office of the organisation and does not necessarily reflect the location of actual employment. The data includes all information available as at 14 May 2002.

Attachment B

Community Service Program (CSP) for the electorate of Kennedy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGA Care Network</td>
<td>Ingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innisfail Job Centre</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skillwest Inc</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablelands Job Training Inc.</td>
<td>Ravenshoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablelands Job Training Inc.</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innisfail CYSS Inc.</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland Corrections</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablelands Job Training Inc.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centacare Employment</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attachment C

Job Network Services to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy by Locality, Provider and Program Type covering the 2000-2002 period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electorate</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Provider (Contractual Name)</th>
<th>IA</th>
<th>JM</th>
<th>JST</th>
<th>NEIS</th>
<th>PCON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Incorporated</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>CHR Group Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>Northern Employment &amp; Training Org Cooperative Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>CHR Employment Services</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Hughenden</td>
<td>CHR Group Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>Northern Employment &amp; Training Org Cooperative Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>CHR Employment Services</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>LGA Group Pty Ltd</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>Employment National Limited</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>Study Group Australia</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>Innisfail CYSS Incorporated</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>CHR Group Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>Minniecon and Burke Pty Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>Employment National Limited</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Incorporated</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>CHR Group Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>CHR Group Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>Centacare Australia Ltd</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>Bama Ngappi Ngappi Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>Ravenshoe</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Incorporated</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total by Program Type for the Kennedy Electorate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IA</th>
<th>JM</th>
<th>JST</th>
<th>NEIS</th>
<th>PCON</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IA—Intensive Assistance
JM—Job Matching
JST—Job Search Training
NEIS—New Enterprise Incentive Scheme
PCON—Project Contracting
## Work for the Dole in Kennedy 2000-01 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Title</th>
<th>CWC Name</th>
<th>Sponsor Name</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity Start Date</th>
<th>Activity End Date</th>
<th>Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa Basketball Centre — play area development</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa Basketball Centre</td>
<td>Established a safe &amp; secure external play area for children. Tasks included erecting fences, lawn planting &amp; landscaping</td>
<td>Mt. Isa</td>
<td>10/04/2000</td>
<td>15/10/2000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Paul Lutheran Church Childcare Centre project</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Saint Paul Lutheran Church</td>
<td>Tasks included landscaping, beautification, minor construction, painting children's furniture, building sand pits</td>
<td>Mt. Isa</td>
<td>10/04/2000</td>
<td>12/01/2001</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tableland Information Technology Community Expansion</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Tableland Economic Development Corporation</td>
<td>The aim of this project was to provide work experience in the information technology support field.</td>
<td>Kuranda, Mareeba, Atherton &amp; MLANDA</td>
<td>1/05/2000</td>
<td>30/10/2000</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training Centre Upgrade — Stage 1</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa skills association inc</td>
<td>Development of car park area. Tasks included concreting, road repair, lawn establishment, landscaping, repairs to building</td>
<td>Mt. Isa</td>
<td>10/05/2000</td>
<td>22/12/2000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluewater Community Project</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training</td>
<td>Equestrian Centre and Wooloowin Park sites required construction of shade shelters and roof over stable areas</td>
<td>Bluewater</td>
<td>22/05/2000</td>
<td>24/12/2000</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Activity Start Date</td>
<td>Activity End Date</td>
<td>Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton Turf Club beautification pro-ject</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Atherton Turf Club</td>
<td>The beautification was designed to tidy up and improve the overall look and access of the Atherton Turf Club</td>
<td>Tolga</td>
<td>1/06/2000</td>
<td>30/11/2000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Needs Enrichment Program</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Mareeba P &amp; C Association</td>
<td>A school based project with participants involved in providing assistance to students with special needs, the library aide in a variety of library duties, and the groundsperson.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>13/06/2000</td>
<td>12/12/2000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablelands Community Assistance Project</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc</td>
<td>Assisting Meals on Wheels volunteers with providing 340 meals per week to the elderly and infirm in Atherton and assisting to maintain cleanliness and health standards of the kitchen and building.</td>
<td>Malanda, Lake Eacham</td>
<td>19/06/2000</td>
<td>18/12/2000</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Data Resource Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Mareeba Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>The main aim was to be able to provide accurate data of businesses, festivals, events &amp; promotions for future community reference.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>20/06/2000</td>
<td>19/12/2000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yabu Mija Community Centre Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Yabu Mija Corporation</td>
<td>This project provided work experience in the various services provided by the Yabu Mija Corporation. Work experience included placements in the corporations childcare/daycare service.</td>
<td>Ravenshoe</td>
<td>20/06/2000</td>
<td>25/01/2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Activity Start Date</td>
<td>Activity End Date</td>
<td>Places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting Education in Cairns and Innisfail</td>
<td>Mission Australia (JNM)</td>
<td>Mission Australia</td>
<td>This project provided participants with work experience within school systems assisting staff as teacher aides, grounds persons, and building maintenance</td>
<td>Goondi, Innisfail, Mundoo, Flying Fish Pt, Silkwood; South Johnstone, Mourilyan</td>
<td>26/06/2000</td>
<td>25/12/2000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Total places 142
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Title</th>
<th>CWC Name</th>
<th>Sponsor Name</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity Start Date</th>
<th>Activity End Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outback Qld Tourism/Administration Project</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Outback Queensland Tourism Authority</td>
<td>Assisted to compile and update tourism records and materials for outback Qld. Duties included compiling film library; basic administration; data base entry; some update of websites and collating of information for publications.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>10/07/2000</td>
<td>7/01/2002</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop Assistant in School (Get Ahead)</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc.</td>
<td>Good Counsel College</td>
<td>Assistance with maintenance and establishment of a maintenance program involved general repairs to equipment, establishment of workshops in school Manual Arts Centre, keeping equipment files and maintenance register, learning to service and operate small machinery in work shop and classroom.</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>12/07/2000</td>
<td>9/01/2002</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Etheridge Shire Providing Opportunities</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc.</td>
<td>Etheridge Shire Council</td>
<td>Participants carried out pest management tasks, and carry out small tasks in the area of road maintenance.</td>
<td>Georgetown, Einasleigh, Mt Surprise, Forsayth</td>
<td>24/07/2000</td>
<td>23/07/2001</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa Softball Facilities Upgrade</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa Softball Association</td>
<td>Development and improvement of facilities at Alexandra Park (softball grounds). Project included fencing of playing fields; installation of irrigation system; erection of batting cages; painting of internal and external surfaces of buildings; planting of trees; concreting practice ball return area.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>1/08/2000</td>
<td>30/01/2001</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mt Isa Christian College and Sunset Park Project</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa Christian College</td>
<td>This project undertook a beautification and improvements program that is above its normal volunteer program. It included marking of car park and cementing surroundings and planting of trees.</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>1/09/2000</td>
<td>2/03/2001</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Services Enhancement</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Ravenshoe State Secondary School P &amp; C Tuckshop Committee</td>
<td>The project aimed to enhance current support services in the area of general teacher aides, grounds care and information technology</td>
<td>Ravenshoe</td>
<td>2/10/2000</td>
<td>11/05/2001</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railco's Future Project</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Ravenshoe, Atherton, Insteam, Locomotion (Rail Co)</td>
<td>Multifaceted project incorporated a variety of indoor and outdoor activities, and upgrading of services for clients and visitors</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>6/10/2000</td>
<td>5/04/2001</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School enhancement projects program</td>
<td>Mareeba shire job training association inc</td>
<td>State high school parents &amp; citizens</td>
<td>Assisted students and staff with the development of special projects to improve the learning environment of students.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>23/10/2000</td>
<td>1/06/2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gordonvale Garden and Boat Shed Project</td>
<td>Mission Australia (JNM)</td>
<td>Emmanuel College</td>
<td>Built fibreglass boats; developed a community garden; worked as a teacher-aide; learnt office skills</td>
<td>Gordonvale, Cairns</td>
<td>20/11/2000</td>
<td>16/12/2001</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts at Work</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Trading Arts &amp; Crafts Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>This project involved carpentry, fabrication, installation and machinery operation. Participants worked in a workshop environment.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>8/01/2001</td>
<td>29/01/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement Foundation</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Endeavour Foundation</td>
<td>Training was provided in disability awareness, catering and food preparation, welding, painting &amp; minor building maintenance</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>8/01/2001</td>
<td>29/01/2002</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services Promotions and Marketing Campaign.</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa Skill-share (JNM)</td>
<td>Project provided participants experience in developing posters, flyers, art material to promote and market local community services.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>9/01/2001</td>
<td>3/01/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babinda Task Force on the Move</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc.</td>
<td>Babinda District Community Association Inc.</td>
<td>Assisted with a non profit community based organisation in the promotion, beautification and preservation of Babinda</td>
<td>Babinda</td>
<td>15/01/2001</td>
<td>30/12/2001</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Tropics Tree Planting Scheme—Coastal Region</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc.</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc</td>
<td>This project addressed the need for repair of degraded vegetation systems, including denuded and eroded gullies and riparian areas.</td>
<td>Tully, Innisfail, Port Douglas, Mossman, Cairns</td>
<td>15/01/2001</td>
<td>30/12/2001</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardwell Community Support skills Development</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc.</td>
<td>Cardwell Shire Community Support Centre Inc.</td>
<td>Provide assistance with skills and work experience in the areas of child care and support to the local community.</td>
<td>Tally</td>
<td>29/01/2001</td>
<td>16/12/2001</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Tropics Tree Planting Scheme—Atherton Tablelands</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc.</td>
<td>Environmental repair of degraded vegetation systems through riverbank stabilisation, weed control and revegetation</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>29/01/2001</td>
<td>26/08/2001</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa Rugby League—Works Development</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa Rugby League Club</td>
<td>Beautification of rugby league grounds, making improvements to grounds and structure to increase comfort and safety for players and spectators.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>1/02/2001</td>
<td>1/08/2001</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance Dogs Program</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Association of Australian Assistance Dogs (NQ) Inc</td>
<td>Suitable dogs were trained to assist people with physical disabilities, usually in wheelchair. Dogs are taught specific task to meet the needs of clients.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>26/02/2001</td>
<td>26/08/2001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tableland Community Capacity Building Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Atherton Neighbourhood Centre Inc</td>
<td>Community development—identification of needs, service development, design &amp; delivery. Helped the community develop responses to identified needs</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>26/02/2001</td>
<td>24/08/2001</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
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<td></td>
<td>environment education centre on Lake Tinaroo. Participants gained valuable knowledge</td>
<td>Ravenshoe, Mareeba, Atherton</td>
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<td>in fencing, restoration of marble and sandstone headstones, cast iron etc, paving,</td>
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<td>safe use of chemicals, use of power tools. Participants gained a Certificate of RPL</td>
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<td>at completion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports Club Maintenance &amp; Administration Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Mareeba &amp; Memorial Bowls Club Inc</td>
<td>Improved general gardens surrounding the club, maintenance and upgrade of rinks and</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>5/04/2001</td>
<td>3/10/2001</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>office support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount Isa Basketball Centre—grounds completion</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mt Isa Multi Purpose Recreation Centre</td>
<td>Completed the external areas of the Basketball Centre.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>16/04/2001</td>
<td>12/10/2001</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton/Yungaburra Community Project</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc</td>
<td>Assisted Meals on Wheels for the elderly, assisted with community reforestation</td>
<td>Lake Eacham, Atherton</td>
<td>17/04/2001</td>
<td>15/10/2001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innisfail Community Work Project</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Innisfail Job Centre</td>
<td>Participants assisted Mundoo State School &amp; Innisfail Special School which had</td>
<td>Wangan, Innisfail</td>
<td>23/04/2001</td>
<td>21/10/2001</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kash Grounds Redevelopment</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Kalkadoon Aboriginal Sobriety House</td>
<td>Beautification of grounds to make more functional areas. Put in place ground work for future activities re development of vegetable gardens &amp; other.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>30/04/2001</td>
<td>20/10/2001</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns and Innisfail Community Assistance Project</td>
<td>Mission Australia (JNM)</td>
<td>Mission Australia</td>
<td>A community based project aimed at assisting local non-profit organisations with their day to day operations in a wide variety of vocations. Food preparation &amp; handling, business administration, office duties, landscaping, commercial cleaning, vehicle maintenance, sales and manual handling.</td>
<td>Cairns, Holloways Beach, Innisfail, Tully</td>
<td>14/05/2001</td>
<td>9/12/2001</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools Assistance</td>
<td>Mission Australia (JNM)</td>
<td>Mission Australia</td>
<td>Work as a teacher’s aide with special needs students in various areas such as manual arts, life skill preparation, academic studies and catering</td>
<td>Smithfield, Manunda, Whitfield, Cairns, Edmonston</td>
<td>21/05/2001</td>
<td>16/12/2001</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation Project—Parks, Paving &amp; Street Scapes</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Paving, landscaping, streetscaping in various locations in Thuringowa as part of Federation projects and maintaining existing community WFD projects.</td>
<td>Kirwan, Rasmussen, Bluewater, Cranbrook, Thuringowa</td>
<td>4/06/2001</td>
