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(HANSARD)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 22 June 2000

Legislative Assembly

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THE SPEAKER (Mr Strickland) took the Chair at 9.00 am, and read prayers.

BUNBURY EDUCATION ISSUES

Grievance

MR CARPENTER (Willagee) [9.02 am]: I have a grievance on behalf of the community of Bunbury and Australind about the appalling neglect of educational facilities and educational resourcing in that area. There has been a total lack of adequate planning and provision of educational facilities in the seats of Bunbury and Mitchell. I urge the minister to pay attention to what I am saying and to direct resources to that area.

I will deal with planning, which is vital for the provision of education. The speculation, shall we say, is that a new high school will be built at Eaton within the next few years. That high school is required now and should be under construction. Three hundred and fifty students from the Eaton area are now at the Australind Senior High School. Consequently, the Australind Senior High School is dramatically overcrowded. It has 400 students travelling from Eaton, Harvey, Brunswick Junction and Binningup each day. In the Harvey area, this is largely a result of the closure of tertiary entrance examination courses at Harvey and the transfer of the TEE students from Harvey to Bunbury and to the Australind Senior High School. If ever there was an example of poorly thought out planning, it is that; that is, TEE subjects are no longer available at one school, so the TEE students transfer into another environment that is already dramatically overcrowded and struggling to provide quality education for the students it already has.

In the past couple of weeks, the results of that overcrowding at Australind have been brought to the attention of the Parliament. There are innumerable demountable classrooms already on site at Australind to cater for those large numbers of students. In turn, that has resulted in problems in the reliable provision of electricity to the school, to the point that there are repetitive blackouts at the school and an inability of the school to complete the installation of new information technology equipment because an adequate supply of electricity cannot be guaranteed. It is anticipated that \$200 000 to \$300 000 will be required to address that problem. There should be an immediate commitment from the Government and from the minister that that will happen.

Bunbury Senior High School is old and has a proud history. However, it requires an immediate capital upgrade. While I am on that point, I lament the fact that the minister allowed speculation to go on for a long time about the possibility of the closure of Bunbury Senior High School. What that has done is to reduce confidence in government education facilities and resources in that area. The same thing has happened with Bunbury Primary School. The minister has told parents there that if they want the resources that are required for the preschool-kindergarten section, they should consider selling off some of the land attached to the school. That serves to undermine confidence in the Government's education system in general. It is happening around the State, and it has happened in Bunbury. It is most regrettable that that situation has been allowed to develop in Bunbury.

Dealing with other primary schools in that area, Eaton Primary School was allowed to become extremely overcrowded. It was only after very angry protests by parents there that the Government was forced to begin the construction of East Eaton Primary School, which is due to be opened. That situation should never have been allowed to develop. Adequate planning should have been carried out, and there should have been the preparation of adequate resources to meet population growth. That was never done. Carey Park Primary School has needed an upgrade for several years. There were delays in finding an alternative site. Eventually, it was decided to do an upgrade on the same site. Money was not allocated in the budget for several years, and the work is only starting there now. There is overcrowding at Parkfield Primary School, which means that there are demountables on site. Again, there has been little evidence of adequate forward planning for educational facilities in that area.

I visited the Djidi Djidi Aboriginal School in that area. I was very impressed with the results that were reported to me from that primary school for Aboriginal students. That school came about as a result of an initiative of the Aboriginal parents. It seems to have been producing fantastic results. However, the problem is that the school does not have a dedicated site. As far as I know, that issue has not been addressed or finalised yet. I urge the minister to treat that issue as a matter of urgency.

To round off the picture of the neglect of education in Bunbury, I point out that because of this Government's lack of adequate attention to education in Bunbury, there has been a virtual collapse in the retention rates at the high schools in Bunbury from 1992 until today. That is very unfortunate for the youth of that area. In 1992 the retention rate at Bunbury Senior High School was 81.5 per cent; last year it was 63 per cent. That is a 20 percentage point collapse. The retention rate at Newton Moore Senior High School decreased from 53 per cent to 47 per cent; at Australind Senior High School it decreased from 68 per cent to 57 per cent. At Bunbury Senior High School last year only 56 per cent of the boys got to year 12, as opposed to 74 per cent some years ago. At Newton Moore Senior High School only 35 per cent of the boys in that cohort got to year 12. Bunbury is experiencing the culmination of neglect of attention from this Government to the provision of educational facilities and resources in that district. Confidence in the public education system in that area has collapsed. There has been a neglect of attention from this minister to the requirements of parents for their children. The results are seen at the high school level where the number of students completing high school has greatly diminished in the time of this Government.

MR BARNETT (Cottesloe - Minister for Education) [9.10 am]: It is clear that from now until the election the Labor Party will bag government schooling. That is what we will get day in and day out. I recognise that.

Mr Carpenter: You know that is rubbish. It is not a matter of our bagging government schools.

Mr BARNETT: That is what happened last night and is happening again today. All the Opposition does is bag and criticise government schooling. The member for Willagee is the most negative vegemite this place has seen for a long time.

Mr Carpenter: Every time you get on your feet you make a personal attack on me; that is the best the minister can do. Defend your record, minister!

Mr BARNETT: I apologise to Vegemite, because it will be offended.

Mr Carpenter: All the minister can do is launch personal attacks. He should get on his feet and defend his record.

Mr BARNETT: The member for Willagee was really not very good on television and he is not good here either.

Local area education planning has been more difficult in Bunbury than in any other regional area or part of the State. We did not have a common view on how secondary education should develop. The same situation occurred in Albany four or five years ago where there were similar differences of view. Interestingly, Albany has reached agreement and about six months ago I announced, effectively, a \$40m progressive program of reshaping and modernising Albany's education system, which has strong community support. I hope we will get the same agreement in Bunbury.

Mr Marlborough: How long has that been going on in Bunbury, minister?

Mr BARNETT: It has been going on for some time. Unlike the Labor Party, the coalition involves the community. There will be major changes in Bunbury's education system only if the community supports it. The Government has achieved that in Albany, and we will get that agreement in Bunbury. However, it takes time.

The local area education planning process has only just concluded in Bunbury. A draft plan has been presented to the Education Department and the consultation process has gone on. I expect to receive that formally with advice from the Education Department around mid-July. As in all cases, we will act to make decisions on education in Bunbury.

The Eaton area has experienced strong and rapid growth, and the member for Mitchell has worked hard in that area. In the state budget this year no specific allocation of funds was made, because we are not building a school in this financial year. The budget papers say -

There continues to be growth in demand for additional school facilities in developing areas. Local Area Education Planning (LAEP) will be a critical strategy in determining priorities between the competing demand for upgrading older schools and providing new facilities in developing areas. As part of this, the LAEP process in the Bunbury/Australind area has demonstrated that a new secondary school at Eaton will be required. This is likely to be provided for opening in 2003 or 2004, depending on student population growth in the area.

If I accept what the member opposite said about the numbers - he is probably right - I can assume a new Eaton school will open in 2003. That is the earliest a new Eaton school could open. The issue in which we involve the community is whether it will be a middle school or a conventional year 8 to 12 comprehensive senior high school. That remains to be seen. It is a critical issue.

We have talked about the Bunbury Primary School in question time. The Bunbury Primary School wanted two brick early childhood buildings. I offered it the normal semi-transportable early childhood facility that has gone into schools around the State. If the school wishes, that will be on the site for the beginning of the next school year. If the school wants to build something bigger and better out of brick or whatever, I suggested one option would be to sell some land. The Bunbury Primary School was advised of that option. It said it will have the normal transportable facility that has gone into schools around the State. That is the end of the matter.

Mr Carpenter: What sort of choice are you providing?

Mr BARNETT: I am providing the school with quality facilities which have gone up in every electorate in this State. The transportable early childhood facilities are very good purpose-designed teaching facilities. The parents, teachers and children like them. That is what will go into Bunbury. The school said it wanted something bigger and better. I said if it wanted something bigger and better it would have to sell some land.

Mr Carpenter: You said, "You pay for it."

Mr BARNETT: No, I did not. I said one option would be to sell land if it wanted to fund something extra. I will not provide a different level of facility to one school compared with other schools. Equity in education is about fairness to all students in all schools.

The Glen Huon Primary School, a new primary school in the electorate of Mitchell, will open in mid-July, the beginning of the second semester. That is a brand new school.

The member opposite has referred to delays experienced by Carey Park Primary School. How ironic is it for the member for Willagee to talk about Carey Park? The former member for Mitchell, Hon David Smith, was a minister throughout the Labor years, during which time nothing happened at Carey Park. When I became education minister at the beginning of

the 1996 school year, the Carey Park school was one of the first schools I visited. Carey Park is not an area of high income levels; it is a relatively low income area with many families dependent on pensions of various sorts. The principal told me that many of these children come from difficult circumstances. The school was old, the verandahs were warped; it was dark and dank. He said it was a dreadful environment for the kids, and they felt they got second best at that school. They felt second best in the community. It was a pretty bold thing to say, but I remember it. I told him we would build him a new primary school. That commitment was made to the school by this Government after the electorate in which the school is situated had been held by Labor for years and years, and nothing had been done in that time. I made that commitment. It was difficult to achieve, because it is a small site. It is the first two-storey primary school in Western Australia. It is under construction now and children will move into the new Carey Park Primary School before the end of this school year. What did Labor do when it held the seat of Mitchell? It did zip for education.

BASE LOAD POWER GENERATION

Grievance

DR TURNBULL (Collie) [9.17 am]: My grievance is on future fuel for base load power generation in Western Australia after 2003. The reason for discussing this subject with the minister today is that at the moment base load power in Western Australia is generated by coal. The coal companies in Collie have firm contracts with Western Power to provide five million tonnes of coal a year. This will decrease from 2003 to 2006 to three and a half million tonnes. My concern is what fuel will Western Power use to supplement the base load generation which is currently being produced by coal. When coal tonnages in the current contracts reduce, will the extra generation be produced with gas and not coal? This is a concern in Collie, particularly for the coal companies. The grievance is about the new contracts that will be entered into after 2003. This is of vital importance to the future of the coal industry in Collie. I ask the minister to ensure that Western Power will seek expressions of interest to tender for the fuel to replace the declining tonnages of coal in the coal contracts. Coal is expensive under the current contracts, due to the development of new mines in the Collie area. The contract for the new Collie power station shows that coal can be delivered for less than \$30 a tonne. That price can be further reduced as a result of reforms in the Collie coal industry, particularly the development of the new mines. I ask the minister for an assurance that Western Power will not move to using gas for the base load power generation in the combined-cycle generation equipment based at Kwinana without seeking an expression of interest and indication of contract price from coal companies. We are concerned that the prices and conditions of the contract for the delivery of gas into the Kwinana and southern areas have already been settled. The contract conditions have been presented to the regulator for a determination. The Kwinana gas power station is in zone 10, as is the Worsley Alumina Pty Ltd gas facility, which produces electricity and sells it to the private grid. As a result of the discussions about the pricing structures for gas, a high penalty rate is to be applied for fluctuations in the volume of gas delivery. Even Worsley, which has a consistent and regular demand for gas, will face large penalties on any fluctuation. Western Power will face quite severe penalties for volume fluctuation as it uses gas for only peak or intermittent generation. It might be in Western Power's interest to increase its volume of gas by using it for base load generation so that such a severe fluctuation penalty is not applied. This is an important subject for Western Australia and this House. The price of gas, compared with coal, must be tested in a proper tender situation in which coal producers are able to tender for the base load that will be generated after 2003. I know the minister is interested in and concerned about the subject. He has been to Collie and held many discussions about the issue with the power generation industry in Western Australia. It is concerning for the coal industry that Western Power may not seek expressions of interest for the pricing of the type of fuel to be used for base load generation after 2003. I do not necessarily mean there is increased demand for new base load generation, but replacement base load generation.

MR BARNETT (Cottesloe - Minister for Energy) [9.24 am]: A major transformation is taking place in the energy industry in this State, partly through the use of fuel. Across the State, 51 per cent of power produced is from natural gas and 44 per cent is from coal. Since the mid 1990s, the growth has been in private power generation. About 1 400 megawatts have been added to the State's power generation. Of that, 70 per cent has been private production and 70 per cent has been based on natural gas. There has been rapid growth in generation in natural gas power outside the south-west grid, while in the south-west corner of the State, Western Power continues to supply about 80 per cent of power. About 65 per cent of the power used in the south-west grid is generated by coal. Coal has a dominant position in the south-west grid, although power generation outside the grid is dominated by natural gas. The price of gas has fallen sharply since deregulation. There are a number of competing gas suppliers with vast reserves of gas and they are a very strong, competitive force, which is having an impact on the price. Western Power and the system as a whole are about to make significant decisions about new power generation that will effectively determine the fuel mix for the future. I suggest the proportion of gas used in the south-west grid will increase and have a greater market share. That does not mean the demise of the coal industry; however, most of the growth in the industry will come from gas. That is determined partly by price and competition, and by the generating needs. The next requirement for power generation in the south-west grid is a mid-level plant that operates during business hours and not overnight. It can be turned on and off. A combined-cycle plant will almost inevitably be based on natural gas because it has a competitive advantage in capital cost, price and flexibility in turning the fuel supply on and off. Pinjar station is an example of that type of operation, although that is primarily a peaking plant. There will be a new mid-level plant. No firm decision has been made, but the intention is for a competitive tender process to supply a mid-level plant that will come on stream at 100 megawatts-time over three or four years. The plant would be run by an independent power producer located somewhere in the south-west grid.

Another decision that concerns the member for Collie is the use of fuel in the Kwinana power station. It is a dual-use station as it can operate on gas or coal. We must face the reality that the days of burning coal within a metropolitan area are coming to an end. If Kwinana power station were entirely converted to natural gas, the emissions levels for the whole area

would be reduced by about 50 per cent. That would have a significant impact on greenhouse emissions and air quality, which is a powerful factor, as are the economics. I do not hide from the industry that Western Power is investigating the economics of converting Kwinana power station into gas.

The next decision relates to the need for further base load capacity in the system; that is, a 24-hour plant. That will come in concert with the deregulation schedule, which will be announced shortly. Coal should be competitive in that area. In an ideal fuel mix, gas will be used for mid-level or peaking plants because of its flexibility. Coal should find its true place in base load power generation and it should be competitive at that level. Coal prices are expensive - there is a long history to that - and they do need to come down, but if coal prices were competitive, I hope there would be an expansion of base load capacity, most likely on coal, and most likely consisting of putting a second 300-megawatt unit into Collie Power Station. What I am keen to do - and I think the member for Collie understands the issue as well - is outline a scenario for power generation development over the next five to 10 years and indicate the sequence in which changes will be made, but stress that each decision at each point will be made on a one-by-one basis on its merits. The industry, both gas and coal, and the communities need to have a view about how that will develop. The situation seems fairly clear to me, but I do not prejudge that, because a lot of work is taking place and it will require a lot of work in terms of negotiation. Western Australia will continue to have a balance of gas and coal on the south-west grid, although I believe the share of total generation accounted for by gas will increase more rapidly than it will for coal.

Mr Thomas: You said there will be an increase of 300 megawatts, in 100-megawatt increments, in mid-level power. Will that be subject to competitive processes?

Mr BARNETT: It is intended that that will not be Western Power generation but will be private power generation put out to tender.

Mr Thomas: In a competitive process?

Mr BARNETT: Yes. It will be a new plant located somewhere in the south west.

TRANSPERTH SAFETY ISSUES

Grievance

MS MacTIERNAN (Armadale) [9.31 am]: I grieve to the minister responsible for WorkSafe Western Australia on behalf of the Transperth bus drivers and passengers of our public bus system, whose safety is being threatened by the disgraceful state of our bus fleet and the failure of the Government to require bus companies to develop and implement fatigue management plans. I turn first to what is happening with driver hours. Drivers are being required to work 10 days straight, 10 hours a day, with only a single-day break before and after those extensive shifts. The rosters are highly irregular - five days with a one-day break; six days with a one-day break; and seven days with a two-day break - with split shifts spread over 14 hours. This is taking a toll on drivers.

I will quote some of the letters that I have received from drivers. Driver No 1 said -

Due to the unsociable hours imposed on us by the company . . . my home, family and social life is virtually non-existent. . . . My immediate family are becoming very upset that I don't ring or visit them which is very distressing to me, but I do not have a lot of spare time. . . . All in all I am always very tired and cannot be bothered. . . . Many a time during the day if I am driving to Perth, Fremantle or Mandurah I have found it difficult to stay awake . . .

Driver No 2 said -

Over the past 6 weeks or so new shifts have been introduced, during this time I have been inundated with complaints from the drivers concerned . . . drivers hardly see anything of their families due to working 12 hour spreads . . . there have been numerous occasions when drivers have complained of feeling sleepy at the wheel.

Driver No 3 submitted a log book, and I will quote a few of the entries -

1st day ½ way up freeway immense tiredness - opening windows for air to stay awake - glasses on and off - trying to stay awake . . .

2nd day - dozed off for 1 or 2 secs - same shift - going down Mounts Bay Rd exit . . .

I understand that I could be jeopardizing myself however it is in the interests of safety that I am bringing this matter forward. I go to bed at 9 p.m. and sleep well. However long shifts do affect driving safely.

Driver No 4 said that even the one-day breaks were hopeless, finishing a long run of night shift at around 2 am on Sunday and starting at 5.20 am on Monday, and the body simply did not adjust that quickly. He asked: How can this happen?

These private bus companies have been on board since 1995, when the privatisation started. The entire system has now been privatised for some two years. However, notwithstanding that there are 47 million passenger boardings each year, no requirement is placed on these companies to have a fatigue management plan, let alone any oversight of these fatigue management plans. The Government has produced endless glossy brochures about the pathetic voluntary code of practice for the trucking industry, but these four bus companies have been left without even the nominal constraint of such a code. One company has put together a fabulous plan for the suburban bus drivers that says they can work 168 hours in any two-week period, but that code has not been audited; and the other three companies have absolutely nothing.

This issue is now hotting up, as the drivers are saying enough is enough. The Department of Transport says it will look at the situation and will get some fatigue management plans and do the auditing. That is simply unacceptable. The Department of Transport has a massive conflict of interest. First, the privatisation of the buses was its minister's creation, and we know that the department will go to hell and high water to vindicate the effectiveness of that privatisation. Secondly, that department is funding these companies by spending around \$113m per year of taxpayers' funds on these companies through cost-plus contracts; and each time the companies' costs go up, so too do the Department of Transport's costs. The department is more interested in cost-cutting than in ensuring driver and passenger safety.

It is not only a question of the rosters. It is also a question of the conditions of the buses. The maintenance standards are nowhere near the level that they were under the public system. I will take a small issue - driver seats - which has become a bit of a cause célèbre. I wrote to the Minister for Transport and made a complaint about the standard of bus seats, and I received a letter that was full of waffle and said -

In every service . . . the seat condition is checked against the specifications provided by the manufacturer. These specifications detail the amount of movement allowable in the seat as a result of wear . . .

If a driver reports a seat as a defect the seat is once again checked . . .

That is absolute palpable nonsense. This simply does not happen. I have a series of photographs that were taken on a random inspection of bus seats at one depot. These photographs show the appalling condition of these seats. They also show buses with defective steering apparatus and buses with large lumps of rust in them. These problems are real. In the past two weeks, there have been two accidents when drivers' seats have collapsed en route. Just yesterday, the back of a driver's seat collapsed, and he fell backwards, lost control of the bus and clipped a pole. There was another accident two weeks ago when the suspension collapsed entirely and the bus driver managed to pull over, but he has been off work since that time with a lower back injury. There was a third accident on Monday when the back of a driver's seat collapsed, but fortunately the driver was able to keep control of the bus and take it back to the depot. However, he then found on his next trip that he had been assigned the same bus and no repairs had been done. There was a further accident on the Saturday of the long weekend when a driver rang through and said that his accelerator was jamming, and he was told to drive on, but when the bus was returned to the Karrinyup depot, the accelerator jammed again and the driver crashed through the cyclone fence, ripping up at least 30 feet of fencing and winding up in the bush. This is not good enough for the passengers and drivers on our public transport system, and it is about time WorkSafe got its act together.

MRS EDWARDES (Kingsley - Minister for Labour Relations) [9.38 am]: WorkSafe Western Australia has been involved in discussions with the Department of Transport in respect of safety on buses, particularly recently, as the member for Peel would know, as a consequence of missile attacks and the problems that some bus drivers are experiencing with juveniles on buses. The primary concern has been the potential for a serious accident resulting from an injury to a driver. I do not have details of the other issues the member has raised, nor do I have any substantiation of any of those matters, and if the member wishes to provide some details to me, I will be very pleased to pass them on to the WorkSafe Western Australia Commissioner, who has a close working relationship with the Department of Transport, and I am sure they will work through those issues.

Another issue is that if the drivers have an issue which arises under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, dispute resolution processes are available to them under that Act. I suggest that not only does the member provide me with the details but also that she advises those people who have written to her about the availability of the methods under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

BUYING LOCALLY

Grievance

MR BLOFFWITCH (Geraldton) [9.40 am]: My grievance is to the Minister for Services, and it is to do with buying locally. I have received several complaints on local buying contracts which exclude people in my area. The best one would have been the Education Department contract. Too often we contact national companies and ask them to tender and, of course, the smaller suppliers in the local stores do not get a chance to tender.

I also mention computers. Why is that every time I get a new computer, it is sent to Geraldton from Perth? Why can the local distributor not supply under contract to the national supplier? I honestly believe we do not do enough to encourage local businesses to supply into the network.

Also, more and more, organisations such as the Water Corporation and Western Power are talking about buying out of Perth. It is a concern that, in buying out of Perth, a lot of the smaller items that were being purchased from the smaller suppliers in town are excluded.

My biggest gripe is probably with the police and it is to do with cars. I have asked why the local Holden dealer cannot supply the pursuit cars that are used in Geraldton.

Mr Carpenter: What about the Ford dealer?

Mr BLOFFWITCH: The police do not buy many Fords, so it does not worry me. That just indicates to the member that there is no vested interest.

Mr Carpenter: Very good.

Mr BLOFFWITCH: Yes. The pursuit cars normally are Holdens. I am told that the police cannot buy them from the local dealer, because the cars need a lot of work done on them: The transfers and stickers must be put on and the radios must be put in the cars. I reminded the police that all the cars come from the eastern States. They go to Perth and, as with the case of several types of vehicles on which major work is done in Perth before they are delivered to Geraldton, I have explained that we could do the same as local dealers in Perth.

Mr Graham: You should have a look at the roo bars for four-wheel drives that the Government orders which can be fitted only in metropolitan Perth. It seems that nobody in the bush can fit a roo bar to a car.

Mr BLOFFWITCH: I usually pay for my own roo bars, so I get them fitted locally. That is the difference between the member for Pilbara and me. I am saying that far too much is sent back to Perth as far as local businesses are concerned. There is a growing feeling out there that we are losing touch with local businesses, and that we are deliberately devising projects and buying patterns which make it very difficult for the local suppliers to supply into particular markets.

When the Education Department went out to tender on its computers, Mitchell and Brown Communications, which is a very big supplier of computers in our area, asked whether it could tender. It was told that it was not a national company and, as such, it could not tender. Why? Should it not just be based on price? I would have thought it should, and I cannot understand why we exclude companies from entering into the tender market. I do not suppose the Premier is here today, but I remind the Premier's department that when it provides funds for photocopiers and that type of equipment, why can we not buy them locally? Why can we not help local dealers and our local support team? When something goes wrong, who fixes it? It is the local dealer who did not even supply that piece of equipment.

Mr Graham: I am still waiting to get mine fixed.

Mr BLOFFWITCH: We normally do not, because we have some good technicians in Geraldton who do a very good job. It is an insult, when we have not bought the product from them, to ask them to fix it and make sure it works properly. These are the issues that we need to address; yet, we wonder why country areas are going backwards. They are going backwards because of these policies. I believe a lot more needs to be done in this area, and I ask the minister what plans he has to do something about it.

MR JOHNSON (Hillarys - Minister for Services) [9.46 am]: I am very happy to respond to this grievance. I am fully aware of the detail of the particular contract in Geraldton. By way of background, this was an Education Department contract for computers. It went out as a request for tender, and the resulting contract placed significant emphasis on regional purchasing. The tenderers were required to provide prices for each of the 11 regional education districts - previously, a statewide price was required - and were encouraged to identify regional dealers and negotiate specific commercial arrangements with them. That is what happened. I am fully aware that the particular computer dealer in Geraldton to whom my colleague referred missed out.

Mr Bloffwitch: He was told that he could not even tender.

Mr JOHNSON: He was not on the education panel contract; that was the problem to start with. However, he is now -

Mr Bloffwitch: The reason he was not on it is that 10 per cent of the meagre margin that he gets on a national contract was to be given back to the supplier. That is why he would not go on it, and I do not blame him.

Mr JOHNSON: That is what he has told the member for Geraldton. He lodged a complaint with the State Supply Commission. It investigated the matter and concluded that the complaint could not be sustained based on the following findings -

The tender encouraged as wide a range as possible participation for regional dealers. To this extent the EDWA panel contract provides for improvements in the development of dealer networks servicing the regional areas of WA where there are now 35 regional dealers under this contract, of which 5 are in the Mid West region with three based in Geraldton; and

The evaluation process was fair and equitable and within the approach recommended by the commission for value for money selection. To this extent, the application of the Regional Buying Compact preference and the ANZ Government Procurement Agreement were not significant factors in determining the successful tenderers.

The assemblers of these computers, as part of the contract, had to arrange a network of dealers and servicing agents throughout the whole of Western Australia. They ended up with three in the Geraldton area. One can only assume that they were more competitive than the dealer we have heard about from the member for Geraldton. Although there is the regional buying compact and the 10 per cent preference, computer dealers are still obliged to come up with their best possible price. It is not just a give-away 10 per cent to say that they can get an extra 10 per cent. They still have an obligation to come up with value for money. That may not have happened in this case.

Mr Graham: Can you explain that a bit more? My understanding is that you do get the 10 per cent.

Mr JOHNSON: They do get the 10 per cent when they are the principal contractor. However, these were the dealers who had to negotiate with the main contractor. Three or four computer assemblers in Perth won the contract from the Education Department. One of the conditions of the contract was that the tenderer had to have regional dealers to distribute and service the computers. One can look for the regional preference in that contract, but the successful tenderer must still come up with the best price. It is not simply a case of taking the normal price and adding 10 per cent and winning the contract.

Competition still exists in that marketplace. The three dealers in Geraldton must have quoted a slightly better price to have won the contract with the computer assemblers. I will go into more detail later if the member wishes.

Mr Graham: I do.

Mr JOHNSON: The member for Geraldton is aware I recently launched the buy-local policy. I travelled widely around the State during the recess week - to Kununurra, Broome, Karratha, Carnarvon, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Esperance and Albany, and last Friday I went to Northam. Tomorrow morning I am doing two workshops - one in Bunbury and one in Mandurah. I am also finalising the arrangements for a workshop in Narrogin because a great deal of support has been expressed in that area.

Mr Graham: There was one town missing. I did not hear you refer to Port Hedland.

Mr JOHNSON: I went close to Port Hedland. People from that town attended the workshop in Karratha. They were all invited.

Mr Graham: I will tell them you said that. A meeting might also be held in Adelaide.

Mr JOHNSON: I will have covered the entire State by the time I finish. This is a draft buy-local policy. I tell people in regional towns that although we are there to talk to them, more importantly, we are there to listen. Many good suggestions have come from these workshops. This Government has always been committed to helping small business people, not only in regional areas but also throughout the State. I have a personal commitment as the minister responsible. In addition, I have a passion because my background is in small business. I know the hardships.

Mr Carpenter: That is empty rhetoric. Address the grievance.

Mr JOHNSON: The member has been out of the Chamber and does not know what is going on.

Mr Carpenter: I have been here since 9.10 am.

Mr JOHNSON: He must have been talking, not listening. I am addressing the grievance. The member is not paying attention today, just as he failed to pay attention yesterday.

The Government is listening to small business people. The final policy will be their policy, not mine or the Government's. Submissions have been invited and their input and suggestions are being collated. Has any member opposite sent a submission? Has the member for Pilbara made a contribution?

Mr Graham: Absolutely not.

Mr JOHNSON: Perhaps he should.

Mr Graham: If you want me to write your policies, you make me the minister.

Mr JOHNSON: He should make a submission on behalf of the small business people in his electorate. He should be speaking up for them.

Mr Graham: Absolute garbage!

Mr JOHNSON: The member does not like it when I point out that he is not doing his job properly.

Submissions close on 14 July, and the information will be collated during the following six weeks. I anticipate taking the final policy to Cabinet in September, and I hope Cabinet will endorse it. Without doubt, it will provide small businesses in regional areas with easier access to the \$4.5b of government contracts.

The SPEAKER: Grievances noted.

MINISTER FOR FAIR TRADING - NO CONFIDENCE

Standing Orders Suspension

DR GALLOP (Victoria Park - Leader of the Opposition) [9.55 am]: I move -

That so much of the standing orders be suspended as is necessary to enable the following motion to be considered forthwith -

That this House has no confidence in the Minister for Fair Trading.

Normally members would consider a matter such as this after question time in a motion on a matter of public importance. As members are aware, the Minister for Fair Trading has not been in the Parliament for the past two days and it has not been possible to raise very serious issues relating to evidence given to the Gunning inquiry. This is the first time we have had an opportunity to debate the issue with the minister in the House. A motion like this would not be appropriately heard unless the minister were here to put his position to the Chamber. The minister is here today, and this is the first opportunity we have had to debate the matter.

A suspension of standing orders to move a motion must relate to a serious matter. Clearly, the Parliament's confidence or otherwise in the Minister for Fair Trading's performance is serious. It is therefore appropriate to suspend the standing orders.

This issue goes to the heart of good government in Western Australia and to whether ministers are carrying out their duties on behalf of some citizens differently from the way they are carrying them out on behalf of others. Evidence given to the Gunning inquiry raises very important questions. Ministerial responsibility and accountability issues are at stake. As such, it is legitimate for the Opposition to raise the matter.

It is important to note that these issues could not be canvassed earlier in the week because the minister was not in the Chamber. The Opposition is forgoing its opportunity to raise a matter of public importance to debate this issue today. Members on this side understand that the Government has agreed to this suspension. It is important that when issues such as this arise, they be discussed at the first opportunity. This clearly is that opportunity. If we were to wait, the matter would not be given the respect that it deserves.

MR BARNETT (Cottesloe - Leader of the House) [9.57 am]: The Government recognises that this issue has been the subject of extensive publicity and debate in the community. It also acknowledges that the minister, at his instigation, has been giving evidence before the Gunning inquiry, and therefore has not been present in the Parliament. He should be recognised for taking that initiative.

Clearly there will be a debate about the finance broking industry. Therefore, the Government agrees to this suspension of standing orders. It does so on the basis that the Opposition will forgo its opportunity to debate a matter of public importance, which would normally have happened this afternoon. The Government has agreed to this arrangement on the understanding that the debate will not exceed two hours and that, while not applying the strict MPI rules, members on both sides of the House, including Independent members, will have equal opportunity to debate the issue.

Question put and passed with an absolute majority.

The **SPEAKER**: I have listened carefully to the Leader of the Opposition, and I agree with him. I hope that all members agree that this is a matter of utmost seriousness. Because of that, and because some emotion may erupt during the debate, I intend to take a tough line on interjections. All members are entitled to be heard in a debate such as this. We must all have the opportunity to listen and to hear. Accordingly, the Chair will take a harder line than is normally taken.

Motion

DR GALLOP (Victoria Park - Leader of the Opposition) [9.59 am]: I move -

That this House has no confidence in the Minister for Fair Trading.

The State Opposition has had much to say about the finance broking scandal in Western Australia and the failure of the Government to respond to it adequately. We noted in the Parliament last week that approximately 7 000 Western Australian citizens have been affected by that scandal, most of whom are elderly and many of whom have their life savings tied up in these financial schemes. Indeed, up to \$150m will be lost to those elderly Western Australian citizens. Those people are very angry and for good reason. They have been let down by the many people they have entrusted and by a system that was supposed to regulate commercial activity in this State to guarantee business was conducted properly. They feel that the Parliament of Western Australia should make very strong statements about this issue. What is more, they believe that accountability measures should be implemented in the light of what has occurred.

The accountability mechanisms in the Parliament today have been part and parcel of the Westminster system for many centuries. Under that system the minister responsible is accountable to the Parliament. We are giving the Parliament today an opportunity to make a statement. We must do this because the Government itself has not responded to the facts put before it. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Parliament to send a clear message to the Government about what behaviour is acceptable or not acceptable from a minister given that responsibility in our system.

Already in this Parliament the Opposition has made a case against the Minister for Fair Trading. On numerous occasions we have raised issues on the finance broking scandal and we have indicated where we believe the minister and the Government, of which he is a part, have failed in their duty. The first failure occurred when the then opposition spokesperson on Fair Trading, the member for Armadale, told the Parliament that a crisis was about to descend due to bad practices being followed in the finance broking industry. The minister's response at that time was to put down the whistleblowers, sneer at them and say they did not know what they were talking about, and to question the credibility of people like Denise Brailey, who had been raising this matter in the media on behalf of citizens.

The Opposition believes that failure by the minister, in and of itself, is justification for a no-confidence vote in this Parliament. As we have seen, the problems associated with the finance broking industry that were raised two years ago were preventable. They could have been addressed by tough action by the regulatory authorities and by the Government. That tough action was not taken and therefore those responsible should be held to account. The Minister for Fair Trading should carry the responsibility for that, not just because he was the minister, but as a result of the response he gave as the minister - the sneering put-down he directed to all those raising these matters throughout Western Australia, both inside and outside the Parliament.

The second reason we have argued consistently that this minister should not have the confidence of this House is the way in which he handled the problem on behalf of the Government. He tried to cover up the issue; to push it into the bureaucratic processes so that all the issues would not see the light of day. In the end, that strategy failed because such a big problem had arisen in the community and such pressure came from the public, and elderly citizens, many of whom had lost their worldly savings, for the Government to do something.

This led to the second fundamental failure of the minister and the Government that we believe, in and of itself, was another reason that this minister should have gone. That reason is the inquiry the Government established. Quite deliberately, this Government established the Gunning inquiry under the Public Sector Management Act. It limited the terms of reference to the public sector bodies not only in the finance broking area, but also in other areas. That was a deliberate strategy by the Government to ensure the performance of the minister and the Government were not the subject of inquiry. It also did it deliberately so that the finance broking industry itself and the associated auditors, accountants, valuers and all the people involved in this scandal were not subject to the scrutiny of a proper inquiry.

This limited terms of reference inquiry has been unable to establish within the community that it is capable of dealing with all the issues. Responsibility for that must rest with the minister. We believe that we have already established a very strong reason for the minister being held to account and for our having no confidence in him. The cover-up strategy of the Government failed and its attempt to corral and define this issue in its own terms, to avoid undue embarrassment to it, has also failed.

The minister's defence has always been that this has been a crisis of the marketplace; it is not a failure of government regulation, but if it was a failure of government regulation it was a failure of federal government regulation! The minister claims that he always did what he should have done when complaints were made; that is, he sent them to the ministry or the board.

In summary, this Minister for Fair Trading has presented this issue - this is the most favourable interpretation we can place on his position - as a tragedy that he could not avoid and for which his Government could not be held to account. He maintained that those responsible should be brought to justice through the normal police inquiries now occurring. In other words, he has always regarded it as something of the past, something for which the Government could not be held to account, and something in which he was an innocent bystander. He was just an innocent bystander in relation to all these things occurring in Western Australia and which were pointed out to the Parliament and to the media. However, it was not his fault, he had no responsibility for what occurred; therefore he should not be held to account. Well, the innocent bystander theory the Minister for Fair Trading has presented to the people and the Parliament of Western Australia has been shattered by events this week.

That leads us to the third very important reason that the Minister for Fair Trading should not enjoy the confidence of this House. I refer to the heart of the Government's defence. The Government has always claimed that it had no involvement or implication in this affair. Nothing could be further from the truth. As I outlined earlier, it was the inaction of the Government a few years ago that led to many of these crises unfolding in the marketplace. The failure to take decisive action implicated the Government. That is why it did not want a full judicial inquiry to investigate its performance and the minister's performance. More obviously, the implication of the Government was through the Liberal Party connections exposed consistently throughout this affair. The interlocking connections between Governments, their friends and the Liberal Party have always meant it has been frightened to have a proper inquiry into this issue. The Government knew a proper inquiry would implicate not only finance brokers, but also friends of the Government and the Liberal Party generally in Western Australia.

The Government wanted to control and manage this affair with a view to protecting its own political interests. That is why it wanted to corral and define the issue in its own interest. That is why it set up an inquiry under the Public Sector Management Act and not a fully-fledged open inquiry along royal commission lines. It was frightened of the implications.

We now know of another reason that the Government did not want to extend this inquiry further to have the minister's performance examined. The implications for the Government from this inquiry are not only about its inaction or its connections with its friends in the Liberal Party, but also the minister himself and his inaction in this issue.

That leads to the third and very important reason that this House should not have confidence in the minister. The strategy of this minister, and of the Government generally, has been to give preferential treatment to this problem. I will go through the various parts of the preferential treatment. First of all, the very establishment of the Gunning inquiry was preferential treatment. The only agencies subject to examination by that inquiry are boards appointed under state legislation. The inquiry, established under the Public Sector Management Act, was a deliberate act of bias on the part of the Government to ensure that its performance was not subject to examination.

The processes of the Gunning inquiry itself ooze preferential treatment. Let us look at the line up of the Gunning inquiry, at the QCs, and at the legal support and reflect upon that; it is almost Monty Pythonesque. In the inquiry there are QCs representing the ministry, the boards and the Minister for Fair Trading and counsel assisting the inquiry, all set up by the Government and the minister who is one of the witnesses at the inquiry. What is there on the other side? There is no legal representation, no chance to ask questions, no chance to cross-examine witnesses. There is therefore a ridiculous Monty Python situation in the Gunning inquiry, in which an array of legal talent and expertise is lined up on one side but the investors have no representation, no chance to ask questions and no chance to cross-examine witnesses. The investors are the very victims in the inquiry. That is very clear evidence of the bias that this Government has displayed in the way in which it has tried to corral the operations of the Gunning inquiry.

The Gunning inquiry is incapable of making a finding about the Minister for Fair Trading; that has been established in answers to this Parliament by the Premier and in advice we have received from the Commissioner for Public Sector Standards in the estimates committees of this Parliament. That bias annoys people in the community who have lost their money. However, now there is the bias of all biases that is evident in the performance of the minister - the biased treatment of citizens who approach the minister. Clear evidence has been given to the Gunning inquiry by a public servant, which

evidence was developed on the basis of a file note written at the time a call was made to that public servant, which absolutely demonstrates that the Minister for Fair Trading was much more involved in this preferential treatment and bias strategy than has ever been revealed before, in both the public and parliamentary debates about this matter.

One of the minister's constituents, who happens to be his former father-in-law, approached him about this matter and, courtesy of the minister's office, that person was able to have his money returned from the finance brokers. The Opposition will have more to say about that chain of events. The efforts by the Government and the Premier to deny that evidence given at the Gunning inquiry implicating the minister in improper conduct are absolutely fallacious. The reason that members of the Opposition have become so angry about this issue is that the strategy the Government has used to deny there was evidence before the Gunning inquiry to implicate the minister, is to impugn the integrity of a public servant of this State.

I will line up the evidence absolutely clearly for everyone to see. On one side is a public servant who wrote a contemporaneous file note when he received a call from the minister's office. On the other side is a ministerial staffer who could not recall what he said at that time but does not believe he would have said what is imputed to have been said. How does one evaluate those two matters? On one side of the Gunning inquiry is a file note written at the time and on the other side, is a ministerial officer who cannot remember what he said. I know that in any proper estimate of evidence, the balance goes to the person who wrote the file note. Even if those matters need to be weighed against other evidence that may be given, it is clear that there is evidence which of itself should call on the Premier to stand aside the minister until it is all weighed up. The first action the Premier should have taken was to stand aside the minister on the basis of that evidence. It is more revealing that the Premier and the Government knew about that evidence a few weeks before it was given. This Parliament will pursue this matter of how the Government came to know about that evidence in the Gunning inquiry; what it did with the evidence; what discussions occurred between the Premier, ministerial staffers and possibly others about the evidence they would give; and whether the Government colluded to ensure that spins would be put on these efforts through evidence given on oath. I assure this House that the Opposition will pursue that matter, as many questions have been left unanswered about that issue.

We therefore believe the evidence of a public servant's file note in itself adds to our argument about the failure of this minister to deserve the respect of this Parliament in the way he carries out his duties. Efforts on the part of many people to try to impugn the integrity of that public servant should not be given any truck in this Parliament. The attempted put-down by the Premier of this State on radio station 6PR of Mr Wallace's evidence before the Gunning inquiry was a disgrace. There is now an attempted put-down of Mr Dowling by not only the Premier, but also the Minister for Fair Trading. What do public servants in Western Australia think today? They do their job and write notes when they are supposed to so that there is a proper base of information in the Public Service about important issues; then, when they are asked to give evidence, they give it truthfully and honestly and are then told, "That was not true." What sort of a message is this Government sending to public servants in this State? The Opposition believes that all those reasons add up to a watertight case that this minister does not deserve the confidence of the House.

I will clearly summarise the reasons that the minister does not deserve the confidence of the House: First, the minister's inaction when the issue was first raised a couple of years ago, and his sneering put-downs of whistleblowers like Denise Brailey and others; and, secondly, his attempt to cover up the issue for well over 12 months while people in the community were losing their money and the crisis was developing throughout the State. The third reason is the establishment of the Gunning inquiry with deliberately framed and limited terms of reference so that the minister would not face the possibility of a finding by that inquiry. This was a deliberate act by the minister and the Government.

The Opposition's view is that argument No 1 is enough to indicate that the minister does not deserve the confidence of the House. Argument No 2 is enough to indicate that the minister does not deserve the confidence of the House. However, argument No 3 is more than enough to indicate that the minister does not deserve the confidence of the House. Evidence was presented to the Gunning inquiry which indicated without question that there is a real problem for the minister about his own involvement in this issue. The preferential treatment given to his former father-in-law was quite different from the treatment given to many other citizens of this State who are now writing to us and calling radio stations revealing the treatment they received from the minister.

I said last week in Parliament that a four-act play is being carried out before our eyes. This play involves the scandal, farce and fiasco of the Gunning inquiry, with its limited terms of reference and inability to deal with all the issues involved. We see a Monty Pythonesque situation at the Gunning inquiry, with the inequality of investors without legal representation and the Government appearing with a line-up of legal expertise. It angers citizens of Western Australia to see taxpayers' money spent in a biased and inequitable way against the interests of the citizens of this State.

The final act of this play is the day of reckoning. This Parliament has a chance to play a role in that process. The people of Western Australia are asking the question: Who will put up his hand and say it all went wrong and I take responsibility? The Government will not do it. Therefore, Parliament should say to the Government today that it has failed in its performance. Parliament has a responsibility to send a wake-up call and message that the people of Western Australia will not cop such a performance from a minister; that is, the failure to act, the sneering put downs, the cover-ups and the setting up of a biased Gunning inquiry which will not examine all matters involved. The icing on the cake is the preferential treatment given to family and friends, as confirmed by the file note by a public servant. We then had the attempt to impugn the integrity of that public servant.

This Government is wallowing in the gutter. It will do or say anything in order to defend this minister. The Government

has lost any notion of the difference between right and wrong, and is only too happy to let public servants take the rap. This Government impugns the integrity of the public servants and will not face up to its responsibilities. The Minister for Fair Trading has failed. Parliament has an opportunity to send a clear and incontrovertible message to the Government that its minister has failed in his duty, and it has no confidence in him and the way he has carried out his functions.

MR McGINTY (Fremantle) [10.22 am]: I second the motion of no confidence in the Minister for Fair Trading for a simple reason: He is not a fit person to be a minister of the Crown in this State. Both the Premier and the Minister for Fair Trading are destroying public confidence in government in this State. They are extending preferential treatment to their relatives and friends, and acting to protect their interests while showing scant regard, even disregard, for the interests of other citizens. In the finance broking scandal, they have shown no interest whatsoever in looking after the interests of the thousands of ordinary investors who have lost tens of millions of dollars in this State. When we see the singular activity of this minister to recover \$100 000 for his former father-in-law, at the same time that he turned away constituents and other investors - that is, acting so diligently to look after his personal interests while ignoring the public interest - it is time that the minister must go.

I take the opportunity to present to the House some details in relation to the loan by Mr Don Turton, the minister's former father-in-law. It relates to a property at 235 Baltimore Parade in Merriwa. A loan was brokered in 1996 by Blackburne and Dixon to construct a professional centre at that address. The documents shows that a total mortgage over the property was registered at \$1.7m. The developer was a Mr Ross Ravi. The building was constructed during the course of 1997, and one of the seven strata lots was sold for \$940 000 in November 1997.

The next significant and scandalous step in this matter occurred on 22 December 1998. A second strata lot, namely lot 2, was sold and the document from the titles office indicates that one Yvonne Gertrude Cornell of 132 Garrett Road, Bayswater purchased lot 2 in the strata development, according to the consideration of transfer, for \$350 000. What becomes scandalous about this - this is a hallmark of the finance brokers scandal from the beginning to end - is that two minutes later the same property was on-sold to a company known as Maydena Holdings Pty Ltd for \$150 000. This property dropped in value in two minutes from \$350 000 to \$150 000. The registered proprietor today is Maydena Holdings.

What was that all about? It was a fraud and scam designed to mislead and deceive people who might have been interested in leasing or purchasing that property to believe that the market value of the unit was \$350 000. People who were involved in that project at that time, and subsequently, were not told that this fraud had been perpetrated on each of them. To publicly sell a property for \$350 000 and two minutes later on-sell it for \$150 000, obviously without money passing through the process, was designed to mislead the investors in the project.

Don Turton was one of the original investors putting \$100 000 into the project in 1996. While Mr Don Turton was still involved in the project, people involved with the fraud of 22 December 1998 were trying to prop it up by misleading investors, the public and potential buyers of the property into believing that it had a market value well above its true value. The market value, according to the fraudulent transaction, was less than half what the people involved in the fraud pretended it to be.

This should surprise no-one. Over the past year we have relayed fraudulent deal after fraudulent deal to this place. The minister has been singularly silent about those matters. Members will recall that his response in November last year was to say to me, "If you think you have evidence of fraud, take it to the fraud squad." I did. I took it to the fraud squad and, as everyone in this Chamber knows, about 200 charges of fraud have been laid against finance brokers and developers arising from the financial broking scandal in this State. The minister did not lift a finger to ensure that the fraudulent, criminal transactions - here is yet another one - were investigated by the proper authorities. Why not? It was preferential treatment. A number of significant figures in the Liberal Party were associated with the fraudulent transactions. That is clearly coming to light. Many more fraud charges will arise from the finance brokers scandal. The Minister for Fair Trading can take no credit for that situation. He presided over the committing of the frauds by the players in the industry he has a duty to supervise. He can take no pride or pleasure from the fact many fraud charges are being laid. It was the fact that he had people he wanted to protect that led him to inactivity on an enormous scale on this matter. That is why he is not fit to be a minister in this State.

More charges will be laid today, more will be laid tomorrow and more will be laid the next day, but the Government has done nothing to root out this corruption. In fact, one could say that the minister in pursuing legal action and arranging for a Queen's Counsel to represent him, and by challenging me to refer these matters to the fraud squad, has, if anything, retarded the proper dealing of these matters to stop the fraud perpetrated on many thousands of elderly self-funded retirees in this State.

That fraudulent transaction on 22 December 1998 was designed to create a false impression among investors - a number of whom are in the gallery today - in this deal at Baltimore Parade in Merriwa which, two and a half years since this lot of professional suites was completed, lies vacant. No activity is taking place there - except criminal activity. Graffiti artists are scrawling on the walls, the weeds are growing over the building, the paint is peeling off and people are losing enormous amounts of money. Today 34 investors in the seven strata units at 235 Baltimore Parade, Merriwa stand to lose money. Those 34 investors have invested in the five remaining units of this strata unit development that have not been sold. They have first mortgages over that property. However, the mortgage value far exceeds the market value of the property today. I have made some inquiries of local estate agents in recent days. The developer is seeking a price - he must seek this price in order to satisfy the mortgages over the property - of \$2 000 a square metre for these strata units in this professional centre

which is lying idle at the moment. That is a complete joke. Estate agents in the area told me a more realistic price would be about half that amount; in other words, between \$1 000 and \$1 500 a square metre. That gives the remaining five units in this development a value of between \$558 000 and \$837 000. That is well below the value of the mortgages of those 34 investors in that property. Those 34 people will lose their money. They are the victims of this finance broking scandal.

Members must bear in mind that the minister played an instrumental role in getting 100¢ in the dollar for his former father-in-law, while the other 34 investors are trapped today with investments that have gone bad on them. At this stage, the loan is not in default, but that will occur in two months, in August this year, when the loan matures. These people will not be able to get their money back because the property is overvalued and has been mortgaged for far more than it is worth. We will see again a litany of losses as we have seen on so many of these other shabby deals associated with finance brokers in this State. What makes this deal so much worse is the intervention of the minister to help one person. The Minister for Fair Trading succeeded in helping one person. A senior political adviser to this minister was in the office of Blackburne and Dixon when a cheque for \$100 000 to the minister's former father-in-law was handed over. Did the minister do anything to help the other 34 investors who are trapped in this mortgage today? No, he did not. That is sufficient to warrant the dismissal of this minister. The Premier will not do that, because while this side of the House, in the public interest, is taking up the cudgels to do battle on behalf of the thousands of people who have lost their money through the finance broking scandal, we see only personal interest from the Premier and the Minister for Fair Trading. They want to protect relatives and friends. The Premier, six months out from an election, is desperate to save his own political hide and at a more personal level is desperate to save the political hide of the unworthy Minister for Fair Trading, the minister with responsibility for finance brokers. Politics and political considerations are motivating the Premier and the Minister for Fair Trading, who is staying on.

It has been politics from the beginning. Now that the heat has been turned up and all of these facts have been revealed about this deal and so many other elements of the finance broking scandal, the public interest is not prevailing. The Premier could not give a damn about the public interest; he wants to save his own hide. The Premier wants to get through the next six months to try to win an election. For that reason, the Premier must try to save the political hide of the Minister for Fair Trading. Let the Minister for Fair Trading vote against this no confidence motion today; let him flap in the breeze like the carcass that he is. This issue will further weigh down the Government in the lead-up to the election and every day it will be a reminder to the people of this State that the Government is interested not in the public interest but in personal interests, in promoting its political survival, and in looking after its mates and relatives. It forgets about the rest of the public. The rest of the public do not get a look in.

What was the minister saying to other constituents and investors in the finance broking scandal at the time he was intervening to save \$100 000 for his former father-in-law? He said there was little he could do for victims of the finance broking scandal. As the Leader of the Opposition said, he sneered and derided people like Denise Brailey, other investors and members of the Opposition who sought to raise these matters in the Parliament. The Minister for Fair Trading even said to another investor who had lost money, who I think was a constituent of the minister, "If people go in for this sort of thing, they deserve to get their fingers burnt." The minister can tell that to the 7 000 investors who have lost money and whom he did not lift a single finger to help. It might be some consolation to the minister's former father-in-law; it is no consolation to every other citizen of this State. At the same time officers of the Ministry of Fair Trading were saying to people, "We are sorry. We cannot really help you."

I have already pointed out that the value of the mortgages for 235 Baltimore Parade, Merriwa exceeded the value of property. That is the reason it is vacant today. In August 1999 - 10 months ago - Mr Don Turton retrieved his \$100 000 investment which he had invested in this property since 1996. We all know of the circumstances of the minister's former father-in-law visiting him in his electorate office and the minister's writing out a handwritten note to his senior political person in which he said, "Do what you can on this matter" which was interpreted as, "Do what you can to get the money back for my father-in-law." We know an unprecedented step was taken for the first and only time: A member of the minister's personal ministerial staff called on a finance broker with a view to extracting the money from that finance broker for the minister's former father-in-law. Everyone else was told to go away, and were getting the door slammed in their faces - not the minister's former father-in-law, who was given the red carpet treatment. A senior ministerial staffer was sent to the offices of Blackburne and Dixon, and succeeded in recovering that money. That is a disgrace. As was said so eloquently by an elderly investor on television last night, it is one standard for the minister's family and another for every other citizen in Western Australia. That is not good enough. We expect more from ministers of the Crown in this State.

Many of the other investors in that loan were deceived. They were not told the real status of the loan when in August last year, the one loan for the whole project was broken up into seven separate loans - one for each strata title arrangement. The arrangement was that they rolled over their loans, and other people were deceived into putting their money into this investment which had already gone bad. They were not told that the project was a dud. As I have said, it has now been vacant for two and a half years and gathering graffiti, weeds and dust in the northern suburbs. These 34 investors who today are trapped in this loan and will certainly lose money were not told of the fraud in the sale of lot 2 of this strata lot which was designed to create an impression about the property value. The value was artificially inflated by that fraud. Investors were not told that the mortgages far exceeded the value of the property. The fraud perpetrated on the investors in this property - except Mr Turton - was the same as occurred in each of the other deals in the finance broking scandal. Those 34 investors will not get their capital back when this loan matures in two months because the property is not marketable in its current state and at current prices. The question is whether all investors received the same treatment. The House has heard the pious statements by the Premier and the Minister for Fair Trading that Mr Don Turton received no special treatment from the minister. What a load of poppycock. It is obvious to even the most disinterested observer that Mr Don

Turton not only got his money back but also received preferential and personal treatment from the minister, because he is the minister's former father-in-law, when everyone else was sent away. Was any other investor in this or any other deal the subject of a personal, handwritten note from the minister asking a senior staff member to do what he could to recover the money? No, this was the only time that occurred. Did any other finance broker receive a visit from a senior ministerial staff member to recover money? No, it was only on this one occasion, when it involved the minister's former father-in-law. Does any other note on the ministry file indicate that the minister wanted a finance broker leant on so money could be recovered? No, it involves only this minister's former father-in-law. Did any other investor get their money back following ministerial intervention? The minister's former father-in-law was the only person to receive his money - \$100 000.

Are ordinary investors allowed to be represented by anyone at the Gunning inquiry, let alone by a Queen's Counsel? No, that privilege is reserved for this minister. Two applications to the Gunning inquiry for representation on behalf of investors have been rejected. This minister was subjected to a damp squib of an examination by the lawyers employed by him to represent the Government's interests. Was he subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the lawyer he employs and pays to represent the Finance Brokers Supervisory Board? I do not think so. Was he subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by the lawyer representing the Ministry of Fair Trading, also paid for by this minister? I do not think so. Was he subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by his own Queen's Counsel, who is paid for by every citizen in Western Australia? I do not think so. Was he subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by counsel assisting? No, he was given a dream run. The important questions were not asked because the lawyers who were prepared to represent the investors were denied access to the charade of the inquiry run by Mr Gunning.

Who has lost their money? The public. Who is paying for a Queen's Counsel to represent the minister? The public. The minister presided over all these losses. The public is being stung twice. It has already lost money. The 7 000 elderly investors who lost their money because of this minister's inactivity have paid dearly. In two months, another 34 investors will be added to that list. This minister presided over those losses and he is now saying to the public, "Help me out. I want you, the public, to reach into your pockets and pay for me to be represented by Queen's Counsel, even though you won't get any representation." The situation stinks of double standards. The public is awake to it and does not like what it is seeing. The public does not like the preferential treatment that has been given to this minister and his family, simply because he is a minister. The treatment would not have been meted out otherwise.

I would not mind if he were a proactive minister and told his ministerial staff to put the screws on the finance brokers and get the money back for every one of the 7 000 people who have lost or who are in the process of losing their money. I would not object to that at all. However, it stinks when he does it only one time and only for his former father-in-law. The investors in the Merriwa deal and all the other finance broking deals are extremely angry that this minister has not, for one minute, thought about their interests. All he has thought about is saving his own political hide and looking after his family. This happened while other investors were shown the door by the minister and the Ministry of Fair Trading. This minister neglected and disregarded the investors and held them in contempt. He told them they deserved to get their fingers burnt for dealing with finance brokers. These were the same finance brokers that he had a duty to control and regulate through his ministry. He failed to do that, but when a member of his own family was involved, active Doug jumped to the fore and pursued a finance broker by getting his staff to do the job. That is not acceptable.

For all those reasons, and one overriding reason, this minister is not fit to hold the title of Minister of the Crown in Western Australia. The overriding reason is that he does not impartially discharge his duties to the public of Western Australia. He looks after his family and his mates, but tells everyone else they can get lost.

MR SHAVE (Alfred Cove - Minister for Fair Trading) [10.46 am]: I was quiet while a number of accusations were made. I intend to provide an overview of what occurred and I ask that I be given the opportunity to do that. I will firstly address the Turton matter, as the member for Fremantle has named my former father-in-law. A group of investors with Blackburne and Dixon Pty Ltd made a decision to get out of a deal by discharging the mortgage in which they were involved. They arranged to do that in November 1998 and signed the discharge papers with Blackburne and Dixon. The people did not receive their money. One of the group, Mr Turton, asked Blackburne and Dixon for his money in February and May 1999, which he still did not get.

Dr Gallop: Like so many others.

Mr SHAVE: I was good enough to listen while the Opposition spoke on the matter. I hope its members listen while I speak. On 21 July 1999, Mr Turton received a letter, stating that he would get his payment on 10 August 1999. That date came and went and Mr Turton did not receive his money. On 13 August 1999, he made an appointment with my electoral officer. I was not aware he was coming to see me. I was aware that he might have been having difficulties with Blackburne and Dixon because Mr Fidge - who may be the person in the letter about my not caring for the people to whom the member for Fremantle referred - had come to see me about three or four months earlier. He had an issue with Global Finance. He had been sitting outside the office of Global Finance and picketing it. As a constituent, he came to see me about Global Finance issues, and, in passing, he mentioned Don having a problem, too. He knew Turton from when they were farmers in Wandering. At no time did I say to Fidge that I did not care about people's rights or that I was not going to try to help people. If that is what he wishes to portray, that is fine. I am sure the other senior public servants who were at the meeting will confirm that no comment like that was made by me.

Dr Gallop: Why are you sure they will confirm that?

Mr SHAVE: The Leader of the Opposition should let me finish. I am sure they will confirm that because I did not say it. It would be a stupid thing to say at a sensitive time when people have lost their money.

Dr Gallop: You said the same thing in this Parliament.

Mr SHAVE: No, I did not say the same thing in this Parliament. Can the Leader of the Opposition show me where it is recorded that I said that in this Parliament? There have been referrals to the fact that, when the member for Armadale raised this issue in Parliament, I sneered at her and at others. People who have been in this Parliament since I have been here know that the member for Armadale and I often have quite heated exchanges, and sometimes I make particular comments. If members read the *Hansard* record of what I said during that debate, they will find that I showed care for the people involved. If opposition members want to put a twist on that and say that I am sneering at those people, I will refute it. However, I return to the Turton issue.

Ms MacTiernan: Your conduct towards Denise Brailey was absolutely outrageous. That woman has dedicated years to this cause, and you have demeaned her all the time.

Mr SHAVE: Denise Brailey has made a lot of allegations to a lot of people about the Government and everyone else.

Ms MacTiernan: She has been proved right.

The SPEAKER: I call the member for Armadale to order!

Mr SHAVE: The Gunning inquiry will determine whether or not people are guilty. Let us return to the Turton issue, because it is important that members understand what happened. On 30 July another gentleman, Mr Gaunt, came to see me. He had a problem, but it was not associated with the Turton matter at all; it was another mortgage on a hotel in the north of the State. He told me that he was having problems with Blackburne and Dixon. Mr Mitchell was at that meeting to assist Mr Gaunt, not to assist Mr Turton. The meeting took place on 30 July 1999 and Gaunt gave the details of his problem. Mitchell said, "I think we should open a file note on this and put an official complaint in and get the matter acted on." Gaunt did that, and members and the Press should go through all the transcripts of the Gunning inquiry -

Mr McGinty: We cannot get them. Gunning refuses to release them.

Mr SHAVE: That is not true.

Dr Gallop: It is true.

Mr SHAVE: It is not true; it takes four days for the transcripts to come through.

Mr McGinty: No. He will not release them.

Mr SHAVE: I will speak to him about that.

Mr McGinty: Okay, you will fix it.

Mr SHAVE: As the minister who was involved in setting up the inquiry, would members not want me to assist them with it?

Mr McGinty: He is like a puppet on a string, isn't he?

Mr SHAVE: Once again, it is a puppet on a string. First there are conflicts and then it is the usual derogatory comments which this member makes.

Mr McGinty: I will see pictures of you on television.

Point of Order

Mr MINSON: I, as a minister, had a motion of no confidence moved against me. It is a most serious matter. I wish to hear the minister and I ask that you, Mr Speaker, direct that interjections cease so we can all listen to him.

The SPEAKER: It is not a point of order, but I did indicate to the House that I intended to take a much tougher line than I may have taken in other debates. Because of the seriousness of the motion, the member for Greenough and others want to hear exactly what has happened and we want everyone who is going to participate in the debate to have that fair opportunity. It is, however, a motion of no confidence. I am aware of the feelings and the situations that can develop. I remind the House - I have already reminded the member for Armadale and have called her to order - that I will be taking the hard line. From time to time, I might have to intervene, and I hope that I do not have to do so. I hope that everyone has a sense of this occasion and is prepared to let people have their say.

Debate Resumed

Mr SHAVE: As a result of the meeting on 30 July, a meeting was proposed to be arranged with Blackburne and Dixon to resolve Mr Gaunt's problem. If members look at the evidence given to the Gunning inquiry and at the evidence given by Kaye Blackburne - I will get to that in a minute, because it is important that I cover that issue - they will see that she was not aware of any interference or pressure by the minister or the minister's office. I will give the exact words of what she said when we get to that stage.

I will also refer to some comments made about a number of other issues in relation to the meeting. At a meeting of the investigators involved in the Ministry of Fair Trading on 9 August 1999, there was a notation to arrange a meeting with Blackburne and Dixon about the Gaunt matter. Gaunt had been to see me and had written the complaint, and Mitchell had

attended the meeting with Gaunt. In all instances when someone comes to see me, whether it is a constituent like Gaunt or anyone else, and there are follow-up meetings, I say, "Do what you can to assist them and go to those meetings." A file note dated 13 August was drafted by Mr Dowling. In the text of the file note he said that he had had a discussion with Bill Mitchell. Bill Mitchell had asked that the minister, in Mr Dowling's words, "lean on" the broker to try to resolve the problem. In the text of that file note, he talked about the fact that he had only received the complaint that week. He was speaking to Mitchell and Mitchell was talking about it. They were obviously discussing the issue of having this meeting with Blackburne and Dixon, because that is what Mr Dowling proceeded to do. On 18 August he arranged a meeting for 20 August.

The interesting thing about the file note was that the file note on the Turton file - it was about 20 lines with gaps and everything else - is the same file note that was on the Gaunt file. That, of course, aroused some interest as far as I was concerned. My solicitors asked the department how the two file notes with the same wording could be on two files. They asked whether some inspections could be made to see when the file notes were raised. Last week, in the company of Mr Dowling, they visited his computer and he had no objection to their looking at when the files notes on the two parties were actually opened. On 9 August Mr Dowling had opened a file on Gaunt, quite obviously because, as he said in his evidence at the Gunning inquiry, Mitchell had arranged for the written complaint which he recommended that Gaunt make. A file was opened on that matter with Gaunt. They also went through the computer, and the declarations made by the legal officers at the Ministry of Fair Trading have all been sent to the Gunning inquiry. The Turton file was not opened until 18 August. That was probably because Mitchell on 13 August, in the discussion about setting up the meeting on Gaunt, had mentioned the Turton issue. He may have said there was another issue to be looked at when they went along, if he was agreeing to do that. I gave no direction for him to go. He knows that, as a matter of process, if he sits with me in a meeting with a constituent, and there is an issue regarding a finance broker or the auditors or liquidators of Global or Grubb, he will have meetings with those people afterwards and follow up on the issue. Of course that is done. If it is not, three weeks later, for example, the people involved will ask what has been done about the issue, has anyone spoken to these people, blah, blah, blah. If I have done nothing, people are not very receptive to that.

Let us get away from this notion that my senior staff do not attend meetings in my office; they always have when issues need to be resolved. My portfolio of Fair Trading covers seven boards and 57 Acts and, therefore, many different issues arise. In these cases I farm them out to people such as Mitchell and Calginari. I would never be stupid enough to ask a public servant to lean on someone. That would be political suicide. How do I know what Dowling's politics are or that he is not a Labor Party person? I do not know that.

Dr Gallop: You have a very strange view of the world, my friend.

Mr SHAVE: I have a very sensible view of the world, my friend. On 13 August Dowling wrote his file note and put it on the Gaunt file, which had been opened. In the inquiry Mr Dowling was made aware of the fact - or his solicitor was because these hearings are open - that he had opened the Turton file only on 18 August. He knew that information would be furnished to the Gunning inquiry, so he had a decision to make. He had to say at the inquiry that he opened the file note and put it on the Gaunt file, and then pasted the file note onto the Turton file. If he had not said that, he would have perjured himself because that is the only way it could have happened. My solicitor cross-examined him -

Dr Gallop: At taxpayers' expense.

Mr SHAVE: Yes, at taxpayers' expense. Does the Leader of the Opposition want me to go back to the time when Carmen Lawrence, he and the member for Fremantle were in front of the Easton commission and were employing QCs? Does he want me to go through the list of the costs?

Dr Gallop: I am just pointing out the facts.

Mr SHAVE: I am pointing out the facts also. There are two sets of rules; the Leader of the Opposition believes he had the right to proper representation and I do not. It is his right to have that view.

Dowling conceded that he pasted it onto the Turton file. Members opposite might say, "Well". One member of the Press raised this with me yesterday and asked whether I was clouding the issues. I said I was not clouding the issues. I said people must read the file notes, because the file note on the Turton file and Gaunt file talks about the complaint being received that week. This is in relation to his making the call to arrange the meeting. Turton could not have made a complaint that week, because he had seen no-one at that time. I did not even know the details of his particular issue.

Accusations were made by the member for Fremantle that I sent senior people from my office to the meeting. Blackburne was asked certain questions about that meeting. The cheque for Turton was written on 18 August. Discharges were already signed, and the letter was ready. I wrote a notation when Turton came to see me, that the officer should do what he could to assist this elderly gentleman. The Press has said there is a note that the recollections of my officers are hazy and the only sound evidence is the evidence that Dowling wrote the file note. That is not so; Mitchell also wrote a note as a result of the telephone call I made to him. In Mitchell's note he wrote that the minister rang, an elderly gentleman was getting distressed, and asked if he could assist him: Two notes, two public servants.

Mr Skepper, one of my senior people, went to the meeting on 20 August because Mitchell and I were going to a meeting in Tasmania on 20 August. Mitchell could not have been at the meeting. If the implication was that I had asked Mitchell to go to the meeting, it would have been that he could not go to the meeting because the trip to Tasmania had been booked for three months. Everyone knew that. Perhaps Mitchell asked Skepper to go to the meeting. Skepper said in his evidence

to the Gunning inquiry that he went to the meeting and Mitchell asked him to. Quite rightly, I did not know that Turton's cheque would be written on 18 August. It appeared it would be written out because Blackburne and Dixon's letter said that, and it was just a matter of the settlement. It was not a matter of trying to get a deal together to refund the money; it was already in place on 21 July, as I see it, when Blackburne and Dixon wrote to Turton. Skepper, who was a highly respected senior public servant for 20 or 30 years, said in his evidence that he went to the meeting and the only name he knew about was Gaunt. He was asked whether he had heard of Turton, and said he knew nothing about a person of that name.

This is a scenario of a minister who is supposed to be asking his staff to lean on people. Mitchell said to me - said to the Gunning inquiry -

Dr Gallop: That is a little Freudian slip.

Mr SHAVE: No. I will tell the Leader of the Opposition what he said to me.

Dr Gallop: Did you discuss his evidence before he went to the inquiry?

Mr SHAVE: Mitchell said to me that he could see 25 years of his life going before him and he had done nothing wrong. He said he was being accused of something he did not do. I told him to tell the truth at the inquiry because he had done nothing wrong.

Dr Gallop: You have discussed the evidence.

Mr SHAVE: I did not discuss the evidence. I just told him to tell the truth.

Dr Gallop: You discussed the evidence.

Mr SHAVE: The Leader of the Opposition is splitting hairs. He is trying to conduct a kangaroo court and he is splitting hairs. Mr Mitchell, another public servant, has a note which says the minister has written a note as a result of phone call, referring to an elderly gentleman, and asking Mitchell to do what he can to help him. Skepper went to the meeting and did not even know about Turton.

Anyone in their right mind would think that if I wanted someone to lean on someone else, I would tell the top policy guy who went to the meeting - I did not even know he was going - "Harry, go in there and do what you can to get the money for these people." I would not be stupid enough to say, "Go and lean on them."

Dr Gallop: You would do it.

Mr SHAVE: The Leader of the Opposition's problem is that he is cynical.

Dr Gallop: No, you are.

Mr SHAVE: No. I was not treating Turton on a preferential basis. The meeting was lined up for Gaunt, not for Turton. The man who put the memorandums on the file said at a meeting with other people on the record that on 9 August the meeting was to be arranged relating to Gaunt. It is true that on Friday 13 August the Turton issue surfaced because Turton had come into my office and given me a piece of paper.

A lot of people are saying that the Government has not looked after those people. I read about Mr Lens in the newspaper today. I will table the correspondence, the efforts and the work relating to Mr Lens, who was involved with Global Finance.

[See paper No 995.]

Mr SHAVE: I suggest that members of the Press who selectively report things need to read the sorts of letters that I read from people like Mr Lens. I and the department respond to them diligently.

Dr Gallop: So you are sneering at him now.

Mr SHAVE: I am not sneering.

Dr Gallop: What are you doing then? Why say what you said about Mr Lens? You are denigrating him.

Mr SHAVE: Will the Leader of the Opposition let me answer?

Dr Gallop: We all heard you.

Mr SHAVE: Let me answer. Mr Lens is an elderly gentleman in a difficult situation. I sympathise with him, as does the department, which has dealt with this issue over a long period of time. If he has a mortgage with Global Finance Group Pty Ltd that is badly valued, the department can do nothing to resolve that issue. We can try to assist, pay for liquidators and pay for supervisors, but at the end of the day if the money is not there against the security, we cannot get it.

I want to return to the Gunning inquiry and talk about -

Dr Gallop: There is another inequality. You have all the transcripts and we cannot get them.

The SPEAKER: Order! Leader of the Opposition.

Mr SHAVE: This relates to Dowling. There is a reference to a compliance meeting on 9 August.

Point of Order

Dr GALLOP: I request, Mr Speaker, that you ask the Minister for Fair Trading to table all of the Gunning inquiry evidence that he is quoting from. The Opposition has been trying to get the transcripts and has been unable to do so. We request that all of that material be tabled at the finish of the minister's speech.

The SPEAKER: Perhaps unbeknown to members, I wrote to Judge Gunning on Tuesday when it became evident that there was a problem with the availability of evidence. I made a specific request to the judge. While I have been in the Chair, I have been advised of the outcome. My request was that the evidence be transferred electronically to the Parliamentary Library so that it could be readily accessible to members of Parliament because of the very real public interest in this matter and the need for people to access accurate information. There is a small time delay involved, and I understand why these things happen, but the evidence will be made available. The time delay is between 24 and 36 hours. I assume that as we speak arrangements are being put in place to transfer the evidence to the Parliamentary Library as and when the evidence becomes available.

The Leader of the Opposition's point of order was related to that. Standing orders indicate that if a minister quotes from official documentation, on request it can be required to be tabled. I must ask the minister if he has official documents because, if he has, he should table those. However, if the minister has written notes all over them, and he is giving a speech, he is also entitled to have access to his notes.

Dr GALLOP: I want to put on the record of the House that the Opposition did try to get transcripts and was refused. On behalf of the Parliament of Western Australia, we thank you for your intervention, Mr Speaker. It is a disgrace that we did not get them in the first place.

Debate Resumed

Mr SHAVE: I refer to Mr Dowling's evidence. There is a reference to a compliance meeting on 9 August 1999, so that is shortly after the complaint form was lodged. The meeting relates to Mr Gaunt. The first entry on page 28 reads -

. . . actually has a different name but the same file number? --- Yes . . .

That is the same matter, I take it? ---Yes, it is the same matter, yes.

The annotation is, "Visit B and D re complaint"? --- That is correct, yes.

The advice I have is that that relates to Gaunt's complaint that he lodged as a result of the meeting with me. He was going to Blackburne and Dixon Pty Ltd to see about Gaunt. He did that. Skepper confirmed that. The interesting thing is that if Mitchell had an instruction from me to lean on someone or to ask someone to lean on someone - we must realise these people are giving evidence under oath - why would Mitchell not have said that to Skepper, who was probably the closest person in terms of political policy? Some people in this Chamber want to say that Mr Skepper, who was a senior public servant with a distinguished record, would go before an inquiry and lie. They can have those thoughts if they wish, but I am confident that people will not be hanged in the Gunning inquiry as sometimes they are in the media.

Dr Gallop: What about Dowling?