<td>30/12/2001</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
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<td>Activity Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helping the Youth of Atherton</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Nyletta ATSNI Corporation</td>
<td>Assisted with the day to day running of the Atherton youth shed. This included assisting the youth worker supervise activities and administration</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>18/06/2001</td>
<td>16/12/2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa Baptist Church Work Team</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Baptist Union of Qld—Mount Isa</td>
<td>Participants assisted the church with many services including family &amp; individual support and religious services.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>18/06/2001</td>
<td>16/12/2001</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting the Youth of Dimbulah</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Dimbulah P&amp;C Association</td>
<td>Dimbulah community residents supported Dimbulah State School through assisting with class programs and ground maintenance</td>
<td>Dimbulah</td>
<td>18/06/2001</td>
<td>16/12/2001</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tableland Respite Care Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Tableland Respite Centre</td>
<td>The project aimed to give participants hands on experience working within disability services.</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>25/06/2001</td>
<td>23/12/2001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accepting the Challenge</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association Inc</td>
<td>Lifeline</td>
<td>Lifeline in Cairns operates 5 retail stores and a warehouse/workshop/office complex. Donated goods are sold to support our counselling service, where participants would assist.</td>
<td>Cairns, Manunda, Edmonton</td>
<td>2/07/2001</td>
<td>30/06/2002</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters Towers Brokerage</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Thuringowa Job-skills Inc.</td>
<td>Tasks vary but include office duties, cleaning, yard work.</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>23/07/2001</td>
<td>20/01/2002</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malanda falls visitor centre project</td>
<td>Mareeba shire job training association inc</td>
<td>Malanda visitor's centre</td>
<td>A not for profit, environmental, educational facility offers a front counter role in dealing with inquiries from the public both face to face &amp; by phone.</td>
<td>Malanda</td>
<td>29/07/2001</td>
<td>26/01/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Andrews Botanic Gardens Development and Maintenance</td>
<td>Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers</td>
<td>ATCV</td>
<td>The project progressed the development of the gardens by revegetating, maintaining the area and installation of irrigation systems.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>27/08/2001</td>
<td>24/02/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycle-rebuild-rejuvenate for reuse</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Rebuilding and repair of useful items to be used by community organisations, including schools in the Cairns region.</td>
<td>Cairns, Caravonica, Gordonvale, Edmonton, Manunda, Edge Hill, Freshwater, Gordonvale, Parramatta Park, Machans Beach, Redlynch, Trinity Beach, White Rock, Yorkeys Knob</td>
<td>27/08/2001</td>
<td>24/03/2002</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh River (FNQ) Catchment Conservation Project</td>
<td>Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers</td>
<td>ATCV</td>
<td>The project examined, researched and established various projects with the aim of identifying problems &amp; implementing practices to resolve them.</td>
<td>Watsonville</td>
<td>27/08/2001</td>
<td>24/02/2002</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Activity Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Childcare Centre upgrade</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>St. Paul’s Lutheran Child Care Centre</td>
<td>Designed &amp; installed a complete drainage system, painted whole exterior of the building, minor construction work on building</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>1/09/2001</td>
<td>1/03/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millaa Millaa Revitalisation Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Millaa Millaa Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Upgraded town walkways, improved the appearance of the town. The project also included clearing of existing historic walking tracks</td>
<td>Millaa Millaa</td>
<td>14/09/2001</td>
<td>14/03/2002</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf Club Improvement Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Atherton Turf Club Inc</td>
<td>Continued the redevelopment of the Atherton Turf Club including the surround to make it safer and more enjoyable for the whole family</td>
<td>Tolga</td>
<td>14/09/2001</td>
<td>14/03/2002</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting Scientists at the Tropical Weeds Research Station</td>
<td>Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers</td>
<td>Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers</td>
<td>Assisted with scientific research into declared weeds and pests in North Queensland. Helped develop management strategies</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>17/09/2001</td>
<td>17/03/2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaleuca Wetland Board Walk and Track—Cardwell</td>
<td>Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers</td>
<td>Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers</td>
<td>Boardwalk and track construction in the delicate ecology of malaleuca wetlands and mangrove areas</td>
<td>Cardwell</td>
<td>17/09/2001</td>
<td>17/03/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Beach Remnant Vegetation Management</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>Rehabilitated and enhanced important casowary habitat in Mission Beach and assisted in the development of the community nursery.</td>
<td>Cairns</td>
<td>15/10/2001</td>
<td>14/04/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Activity Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golf Club Improvement Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Associa- tion Inc</td>
<td>Atherton Golf Club</td>
<td>Redevelopment and improvement to the golf course, including bridge repair, construction, machinery use and maintenance, other course duties</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>22/10/2001</td>
<td>21/04/2002</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Together</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Outreach North Association Inc</td>
<td>Assisting a number of community organisations on the tablelands covering activities in clerical, horticulture and teachers aid experience</td>
<td>Tolga, Atherton</td>
<td>22/10/2001</td>
<td>19/05/2002</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting our Local Schools</td>
<td>Mission Australia</td>
<td>Mission Australia</td>
<td>Teacher’s aide and child care tasks including preparation of learning material and assistance with supervision, administration and library support—word processing and general duties &amp; cataloguing, grounds maintenance—mowing, painting, welding</td>
<td>Ayr, Heatley, Hermit Park, Kirwan, Mundingburra, Rasmussen, Stuart, Townsville, Ingham, Bowen</td>
<td>5/11/2001</td>
<td>14/07/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting the Needs of Small Communi- ties</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Associa- tion Inc</td>
<td>Quality Industry Training Employment</td>
<td>Activities include office administration, aged carer, groundskeeping, other indoor and outdoor activities, construction &amp; revegetation</td>
<td>Mareeba, Atherton, Yungaburra, Ravenshoe</td>
<td>17/12/2001</td>
<td>16/06/2002</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclone Awareness</td>
<td>Mission Australia</td>
<td>Aborigines and Islander Alcohol Relief Service Limited</td>
<td>Assist people in the community prepare for the cyclone season by maintaining and cleaning grounds etc</td>
<td>Cairns, Portsmith, Bungalow, Emerald Creek</td>
<td>28/01/2002</td>
<td>28/07/2002</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ingham Community Brokerage</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Skills North Inc</td>
<td>Offering support to community &amp; sporting groups requiring assistance with newsletters, reports, invitations, brochures</td>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>28/01/2002</td>
<td>28/07/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judo Academy Complex</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mija Judo Academy Inc</td>
<td>Improve complex to make it more versatile for the community and members by constructing additional functions such as a retaining wall and horticultural section, tractor driving and slashing, line marking of sports fields, replacing damaged exterior plumbing.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>1/02/2002</td>
<td>1/08/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Academy</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mt Isa Junior Soccer Sports Club Inc</td>
<td>Curating skills—grounds janitor work, line marking, tractor driving, building, roof construction, fencing and construct shade area.</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>1/02/2002</td>
<td>1/08/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping the Cardwell Community</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association</td>
<td>Cardwell Shire Community Support Centre Inc.</td>
<td>Work experience in a range of support centre activities—maintenance, childcare and administration.</td>
<td>Tully</td>
<td>11/02/2002</td>
<td>29/12/2002</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving Ahead</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Association</td>
<td>Outreach North Association Inc</td>
<td>Work experience among a number of community groups in Innisfail to improve work skills and confidence—clerical, domestic cleaning, maintenance of small motors, wood and metal, horticulture basics and changing tap washers</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>11/02/2002</td>
<td>22/09/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Activity Start Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>NQAA Schools Project</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Assoc.</td>
<td>North Queensland Afforestation Assoc. Inc</td>
<td>Provision of work experience in various state schools in Cairns area. Participants will assist with grounds work and maintenance of buildings, work in the library or canteen.</td>
<td>Smithfield, Edmonton, Redlynch, Manunda, Freshwater, Trinity Beach, White Rock</td>
<td>11/02/2002</td>
<td>29/12/2002</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh River Catchment Conservation</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>This project will focus on establishing a community nursery with local native plants to be used by residents.</td>
<td>Watsonville</td>
<td>18/02/2002</td>
<td>18/08/2002</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services Promotions and Marketing Campaign.</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Mount Isa Skills Assoc.</td>
<td>Participants will develop and provide marketing and promotional services to the local community by canvassing promotional and publishing tasks from local not for profit community organisations and prepare and process the tasks as a free service to these organisations. Training is provided in basic IT and publishing software, customer service, telemarketing and interviewing skills.</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>2/03/2002</td>
<td>30/08/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement Foundation 2.</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Endeavour Foundation</td>
<td>Training and assisting disabled clients, preparing food, administration and out door activities such as maintenance.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>4/03/2002</td>
<td>1/09/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Rocky Creek War Memorial Park</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Atherton Shire Council</td>
<td>Development and maintenance of the Rocky Creek War Memorial Park and WWII igloo environs</td>
<td>Tolga</td>
<td>4/03/2002</td>
<td>1/09/2002</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango Court Upgrade</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Laura Johnson Home for the Aged Inc</td>
<td>Landscaping the court to enable residents access to the area</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>7/03/2002</td>
<td>4/09/2002</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work experience through diverse opportunity &quot;Emerald ESA&quot;</td>
<td>Employment North Limited (JNM)</td>
<td>Employment North Limited (JNM)</td>
<td>Employment North proposes to place individual participants in selected &quot;host&quot; organisations to gain work experience—retail, hospitality, groundsman, administration, aged carer, maintenance.</td>
<td>Emerald ESA</td>
<td>11/03/2002</td>
<td>8/09/2002</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Church Work Team 2</td>
<td>Worktracks</td>
<td>Baptist Union of Qld—Mount Isa</td>
<td>The Baptist Church offers services to the community such as underprivileged and families in need. Participants will assist with administration, customer service, telemarketing, data entry, filing and general office duties, landscaping, minor repairs to doors and windows, janitor duties, minor furniture repairs.</td>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>18/03/2002</td>
<td>15/09/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displaying Heritage—Herbert River Museum/Gallery</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>Assist with the display of historic artefacts associated with the history of the Hinchinbrook region</td>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>18/03/2002</td>
<td>15/09/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstone Community Vegetation Initiative</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>Conservation Volunteers Australia</td>
<td>A range of environmental activities including identification, collection &amp; propagation of seed &amp; a bush tucker garden</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>18/03/2002</td>
<td>15/09/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innisfail Community Work Project #2</td>
<td>Townsville Employment Training Inc (JNM)</td>
<td>Innisfail Job Centre</td>
<td>Assisting in maintaining students learning environments, grounds &amp;/or nurseries, plus teacher support services.</td>
<td>Wangan, Innisfail</td>
<td>25/03/2002</td>
<td>22/09/2002</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for Landcare and Catchment Management</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Department of Natural Resources and Mines</td>
<td>Support the activities of local community volunteers in the land care and catchment programmes. Participants will assist with a range of office administration tasks, mail outs and the development of a database of local resources, research in managing priority natural resource management issues, organise meetings and school information sessions, promotional activities.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>25/03/2002</td>
<td>22/09/2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asdogs (NQ) Inc Program</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Association of Australian Assistance Dogs (NQ) Inc</td>
<td>Training of suitable dogs to assist people with disabilities including therapy and providing companion dogs where applicable</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>3/04/2002</td>
<td>1/10/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building a Better Club</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Mareeba &amp; Memorial Bowls Club Inc</td>
<td>Providing administration and yardman positions to assist the club with administration, computer input of members registrations, development of a database to assist with upcoming events, green keeping duties, garden maintenance</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>15/04/2002</td>
<td>13/10/2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvinebank School of Arts Beautification Project</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Irvinebank School of Arts &amp; Progress Assoc. Inc.</td>
<td>Establishment of freestone retaining wall behind the heritage school of arts building and landscaping to the area</td>
<td>Irvinebank</td>
<td>17/04/2002</td>
<td>15/10/2002</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions and Improvements at Kerribee Park Rodeo Complex</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Mareeba District Rodeo Assoc.</td>
<td>Upgrade arena seating and enhance park facilities, construct machinery shed, refurbish rodeo museum artefacts</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>15/04/2002</td>
<td>13/10/2002</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautification of grounds and general areas</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Jb Training Association Inc</td>
<td>Biboohra State P &amp; C Assoc</td>
<td>Gardening, cleaning external buildings, painting, improving drainage, maintenance, landscaping and assist in putting up swings and scramble net.</td>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>28/03/2002</td>
<td>1/05/2002</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Title</td>
<td>CWC Name</td>
<td>Sponsor Name</td>
<td>Activity Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of tourism in Atherton</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Associa-</td>
<td>Atherton Shire Council</td>
<td>Public relations, customer service, general administrative duties, retail, tour and accommodation bookings. Training provided on the methods of delivery of information, customer service standards, researching, brochure orders, familiarisations with local tourist attractions and businesses, networking with other centres and locals.</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>15/04/2002</td>
<td>13/10/2002</td>
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<td>tion Inc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herberton Shire Council Skills Transfer Program</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Associa-</td>
<td>Herberton Shire Council</td>
<td>Participants will gain experience in horticultural areas and also in the operation of a visitors centre</td>
<td>Herberton</td>
<td>22/04/2002</td>
<td>20/10/2002</td>
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<td>tion Inc</td>
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<td>Activity Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reaching Out Across the Community</td>
<td>Mareeba Shire Job Training Associa-</td>
<td>Ravenshoe Community Centre Inc</td>
<td>Participants will be assisting coordinators at the centre in the daily care given to respite clients—general care, outings, assistance with feeding, cooking and reading. Landscaping—work with volunteer supervisors in the general upkeep and maintenance of garden beds, rebedding plants and shrubs and general garden maintenance. Administration—perform general clerical duties, computer use, filing and office duties in community centres.</td>
<td>Ravenshoe</td>
<td>22/04/2002</td>
<td>20/10/2002</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment E