Mr SHAVE: Mr Dowling's lawyers were made aware that there was an issue relating to the two notes. Mr Dowling conceded in evidence that he had taken the note that was on the Gaunt file and he pasted it on the other file. Now there is a problem for Mr Dowling because the note relating to Mr Turton was not accurate because he had not received a complaint relating to Mr Turton. Mr Dowling referred in the text of the note to the meeting and the complaint being received only that week. I assume that what he said to Mitchell was, "I only got it a few days ago. I am trying to organise the meeting. I have rung Blackburne and Dixon." I think the record shows that. Cynics might say that the text of the memorandum is wrong but maybe he was asked to go and talk about the Turton matter as well. What they then must do is to look at the evidence of other people.

The person with whom I had contact is a public servant who for 20 years has had an unblemished record and who knows the protocol of what he should and should not do. He has written a file note of a conversation with me on the phone in which it was said, "Please assist this elderly person. He is getting distressed." That is what Mitchell said as a result of a discussion he had with me. That is what I would have said to Mitchell. That is irrevocable. Some people say that they will only listen to Mr Dowling because he used "lean on" and they will not listen to Mitchell at all, even though he has a file note, and in his file note he totally rejects using that language. He is from the Ministry of Fair Trading. He has been seconded to my office. In that note, Mitchell totally refutes that.

Mr McGinty: No, he does not. Mitchell said he could not remember the conversation. Do not make up things in this Parliament.

Mr SHAVE: I am not making up things. Mitchell said, quite rightly, of the telephone conversation with Dowling, "I may not have remembered everything that was discussed, but I know that it would have been improper for me, as a public servant, to tell someone to lean on someone." Mitchell said on the record, "Even if the minister had said it, I would know that it wasn't the right thing to do." It will all be in the transcripts. What people should do is go through the transcripts. Let us get this straight: This member has suggested that I got Turton his money back. He keeps talking about my father-in-law; he is my former father-in-law.

Mr McGinty: There was never any intervention for anyone else.

Mr SHAVE: That is not so. The member will not accept the truth. There was intervention for Gaunt.

Mr McGinty: Any others?

Mr SHAVE: It is in the record. By Dowling's own admission, he was setting up a meeting as a result of a meeting I had with Gaunt. People would say, "Why would you do that, minister? Why would you get one of your senior people, if you did, to visit Blackburne and Dixon?" I was trying to recollect why it was Blackburne and Dixon Pty Ltd particularly. I will tell the House why. The ministry had a number of complaints about Blackburne and Dixon. In the middle of July, we asked the Australian Securities and Investments Commission about doing an audit, because we were becoming concerned about the activities of Blackburne and Dixon. It said, "Lay off the audit. We don't want you to do it. We are already dealing with this company and we are taking action in relation to it." I did not have the same confidence that some people have in ASIC - I still do not, quite frankly. If I had asked Mitchell to go to the meeting it would have been quite reasonable because within two weeks at my electorate office I had -

Mr McGinty: He got back the money.

Mr SHAVE: Yes, but what the member is trying to do in his grubby way is to tie me to his getting back the money.

Mr McGinty: He wouldn't have got it back if he wasn't your father-in-law. Hasn't that dawned on you yet?

The SPEAKER: Order! Members will have noticed that I have allowed some interjections from the member for Fremantle because his interjections were orderly, to the point and questioned what was said. In debates like this, there are occasions when some interjections should be allowed. However, if we get to the stage at which the question has been asked and the point has been made, I must indicate that the minister must have his right to be properly heard. The member for Fremantle has been allowed to get in those interjections; it is all part of the scrutiny process in this place.

Mr SHAVE: What Kaye Blackburne said to the Gunning inquiry - I have never met or spoken to her -

Mr McGinty: She's a crook.

Mr SHAVE: The member can say what he likes about her. The member is saying that she lied to the Gunning inquiry.

The SPEAKER: Order! I know it is a difficult time. However, if the minister responds to interjections, that places me in a more difficult position, because I am trying to minimise absolutely the interjections. If the minister responds, what am I to do?

Mr SHAVE: I take the Speaker's point. I will not be goaded again.

In relation to the Turton matter, Dr Newman asked -

Mrs Blackburne, did all the investors of this particular mortgage ultimately get their money back?---Yes, . . .

That was the answer Blackburne gave. Some of the other comments in relation to the Turton matter were -

. . . getting his interest payment back and I said then that the mortgage had been discharged 2 days prior . . .

That is, two days prior to the meeting. The transcript further states -

Was it influenced in any way by the fact that this meeting was about to take place with the minister?---No, . . .

Did you understand Mr T to have any particular relationship with Minister Shave?---No.

Dr Newman asked -

Mrs Blackburne, did all the investors of this particular mortgage ultimately get their money back?---Yes, . . .

Some people have said that they did not all get back their money. Mrs Blackburne has said under oath that they did get back their money. Time will tell whether or not that is correct. Further questions were asked of Kaye Blackburne -

Was there any suggestion that the minister was taking particular interest in these matters made to you by anybody?--No, he just sat there and observed actually.

The minister was not there. I assume she meant the minister's representative. In relation to Skepper, the following questions were asked -

. . . did you regard him as any different to Mr Willers who had been there before?---No, not really; no.

Mr Chaney asked -

And nothing was said to make you feel that there was a difference from the ordinary run-of-the-mill meeting that you had had with Mr Dowling in the past?---No.

. . . no-one ever mentioned anything to you about any involvement of the minister whatsoever prior to the meeting. . . ?---No, not that I can recall. . . .

They were going to get their money anyhow.

. . . That was going to happen anyway.

Yes?---Regardless, yes.

So it would be impossible for Mr Skepper to have influenced anything at the meeting because it had already happened?---That's right, yes.

There have been a series of allegations which are not factual. I will not go through all of the denials that Mr Mitchell has made in this matter. However, I will address some issues relating to that. I will speak a little about Mr Dowling. The question was -

Thank you. May I take it that that would be something you would try to do on behalf of anyone?

This is what Mr Dowling said about Mr Turton -

That is perfectly correct, yes. I put no emphasis on Mr T over any other consumer I handled.

You certainly hadn't been informed by anybody about any relationship between the minister and Mr T, or former relationship between the minister and Mr T at the time you received the request . . . ?---No, I hadn't, and it wouldn't have made any difference because to me it was just a consumer . . .

Thank you. Of course, Mr Dowling, you never raised any complaint of any description in relation to the communication that Bill Mitchell had made to you, did you?---No, I didn't.

Presumably if you thought there was any impropriety in it or he was trying to place you in an invidious position, you would have done so?---Yes, that's correct.

Mr Dowling has said that he did not report the matter to a superior officer at the time he made his file note. If Mitchell had got on the telephone and said, "I want you to go over there and lean on someone," one would expect that Dowling would have said, "That's not on. I can't do that," and he would have gone to someone; he would have mentioned it to someone. He did not mention it to anyone. When the Gunning inquiry was set up, he went to a superior and said, "I put something on a file. Do these people at the Gunning inquiry look closely at these files?" I assume his superior said, "You can bet they will read most of them." Mr Dowling then said, "I had better tell you what is on a file." Then he alluded to this lean-on business. Mitchell was approached by the chief executive officer of the Ministry of Fair Trading and denied that he said it. We have a conflict between two public servants, which is apparently being dealt with internally.

Mr McGinty: What do you mean by that?

Mr SHAVE: The department has a resolution process. If one person says one thing and another says another thing, adjudication is tried. I do not know quite how it works, but that is the process. The officers get together and try to resolve their differences. When people ask whether I was aware of it, I say, "Yes, I was aware of it." I was aware of it when Mitchell came to me and said that someone in Fair Trading said I asked him to lean on someone. I said, "Well, you speak to Walker about it, and sort it out." Apparently under the Public Sector Management Act, I must stay out of those issues.

At the end of day, the Gunning inquiry will look at the weight of evidence in this matter. That will show that Mr Skepper, a senior person in my office went to the meeting. He did not know about Turton. He was there to handle the matter in relation to Gaunt. That information was given by Mr Skepper under sworn evidence. Mitchell, another public servant, has made a file note when the minister rang him. It says, "Look after this elderly gentleman, and assist him if you can." He has filed that with the Gunning inquiry. By his own admission, Dowling has said that the Turton note was a transplant from the Gaunt file. The inquiry will look at that. The Dowling note on the Turton file says that he had received the complaint that week, which he had not. People ask me whether I am suggesting Mr Dowling is a liar. I am not saying Mr Dowling is a liar. I am saying that the note on the Turton file is untruthful, and it is not factual. Not only is it not factual, even if he had not noted on the Turton file that he had got the complaint that week - which he could not have done, because there was no complaint from Turton, only the Gaunt complaint - I would dispute what he said about leaning on people. That is absolute nonsense.

If all of those issues are coupled with evidence from Blackburne, Skepper and Mitchell who all said the minister never, ever indicated that anyone should be leaned on - those people were under oath - and compared with Dowling's evidence which was, "I'm pretty sure Mitchell said "lean on", I have no doubt what the inquiry will find. My Queen's Counsel has told me that the media's politicised reporting of this issue is the worst he has seen in 25 years as a law practitioner. There has been a lot of hype -

Ms MacTiernan: And he is totally unbiased!

Mr SHAVE: He is a highly respected QC and people who know him would know he would not choose those words lightly.

Mr McGinty: How much are we paying him for that opinion?

Mr SHAVE: The member for Fremantle has tried in his grubby manner to say that Turton got his money back and no-one else did. Blackburne says that is not so. I was with a friend of mine last weekend who knows Turton's accountant. I have not spoken to Turton that much. He has had a stroke and his voice is broken. I rang him last week to tell him that if the Press hounds him, he should not answer the door.

Mr McGinty: Was that when you got him to sign the statutory declaration?

Mr SHAVE: I did not get him to sign it. Mr Skepper got the declaration signed so that people did not try to say that Turton put a complaint into someone else. That is the only way that Dowling's memorandum could stand up to scrutiny. I said to Turton, "Don't speak to them." He was quite short with me. He said, "I don't want to be involved in any of this." I thought, "What do you do? He does not want to be involved." When Mr Turton got his cheque, apparently he asked his accountant whether he could reinvest it in a similar sort of investment. The problem with these people is that they rely on other people to give them advice. As I told the Gunning inquiry yesterday, it is in the political interest of the Labor Party to try to blame those hardworking officers at the Ministry of Fair Trading.

Mr McGinty: We are blaming you, minister. You are the minister responsible.

Mr SHAVE: The Labor Party will try to blame the minister, because that is in its political interest also.

Ms MacTiernan: What about supporting your public servants?

Mr SHAVE: Some people have said I have been more supportive of my department than I should have been over the past two or three years when members opposite have unleashed attack after attack on that ministry.

Ms MacTiernan: On the minister.

Mr SHAVE: No, on the ministry officials too. The member for Armadale, the member for Fremantle and others have attacked the board and the inquiry chairman. They attack everyone they can to try to undermine the minister. Some of the people in the ministry, perhaps, have not been as diligent as they should have been. I do not know that; the Gunning inquiry will find that out. The Opposition is saying now that I am attacking Dowling.

Mr McGinty: You just accused him of being a liar.

Mr SHAVE: Dowling has written a file note about me. Members opposite ask why I have my own lawyer. How can the lawyer who is acting for Dowling represent me? How can the lawyer representing the Ministry of Fair Trading also represent me when a serious accusation has been made about me as the minister.

Mr McGinty: What about the poor old investors? You have not mentioned them once.

Mr SHAVE: What am I to do? I asked the lawyer who he represented. I asked counsel, "Exactly whom do you represent in this? I need to know because there has been an accusation." He said, "I am there to put the ministry's case to the inquiry." Clearly he would have a conflict of interest if he represented Dowling, who made an accusation, and me, who refuted that accusation. That is why I have a lawyer at the inquiry. The member for Fremantle does not mind that QCs represented all his friends who were under attack.

The Opposition talks about the investors not having lawyers. Any investor who is under attack or accused of anything in that inquiry has the right to a lawyer. I was aware that this matter would be raised in the inquiry. The inquiry tells people they will be called. Blackburne was told she would be called. She was asked to bring along her files on Gaunt and Turton because they wanted to talk with her. The reason the inquiry does that is it does not want to get her in there and then send her back to get the files. I was alerted -

Mr McGinty: The inquiry alerted you?

Mr SHAVE: The inquiry did not alert me to it. I told the member for Fremantle there was a dispute between Mitchell and Dowling. Whether Mr Dowling is a credible witness will be determined by the inquiry. Perhaps Mr Dowling has made accusations against people on other occasions and he has not been able to substantiate them.

Mr McGinty: Tell us about them. Are you just smearing him or are you going to tell us about them?

Mr SHAVE: No, I am not smearing anyone. I am saying that in the course of this inquiry it may be brought to the inquiry's notice that Mr Dowling has on previous occasions made comments about people that cannot be substantiated. I am sorry for Mr Dowling, and Mr Dowling can go before the inquiry and give his side of the story, because we will have some questions for him when he goes there, and he will have to answer those questions.

Ms MacTiernan: Will you be funding a Queen's Counsel for him? You are making accusations against him.

Mr SHAVE: Mr Dowling has a solicitor representing him - Mr Beech -

Mr McGinty: From the Ministry of Fair Trading?

Mr SHAVE: Yes.

Mr McGinty: Is he going to represent him?

Mr SHAVE: Mr Beech knows his responsibilities.

At the end of the day, when all the evidence is before the Gunning inquiry, it will make a decision. Members opposite say that I should not come into this place and make accusations. What I have done is come into this place and lay down the facts; and the facts are as I have stated them. The facts show that I have done nothing improper with regard to this issue.

Ms MacTiernan interjected.

The SPEAKER: Order! I formally call the member for Armadale to order for the first time.

Mr SHAVE: Members opposite have said that the Government is not doing anything for the investors. I have tabled papers with regard to Mr Lens, who has said no-one is considering his matter. I now table all of the details regarding the meetings and discussions that have taken place with Mr Ryder, another gentleman who is mentioned in the paper today, who has had 10 times the level of contact with me or my department that Turton has had.

[See papers Nos 995 and 996.]

Mr SHAVE: Gaunt has had 10 times the amount of contact. If the money is not there and a person is in a bad mortgage deal, it is for the public and for the Gunning inquiry to determine whether I am responsible. I will tell members when I am responsible: When I am sitting with one of these crooked brokers and one of these crooked valuers and I am conning these elderly people to get into one of these rotten deals. The auditors and the valuers - all of these people who are the crooks - are the ones who will ultimately be brought to account on this issue. The liquidators have given evidence to the Gunning inquiry. They know there were conspiracies on a lot of these matters, and a lot of these people will go to jail. I am quite pleased about that. However, if the Opposition and sections of the media want to say that I am responsible for the behaviour of people, like my former father-in-law, who go to brokers and are put into these deals, I reject that.

Point of Order

Mr KOBELKE: Mr Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition raised with you Standing Order No 157, which relates to the tabling of official documents from which the minister is quoting. We understand that those documents may at some future time be available to us. However, that is not the matter that is dealt with in that standing order. That standing order relates to the fact that a minister who is quoting from official documents is required to table those documents. We do not want to know whether at some later date we can have a copy of those documents. We want to have a copy today of the documents from which the minister has been quoting; and now that the minister has finished using those documents, it is appropriate that they be tabled.

The SPEAKER: Order! The standing order is quite clear: It is a matter of judgment for the minister. If the minister is quoting from official documents, then they should be tabled. However, if the minister is quoting from his notes, that is, fortunately, a decision for the minister.

Mr SHAVE: Mr Speaker, I have made notes on these documents, and they are all marked with textas, but I understand the desire of the Opposition to get a copy of these documents, and in the next 30 minutes I will table a copy of the two documents from which I have been quoting.

The SPEAKER: Order! That is fine.

Debate Resumed

MR BARNETT (Cottesloe - Leader of the House) [11.44 am]: There is no doubt that the situation in which the investors in property through finance brokers find themselves is tragic; and, as has been acknowledged on all sides of this debate, a very large number of those investors stand to lose a significant amount of money. People who invest in a mortgage for a property development, whether it be commercial or residential, do take a risk, but a properly constructed mortgage should not be viewed as a high risk. There is a risk that the construction costs of such an investment may exceed what is planned, and there is a market risk that the property may not realise the anticipated value or cannot be leased out for a reasonable rate of return. People who invest in property through finance brokers normally understand that they are taking a risk and their investment is not as secure as is money that is put in the bank in some form of term deposit. People who take a first mortgage expect that to be properly balanced against the real asset and, therefore, to be relatively secure. However, people who take a second or third mortgage are entering into a further level of risk.

There has clearly been scandalous activity within the finance broking industry and some parts of the property industry. Numerous examples have been cited publicly of properties that have been grossly over-valued, and, therefore, of the grossly excessive amounts of finance that have been poured into those properties. There have also been examples of finance brokers who have loaned money knowing that the borrower did not have the cash flow capacity to service that loan and, therefore, putting in place penal rates of interest, and perhaps even retaining those penal rates of interest within their own organisation and not passing them on to the ultimate lenders. It may well be that finance brokers have deliberately loaned money in circumstances where they know the loan cannot be repaid and have done so in a contrivance which has benefitted them and perhaps also some people within the property industry. Those acts are fraudulent and criminal, and the people involved deserve to, and will, be brought to account.

As has been said by the minister on several occasions, and by the Police Minister, an enormous operation is under way through the fraud squad of the Police Service to catch and prosecute these people.

Mr McGinty: And they are doing a very good job.

Mr BARNETT: Yes. Some 40 officers - 34 sworn and six unsworn - are involved, and, to this point, 221 charges have been laid against eight individuals, and charges will continue to be laid. I am sure that members appreciate the complexities of these arrangements. They are, no doubt, contrived to conceal the trails to the money, and one failed project has been propped up by another series of mortgages and arrangements. It is not simple to disentangle these arrangements. To secure charges which will result in successful prosecutions requires an enormous amount of detailed and diligent work by the police; and that work is taking place.

We should not lose sight in this Parliament of the fact that the core of the problem is the criminal and fraudulent activity of finance brokers and the people associated with them. They are the guilty parties, and I think every member of this Parliament would want to see those people brought to account and prosecuted. In this debate, the Opposition has talked about the history of this scandalous situation, and it has talked about the Gunning inquiry and has debated that on several occasions. However, the Opposition has failed to acknowledge that the minister has done a number of things; and even in this debate today, that has not come through. I remind the Opposition that, through the minister, the Government is funding the supervisors of Global and Grubb Finance; so public money - taxpayers' money - is being put into trying to sort out what remains a private financial problem that many people are facing.

Public money has been used to sort out their financial affairs because they have been subject to corrupt and criminal behaviour. There also has been funding, through the minister, for the liquidators, both Global and Grubb, to obtain legal advice and to facilitate the recovery action; it is not easy. A number of constituents have come to see me - as I am sure they have seen every member in this House. It is not at all easy to untangle these extremely complex arrangements. The Gunning inquiry has been established and members have been critical of the way in which it was constructed and its terms of reference; however, the issues are being aired and debated before the Gunning inquiry. Whatever the powers of the Gunning inquiry might be, and whether one agrees or disagrees that they are adequate, the Gunning inquiry is flushing out the issues. People are giving evidence under oath and it is being reported and debated widely; that is a fact.

We all understand politics; this is a tragic financial situation for the investors, it is a criminal situation for those who have misled and defrauded them, and it is a political issue. Parliament is the forum for those political issues to be debated in, as they have been previously and are again today. The Opposition also has moved - as members are now aware - to establish a select committee of the upper House. I question why the Opposition would do that. There are processes: The Gunning inquiry is underway, the fraud process has 40 police officers involved, and we are now to have a select committee of Parliament. The select committee of the upper House has terms of reference similar to the Gunning inquiry, it also has terms of reference saying that it will not interfere with the Gunning inquiry. Its proceedings are open to the public and media, but the public and media are not free to report the proceedings. It has three members, but a quorum could be formed by just two members. The committee will consist of two ALP members and one Liberal Party member; therefore, a quorum of two can be made up by the two ALP members. I suggest that is an attempt to directly politicise a serious issue. The matter is being dealt with by the police and the Gunning inquiry.

If there is a new element to the debate today, it is the issue of whether the minister gave preferential treatment to his father-in-law. The minister has gone through the detail at great length today. I will make an observation about that. We are all members of Parliament. When one becomes a minister, one does not cease to be a local member of Parliament or cease to have responsibility for one's constituents. Individual members of the public who have invested in failed financial deals through brokers have come to see me. They have essentially been constituents, but even some people from outside my electorate have come to see me. I am sure almost every member of Parliament would have experienced similar circumstances; and why should that not be the case? That is a role of a member of Parliament. When that happens, invariably on this issue and other similar issues, the local member of Parliament will pass the information, request or concern or whatever it might be, to the responsible minister and to the administration within his department. Although the minister is also the member for Alfred Cove, they are two distinct roles. When constituents come to him as the member for Alfred Cove, he - just as I as the member for Cottesloe - passes on those concerns just as he should do.

The only issue for this House is whether, as a minister, he used ministerial powers to somehow influence the actions within his department. He has detailed today that that did not happen; the dates simply do not measure up. As the member for Alfred Cove he is duty bound to represent his constituents and to pass on those inquiries and concerns to the ministerial and departmental level. He just happens to be the minister responsible for fair trading in this place. I have not seen any evidence today that suggests he has inadvertently or improperly used his ministerial powers. He has allowed the inquiry to investigate. He has performed that dual role which I and other ministers do every week. One is a local member as well as a minister. The Government does not support this motion. I do not think the Opposition has demonstrated in any sense that there has been an abuse or misuse of ministerial power; and that is the test of whether a minister should discontinue his duties.

Points also were raised about legal representation. I can understand why investors may feel aggrieved that they have potentially lost significant sums of money; in some cases they have lost their life savings. It is a tragic situation. I can understand how they might feel it is inequitable in that they do not have legal representation, or choose not to, or cannot afford legal representation, yet when the minister appears before the inquiry, he is entitled to legal representation. When the minister appears before the Gunning inquiry - which, to his credit, he did at his instigation - he does not appear as Mr Doug Shave. He appears in his capacity to represent the Crown. As the minister responsible he effectively appears as the State. In that sense he should be legally represented. It is the State that is represented in the Gunning inquiry by the QC, not Mr Doug Shave; that might be difficult for people to comprehend, but it is a significant distinction. Just as with previous ministers in previous governments - even at times when they have ceased to be a minister but their ministerial actions have been questioned - this Government has impartially provided legal representation. That is the tradition within the Westminster system. It is the advice that anyone would get from Crown Law; that the State is represented. It is not private representation for this individual or indeed, representation for himself as the member for Alfred Cove, it is ministerial representation for the State.

The member for Alfred Cove has in great detail provided the sequence of events and the memos and details of who said what. Having listened carefully to that, it is clear to me that the Opposition has not established a case for censuring the

minister, it has not established any misuse or abuse of ministerial powers. At best, it has demonstrated that the member for Alfred Cove does what every member does -

Several members interjected.

The SPEAKER: Order! I am sorry to interrupt. Members have had a sense of the occasion and the debate has been difficult but a good one; however, let us not break out into interjecting at this stage.

Mr BARNETT: I conclude my comment. For a censure motion to be successful, it would require a clear demonstration of misuse or abuse of ministerial power; that has not happened this morning. No matter how aggrieved the Opposition is, no matter what its views might be about the appropriateness or powers of the Gunning inquiry or whatever else, it has not demonstrated an abuse or misuse of power in this Parliament. That has not happened, therefore, the censure motion should not be supported.

In response to the interjection by the member for Peel, the Premier is attending a longstanding commitment to open a new school in Albany. For the information of members opposite, he will be here during question time. If Opposition members want to ask him any further questions about the matter, he will be available.

MR PENDAL (South Perth) [11.58 am]: In my contribution to the debate I will raise two issues. First, I will touch on the nature of the Gunning inquiry. Secondly, I will touch on what might be the ultimate fate of the Legislative Council select committee which was established in that House last night, to which the Leader of the House has just made some reference. Like a number of people in this Chamber, I have consistently supported the Gunning inquiry; in particular its membership. In my opinion, they are people of the utmost probity and repute. Just as consistently, in the past year or so, I also have taken the view that what is needed to get to the bottom of these claims in Western Australia is a royal commission

I will repeat why I believe a royal commission is needed as distinct from the straightjacket into which the Government has placed three otherwise reputable people. First, we are talking about the general lack of powers of the current inquiry; secondly, unlike a royal commission, the Gunning inquiry does not have the general, broad power to send for persons and papers if it deems that to be appropriate; and, thirdly, that means the inquiry does not have the power that a royal commission enjoys in compelling the attendance of witnesses to give answers.

My view has never changed. The personnel - that is, Judge Gunning, Mr Blight and Dr Newman - are competent people. It is the nature of that inquiry which is inadequate and which is leading to the death of a thousand cuts for this Government.

What will be the outcome? I have said previously that these three people have been placed in something of an inquisitorial straightjacket. I represent the views of a large number of constituents who have lost large amounts of money because of this scandal. My first fears were realised earlier this week when the inquiry was in a position to deny Mr Doug Solomon the opportunity to question witnesses in his capacity representing investors badly affected by the scandal. That would never have occurred in a royal commission. Someone in Mr Solomon's position would have been given the opportunity to apply to the commission and to appear on the basis that he represented people adversely affected by these activities. That straightjacket, that closure of the doors to the investors, now means that a royal commission is imperative. I once more add my voice to the request to the Premier and the Government to upgrade the current Gunning inquiry and to give it the powers of a royal commission.

I am puzzled. This morning while preparing for this debate, I asked the Parliament House staff to obtain for me a copy of the terms of reference of the Gunning inquiry. Of course, those terms of reference can be obtained from the State Government's web site to which everyone has access. I am troubled because, on the one hand, a document signed by the Premier pursuant to section 11(1) of the Public Sector Management Act, states that, as the Minister responsible for public sector management, the Premier directs the members of the Gunning committee to hold a special inquiry into the operation of the boards that are later listed. On the other hand, an accompanying document on the same web site contains a different story. This underpins the deep concern that the Gunning inquiry cannot do its job, notwithstanding the competence of its members. The latter document states -

The Gunning Committee of Inquiry members were appointed by the Hon Minister for Fair Trading, Doug Shave MLA.

One document on the Government's web site states that the Premier appointed the members of the committee of inquiry, which gives it some arm's length. However, the other document, on that same web site, states that the members were appointed by the minister who is the subject of some of the serious allegations.

The fact that we need, and so far do not have, an upgraded inquiry with the powers of a royal commission capable of compelling people to give answers is enough to lead me to believe that we should support this motion.

A turning point for me - I am sure it was a turning point for many people across Western Australia - was what we now know to be the Turton payout. I listened with much interest to the minister's defence and to the interjections from the member for Fremantle. With the best will in the world, I cannot believe that Mr Turton received his payout as a matter of course. If that matter were put to a jury of 12 Western Australians - a group charged with determining what is reasonable - I do not believe they could come to any conclusion but that Mr Turton was given favoured treatment because of his relationship with the minister in charge.

Mr McGinty: Exactly!

Mr PENDAL: I refer to the action of the upper House in appointing a select committee last night, but I will not reflect on that decision. We are about to embark on a five-week break during which the Parliament is likely to be prorogued. I appeal to the Leader of the House, and through him to the Premier, that the Government not prorogue Parliament early in an effort to kill off the inquiry by that Legislative Council committee.

As members know, the Government can delay the prorogation of Parliament until the very last moment - that is, it can prorogue on one day and the new Parliament can be reconvened the next day. The problem is that the Government has at its disposal the capacity to prorogue the Parliament on Saturday week. If that were to happen, the work of that upper House select committee would cease. The Government is in a position to assure members that it will not do that. In addition, when the Parliament is prorogued, the Government can ensure that the Legislative Council select committee is re-established. Without it, that death of a thousand cuts to which I referred earlier will continue and get worse. It would be a sign of good faith on the part of the Government if it were to give such an assurance, either in this House or the other House, before we rise in a week. The curtailing of the work of that committee would be nothing short of a travesty. The Government has the capacity to demonstrate its goodwill by giving that assurance.

In summary, the Turton disclosure was the straw that broke the camel's back. Heaven knows, that camel's back had been bowed for many weeks and months for many other reasons that demonstrate this minister's lack of capacity. The Government should move to re-establish the Gunning inquiry as a royal commission, if necessary retaining the three personnel. In the meantime, no-one has the capacity to support a motion of confidence in this minister, and for that reason I intend to support the motion of no confidence.

MR COWAN (Merredin - Deputy Premier) [12.10 pm]: Notwithstanding some of the confusion the member for South Perth might feel about two contradictory web sites on the Internet, I assure him that the Gunning inquiry was appointed under the Public Sector Management Act. I am sure he is aware of that. It was appointed under the appropriate provision within that Act. I also remind the member for South Perth, although he probably does not need reminding, that in the time I have served in this place - he has been here almost as long - on only one occasion has this Parliament been prorogued early. I cannot remember the year, but I am sure the member for South Perth will. It certainly is not the intention of the Government to prorogue the Parliament early, although there would be some temptation to do that because during the long break between the spring and autumn sessions many committees of the Parliament travel overseas and the Government might save a considerable amount of money by proroguing early. However, it does not intend to deny members of committees of this Parliament their prerogative to travel at taxpayers' expense.

I will make a couple of other points with respect to this motion before the Parliament. In the first instance, this motion is very subjective; that is, it seeks to damage the political career of the Minister for Fair Trading. I am sure members opposite have an interest in that, but members of the public, particularly the investors, some of whom have an interest to the extent that they come to the public gallery of this place to hear the debates, are interested in something far more important. They are interested in two other issues: They are certainly interested in, first, getting their money back and, secondly, making sure someone pays the price. They are indifferent to whether that is the minister or someone else, but they would prefer it to be those people who robbed them of their money. In medieval times, at this point in the process people would have liked to see heads on skewers at the drawbridge gate. Modern democracy does not work in that way. People should not forget that since these matters have come to light, the finance brokers have been vigorously pursued to the extent that a great number have been charged with fraud. As the Leader of the House for the Government said, supervisors and liquidators have been appointed to pursue those funds on behalf of investors.

I must record my disappointment at the performance of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission in assisting the State Government and officers of the Ministry of Fair Trading to pursue the money trail. I would like more effort from our federal colleagues to ensure the money trail is pursued. Whichever way we go, the real issue is not so much looking for someone who can be punished, to provide some gratification to those who lost their money, but giving investors the opportunity to recover their funds. Notwithstanding that the Government will continue with this action, there is not much point pursuing the finance brokers who persuaded people to invest. I can assure investors they will not get their money back through the finance brokers; they have lost it. However, there is an opportunity to pursue those banks that may have transgressed the law on the operation of trust accounts; auditors who may not have performed their duties diligently; and the valuers who may have ramped up the valuation of properties in order to satisfy the greed of finance brokers and other people who borrowed money through finance brokers. The Government would like some additional support from ASIC to pursue those who borrowed money through finance brokers, to follow the money trail, and to ensure people such as that, under the provisions of the Corporations Law, appear before a federal court and give evidence under oath about the whereabouts of that money. We can then seek to recover it.

Although I reject this motion because it is all about subjectivity and attacking the Minister for Fair Trading - the Government must cop that although it will oppose the motion strongly - a message must be sent to the investors that the Government will not relent in pursuing the money trail and will seek to return to them as much of their funds as it can locate and identify.

MR KOBELKE (Nollamara) [12.16 pm]: You, Mr Speaker, have rightly pointed out to the House the seriousness of the no confidence motion on which we shall soon vote. Consideration of the number of occasions upon which Oppositions have used this type of motion reveals that a whole range of issues and standards of severity apply to the various cases. I put it to the Deputy Premier that this is not one of those motions moved many times in the past, in which the Opposition is seeking, by way of attack on a minister, to debate an issue. This is a much more serious case. It is already established in the minds of the people of Western Australia that the minister has failed abysmally to uphold the standards expected of a

minister of the Crown. The Opposition is not attacking the minister in order to raise the issue, but is asking the Parliament to uphold some standards. That is quite a different issue. Do we, as a House of this Parliament, expect ministers to uphold the standards of their oath of office? I believe the case has been clearly made against the minister. Is this House to cover up, and be implicit in the minister's cover-up operation, and say such behaviour is acceptable in Western Australia? That is the point of this no confidence motion.

I will go briefly through some of the facts laid before the House. Members on the government side know that the minister has let down this Government and this Parliament. I do not need to go through all the facts to establish that; members opposite know it and the public knows it. This debate is about whether the House will uphold standards and pass a motion of no confidence, or whether the Government will close ranks for its own political purposes and sell out on the maintenance of standards. That is the issue before the House at the moment.

The Minister for Fair Trading has shown himself to be quite disinterested in pursuing his responsibilities in the Fair Trading portfolio. He has vacillated between clear disinterest and partisan representation of the crooks. That has been the minister's approach to matters of fair trading. He has done only as much as he thought was necessary to get the monkey off his back. That has been his response time after time. His response has not been directed towards ensuring good administration in the Ministry of Fair Trading, or upholding the law and making sure it was working to protect people. His response has been to protect the vested interests of some people in, or associated with, the finance broking industry, or otherwise to express disdain for and disinterest in the cases brought to him.

What the Minister for Fair Trading has done is set up, with the compliance of the Premier, the Gunning inquiry - an inquiry that is impotent - to deal with matters relating to the minister's behaviour. As it is set up under the Public Sector Management Act, it has no powers to make a finding against the minister. The Premier has acknowledged that the Gunning inquiry has no powers to make a decision against the interests of the minister. It might uncover facts that will damn the minister because the facts are there and the people know them, but it cannot make a finding against the minister. Of course, that is why it is improper for taxpayers' money to be spent on representation for this minister when the victims of finance brokers cannot be represented at the inquiry. It simply compounds what the public knows to be this Government's attempt to cover up the issue and to not ensure that the Ministry of Fair Trading has proper management and support for those investors who have been duped by a number of finance brokers.

The Minister for Fair Trading has consistently discarded the issues that were raised by the Opposition. I can understand why, at first glance, the minister believed that the member for Armadale's initial raising of these matters a year or two ago was a political attack on him. Obviously that was an element of her attack. However, a minister who was fulfilling his or her ministerial duties would have then considered the substance of the matters raised and taken appropriate action. This minister failed to do that. He sprang to the defence of the finance brokers. I will give one example of that now and one a little later. When the member for Fremantle launched an attack on MFA Finance Pty Ltd and disclosed information that shocked many members, some people might have thought that the member for Fremantle had gone too far. From what we now know, his attack has been totally vindicated because he was right. What did the minister do in response? He did not give us a considered opinion and say that he would look at the accusations. The very next day, the minister came into this House and defended MFA with a letter from Mr Fisher. He put to the House then MFA's point of view and has been an advocate for the crooks in the finance broking industry ever since. Mr Fisher is now facing charges and has been struck off by the Finance Brokers Supervisory Board. The minister did not uphold his oath of office to treat people fairly and not show favour. Because the Premier's brother is connected, he came into this House and flew to the defence of MFA.

Time and again, the minister has said that he should not be dealing with these matters; he has told us that they should be dealt with by officers of the Ministry of Fair Trading. The minister has tried to distance himself from the matters raised by the Opposition, which has said continually that something must be done. Time and again, the minister has told us that it is not his responsibility to get involved in the nitty-gritty; that should be dealt with by the public servants. However, that did not apply when it came to his former father-in-law. The minister had an officer from his ministerial office go with Fair Trading officers to meet with officers of the finance broking firm, Blackburne and Dixon. We now know that at least on one occasion when the minister was telling us one thing in this place, he was doing something different. He was getting his staff to heavy the finance brokers to try to get money back for his former father-in-law. That was improper. As the member for Fremantle said, if the minister had operated in that fashion for all the complainants, more strength to him. If he was taking an active role in trying to ensure that people got their money back, we would have supported him. However, when we asked the minister to do that, he told us it would be improper. He said that he would not get involved in direct action to try to recover money; that had to be done by the Ministry of Fair Trading. However, his father-in-law was a very different story. Perhaps the minister will let me know whether there were any other occasions on which officers from his ministerial office sat down with finance brokers to try to get money back for investors.

Mr Shave: You missed the point. They were going there as a result of a meeting being set up for Mr Gaunt.

Mr KOBELKE: That was not my question. My question was: Did an officer from his ministerial office approach a finance broker on any other occasion and try to regain money for an investor?

Mr Shave: You are twisting the facts.

Mr KOBELKE: The answer is no. The minister has confirmed that that did not happen, except on one occasion which involved his former father-in-law.

Mr McGinty: And they got their money back.

Mr KOBELKE: They got the full amount. The minister is acknowledging today that was the only occasion on which he broke what he told this House was his rule that he would not interfere in individual cases. He did that for his former father-in-law. The Minister for Fair Trading's comments are on the record.

Mr Shave: What you should do is read the evidence taken at the Gunning inquiry. Mr Skepper has sworn under oath that he was at that meeting to deal with Mr Gaunt and had not heard of Mr Turton's name. Read the transcripts. You are saying that Mr Skepper lied at the Gunning inquiry. I reject that.

Mr KOBELKE: I thank the minister for his interjection because I was about to ask him some questions about Mr Skepper, and in a moment I will. The minister misses the point because he is involved in a cover-up. He wants to deny the reality. Many times in this House we try to drag the reality out of members opposite and government ministers so that we can inform the public. The members on the government side realise that the public is informed; the public knows that they are trying to tell lies. You are trying to tell lies as a Government. You are trying to say things that are totally false.

Withdrawal of Remark

Mr SHAVE: The member said that I am trying to tell lies. That is not true.

Several members interjected.

Mr SHAVE: Yes he did. That is not the truth and I ask that he withdraw it.

Mr KOBELKE: I said government members.

The SPEAKER: I heard it. With the word "lie", to impugn someone a member must say that someone is a liar and telling a deliberate untruth. The member for Nollamara in a technical sense will have gone as close as anyone could ever have gone to breaching the rule. It would be fair for him to withdraw, so I will ask him to withdraw.

Mr KOBELKE: I withdraw.

Debate Resumed

Mr KOBELKE: Government members are hoping against all the facts and reality that saying totally false things will be believed. Can they not wake up to the fact that the public has made up its mind? It has enough of the facts to know that this minister stepped in specifically to help his former father-in-law. The government members' support for the minister's attempt to deny the reality is a nonsense. People have a word for that, which I am not allowed to use in this place, but that is what people will label all government members. The people know the truth. They know that this minister is trying to cover up.

From his interjections, it is clear that only on one occasion an officer from his ministerial office visited a finance broker to get back money that had been invested by a member of the public. He is playing games by saying that two people were involved, his former father-in-law and Mr Gaunt. He is playing fancy games by saying that it was done for Mr Gaunt and not for his former father-in-law. His former father-in-law got his money back quicker than Mr Gaunt, but, as the member for Fremantle has indicated, all the other investors will not get their money back. Because of the timing of the maturing of the mortgages, it has not yet come to the crunch, but it is very clear from documented evidence put forward by the member for Fremantle that the other investors will not get all their money; they will lose it. There may even be a case for saying that a preferred payment was made to the minister's former father-in-law and that by his getting \$100 000 out earlier, other people will lose more.

Mr Shave: Why do you not read the evidence given under oath by Mrs Blackburne, which will be tabled? She told the Gunning inquiry under oath that every one of the investors would get their money if they required it.

Mr McGinty: Factually, that is not true.

Mr Shave: Why don't you go down to the Gunning inquiry, give evidence and say she is lying?

Mr McGinty: I am happy to do it.

Mr Shave: Do it.

Mr KOBELKE: I am happy to take interjections, but I think we -

The SPEAKER: Order! We are getting to the end of a very lengthy and detailed debate. Members have been restrained and orderly, so let us not ruin it.

Mr KOBELKE: I thank the minister for his interjection, which brings me to another point I was going to make a little later. In this House I have alleged that not only has this minister not been interested in helping people in many cases but also he has been partisan on behalf of the crooked finance brokers. His interjection might lead people to suggest that I am right. A range of people in the community have lost their money - very genuine cases - and one would think the minister would have some sympathy for those people. The evidence from the member for Fremantle, who has good documentation for what he is saying, is that other people have lost money from these deals, yet the minister thinks Kaye Blackburne is more believable. Kaye Blackburne has more pull with this minister than all the affected people who have made their investments. Because Kaye Blackburne said something before the Gunning committee on oath, this minister thinks that her evidence has more weight than that of all the people who have lost their money. Again, we have an example of this minister being on

the side of the crooks. It may be just incompetence and that he does not realise what he is doing. However, that is his defence. We have all the evidence from the investors who have lost their money, or are about to lose it, and the minister's defence is that he did not look after his former father-in-law because that is what Kaye Blackburne said, and Kaye Blackburne is a mate. She must be telling the truth because she said it under oath. That is this minister's defence - and government members will support him? In the face of all those investors who have lost their money or are losing it, will government members vote for this minister whose defence is that Kaye Blackburne said so, and this minister believes Kaye Blackburne?

Mr McGinty: Kaye Blackburne and Blackburne and Dixon Pty Ltd have been responsible for losses of between \$20m to \$30m to investors in this State. The chief person from her company has been charged with numerous counts of fraud, and I do not think she is far behind. That is the person the minister wants to believe.

Mr KOBELKE: I thank the member for Fremantle for his interjection. I will deal with one of the minister's interjections before I sum up. The minister made some comments about Mr Skepper from his office. I will not go into the fine detail of that because we do not have time, and I think the minister is just trying to distract us from the facts of the matter by bringing in a lot of irrelevant details. Did I understand correctly that the minister said that when Mr Skepper went to that meeting with Blackburne and Dixon, he was not conversant with all the issues because he stood in at a later stage?

Mr Shave: In his evidence, he said he was asked to go to try to resolve an issue for Mr Gaunt. He was asked under oath whether he had ever heard the name Turton, and he said no.

Mr KOBELKE: The minister is further tightening the noose around his neck. The fact is that the finance brokers, particularly those who are very shoddy and outside the law, know that the minister has powers. It was highly unusual; it had never happened before that someone from the minister's office had gone down to see those finance brokers. That is heavying someone. If people know that they have been skirting the law or have been acting totally outside the law, and someone from the minister's office - not just the Fair Trading people, but someone from the minister's office - comes to see them, that would be interpreted by 99 people out of 100 as heavying them, of putting a bit of a heavy weight on them direct from the minister's office.

The fact that the minister said that Mr Skepper came in as a second thought - I do not wish to put him down in any way because of that - indicated that he was not someone from the minister's office who was fully briefed and who had been following the matter through, and that it was all right to hand the matter to another officer - probably a quite competent officer - to take up. The point of having an officer from the minister's office there was because of the name of the minister. It was nothing to do with the expertise of the officer; it was because the minister was heavying Blackburne and Dixon to get the money, and he was successful in doing that. It was not attempted in any other case. They are the facts.

Mr Shave: That is not the fact.

Mr KOBELKE: Was there any other case in which one of the minister's officers went to a finance broker?

Mr Shave: What you have done -

Mr KOBELKE: Was there any other case?

Mr Shave: Do you want me to answer?

Mr KOBELKE: No, there was no other case. In keeping with the undertaking, I will quickly conclude my remarks.

Generally in this Parliament we have expected high standards of our ministers. From time to time there have been failings. However, the expectation is that ministers of Governments of Western Australia will live up to the standards of their oath and of the standards expected of their office. This is clearly an occasion when the overwhelming majority of the population of Western Australia knows that this minister has failed those standards. He has failed because he has not ensured that the Ministry of Fair Trading has operated effectively to protect investors. He has failed because he has been partisan on behalf of the finance brokers, and he has failed particularly, as we now know, because he had his office take action to benefit his former father-in-law, and, incidentally, a Mr Gaunt, when the ministry would take no such action for any other investor. That is clearly on the record. On those bases, this minister has failed to meet the standards we expect of a minister.

Mr Shave: If you say Gaunt was incidental, why was the meeting with Blackburne and Dixon arranged on 9 August before anyone had ever heard of Turton?

Mr KOBELKE: The minister has played with parts of the facts all through this. He put on the table as a fact that Kaye Blackburne's statements are factual and more believable than the statements of a whole range of investors who are losing their money. The fact is that the minister is not believable on this issue. He is shuffling bits of paper to try to cover the fact that he has failed in his duty.

We require ministers to uphold the law of this State and to make sure there is good administration. This minister has failed to do that. He has also failed to treat people fairly. He has not upheld his oath to treat people without fear or favour. He has made sure that someone he knew and with whom he had a relationship - that is, his former father-in-law - was able to get his money when other people have been unable to. It was only in that case that he intervened. The question is whether members in this House will vote that they have no confidence in this minister. Alternatively, if government members express confidence in this minister, their standards are his standards. When government members vote in a moment, that

will be the issue. If government members vote against this motion, their standards are his standards. If government members want to maintain standards in this place, they have no choice but to support the motion.

[See paper No 997.]

Question put and a division taken with the following result -

Ayes (18)

Mr Brown
Mr Carpenter
Dr Constable
Dr Edwards
Mr Graham

Mr Grill
Mr Kobelke
Ms MacTiernan
Mr Marlborough
Mr McGinty

Mr McGowan
Ms McHale
Mr Pental
Mr Ripper

Mrs Roberts
Mr Thomas
Ms Warnock
Mr Cunningham (*Teller*)

Noes (24)

Mr Barnett
Mr Barron-Sullivan
Mr Bloffwitch
Mr Board
Mr Bradshaw
Mr Cowan

Mr Day
Mrs Edwardes
Mrs Hodson-Thomas
Mr Johnson
Mr Kierath
Mr Marshall

Mr Masters
Mr McNee
Mr Minson
Mr Omodei
Mr Osborne
Mrs Parker

Mr Shave
Mr Trenorden
Dr Turnbull
Mrs van de Klashorst
Mr Wiese
Mr Tubby (*Teller*)

Pairs

Dr Gallop
Ms Anwyl
Mr Riebeling
Mr Bridge

Mr Court
Mrs Holmes
Mr Prince
Dr Hames

Question thus negatived.

PROCEDURE AND PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

Report - Standing Committee System

MR BLOFFWITCH (Geraldton) [12.42 pm]: The report largely mirrors the 1996 proposals of the Select Committee on Procedure and the principal recommendations are three portfolio-related committees for Social Development, Education and Community Affairs; Health, Justice and Government; and Primary Industry, Resources, Trade and Transport.

The Public Accounts Committee should take on the portfolio role in relation to Treasury. Amalgamation of the Standing Committee on Uniform Legislation and Intergovernmental Agreements and the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation is being reconsidered but is still supported. It is proposed that the Joint Standing Committee on the Anti-Corruption Commission will continue as a separate committee. An initial allocation of portfolios to the various committees is recommended. The allocation can be varied by the Speaker, which allows the committee system to easily take account of reorganisations within government. The powers of the standing committees will include the power to consider Bills referred to them by the Legislative Assembly. Each committee will have a broad capacity to initiate inquiries into the outcomes and administration of departments which fall within its portfolio responsibilities. They will have the capacity to consider the adequacy of legislation and regulations within their jurisdiction.

Any member of the Legislative Assembly may attend a meeting of a portfolio-related committee and ask questions of a witness, subject to the direction of the committee's chairman. That right will not be extended to committees that do not operate in a portfolio role, such as the Joint Standing Committee on the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Public Accounts Committee, except for their portfolio role in relation to Treasury. The Legislative Assembly may decide to co-opt any other member of the House to work with a standing committee on a particular inquiry but that member will not have the right to move motions or to vote. A quorum for taking formal evidence will be two; although the Procedure and Privileges Committee expects that there will normally be three members present. Subcommittees will be able to take formal evidence, but must obtain the authorisation of their parent committee on each occasion.

My comments outline the basic points of the report. I ask members to read the report, as it is important. The reforms will take place during the spring session. I think it is a step in the right direction. I know there was some concern over the Standing Committee on Uniform Legislation and Intergovernmental Agreements merging with the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation, but with the proper resources and proper support staff, it should all come out well.

[See paper No 998.]

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Report - Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Amendment Regulations (No. 11) 1999

MR WIESE (Wagin) [12.46 pm]: I present for tabling the report in relation to the Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Amendment Regulations (No. 11) 1999 and the transcripts of evidence. The amendments we dealt with in the committee were published in the *Government Gazette* of 14 December 1999 and tabled in the Parliament the following

day. Among other things, the amendments repealed former regulations 19M and 19N of the principal regulations and replaced them with new regulations. The report deals solely with those particular sections of the regulations. The House is aware of the manner and workings of the Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act and that the amendments made to that Act in 1999 inserted a new section 93E into part IV, division 2 of the Act. That division was headed "Constraints on awards of common law damages". That section placed restrictions on the award of common law damages to a worker where the disability is work-related. It also provided that damages can be awarded only if there is a degree of disability of not less than 30 per cent and that agreement or determination is recorded in accordance with the regulations; or the worker has significant disabilities and elects, in the prescribed manner, to retain the right to seek damages and the election is recorded in accordance with regulations. The committee became involved because of the regulations. The new regulation 19M sets out the procedure that applies to that particular section of the Act and deals with matters such as significant disability and the definition of significant disability. The worker's election to retain the right to seek damages has to be registered on or before determination, the date of which is defined in the Act as six months after the day on which the weekly payments commenced. The requirement to make an election within six months of receipt of that workers compensation payment is subject to exceptions. The first of those exceptions is when there is a dispute about whether the worker has a degree of disability of not less than 16 per cent which is not resolved. In those circumstances, the worker is permitted to make the election within seven days after the dispute has been resolved. The second exception is when the director extends the period in which the worker can make an election. That ability to extend is given to the director by section 93E(7) of the Act. It says that he may use that discretion in such circumstances as are set out in the regulations which allow him to grant an extension of up to six months after the termination day.

Debate adjourned until a later stage, pursuant to standing orders.

[Continued on next page.]

SOUTHERN RAIL LINK

Statement by Member for Rockingham

MR McGOWAN (Rockingham) [12.50 pm]: I take this opportunity to address the most significant issue in my electorate of Rockingham; that is, the southern extension of the rail link to join with the Rockingham area and the other suburbs in the southern part of our State. This piece of decent infrastructure is well overdue. It has been talked about for a long time but nothing has happened. I note that the Premier put out a press release on this issue the other day. However, I will address it this way: The Premier has said that the Government will have something in place by 2007. I sincerely doubt the Premier will be the Premier or even in the Parliament in 2007. Nothing in the current budget deals with any funding for any infrastructure for this program. The Premier made an announcement 18 months ago about this issue and nothing has been done since. There has been no funding commitment for this piece of infrastructure. One can only consider these press releases, which the Government puts out saying that it will do something about it, as hot air because it has had eight years so far to take up this issue and nothing has been done. It is obvious to me that when we come into government, we will take urgent steps to deal with this very significant infrastructure need for the southern suburbs of Perth.

DAWESVILLE CHANNEL, FISHING PLATFORMS

Statement by Member for Dawesville

MR MARSHALL (Dawesville - Parliamentary Secretary) [12.52 pm]: I congratulate the Minister for Disability Services for responding to the need for people with disabilities in my electorate who want to fish. The minister has supplied funding to build two extra fishing platforms on the Dawesville Channel. Two platforms built in 1996 for seniors and people with disabilities have been a tremendous success, so much so that when the fish are running, there just is not enough room. These new platforms will be wider, longer and extend out over the rocks into the water with safety rails, and they will be located near the vehicle parking.

Fishing folk are a caring, special section of the community. Last year I witnessed first-hand a lad recovering from a knee reconstruction who had fished every day for three weeks while sitting on a special Silver Chain Nursing Association chair and who had his fish taken off the hook by virtual strangers who were also on the ramp. To be able to park alongside the ramp and fish from a wheelchair creates not only the excitement of the catch, but also allows people with disabilities to have activity and to mix with fellow fishing folk. Recreational fishing in the Dawesville Channel, with the abundance of fish that is now available, has proved a bonanza. However, balancing on the rocks is dangerous. Over the Easter break and the Foundation Day long weekend, herring and tailor were on the bite - especially herring - and the bag limit of 40 was very catchable. Around 250 people fished from those rocks over that long weekend and it was an exciting sight. These platforms are a wonderful innovation. I hope they will be copied, and I expect they will be, in the future by all the coastal towns.

SMITH'S LAKE, COMMUNITY PLANTING

Statement by Member for Perth

MS WARNOCK (Perth) [12.53 pm]: I congratulate both the North Perth Primary School grade 7 students and local residents around Smith's Lake in North Perth who were involved in a community planting at the lake last week. Last week's planting of several hundred dryland plants was a follow-up to an earlier planting in February when thousands of wetland reeds and rushes were put in around this small lake, which is part of the Claisebrook catchment. The North Perth Primary School students and their teacher, as part of a "Ribbons of Blue" project, planted over 100 native plants near the Western Power depot beside the lake. The children's project involves measuring the number of aquatic invertebrates, which gives

an indication of the lake's health. On Saturday, a group of residents and Town of Vincent staff put their backs into the task of planting the dryland native plants.

The residents, led by Ian Ellies from the Town of Vincent, Dudley Maier, Sally Lake, Colin Scott, Leslie Fleay, Dr William Ross, and Andrew Main gave their time to rehabilitate the environment around Smith's Lake. The idea is to improve the quality of water in the lake and make it a better environment for water birds, such as the swans, ducks, coots, herons and swallows I saw on Saturday. The environmental rehabilitation project is a genuine community effort involving local people who want to play some part in what happens to the parks, gardens and lakes in their suburb. It was a real pleasure to be involved in such an endeavour at a time when there is so much despair about the disappearance of community spirit. Community spirit is alive and well in North Perth and the community is benefiting from it.

BUNBURY BACK BEACH PROJECT

Statement by Member for Bunbury

MR OSBORNE (Bunbury) [12.55 pm]: I wish to respond to comments made last night by Hon Bob Thomas in another place about the Back Beach project in Bunbury. He said, inter alia, that the Government had not consulted the people of Bunbury. The Labor Party has an interesting position on the project. It wishes to keep consulting on the issue and hold a seminar some time in the future - a bit like its drugs policy. The Government has been listening to what the people of Bunbury think about the project for a decade. It decided to proceed with the project after a detailed investigation and the expenditure of \$450 000 of taxpayers' money to produce a design for the project. The preferred recommendations are now in the public arena and public debate is taking place about the recommended option. I assure the House and the people of Bunbury that the Government's door has always been open to differing points of view. We will hold discussions on an options report with the concerned citizens of Bunbury in the next week. Last week, the Deputy Premier agreed, in the interests of full and open public discussion, to bring an independent assessor to Western Australia to look at the process followed by my steering committee. That announcement will be made shortly. The assessor will assure the people of Bunbury that every effort has been made to find the right solution to the problem.

MUNDIJONG KINDERGARTEN FACILITY

Statement by Member for Willagee

MR CARPENTER (Willagee) [12.56 pm]: I have been approached by parents in Mundijong who have children who will start kindergarten next year. They have sought my assistance because the change of the starting age for next year's kindergarten intake means enrolments are expected to drop. The Education Department has indicated to these parents that a kindergarten facility will not be available for them at the Mundijong Primary School and that a shared facility with preschoolers would be inappropriate because the kindergarten students will attend for four half-days a week, rather than two. Parents of small children in the Mundijong are faced with the prospect of not having access to a kindergarten facility next year. The difficulty arises when the alternatives are considered. Mundijong is not close to any other suitable facilities and parents fear that they will have to travel a considerable distance to take their children to kindergarten, or their children will have to forgo the opportunity to attend. As next year's lower enrolment is a one-off situation because of the half-year intake, I urge the Education Department to ensure an adequate facility is on-site at the Mundijong Primary School to cater for kindergarten students.

Sitting suspended from 12.58 to 2.00 pm

[Questions without notice taken.]

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Report - Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Amendment Regulations (No. 11) 1999

Resumed from an earlier stage.

MR WIESE (Wagin) [2.37 pm]: During my earlier remarks, I indicated that there was a power for the director to extend the period by up to six months. The new regulation 19N sets out the procedure by which the director may do that. Regulation 19M, which is included in the report, was subject to a legal challenge virtually from day one. That was a legal challenge in the Supreme Court about the director's power to act by registering or refusing to register a person's election. The challenge in the Supreme Court came before Justice McKechnie. Briefly, the outcome of that Supreme Court challenge was that Justice McKechnie refused the worker's application.

The committee resolved to conduct a hearing into the regulations. Mr Harry Neesham, Executive Director of WorkCover, Mr Ross Monger, director of WorkCover, and Mr Robert Guthrie, a senior lecturer from Curtin University of Technology, gave evidence before the committee. The committee received a lengthy letter from the Law Society of WA - that is included in the report - in which it raised its objections to regulation 19M. On the basis of the decision that had already been brought down in the Supreme Court, the committee was of the view that any retrospective operation of the amendment regulations did not detrimentally affect substantive rights. The committee was also of the view that regulation 19M is authorised by the primary legislation; therefore, it certainly does not offend any of the committee's terms of reference.

The committee accepted that, because of the requirement that a worker must obtain an agreement or determination of a significant disability before he or she can proceed with an election, some unfairness may be involved in that process. However, the committee believed that that unfairness arises from the primary legislation rather than from new regulation

19M; therefore, there is no basis for the committee to make a finding or recommendation that new regulation 19M should be disallowed.

The committee also considered new regulation 19N, which will have a significant effect on the operations of the legislation. The power to extend time is expressly given to the director by the primary legislation, and the discretion of the director to extend time is limited to such circumstances as are set out in the regulations. The extension of time is limited to a period of six months; and by reason of the extension provisions, the maximum time in which a worker can have his election registered is 12 months from the receipt of weekly payments, assuming the director has granted the maximum six-month extension of time.

New regulation 19N provides that the director can grant an extension of time in three circumstances. The first is if the director is satisfied that the worker will require major surgery in respect of the disability in the extension period. The second is if medical evidence that the worker will require major surgery in respect of the disability in the extension period has not been obtained, despite all reasonably practical steps having been taken by or on behalf of the worker to obtain that evidence. The third is if a medical panel under section 36 of the Act has determined that the worker's disability is of a kind mentioned in section 33 or 34 of the Act; that is, if the worker has mesothelioma or one of the industrial-type diseases that is the subject of those sections of the Act.

The new regulation 19N with which the committee was dealing differed from the former regulation 19N in one major respect. The original regulation 19N required the director to be satisfied that the worker is likely to require major surgery. The new regulation 19N requires the director to be satisfied that the worker will require major surgery. The committee was of the opinion that that is a significant tightening-up of the original regulation 19N.

In dealing with new regulation 19N, the committee had to consider whether the discretion vested in the director offends the committee's joint rule 5(d) in that it unduly makes rights dependent upon administrative, and not judicial, decisions; and had new regulation 19N offended that rule, the committee would have suggested that the regulation should be disallowed. The committee was of the opinion that new regulation 19N does not offend that rule, because the Act expressly provides for an administrative process in which the director is required to exercise discretion.

In considering new regulation 19N, the committee also considered the issue of what constitutes "major surgery". The committee was concerned that because that is not spelt out in the legislation, people may be able to appeal the regulation to the higher courts and succeed in having it overturned. The committee still has some concerns about that matter, and the report contains some interesting evidence that was given to the committee. I recommend that members read that evidence, because it will enable them to understand the implications of some of the issues with which the committee was dealing in this area.

The committee concluded that new regulation 19N is in accordance with the commitment given by the minister during the debate on the primary legislation. The committee found that although new regulation 19N is more restrictive in that the words "likely to" have been replaced with the words "will", in other aspects the new regulation is less restrictive. Paragraph (b) of the new regulation broadens the director's discretion further than is provided for in the former regulation, and it acknowledges some of the difficulties faced by workers in obtaining specialist medical opinion. Paragraph (c) of the new regulation also broadens the regulation, because workers who are suffering from an industrial disease will also be subject to the use of the director's discretion.

In dealing with the question of major surgery, at the end of the day the committee had to take account of the evidence given by the director. The director acknowledged that he is not a qualified medical practitioner and can exercise his discretion favourably only if he is satisfied on the medical evidence that is presented to him that the worker will require major surgery; so he must take his advice from specialist medical people. He does not make that decision himself. If a medical practitioner does not indicate that a worker will require major surgery, the director will not grant an extension of time. That is spelt out clearly in a number of the decisions that are listed in the report to the House. The committee did acknowledge the potential for some inconsistency as a result of the application of the criterion that the director must be satisfied that the worker will require major surgery.

The committee suggests that an alternative to address that situation is for all applications for an extension to be referred to a medical panel rather than the director to make the determination on whether the worker's surgery is to be considered major surgery. The committee also suggests that an appeal over an adverse determination by the director should be presented to a panel rather than to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is the only avenue available for a person to appeal against a decision made by the director. The committee suggests that such an appeal could be referred to a specialist body comprising suitably qualified personnel, as is done with the medical panel that is set up under part 7 of the Workers' Compensation and Rehabilitation Act.

The committee accepts that regulations 19M and 19N are with power. The report expresses some of the committee's reservations about the matters it uncovered while investigating the regulations and suggests some potential remedies. However, the problems arise from the primary legislation rather than the regulations. On that basis, the committee could find no grounds on which to recommend disallowance. The report is quite significant and deals with a matter that is important to the Parliament and the many people in the workplace who might be affected by the legislation. I commend the report to members who are interested in the issue of workers compensation.

[See papers Nos 994A and 994B.]

MR KOBELKE (Nollamara) [2.52 pm]: I am not a member of the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation but, with the indulgence of the Chair, I would like to speak to the report. I thank the members of the committee for the diligence and time they took to inquire into this matter and produce a report. Although the report addresses only part of the range of issues and problems, considerable attention and time was given to try to sort out some of the problems relating to the regulations, and I express my thanks to them for that effort.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

Report on Hearings Held in Legislative Council Chamber on 5 May 2000

MR THOMAS (Cockburn) [2.53 pm]: I present for tabling the "Report on the Hearings Held by the Joint Standing Committee on the Anti-Corruption Commission in the Legislative Council Chamber Parliament House, Perth on Friday, 5 May 2000". I commend the report to the House. The report is unusual as it is simply the transcript of the hearings. The Deputy Speaker, as a member of the committee, will be aware that a number of key people were invited to address the committee during open hearings on 5 May 2000. The people invited to address the hearings are thought to be major stakeholders in the operation of the Anti-Corruption Commission: Mr Dean, the President of the Police Union (WA); Mr Les Ayton, a former senior Western Australian police officer, who has very strong opinions on the operations of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Police Service generally and the former Commissioner of Police; Judge Urquhart, the Chairman of the New South Wales Police Integrity Commission, which is a well-regarded organisation similar to the Anti-Corruption Commission; Mr Terry O'Connor, the Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission; Mr Murray Allen, the Ombudsman; and Mr Terry O'Gorman, the President of the Australian Council for Civil Liberties and a New South Wales criminal lawyer. Submissions were also made by Mr Matthews, the serving Commissioner of Police; Mr Charlwood, the director of investigations for the Anti-Corruption Commission; and Mr Lienert, the deputy commissioner responsible for the professional standards portfolio of the Police Service. The witnesses were asked a series of questions about the extent to which they believe official corruption exists in Western Australia and about some of the controversial aspects of the operations of the Anti-Corruption Commission. Some of the submissions received publicity in the media, particularly the assertion by Mr Terry O'Connor that he believes there is a not insignificant amount of corruption among detectives in the Western Australia Police Service. That statement received considerable publicity, and it is on the public record that Mr O'Connor subsequently met Mr Matthews to convey his belief about the extent of corruption in the Police Service.

The Anti-Corruption Commission was formed in the wake of the Royal Commission into Commercial Activities of Government and Other Matters, which led to the Commission on Government and its recommendations. The Anti-Corruption Commission was established to replace the Official Corruption Commission. The atmosphere in which the Anti-Corruption Commission was established was one of political corruption; that is, perceptions of improper conduct and corruption in the political sphere. Almost all the speeches made during debate on the Bill to establish that organisation referred to the corruption and misconduct in the political, or senior administrative, sphere of the public sector. Virtually no mention was made of the Police Service during the debate on the legislation or in the then minister's second reading speech. Since then, the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission has been almost entirely concerned with the Police Service and has drawn the Police Union into an adversarial role.

The committee wished to hear the views of the major stakeholders, including police officers, the Police Union and the Commissioner of Police, and to receive advice from people in jurisdictions which had experience from which the committee could benefit; that is, Judge Urquhart and Terry O'Gorman, who is best described as the leading civil libertarian in Australia. Mr O'Gorman is concerned with protecting the rights of citizens, including those who are suspected of crime. The witnesses all made substantial and structured contributions. It is the first time the committee has conducted public hearings, and it was a successful exercise. The hearing focused on the issues. People did not give a monologue on the subject of their choice; they were invited to address specific issues. For the most part, the committee received significant evidence from people who, by virtue of the positions they hold or the experience they have had, had a contribution to make on those issues.

The committee is preparing a report which will be informed, in part, by the information received from the public hearing.

I anticipate that that report will be able to be produced early in the session after the winter break. That report is, in essence, the transcript of hearings of that very important hearing. I commend the report to people who have an interest in these issues. It is a substantial document and addresses a number of the important issue in a constructive and creative way.

[See paper No 993.]

HOPE VALLEY-WATTLEUP REDEVELOPMENT BILL 2000

Second Reading

Resumed from 6 April.

MS MacTIERNAN (Armadale) [3.00 pm]: The Opposition will not support this legislation because it does not constitute good or modern planning, nor is it fair to the hundreds of people who reside in the Hope Valley-Wattleup area and the area currently under the Kwinana air buffer zone. I know that the minister sees his actions in making what he describes as a hard decision as a courageous move, but to the residents of this area, many of whom have lived there for 25 to 40 years, it is a callous and cruel decision to develop the area in the way that is proposed in this legislation. It is true that sometimes hard decisions must be made and that not all people are going to be happy with every decision that is made. From time to time the concept of the greater good must unfortunately prevail over the interests of some individuals because of the economic and other needs of the State. However, the Opposition does not believe this is a situation that can be justified on the basis

that it leads to the greater good; indeed, as we go through this legislation, we will show that what it aims to achieve is not to the benefit of the State in the long term.

Let us look at what is being proposed. This Bill will take about 1 000 hectares - there is some vagueness as to whether it is 900 or 1 000 hectares - of the Hope Valley-Wattleup area of the metropolitan region scheme. Under this Bill that will then come under the jurisdiction of LandCorp, which will develop it substantially as an industrial zone and engage it in a land acquisition and land sale program. The Bill specifically provides that it will close down the town sites of Hope Valley and Wattleup over the next 10 years by progressively buying out residents' properties. It will rezone 100 hectares around the existing town site of Hope Valley as heavy industrial and it will create a general industrial estate of in excess of 800 hectares. Labor does not support this legislation. We reject the further provision for heavy industry within this State. We believe the land currently set aside for heavy industry is adequate for the foreseeable future. We do not believe additional areas need to be set aside. Equally important is if there is to be an expansion of heavy industry within the State, we question whether it should be concentrated in this one area.

Considerable improvements have been made in the pollution emissions from the existing heavy industry, however it is quite unfair to expect one part of the State, in particular one part of the metropolitan area, to carry the entire burden of the State's heavy industry. If additional areas must be set aside - acknowledging that within the currently zoned heavy industry areas there is land that could be used for expansion of existing enterprises if that was necessary - the evidence does not support the need for additional land to be set aside for heavy industry in this area. On several occasions industry has indicated that it does not foresee the need to expand within the foreseeable future. A number of heavy industrial sites have been proposed elsewhere around the State, all of which have their own opponents and supporters as one would expect. It is not fair that one area should be loaded with the entire burden of the State's heavy industry. The Opposition nevertheless supports and understands that that area is ideally suited to an expansion of general industry. Some groups, such as the Wattleup Citizens Association, are not even happy about an expansion of general industry within the area. However, it is the Opposition's view that there is such a need.

Canning Vale is virtually fully occupied and further broad acre general industrial land is needed. Operating within a buffer zone seems to be an appropriate place to put such industries. The Opposition does not subscribe to the view that we need in the order of 800 or 900 hectares. We do note, however, that it took Canning Vale, an estate of around 450 hectares, 25 to 29 years to be completed. We also note that it has within it, many large land-hungry enterprises which were relocated out of central Perth. Industries such as the Perth metropolitan markets, which is a very land intensive development, were located out there, as was the Swan Brewery. Many manufacturing processes now require smaller rather than large areas of land. It has been put to us that there have been other developments, in particular the advent and spectacular growth of direct mail and Internet shopping, and that there is a growing demand for these industries to use large warehouse sites. These are the types of land-hungry industries that would be located within the area; the Opposition accepts that. However, we also say that it is very silly for us to attempt to concentrate all of those industries in one area. That will lead to an exacerbation of the difficulties we already have in moving freight around the Perth metropolitan area.

Roads such as Leach Highway and parts of Stock Road are already very close to maximum loading. Major problems are occurring around the metropolitan area as people are objecting to heavy haulage vehicles coming off some of the major roads and on to local distributor roads because of less room on the major roads. If we encourage a planning structure whereby all the warehouses servicing the entire metropolitan area are in this one location, those problems will be magnified. As I said, we have seen problems with heavy haulage vehicles moving in and out of the metropolitan area. We do not need to compound them by building a substantial portion of our warehousing in that one area.

In the long term, that will not make economic sense. As I have said in this place during other debates, there is no doubt that the cost of transport must increase. There will be substantial and long-term increases in the price of fuel. From an occupational health and safety point of view, the current regime's regulating of the trucking industry and the rates of payments to drivers, particularly owner drivers, are not sustainable. Over the next 10 years, the relative cost of transport will increase markedly, for which we must plan.

We must do what we can to get our points of production and storage closer to the locations at which they are going to be used to reduce the transport component. As fossil fuels and transport generally have been relatively low cost items in Australia, we have tended not to synchronise transport and land-use planning. We have been able to get away with moving goods around at a relatively low cost compared with the general cost of production or handling and have not taken it into account. However, this state of affairs will not continue.

The Opposition accepts that a substantial area of general industrial use is desirable in what will be called the Hope Valley-Wattleup air buffer zone that we are debating today. However, without locking it into a precise figure, the Opposition considers that 400 to 500 hectares would have been adequate for the needs of Perth over the next 20 years. It has become increasingly orthodox to say that when planning, particularly in a metropolitan context, it is unwise to plan for more than 20 years ahead, simply because the rate of change in technology makes it difficult to make sensible judgments for much more than 20 years hence, certainly on land use.

The Opposition has rejected the blanket industrial zone. It would like to see a mosaic zoning that will accommodate conservation areas, rural uses and industrial developments. Rather than a great big slab of industrial land, there should be a more complex configuration including a mixture of conservation around the town sites, which should be interspersed with rural and general industrial allotments. That sort of development has occurred across the western world and appears to have been successful.

We note in particular that very little weight has been given in the Fremantle Rockingham Industrial Area Regional Strategy to the importance of the agricultural industry in this area. I understand something like \$17m a year is generated from agricultural uses within this buffer zone, particularly from market gardens, being one of the key areas very close to its market. There are some very good arguments for retaining a considerable amount of that rural activity.

It is also the view of the Opposition that the town sites should not be closed down. For the reasons we have articulated previously, there is no need for further land to be set aside in this area for heavy industry. Somewhere between 400 and 500 hectares of general industrial land would be adequate to service the reasonable needs for the foreseeable future for industrial land in that area. The imperative to close down the towns of Wattleup and Hope Valley would not then exist. It has been argued from time to time that they must be closed down because they are an impediment to industry in the area. The Opposition convened a community forum at which business groups and community groups were represented. The message that came through was that industry was not arguing we should get rid of those town sites. That is not to say they did not have concerns about future environmental standards. However, there is an admission they were operating well and truly within the emission standards admissible at this time; in fact they were operating with very comfortable margins inside the parameters. Even if emission laws were tightened, it seems that a fair amount of fat would give comfort to the existing operations. In fact, they are operating within such a low band of what is permissible at present, their desire to expand will not be seriously jeopardised by the existence of these town sites.

Having said that, the Opposition appreciates that it is not desirable to increase the level of risk experienced by business in that regard. For that reason, we will not agree to any further subdivision within the area, although some of the residential groups have indicated they want the right of further subdivision within that buffer zone. The Opposition supports the concerns of industry but believes industry's needs and concerns do not warrant tearing people out of their communities in which they have established deep and profound roots. Nevertheless, we recognise that the presence of residential use within that area represents some sort of increased threat to industry.

For that reason it is not the Australian Labor Party's intention to allow any further increase in subdivisions in that area, although we would allow the existing town sites to remain. People who live there have a commitment to the area and have expressed very passionately the importance of the area to them. This is where they have established their families, where their children have grown up and where they have developed strong friendships and lifestyles which they wish to preserve. As I said, governments sometimes have to make hard decisions and say to people, "We understand that is what you want but the greater good requires otherwise." For the reasons we have outlined in this place, we do not believe this is one of these situations. We believe these people can be accommodated.

I know the minister will say that no-one is being forced out of his or her home. There are provisions in this legislation for the resumption of the land. It is clear in this policy that the plan is for the town sites to be closed down. People will be virtually forced to leave their homes by a process of attrition as their community is decimated.

Mr Thomas: That is a gross injustice.

Ms MacTIERNAN: It is a gross injustice. The minister also said that people do not really care what the decision is, all they want is certainty. It is true that people are looking for some certainty but that does not mean they are prepared to accept a certain but unfair decision. They could equally have been given certainty by being told that their communities would be allowed to remain. They could then have gone about the business of rebuilding their communities.