STEP, Wage Assistance, CDEP Placement Incentive, Job Skills Development

Training for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders Projects (TAP) are reflected by its successor Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP), while TAP subsidised placements are reflected under Job Skill Development—TAP.

Wage Assistance and Job Skill Development—TAP are both subsidised employment placements. The Community Development and Employment Projects (CDEP) Placement Incentive is a placement bonus to CDEP organisations. The only project orientated grants in Kennedy are STEP projects (including TAP). Details of funding for these projects follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Project Nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>Stocklick Trading</td>
<td>To recruit &amp; train 10 indigenous people into accredited training to a level of competency to enable them to successfully complete-office admin. storeman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camooweal</td>
<td>Dugalangi Aboriginal Corporation</td>
<td>To recruit &amp; train 33 indigenous people into accredited training associated with bridge/road construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloncurry</td>
<td>Kouta Group Training Association Inc</td>
<td>27 traineeships for indigenous persons in hospitality, office administration, MFG production, aged care and small business with host employers for at least 26 weeks</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Accredited training for 12 persons. sport &amp; rec. general services and maintenance, certificate level 2.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Accredited training for 200 persons (to commence by Mar 2002) plus 100 employment outcomes in private sector-total 300 placements.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To train 12 indigenous trainees and obtain sport &amp; recreation—general services &amp; maintenance certificate level 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Train and recruit 14 indigenous persons. Accredited training 12 sport &amp; rec. 1 business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mitakoodi Aboriginal corporation</td>
<td>Recruit 8 indigenous people for traineeship in Office Admin Certificate Level 111 Housing Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughenden</td>
<td>Yerunthully Aboriginal Land Trust</td>
<td>Tap Employment Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>Mams Plant Hire Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Recruit and retain 6 indigenous people within the area of waste management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skills North Inc</td>
<td>Train 7 indigenous persons in assessment &amp; workplace training. All participants to be employed by skills north as trainees/instructors in admin, engineering &amp; agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Beach</td>
<td>Clump Mountain Project Cooperative</td>
<td>To train &amp; recruit 18 indigenous people into a pre-vocational course in general construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>Mount Isa Group Apprenticeship, Traineeship &amp; Employment Inc</td>
<td>To recruit and train 5 indigenous people into accredited training in the residential aged care sector of the community services industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R &amp; S Kerr</td>
<td>Induction training and placement in full-time employment for 12 indigenous persons. Pastoral &amp; horticulture industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Association of Arthur Petersen's Special Care Centre</td>
<td>Train and employ 7 indigenous people in a special care centre in Mount Isa, 4 trainees will complete health certificate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Locality | Provider | Project Nature
--- | --- | ---
Ravenshoe | Otak Mining and Exploration Contractors | Identify and recruit 10 indigenous people in the mining industry. Ongoing unsubsidised employment. 26-week initial development period.
Ravenshoe | Yabu Mija Aboriginal Council | Recruit 15 indigenous people in accredited training in cert of construction. Training to enable employees to obtain cert in general construction. Provide support mechanisms.

Attachment F

Area Consultative Committees
All the ACC projects for the Kennedy Electorate were based with an ACC office in Cairns in the electorate of Leichhardt. The role of the ACC was to foster development initiatives in their region, which would generate sustainable employment opportunities.

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Sign Post Officer’s (SPO) role was to assist businesses with the implementation of the GST and to provide local businesses with advice on what was required in preparation for the implementation of the new tax on 1 July 2001.

The Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP) Marketing/Facilitator project was to assist communities with identifying initiatives that would foster employment opportunities for Indigenous Australians.

The SBAO (Small Business Assistance Officer) programme was designed to be a referral point for small businesses.

ACC operational funding is for the purpose of running the ACC and covers the salary cost for an Executive Officer, administrative staff and basic office costs such as rent, telephone and electricity.

Levels of funding for these projects are detailed in Attachment A.

NOTE—With the machinery of government changes following the 2001 election, these programmes were moved to the Department of Transport, and Regional Services (DOTARS).

Attachment G

Regional Assistance Programme (RAP) and Dairy Regional Assistance Programme (DRAP) for the Electorate of Kennedy 2000/01

**RAP**
- Atherton Tablelands—Festivals and Events Tourism Development $66 000.00
- Western Cape York—Development Officer $110 000.00
- Richmond—Museum Curator/paleontologist $88 000.00
- Mount Isa Region—Project manager for freight Interchange $33 000.00
- Richmond Regional Aquaculture—Fishing research and Development $115 500.00
- Gulf—Employment skills audit for Gulf Communities $27 500.00

**DRAP**
- Atherton Tablelands—Dairy Deregulation—Community Response Coordinator $107 145.00
- Atherton Tablelands—Dairy Support Worker $119 900.00
- Eacham Shire—Infrastructure Development Project (dementia care facility) $275 000.00
- Atherton Tablelands—Gourmet cheese expansion and tourist facility $60 500.00
- Atherton Tablelands—Stress Management Awareness for farmers, vets etc $6 156.87

**Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding**
(Question Nos 256 and 262)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Attorney-General and the Minister for Justice and Customs, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.

(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.

(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.
The Attorney-General has provided the following answers to the honourable senator’s questions:

**Commonwealth Legal Assistance**

(1)-(3) The Commonwealth funds 126 community legal services across Australia to provide a range of legal and related services under the Commonwealth Community Legal Services Program. There are currently 22 community legal centres located in Queensland providing generalist and/or specialist legal services to the community. The Western Queensland Justice Network situated in the electorate of Kennedy and located at Mt Isa, receives funding from the Commonwealth Community Legal Services Program. The organisation provides generalist legal services to eight regional centres. Five of these are situated in the electorate of Kennedy. They are Cloncurry, Julia Creek, Richmond, Hughenden, Winton, and Boulia. Services are also provided through a computer video conferencing network which has sites in Mt Isa and each of the eight regional centres.

Other specialist centres providing State wide legal services which would be available to residents in the electorate are:

- North Queensland Women’s Legal Service—The centre currently receives additional funding for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women’s Project;
- North Queensland Environmental Defenders Office;
- Tenants Union of Queensland and
- Financial Counselling Service.

Funding provided to all of the above services for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years is detailed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>2000-01</th>
<th>2001-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Queensland Justice Network</td>
<td>$204,199</td>
<td>$208,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Queensland Women’s Legal Services</td>
<td>$384,871</td>
<td>$392,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Queensland Environmental Defenders Office</td>
<td>$75,174</td>
<td>$76,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenants Union of Queensland</td>
<td>$14,951</td>
<td>$15,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Counselling Service</td>
<td>$71,712</td>
<td>$73,118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, funds are also provided under the Commonwealth Legal Aid Program to the Queensland Legal Aid Commission for Commonwealth legal aid matters. In 2001-2002, an amount of $21.806 million was provided to the Legal Aid Commission of Queensland. These funds are used by the Commission to provide legal aid services in Commonwealth matters across Queensland. Whilst it is not possible to identify how much of the funding is provided to the electorate of Kennedy, there are regional offices of the Commission located at both Mount Isa and Cairns which provide a range of services throughout the region. These offices are located at 46 Spence Street, Cairns and 18 Miles Street, Mount Isa.

The level of funds provided to the Legal Aid Commission of Queensland under the Commonwealth Legal Aid Program in 2000-2001 was $19.903m.

**Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding**

(Question No. 259)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, Science and Training, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

1. What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.
2. What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.
3. Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

Senator Alston—The Minister for Education, Science and Training has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

1. The Department of Education, Science and Training administers the following programmes that provide assistance to people living in the electorate of Kennedy:
Schools
The majority of schools programmes could provide assistance to the people in the electorate of Kennedy. These include programmes such as General Recurrent Grants, Establishment Grants, Capital Grants, Enterprise and Career Education, Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives, Country Areas, Job Pathways and Discovering Democracy. However, under programme administrative arrangements with the States, Territories and non-government education authorities, the Commonwealth only collects data by electorate for certain programmes. Information on these programmes is set out below.

Vocational, Education and Training
The New Apprenticeships Access Programme (NAAP) administers a number of training programmes in Kennedy, which are conducted by two providers. Funded by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) through Group Training Australia, these two providers are: Outcomes—The Training People, and Rural Industry Training and Extension (RITE).

The New Apprenticeships Incentives Programme provides incentives to employers and New Apprentices who meet the eligibility guidelines.

Workplace English Language and Literacy Programme (WELL) provides workers with English language and literacy training that will be integrated with vocational training to enable workers to meet their current and future employment and training needs.

Literacy and Numeracy Programme (LNP). From January 2002 the LNP was amalgamated into the new Language, Literacy and Numeracy Programme (LLNP). The programme provides assistance to job-seekers whose literacy and numeracy skills were not sufficiently developed for them to be competitive in the labour market.

The Group Training New Apprenticeships Targeted Initiatives Programme. The Commonwealth provides funding to Group Training Organisations to support New Apprenticeships in the Electorate of Kennedy. Group Training is an employment and training arrangement whereby an organisation employs New Apprentices under a Contract of Training and places them with host employers. Funding is provided by way of the Joint Policy Programme, which is matched Commonwealth/State funding, and through The Group Training New Apprenticeships Targeted Initiatives Programme.

Science
The Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) Programme provides funding to four CRCs with research nodes in the federal electorate of Kennedy. These CRCs are:

- CRC for tropical Rainforest Ecology and Management
- CRC for Sustainable Sugar Production
- Australian Cotton CRC
- CRC for Tropical Savannas Management

(2) The following levels of funding were provided for these programmes:

Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Recurrent Grants Programme for non-government schools</td>
<td>20,273,880</td>
<td>20,874,572</td>
<td>20,974,265</td>
<td>62,122,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment Grant Programme for non-government schools</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>139,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Grant Programme for government and non-government schools</td>
<td>2,394,081</td>
<td>1,507,530</td>
<td>1,074,979</td>
<td>4,976,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
<td>2000 $</td>
<td>2001 $</td>
<td>2002* $</td>
<td>TOTAL $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise and Career Education Foundation</td>
<td>203,920</td>
<td>200,723</td>
<td>246,185</td>
<td>650,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Programme</td>
<td>2,598,001</td>
<td>575,871</td>
<td>553,615</td>
<td>1,798,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25,469,882</td>
<td>23,251,696</td>
<td>22,895,544</td>
<td>69,688,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimates only, not final figures.

**Vocational Education and Training**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>2000-01</th>
<th>2001-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAAP</td>
<td>$69,627</td>
<td>$Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Apprenticeships Incentives Programme</td>
<td>$4,589,549</td>
<td>$4,011,690 (as at 19/4/2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELL</td>
<td>$192,170</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLNP</td>
<td>$186,464</td>
<td>The LLNP is a referral programme and as such it is difficult to predict the actual expenditure for 2001-02 financial year. However for the six months ended 31/12/2001, expenditure under the LNP in the electorate of Kennedy was $116,905. $279,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Policy Programme (matched Commonwealth/State Funding to Group Training Organisations)</td>
<td>$316,693</td>
<td>$279,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Group Training New Apprenticeships Targeted Initiatives Programme</td>
<td>$162,800</td>
<td>$ Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Science**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRC</th>
<th>2000-01</th>
<th>2001-02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Rainforest</td>
<td>$2.6m</td>
<td>$2.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Sugar</td>
<td>$2.33m</td>
<td>$2.33m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Cotton</td>
<td>$2.2m</td>
<td>$2.2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Savannahs</td>
<td>$2.859m</td>
<td>$2.436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Information on specific projects in the electorate of Kennedy is provided below:

**Schools**

**CAPITAL GRANTS PROJECTS**

Commonwealth capital grants for schools are provided to improve educational outcomes by assisting in the provision of school facilities, particularly in ways that contribute most to raising the overall level of educational achievement of Australian school students. The tables below show the Capital Grants funding and location for non-government and government schools in the electorate of Kennedy.

**Capital Grants Funding for Non-Government Schools**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of School and Location</th>
<th>Uplgrading of Boarding House Kitchen, Dormitories and Electrical Services. Furniture.</th>
<th>2000 $</th>
<th>2001 $</th>
<th>2002* $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Souls St Gabriel's School, Charters Towers</td>
<td></td>
<td>66,389</td>
<td>66,389</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Capital Grants Funding for Government Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of School and Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>2000 $</th>
<th>2001 $</th>
<th>2002* $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackheath and Thorn-</td>
<td>Extension to Boarding House office. Upgrading of Dormitories, Ablution</td>
<td>28,915</td>
<td>13,345</td>
<td>113,320</td>
<td>155,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djarragun College, Gordonvale</td>
<td>Construction of a number of Rooms, Reception area, Amenities and Travel. Installation of Sewer Pump Station and Rising main. Furniture and Equipment. Construction of Accommodation, Ablution areas, Kitchen, Dining Room, Common Room, Boarding House Office, Sick Bay, Laundry. Furniture.</td>
<td>1,430,700</td>
<td>13,185</td>
<td>184,454</td>
<td>1,628,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jubilee Christian College, Atherton</td>
<td>Construction of Pupils' Amenities and Travel. Conversion of Shed to 2 General Learning areas and part of residence to administration areas and library. Site works. Furniture.</td>
<td>23,480</td>
<td>23,480</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa Christian College, Mount Isa</td>
<td>Construction of 3 General Learning Areas and Staff Amenities. Upgrading of Pupils' Amenities. Site works. Furniture. Installation of Evaporative cooling to 3 General Learning Areas.</td>
<td>136,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>136,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Anthony's School, Dimbulah</td>
<td>Conversion to provide library and administration area. Furniture and Equipment. Site Preparation. External Services.</td>
<td>150,292</td>
<td></td>
<td>150,292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,746,707</td>
<td>26,530</td>
<td>679,979</td>
<td>2,453,216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Calculated entitlements, not final payment figures*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of School and Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>2000 $</th>
<th>2001 $</th>
<th>2002* $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibbohra State School, Bibbohra Via Mareeba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millchester State School, Charters Towers</td>
<td>Provision of Relocatable General Learning Area Building. Construction of Student Amenities. Construction of Staff Amenities Block.</td>
<td>$366,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$366,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mornington Island State School, Mornington Island Gununa</td>
<td>Construction of Student Amenities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$112,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normanton State School, Normanton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tully State High School, Tully</td>
<td>Refurbishment of Science Facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$582,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>$582,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,481,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enterprise and Career Education Foundation Projects**

The Enterprise and Career Education Foundation (ECEF) promotes the expansion of school to work links to enable young Australians to acquire vocational, enterprise and career education, knowledge and experience before they leave school. The ECEF develops effective partnerships between schools, industry and the community to support vocational workplace learning initiatives, career education and guidance and enterprise education.

The Commonwealth Government is providing the ECEF with over $100 million over four years (2001/01–2004/05) to cover a range of innovative activities, including support for work placement coordination programmes, in line with its profile and role within vocational, enterprise and career education.

**Charters Towers Workplace Learning Programme Inc**

The following list of schools have received funding under the Programme:

- All Souls’ and Saint Gabriel’s School
- Blackheath and Thornburgh College
- Charters Towers State High School
- Charters Towers School of Distance Education
- Columba Catholic College

Total funding for the Charters Towers Workplace Learning Programme Inc is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000 Funding</th>
<th>2001 Funding</th>
<th>2002 Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$30,168</td>
<td>$29,253</td>
<td>$34,536</td>
<td>$93,957.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reef 2005 Vocational Development and Training Project**

The following list of schools have received funding under the Programme:
Babinda State High School
Gordonvale State High School
Innisfail State High School
Normanton State High School
Tully State High School
Mareeba State High School
Good Counsel Innisfail

Total funding for the Reef 2005 Vocational Development and Training Project Programme is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000 Funding</th>
<th>2001 Funding</th>
<th>2002 Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$31,835</td>
<td>$30,870</td>
<td>$36,446</td>
<td>$99,151.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cassowary Coast Work Placement Group

The following list of schools have received funding under the Programme:
Babinda State School
Good Counsel College Innisfail
Innisfail Special School
Innisfail State High School
Tully State High School

Total funding for the Cassowary Coast Work Placement Group Programme is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000 Funding</th>
<th>2001 Funding</th>
<th>2002 Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$34,293</td>
<td>$33,253</td>
<td>$39,259</td>
<td>$106,805.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tablelands School Industry Links

The following list of schools have received funding under the Programme:
Mareeba State High School
Malanda State High School
Herberton State School
Mt St Bernard’s College
Atherton State High School
Ravenshooe State High School

Total funding for the Tablelands School Industry Links Programme is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000 Funding</th>
<th>2001 Funding</th>
<th>2002 Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$30,715</td>
<td>$29,784</td>
<td>$35,163</td>
<td>$95,662.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocational Partnerships Group Inc

The following list of schools have received funding under the Programme:
Gordonvale State High School
St Monica’s College
Mareeba State High School
Emmanuel College

Total funding for the Vocational Partnerships Group Inc Programme is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2000 Funding</th>
<th>2001 Funding</th>
<th>2002 Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$48,484</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$57,240</td>
<td>$155,724.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North West School and Industry Links

The following list of schools have received funding under the Programme:
Kalkadoon State High School
Mt Isa State High School
Total funding for the North West School and Industry Links Programme is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000 Funding</th>
<th>2001 Funding</th>
<th>2002 Funding</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$28,425</td>
<td>$27,563</td>
<td>$43,541</td>
<td>$99,529.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocational Education and Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider</th>
<th>Nature/Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes—The Training People</td>
<td>Certificate in Engineering Pre-Apprenticeship Training Programme—30/04/2001</td>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>$16,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Industry Training and Extension</td>
<td>Pre-Traineeship for the Northern Beef Industry—05/02/2001</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>$34,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Industry Training and Extension</td>
<td>Pre-Traineeship for the Northern Beef Industry—11/06/2001</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>$19,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasminco Century Mine Ltd</td>
<td>Workplace English Language and Literacy Training</td>
<td>Garbutt</td>
<td>$172,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Australian Pastoral Company Pty Limited</td>
<td>Workplace English Language and Literacy Training</td>
<td>Kynuna Station</td>
<td>$19,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINE Group Apprenticeship and Training Employment Inc (MIGATE)</td>
<td>Establishing market for New Apprenticeships through Group Training arrangements. Currently employs 164 New Apprentices</td>
<td>Mt Isa</td>
<td>$209,154 (Joint Policy funding) and is expected to receive $166,163 (this financial year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Industry Training and Extension Association Inc (RITE)</td>
<td>Establishing a market for New Apprenticeships through Group Training arrangements. Currently employs 109 New Apprentices</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>$107,539 (Joint Policy funding previous financial year) and is expected to receive $113,346 (this financial year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Industry Training and Extension Association Inc (RITE)</td>
<td>RITE signed a contract with DETYA in 2000-01 under the Group Training New Apprenticeships Targeted Initiatives Programme to establish a rural school based New Apprenticeships market in regional Queensland and recruit 30 school based New Apprentices</td>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>$162,800 (GST inclusive)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Science

The CRC programme does not fund specific projects. The funding is provided as untied cash to each CRC for use in approved research programmes.

Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding

(Research No. 265)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Small Business and Tourism, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.

(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.

(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.
Senator Abetz—The Minister for Small Business and Tourism has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
Small business and tourism are part of the industry, tourism and resources portfolio. Information in respect of small business and tourism programs has been incorporated in the answer to Parliamentary Question No. 261.

Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding
(Question No. 266)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, Science and Training, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.
(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.
(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

Senator Alston—The Minister for Science has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) The Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) Program provides funding to four CRCs with research nodes in the federal electorate of Kennedy. These CRCs are:
• CRC for Tropical Rainforest Ecology and Management;
• CRC for Sustainable Sugar Production;
• Australian Cotton CRC; and
• CRC for Tropical Savannas Management.

(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRC</th>
<th>2000–01 funding</th>
<th>2001–02 funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Rainforest</td>
<td>$2.6 million</td>
<td>$2.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Sugar</td>
<td>$2.33 million</td>
<td>$2.33 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Cotton</td>
<td>$2.2 million</td>
<td>$2.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Savannas</td>
<td>$2.859 million</td>
<td>$2.436 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) The CRC Program does not fund specific projects. The money is provided as untied cash to each CRC for it to use in its approved research program.

Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding
(Question No. 270)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Veterans’ Affairs, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.
(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.
(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

Senator Hill—The Minister for Veterans’ Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) The Department of Veterans’ Affairs administers a number of programs and/or grants:
• Building Excellence in Support and Training (BEST) program—The aim of this program is to provide ex-service organisations with the necessary training and resources to help veterans and widows/widowers access their entitlements.
• Grants-in-Aid—The aim of this program is to assist national ex-service organisations with their administration costs in recognition of the services that they provide to the ex-service community.

• Commemorations Program—The Federal Government’s commemorations program provides modest grants up to $4,000 to assist communities around Australia to commemorate the sacrifice and service of Australian servicemen and women in wars and conflicts.

• The program enables the Government to assist communities to have a war memorial that can serve as the community focus during remembrance services. Funding assistance may be provided for the preservation, restoration or upgrading of existing memorials or, where no memorial exists in the town or suburb, the construction of a new memorial. Funding may also be provided to improve the public amenity of commemorative areas, including improving public access to, and safety of, memorials and their immediate surrounds, and restore commemorative plaques and honour boards.

• The program also enables the Government to support requests from veteran and community organisations for assistance with local commemorative activities, such as public awareness activities, restoration and display of war time memorabilia and commemoration of special anniversaries and significant reunions.

• Veteran and Community Grants—These grants provide funding for projects that address the needs of the veteran community through a range of support initiatives. They aim to maintain and improve the independence and quality of life of members of the veteran and ex-service community through activities or services that maintain and/or enhance well being. Veteran and Community Grants focus on the delivery of funding through in-home, community and residential care support streams. Projects may meet the needs of others in the community if there is sufficient capacity.

(2) The level of funding provided by each program and/or grant to the federal electorate of Kennedy for the financial years 2000-01 and 2001-02 is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Excellence in Support and Training (BEST)</td>
<td>$5,732.00</td>
<td>$5,732.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemorations Program</td>
<td>$18,682.20</td>
<td>$19,911.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran &amp; Community Grants</td>
<td>$40,446.00</td>
<td>$40,446.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The electorate of Kennedy has not received any funding from the Grants-in-Aid program for the 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years, since there are no national ex-service organisations presently located in the electorate. It is possible that national ex-service organisations may have dispersed part of their Grant-in-Aid to sub-branches within the electorate but the Minister has no further information.

(3) (a), (b) and (c) Where specific projects were funded, the location, nature and level of funding for each project has been provided in the below table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>To fund a part time administrative officer and provide internet access to support the Pension and Welfare Officers.</td>
<td>$2,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Isa</td>
<td>Provided computer equipment and internet access to support the Pension and Welfare Officers.</td>
<td>$1,376.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mareeba</td>
<td>Provided computer equipment and internet access to support the Pension and Welfare Officers.</td>
<td>$2,006.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>To purchase a display cabinet to house war memorabilia.</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yungabourra</td>
<td>To produce interesting and informative signage imparting information on the occupation of Lake Eacham by the Australian Military Forces in the early 1940s.</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kennedy Electorate: Program Funding

(Question No. 272)

Senator O’Brien asked the Minister representing the Minister for Ageing, upon notice, on 18 April 2002:

(1) What programs and/or grants administered by the department provide assistance to people living in the federal electorate of Kennedy.