This decision does not offer the degree of certainty that the minister often claims it does. The land acquisition and the rezoning process will take place over 22 years. An extract from the submission prepared by the Kwinana air buffer zone steering committee states -

Whilst it is claimed the FRIARS Strategy is aimed at providing certainty for landowners located within the buffer, this staging will result in those landowners within Stage 2 and 3 comprising some 600ha will be required to wait somewhere in the order of 8 to 22 years prior to any potential rezoning (and a much longer period for acquisition).

As I said, the minister has managed to get approval for \$50m to acquire the town site land over 10 years. That could mean that some people will be left waiting a considerable period of time and in the meantime their communities are being decimated.

Mr Kierath: They could forward-fund it, if they wanted to.

Mr Thomas: At what sort of discount?

Mr Kierath: I am saying we have allocated money over 10 years. It is possible, if there is a huge rush of people wanting to sell out, to borrow the money to pay them out now and use the money that has been allocated, the \$5m in each year, to service that borrowing. That is what I meant by forward funding.

Ms MacTIERNAN: I take the minister's point.

Mr Thomas: They will get it at rural prices though, not industrial prices.

Mr Kierath: Under this strategy they will be able to do it themselves. If they want to apply to be rezoned industrial from rural, they can do that off their own bat; they do not have to do it through LandCorp.

Ms MacTIERNAN: On a quarter-acre block in Hope Valley?

Mr Kierath: The residential blocks are difficult. The member for Cockburn referred to rural land. I was explaining that people on rural land are able to do that off their own bat.

Ms MacTIERNAN: Without any planning?

Mr Kierath: Once a concept plan is agreed and if their land fits within that concept plan, they will be able to seek approval.

Ms MacTIERNAN: The minister has indicated that he is prepared to consider some financing arrangements that might enable those matters to be brought forward. That might deal, in part, with some of the problems and we would regard that as an advance. However, that is not our preferred position. We do not believe those town sites should be closed down and, indeed, their presence provides a bit of a pool of labour for industry in that area.

I return to what I believe is the planning concept that we will need to get on top of in the next 10 years; that is, we must have people closer to their places of work. We must have the end users closer to their place of production because we will not have the luxury forever of the relative cheapness of transport that we have today. If we want our cities to work, we must become smarter about planning. We cannot have enormous zones in the future of what are effectively monocultures as they require enormous inputs of transport both in and out of them. The idea we are talking about of cell development and mosaics will be the way of the future.

Obviously the Government will be successful in having this legislation passed through this House; its fate is uncertain in the upper House. We want to state clearly to the people in the Kwinana buffer zone area that all is not lost, even if the legislation is passed. This is enabling legislation only and a Labor Government would not seek to put it into effect in this area. We would not necessarily oppose having the area as a separate region to be administered initially outside the metropolitan region scheme. We will be moving amendments which, although they may be unsuccessful now, we will have every intention of putting into practice when we are elected to government. The amendments would see the formation of a Hope Valley-Wattleup redevelopment authority. The area of land we are talking about is much larger than the area currently the subject of independent authorities such as in East Perth and Subiaco. It is our view, particularly under the type of regime we want to establish, which is a mixed residential area for the existing town sites, general industrial, rural and conservation areas, that the complexity of that development requires a specialist authority. One of our concerns about the LandCorp model is the lack of opportunity for local representation on LandCorp. This is particularly necessary, given that a most effective area in the City of Cockburn is currently without a democratically elected management. It is particularly important that development authorities provide that opportunity for democratic input into decision making. One can have all sorts of subcommittees and advisory groups involved, which are important. Nevertheless, the ultimate decision-making body should contain some community representation.

The Opposition is also concerned about the level of compensation to be given to the people who will effectively be forced out of their homes. The Labor Party has made commitments that regard will be given to the cost of purchasing a similar property in an adjoining area when assessing compensation. The minister should give a similar undertaking in that regard.

I have outlined the reasons for opposing the Bill. Expansion of the area set aside for heavy industry is not justified. A blanket allocation of 800 hectares for a general industry area is in excess of requirements and outside the parameters of good planning, which suggest that such areas should be divided more evenly throughout the city. The Opposition believes that the residents of Hope Valley and Wattleup who have established homes and lifestyles in the area should be given the opportunity to remain as their presence is not a substantial impediment to the operation of heavy industry in the area. The Labor Party makes a commitment that the townships can stay as it wants to preserve something of the vibrant rural economy in the zone.

Further, a future Labor Government will be keen to review the boundaries of the air buffer zone. Substantial scientific evidence suggests that the current boundaries may not be entirely rational or justified on sound scientific principles. The buffer zone will be revisited under a Labor Government. We do not share the view of some resident groups that no restrictions or buffer zones should apply because we recognise that problems exist for industry when residential development nearby is too intense, and we would not want to exacerbate that problem. Although the Opposition is prepared to stand by the rights of people in the existing communities, we will not allow the communities to expand by way of subdivision.

I am positive that the Minister for Planning genuinely believes that he has done a very proper and right thing. I understand his arguments. However, they are based on a number of planning premises which are outdated and not in keeping with the way in which industry, transport and general views about planning and city and urban design are developing. It would be a big mistake to pursue the broadacre industrial park that he proposes. I urge the Minister to reconsider. Just because this legislation is passed does not mean that a future Labor Government would be compelled to go down this path. A Labor Government would do things much more creatively in the area and give more justice to the local community in the process.

MR THOMAS (Cockburn) [3.34 pm]: I am pleased to follow my colleague the member for Armadale in opposing the Bill. The minister may be aware that a number of amendments have been prepared to rectify this inadequate Bill. I have written down five major defects in the Bill which are capable of being addressed, and I hope that the minister will consider the propositions I put forward in an open-minded manner. They are proposed to facilitate the development of the State and the interests of the people of the area.

The first and most dramatic difference between the Opposition's and the Government's position is that we wish to see the town sites excluded from the redevelopment. The two town sites of Hope Valley and Wattleup comprise about one-quarter

of the area of the development; that is, the town sites take up about 200 hectares in total and the entire development area is in excess of 800 hectares. Therefore, many hundreds of hectares outside the town sites are currently zoned rural and could be used for industrial purposes without taking the town sites into the industrial area.

The area involved is in excess of the total area of Canning Vale. As the member for Armadale said, it has taken 25 years to fill that area with industry. Canning Vale is often cited in these debates, but the next major industrial estate will not replicate Canning Vale. When that industrial area was designed and conceived in the 1960s, and built in the 1970s, 1980s and into the 1990s, it replaced industrial areas like East Perth and Crawley. The Swan Brewery Company moved from Mounts Bay Road to Canning Vale. Members may recall the East Perth industrial area was as close as any Perth area came to Dickensian British or European-style industry. The replacement areas in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s were very different from the East Perth area. Standards in urban design and planning and the needs of industry have changed since that time, and the next industrial estate will be different again.

As my colleague indicated, the type of development advocated by the Labor Party - an amendment is on the Notice Paper to facilitate this change - is a mosaic development which makes provision for important conservation areas in the redevelopment zone; for rural living so people can maintain their rural lifestyle in the area; and for intensive horticulture, which can be a vital and economic use of the land. Horticulture can live cheek by jowl with appropriate industry.

You, Mr Deputy Speaker, have probably had the opportunity to travel to other countries and visit industrial estates. I refer to industrial estates outside some European cities in Germany and Holland which are also areas of intensive agriculture and horticulture. Dairying is found in some cases. These are quite attractive areas for those who live nearby. We seek to direct the authority responsible for managing this redevelopment program to create an imaginative mosaic to accommodate a range of uses in the redevelopment. Room still exists for approximately 400 hectares of general industrial land to take up the need in that corridor in the foreseeable future.

The Bill is also lacking in that it makes no provision for fair rates of compensation. If the Opposition fails in its amendments the people in Wattleup will be forced out of their homes. The minister tries to put a favourable gloss on the process by saying that nobody is being forced out. Effectively, they are being forced out. They are living in an area that is currently zoned residential. If the land is rezoned industrial, it can be said in a glib legal sense that residents do not have to leave because they have non-conforming use rights - that is the planning jargon. Those of us who have been around Fremantle for some time can picture the house that remains at North Fremantle, near Port Beach. That person did not want to be forced out of the area and stayed. The property is now surrounded by container yards. They are determined to stay. However, one would have to say by most standards their quality of life is shot. Although in a legal sense the minister can say they can stay, in practice they are forced out, and the land is in practice resumed. When a block is resumed in a legal sense, as opposed to the practical sense that is occurring now, a person is entitled to compensation at a rate as though the property were not affected by the purpose for which it has been resumed. The "unaffected rate" is the jargon used. The Opposition's amendments propose that people will be compensated at a rate that will enable them to buy a similar home in an adjoining suburb. They might not want to do that; they might want to do something else. However, they should be able to do that. Land values in Wattleup are below those of adjoining suburbs because industry has developed around Wattleup, and because the numerous studies that have occurred over the years - such as the Fremantle Rockingham Industrial Area Regional Strategy report and the Kwinana air modelling study - have meant the future of Wattleup has always been questionable. As a consequence, land values in Wattleup are considerably less than those in the adjoining suburb of Spearwood, which I cite in my amendment.

I have done a study of the processes of urban development in Cockburn. The patterns of urban development in Cockburn are different from those that have occurred in other parts of the metropolitan area and those occurring in Cockburn right now. Cockburn did not have the broadacre development from rural to residential that so often occurs in the nearer suburbs. It was often the case that small agricultural holdings - market gardens and the like - were subdivided and developed for residential purposes, often in concert with neighbours and sometimes individually. The owners would keep a block or two, perhaps for members of their family, and often the original home would be retained. If one walks around areas of Spearwood that were developed in the 1960s, when the residential areas of Wattleup were developed, one will see a house that is obviously 30 or 40 years older than other houses in the street. It will be the original house on the block that was subdivided to create the lots that exist now. Because of that, the area has continuity. Often the original landowners live in the streets that have been subdivided around them, and their children and other family members live around them because they have kept blocks for subsequent generations. Cockburn has a continuity which I am not aware of in other parts of the metropolitan area, and which is not continuing in the newer parts of Cockburn.

Wattleup was being developed at the same time as the residential areas of Spearwood were being developed between Rockingham Road and Stock Road in the 1960s and 1970s. If one walks around those areas of Spearwood and Wattleup one will see houses that are almost identical - the same style, age, size and lot size. The archetypal house will have three bedrooms and one bathroom on an 800 square metre block; in many cases they have been added onto and they might have a family room and a pool. The people who live in both Spearwood and Wattleup enjoy their lifestyle and want to continue to do so. However, if the minister has his way, the people of Wattleup will be bought out and will not receive enough compensation - if my amendment is not carried - to buy an equivalent lot in another area. They will have to suffer a diminution in their quality of life. That is not fair.

The reason for this redevelopment is not to confer any benefit on the people of Wattleup; it is for the good of the State. We are told that the State needs additional industrial land - probably not as much as the minister says - and we accept that. However, the rezoning confers no benefit whatever on the people of Wattleup. As a consequence of that they are expected

to suffer a diminution of their quality of life. They will have to have smaller houses and live in a less desirable area further from the sea - however one wishes to measure this. There must be a rate of compensation that is fixed by formula that will enable them to buy a similar home; that is, the same lot size, same age and same type of home in another area. In round terms, that will mean \$20 000 or \$30 000 on top of the valuation - or a figure of that nature. In addition, my formula, which is contained in the amendment on the Notice Paper, provides for a 10 per cent solatium. Normally, when a property is resumed and a person is forced out of his home - in practice that is what will happen if this legislation goes through - that person is entitled not only to the unaffected value of the property, but also to a 10 per cent solatium to compensate him for the inconvenience. These people are entitled to that too. Their lives will be disrupted and they will have to move. In many cases they have been living in their homes for 20 or 30 years, and they are just as entitled to a solatium as are people whose properties have been resumed. We say, first, that the town site should be left. However, secondly, if we do not succeed in that amendment, the residents should be offered a rate of compensation that will enable them to preserve their quality of life and their lifestyle.

The next aspect of the Bill which we regard as being inadequate and which we are seeking to remedy is a provision for a dedicated redevelopment authority. Over the past couple of years there have been a number of major redevelopments in the Perth metropolitan area. For the most part they have been successful and most people regard them as having contributed significantly to the city of Perth. The flagship, and a redevelopment that I was involved in setting up and feel proud of, is the East Perth redevelopment. What that has done to East Perth is stunning, particularly now the new bridge is a gateway to Perth. It is a vast improvement for the city of Perth in the broader sense. That has been done by a dedicated authority whose sole job is to manage the East Perth redevelopment, and do a good job of it. It was not just part of a wider portfolio; it was the authority's sole job and it has done a good job. Subiaco was a major redevelopment. If one visits Subiaco, which I do every second week, one will see the redevelopment that has taken place there associated with the burying of the railway line and it is a substantial improvement to that area. That has been done by a dedicated authority. This 800 hectare development is the largest redevelopment in Australia. A substantial proportion of the metropolitan area is proposed to be redeveloped over a period of 20 or 30 years. It will be a long job. This is a major exercise in land use planning that will take place over a significant period. The way in which that is done and whether it is done well will contribute significantly to the appearance and ambience of a substantial portion of the metropolitan area. It will take a long time to occur. It is the Opposition's submission that this area is as worthy of a dedicated redevelopment authority as are East Perth, Subiaco and Midland.

We ask the minister why Wattleup and Hope Valley get second-order treatment. It is to be part of the portfolio of LandCorp. I am sure LandCorp is quite good at its job, but it is a land developer. This is not only an exercise in land development, but also an exercise in social planning. We are talking about closing two suburbs, forcing people out of their homes and redesigning the area to give it to a group of land developers. It is not only land development; it is social planning and it has quite significant environmental implications. We are setting up a mickey mouse outfit - a committee set up under the Water and Rivers Commission - to be responsible for the management of Cockburn Sound. In my view, it is a project that is as worthy of a dedicated authority as the Swan River Trust. I believe there should be a Cockburn Sound trust, but we can have that argument on another day. In the documentation that has been prepared for this organisation, which has been set up under the Water and Rivers Commission, its jurisdiction extends quite a long way inland to the east of the coastline, because it is recognised that the catchment of the ground water that seeps into Cockburn Sound and affects the water quality is very important. That organisation is to have some jurisdiction over the hinterland of the sound.

The activities which take place within the redevelopment area can have implications on what is going on in Cockburn Sound. I would have thought it was very obvious that, as well as bean counters who can develop land, it is necessary to have people who have expertise and an interest in social planning. It is also necessary to have people who have an expertise and an interest in environmental matters and, above all, people who have some expertise and an interest in the area - some representatives of the local authorities. The amendment I have drafted to create an authority which would be responsible for this would give representation to residents, the City of Cockburn and the Town of Kwinana. Obviously, those people live there and will have a continuing interest over the next 30 years in the way in which the project will be undertaken.

This legislation is totally inadequate in that it displaces the due processes of planning. The due processes of planning have evolved in this State over many years and date back to the Town Planning and Development Act 1928, the Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act 1959 and the various improvements that have been made. We have a fairly well-established set of principles and procedures for planning which are reflected in the metropolitan region scheme and, within that ambit, the town planning schemes of the local authorities. That system has served the City of Perth well. If members drive down the Kwinana Freeway or up the Mitchell Freeway - in my case, it is mainly in the southern suburbs - they will see the benefits of the planning that took place in the 1950s. If there had not been the vision and the foresight to make provision for roads and freeways half a century in advance of when they would be required, it is unlikely we would have them at all. No doubt those areas would have been built out and we would not have the benefits of good planning that we have now. Good planning is often controversial, because people are affected by it; some people want one thing and other people want something else. Not only do we have planning, but also we have due process. Part of that due process is that amendments to the metropolitan region scheme are tabled in Parliament, are subject to parliamentary scrutiny and can be disallowed by the House, so there is that degree of accountability. It is a very important part of the due process of our planning system, which has served the City of Perth well. People can see the fruits of it if they drive to the outer suburbs now and look at the original vision of the Metropolitan Region Town Planning Scheme Act in 1959.

This Bill excises Wattleup and Hope Valley from the metropolitan region scheme and envisages their being replaced by the master plan, which will be drawn up by LandCorp if the Bill proceeds unamended. That is fine. I do not mind having

a dedicated authority, and I do not mind having a specific plan which will displace the metropolitan region scheme in that area. It also displaces the due process, because there is no provision for the master plan to be tabled in Parliament. We have another amendment which would turn the master plan, and any subsequent amendments to it, into a disallowable instrument. That would mean that the master plan and any subsequent amendments to it would have to be tabled in both Houses of Parliament and would be able to be disallowed by either of those Houses, and, hence, would provide the sort of accountability that we see in virtually every other part of the metropolitan area when major amendments are made to the metropolitan region scheme.

My colleague the member for Armadale acknowledged that the minister had good intentions and that he was seeking to answer some real concerns which had been expressed in Wattleup and Hope Valley. I am most familiar with the Wattleup area because it is in my electorate. My colleague the member for Peel could no doubt say the same thing about Hope Valley and the uncertainty that has existed in that area for many years. I acknowledge that and the fact that the minister has brought things to a head. He has inherited the Fremantle Rockingham Industrial Area Regional Strategy process and has brought legislation into this House to give effect to it. We do not agree with the legislation but at least matters will be determined, and people appreciate that fact.

When the consultation process was taking place, a committee was created to examine and collate the various submissions. That committee included Mr Don Miguel, who is the former mayor of Cockburn. He was the mayor for 14 years, the deputy mayor for 7 years and a councillor for 7 years before that. He had been in local government in that area for 28 years, and he knows the area very well. He participated in, and no doubt, in view of his experience, made a very significant contribution to that process. I remember him saying at a public meeting that he had a view which was not shared by everyone in that area, and that at least they were getting a decision. He and his family have owned land there all their lives and they have never known what they could do with it. They would like to find a higher and better use for it, but they have never been able to. They and a number of people are pleased that a decision will be made about the future of the area. In that sense, I agree with my colleague the member for Armadale that it is to the minister's credit that the process has been brought to a head and that we have legislation of this nature before the House at present. The problem is that it is defective.

I put to the minister the following propositions: If he excludes the town site, he will still have in excess of 600 or 700 hectares of land, some portion of which can be developed for general industry. The question of rates and compensation does not arise, because if the town sites are excluded, the question of compensation of the nature to which I have referred in the residential areas no longer applies. If he has a mosaic development, he can have an imaginative, top-of-the-range, first-quality redevelopment in the area over a 20 or 30-year period which will make provision for rural living, general industry and horticulture - which will remain as an economic decision - and the area can be developed in a way which is consistent with the wishes of the residents.

Provisions could be made for an authority. I have publicly said that the consultation process undertaken by the Ministry for Planning has been first-rate. It set up a shopfront in the area on the day the Fremantle Rockingham Industrial Area Regional Strategy was released and made people available to talk with residents. Other government departments engaging in exercises affecting local areas should take note of that. The Department of Commerce and Trade's operations in Henderson is in stark contrast. The Ministry for Planning staff have done a good job, which is to their credit. In the light of that, I cannot understand why the department is not prepared to establish a dedicated local authority. It would not be a huge government department that employed lots of people. It probably would not cost any more than having LandCorp oversee the redevelopment. I guess some economies of scale would apply, but I do not think that would involve a large amount of money. People in the area would have greater confidence in an authority that involved local representatives, had an office in the area, was concerned solely with the redevelopment of Hope Valley and Wattleup and determined to ensure a good job is done. It would make so much difference if the process were done in a way that had proper regard for the concerns of the people living in the area.

The other proposition I put to the Minister for Planning is that of accountability. These decisions will affect a substantial proportion of the metropolitan area. Any major amendment to the metropolitan region scheme - and this document is far more significant than a major amendment to the metropolitan region scheme - must be tabled in both Houses of Parliament and subject to disallowance. I think most political observers would agree that the make-up of political parties in the Legislative Council will not change in the foreseeable future and that no major party will have a majority in its own right. Therefore, a disallowance provision would provide a significant degree of accountability and make people feel that when proposals affecting the value of their property, the houses in which they live and the ambience of the area are put forward, their parliamentary representatives have a duty and right to examine the relevant documents and subject them to a process of accountability.

The legislation would be very different without those defects. I have the greatest degree of familiarity with the Wattleup area. The residents are going through the most traumatic process that I have seen during my involvement in public life. The only comparable situation is that of Wittenoom, in which a town was closed, but I had no direct familiarity with that. People have been weeping in public meetings because they will lose their homes. It is being portrayed that the heartless Government in Perth has made a decision to close down their suburbs and that they will not get enough money to buy an equivalent home elsewhere. The residents are devastated. It would not involve many changes to the Government's proposition to pay people a fair amount of money to leave the town sites - if the Government insists on acquiring the town sites - and to redesign the area so that the people living nearby can be proud of it in years to come.

The Opposition has about 30 pages of amendments on the Notice Paper for debate during the consideration in detail stage. I suggest that the minister look closely at the alternative propositions. We agree there is a need to identify a better use for

underutilised and, in some cases, degraded land in the rural areas. However, the method by which it is being done has insufficient regard for the wishes and interests of the people living in the area and nearby.

DR EDWARDS (Maylands) [4.04 pm]: On 25 March last year, the Minister for Planning released the Fremantle Rockingham Industrial Area Regional Strategy - the FRIARS document - after extensive consultation. Members on this side were concerned that when the minister tabled the document in Parliament, he made the statement that "Option 4 should be implemented because it solves much of the conflict in the region". It seemed unfair for him to say which of the five options he favoured when releasing the document for public comment before the final decision was made. According to the minister, option 4 was the "maximum option" of heavy industrial development. At that time, the Opposition signalled its concern about a consultation process in which the minister outlined his preferred option when releasing the document for discussion. Further, we did not believe that option was the best planning option. We stand by the statements we made.

One Sunday at the end of April this year, I went to a rally in Wattleup that was attended by 300 to 400 people. They were concerned about the future of their suburbs of Wattleup and Hope Valley. Although part of the day was a joyous occasion - lots of children were playing on the swings in the park - it was incredibly sad. Many people will directly suffer from the Government's decision. As the member for Cockburn said, grown men and women were in tears when talking about the future. It was particularly poignant to see the children playing on the swings, as they were blissfully unaware of what we were discussing. I was surprised at the number of people who turned up to the rally on a wet Sunday morning. It highlighted the degree of concern among the people who are directly affected. The Parliament often makes decisions that impact on people by resuming or changing the function of land. Over the years, my own family has had land resumed as part of public work processes. It is always associated with some degree of angst. The family home, business and lifestyle are affected and compensation cannot buy an equitable house, business location or lifestyle. People are upset. As members of Parliament, we have the responsibility of listening to those concerns and trying to create more win-win situations. The Opposition asks that the Minister for Planning listens to what we are saying to achieve a better outcome, particularly for the people who are directly impacted by these decisions. It is sad for some of those people.

I turn to two environmental issues associated with FRIARS and the Bill before us; firstly, ground water. When the Minister for Planning launched the strategy in March last year, he claimed that the plan would deliver real environmental benefits. He went on to talk about the positive contributions that would be made by reducing long-term traffic demands and the associated improvements in air quality. He also said -

the change of use of the land should realise real benefits for Cockburn Sound . . . People involved in agricultural and market garden activities in the area are major contributors to nutrient levels in Cockburn Sound through the ground water.

I was puzzled by that comment, because that was not my understanding of the situation with the ground water in that area. A newspaper clipping from October 1998 is headed "Dirty water threat". The first half of the article deals with a statement by the Kwinana Industries Council as follows-

Groundwater contaminated with nutrients by market gardens was the main threat to Cockburn Sound's remaining seagrass.

Of course, that refers to the nutrients released into the sound. The same article quotes Steve Appleyard, from the Water and Rivers Commission, who is known as an expert in the area of ground water contamination and control. I have had a number of briefings from Dr Appleyard about contaminated water in my electorate. He states in the article that contaminated ground water was already flowing into Cockburn Sound and that market gardening is not the main source. He then listed a number of activities associated with industrial pursuits. He also pointed out that about 300 tonnes of nitrogen is entering the sound, but it is a product of industrial activity. It is in the ground water and moving towards the coast at a rate of between 10 metres and 100 metres a year. He also referred to hydrocarbon contamination and other contamination that we know about in the ground water. It is clear that market gardening is not to blame for what is going on.

The Environmental Protection Authority's Bulletin No 943 states that the increasing number of industrial options being proposed will increase the potential for contamination of ground water. The cumulative impact on ground water quality - particularly with option 3(b) and option 4 - was considered and comprehensive controls were deemed to be required. That was highlighted a year ago with the arsenic leak from local industry in Cockburn Sound.

It is insulting to market gardeners in that area to be told that when the colours on the map are changed, and they are prohibited from engaging in their traditional activities, the quality of the ground water will improve. They are not causing the problems; they are caused by historical industrial use. Historical market garden use has had an impact, but it is not the primary cause of contamination. That is confirmed in EPA Bulletin No 943 and by the experts from the Water and Rivers Commission.

The member for Cockburn raised the need for the Cockburn Sound management authority to be established. The Government has advertised for the chairperson and members. I look forward to an announcement in the near future so we know the catchment of the area is being looked at and that water quality is being improved.

The second environmental issue I will raise relates to the air buffer in the area. The Environmental Protection (Kwinana)(Atmospheric Wastes) Regulations 1992 establish an air buffer for the Kwinana area. The regulations were enacted to tackle the air quality problem in the area. The extensive work undertaken in preparation was done some time

ago. Over the years, air quality has improved dramatically. The regulations establish a framework to protect human health, welfare and amenity. The environmental protection policy sets ambient standards and limits for sulphur dioxide and for total suspended particulates in three defined areas: The industrial area - shown on maps as area A; a buffer area - area B, which is the main focus of today's discussion; and the residential areas beyond that - area C. The area C boundaries are the local government authority boundaries.

The EPP also provides for monitoring, assessment and reporting of air quality. This EPP was due for review in 1999. It went out for review, but nothing changed. The EPA report makes mention of FRIARS. We have a chicken and egg situation: The EPP was not properly reviewed because FRIARS was out for comment, and FRIARS was based to a large extent on the current air buffer. Many reasons were given by the EPA for not doing a full review, including the fact that at some stage in the near future we will have a state EPP and that in the next 10 years we will be looking at national environmental protection measures. However, a fundamental issue arises because the City of Cockburn commissioned Sinclair Knight Merz Pty Ltd to review the air quality buffer. Sinclair Knight Merz used EPA and DEP data and the same methodology but arrived at a different result for the current air buffer. We must therefore look at that to establish what is going on. The future Labor Government is committed to reviewing that buffer.

The Sinclair Knight Merz report indicated a number of features. The first important feature was that, based on monitoring and modelling over the three years prior to the review - it was undertaken about a year ago - the air quality in the buffer clearly meets standards for residential areas. We all know that because we have studied the results. It is a credit to industry that it has lowered the level of emissions and air quality has improved. That is a dramatic improvement.

The second feature is that industries in the area have generally been operating at well below allowable emission levels. That is the reason for the improved air quality. The report also stated that emission levels from industry are unlikely to change, so the air quality at the time was indicative of long-term future values. The pertinent point is that modelling of the ambient air quality, based on a scenario in which all industries are operating at maximum permissible levels, shows that the ground-level concentrations of the two substances would still meet residential standards in considerable portions of the buffer. That was particularly so east of the Wattleup town site. However, based on that same scenario, the review indicated that some residential areas should be within the buffer. The areas were to the north east of the Cockburn Cement Ltd operation.

I have seen correspondence from the DEP indicating that it has checked this model and it cannot fault it. That is no surprise if the DEP model and its data were used. It raised the point that the buffer is being used inappropriately. Although it is designed for air quality and air pollution protection exclusively, it is now being used to control noise, risk and odour. Members on this side do not believe that that is appropriate. Buffers should be determined according to scientific data. In this case, although it was initially designed to deal with air quality and it was valid, the situation appears to have changed. In addition, a system designed to deal with air quality is now being used to control noise, risk and odour without the fundamental work having been done.

I take note of the state industrial buffer policy of 1997. One of the principles is that boundaries should not be varied unless justified in a scientifically based study. That highlights my point that buffers are not simply circles drawn around spots on maps; they should be scientifically determined so that people know what they are dealing with. I urge the Government to look again at that buffer, because it is a significant issue for the people who want to continue to live in the area. It is certainly worth investigation for the people who now find themselves within what should be a buffer area - that is, those in residential areas.

On Tuesday night I attended a lecture as part of the University of Western Australia's extension program. The lecture was about water and was presented by Professor Imberger. The professor gave an overview of water in the State. He commented that when any development is undertaken, although we know what the most likely impacts will be, often many other impacts are not recognised. He said that when decisions are made we should look at the obvious impacts but that we should also think laterally. Often some impacts are not foreseen. Those types of impacts would occur in this case, and the first is the impact on the people living in the area. They are suffering and they are really concerned about this. Planning for this area would be better if it were along the lines described by the member for Armadale. The Opposition is in favour of modern planning whereby people live close to where they work, there is mosaic-type planning, industrial areas are close to residential areas, and people comply with planning and environmental standards. I received in the mail this morning, presumably from the Minister for Planning or his department, a copy of the revised version of "Liveable Neighbourhoods", the whole principle of which is that people live near their place of work to avoid huge travel demand. It also provides better amenity and quality of life.

The Opposition has many concerns about this Bill and it will move amendments to improve the Bill. I ask the Government to listen to the concerns raised. It is a very serious issue, and I urge the Minister for Planning to take the Opposition's comments into account.

MR MARLBOROUGH (Peel) [4.21 pm]: The Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Bill is very typical of the industrial land development Bills from LandCorp. I have been representing the Kwinana region for 14 years, and during that time I have seen a number of industrial estates established in that area. The most recent was the IP14 estate developed by LandCorp. Unfortunately, LandCorp was created by an Act of this Parliament, under which the clear role of the department is to maximise returns to government. I am not criticising the department, but the Act which gives it authority and its role. When LandCorp plans an industrial estate, rather than adopting a community planning approach it sets out to maximise the returns to government. That has happened in this instance.

It has considered the areas to the east, north and south of the Wattleup town site, including the town site of Hope Valley.

It has noted that the 840 hectares, on which it has concentrated for this industrial estate, lie within the Kwinana industrial buffer zone. As the shadow Minister for the Environment said, this buffer zone has historically been based on air quality but is now used for other measures for quality. The fundamental position of all Governments of all political persuasions for all the years I have been in Parliament is that this area is a no-go zone for urban development. It has limited opportunities for other types of development, such as rural pursuits, but even that is limited. For example, since 1989 it has not been possible to develop half-acre building blocks in the town site of Hope Valley because of the air quality buffer zone. The vast bulk of land LandCorp wants to use for that estate is within that buffer zone, and it has set about maximising the return to government by saying it would be far better use of the land to upgrade it to industrial land. In principle, that approach carries with it all the flaws the Opposition will talk about today and when the Bill is considered in detail.

The community has not had appropriate ongoing participation in this process. That is why a development authority, similar to the East Perth Redevelopment Authority, is required. I draw the attention of the minister to his second reading speech and a statement that supports the position of members on this side of the House on planning matters. He said -

The Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Bill broadly establishes the functions of the implementing authority and its requirements to prepare a master plan, which will be subject to a thorough environmental assessment by the Environmental Protection Authority. This master planning process will be very rigorous and subject to public scrutiny.

The minister has given reasons in his second reading speech that the public should be involved in the planning process. The creation of a separate planning authority, with representatives from the local community, council and landowners, will allow ongoing scrutiny of the plan. The minister referred to that as rigorous scrutiny. The model proposed, using LandCorp, is not appropriate. This agency does not have strength in planning for community needs. It has some strength in planning for industrial needs, but plans are needed to retain the two existing town sites of Wattleup and Hope Valley, and the existing suburbia abutting this proposed estate, in particular Spearwood, Yangebup and Kwinana. I will refer to some of the benefits of retaining those towns in their present format abutting the general industrial estate the Government wants to create. I will talk about the proposal under option 4 for a heavy industrial estate separately. There is no value or benefit to the State in creating a 90-hectare heavy industrial site in the town site of Hope Valley and I will give reasons for that shortly.

Members on this side of the House have some argument about the size of the general industrial estate and the appropriate way in which it should be planned. The Opposition proposes a mosaic approach, which would allow many of the existing lifestyles built around the industrial base to continue; namely, market gardens, turf farms, poultry farms and a large mix of land uses where people run efficient businesses. The mosaic approach will allow those businesses to remain in place. However, the Opposition goes further. Historically, the rationale behind a plan in which an existing urban envelope, such as Hope Valley and Wattleup, would abut an industrial estate similar to that in Canning Vale - a mirror image - is good. It may be bigger if the Government has its way, or smaller if the Opposition has its way, but we both agree it will be a mix of general industry.

All good planners say when they plan new cities and opportunities for urbanisation, that they want people to live near their workplaces. If this estate goes ahead over the next 20 years, thousands of jobs will be created in that area. From a planning point of view, it is an excellent idea to retain the existing town site of Wattleup so that it will become one of the feeder suburbs into that estate.

One of the blights that Wattleup has traditionally suffered from is that people have gone into that estate buying cheaply, because they know property there will gain very little value. Certainly the property values in Wattleup do not compare with the rest of the metropolitan area.

Mr Thomas: They have gone down.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: Yes, in many instances. Our plan will guarantee a proper improvement of Wattleup as an urban estate. If it is five or 10 minutes away from a Canning Vale-type estate, people will want to live there, and it could be a model estate latching onto industry. As a consequence of its location close to general industry, the people and infrastructure, such as schools, could be kept and values would start to increase. The same would apply to Hope Valley.

I want to touch on the proposed heavy industrial estate in Hope Valley. When the Fremantle Rockingham Industrial Area Regional Strategy report was initiated some three years ago, I attended a meeting with Alcoa senior management because I was aware that part of the FRIARS process was to include the possibility of a heavy industrial estate in the Hope Valley region. I spoke to Alcoa senior management because it represented a heavy industry that might be looking at expanding in Hope Valley because of the mud lakes in that area. I asked Alcoa senior management whether it had an interest in relocating east of its present site. It indicated two things: First, it had no interest and, secondly, it advised me that only that week it had made a decision to stay in the Kwinana area for another 100 years. I was unaware that very significant decision was being addressed that week. It is a significant decision because the Alcoa industry at Kwinana is the oldest and least efficient of Alcoa industries. It was sinking money into the existing technology to ensure that it could stay at Kwinana. It said that in looking at its 100-year plan it could see no benefit in moving east of the present site.

I have said to the minister privately that there is no benefit in putting a heavy industrial site of about 90 hectares in that region. It will jeopardise the general industrial estate of some 840 hectares that the minister wants to create. We might argue over the size and mix but we support the concept. More importantly, our concern is that by moving the heavy industrial estate east, it will start to push the existing buffer zone and/or the reviewed buffer zone that we are asking for,

east as well. If that buffer zone is pushed east, it will start to sterilise land along the Kwinana Freeway as it stretches south which could and should be used for urban development. It is in the planners' and the State's best interests that where people can be living two kilometres either side of a major transport route, that should be planned for. It is no use putting in a major transport link and then having people live 10 kilometres from it.

If pressure is put on the possibility of creating urban cells either side of the freeway, local government authorities will start to get angry. Kwinana Town Council has a particular concern about such an approach. It would have a right to be angry. The minister, as an ex-Kwinana councillor, will know that the problem Kwinana suffers from is that it is not able to gather rates from much of the land from which it should be gathering rates. It has heavy industry along the Kwinana strip, which is covered by state agreement Acts, so its rate base is not able to be maximised. It has land inland again covered by state agreement Acts because of Alcoa's mud lakes, so it is not able to use that land to maximise its rate base. Its small population is paying for the management of the town site when some 30 per cent of the landmass cannot be used presently. If the heavy industrial estate is moved onto the Hope Valley site, some two kilometres east of where it presently exists, the potential is to force the air quality buffer zone further east.

The work carried out by the Wattleup Progress Association, the Hope Valley Progress Association and other groups concerned, and the study by Sinclair Knight Mertz Pty Ltd costing thousands of dollars, has established that the buffer zone, which has for a number of years guided the Government, is no longer adequate and has no scientific basis for its existence. This Minister for Planning has already flaunted what has traditionally been the guidelines of the non-use of the buffer zone by ignoring all of the scientific evidence that has been before us for the past 15 years and has placed the speedway development within the air quality buffer zone. The minister ignores the history of such things when it suits him. That adds to the call for a new measure to be taken.