(2) What was the level of funding provided through these programs and/or grants for 2000-01 and 2001-02 financial years.

(3) Where specific projects were funded: (a) what was the location of each project; (b) what was the nature of each project; and (c) what was the level of funding for each project.

Senator Patterson—The Minister for Ageing has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

Most programmes and grants provided, administered and reported at a State or National level are not reported or maintained on an electorate basis. Further details are available in the Department’s Annual Report and in the Portfolio Budget Statements.

Data for the 2001-02 financial year are not yet available.

### Available Electorate level funding 2000-01

Available electorate-level data on Aged and Community Care expenditure in the federal electorate of Kennedy for the 2000-01 financial year are contained in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description of Project</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>To fund the production of a video of the tour of Gallipoli and the battlefields of North France by 21 students, and the production of a music CD which relates to the songs of World War I, World War II and Vietnam. The finished product will be used for fundraising and as a gift.</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>To purchase and erect 19 different plaques for 19 ex-service organisations in the Rocky Creek Memorial Park.</td>
<td>$11,211.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherton</td>
<td>To erect a sign at the entrance of the Rocky Creek War Memorial Park.</td>
<td>$1,736.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malanda</td>
<td>To restore the existing freestanding memorial wall and courtyard. The wall is dedicated to all wars and conflicts.</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babinda</td>
<td>To refurbish a 25lb World War I gun located in Anzac Park, Babinda.</td>
<td>$2,150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elarish</td>
<td>To upgrade the Elarish War Memorial by building a commemorative wall, paving to adjoining area and installing 6 bronze plaques to include all conflicts.</td>
<td>$3,696.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillago</td>
<td>To fund a statue of a soldier to be placed on the town’s main memorial—a marble block with brass plaques.</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innisfail</td>
<td>To erect a memorial plaque near Innisfail Railway Station where the 2/12 Infantry Battalion had their last meal on Australian soil.</td>
<td>$1,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tully</td>
<td>To relocate the cenotaph from its existing site on a major road intersection to a public reserve.</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tully</td>
<td>To provide furniture and fittings for a new purpose built respite centre, Blue Care Tully Respite Centre, operated by the Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust.</td>
<td>$40,446.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recurrent Expenditure

Major Aged Care Expenditure in the Electorate of Kennedy 2000-01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home and Community Care</td>
<td>$4,406,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community aged care packages</td>
<td>$1,363,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential aged care funding</td>
<td>$19,162,318</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes to above table:

1 Some funding is provided on a national level and cannot be broken down by State or Electorate. Expenditure attributed to the electorate in this table reflects payments made to services or grant recipients located in the electorate. Capital expenditure is not shown.

2 This amount is Commonwealth funding only. In Queensland, 64.64% of HACC funding is provided by the Commonwealth, and the balance is provided by the State or Territory government.

3 This amount includes expenditure by the Departments of Health & Ageing and Veterans’ Affairs.

Taxation: Bankruptcy Legislation

(Question No. 275)

Senator Ludwig asked the Minister representing the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 19 April 2002:

(1) How many Part X bankruptcy arrangements, under the Bankruptcy Act 1966, have been lodged and/or finalised during the 2001-02 financial year.

(2) How much tax revenue has been forgone by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) through part payments resulting from Part X agreements, under the Act, during the 2001-02 financial year.

(3) Are there any current investigations, by the ATO or the Attorney-General’s Department, into suspect Part X agreements; if so: (a) what is the nature and status of those investigations; and (b) are there any court proceedings pending.

(4) Are there any proposed legislative changes to address possible abuses of Part X agreements under the Act.

(5) How many complaints have been lodged with the ATO or the Attorney-General’s Department in respect of possible Part X abuses under the Act.

Senator Ellison—The Attorney-General has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) In the 10 months from 1 July 2001 to 30 April 2002, 353 proposals for Part X arrangements under the Bankruptcy Act 1966 were lodged and 253 Part X arrangements were made with creditors. There are no readily retrievable records showing how many Part X arrangements have been finalised in a given period.

(2) The answer to this part of the question will be given by the Minister representing the Treasurer, in response to Question on Notice number 274.

(3) The Insolvency and Trustee Service Australia (ITSA) is an Executive Agency in the Attorney-General’s portfolio and is responsible for administering and regulating the personal insolvency system. The Minister representing the Treasurer will respond in respect of any relevant investigations being conducted by the ATO.

(a) ITSA’s Bankruptcy Regulation branch is investigating eight Part X arrangements handled by two registered trustees. The investigations involve examination of the practices of those two registered trustees pursuant to section 12 of the Bankruptcy Act. ITSA has been alerted by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) to a further four Part X arrangements which may warrant investigation.

(b) As at 10 May 2002 ITSA had not instituted any court proceedings in relation to any of those matters.

(4) There are no amendments currently proposed to the Bankruptcy Act which would have a significant impact on Part X arrangements, as it is considered the current Part X provisions effectively protect creditors. Any perceived abuses of Part X can be addressed either by the creditors taking action to have a Part X arrangement overturned, or by ITSA in its regulatory role. The Act contains a number of penalties which may be imposed in respect of improper action by debtors or creditors in Part X matters.
Since 1 July 2001 ITSA has received eight complaints about alleged abuses of Part X arrangements and, as indicated in the answer to sub question 3 above, they are being investigated. Any complaints lodged with the ATO in respect of possible Part X abuses will be addressed in response to Question on Notice number 274 by the Minister representing the Treasurer.

**Arts: Film and Video Classification**

(Question No. 277)

Senator Greig asked the Minister representing the Attorney-General, upon notice, on 22 April 2002:

1. Does the Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC) compile statistics on the number of films that are available to the public that are not classified (if so, please provide an answer for each classification).
2. Can the OFLC estimate how many films and videos are unclassified.
3. Of those that are not classified, how many does the OFLC estimate would fall into the R and X category.
4. Is the OFLC of the opinion that the majority of films and videos which would be classified R, X, or RC and are available to the Australian public are classified.
5. With reference to part (4), what percentage of films and videos does the OFLC believe are actually classified against the percentage available to the Australian public (regardless of various state and territory prohibitions on the sale and production of X-rated videos).
6. Is the OFLC aware of producers outside the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory who manufacture and distribute videos that would or could be classified as R, X or RC.
7. How many films are screened in commercial and art house cinemas to the public every year (please provide a breakdown of figures on a state and territory basis for the past 5 years).
8. How many people have watched films in commercial and art house cinemas over the past 5 years.
9. Of those films screened in commercial and art house cinemas, how many have had the disclaimer ‘this film is yet to be classified by the Office of Film and Literature Classification’, before the movie.
10. Is it lawful to screen or sell films that have not been classified; if so, on what basis.

Senator Ellison—The Attorney-General has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

1. No. The OFLC does not compile statistics on unclassified films.
2. No. The Classification Board classifies films for sale, hire or public exhibition on application. The OFLC can only record details of what is submitted to it for classification.
3. See response to (2) above.
4. See response to (2) above.
5. See response to (2) above.
6. The OFLC only records those manufacturers and distributors who submit videos for classification. Producers from outside the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory may submit videos which would be classified R, X or RC. The Classification Board’s role is to classify, on receipt of a valid application, all videos regardless of the location of the manufacturer or distributor. Videos classified X may only be sold through the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.
7. The OFLC records information relating to films submitted for classification. It is not a function of the OFLC to monitor the screening of films.
8. See response to (7) above.
9. None. The disclaimer “This film is yet to be classified” is not screened before feature films, it is screened before trailer advertisements.

Under the Advertising Exemption scheme, distributors of films for public exhibition can seek approval from the Classification Board to advertise a film before it has been classified. Such approval is given subject to certain conditions relating to the advertising of the film. One of those
conditions is that the message “This film is yet to be classified” must be displayed with any advertising material for the film.

(10) Under the national classification scheme it is State and Territory enforcement legislation which controls whether it is lawful to screen or sell films that have not been classified.

More generally, the national classification scheme provides two mechanisms by which films may be exempted from the classification scheme:

(i) In certain circumstances it is lawful to publicly exhibit films that are to be screened as part of a film festival or event. In such instances, organizations wishing to hold film festivals must seek “approved organization” status from the Director of the OFLC (or in some jurisdictions, the Minister and in Queensland, the Films Classification Officer). “Approved” status confers on an organization the ability to apply to have unclassified films exempted from classification for screening as part of the festival. In its application, the approved organization must submit titles and synopses of the relevant films. These films are exempt from the Act for the purposes of the event.

(ii) Certain films are exempt from classification requirements. Section 5B of the Commonwealth Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995 includes a definition of “exempt film” which includes business, educational, sporting, religious etc films. (See attachment A for the full definition of “exempt film”.) Excluded from these exemption categories are films that contain material that would be likely to cause them to be classified M15+ or higher.

Attachment A
(extract from the Commonwealth Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Act 1995)
Section 5B Exempt films and exempt computer games

(1) Subject to subsection (3), a film specified in this table is an exempt film. Applications for classification of exempt films are not necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exempt films</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Business</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>A film of a promotional, technical or similar nature for use in the course of a business or trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Accounting</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>A film for use in the keeping or verification of accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Professional</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>A film of a promotional, technical or similar nature for use in the course of a profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Scientific</td>
<td>Scientific</td>
<td>A film for use pursuant to a branch of knowledge conducted on objective principles involving the systemised observation of, and experiment with, phenomena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Educational</td>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>A film whose main purpose is for training, instruction or reference, as a manual, a lesson, an encyclopaedia or a guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Current affairs</td>
<td>Current affairs</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising news reports or information about, or analysis of, current issues or events of public interest or importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Hobbyist</td>
<td>Hobbyist</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a documentary record of a hobby or activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Sporting</td>
<td>Sporting</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a documentary record of a sporting event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Family</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a documentary record of a family event or activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Live performance</td>
<td>Live performance</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a documentary record of a live artistic performance or that is used within such a performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Musical presentation</td>
<td>Musical presentation</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a musical presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Religious</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a documentary record of a religious event or activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Community or cultural</td>
<td>Community or cultural</td>
<td>A film wholly comprising a documentary record of a community or cultural activity or event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subject to subsection (3), a computer game is an exempt computer game if it forms part of or is included in computer software specified in this table. Applications for classification of exempt computer games are not necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Software for use in the course of a business or trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Accounting</td>
<td>Software for use in the keeping or verification of accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Software for use in the course of a profession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scientific</td>
<td>Software for use pursuant to a branch of knowledge conducted on objective principles involving the systemised observation of, and experiment with, phenomena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>Software whose main purpose is for training, instruction or reference, as a manual, a lesson, an encyclopaedia or a guide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions

However, a film or computer game is not an exempt film or an exempt computer game if it contains:

(a) an advertisement that has been refused approval; or
(b) an advertisement for an unclassified film or computer game; or
(c) an advertisement for a film that has been classified M or a higher classification or an advertisement for a computer game that has been classified M (15+) or a higher classification; or
(d) for a film—material that would be likely to cause it to be classified M or a higher classification; or
(e) for a computer game—material that would be likely to cause it to be classified M (15+) or a higher classification.

Defence: Air 87 Project

(Question No. 279)

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 24 April 2002:

With reference to the Air 87 project:

(1) Can a detailed chronology on the tender process be provided, showing the dates at which each stage started and was then completed, from the release of the tender through to the signing of the contract.

(2) Does this contract have any damages or penalty clause in relation to delays on the delivery of the helicopter; if so, what damages or penalties could be pursued.

(3) (a) In terms of the tender process was the delivery date for the helicopter one of the critical requirements for the project; and (b) what delivery dates were specified in the tender documents.

(4) What delivery dates are specified in the contract.

(5) Can the Minister confirm that the installation of the Hellfire missile onto the Aussie Tiger will require modifications.

(6) Are these modifications expected to lead to any delays in the delivery date of the helicopter; if so, what is the revised delivery date for the Aussie Tiger.

(7) What modifications will be required to allow the Hellfire missile to be used on the Aussie Tiger.

(8) Have those modifications been designed, tested and approved; if not, what is the timetable for the completion of these modifications.

(9) In terms of the Aussie Tiger bid, what Australian involvement in the project was specified.

(10) (a) Has the contract for the service of the Aussie Tiger been signed; (b) who won that contract; and (c) does the contract specifically require that it is dependent on the availability of the aircraft, unlike the service contract for the Seasprite helicopter.
Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) The tender process dates were as follows:
   (a) request for tenders released 18 Dec 2000
   (b) request for tender closed 30 Apr 2001
   (c) commence tender evaluation (four tenders) 1 May 2001
   (d) one tender screened out 22 Jun 2001
   (e) second tender excluded 8 Aug 2001
   (f) third tender ‘set-aside’ 8 Aug 2001
   (g) commenced detailed evaluation and contract development with Eurocopter International Pacific (EIP) 8 Aug 2001
   (h) commence formal negotiations 10 Dec 2001
   (i) Sign Acquisition and Through Life Support Contracts 21 Dec 2001

(2) The Armed Reconnaissance Helicopter (ARH) Acquisition contract has damages clauses in relation to delays on the delivery of the helicopter in the form of liquidated damages for failure to achieve a milestone. The liquidated damages allow the Commonwealth to claim compensation for costs it incurs for the failure of the contractor to meet delivery milestones.

(3) (a) Yes.
   (b) The request for tenders specified that the contractor shall deliver not less than two on-line ARH with sufficient supplies and support systems to enable one squadron to commence collective training not later than 15 December 2004 (the Initial Collective Training Capability In-Service Date (ISD)).

(4) The following major delivery dates are specified in the ARH Acquisition Contract. Unless otherwise stated, the dates are the final delivery dates with delivery undertaken progressively to support ARH operational introduction and training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Final Delivery Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft 1 and 2</td>
<td>15 Dec 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staggered delivery Aircraft 3 to 22</td>
<td>21 Jan 2005 to 21 Apr 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Equipment</td>
<td>22 Nov 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Mission Equipment</td>
<td>1 Feb 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Flight test Equipment</td>
<td>20 Aug 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground EWSP Equipment</td>
<td>15 Dec 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARH Software Support Capability</td>
<td>30 Nov 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Management</td>
<td>27 Jun 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems Engineering</td>
<td>27 Jun 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILS Support</td>
<td>10 Apr 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistic Support Analysis</td>
<td>14 Nov 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Support</td>
<td>1 Aug 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support and Test Equipment</td>
<td>21 Feb 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spares (Repairable Items only)</td>
<td>15 Feb 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging, Handling, Storage and transportation</td>
<td>4 Jun 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Data</td>
<td>4 Jun 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>7 Jun 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training System management</td>
<td>28 Sep 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courseware</td>
<td>Nov 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Yes.

(6) No.

(7) To implement the Hellfire missile, hardware modifications are required to the roof mounted sight (RMS) as well as software changes to the mission equipment package (MEP) program.

(8) Preliminary design assessment and feasibility studies have been conducted. Timetable for the various modifications is as follows:
   (a) RMS modification—start 1 July 2002, end 23 August 2002;
(b) RMS Ground and Flight testing—start 25 February 2003, end (with Aircraft Qualification) 23 October 2004; and

(c) MEP software modifications are to be developed from April 2002 and completed laboratory testing 30 September 2003 to commence aircraft ground and flight testing in February 2004.

(d) The acceptance test and evaluation firing of Hellfire from ARH Tiger is scheduled for July 2005.

(9) Australian industry involvement (AII) local content is in the order of A$440 million with an associated Strategic Industry Development Activity program of about A$200 million. A major part of the local content is the opening of an Australian assembly facility in Brisbane for the Eurocopter EC 120 light commercial helicopter.

AII is to ensure Australian industry has the ability to provide through-life support to the ARH Tiger. A tenet of the AII program is that Australian industry should produce components for the worldwide Tiger and not just for local consumption. EIP is negotiating with a number of Australian companies to effect this outcome with the first subcontract signed on 16 April 2002 with Australian Defence Industries (ADI) for the production of electrical looms. AII focus is to ensure Australian industry has the ability to provide through-life support to the ARH Tiger. A tenet of the AII program is that Australian industry should produce components for the worldwide Tiger fleet and not just for local consumption. EIP is negotiating with a number of Australian companies to effect this outcome with the first subcontract signed on 16 April 2002 with ADI for the production of electrical looms.

(10) (a) Yes.

(b) Eurocopter International Pacific Limited.

(c) Yes, the acquisition and through life support contracts are linked.

**Defence: Amphibious Watercraft Project**

(Question No. 282)

Senator Hogg asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 26 April 2002:

With reference to the amphibious watercraft project:

(1) How many tenderers were there.

(2) Who were the tenderers.

(3) Was the proposed platform to interface between the LPAs and the bow of the amphibious watercraft a factor in the selection of the preferred tenderer for this project.

(4) Had the stability of the platform in the successful tender been proven before selection of the preferred tenderer was made; if not (a) why was the platform not tested prior to the selection; (b) whose decision was it not to test the platform prior to the selection of the tender, and (c) on what basis was that decision made.

(5) (a) If the platform was taken out of the successful tender, would the throughput rate be the same as per the successful tender document or would the throughput rate be more comparable to that of the other tenders; and (b) would some vehicles have to be taken by crane over the side of the LPA under this contention.

(6) What is the value (in dollar terms or in a Defence ranking scheme if one exists) of the through-life cost referred to in the successful tender over the through-life costs of other tenders.

(7) Have the tests on the stability of the platform been completed; if not, why not and when will they be completed.

(8) If the trial has been completed what did the results show.

(9) Has this led to any modification of the contract; if so, what is the modification.

(10) If the basis on which the tenders were decided has changed, will the tenders be recalled.

**Senator Hill**—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) Seven.

(2) Tenderers are not normally disclosed without their agreement.
A top level specification that was endorsed by the Australian Defence Force end users, and that detailed essential, important, desirable and advice on operational and technical requirements, was released to industry as part of the Request For Tender. In this context, the marriage with the LPA stern ramp in at least Sea State 2 was described as an Essential requirement. The Interface Pontoon proposed by the preferred tenderer, promises the transfer of heavy vehicles without expensive and time intensive modifications to the LPA.

The seakeeping ability of the preferred tenderer’s proposed Amphibious Watercraft during marriage operation with the LPA was trialed on a 1/25th-scale model in the Model Test Basin in the Australian Maritime College. The modelling was undertaken prior to the selection of the preferred tenderer. The test program included benchmark tests on the existing landing craft (LCM8) to which the results from the proposed landing craft could be compared. The results indicated that the Interface Pontoon may experience some limitations in higher Sea States (i.e., Sea State 2 and above) and this was more likely in other than ahead seas, for example bow quartering seas. The Selection Board noted that the Interface Pontoon was a useful element of the preferred tenderer’s solution, although it was not a key discriminator in assessing the compliance to operational/technical criteria.

(a) Further analysis post Source Selection was undertaken to establish whether the Tender Evaluation process would be compromised should the Interface Pontoon prove not to be viable or not meet the operational requirements. The analysis recommended that the conclusions and recommendations approved in the Source Selection Report remain extant. The throughput would have been similar to other tendered solutions in the context of transfer from LPA to Watercraft but not in the context of overall system performance.

(b) In the event that the pontoon was taken out of the tender, there are other remedies including modification to the LPA stern door that would retain the throughput. In the unlikely event that none of these remedies work, then heavy vehicles such as tanks would need to be craned over the side of the LPA, as would be done now.

It should be noted that the pricing for through-life cost provided by all tenderers was incomplete and adjustments were made to adjust them to a common baseline for six vessels. The preferred tenderer provided the lowest estimated whole of life costs of owning and operating and maintaining the craft. It was clearly lower in price, both for acquisition and separately for in service support, compared to the tender rated second overall.

Hydrodynamic Modelling Tests on the optimisation of the Interface Pontoon have not been completed. A preliminary report will be completed in mid May 2002, with the final report to be completed late May 2002, prior to the Project Board reviewing the results of contract negotiations with the preferred tenderer.

The results of the tests are Commercial in Confidence and subject to Non Disclosure provisions.

No.

The basis on which the tenders were decided has not changed.

Trade: Sepon Mining Project
(Question No. 283)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 26 April 2002:

With reference to the Sepon Mining project which is under consideration by the Export Finance Insurance Corporation (EFIC):

(1) Is it correct that EFIC has designated this project ‘category A’, meaning that it is likely to have significant adverse impacts that may be irreversible.

(2) (a) Who is the proponent for the project; and (b) what is the relationship between Oxiana and the International Finance Corporation.

(3) (a) Is the project being assessed according to guidelines used by the World Bank; and (b) how do these relate to Australian environmental assessment standards.

(4) Will EFIC release a draft assessment of the proposal and provide for public comment on the draft assessment.
Senator Hill—The Minister for Trade, not the Treasurer, has responsibility for EFIC, and has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

1. Yes.

2. (a) Oxiana Resources NL owns a majority stake in the mine and has approached EFIC for a political risk insurance policy. (b) The International Finance Corporation has approved project finance for Oxiana.

3. (a) EFIC is assessing environmental and social issues using an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken in accordance with the World Bank Group’s Pollution and Abatement Handbook. The World Bank Pollution and Abatement Handbook is widely accepted internationally and has been adopted by many international financial institutions. (b) The Australian EIA process has no relationship to World Bank processes.

4. No. EFIC has indicated it will not release a response to comments received on the EIA until the time its final decision is made on its involvement in the project. In accordance with its Environment Policy, EFIC posted a link to the project’s EIA on its website and invited input on the EIA from any interested parties. The public comment period was for a continuous period of 45 days and ended on 30 March 2002. A detailed submission was received from AidWatch, endorsed by a group of 12 NGOs (mostly international).

Papua New Guinea: Logging
(Question No. 284)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 13 April 2002:

With reference to the projected expansion of logging in Papua New Guinea (PNG), reported in The Age of 13 April 2002:

1. Is it correct that five million hectares of rainforest is to be opened for logging following the lifting of a moratorium on forestry licences.

2. (a) Is it correct that Australia has pressured the World Bank into dropping demands for forestry reforms before issuing loans to PNG; and (b) can copies of correspondence between the Australian Government and the PNG Government and between the Australian Government and the World Bank relating to this issue be provided.

3. (a) Is it correct that Australia is co-sponsoring a forthcoming PNG forestry trade fair; (b) what form is the sponsorship taking; and (c) what is the cost.

4. What steps has the Australian Government taken to ascertain the views of local landowners who may be affected by the logging.

5. (a) What specific actions is the Australian Government taking to assist PNG to ensure that any logging that takes place has the informed agreement of local landowners and is carried out sustainably; and (b) what funding or resources have been provided in the past 5 years for this purpose.

Senator Hill—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

1. Of the 32 applications received by the PNG Government before the declaration of the moratorium, an independent review found that 20 were non-compliant, seven required extensive changes before they could be re-considered, and only five may eventually be considered for approval following remedial action. These five applications total approximately 1.4 million hectares, but will need to be re-considered by a new review team, to be established jointly by the PNG Government and the World Bank under the auspices of the Forestry and Conservation Project.

Following the lifting of the moratorium on new logging licences in December 2001, the PNG Government has agreed with the World Bank a ‘time-bound action plan’ for the approval of logging applications. All new applications received after the lifting of the moratorium will be subject to review by the review team. The PNG Government and the World Bank are still negotiating the Terms of Reference for the appointment of consultants who will undertake this function. The total area of land that may be licensed for logging will depend on the granting of Forest Management Agreements under this regulatory framework.

2. (a) No.
(b) There was no correspondence between the Australian Government and the PNG Government or between the Australian Government and the World Bank on this matter.

(3) (a) In March 2002, the PNG Forestry Industry Association held its annual Forestry Investment Seminar and Trade Fair in Port Moresby. Austrade was not involved in sponsoring the Fair, but did assist with organising and managing the event.

(b) Austrade’s participation allowed six Australian companies to showcase leading Australian products and services in eco-forestry, namely small-scale environmentally sustainable forestry work, such as re-plantation/reforestation and site preparation work, fire prevention management and OH&S forestry consulting. Austrade’s involvement was in support of Australian companies seeking to win business in sustainable forestry management in PNG and was consistent with the wider objective of the Australian Government to support efforts to improve forestry management practices in PNG.

(c) Costs associated with Austrade’s involvement in the Fair were $5,173. This amount was fully recovered through charges to Australian companies participating in the event.