There is also another reason for a new measure to be taken. The Minister for Energy, the Leader of the House, made a very interesting reply to a grievance raised this morning about the future of energy in this State. He said that presently the Kwinana power station runs on about 52 per cent gas and 44 per cent coal. He believes that in the future that must change dramatically. He said that in the future we must all agree that there is no room for coal-fired power stations in the metropolitan area. He went on to speak of a base load coal-driven power station having to be removed from Kwinana in the sense that coal use would be transferred to Collie and the 44 per cent coal use at Kwinana would be replaced by natural gas which would drive the other 52 per cent. I guess that diesel or fresh air is driving the difference. It was an important statement which should be telling the Minister for Planning that whether or not he likes it his colleague who is in charge of energy has brand new plans for the air quality buffer zone in the Kwinana region. That significant statement was made to this Parliament only today. That decision alone would change the air quality buffer zone dramatically.

If that decision were to come into effect tomorrow, the air quality buffer zone as we know it, and the air quality buffer zone proposal which has been drawn up and paid for by the residents of Hope Valley and Wattleup through Sinclair Knight Mertz, would change dramatically. I am sure the Minister for Energy thinks and hopes that it will come about because he wants a cleaner air quality buffer zone. There is no doubt that the greatest polluter in the Kwinana industrial strip is not private enterprise but Western Power, which has held the title for at least 10 years. If the Minister for Energy achieves his wish, it may be that even if LandCorp were drawing up this plan tomorrow, knowing that the air quality buffer zone would change dramatically, we would not necessarily be looking at an 840 hectare industrial estate. The proposed industrial estate would sit right on top of the present air quality buffer zone, perhaps for very good reason. I do not doubt the rationale behind it. There is an argument for saying that better use could be made of some of that land. That argument must not override the ongoing existence of those town sites. I have given the very good planning reasons that they should remain and how, with such an industrial estate creating thousands of jobs, they could grow and flourish. There is absolutely no need for a heavy industrial estate. I suggest to the Minister for Planning, having listened to the Minister for Energy this morning, that the proposition runs contrary to how the Minister for Energy wants to see the future of air quality in the Kwinana region. I will try to finish in the next two minutes.

Mr Kierath: If you go for an extension, I will adjourn debate this evening.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: I thought the minister wanted to reply today.

I have touched on the retention of the town sites, the need for a review of the air quality buffer zone and the need for an independent authority managing this estate. I referred the minister to the very words in his second reading speech when he stated that the planning process will be rigorous and subject to public scrutiny. The best way to proceed is with a separate planning authority with community representation.

I now congratulate the minister for the way he has handled public input until this stage. He was comfortable in handling public input as he made up his mind 12 months ago what the outcome would be. If a minister is so sure of his portfolio, he can withstand any amount of public scrutiny!

Mr Kierath: I am just up front about my view, and I let people know my view.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: Indeed; the minister needs to let people know his views. He was honest enough to come out many months before the end of the public input process and state his preferred view. Lo and behold, he has achieved that view. It is amazing! He set up a shopfront at Wattleup, and many residents with many concerns attended that shop. However, it was difficult for them at times because the guidelines put in place initially and the lack of money for the project up front, caused problems. The hardship guidelines were put in place which some junior and not so junior public servants had difficulty interpreting.

The minister is funding compensation for this 30-year plan with \$50m over 10 years, or about \$5m a year. Although we argue about the size and complexity of the estate, the minister and I know that many more people want to sell than he can accommodate at this time. That is causing a fair amount of angst. I spoke to the minister's office last week -

Mr Kierath: You have written to me a few times, and I have tried to accommodate both you and the member for Cockburn.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: Yes. Overcoming the ongoing hardship will be difficult with limited resources. People in denuded town sites like Wattleup and Hope Valley need special consideration. I do not steal anything from the minister: He said in Parliament that he understands that point, especially as a former Kwinana councillor, and that he wants to find a way to give extra credit. It needs close examination. The degraded state of those houses has been brought on by Governments. It is a planning blight. Governments have said that we are stuck with the Kwinana industrial estate whether we like it or not. It was developed in 1954 before many members were born, although I was born in 1945.

Mr Thomas: So was I.

Mr Pental: You have had a hard life then!

Mr MARLBOROUGH: I have done a lot of overtime. We must live with that estate, so we must manage it properly. That is why I vigorously oppose putting the speedway in the buffer zones, as it is not part of appropriate management of the industrial estate. For all those reasons, we must recognise that Governments of all political persuasions have been responsible for that planning blight. In recognising that fact, we need to look over the odds to compensate people so that they can move into areas nearby which are comparable with current homes; that is, they live close to the ocean, close to public transport, close to schools and close to jobs. If they must move, they must be able to move to estates within the area from Spearwood through to Kwinana-Rockingham.

We must be real about how debate is likely to go in this House. I presume after the second reading debate that the Opposition will be defeated by seven votes and the minister will stick to his plan and support option No 4. The minister should consider relieving the hardship on people who must, or decide to, move and somehow find ways and means of getting more money up front into the process. The minister should remove the hardship guidelines and get people out of the area at the speed at which they want to leave, rather than the minister placing a kink in the pipe and letting people trickle through. Otherwise, pressure will build up and the pipe will reach bursting point. If a planning process is established under LandCorp, with no community input, a great deal of frustration will be involved. This is a long-term plan, and it must be recognised that these things will cause personal hardship for many people.

If people are voting with their feet and intending to leave, and the minister sticks by his position, the Government may have to borrow money to allow people to go. The money can be borrowed against the estate. The minute the minister ticks off the estate as general industry, minus heavy industry, the value of the estate will more than quadruple overnight. The minister and I know that. History of such developments indicates so, and the Government will get its money back. It represents a short-term loan.

Mr Kierath: This is a graph of Wangara industrial estate: It is almost identical to rural areas. This block represents the value of the land. The change in the graph relates to the change in zoning. Anybody owning land, other than residents, will have a huge capital asset increase.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: The minister's graph supports my position. The minister shows a graph of Wangara estate which indicates a 12-fold increase in the value of land after rezoning. The minister has a hardship problem. If he decides to go ahead with the estate, the hardship will not be assisted by a lack of money up front. The Government should recognise that fact and find some way to borrow money to relieve the pressure up front.

Mr Kierath: You did not hear me interject before. I said that in guaranteeing the supply of money, the \$5m each year, it is possible to forward buy. We have the \$50m over 10 years. We know that there will be a huge hump. We have blown out our budget in acquiring properties because of the colossal demand for people to sell. How can you tell me it is a healthy community as so many people want to get out?

Mr MARLBOROUGH: Many people want to get out because of the point I made earlier, with which the minister agreed: Governments of all political persuasions have put the towns under a planning blight. I have letters in my office from real estate agents over the last three months. The minister's department told people, "We can't buy off you now, so get a real estate agent who will sell your property." I will bring letters into the consideration in detail stage to show that real estate agents are writing back to say that they do not want to list the property because they cannot sell it. Everyone knows about the FRIARS report. There is no demand for houses. People are not rushing into the minister because they think the minister is kindly and wants to look after them in a nice way; it is because they have nowhere else to go. Their houses have been even further devalued by the present process.

Mr Kierath: That is not true since we have been buying in that market.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: It is true. I am not suggesting the minister set out to do that. When big estates are involved, planning ministers must tell people they have to move.

Mr Kierath: I agree that while we are deciding on this it causes a degree of uncertainty. However, they had uncertainty before, and if we can deal with this quickly we can bring that uncertainty to an end.

Mr MARLBOROUGH: It is up to the minister how quickly he deals with this. The Opposition says that the Government

does not need to be locked into going ahead at a certain speed, into LandCorp and heavy industry - none of that need apply. The Opposition told the Government from the word go that it supports the approach of general industry. We do not support heavy industry in that area or the disappearance of the town sites. However, the process in which people have been able to sell has been in place for six months or more. More people want to sell than the Government has allocated money for. The minister seems to be indicating that he is willing to listen. I am saying that the Government should put more money up front, remove the hardship barriers, give the residents fair values so that they can relocate to proper places, and get them out of there if they want to go. I have heard all sorts of stories from people who want to go.

I have covered all of the areas I want to cover today. We will have more time to go into this in greater detail during the consideration in detail stage. The minister has a clear indication from all speakers on this side of the House of the Opposition's position. The estate is too big. We do not need heavy development there. We should save the Hope Valley and Wattleup town sites. There should be proper compensation and a review of the buffer zone, which may result in a change of mind by the minister on the size of the estate. If the minister wants guidelines on that, he should speak to his colleague the Minister for Energy who will tell him where he wants to take the air quality buffer zone in Kwinana in the next 10 years. We should have a dedicated authority to run the estate, so that it allows proper public scrutiny and input all the way through the processes.

Debate adjourned, on motion by Mr Kierath (Minister for Planning).

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY BILL 1998

Returned

Bill returned from the Council with amendments.

House adjourned at 4.53 pm

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Questions and answers are as supplied to Hansard.

CALM, WHITTAKERS' DEBT

1978. Dr EDWARDS to the Minister for Forest Products:

- (1) What is the total debt still owing to CALM from Whittakers?
- (2) How much of its debt has Whittakers paid to CALM since it went into receivership?

Mr OMODEI replied:

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----------------|
| (1) | Logs | \$1,137,148.90 |
| | Interest | \$ 361,661.52 |
| | Total as at 17 May 2000 | \$1,498,810.42 |

The debt is expected to be significantly reduced through sales of seized sawn timber to the new operators in the coming weeks/months.

- (2) Payments made by the Receivers and Managers of Whittakers Limited and from sales of sawn timber seized under section 117 of the CALM Act total \$2,459,802.63 as at 17 May 2000.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION CAMPAIGNS

1987. Mr KOBELKE to the Treasurer:

- (1) In the 1998-99 financial year, what were all the advertising or promotional campaigns conducted by Western Australian Government agencies using television and/or radio?
- (2) In each case, what was-
 - (a) the objective of the campaign;
 - (b) the dates over which the campaign ran;
 - (c) the budgeted cost of the campaign; and
 - (d) the actual total cost of the campaign?

Mr COURT replied:

I am advised that:

Premier; Treasurer; Minister for Public Sector Management; Federal Affairs:

Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet

- (1)-(2) The Government's master media agency has advised that the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet spent \$38,900 on radio advertising in October and November 1998. The campaign was to warn the community about the dangers of extremely strong batches of heroin which were being sold to drug addicts and which had resulted in an increase in the number of deaths from overdoses. There was no specific budget allocated by the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet to the campaign which ran until the initial crisis had passed.

Deputy Premier; Minister for Commerce and Trade; Regional Development; Small Business:

Department of Commerce & Trade

- (1) In 1998/99, the Department of Commerce and Trade undertook the following advertising or promotional campaigns using radio and/or television:
 - (i) Radio advertisements promoting nominations for the Aboriginal Economic Development Council;
 - (ii) Television advertisements promoting the 'Science and Technology - Do what you wanna do!', campaign;
 - (iii) Television and radio advertisements promoting the Year 2000 Industry Awareness campaign; and
 - (iv) Radio advertisements promoting applications for the 1998 Indigenous Business Awards;
- (2)
 - (i)
 - (a) Publicise the opening of nominations for membership to the Aboriginal Economic Development Council and encourage suitable individuals to nominate
 - (b) 19 September to 23 October 1998
 - (c) \$4,000
 - (d) \$4,166.
 - (ii)
 - (a) Raise awareness among young people of the importance of science and technology in the community and the wide range of careers available in this sector
 - (b) The advertisements were screened at various times during 1998/99, according to space availability, due to Channel 10 providing free air time as a community service
 - (c) Television advertisements were provided without charges as a community service by Channel 10 using a commercial produced in 1997/98
 - (d) Not applicable.
 - (iii)
 - (a) Provide information to, and raise awareness among, Western Australian businesses about the

Year 2000 date change problem, to develop understanding and to provide access for business to solution providers

- (b) 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999
- (c) A preliminary budget of \$157,000 for radio and television advertising was established but was not expended when the national industry awareness campaign, funded by the Commonwealth Government, took over the funding of the radio and television components of the campaign \$42,161.11. This expenditure was incurred to complete the State radio campaign commenced in the previous financial year, before the national campaign took over responsibility.
- (iv) (a) To promote the 1998 Indigenous Business Awards and encourage businesses to submit applications
 - (b) July to September 1998
 - (c) \$8,000
 - (d) \$8,000.

Gascoyne Development Commission

- (1) In the 1998/99 financial year, the GDC conducted TV advertising for the Gascoyne Business Awards.
- (2) (a) Promote the awards to regional business and community and to solicit entrants for them.
 - (b) May and June 1999
 - (c) \$1784.00
 - (d) \$1784.00

Pilbara Development Commission

- (1) One advertising/promotional campaign was conducted in 1998/99 utilising the medium of radio. The advertising campaign was for the purpose of calling for nominations for vacancies on the Board of the Pilbara Development Commission for the 1999/00 financial year. No advertising or promotional campaigns were conducted in 1998/99 utilising the medium of television.
- (2) (a) To call for nominations for vacancies on the Board of the Pilbara Development Commission for the 1999/00 financial year.
 - (b) Between 17 and 28 May 1999, in the form of six 30 second advertisements on radio station 6NW.
 - (c) \$180.00
 - (d) \$180.00

Small Business Development Corporation

- (1) In the 1998-1999 financial year, the following campaigns were conducted by the Small Business Development Corporation:
 - radio – promotion of services.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign was to advertise and increase the use of the Corporation's programs and services.
 - (b) 1.7.98 – 30.6.99
 - (c) \$40 000
 - (d) \$40 000

Minister for Resources Development; Energy; Education:

AlintaGas

- (1)-(2) Advertising details for AlintaGas are confidential, the business is operating in a competitive environment and the information is commercially sensitive.

Western Power

- (1) Western Power allocates approximately 0.2 per cent of its revenue to advertising and sponsorship. As a result of Government reforms of the energy sector, competition is progressively being introduced into the electricity market. Western Power currently supplies about 65% of the electricity used in Western Australia.
- (2) (a) Western Power advertises to make customers, potential customers and the community aware of its services, products and involvement in the community. The amount spent on advertising is small in comparison to the size of Western Power's business activities and is considered reasonable in view of the increased competition being introduced into the electricity market.
 - (b)-(d) Western Power operates as a corporatised entity within a competitive framework. The strategic details of its individual planned and actual promotion and advertising programs are regarded as commercial-in-confidence. It is inconsistent with corporatisation for Western Power to be required to disclose this detail when its competitors are not required to do so. If there are any particular matters of concern, Western Power would be pleased to discuss these with any Member of Parliament.

Country High School Hostels Authority

- (1) One television advertising campaign.
- (2) (a) The objective of the television campaign was to advise parents in rural and remote locations that the Authority's information booklet about its residential colleges was available and to advise them on how to obtain a copy.
 - (b) GWN; 19 July – 1 August 1998 (62 x 30 second advertisements).
 - (c) \$18 000 (\$6 000 production; \$12 000 for advertising).
 - (d) \$17 990

Minister for Primary Industry; Fisheries:

Fisheries Western Australia

- (1) In the 1998-99 financial year, Fisheries WA used television for the promotion of its "Fish for the Future" campaign.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign was to encourage responsible recreational fishing behaviour.
 (b) The campaign ran from April 1999 to 30 June 1999.
 (c) The budgeted cost of the campaign was \$60,000.
 (d) The actual cost of the campaign was \$60,000.

Minister for Mines; Tourism; Sport and Recreation; Racing and Gaming

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TOURISM COMMISSION

International Marketing Division

- (1) Three campaigns were conducted in 1998-99 using television as the primary medium. Two of these (UK Brand and Singapore Winter Campaign) were WATC initiatives and the third (Kamiki Campaign, Japan) was a major cooperative campaign with the ATC and Qantas as principal partners.
- (2) (a) The objective of each campaign was to position Western Australia as a desirable holiday destination among the primary target audience. In the case of the UK Brand and Singapore Winter Initiative Campaigns, a tactical element was also included aimed at building incremental visitor expenditure for the State.
- (b) Campaign dates were as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| UK Brand Campaign | March 1999 |
| Singapore Winter Initiatives | March-June 1999 (Television March only) |
| Japan Kamiki Campaign | April - June 1999 |
- (c) Budgeted gross cost for each campaign (including partner funds) were as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| UK Brand Campaign | \$1.120 million |
| Singapore Winter Initiatives | \$0.277 million |
| Japan Kamiki Campaign | \$2.580 million |
- (d) Actual cost for each campaign was as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| UK Brand Campaign | \$1.128 million |
| Singapore Winter Initiatives | \$0.239 million |
| Japan Kamiki Campaign | \$2.584 million |

National Marketing Division

- (1)-(2) Brand WA – Western Australia Campaign
- (a) The campaign objective was to increase consumer awareness within Western Australia about the State's nature based attractions and to provide details of bookable holiday product and packages.
- (b) Television advertising was conducted for four weeks from 14 February to 14 March 1999 in the metropolitan area and for three and a half weeks from 14 February to 11 March 1999 in regional Western Australia.
- (c) The budget was \$197,000. (WATC cost \$130,000, co-operative industry funding \$67,000).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign was \$216,680. The budget overrun was due to higher than expected television commercial production costs.

Brand WA – Melbourne and Regional Victoria Campaign

- (a) The campaign objective was to increase consumer awareness in the Victorian market about the range of nature based attractions in Western Australia and provide details of bookable holiday product and packages.
- (b) Television advertising was conducted for three weeks from 21 February to 14 March 1999.
- (c) The budget was \$380,000. (WATC cost \$300,000, co-operative industry funding \$80,000).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign was \$382,072.

Winter Breaks Campaign

- (a) The objective of the campaign was to encourage Western Australians to take a holiday in areas of the State using tourism operators that experience a downturn in business during winter. The five month campaign consisted of a brochure, with support press and television advertising.
- (b) Television advertising promoting accommodation specials and the *Winter Breaks* brochure ran for three weeks from 8 to 29 May 1999.
- (c) The total campaign budget was \$256,000; \$100,000 for television advertising. (WATC cost \$0, co-operative industry funding \$256,000).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign was \$256,030 - \$101,610 of which was spent on the television component.

Exmouth and Onslow Marketing Campaign

- (a) The objective of the campaign was to send a message to intrastate tourists that Exmouth and Onslow were 'open for business', following the devastation caused by Cyclone Vance. The campaign was necessary to create awareness and restore consumer confidence that these popular holiday destinations were welcoming visitors again.
- (b) Television advertising was conducted for three weeks from 20 June to 10 July 1999 on all Perth commercial stations. Radio commercials ran from 30 May to 10 July 1999 on metropolitan and regional stations.
- (c) The budget was \$100,000, provided through Cyclone Vance Trust Fund.

- (d) Actual total cost was \$117,398. Budget overrun due to higher than expected costs to produce television commercial product tags and production of a regular newsletter, "Exmouth Now", with information on the re-building of the town, accommodation availability and details about tourist operators who were back in business.

Eventscorp

- (1) Telstra Rally Australia – placement and production of radio, press and television advertising
- (2) (a) To encourage ticket sales, corporate sales and awareness of the event.
 (b) October to November, 1998
 (c) \$729,749
 (d) \$728,222.

MINISTRY OF SPORT AND RECREATION

- (1) (a) In the 1998-99 financial year, the only advertising or promotional campaign conducted by the Ministry of Sport & Recreation using television and/or radio was an officiating television advertising campaign screened on STW Channel 9 and TVW Channel 7.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign was to promote "Officials in Sport".
 (b) The campaign ran from June – August 1999
 (c) The budgeted cost of the campaign was consistent with the actual cost of the campaign.
 (d) The actual cost of the campaign was \$12, 793.00

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SPORTS CENTRE TRUST

- (1) Radio Campaigns (96fm)
- (i) Arena Joondalup fitness Centre 4th Birthday promotion
 (ii) Challenge Fitness Centre membership drive
 (iii) Arena Joondalup Aquatic & fitness Centre membership drive/Brut Basketball League
 (iv) Challenge Fitness Centre membership drive
 (v) Arena Joondalup Aquatic & Fitness Centre membership drive
 (vi) Arena Joondalup membership upgrade
 No television campaigns were conducted.
- (2) (1) (a) Promote arena Joondalup Fitness Centre membership sales/4th Birthday
 (b) 20 - 30, July 1998
 (c) \$4,000
 (d) \$4,000
- (ii) (a) Membership drive for Challenge Fitness Centre
 (b) August 9 - 18 and October 12 - 21, 1998
 (c) \$7,500
 (d) \$7,500
- (iii) (a) Promotion of arena Joondalup Aquatic Centre & Fitness Centre membership & Brut Basketball League
 (b) January 19 - 29, 1999
 (c) \$1,200
 (d) \$1,200
- (iv) (a) Promotion of membership to Challenge Fitness Centre
 (b) January 24 - February 27, 1999
 (c) \$7,500
 (d) \$7,500
- (v) (a) Promotion of Arena Joondalup Aquatic Centre & Fitness Centre membership
 (b) February 15 - 19, 1999
 (c) \$2,100
 (d) \$2,000
- (vi) (a) Arena Joondalup membership upgrade promotion
 (b) May 18 to 28, 2000
 (c) \$3,150
 (d) \$3,150

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORT

- (1) WAIS conducted a television campaign through a sponsorship arrangement with TVW Channel.
- (2) (a) The objectives of the campaign were to;
 (i) improve the visibility and image of WAIS and its sponsors
 (ii) inform the public of WAIS' work
 (b) July 1998 - June 1999
 (c) \$15,000 production costs
 (d) \$15,000 production costs

TAB

- (1) "Go" big events campaign
 "Win a Harley" promotion
 "TAB Sports Betting" campaign
- (2) "Go" campaign
 (a) to stimulate awareness, interest and trial in TAB products through the promotion of the big racing events eg Kalgoorlie Round, Caulfield, Melbourne Cup, Perth Cup, Pacing Cup, Bunbury, Interdominions, Sydney Autumn carnival.
 (b) Sept 98-May 1999
 (c) \$210,000
 (d) \$261,000

“Win a Harley”

- (a) to stimulate the trial of TAB products within the Pubtab agencies
- (b) Dec 1998 – Jan 1999
- (c) \$111,000
- (d) \$77,000

“TAB Sports betting”

- (a) to launch the introduction of an expanded range of tote based sports betting products by the TAB, respond to the competitive activity by eastern state TABs and WA bookmakers offering fixed odds sports betting.
- (b) Sept 1998 – April 1999
- (c) \$500,000
- (d) \$553,000

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GREYHOUND RACING AUTHORITY

- (1) Northam Anniversary Cup
- National Championships
- Peters Young Stars
- Schweppes All Stars
- Melbourne Cup
- Christmas
- New Years Eve
- Summer Funabout
- Peel Racing Round
- Autumn Chasing Carnival
- Dollar Days
- You Idiot
- Channel 31
- Christmas in July

- (2) Northam Anniversary Cup
 - (a) Attract patrons on course
 - (b) September 1998
 - (c) \$1,300
 - (d) \$1,352

National Championships

- (a) Attract punters and patrons on course, showcase Australia’s best racing greyhounds
- (b) October 1998
- (c) \$5,000
- (d) \$4,840

Peters Young Stars

- (a) Attract punters on course
- (b) October 1998
- (c) \$1,100
- (d) \$1,100

Schweppes All Stars

- (a) Attract punters on course
- (b) November 1998
- (c) \$980
- (d) \$980

Melbourne Cup Luncheon

- (a) Attract punters on course
- (b) November 1998
- (c) \$1,000
- (d) \$1,000

Christmas

- (a) Attract patrons on course, group bookings in Checkers and Chasers restaurants
- (b) November, December 1998
- (c) \$2,800
- (d) \$2,800

New Years Eve

- (a) Attract patrons and punters on course, group bookings in Checkers and Chasers restaurants and families in the public area
- (b) December 1998
- (c) concepts and dubs.
- (d) \$9,050
- (e) \$9,298

Summer Funabout

- (a) Attract patrons on course, especially families
- (b) January/February 1999
- (c) \$12,000
- (d) \$10,949

Peel Racing Round

- (a) Attract patrons and punters to the Peel region

- (b) February 1999
- (c) \$1,500
- (d) \$1,556

Autumn Chasing Carnival

- (a) Attract patrons and punters on course, showcase WA's best greyhound racing
- (b) March, April 1999
- (c) \$7,800
- (d) \$7,684

Dollar Days

- (a) Attract patrons and families on course
- (b) May 1999 and July 1999
- (c) \$8,000
- (d) \$8,153

You Idiot

- (a) Attract patrons on course, appeal to people with a wider sporting interest
- (b) 26th June 1999
- (c) \$300
- (d) \$300

Channel 31

- (a) Promote punting on greyhounds and attract patrons on course
- (b) July
- (c) \$50
- (d) \$52

Christmas in July

- (a) Attract patrons on course, group bookings in Checkers and Chasers restaurants
- (b) June, July, August 1999
- (c) \$1,388
- (d) \$1,388

LOTTERIES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(1) The Lotteries Commission operates in a very commercial environment, and advertising plays a very important part in successfully marketing the Commission and its products. Advertising of Lotto Bonus Draws, jackpots, Lotto results, as well as Scratch 'n' Win products, Cash 3, and Soccer Pools, is required on an ongoing basis throughout the year in order to generate sales for the benefit of the community. Advertising campaigns are managed within an approved budget and agreed advertizing standards.

(2) Responses to (a), (b), (c), and (d) are listed below :

| Campaign | Objective | Timing | Budgeted Cost | Actual Cost |
|--|---|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Lotto Bonus Draws Jackpots and general Lotto advertising | Maximise Sales awareness and interest in Lotto products | Throughout year | \$4,142,887 | \$4,172,371 |
| Results advertising | Publish Lotto results for players on a weekly basis | Throughout year | \$120,514 | \$120,514 |
| Soccer Pools Results and general marketing | Publish Soccer Pools results and promote jackpots | Throughout year | \$57,834 | \$33,983 |
| Scratch 'n' Win Branding, evidencing winners and specific ticket advertising | Increase sales awareness and interest in Scratch 'n' Win products | Throughout year | \$1,682,000 | \$1,496,961 |
| Cash 3 Launch and Branding | To launch the product and establish it in the marketplace | November 1988 to June 1999 | \$660,000 | \$651,419 |
| Community funding and events | Increase awareness of Lotteries funding and events | Throughout year | \$124,800 | \$113,959 |
| TOTAL | | | \$6,795,536 | \$6,596,462 |

Minister for Transport:

Main Roads Western Australia

| Campaign | Objective | Dates | Budgeted Cost \$ | Actual Cost \$ |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Mt Henry Bridge Radio | To raise motorists' safety awareness during construction of the Bus Lane Project and the impact of works on motorists using Kwinana Freeway. | 2 - 12 September 1998 | \$ 32 500 | \$ 32 432.92 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|--------|-----------|
| | Information included the nature and timing of the works, warnings on disruption to motorists and the need to plan alternative routes of travel. | | | |
| Mt Henry Bridge Radio | To raise motorists' awareness of the reduced speed limit and the need for compliance by motorists in the interest of safety. | 25 - 30 September 1998 | 17 500 | 17 395.96 |

The Department of Transport

| Campaign | Objective | Dates | Budgeted Cost \$ | Actual Cost \$ |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| Summer Boating Safety Television | Information | 1 December 1998 – Easter 1999 | 120 000 | 105 832.77 |
| Immobilise for a Safer WA - Phase 1 - Radio | Information | January – April 1999 | 50 000 | 48 587.50 |
| Immobilise for a Safer WA – Phase 2 – Radio | Information | Radio: June 1999, TV: May - June 1999 | 141 500 | 133 632.67 |
| Launch of Slimline series custom plates range Television. | Information | Radio: August - September 1998, and March 1999 | 62 000 | 56 458.00 |
| Bikeweek Radio | Information | 12-21 March 1999 | 50 000 | 45 000.00 |
| Night Alight Radio Campaign Radio | Information | 23 August - 7 September 1998 | Component of Transperth total Advertising budget | 18 212.50 |
| Late Night Trains Radio | Information | 29 August - 13 September 1998 | Component of Transperth total Advertising budget | 17 356.85 |
| Royal Show Radio | Information | 16 September - 30 September 1998 | Component of Transperth total Advertising budget | 9 752.60 |
| Circle Route Radio | Information | 14 February - 27 February 1999 | Component of Transperth total Advertising budget | 21 392.00 |
| Code of Practice – Fatigue Management for Commercial Drivers. Radio | Information | 19 November - 30 November 1998 | 19 205.80 | 19 205.80 |
| Fix Australia Fix the Roads Television | Information | October 1998 | 30 000 | 19 639.00 |
| *Speed 98/99 Radio/Television | Education and Information | 19 July 1998 - 12 September 1998 and 7 February 1999 - 3 April 1999 | 1 010 000 | 736 335 |
| Bicycle Safety 98/99 Radio | Education and Information | 30 August 1998 - 26 October 1998 | 230 000 | 241 045 |
| Pedestrian Safety 98/99 Radio/Television | Education and Information | 3 October 1998 - 31 October 1998 | 135 000 | 144 430 |
| *Drink Driving 98/99 Television/Radio | Education and Information | 6 December 1998 - 9 January 1999 | 645 000 | 667 141 |
| | Education and Information | 29 March 1999 - 7 April 1999 | | |
| *Restraints 98/99 Television/Radio | Education and Information | 23 May 1999 - 26 June 1999 | 675 000 | 531 026 |
| Fatigue 98/99 Television/Radio | Education and Information | 27 June 1999 - 24 July 1999 | 135 000 | 190 266 |
| Mobile Phone 98/99 Television | Education and Information | 15 January 1999 - 29 January 1999 | 60 000 | 54 924 |
| Motorcycle 98/99 Radio | Education and Information | 11 October 1998 - 1 November 1998 | 80 000 | 45 203 |

* These figures include monies from the Road Trauma Trust Fund and the Insurance Commission of Western Australia.

Minister for the Environment; Labour Relations:

Department of Conservation and Land Management:

(1) National Park information on Tourism Radio

- (2) (a) Provide visitors to Kalbarri National Park and Shark Bay World Heritage area with information on those areas.
 (b) July 1998 to June 1999.
 (c) \$4 800.
 (d) \$4 800.

Perth Zoo:

- (1) Perth Zoo ran a twelve month campaign, which was linked to its Strategic Marketing Plan. This advertised and promoted different elements of the Zoo throughout the year, including exhibit openings, the summer attraction, centenary events and conservation messages.
- (2) (a) To improve the awareness of the Zoo and its products.
 To increase overall visitation to and support of the Zoo.
 To improve the gate entry yield per visitor.
 Contribute to an increase in internal and external customer satisfaction levels.
 Increase community conservation awareness.
 (b) July 1998 – April 1999
 (c) \$303 195*
 (d) \$287 509*

*These totals include all radio, television and print advertising. They also include expenditure for other related items such as brochure production, billboards and banners. Separation of the media elements is not available.

Department of Productivity and Labour Relations:

- (1) In the 1998-99 financial year there was one advertising campaign conducted by the Department of Productivity and Labour Relations. The campaign was promoting the Workplace Liaison Service and involved radio advertising as well as running advertisements in 11 community newspapers over 5 weeks. There was no television advertising involved in this campaign.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign was to promote the Workplace Liaison Service to small businesses in local areas. The Workplace Liaison Service provides free and practical advice on a range of issues including employing staff, workplace agreements and awards.
 (b) This campaign ran during the month of October 1998.
 (c)-(d) The budgeted and actual cost for the radio element of the campaign was \$6 775.

WorkCover WA:

- (1) Injury Management campaign using radio.
- (2) (a) To raise community awareness on the introduction of the injury management process within the workers' compensation system.
 (b) 3 March 1999 to 23 March 1999 and 7 April 1999 to 27 April 1999
 (c) \$60 400.00
 (d) \$42 796.97

WorkSafe Western Australia:

- (1) ThinkSafe (General) TV campaign
 ThinkSafe Club TV campaign
 ThinkSafe Farmsafe TV campaign
 Small Business (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign
 Safety Restraints (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign
 WorkSafe Smart Move radio promotion
 Safety and Health Expo TV promotion
- (2) ThinkSafe (General) and ThinkSafe Club TV campaigns
 (a) (i) To encourage application of the three ThinkSafe Steps of Spot the hazard, Assess the risk and Make the changes at work, at home and on the roads; and
 (ii) To encourage children up to 12 years old to join the ThinkSafe Club (by learning about safety and the three ThinkSafe Steps on the Club's Internet site).
 (b) 1 July 1998 to 26 September 1998.
 7 March 1999 to 10 April 1999.
 (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall ThinkSafe budget for the financial year.
 (d) \$309 968 (broadcast and production)

ThinkSafe Farmsafe TV campaign

- (a) To encourage farmers to apply the ThinkSafe Steps on the farm, and to raise awareness of key hazards.
 (b) 20 September to 16 October 1998.
 7 to 27 March 1999.
 (c) \$40 000 for broadcast and production to be subsumed within overall ThinkSafe budget.
 (d) \$47 726 (broadcast and production)

Small Business (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign

- (a) To encourage people in small business, particularly owner operators, to look after their safety by applying the ThinkSafe Steps.

- (b) 18 October to 14 November 1998.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall ThinkSafe budget for the financial year.
- (d) \$94 716 (broadcast and production)

Safety Restraints (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign

- (a) To raise awareness of the need to use safety restraints (for example seatbelts) when operating mobile equipment and vehicles at work. Also to encourage use of the three ThinkSafe Steps at work.
- (b) 23 May to 19 June 1999.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall ThinkSafe budget for the financial year.
- (d) \$89 915 (broadcast and production)

WorkSafe Smart Move Radio campaign

- (a) To promote the WorkSafe Smart Move safety and health package for work experience students and, in particular, to encourage employers offering work experience placements to request applicants to produce their WorkSafe Smart Move certificates.
- (b) 2 to 8 August 1998.
20 to 27 September 1998.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall advertising budget of WorkSafe Smart Move.
- (d) \$8 700 (broadcast only, no separate production cost).

Safety and Health Expo TV promotion

- (a) To promote the Safety and Health Expo, an exhibition showcasing occupational safety and health products and services, as part of WorkSafe Week '98.
- (b) 21 to 31 August 1998.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall budget for promotion of WorkSafe Week 1998.
- (d) \$34 171 (broadcast and production)

Minister for Lands; Fair Trading; Parliamentary and Electoral Affairs:

Ministry of Fair Trading

- (1) A radio campaign conducted jointly by the Ministry of Fair Trading and Real Estate and Business Agents Supervisory Board to educate the WA public about the deregulation of real estate fees.
- (2)
 - (a) To educate the WA public about the deregulation of real estate fees, specifically including information on what changes would mean for people conducting real estate transactions.
 - (b) 28/11/98 to 12/12/98
 - (c) \$27,280
 - (d) \$27,280

LandCorp

- (1) The Western Australian Land Authority is a Government trading enterprise operating in the business of land development and sale. In accordance with its legislative requirement to operate within prudent commercial principles, the Authority makes extensive use of advertising and promotional campaigns with a view to generating land sales. The Authority only advertises on television or radio with a view to generating revenue.
- 2 (a)-(d) This information would require the allocation of significant resources and take a considerable time. This would require other priority work to be set aside. However, if the member could provide more specific detail on the areas of interest, this information can be provided.

Department of Land Administration

- (1) The Department of Land Administration did not conduct any advertising or promotional campaigns on television or radio during the 1998-99 financial year
- (2) (a)-(d) Not applicable.

Minister for Police; Emergency Services:

- (1) In 1998/99, there were no police funded advertising/promotional campaigns involving television or radio, conducted by the WA Police Service.
- (2) Not applicable.

Additional information: There were various advertising/promotional campaigns involving the WA Police Service, but were not directly funded by this agency, ie. promotions and advertising campaigns such as GURD, Crimestoppers, Neighbourhood Watch, which were funded by sponsors.

Minister for Emergency Services

- (1) The Fire and Emergency Services Authority and/or its operational divisions conducted the following campaigns in the 1998-1999 financial year.
Television: Smoke Alarms Save Lives. Radio: Bush Fire Safety.
- (2) Smoke Alarms Save Lives :
 - (a) To promote the use of smoke alarms in homes
 - (b) July 1998
 - (c) \$8,000 (final segment of previous year's campaign)

(d) \$7,951

Bush Fire Safety

- (a) To promote bush fire safety
- (b) Over whole year
- (c) \$4,000
- (d) \$4,000

WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office

Explanatory Note: Since 1996, the *Drug Aware* illicit drug public education program has been implemented as a partnership between the WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office and the Health Department. The *Drug Aware* program utilises press and radio to target young people aged 14 to 24 years and press to target parents. Television is not used due to the broad reach achieved by these media.