(4) The Australian Government is supporting the efforts of the PNG Government and the World Bank to strengthen governance in the forestry sector and to improve the management of PNG’s forestry resources by:

- Providing technical assistance to support reform efforts, including financial support for the recently completed review of taxation arrangements for the forestry sector; and
- Contributing to the World Bank’s Forestry and Conservation Project (FCP), which will (i) strengthen further the involvement of rural communities in decision-making processes through information dissemination and improved representative mechanisms; (ii) encourage sustainable forest management by improving forest planning, supporting more rigorous environmental assessments, and ensuring that applications are processed in compliance with regulations; (iii) increase the capacity of the PNG Government and landowners to monitor operations and ensure compliance by companies with the logging code of practice and recently strengthened forestry legislation and regulations; and (iv) establish an independently managed conservation trust fund to support small-scale conservation activities by rural communities. The trust fund, known as the Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund, will also provide technical assistance to landowners to allow them to carry out development option studies of the best use of their land.

(5) (a) See response to question 4. In addition, the Australian Government has provided support over the last six years, through the Forestry Human Resource Development Project, to assist in skills development within PNG in the monitoring of logging, as well as training in sustainable harvesting techniques.

(b) The A$19.5 million Forestry Human Resource Development Project is due to finish in September 2002. AusAID intends to contribute A$3.5 million over three years to Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund, upon acceptance by the Board of Directors of the Administrative Arrangement between both parties.

Economy: Debt Management

(Question No. 289)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Treasurer, upon notice, on 29 April 2002:

(1) What is the current debt of: (a) the private sector; and (b) the public sector.

(2) Are either of these of concern.

(3) In each case, what is the Government doing, if anything, to reduce or regulate this level of indebtedness.

Senator Minchin—The Treasurer has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) (a) According to the ABS Financial Accounts, private sector debt—including that of private non-financial corporations, unincorporated enterprises, and households—in 2000-01 was $984.1 billion. (b) The net debt of the total non-financial public sector—which incorporates general government (Commonwealth, state/local and universities), and public non-financial corpora-
The level of public sector debt has fallen in recent years and is not of a concern. Total non-financial public sector net debt in 2000-01 was 11.9 per cent of GDP, down from 31.5 per cent of GDP in 1995-96. It is expected to fall further to 10.6 per cent of GDP in 2001-02. Commonwealth general government net debt was 5.8 per cent of GDP in 2000-01. It is expected to fall to 4.6 per cent of GDP by 2002-03, and to zero within the near future.

Although the level of private sector debt has risen in recent years, this reflects the investment decisions of the private sector. It is not a concern in itself, and should be looked at in the context of the healthy overall balance sheet of the private sector. Furthermore, the private sector as a whole is comfortably servicing the interest payments on its debt.

The Government only has direct control over the Commonwealth’s debt, which has been reduced via responsible budgetary decisions, and is expected to fall further in the next few years. The Government does not regulate the choices of the private sector regarding its propensity to take on debt. Any potential imbalances in private sector debt are likely to be minimised, and the most sound decisions made, in an economy experiencing solid and stable economic growth and low inflation. Our medium-term focus on macroeconomic management is aimed at providing such an outcome.

Immigration: Perth Detention Centre
(Question No. 291)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, upon notice, on 30 April 2002:

(1) Is it true that two 17-year old male minors in detention at the Perth Detention Centre were taken from the detention centre to the Federal Court on three separate occasions in handcuffs and escorted by at least three guards, but with no guardian present.

(2) Can the Minister explain why such treatment of minors is necessary.

Senator Ellison—The Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) Two male detainees from Port Hedland IRPC attended Federal Court hearings in Perth on 22 February 2002, 6 March 2002 and 24 April 2002. Restraints were applied on all three occasions. ACM Port Hedland did not use restraints on either detainee during their transfers to Perth. Both detainees are no longer minors as they reached 18 years of age in March and early April respectively.

The Minister is the Guardian of all unaccompanied minors in detention. He has delegated certain powers under the IGOC Act 1946 to DIMIA Managers and Deputy Managers at the Centres. Neither the Centre managers nor deputy managers accompany minors to court. Family and Community Services (FACS) are notified when an unaccompanied minor is to attend court and they usually arrange for a social worker to be present during the hearing.

(2) Restraints were applied in accordance with ACM’s policy and risk assessment guidelines. The need to apply restraints is assessed on an individual basis and must be approved by the centre manager on each occasion. The guidelines state that handcuffs are not to be used to restrain females, children or the intellectually disabled unless special circumstances exist. In this case, the special circumstances taken into account were the ages of the two young men, and the fact that neither detainee was sufficiently known to ACM staff at the Perth IDC to make a reasonable assessment of their risk of absconding. They were therefore assessed as ‘high risk’, and restraints were applied while they were being transferred to and from Court.

Transport: Australia Cycling National Strategy
(Question No. 292)

Senator Hogg asked the Minister representing the Minister for Transport and Regional Services, upon notice, on 2 May 2002:

With reference to Australia Cycling—The National Strategy 1999-2004:
(1) What funding has been provided in support of the strategy by the Commonwealth Government for each year since the strategy was adopted to: (a) its own programs; and (b) state and/or local governments.

(2) Is there a line item in the departmental portfolio budget statements that outlines the funding for the strategy.

(3) What are the details for each funded program, including the name of the program, amount of funds provided and when.

(4) What has been reported against the objectives detailed in the strategy.

(5) When and where has this been reported.

(6) Does the Australian Bicycle Council oversee and coordinate implementation of the strategy and function as the Austroads Bicycle Reference Group; if so: (a) how often has it met to review the strategy; (b) are the outcomes of its work reported if so, to whom and are those reports available and (c) what funding does it receive to carry out its work.

(7) When did the Minister last review the progress of the Council.

(8) When the strategy was announced, were there any out-year funding commitments; if so, what where those commitments.

(9) Has any consideration been given by the Government to a replacement for and/or extension of the strategy beyond 2004.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Transport and Regional Services has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) Responsibility for implementation of Australia Cycling a National Strategy rests primarily with the State, Territory and Local Government authorities, which are best placed to determine local solutions and funding requirements. However, the Commonwealth has made a commitment to support the National Strategy by providing Secretariat to the Australian Bicycle Council (the Council), which is a body that was established to coordinate implementation of the Strategy on behalf of all governments.

The Commonwealth has not provided dedicated funding for the implementation of the National Bicycle Strategy, but has made funding accessible for bicycle projects under the $1.2 Billion Roads to Recovery Programme. Local councils determine their own priorities for funding. However, a number of councils around Australia have already opted to use some or all of their Roads to Recovery funding for bicycle paths.

(2) and (3) Funding for ‘Australia Cycling’ the National Strategy is not reported in the Budget Statements for 2001-02 as the Commonwealth does not fund the strategy directly but has made funding accessible for bike projects through the Roads to Recovery Programme.

(4) and (5) The Australian Bicycle Council submits 6 monthly reports to Austroads outlining the state of progress in implementing the National Strategy. The Council Secretariat is currently updating its website, which will include a report detailing progress against each objective of the Strategy. The revised website http://www.dotars.gov.au/abc is expected to go live from Monday 3 June 2002.

(6) The Australian Bicycle Council functions as the Bicycle Reference Group for Austroads and meets quarterly to review implementation of the strategy and make decisions on implementation issues and priorities. As mentioned above, the Council provides six monthly reports to Austroads on the progress of implementing the Australian Bicycle Strategy and seeks the support of Austroads for various project initiatives. Staff resources are available from both the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments as appropriate to undertake these reporting activities.

(7) The Minister is provided with regular briefing on the progress of the Council through the Australian Transport Council briefings, which are provided by Austroads. This provides the Minister with the opportunity to review progress in implementing the strategy.

(8) There were no out-year funding commitments for the National Strategy when it was announced, as it was anticipated that State and Local governments would provide funding for bicycle projects developed through their participation in the Australian Bicycle Council.

This reflects a recognition that responsibility for implementation of Australia Cycling a National Strategy rests primarily with the State, Territory and Local Government authorities, which are best
placed to determine local solutions and funding requirements. As mentioned above, the Commonwealth has made a commitment to support the National Strategy by providing the Secretariat to the Australian Bicycle Council and has made funding accessible for bicycle projects under the $1.2 billion Roads to Recovery Programme.

(9) The Bicycle Strategy is in its third year of operation and still has two years to deliver on its objectives. At this stage the Government has not considered it appropriate to speculate on what arrangements will be necessary beyond 2004, as its primary focus is to deliver on the objectives of the National Strategy with the support of all jurisdictions through the Australian Bicycle Council.

**Immigration: Christmas Island Detention Centre**

(Question No. 293)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government, upon notice, on 6 May 2002:

With reference to the construction of the Christmas Island Detention Centre:

(1) What consultation did the Government conduct with the community of Christmas Island before the Cabinet decision to build the detention centre; if none, in conveying the decision to construct a new detention centre to the community of Christmas Island, what promises did the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government make in relation to new mining lease approvals.

(2) What are the conditions of the agreement between Phosphate Resources Ltd and the Commonwealth with regard to the use of mining lease 138 for the detention centre.

(3) Which minister or department negotiated the agreement for the Commonwealth.

(4) Did the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government indicate to the community or the company that the need for an environmental impact assessment of the detention centre would be overcome.

(5) Did any discussion take place between the Government and Phosphate Resources Ltd to the effect that the new mining leases currently being sought would be approved if lease 138 could be utilised for a detention centre.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) The Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government visited Christmas Island between February 4 and 7 and raised the issue of the possible building of an Immigration Reception and Processing facility during a series of informal discussions with the local community. He made a further trip to the Island immediately following the Cabinet decision and spent several days there consulting in detail on the issues associated with the decision. In discussions with the community the Minister reiterated the Government’s support for the continuation of mining operations, noting that the granting of new mining leases are subject to a number of environmental assessment and approval processes being satisfactorily completed.

(2) The Commonwealth has a mining lease with Phosphate Resources Ltd which allows mining on various sites on Christmas Island. This lease contains provision for the Commonwealth to resume areas of land covered by the lease and the Government is currently in the process of negotiating the resumption of the required area of land in accordance with those lease provisions. The Commonwealth has issued a notice of resumption and is awaiting a response from the company identifying the quantum of compensation the company considers appropriate in relation to the land proposed to be resumed on ML138 and ML139.

(3) The then Minister with responsibility for Territories, the Hon Warwick Smith, granted the mining lease to Phosphate Resources Ltd. An agreement for the resumption of land required for the detention centre is not yet finalised.

(4) No.

(5) No. Any mining lease applications are subject to statutory environmental assessment and mining lease approval processes and no assurances could be or have been given to Phosphate Resources Ltd in this regard.
Immigration: Christmas Island Detention Centre
(Question No. 294)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government, upon notice, on 6 May 2002:
With reference to the construction of the Christmas Island Detention Centre:
(1) Can the Minister confirm that the detention centre will be constructed to house a minimum of 1200 people.
(2) Can the Minister confirm that approximately 175 houses will be constructed for detention centre staff.
(3) Are the workforce and the materials for the construction of the centre and related housing being accessed from places other than Christmas Island.
(4) How many of the construction workforce are local people.
(5) How many jobs in the centre will be available to local people.
(6) What is the estimated cost of the construction of the centre and its operating cost once opened.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
(1) Yes.
(2) No. The Commonwealth has let contracts for the construction of 160 one bedroom units and 12 three bedroom houses on Christmas Island.
(3) This will be a matter for the contractors.
(4) This will be a matter for the contractors. Contractors selected for the provision of staff housing and essential supporting infrastructure have indicated that they will be sourcing skilled and unskilled labour on Christmas Island to the extent available.
(5) This is a matter for the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.
(6) This is a matter for the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

Immigration: Christmas Island Detention Centre
(Question No. 295)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government, upon notice, on 6 May 2002:
With reference to the construction of the Christmas Island Detention Centre:
(1) (a) is a new port or unloading facility being constructed on the east coast of the island; (b) why; and (c) at what cost.
(2) Did the Commonwealth pay for the upgrade of the existing port; if so, at what cost.
(3) Has the existing port been privatised; if so: (a) why; (b) to whom was it sold; and (c) at what price.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:
(1) (a) Considerations relating to the upgrading of the port and unloading facilities on the Island were undertaken prior to the decision to construct the Immigration Reception and Processing Centre.
   A new port facility will be constructed on the east coast of Christmas Island to operate as an unloading facility when weather conditions prevent safe operation of the existing port.
(b) Adverse weather conditions frequently make safe unloading of ships at the current port impossible. This is a particular problem during the swell season when ships can be forced to wait offshore for weeks at a time until conditions are favourable, leaving the Island residents without access to crucial supplies. An alternate port on the east coast of the Island, in addition to the existing port, will provide safe unloading facilities in almost all weather conditions.
(c) $7.3 million has been allocated for port facilities improvements, including the construction of the new port facility.
(2) The Commonwealth has been progressively upgrading existing port facilities under a Capital Works Program endorsed by the Commonwealth Grants Commission in its 1999 Report on the Indian Ocean Territories. A total of $7.3 million has been committed for these works since 1998/99.