I am advised that:

- (1) *Drug Aware* marijuana campaign (three times)
- Drug Aware* heroin campaign (once)

Drug Aware marijuana campaign

- (2) (a) The specific objectives of the marijuana campaign were as follows:
 - Among 16-20 year olds to:
 - increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana;
 - provide motivation to abstain from marijuana use; and
 - increase awareness of sources of information available about marijuana.
 - Among regular/dependent marijuana users to:
 - increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana;
 - provide motivation to abstain from marijuana use;
 - inform about harm reduction strategies for those who continue to use marijuana;
 - provide assistance for those who wish to stop using marijuana; and
 - increase awareness of sources of information available about marijuana.
 - Among parents of 10-21 year olds (and care givers) to:
 - increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana;
 - increase knowledge about the nature of marijuana;
 - increase confidence in ability to talk to children about drug use issues;
 - increase the frequency and quality of communication between parents/caregivers and children;
 - and
 - encourage parents to access information about drugs including marijuana.
- (b) 14 August 1998 to 12 September 1998
 24 January 1999 to 27 March 1999
 11 June 1999 to 26 June 1999
- (c) \$184,000
 \$100,000
 \$ 50,000
 Total \$334,000
- (d) \$217,238
 \$113,243
 \$41,748
 Total \$372,229

Drug Aware heroin campaign

- (2) (a) The specific objectives of the heroin campaign were as follows:
 - Among 16-24 year olds to:
 - increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using heroin;
 - provide motivation for young people to continue to abstain from heroin use; and
 - increase awareness of sources of information available about heroin.
 - Among parents of 10-21 year olds (and care givers) to:
 - increase knowledge about the health, social and legal implications of using heroin;
 - increase confidence in ability to talk to children about drug use issues;
 - increase the frequency and quality of communication between parents/caregivers and young people; and
 - encourage parents to access information about heroin and other drugs.
- (b) 18 October 1998 to 15 November 1998.
- (c) \$60,000
- (d) \$59,828

Minister for Planning; Heritage; Minister Assisting the Treasurer:

Valuer General's Office

- (1) Real Estate Program on Channel 9.
- (2) (a) Advertise Valuer General's Office property information and encourage its use by the public and property industry.
- (b) Ongoing - each week on the Real Estate program. A suburb is described and its market value and rental value, analysed over the period 1998-99. Also two interviews discussing the property market in general, plus Valuer General's Office services within that financial year.

- (c) \$6 500
- (d) \$6 500

Insurance Commission of Western Australia

- (1) Phase 1 - "Fraud Campaign"
- Phase 2 - "Fraud Campaign"

- (2) (a) In an effort to address the escalating incidence of insurance fraud, the Insurance Commission of Western Australia launched a public awareness campaign in October 1998. The *Fraud Campaign* has the primary aim of maintaining premiums at an affordable level by:
 - raising the level of awareness in the community that claims fraud is a criminal offence
 - emphasizing the link between fraudulent claims and higher insurance premiums and claims costs and
 - encouraging the reporting of fraudulent injury claims.
 The majority of injury claims are genuine, yet there are an estimated 10-15% which contain elements of fraud. Fraudulent claims are of concern, because claimants receive more compensation than they are entitled to, at the expense of policy holders. It is not an objective of the campaign to penalize legitimate injury claims. The ultimate goal is not merely to contain premium rates but to instigate changes in attitude and behaviour by educating the public about the above-mentioned issues. By embarking upon this fraud management strategy, the Insurance Commission aims to minimise the incidence of fraud as a contributing factor to the escalating cost of claims.
- (b) October - December 1998
February - June 1999
- (c) \$266,000 (only Phase 1 of the Fraud Campaign was budgeted)
- (d) Phase 1 - \$272,120
Phase 2 - \$447,000 (Including Service Fee of \$10,000 per month to Crime Stoppers)

Minister for Housing, Aboriginal Affairs, Water Resources:

Ministry of Housing:

- (1)-(2) Campaign for sale of vacant land at Falkirk Park in Maylands.
 - (a) To sell vacant land at Falkirk Park in Maylands.
 - (b) October - November 1999.
 - (c) Television budget \$3,055.00 and radio budget \$3,625.00.
 - (d) Television actual \$3,055.00 and radio actual \$3,625.00.

Campaign for sale of vacant land at Mt Lockyer in Albany.

- (a) To sell vacant land in Mt Lockyer in Albany.
- (b) September - November 1998.
- (c) Radio budget \$3,240.00.
- (d) Radio actual \$3,240.00.

Campaign for sale of properties as part New Living Projects:

- (a) To sell properties as part of the New Living Projects.
- (b) 1998/1999 financial year.
- (c) Budget was determined through the contract and the number of properties sold.
- (d) Television actual \$100, 579.09.

Water and Rivers Commission:

- (1)-(2) Advertising/promotional campaigns were conducted for preventing water pollution, Water Week and Dowerin Field Day.

Preventing water pollution (television):

- (a) To educate the public about the need to prevent algal blooms and surface and groundwater pollution by careful use and disposal of fertiliser and chemicals.
- (b) 14 March - 20 April 1999.
- (c) \$60,000.00.
- (d) \$57,785.00.

Water Week (radio):

- (a) To provide tips for the public about water conservation and protection.
- (b) October 1998.
- (c) \$300.00
- (d) \$300.00.

Dowerin Field Day (radio):

- (a) To encourage people to bring water samples for analysis at the "Ribbons of Blue" stand at the Dowerin Field Day.
- (b) August 1998.
- (c) \$400.00.
- (d) \$360.00.

Water Corporation:

- (1)-(2) Save WA Water
 - (a) To encourage metropolitan scheme water users to save 10% on their consumption over the summer period.
 - (b) September 1998 - March 1999.

- (c) There was no specific budget allocated to the campaign.
- (d) \$375,839.00.

Minister for Health:

I am advised that the following WA Government Health Services conducted the following campaign in 1998-99.

- (1) Firearms Injury Prevention Project (Commonwealth funded with support from grants from TVW Telethon Child Health Institute and the Office of Youth Affairs)
- (2)
 - (a) To reduce the incidence of firearm injury in the Wheatbelt region
 - (b) The Coastal & Wheatbelt Public Health Unit utilised TV advertising for the Firearms Injury Prevention Project which ran on GWN between Jan-Apr 1999
 - (c) Budgeted costs were \$50,600
 - (d) \$22181.92 was spent on TV Airspace. \$28384.94 was spent on advertising production and design.

Safe Alcohol Consumption

- (a) Promote general health messages focussing on how much more fun one can have if one doesn't drink too much
- (b) 1 July 1998 – 14 July 1998
- (c) \$600
- (d) \$600

Safe Sex

- (a) Respecting one's partner, communication and making choices about who you sleep with, when and why
- (b) 28 February 1999 – 14 March 1999
- (c) \$500
- (d) \$512

"Be a Good Host"

- (a) Safe drinking and being a good host
- (b) 13-27 April 1999
- (c) \$400
- (d) \$400

Safe Alcohol Consumption

- (a) General health messages, focussing on how much more fun one can have if one doesn't drink too much or take too many drinks
- (b) 28 March 1999 – 28 April 1999
- (c) \$1000
- (d) \$912

Safe Sex

- (a) Objective to promote Safe Sex and to promote Healthy Food
- (b) 14 Feb'99 - Jan'99
- (c) \$250.00 \$456.00
- (d) \$250.00 \$456.00

Health Direct Launch

- (a) To create public awareness of HealthDirect, the new telephone health helpline.
- (b) 30 May 1999 – 27 June 1999
- (c) \$70,000
- (d) \$69,360

Nurse Recruitment

- (a) The objective of the campaign is to promote nursing as a career to secondary school students.
- (b) From 24 June 1999 – 30 June 2001
- (c) The budgeted cost for the campaign was \$60,000 for early production work. (All media paid out of the 1999/2000 financial year budget).
- (d) The actual cost of the production work was \$60,000.

Quit Campaign and Smoke-free Regulations

- (a) The objective of the 1998-99 Quit Campaign was to encourage and support smokers in their attempts to quit by emphasising the many health, social, cosmetic, financial and psychological benefits that make quitting smoking worthwhile. The objective of the 1998-99 Smoke-free Regulations Campaign was to raise awareness of the Health (Smoking in Enclosed Public Places) Regulations 1999 (WA) and to encourage compliance.
- (b) Quit Campaign - 12 May to 26 June 1999. Smoke-free Regulations Campaign - 21 February to 27 April 1999.
- (c) The budgeted cost for the 1998-99 Quit Campaign was \$678,650 (however in April 1999 additional funds of \$140,000 were allocated to enable the production of additional radio advertising and television billboards). The budgeted cost of the Smoke-free Regulations Campaign was \$200,000 (however in April 1999 an additional \$30,000 was allocated to enable the printing of additional copies of resource materials).
- (d) Quit Campaign - \$808,000. Smoke-free Regulations Campaign - \$239,000.

Be a Good Host (Phase I)

- (a) To increase positive attitudes towards the need for, and obligation of, social hosts to adopt responsible service strategies and to increase awareness in 18-34 year olds

- (b) April 1999
- (c) \$78 000 (all inclusive) *
- (d) \$77 915 (all inclusive) *

* campaigns are mass media involving press, radio, television, research and evaluation. The costs provided are inclusive of these areas.

Think Before You Drink (Phase II)

- (a) To decrease the proportion of 'binge drinkers' among 18 to 29 year olds;
To decrease the frequency of 'binge drinking' among 18 to 29 year olds;
To decrease the number of drinks consumed in any one 'binge' among 18 to 29 year olds who 'binge' drink.
- (b) 23 February to 28 March 1999
- (c) \$290 000 (all inclusive) *
- (d) \$265 793 (all inclusive) *

* campaigns use mass media involving press, radio, television, the development of printed resources, research and evaluation. The costs provided are inclusive of these areas.

Drug Awareness (Phase III)

- (a) To increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana and provide motivation to abstain from marijuana use for 16-20 year olds. To increase knowledge about the health, social and legal implications of marijuana use and increase confidence in ability to talk to children about drug use issues for parents of 10-21 year olds.
- (b) 14 August 1998 to 12 September 1998
- (c) \$184,260.00 (press and radio)
- (d) \$217,238.00 (press and radio)

Drug Awareness (Phase IV)

- (a) See objectives in phase III
- (b) 18 October 1998 – 15 November 1998
- (c) \$60,000.00 (press and radio)
- (d) \$59,828.00 (press and radio)

Drug Aware Cannabis Campaign (Phase V)

- (a) See objective in phase III
- (b) 24 January 1999 to 27 March 1999 and 11th June 1999 to 26 June 1999
- (c) \$100,000 Burst One and \$50,000 Burst Two (press and radio)
- (d) \$113,243.00 Burst One and \$41,748 Burst Two (press and radio) (extra costs were incurred from additional strategies added after the planning stage of the campaign)

Cervical Cancer Screening

- (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.
- (b) 1 – 30 June 1999
- (c) \$30,000
- (d) \$24,000

Chlamydia Campaign

- (a) Increase awareness of what genital Chlamydia is, how infection is contracted, and the consequences of untreated genital Chlamydia infection and increase knowledge of how to prevent genital Chlamydia infection. Encourage those at risk of genital Chlamydia to seek testing and treatment.
- (b) 16 June to 30 July 1999
- (c) \$96,394
- (d) \$116,670

Travel Safe Campaign

- (a) To reinforce the risk of sexually transmissible diseases (STDs) and Blood-Borne Viruses (BBVs) when travelling and to minimise the incidence of STDs and BBVs among WA residents who travel overseas and interstate.
- (b) 5 November to 1 December 1998.
- (c) \$110,000 (including evaluation)
- (d) \$99,038

World AIDS Day

- (a) Raise awareness in the general public and particularly young people of the global effort needed to overcome the challenges of HIV/AIDS.
- (b) 26 November to 1 December 1998.
- (c) \$4,000
- (d) \$4,250

Aboriginal Health

- (a) To provide apolitical, informative and educational radio health messages to Aboriginal people in the Kimberley region.
- (b) 1/12/1998 to 30/6/99
- (c) \$49,000
- (d) \$49,000

Respect Yourself

- (a) Reduction of youth alcohol over-consumption
- (b) November 1998
- (c) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
- (d) Not applicable

Quit

- (a) Smoking prevention and cessation
- (b) May 1999
- (c) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
- (d) Not applicable

Stay on your Feet

- (a) Injury prevention for seniors
- (b) May 1999
- (c) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
- (d) Not applicable

Ethnic Radio Program

- (a) To provide health information to culturally and linguistically diverse clients.
- (b) May-June 1999
- (c) \$120
- (d) \$120

Change of Hospital phone numbers

- (a) to notify the public of changes to local hospital phone numbers
- (b) varied (approximately 4 weeks)
- (c) Nil (public notices provided free of charge by radio station)
- (d) Not applicable

Opening of hospital redevelopment and Alteration to clinic times for primary health services

- (a) Community Awareness
- (b) November 1998
- (c) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
- (d) Not applicable

Healthway :

In May 1999 a small campaign in relation to Smokefree WA commenced that concluded in August 1999. Details of this campaign are shown against Parliamentary Question 1988.

Minister for Employment and Training; Youth; the Arts:

Youth

Cadets WA Program

- (1) Cadets WA Program (Television)
- (2)
 - (a) To encourage young people and instructors to participate in the Cadets WA Program.
 - (b) July 1998 and January/February 1999.
 - (c) \$200 000.
 - (d) \$171 156.

WA Youth Awards

- (1) WA Youth Awards Showcase (Television).
- (2)
 - (a) To promote the WA Youth Awards Showcase and provide television coverage of the event.
 - (b) March - April 1999.
 - (c) Nil.
 - (d) \$550 000 (in kind provided by Channel 7 Perth).
- (1) WA Youth Awards Showcase (Radio)
- (2)
 - (a) To promote the Awards Showcase.
 - (b) March - April 1999.
 - (c) Nil.
 - (d) \$60 000 (in kind provided by 96FM Perth).

The Arts

Library and Information Service of Western Australia

- (1) In 1998-99 LISWA conducted 2 radio campaigns for Discard Book Sales in the Metropolitan and Country areas. In addition a campaign was held on radio for the promotion of an exhibition 'The Abbey of St Gall'.
- (2)
 - (a)
 - (i) To promote the location of where the sales are held and to purchase discard books.
 - (ii) To promote attendance to the exhibition.
 - (b)
 - (a) Geraldton - July 1998.
 - (b) Perth - November 1998.
 - (c)
 - (ii) February/March 1999.
 - (i)
 - (a) \$750.
 - (b) \$6 000.
 - (ii) \$9 500.

- (d) (i) (a) \$700.
 (ii) \$9 300. (b) \$5 979.40.

Art Gallery of Western Australia

- (1) Nature as Object/Sit Up(Television).
 Knights of Imperial Austria (Television/Radio).
 From Russia With Love (Radio).
 Year 12 Perspectives (Radio).
 The Warhol Look (Radio/Television).

- (2) Nature as Object/Sit Up
 (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) July-September 1998.
 (c) \$2 500.
 (d) \$2 517.

- Knights from Imperial Austria
 (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) 22 November 1998–3 January 1999.
 (c) Nil.
 (d) No cost to Gallery – part of national sponsorship.

- From Russia with Love
 (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) January-March 1999.
 (c) \$4 500 radio.
 (d) \$4 500 radio.

- Year 12 Perspectives
 (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) February-March 1999.
 (c) \$1 500 (\$4 000 of value received).
 (d) \$1 500.

- The Warhol Look
 (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) May–July 1999.
 (c) \$30 000 Channel 7 Perth (total campaign budget).
 \$3 000 MIX 94.5 (full amount sponsored).
 (d) \$24 800 Television (May–June 1999).

Employment and Training

(1)-(2)

| Campaign | Agencies | Objective | Dates | Budgeted Cost \$ | Actual Cost \$ |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------------|----------------|
| Full-time student enrolments (radio) | Central Metropolitan College | To generate enquiries for available places in full-time courses for semester one 1999 | 19.1.99 to 28.1.99 | 5 200 | 5 110.57 |
| Semester 2 enrolments | Central West College | To attract potential students to the college. | 17.6.98 to 2.7.98 | 15 500 | 15 615 |
| Open Day | Central West College | To invite the community to the college to display services available and to register their interest. | 24.11.98 to 8.12.98 | 6 000 | 4 700 |
| Enrolments (radio) | CY O'Connor | To raise awareness of the college's enrolment period in order to increase student numbers. | 6.7.98 to 24.7.98 10.1.99 to 29.1.99 | 4 000 | 3 848 |
| Variety of courses (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To advertise availability of various courses. | 20.8.98 to 31.8.98 | 459.85 | 459.85 |
| Semester 2 enrolments (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To promote Monday evening courses and second semester enrolments. | 14.7.98 to 26.7.98 | 1 488.40 | 1 488.40 |
| Variety of courses (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To advertise availability of various courses. | 1.8.98 to 1.9.98 | 31.50 | 31.50 |
| Commencement of academic year (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To promote participation and advertise commencement of new academic year. | 25.1.99 to 28.2.99 | 3 500 | 3 500 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Semester two commencement (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To advertise commencement of semester two. | 21.6.99 to 22.6.99 | 3 250 | 3 250 |
| Interviews (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | Interview placements to advertise college courses. | 15.3.99 to 22.6.99 | 1200 | 1 200 |
| Pre-enrolment advertising (TV) | Eastern Pilbara College | Christmas greeting and pre-enrolment advertising. | 20.12.98 to 31.1.99 | 5 620 | 5 620 |
| Enrolments Open Day General advertisements | Great Southern Regional College | To advertise available courses and places for potential clients. To display College facilities to community To affirm market position. | Jan/Feb 2000 Jun/Jul 1999 Aug/Sep 1999 continuous | 40 000 | 41 360. |
| Semester 2 enrolments 1998 | Karratha College | To promote college services and facilities and to attract enrolments to college training programs and courses. | 24.6.98 to 3.7.98 | 930 (radio) 2 970 (TV) | 930 (radio) 2 970 (TV) |
| Pre-enrolments | Karratha College | To promote college courses and to encourage potential students to secure their enrolments before new year. | 28.11.98 to 4.12.98 (radio) 30.11.98 to 4.12.98 (TV) | 750 (radio) 2 081 (TV) | 750 (radio) 2 081 (TV) |
| Semester 1 enrolments 1999 | Karratha College | To promote college services and facilities and to attract enrolments to college training programs and courses. | 26.1.99 to 5.2.99 | 1 000 (radio) 3 025 (TV) | 1 000 (radio) 3 025 (TV) |
| Semester 1 enrolments 1999 Semester 2 enrolments 1999 | South West Metropolitan College | To promote training opportunities and course vacancies and to encourage prospective students to enrol. | 27.1.99 to 3.2.99 (radio) 18.1.99 to 3.2.99 (TV) 20.6.99 to 2.7.99 (radio) 20.6.99 to 2.7.99 (TV) | 36 000* *combined budget for semester 1 & 2 | 4 360 (radio) 15 001 (TV) 4 100 (radio) 6 605 (TV) |
| Access All Areas (radio) (TV) | Training and Employment | To promote the message that there are opportunities for young people in training and employment in WA | Jan/Feb 1999 June 1999 Nov 1998 | 62 000 7 500 | 69 795 |
| Career Choices Expo (radio) | Training and Employment | To promote the Career Choices Expo | August 1998 | 5 000 | 4 800 |
| TAFE part-time (TV) | Training and Employment | Increase awareness of the TAFE part-time courses available to Western Australians living in regional Western Australia. | Jan/Feb 1999 | 13 000 | 12 649 |
| TAFE full-time (TV) | Training and Employment | Increase the awareness and enrolments for the TAFE courses available statewide. | Aug/Sep 1998 | 85 000 | 83 466 |

Minister for Local Government; Disability Services:

Disability Services Commission

(1) Count Us In.

- (2) (a) Raise community awareness and acceptance of people with disabilities.
 (b) December to January 1998/99.
 (c) \$180,000.
 (d) \$180,000.

Keep Australia Beautiful Council

(1) Keep Australia Beautiful Week;
Tidy WA in May

- (2) (a) Objective – warn the public that litter is damaging to the environment and encourage the public to participate in the programs.
 (b) KAB Week – September 1998
Tidy WA in May – March, April, May 1999
 (c) KAB Week - \$24,080
Tidy WA in May - \$16,060
 (d) KAB Week - \$19,038
Tidy WA in May - \$16,218

Minister for Family and Children's Services; Seniors; Women's Interests:

Family and Children's Services

(1)-(2) The Government's master media agency had advised that Family and Children's Services spent the following on television and/or radio advertising during 1998/1999:

Parenting Campaign

- (a) Promotion of the Parenting Line to parents and others caring for children
- (b) September/October 1998
- (c) \$22,000
- (d) \$21,660

Women's Policy Office

(1)-(2) The Women's Policy Office conducted the Freedom From Fear Campaign only in the 1998/99 financial year using television and radio. The objective of the campaign is to contribute to the reduction and prevention of Domestic Violence in Western Australia. The dates over which the campaign ran was:

27 August 1998 – 20 September 1998

11 October 1998 – 6 December 1998

31 January 1999 – 18 April 1999

30 May 1999 – 30 June 1999

The budgeted cost of the campaign was \$922,915.

The actual total cost of the campaign was \$922,915.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION CAMPAIGNS

1988. Mr KOBELKE to the Treasurer:

- (1) In the 1999-2000 financial year, what are all the advertising or promotional campaigns to be conducted by Western Australian Government agencies using television and/or radio?
- (2) In each case, what was/is-
 - (a) the objective of the campaign;
 - (b) the dates over which the campaign ran/will run;
 - (c) the budgeted cost of the campaign; and
 - (d) the actual total cost of the campaign?

Mr COURT replied:

I am advised that:

Premier; Treasurer; Minister for Public Sector Management; Federal Affairs:

Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet

(1)-(2) The Government's master media agency has advised that there has been no radio or television expenditure by the Ministry of Premier and Cabinet for the period. At this stage, there is none planned.

Deputy Premier; Minister for Commerce and Trade; Regional Development; Small Business:

Department of Commerce & Trade

(1) In 1999/2000, the Department of Commerce and Trade undertook the following advertising or promotional campaigns using radio and/or television:

- (i) Radio and television advertisements promoting applications for the 1999 Indigenous Business Awards;
- (ii) Radio advertisements promoting nominations for the Aboriginal Economic Development Council;
- (iii) Television advertisements promoting nominations for the 2000 Western Australian Industry and Export Awards;
- (iv) Television advertisements promoting the 'Science and Technology - Do what you wanna do!', campaign;
- (v) Television advertisements as part of the 'You can do it through a Telecentre' campaign;
- (vi) Television and radio advertisements promoting the Year 2000 Industry Awareness campaign; and
- (vii) Television and radio advertisements as part of the overall marketing campaign of the 'OnlineWA Single Doorway'.

- (2) (i) (a) To promote the 1999 Indigenous Business Awards and encourage businesses to submit applications
- (b) July to November 1999
- (c) \$11,020
- (d) \$11,020
- (ii) (a) Publicise the opening of nominations for membership to the Aboriginal Economic Development Council and encourage suitable individuals to nominate
- (b) 15 September to 9 October 1999
- (c) \$2,500
- (d) \$2,450
- (iii) (a) Promote the awards and encourage businesses to submit nominations
- (b) 5 May to 17 July 2000
- (c) \$1,000
- (d) No costs have been incurred to date.
- (iv) (a) Raise awareness among young people of the importance of science and technology in the

- (b) community and the wide range of careers available in this sector
- (b) The advertisements were screened at various times during 1999/2000, according to space availability, due to Channel 10 providing free air time as a community service
- (c) Television advertisements were provided without charge as a community service by Channel 10 using a commercial produced in 1997/98
- (d) Not applicable.
- (v) (a) Promote the services provided to communities through the network of Telecentres in Western Australia
- (b) 7 February to 1 April 1999
- (c) \$85,819.15
- (d) Total cost of the campaign including production and advertising space was \$84,907.93. The Commonwealth Government provided funding of \$26,666 through the Regional Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund. The Department of Commerce and Trade provided funding of \$58,241.93.
- (vi) (a) Provide information to, and raise awareness among, Western Australian businesses about the Year 2000 date change problem, to develop understanding and to provide access for business to solution providers
- (b) 1 July to 31 December 1999
- (c) No funds for television or radio advertisements were budgeted for as these components of the campaign were funded by the Commonwealth Government
- (d) Not applicable.
- (vii) (a) To raise awareness among the general public and the business community of the wealth of Government information and services available through the Online WA Single Doorway Internet site
- (b) 24 May to 17 July 2000
- (c) \$184,000 for advertising space on television and radio and \$99,000 for production cost of the television advertisement
- (d) No costs have been incurred to date.

Small Business Development Corporation

- (1) The following campaigns are to be conducted by the Small Business Development Corporation in the 1999-2000 financial year:
radio – promotion of services.
- (2) (a) The objective of this campaign is to advertise and increase the use of the Corporation's programs and services.
- (b) 1.7.99 – 30.6.00
- (c) \$67 000
- (d) \$67 000

Gascoyne Development Commission

- (1) In the 1999/2000 financial year the GDC used television to promote the Gascoyne Business Awards and the Promoting Community Identity campaign.
- (2) (a) The objective was to promote the awards to regional business and community and to solicit entrants for them. The Promoting Community Identity campaign aimed at establishing a positive identity for Carnarvon.
- (b) The Gascoyne Business Awards campaign was run in March 2000 and the Promoting Community Identity campaign from August to October 1999. The budget cost was \$679.00 for the Gascoyne Business Awards and \$2787.00 for the Promoting Community Identity campaign.
- (d) The actual total cost was \$679.00 for the Gascoyne Business Awards and \$2787.00 for the Promoting Community Identity campaign.

Pilbara Development Commission

- (1) One advertising/promotional campaign was conducted in 1999/00 utilising the medium of radio. The advertising/promotional campaign was for the purpose of inviting interested parties to attend a conference discussing senior's issues in the Pilbara, which was being co-sponsored by the Pilbara Development Commission. No advertising or promotional campaigns were conducted in 1999/00 utilising the medium of television.
- (2) (a) To invite interested parties to attend a conference discussing senior's issues in the Pilbara, which was being co-sponsored by the Pilbara Development Commission.
- (b) Between 25 and 29 September 1999, in the form of fifty-one 15 second advertisements; 28 on radio station 6NW, and 23 on radio station 6KA.
- (c) \$522.00.
- (d) \$522.00.

South West Development Commission

- (1) In the 1999-2000 financial year the following advertising or promotional campaigns were conducted by the South West Development Commission:
 - (i) Be A Millennium Mover 2029 Youth Forum
 - (ii) Our WA – Our Forest Program (Channel 7 and GWN)
 - (iii) Living Windows Promotional Campaign

- (2) (a) (i) To promote the forum and encourage attendance
 (ii) Part of the Living Windows marketing campaign to promote Living Windows into the South West
 (iii) Part of the Living Windows marketing campaign to promote Living Windows
- (b) (i) 12.7.99 – 14.7.99
 (ii) During a one hour television special on Saturday 11 December 1999 at 6.30 p.m. on Channel 7 and GWN
 (iii) 27.2.00 – 18.3.00
- (c) (i) \$1 000
 (ii) \$10 000
 (iii) \$6 242
- (d) (i) \$689
 (ii) \$10 000 + \$500 for assistance with Holiday Kits
 (iii) \$6 242

Minister for Resources Development; Energy; Education:

AlintaGas

- (1)-(2) Advertising details for AlintaGas are confidential, the business is operating in a competitive environment and the information is commercially sensitive.

Western Power

- (1) Western Power allocates approximately 0.2 per cent of its revenue to advertising and sponsorship. As a result of Government reforms of the energy sector, competition is progressively being introduced into the electricity market. Western Power currently supplies about 65% of the electricity used in Western Australia.
- (2) (a) Western Power advertises to make customers, potential customers and the community aware of its services, products and involvement in the community. Western Power has an obligation to ensure that it conducts business in an ethical and profitable manner. This includes advertising and marketing. The amount spent on advertising is small in comparison to the size of Western Power's business activities and is considered reasonable in view of the increased competition being introduced into the electricity market.
- (b)-(d) Western Power operates as a corporatised entity within a competitive framework. The strategic details of its individual planned and actual promotion and advertising programs are regarded as commercial-in-confidence. It is inconsistent with corporatisation for Western Power to be required to disclose this detail when its competitors are not required to do so. If there are any particular matters of concern, Western Power would be pleased to discuss these with any Member of Parliament.

Education Department of Western Australia

- (1) Information on changes to the Government's early childhood education programs.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign is to inform parents and the general public about the changes to school entry age and about the expansion of the early childhood education program which will take place from 2001.
 (b) From June to July 2000.
 (c) The estimated cost of the radio and television campaign is \$229 500.
 (d) The actual cost to date is \$136 091.

Minister for Primary Industry; Fisheries:

Fisheries Western Australia

- (1) In the 1999-2000 financial year, Fisheries WA used television for the promotion of its "Fish for the Future" campaign.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign was to encourage responsible recreational fishing behaviour.
 (b) The campaign ran from October 1999 until February 2000.
 (c) The budgeted cost of the campaign was \$60,000.
 (d) The actual cost of the campaign was \$60,000.

Minister for Mines; Tourism; Sport and Recreation; Racing and Gaming

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

- (1) During the 1999-2000 financial year the Department of Minerals and Energy conducted a radio advertising campaign for its ThinkSafe MineSafe campaign.
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign was to assist in the development of a 24 hour safety culture through the promotion of positive safety messages for miners and mine operators.
 (b) The campaign ran in two stages. The first stage (in the South West region) ran from the week beginning July 11, 1999 and ran until the end of the week beginning July 25, 1999. The second stage (in the Goldfields and North West regions) started in the week beginning August 29, 1999 and finished in the week beginning September 12, 1999.
 (c) The budget cost for advertising (radio and print) was \$5,000.
 (d) The actual cost of the radio campaign was \$6,840 (of which the Department of Minerals and Energy and the Chamber of Minerals and Energy each contributed half).

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TOURISM COMMISSION

International Marketing Division

- (1) Three campaigns were conducted in 1999-2000 using television as the primary medium. Two of these (UK Brand and Singapore Winter Campaign) were WATC initiatives and the third (Shimoki Campaign, Japan) was a major cooperative campaign with the Australian Tourist Commission and Qantas as principal partners.
- (2) (a) The objective of each campaign was to position Western Australia as a desirable holiday destination among the primary target audience. In the case of the UK Brand and Singapore Winter Initiative Campaigns, a tactical element was also included aimed at building incremental visitor expenditure for the State.
- (b) Campaign dates were as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UK Brand Campaign | September 1999 |
| Singapore Winter Initiatives | March - June 2000 (TV March/April) |
| Japan Shimoki Campaign | July 99 - March 2000 (TV October 1999) |
- (c) Budgeted gross cost (including partner funds) for each campaign were as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| UK Brand Campaign | \$1.30 million |
| Singapore Winter Initiatives | \$0.274 million |
| Japan Shimoki Campaign | \$2.580 million |
- (d) Actual total cost for each campaign was as follows:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| UK Brand Campaign | \$1.25 million |
| Singapore Winter Initiatives | \$0.274 million (estimate - not yet invoiced) |
| Japan Shimoki Campaign | \$2.579 million |

National Marketing Division

(1)-(2) Brand WA – Sydney and Northern NSW Campaign

- (a) The campaign objective was to increase consumer awareness in the Sydney and northern NSW markets about the range of nature based attractions in Western Australia and provide details of bookable holiday product and packages.
- (b) Television advertising was conducted for three weeks from 26 September to 16 October 1999.
- (c) The budget was \$327,500. (WATC cost \$300,000, co-operative industry funding \$27,500).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign was \$326,800.

Campaign - *Our Forests Special*

- (a) The objective of the television special was to dispel consumer concerns that logging had destroyed many of the South West's forest areas and promote the facilities and attractions of a number of towns in forest areas that rely on tourist dollars.
- (b) The special went to air on Channel 7 and GWN on Saturday, 11 December 1999 and rated so well it was repeated on 5 February 2000. Television commercials promoting a kit with holiday information were screened during the program.
- (c) The budget was \$25,000. (WATC cost \$14,500, South West Development Commission cost \$10,500)
- (d) The actual total cost of the special and advertising was \$28,376. The budget overrun was due to an overwhelming consumer response for the information kit (some 1200) which led to higher distribution costs.

Tourism Web Site Campaign – Intrastate

- (a) The campaign objective was to increase consumer awareness about the tourism web site, www.westernaustralia.net and encourage consumers to visit the site.
- (b) Radio advertising was conducted for eight weeks from 30 January to 19 March 2000 on metropolitan and regional stations.
- (c) The budget was \$100,000.
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign as at 1 May was \$88,027. Additional costs of around \$5,000 are expected for return flights to Perth from the UK for prize winners of the competition associated with the campaign.

Brand WA – Western Australia Campaign

- (a) The campaign objective was to increase consumer awareness within Western Australia about the State's nature based attractions and to provide details of bookable holiday product and packages.
- (b) Television advertising was conducted for three weeks from 27 February to 18 March 2000 in metropolitan and regional Western Australia.
- (c) The budget was \$175,000. (WATC cost \$120,000, co-operative industry funding \$55,000).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign was \$173,185.

Brand WA – Melbourne and Regional Victoria Campaign

- (a) The campaign objective was to increase consumer awareness in the Victorian market about the range of nature based attractions in Western Australia and provide details of bookable holiday product and packages.
- (b) Television advertising was conducted for three weeks between 9 April to 2 May 2000 (two weeks on air, off air for Easter/Anzac Day, the one week on air).
- (c) The budget was \$360,000. (WATC cost \$300,000, co-operative industry funding \$78,000).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign is expected to be just under \$360,000 (media and production invoices have not been received as yet). There is a discrepancy between the budget and WATC cost/industry funding in (c) because an industry partner accepted an offer to participate in the campaign

after media had been bought. It was not possible to buy additional media at late notice, however the funds will be carried into 2000/2001 to be used in other Brand WA campaigns planned for the interstate market.

Winter Breaks Campaign

- (a) The objective of the campaign is to encourage Western Australians to take a holiday in areas of the State using accommodation and car hire operators that experience a downturn in business during winter. The five month campaign consists of a brochure, with supporting press and television advertising.
- (b) Television advertising promoting accommodation specials and the Winter Breaks brochure will run for two weeks from 6 to 20 May, 2000.
- (c) The total campaign budget is \$278,000; \$100,000 for television advertising. (WATC cost \$0, co-operative industry funding \$278,000).
- (d) The actual total cost of the campaign will not be known until all invoices have been received in August, but it is expected to be around \$278,000. The actual cost of the television component should be around \$99,320.