(3) No.

Military Detention: Australian Citizen

(Question No. 297)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 6 May 2002:

With reference to Australian citizen David Hicks, currently a prisoner of the United States (US):

(1) Have Mr Hicks’ rights, including his legal rights, been upheld in Australia; if not, in what way has the US custody abrogated the equivalent Australian rights or expectations.

(2) What representations has the Minister made to the US Government about Mr Hicks’ rights and when (please specify).

Senator Hill—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

I have nothing to add to the Attorney-General’s reply to the same question.

Health: Toxicology Data

(Question No. 299)

Senator Allison asked the Minister for Health and Ageing, upon notice, on 13 May 2002:

(1) The National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals maintains an adverse reactions register for animals that have suffered health damage as a result of agricultural and veterinary chemicals exposure. Why is there no register for human exposure to these chemicals or other toxic substances.

(2) What progress has been made on the national Chemical Usage Database.

(3) Is data on toxicology and exposure to agricultural and veterinary chemicals adequate to develop best practice risk assessment; if not, what is being done to collect that data.

(4) What research is being funded in Australia on the association with chemical pollution and its effects on child development and learning.

Senator Patterson—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

(1) Australia currently has an adverse reaction reporting scheme for human medicines and a scheme for workplace injury which encompasses chemical injuries. The National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA) also has a program which collects information on the safety and efficacy of veterinary drugs in target animals; in addition, this scheme picks up some reports of adverse effects in humans applying these treatments. The Department of Health and Ageing, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia, and the NRA are currently considering a proposal to run a pilot program of a Chemical Adverse Experience Reporting Scheme (CAERS) for these chemicals.

(2) Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia has advised the Department of Health and Ageing that the Joint Working Group on Baseline Information on the Use of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, established to consider the collection of data agricultural and veterinary chemical use, has recently submitted its report, Collection of Data on the Usage of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Policy Committee (a sub-committee of the Primary Industries Standing Committee). The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Policy Committee has undertaken to use the report findings to assess the extent to which the risks of agvet chemical use are being appropriately managed.

(3) Yes. Toxicology data requirements for agricultural and veterinary chemicals are very stringent. Companies applying to register new pesticides in Australia are required to submit the same data toxicology data that they submit to other developed countries. It is a requirement for the registration of agricultural chemicals which may leave residues in food that crop trials are conducted to measure these levels. Using these data in combination with a database on Australian patterns of food consumption, the Australia New Zealand Food Authority
and the NRA are then able to estimate intakes of pesticide residues for different population groups, including infants, children and adults. For occupational exposure of farmers and farm workers, the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission has an extensive database on amounts of dermal and inhalation exposure which can arise from pesticide application practices.

Australian regulatory agencies follow internationally-agreed best practice in chemical and hazard and exposure assessment. A number of their professional staff play key roles in technical committees of international organisations which deal with food and chemical safety issues, including the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) is the principal funder of health and medical research. Applications are assessed on the basis of the significance, approach and feasibility of the proposed research, and on the applicants’ track record. Those research proposals that have the highest scientific merit receive funding. The majority of the funding is based on research proposed by the investigators themselves. Other funding is provided for research in priority areas including ageing, mental health, systems of care for chronic disease, oral health and indigenous health.

Although the NHMRC does not currently provide funding for specific research into the association between chemical pollution and its effects on child development and learning, a considerable body of research relevant to the areas of child health and the effects of chemicals are supported. In 2002, the NHMRC will provide nearly $4.3 million for research related to paediatrics, community child health, toxicology, and environmental and occupational health. Most NHMRC research funding is directed towards biomedical, clinical and public health research and it is likely that a number of these projects will have the potential to benefit those suffering from a range of conditions, including the effects of chemicals.

Environment: Kyoto Protocol

(Question No. 302)

Senator Allison asked the Minister representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon notice, on 13 May 2002:

(1) (a) Can a list be provided of all United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) conferences, subsidiary body meetings, working groups and other official UNFCCC meetings at which the Australian Government has been represented since Conference of Parties (COP)1 held in 1995 and until 2002; and (b) can a list be provided of the location and dates of the conferences, subsidiary body meetings, working groups and other official meetings held during this period.

(2) Can a list be provided of all other Kyoto Protocol related meetings, such as umbrella group meetings, informal working groups and conferences, at which the Australian Government has been represented since COP3 in November 1997.

(3) How many paid federal government officials and representatives have attended each of the official and unofficial meetings described in (1) and (2).

(4) How many federal government officials and representatives have attended the official and unofficial international climate change meetings described in (1) and (2).

(5) Can an estimate be provided of the number of federal government person hours spent at, and preparing for, official and unofficial meetings described in (1) and (2).

(6) Can a list be provided of official Australian Government written interventions, discussion papers and reports that have been prepared by all departments to prepare for and contribute to official and unofficial meetings described in (1) and (2).

(7) How much has been spent on sending Australian Government representatives to the official meetings described in (1) and the unofficial meetings described in (2) (please include all costs including airfares, accommodation, travel allowance and all other related costs).

Senator Hill—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

In relation to parts 1 (a) and (b) and 2, attached is a list of relevant meetings held over the period 1995-2002, including locations and dates. While every effort has been made to ensure comprehensiveness, it is likely that some technical-level and similar workshops held during the period have been omitted.
As regards parts 3-7, unfortunately, the information necessary to answer the question in the terms it has been framed would involve a very substantial commitment of resources that cannot be justified in light of other significant competing demands. Information on the Convention and the Protocol is accessible via the UNFCCC website, http://unfccc.int.

**Attachment A**  
**UNFCCC/ Kyoto Protocol Related Meetings Attended 1995-2002**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Meeting</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>28 March-7 April 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First session of the Ad Hoc Group on the Berlin Mandate (AGBM)</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>21-25 August 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First session of the Subsidiary Bodies</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>28 August-1 September 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second session of the AGBM</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>30 October-3 November 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>First session of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 (AG13)</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>30-31 October 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second session of the Subsidiary Bodies</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>27 February-4 March 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Third session of the AGBM</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>5-8 March 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth session of the AGBM</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>8-19 July 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC</td>
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<td>8-19 July 1996</td>
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<td>Third session of the Subsidiary Bodies</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>9-16 July 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second session of the AG13</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>10 July 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifth session of the AGBM</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>9-13 December 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth session of the Subsidiary Bodies</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>10-11 December 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIXG Meeting</td>
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<td>16-18 December 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIXG Meeting</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>3-5 February 1997</td>
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<td>Fifth session of the Subsidiary Bodies</td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>24-28 February 1997</td>
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<td>Fourth session of the AG13</td>
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<td>25-28 February 1997</td>
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<td>Sixth session of the AGBM</td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>3-7 March 1997</td>
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<td>AIXG Meeting</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>9-10 June 1997</td>
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<td>Joint Indonesia-Australia Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) Workshop</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2-3 Jul 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annex I Experts Group (AIXG) Meeting</td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>23 July 1997</td>
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<td>Fifth session of the AG13</td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>28 July-7 August 1997</td>
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<td>Sixth session of the Subsidiary Bodies</td>
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<td>31 July-7 August 1997</td>
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<td>AIXG Meeting</td>
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<td>2-3 October 1997</td>
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<td>Eighth session of the AGBM</td>
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<td>22-31 October 1997</td>
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<td>Third Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC</td>
<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>1-11 December 1997</td>
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<td>Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) Meeting</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>19-20 February 1998</td>
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<td>FCCC Expanded Bureau Meeting</td>
<td>Bonn</td>
<td>14-15 April 1998</td>
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<td>IEA CDM Workshop</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>May-98</td>
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<td>Umbrella Group Meeting</td>
<td>Reykjavik</td>
<td>6-7 May 1998</td>
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<td>IEA CDM Workshop</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>12-13 May 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIXG Meeting</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>12-13 May 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTI Seminar on Technology Diffusion in Asia</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>19-20 May 1998</td>
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<td>Name of Meeting</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>and Linkages (between Articles 5, 7, and 8,</td>
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<td>Bonn</td>
<td>15-17 April</td>
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Phosphate Resources Limited: Christmas Island Mining Lease

(Question No. 310)

Senator Brown asked the Minister representing the Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government, upon notice, on 15 May 2002:

(1) Has the Commonwealth negotiated with Phosphate Resources Ltd (Christmas Island Phosphates) a compensation payout for foregone resource on lease 138; if so: (a) what are the terms of the compensation agreement; and (b) what is the financial payout.

(2) Why did the Commonwealth agree to pay compensation for foregone resources on an abandoned lease, which should have been rehabilitated under the terms of the lease.

(3) Who made the decision to compensate Phosphate Resources Ltd.

(4) Has any discussion taken place with Phosphate Resources Ltd about a land swap; if so, does the land swap involve giving Phosphate Resources the right to clear rainforest on newly acquired lease area.

Senator Ian Macdonald—The Minister for Regional Services, Territories and Local Government has provided the following answer to the honourable senator’s question:

(1) Under the mining lease granted to Phosphate Resources Limited (PRL) there is provision for resuming land. This provision provides for PRL to be compensated for land resumed by the Commonwealth. In accordance with the lease, the Commonwealth is negotiating compensation with PRL. These negotiations are still in progress.

(2) PRL will be compensated for resumed land in accordance with the provisions of the mining lease.

(3) PRL will be compensated for resumed land in accordance with the provisions of the mining lease.

(4) PRL has proposed to the Commonwealth consideration of opportunities for land swaps to enable them to access phosphate reserves on other parts of Christmas Island. The Commonwealth is negotiating compensation in accordance with the mining lease which provides for PRL to be compensated for the market value of the phosphate reserves contained in the resumed portion of land. Any new mining lease applications are subject to statutory environmental assessment and mining lease approval processes.

Community Development Employment Program: Wages

(Question No. 314)

Senator Harris asked the Minister representing the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, upon notice, on 14 May 2002:

To ask the Minister representing the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs:

Under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, what amount is payable for wages under the Community Development Employment Projects for:

(a) single persons;
(b) married couples; and
(c) married couples with dependents.

Senator Hill—The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission has provided the following information in response to the honourable senator’s question:
CDEP participants voluntarily forego their rights to social security income support entitlements and instead are paid wages by CDEP Organisations. Under ATSIC’s CDEP specific terms and conditions CDEP participants are to be provided with the opportunity to earn at least the following rates of pay.

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<th>Non Remote</th>
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<td>Annual</td>
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<td>$9,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>$211.43</td>
<td>$190.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>$30.20</td>
<td>$27.20</td>
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</table>

All CDEP participants, whether they are single persons, married couples with or without dependents, are to be provided the opportunity to earn at least this amount.

Many CDEP participants are able to access additional wages above these rates as a result of additional employment and training opportunities afforded by their participation in CDEP.

CDEP specific terms and conditions govern the continued eligibility of CDEP participants. Each CDEP participant can earn a maximum gross quarterly income of $5,000 from the CDEP wages grant and remain eligible for CDEP.

CDEP Participants can earn a maximum gross quarterly income of $5,000 from sources (other than the CDEP Wages Grant) and remain eligible for CDEP. Participants who have non-participant partner(s) cease to be eligible for CDEP if their non-participant partner’s gross quarterly income exceeds $10,000. CDEP Participants may also be eligible for non-CDEP benefits and entitlements such as rent assistance and family payments from Centrelink.

**Defence: Contracts**

**(Question No. 326)**

Senator Chris Evans asked the Minister for Defence, upon notice, on 16 May 2002:

(1) Can a list be provided for all current capital equipment projects, including acquisitions and upgrades, with total value greater than $10 million.

(2) For each project can the following information be provided: (a) the total value as contained in the contract or contracts associated with the project; (b) the company or companies involved; (c) the start date; (d) the current (proposed) end date; (e) the funding allocated to the project to date; and (f) whether there has been any delay in the schedule of the project to date (that is, difference between the original end date and the current end date); and if so, indicate the extent of this delay.

Senator Hill—The answer to the honourable senator’s question is as follows:

Details of all current capital equipment contracts over $100,000 are listed on the Internet, as required by Parliament. In addition, the Defence Portfolio Budget Statements and Portfolio Additional Estimates Statements provide details on the spend, project amount and progress for the top twenty capital equipment projects.