Eventscorp Campaigns

- (1)-(2) Telstra Rally Australia
 - (a) To encourage ticket sales, corporate sales and awareness of the event.
 - (b) October to November 1999
 - (c) \$729,500
 - (d) \$759,035.
- Qantas 2000 ITU Triathlon World Championship
 - (a) To encourage athlete participation in the event.
 - (b) October 1999 – April 2000
 - (c) \$88,000
 - (d) \$13,992 – International advertising \$7914 – National advertising \$65,797.14 – Advertising in Western Australia

ROTTNEST ISLAND AUTHORITY

- (1) Radio 94.5: Winter Breaks Advertising Campaign
- (2)
 - (a) Marketing the Rottnest Island Winter Breaks Package;
 - (b) 19 July to 22 August 1999;
 - (c) \$7,824.00; and
 - (d) \$7,824.00

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SPORT CENTRE TRUST

- (1) Radio Campaigns (96fm)
 - (i) Launch of Precision Cycling Program at Arena Joondalup
 - (ii) Promotion of New Year's Eve Party at Challenge Stadium
 - (iii) Promotion of Rock iT concert at Arena Joondalup
 - (iv) Launch of the new fitness centre facility at Arena Joondalup
 - (v) Promotion of the opening of the Arena Joondalup Aquatic Centre
 - (vi) Promotion of the refurbished Fitness Centre at Challenge Stadium
- Television Campaigns
 - (i) Promotion of Rock iT concert at Arena Joondalup (Channel 10)
 - (ii) Promotion of the opening of the Aquatic centre at Arena Joondalup (Channel 9)
- (2) Radio Campaigns (96fm)
 - (i)
 - (a) Promote the launch of the Precision Cycling program at Arena Joondalup
 - (b) August 23 - 27, 1999
 - (c) \$4,320
 - (d) \$4,320
 - (ii)
 - (a) Promote ticket sales for New Year's Eve Party at Challenge Stadium
 - (b) November 7 - 13, 1999
 - (c) \$3,000
 - (d) \$3,000
 - (iii)
 - (a) Promote ticket sales and awareness of Rock iT '99 at Arena Joondalup
 - (b) November 15 - December 5, 1999
 - (c) \$2,200
 - (d) \$2,200
 - (iv)
 - (a) Promote the launch of the new Fitness centre at Arena Joondalup
 - (b) January 10 - 22, 2000
 - (c) \$4,320
 - (d) \$4,320
 - (v)
 - (a) Promote the opening of the Aquatic Centre at Arena Joondalup
 - (b) April 2 - 16, 2000
 - (c) \$4,050
 - (d) \$4,050
 - (vi)
 - (a) Promote the refurbished Fitness Centre at Challenge Stadium
 - (b) May 7 - 14, 2000
 - (c) \$5,360
 - (d) \$5,360
- Television Campaigns
 - (i)
 - (a) Promote ticket sales and awareness of Rock iT concert at Arena Joondalup
 - (b) April 2 - 16, 2000

- (c) \$2,000
- (d) \$2,000

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORT

- (1) WAIS conducted a television campaign through a sponsorship arrangement with TVW Channel 7.
- (2) (a) The objectives of the campaign were to:
 - (i) improve the visibility and image of WAIS and its sponsors
 - (ii) inform the public of WAIS' work
- (b) July 1999 – June 2000
- (c) Nil. The campaign was sponsored by TVW Channel 7
- (d) Nil. The campaign was sponsored by TVW Channel 7

TAB

- (1) "Go" Campaign supporting the big racing events
 "Win a Cobra" Pubtab promotion
 "Sky Racing" WA racing product campaign and promotion
 "Launch of Fixed Odds Betting"
- (2) *"Go" Campaign*
 - (a) TV campaign highlighting the big racing events designed to remind the general public that the big events are on and stimulate trial of the TAB services. Supported by press advertising.
 - (b) Sept 1999 – June 2000
 - (c) \$245,000 (includes media and production)
 - (d) Campaign still running
- "Win a Cobra"*
 - (a) Promotion designed to highlight TAB services and stimulate product trial within the Pubtab network.
 - (b) April – May 2000
 - (c) \$85,000, (includes point of sale material and prize).
 - (d) Campaign still running.
- "Sky Racing" Campaign*
 - (a) Promotion of the extended coverage of WA racing product of Sky Commercial and the PAY-TV service. Designed to alert punters Australia wide that Sky has expanded its coverage of WA racing.
 - (b) Dec 1999 – Jan 2000
 - (c) \$70,000
 - (d) \$91,000
- "Fixed Odds Betting"*
 - (a) Launch of the TAB's fixed odds betting service. Designed to generate awareness, understanding and trial of the fixed odds service.
 - (b) June/July 2000
 - (c) \$695,000. (includes TV media and production costs plus promotional prizes)
 - (d) Not applicable.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GREYHOUND RACING AUTHORITY

- (1) Dollar Days
 Melbourne Cup Luncheon
 Christmas
 New Years Eve
 International Buffet – Mandurah
 Sunday Race Meetings
 Monday Roast Buffet – Mandurah
 Autumn Chasing Carnival
 Return to Thursdays
 Christmas in July
- (2) Dollar Days
 - (a) Attract patrons and families on course
 - (b) August 1999
 - (c) \$900
 - (d) \$900
- Melbourne Cup Luncheon
 - (a) Attract patrons and punters on course
 - (b) November 1999
 - (c) \$3,000
 - (d) \$1,760
- Christmas
 - (a) Attract patrons and punters on course, group bookings in Checkers and Chasers Restaurants
 - (b) November, December 1999
 - (c) \$2,800
 - (d) \$15367
- New Years Eve
 - (a) Attract patrons and punters on course, group bookings in Checkers and Chasers Restaurants and families in the public area
 - (b) December 1999
 - (c) \$1,800
 - (d) \$710

International Buffet - Mandurah

- (a) Attract patrons to Chasers Restaurant – Mandurah
- (b) January – February 2000
- (c) Nil
- (d) \$2,290

Sunday Race Meetings

- (a) Attract punters and patrons to family Day race meetings. Attract patrons to Checkers Restaurant - Cannington
- (b) March, April, May 2000
- (c) \$3,000
- (d) \$3,020

Monday Roast Buffet – Mandurah

- (a) Attract patrons to Chasers Restaurant – Mandurah
- (b) Feb-March 2000
- (c) Nil
- (d) \$2,290

Autumn Chasing Carnival

- (a) Attract patrons and punters on course, showcase WA's best greyhound racing
- (b) April – May 2000
- (c) \$125,000
- (d) Promotion still running

Return to Thursdays

- (a) Attract patrons and punters on course
- (b) May 2000
- (c) \$3,000
- (d) Not applicable

Christmas in July

- (a) Attract patrons on course, group bookings in Checkers and Chasers restaurants
- (b) June, July, August 2000
- (c) \$58,000
- (d) Not applicable

LOTTERIES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(1) The Lotteries Commission operates in a very commercial environment, and advertising plays a very important part in successfully marketing the Commission and its products. Advertising of Lotto Bonus Draws, jackpots, Lotto results, as well as Scratch'n'Win products, Cash 3, and Soccer Pools, is required on an ongoing basis throughout the year in order to generate sales for the benefit of the community. Advertising campaigns are managed within an approved budget and agreed advertising standards.

(2) Responses to (a) (b), (c), and (d) are listed below :

| Campaign | Objective | Timing | Budgeted Cost | Year to Date |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Lotto Bonus Draws Jackpots and general Lotto advertising | Maximise Sales awareness and interest in Lotto products | Throughout year (ie. July – June) | \$4,270,155 | \$3,249,057 |
| Results advertising on a weekly basis | Publish Lotto results for players | Throughout year | \$124,593 | \$82,991 |
| Soccer Pools Results and general advertising | Publish Soccer Pools results and promote jackpots | Throughout year | \$39,103 | \$23,933 |
| Scratch'n'Win Branding, evidencing winners and specific ticket advertising | Increase sales awareness and interest in Scratch'n'Win products | Throughout year | \$1,825,000 | \$1,538,723 |
| Cash 3 Branding and promotion interest in Cash 3 | To increase sales awareness and | Throughout year | \$330,000 | \$316,741 |
| Results results for players on a regular basis | Publish Cash 3 | Throughout year | \$10,200 | \$5,295 |
| Community funding and events | Increase awareness of Lotteries funding and events | Throughout year | \$145,000 | \$117,236 |
| TOTAL | | | \$6,744,051 | \$5,333,976 |

Minister for Transport:

The Department of Transport -

| Campaign | Objective | Dates | Budgeted Cost \$ | Actual Cost \$ |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| Bikeweek Radio | Information | 17 March - 26 March 2000 | 60 000 | 60 000 |
| Cycle Instead Television | Information | November 1999 - December 2000 | 140 000 | 140 000 |
| Multirider Radio | Information | 8 August - 12 September 1999 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 28 648.90 |
| Royal Show Radio | Information | 12 September - 26 September 1999 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 9 366.89 |
| Perth Glory Radio | Information | 3 October - 12 November 1999 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 7 430.60 |
| Family Rider Radio | Information | 3 January - 17 January 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 8 056.63 |
| Christmas Pageant Radio | Information | 28 November - 12 December 1999 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 13 178.25 |
| Back to School – Multirider Radio | Information | 2 January - 23 January 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 8 285.55 |
| Late Night Trains Radio | Information | 16 January - 6 March 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 21 620.35 |
| New series 900 Buses Radio | Information | 2 April - 23 April 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 5 849.51 |
| Night Alight Radio | Information | 21 May - 25 June 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 22 624.45 |
| Increase patronage Television | Information | September 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 5 791.03 |
| Increase patronage Television | Information | June 2000 | Component of Transperth total advertising budget | 119 560.00 |
| Immobilise for a Safer WA Phase 2 Implementation of Compulsory Fitment Radio & Television | Information | July - August 1999 | 99 000 | 98 637.00 |
| Immobilise for a Safer WA Phase 3 Transfers Strategy Radio & Television | Information | April - June 2000 | 28 000 | 27 973.44 |
| *Speed 99/2000 Radio/Television | Education and Information | 8 August 1999 - 5 September 1999 and 30 January 2000 - 31 March 2000 | 2 145 207 | 1 816 984 ** |
| Back to School 99/2000 Radio | Education and Information | 29 January 2000 - 4 February 2000 | 100 000 | 33 621 ** |
| Bicycle Safety 99/2000 Radio/Television | Education and Information | 1 September 1999 - 14 October 1999 | 270 000 | 237 556 |
| Pedestrian Safety 99/2000 Television | Education and Information | 1 October 1999 - 31 October 1999 | 360 000 | 297 476 |
| *Drink Driving 99/2000 Radio/Television | Education and Information | 7 November 1999 - 3 January 2000 and 9 April 2000 - 25 April 2000 | 1 163 000 | 1 063 395 ** |
| *Restraints 99/2000 Child and Rural Restraints Radio/Television | Education and Information | 9 January 2000 - 5 February 2000 and 10 May 2000 - 10 June 2000 | 770 000 | 182 788 ** |
| Motorcycle 99/2000 Radio | Education and Information | 12 February 2000 - 15 March 2000 | 250 000 | 219 851 ** |
| Family Responsibilities 99/2000 Television | Education and Information | 9 June 2000 - 15 June 2000 | 500 000 | In development |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| Fatigue 99/2000 Radio/Television | Education and Information | 19 September 2000 - 25 September 2000 | 420 000 | 355 882 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------|---------|

*These figures include monies from the Road Trauma Trust Fund and the Insurance Commission of Western Australia.
**1999/2000 shows actual costs as at the end of March 2000.

Main Roads Western Australia

| Campaign | Objective | Dates | Budgeted Cost \$ | Actual Cost \$ |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mitchell Freeway Widening Radio | To raise awareness, in the interests of safety, of the widening project and the impacts (delays) construction would cause motorists using Mitchell Freeway between Karrinyup Road and Hepburn Avenue. | 29 September - 6 October 1999 | 17 295 | 17 295 |
| Mitchell Freeway Cedric Street Radio | Raise road user awareness of the closure of the northbound Cedric Street off-ramp and traffic delays during road works. | 10 - 14 January 2000 | 16 905 | 16 905 |
| Mitchell Freeway Roadworks Radio | Raise awareness of the Murray Street Bridgeworks and the impacts of the reduced speed limit. Serious safety implications if the reduced speed limit was ignored. | 13 - 17 March 2000 | 18 000 | 17 910 |
| Graham Farmer Freeway Radio | Raise awareness of the opening of the Graham Farmer Freeway Campaign pointed to the availability of an educational brochure on how to safely access and use the new Freeway and traffic tunnel. | 12 - 28 April 2000 | 22 640 | 24 258 |
| Graham Farmer Freeway Television | Raise awareness of the opening of the Graham Farmer Freeway, promote the availability of the educational brochure outlining how to safely access and use the new Freeway and traffic tunnel. | 16 - 28 April 2000 | 109 000 | 117 887 |

Minister for the Environment; Labour Relations:

Department of Environmental Protection:

- (1) The Department of Environmental Protection coordinated the "Less smoke – Cleaner air" campaign.
- (2)
 - (a) The objective was to raise community awareness regarding the operation of wood heaters.
 - (b) May-September 1999.
 - (c) The campaign was sponsored by Channel 7 and the ABC, who produced and ran television and radio advertisements. The estimated value of the sponsorship was \$250 000. The campaign was supported by print advertising and merchandise, with a total budget of \$80 000.
 - (d) Total cost of the campaign to the Government (print advertising and merchandise) was \$68 997.75. This expenditure was incurred in 1998/99.

Department of Conservation and Land Management:

- (1) National Park Information on Tourism Radio.
- (2)
 - (a) Provide visitors to Kalbarri National Park and Shark Bay World Heritage area with information on those areas.
 - (b) July 1999 to June 2000.
 - (c) \$4 800.
 - (d) \$4 800.

Perth Zoo:

- (1) Perth Zoo ran a twelve month campaign, which was linked to its Strategic Marketing Plan. This advertised and promoted different elements of the Zoo throughout the year including exhibit openings, the summer attraction, re-launch of the brand, events and conservation messages.
- (2)
 - (a) To improve the awareness of the Zoo and its products/brand.
To improve overall visitation/gate entry yields per visitor.
To increase community and corporate conservation awareness.
To increase awareness of Zoo funding requirements.
 - (b) July 1999 – April 2000
 - (c) \$187 050
 - (d) \$176 250

WorkSafe Western Australia:

- (1) Personal Protective Equipment (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign
Sprains and Strains (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign
Safety and Health Representatives (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV and radio campaign
ThinkSafe – Farmsafe TV campaign
Safety and Health Expo TV and Radio promotion

- (2) Personal Protective Equipment (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign
- (a) To encourage the use of personal protective equipment, where necessary to prevent exposure to hazards at work, and to reinforce the ThinkSafe Steps.
 - (b) 29 August to 25 September 1999.
 - (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall ThinkSafe budget for the financial year.
 - (d) \$88 925 (broadcast and production)

Sprains and Strains (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV campaign

- (a) To promote the message that use of the right equipment can reduce the risk of sprain and strain injuries caused by manual handling. Also to reinforce the ThinkSafe Steps.
- (b) 7 November to 5 December 1999.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall ThinkSafe budget for the financial year.
- (d) \$88 182 (broadcast and production)

Safety and Health Representatives (ThinkSafe WorkSafe) TV and radio campaign

- (a) To promote, to both employers and employees, the benefits of having a safety and health representative in the workplace.
- (b) 14 May to 10 June 2000.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall ThinkSafe budget for the financial year.
- (d) \$131 000 (estimated actual) (broadcast and production).

ThinkSafe – Farmsafe TV campaign

- (a) Raise farmers' awareness of the relevance of occupational safety and health laws to farming.
- (b) 6 June to 31 June 2000.
- (c) \$40 000.
- (d) \$33 000 (estimated actual) (broadcast and production)

Safety and Health Expo TV and radio promotion

- (a) To advertise the Safety and Health Expo, an exhibition showcasing occupational safety and health products and services, as part of WorkSafe Week '99.
- (b) 22 August to 1 September 1999.
- (c) Not separately identified as a budget item. Subsumed within the overall budget for promotion of WorkSafe Week '99.
- (d) \$28 442 (broadcast and production)

Minister for Lands; Fair Trading; Parliamentary and Electoral Affairs:

LandCorp

- (1) The Western Australian Land Authority is a Government trading enterprise operating in the business of land development and sale. In accordance with its legislative requirement to operate within prudent commercial principles, the Authority makes extensive use of advertising and promotional campaigns with a view to generating land sales. The Authority only advertises on television or radio with a view to generating revenue.
- (2) (a)-(d) This information would require the allocation of significant resources and take a considerable time. This would require other priority work to be set aside. However, if the member could provide more specific detail on the areas of interest, this information can be provided.

Western Australian Electoral Commission

- (1)-(2) None to date. Some will occur should a State General Election be called before 30 June 2000 or if a by-election becomes necessary before the end of June 2000.

Department of Land Administration

- (1) In the 99-2000 financial year a radio and television advertising campaign was run by the Department of Land Administration (DOLA) for the release of 68 residential lots of the Korijekup Heights subdivision, Harvey. No further radio or television campaigns are planned for this financial year.
- (2)
 - (a) To promote the release of 68 residential lots.
 - (b) 8 – 21 November 1999
 - (c) \$3,500
 - (d) \$3,263

Minister for Police; Emergency Services:

Police

- (1) There have been no police funded radio/television campaigns conducted with the WA Police Service to date. There is no intention at this stage for the WA Police Service to directly fund any radio/television campaigns.
- (2) Not applicable.

Additional information: There have been various advertising/promotional campaigns involving the WA Police Service, but they have been funded by private organisations, ie. promotions and advertising campaigns such as GURD, Crimestoppers, Neighbourhood Watch.

Minister for Emergency Services

- (1) The Fire and Emergency Services Authority and/or its operational divisions conducted the following campaigns

in the 1999-2000 financial year.

Radio: WinterSafe - Smoke Alarms Save Lives; SummerSafe; WinterSafe

- (2) WinterSafe - Smoke Alarms Save Lives
- (a) To promote the use of smoke alarms in homes
 - (b) 1 July to 30 August
 - (c) \$3220
 - (d) \$3220

SummerSafe

- (a) To promote bush fire safety
- (b) 21 Dec 1999 - 30 April 2000
- (c) \$3550
- (d) \$3550

WinterSafe

- (a) To promote fire safety in the home in winter
- (b) 1 June 2000 to September 2000
- (c) \$35,000
- (d) Not yet begun

WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office

Explanatory Note: Since 1996, the *Drug Aware* illicit drug public education program has been implemented as a partnership between the WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office and the Health Department. The *Drug Aware* program utilises press and radio to target young people aged 14 to 24 years and press to target parents. Television is not used due to the broad reach achieved by these media.

I am advised that:

- (1) *Drug Aware* heroin campaign (twice)
Drug Aware marijuana campaign (once)
Drug Aware psychostimulants campaign (once)

Drug Aware heroin campaign

- (2) (a) The specific objectives of the heroin campaign were as follows:
Among 16-24 year olds to:
increase the awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using heroin;
provide motivation for young people to continue to abstain from heroin use; and
increase awareness of sources of information available about heroin.
Among parents of 10-21 year olds (and care givers) to:
increase knowledge about the health, social and legal implications of using heroin;
increase confidence in ability to talk to children about drug use issues;
increase the frequency and quality of communication between parents/caregivers and young
people; and
encourage parents to access information about heroin and other drugs.
- (b) 4 July 1999 to 31 July 1999
 - 1 June 2000 to 30 June 2000 (planned)
 - (c) \$72,878
\$65,000
 - Total \$137,878
 - (d) \$65,801
\$65,000 (estimated)
 - Total \$130,801

Drug Aware marijuana campaign

- (2) (a) The specific objectives of the marijuana campaign were as follows:
Among 16-20 year olds to:
increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana;
provide motivation to abstain from marijuana use; and
increase awareness of sources of information available about marijuana.
Among regular/dependent marijuana users to:
increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana;
provide motivation to abstain from marijuana use;
inform about harm reduction strategies for those who continue to use marijuana;
provide assistance for those who wish to stop using marijuana; and
increase awareness of sources of information available about marijuana.
Among parents of 10-21 year olds (and care givers) to:
increase awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using marijuana;
increase knowledge about the nature of marijuana;
increase confidence in ability to talk to children about drug use issues;
increase the frequency and quality of communication between parents/caregivers and children;
and
encourage parents to access information about drugs including marijuana.
- (b) 3 October 1999 to 3 November 1999.
 - (c) \$66,157
 - (d) \$88,741

Drug Aware psychostimulants campaign

- (2) (a) The specific objectives of the psychostimulants campaign were as follows:

to provide motivation for young people to continue to abstain from using amphetamine type stimulants;
 increase the awareness of the health, social and legal implications of using amphetamines type stimulants; and
 increase the salience of health, social and legal implications of using amphetamine type stimulants.

- (b) 26 December 1999 to 24 March 2000
- (c) \$149,000
- (d) \$148,653

Minister for Planning; Heritage; Minister Assisting the Treasurer:

Valuer General's Office

(1) Real Estate Program on Channel 9.

- (2) (a) Advertise Valuer General's Office property information and encourage its use by the public and property industry.
- (b) Ongoing - each week on the Real Estate program. A suburb is described and its market value and rental value, analysed over the period of 1999-2000. Also two interviews discussing the property market in general, plus Valuer General's Office services within that financial year.
- (c) \$6 500
- (d) \$3 250

Insurance Commission of Western Australia

(1) Phase 3 - Fraud Campaign

- (2) (a) The primary aim of the Fraud Campaign is to maintain premiums at an affordable level by:
 - raising the level of awareness in the community that claims fraud is a criminal offence
 - emphasizing the link between fraudulent claims and higher insurance premiums and claims costs and
 - encouraging the reporting of fraudulent injury claims.
- (b) May - June 2000
- (c) \$150,000
- (d) \$99,182

Minister for Housing, Aboriginal Affairs, Water Resources:

Ministry of Housing

- (1)-(2) Campaign for public awareness of the First Home Ownership Scheme used both radio and television advertising.
 - (a) To launch the First Home Ownership Scheme in the West Australian marketplace creating a mass awareness of the scheme to all stakeholders ie public/builders/industry.
 - (b) March-June 2000.
 - (c) \$399,560.00 which includes creative development, production costs and advertising across radio, television, press and outdoor (bus backs). Of this amount the budget for television advertising was \$183,000.00 and the budget for radio advertising was \$23,985.00. Both these amounts exclude production costs.
 - (d) Still to be finalised.

Campaign for sale of vacant land at St Andrews in Dianella.

- (a) To sell vacant land at St Andrews in Dianella.
- (b) October 1999 - February 2000.
- (c) Television budget \$6,000.00.
- (d) Television actual \$6,000.00.

Campaign for the sale of land at Panorama Gardens in Beeliar

- (a) To sell vacant land at Panorama Gardens in Beeliar.
- (b) April 2000.
- (c) Television budget \$2,500.00.
- (d) Television actual \$2,500.00.

Campaign for sale of properties as part of the New Living Project.

- (a) To sell properties as part of the New Living Project.
- (b) 1999/2000 financial year.
- (c) Budget is determined through the contract and the number of properties sold.
- (d) Television actual \$186,534.57.

Office of Water Regulation:

(1) Television advertising campaigns for the Farm Water Grants Scheme.

- (2) (a) The objective of the Farm Water Grants Scheme campaign was to ensure that the farming community was fully informed about the operation of the Scheme, particularly due to recent changes in the eligibility criteria. It was decided to broaden the publicity of the Scheme by running a series of television advertisements on regional networks.
- (b) 23 January - 12 February 2000. A second campaign is planned to run for two weeks commencing in late May.
- (c) Total budget of the first campaign was \$14,945.00 and the second campaign has a budget of \$10,000.00.
- (d) The initial campaign cost was \$14,945.00 and the expenditure for the second campaign has not been incurred at this stage.

Water and Rivers Commission and Swan River Trust:

- (1) Advertising promotional campaigns were conducted for preventing water pollution, encouraging responsible use of garden bores and protecting the Swan River.
- (2) Preventing water pollution (television):
- (a) To educate the public about the need to prevent algal blooms and surface and groundwater pollution by careful use and disposal of fertilisers and chemicals.
 - (b) 5-25 March 2000.
 - (c) \$55,000.00.
 - (d) \$55,600.00.
- Encouraging responsible use of garden bores (television):
- (a) To educate the public about the benefits of responsible use of groundwater bores as an alternative source of water for the garden.
 - (b) 23 December 1999 – 11 March 2000.
 - (c) \$230,000.00.
 - (d) \$239,850.00.
- Protecting the Swan River (television):
- (a) To raise community awareness of what people can do to help protect the Swan River.
 - (b) 12 March 2000 for 10 months.
 - (c) \$50,000.00.
 - (d) Actual cost for 1999/2000 is estimated at \$30,000.00.

Water Corporation:

- (1)-(2) Infill Program Halfway Mark
- (a) to commemorate the halfway mark for the Government's Infill Sewerage Program and encourage further connections.
 - (b) August – October 1999.
 - (c) \$129,964.00.
 - (d) \$128,621.00.
- Reduce Your Use
- (a) To encourage metropolitan scheme water users to reduce their consumption over the summer period.
 - (b) September 1999 - March 2000.
 - (c) There was no specific budget allocated to the campaign.
 - (d) \$663,196.00.

Minister for Health:

I am advised that the following WA Government Health Services conducted the following campaign in 1999-2000.

- (1) Community Safety
- (2) (a) Promote community safety during the Christmas period ie alcohol and other drugs, drinking and driving and general community respect.
- (b) 1-31 December 1999
 - (c) \$500
 - (d) \$500
- (1) Safe Sex
- (2) (a) targeting safe sex and promoting responsible alcohol, tobacco and drug use
- (b) 13 April – 31 October 2000
 - (c) \$989
 - (d) Not applicable. (as campaign is continuing)
- (1) Safe Sex (Valentines Day)
- (2) (a) To promote Safe Sex
- (b) 14 Feb'2000
 - (c) \$250
 - (d) \$250
- (1) HealthDirect Awareness and Rural roll out Campaign.
- (2) (a) To increase public awareness of the new telephone health helpline and the 1800 phone number.
- (b) 1 July 1999 – 5 December 1999
 - (c) 5 March 2000 – 30 June 2000
 - (d) \$100,000
 - (e) Projected \$99,600.
- (1) Health Service Guide Launch
- (2) (a) To inform the general public of the delivery of the Health Services Guide to households.
- (b) Oct 1999
 - (c) \$150,000
 - (d) \$146,078
- (1) Nursing Recruitment
- (2) (a) The objective of the campaign is to promote nursing as a career to secondary school students.
- (b) Commenced 24 June 1999 and will continue until 30 June 2001.
 - (c) \$238,000
 - (d) \$238,000
- (1) Quit

- (2) (a) To encourage and support smokers in their attempts to quit by emphasising the many health, social, cosmetic, financial and psychological benefits that make quitting smoking worthwhile.
 (b) The 1999-2000 Quit Campaign will run in phases from 7 November 1999 to 30 June 2000.
 (c) \$967,000
 (d) Expenditure for the 1999-2000 Quit Campaign (to date) is \$696,000. Projected actual expenditure is \$953,500. (additional funds of \$167, 000 were allocated for advertising and Aboriginal Health project).
- (1) Children's Fruit 'n' Veg Campaign
 (2) (a) Aims to increase consumption of fruit and vegetables among primary school-aged children
 (b) 14 May to 10 June 2000
 (c) \$75,000
 (d) Campaign is running to budget to date
- (1) Be a Good Host (Phase II)
 (2) (a) Highlight the importance of hosts taking responsibility for ensuring that their guests do not come to harm as a result of their drinking;
 Increase social hosts' ability to successfully implement strategies to prevent alcohol-related harm to their guests;
 Motivate social hosts to always implement these strategies when entertaining and serving alcohol; and increase social guests' acceptance of social hosts adopting responsible service strategies.
 (b) October 6 to 31 1999 (burst 1)
 December 26 to 31 1999 (burst 2)
 (c) \$250 000 (all inclusive) – burst 1 *
 \$20 000 (all inclusive) – burst 2 *
 (d) \$225 017 (all inclusive) – burst 1 *
 \$19 044 (all inclusive) – burst 2 *

* campaign use mass media involving press, radio, television, research and evaluation. The costs provided are inclusive of these areas.

- (1) National Youth Alcohol Campaign:
 (2) (a) To increase and reinforce awareness of the potential alcohol-related harm associated with excessive drinking in 15-17 year olds
 To increase the awareness of strategies to assist parents of 12-17 year olds to avoid alcohol-related harm.
 (b) 20 February to 15 April 2000
 (c) \$195 000*
 \$186 888*

* The aforementioned costs are those expended by the Alcohol and Other Drugs Program at the Health Department of WA in support of the National campaign.

- (1) Drug Aware Heroin Campaign (Phase VI)
 (2) (a) To increase the awareness and the health, social and legal implications of using heroin and provide motivation among 16-24 year olds.
 Increase knowledge among parents of 10-12 year olds on the health, social and legal implications of heroin use.
 (b) 4 July 1999 to 31 July 1999
 (c) \$72,878.18 (press and radio)
 (d) \$65,801.09 (press and radio)
- (1) Drug Aware Cannabis Campaign (Phase VII)
 (2) (a) Increase knowledge on the social and health consequences of marijuana use among young people aged 14 to 24 years;
 increase knowledge on the social and health consequences of marijuana use among parents of young people and care givers aged 10 to 17 years;
 increase the salience of social and health consequences of marijuana use among young people aged 14 to 24 years;
 reinforce existing beliefs about the negative consequences of using marijuana among 14 to 24 year olds;
 increase the availability of information on illicit drugs and potential harms; and
 increase the availability of information and assistance for regular users to quit using cannabis.
 (b) 3 October 1999 to 3 November 1999
 (c) \$66,157.66 (press and radio)
 (d) \$88,741.66 (press and radio)

(extra costs were incurred from additional strategies added after the planning stage of the campaign)

- (1) Drug Aware Psychostimulants Campaign (Phase VIII)
 (2) (a) The specific objectives of the 2000 Psychostimulants Campaign were to provide motivation for young people to continue to abstain from using amphetamine type stimulants by:
 Increasing the awareness of the health, social and legal implication of using amphetamine type stimulants; and
 Increasing the salience of health, social and legal implications of using amphetamine type stimulants.
 (b) 26 December 1999 to 24 March 2000
 (c) \$149,000.00 (press and radio)
 (d) \$148,653.00 (press and radio)
- (1) Drug Aware Heroin Campaign (Phase IX)
 (2) (a) Among 14-24 year olds to:

increase the awareness and the health, social and legal implications of using heroin;
provide motivation for young people to continue to abstain from heroin use; and
increase the awareness of sources of information available about heroin.

Among Parents of 10-17 year olds (and caregivers) to:

Increase knowledge about the health, social and legal implications of heroin use;

increase confidence in ability to talk to children about drug use issues;

increase the frequency and quality of communication between parents/caregivers and young people; and
encourage parents to access information about heroin and other drugs.

(b) scheduled to run 1st June 2000 to 30th June 2000.

(c) \$65,000.00 (press and radio)

(d) unknown (to be confirmed)

(1) Midwest Pap Smear Month Campaign

(2) (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.

(b) 1 – 31 August 1999

(c) \$30,000

(d) \$24,500

(1) Perth South East and South Western Pap Smear Month Campaign

(2) (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.

(b) 1 – 31 October 1999

(c) \$40,000

(d) \$38,000

(1) South West Pap Smear Month Campaign

(2) (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.

(b) 1 – 31 March 2000

(c) \$30,000

(d) \$37,000

(1) Midland (Coastal to Wheatbelt) & Swan Hills Pap Smear Month Campaign

(2) (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.

(b) 1 April – 31 May 2000

(c) \$40,000

(d) not completed

(1) Kimberley Pap Smear Month Campaign

(2) (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.

(b) 1 – 30 June 2000

(c) \$40,000

(d) Not completed

(1) Pilbara Pap Smear Month Campaign

(2) (a) Increase the level of screening within the region by 5% within the next two years, and in the longer term, reduce morbidity and mortality related to cervical cancer in the region.

(b) 1 – 30 June 2000

(c) \$40,000

(d) Not completed

(1) Adult Measles Campaign

(2) (a) Increase proportion of 18 to 30 year olds immunised against measles.

(b) Increase awareness of measles and its consequences.

Phase I – February- March 2000

Phase II – June 2000

(c) Phase I – \$113,000 (all media)

Phase II – \$175,000

(d) Phase I – \$82,160.94 (includes cinema/radio and press)

Phase II – anticipated within budget.

(1) Travel Safe Campaign

(2) (a) To reinforce the risk of sexually transmissible diseases (STDs) and blood-borne viruses (BBVs) when travelling.

To encourage travellers who expose themselves to risk of STDs and BBVs to seek testing and treatment.

To minimise the incidence of STDs and BBVs among WA residents who travel overseas and interstate.

To increase the availability of information about the risks of STDs and BBVs when planning travel.

To increase the involvement of general practitioners in encouraging clients to protect themselves from the risks of STDs and BBVs when travelling.

(b) 4 November to 1 December 1999.

(c) \$100,000 (including evaluation).

(d) \$93,633.

(1) World AIDS Day

(2) (a) Raise awareness in the general public and particularly young people of the global effort needed to overcome the challenges of HIV/AIDS.

(b) 24 November 1999 to 1 December 1999.

- (c) \$4,200.
(d) \$4,249
- (1) Office of Aboriginal Health – Goorlari Radio
(2) (a) To provide apolitical, informative and educational radio health messages to Aboriginal people in the Kimberley region.
(b) 1/7/1999 to 30/6/2000
(c) \$105,391
(d) \$89,159 with a further payment of \$16 232 due on 30 May 2000
- (1) Campaigns using television and/or radio were “Open Load Space, Jabby Don’t Smoke and Immunisation.”
(2) (a) Objective of the “Open Load Space” campaign is to raise awareness of the inherent dangers and travelling in open unprotected vehicles and to encourage community investment in roll cages.
Objective of the “Immunisation” campaign is to increase number of parents taking children for pre-school booster.
(b) “Open Load Space” campaign was ran from February – March 2000
“Jabby Don’t Smoke” campaign was ran from July – August 1999
“Immunisation” campaign was ran from March – April 2000
(c) “Open Load Space” budgeted cost was \$6,700.00
“Jabby Don’t Smoke” budgeted cost was \$6,520.00
“Immunisation” budgeted cost was \$860.00;
(d) “Open Load Space” campaign the actual cost was \$6,700.00
“Jabby Don’t Smoke” campaign the actual cost was \$6,520.00
“Immunisation” campaign actual costs are not available.
- (1) Quit Campaign
(2) (a) Smoking prevention and cessation
(b) May 2000
(c) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
(d) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
- (1) Stay on your Feet
(2) (a) Injury prevention for seniors
(b) May 2000
(c) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
(d) Nil – these are community service announcements and are free of charge
- (1) The Ethnic Radio Program.
(2) (a) The objectives of the Campaign are to:
Identify health information most needed by culturally and linguistically diverse clients adaptable to the radio medium;
Liaise with media producers, locating ethnic speakers and organising translations and tapes; and
Provide health scripts to radio programs on health information.
(b) July 1999 to June 2000.
(c) \$5,000
(d) \$720 to date.
- (1) Radio Interview Campaign: ABC
Diabetes Awareness Week – Radio West and Hot FM
(2) (a) Topical items of interest and comments on Health Promotion and Disease Control issues.
Raising awareness of Diabetes.
(b) Ten minutes every two weeks.
Multiple 15 second ads over 10 days from 19 - 24 July 1999.
(c) \$500
(d) \$578 – Radio West

Healthway :

- (1) 1999 Smokefree WA Campaign.
(2) (a) Objective of campaign was to:
To increase knowledge and understanding of the Smokefree WA message; *and*
To increase support for Smokefree environments.
(b) The campaign ran from May 1999 to August 1999.
(c) Budgeted cost of the campaign was \$35,000.
(d) The actual cost of the campaign totalled \$34,920.

Minister for Employment and Training; Youth; the Arts:

Youth

Cadets WA Program

- (1) Cadet Challenge ‘99 (Television)
(2) (a) To promote and inform the public of the Cadet Challenge ‘99.
(b) October 1999.
(c) Nil.
(d) \$150-200 000 (in kind provided by Channel 10 Perth).
- (1) Cadet Challenge ‘99 (Radio)
(2) (a) To promote the Cadet Challenge ‘99.
(b) October 1999.
(c) Nil.
(d) \$60 000 (in kind provided by 96FM Perth).

WA Youth Awards

- (1) WA Youth Awards Showcase (Television)
 (2) (a) To promote the WA Youth Awards Showcase.
 (b) April 2000.
 (c) Nil.
 (d) \$60 000 (in kind provided by Channel 7 Perth).
- (1) WA Youth Awards Showcase (Radio)
 (2) (a) To promote the Awards Showcase.
 (b) April 2000.
 (c) Nil.
 (d) \$40 000 (in kind provided by 96FM Perth).

The Arts

Library and Information Service of Western Australia

- (1) In the 1999-2000 we have conducted or will conduct 2 radio campaigns for our Discarded Book Sales.
 (2) (a) To promote the location of where the sales are held and to purchase discard books.
 (b) (i) Perth June 1999 (accounts paid July 1999).
 (ii) Geraldton April 2000.
 (c) (i) \$7 200.
 (ii) \$1 120.
 (d) (i) \$7 050.
 (ii) \$1 107.

Western Australian Museum

- (1) Radio promotion for Ancient Lives: Greeks, Romans and Etruscans by the WA Museum.
 (2) (a) To promote the exhibition.
 (b) April 15-June 25, 2000.
 (c) \$5 000.
 (d) \$5 000.

Art Gallery of Western Australia

- (1) The Warhol Look (radio/television).
 Robert Juniper (radio).
 Home (radio).
 Year 12 Perspectives (radio).
 Generic.
- (2) The Warhol Look
 (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) May-July 1999.
 (c) \$30 000 Channel 7 Perth.
 \$3 000 MIX 94.5 (full amount sponsored).
 (d) \$5 200 (July 1999).

Robert Juniper

- (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) 3-16 October, 7-20 November 1999.
 (c) \$2 000 (received dollar for dollar contra sponsorship support from Mix 94.5 – total value of campaign was \$4000).
 (d) \$2 000.

Home

- (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) 1 Feb-25 April 2000.
 (c) \$1 000 (received contra sponsorship support from RTR 92.1FM. Total value of campaign was \$8 000).
 (d) \$1 000.

Year 12 Perspectives

- (a) Increase attendances.
 (b) 1 April – 11 June 2000
 (c) \$2 000 (received contra sponsorship support from 96fm. Total value of campaign was approximately \$4 000).
 (d) \$2 000.

Generic

- (a) Increase awareness of Gallery.
 (b) 1 July-31 August 1999, 19 December 1999-29 February 2000
 (c) \$20 000 (entire amount sponsored by Channel 7 Perth).
 (d) \$0 cost to Gallery.

Employment and Training

(1)-(2) -

| Campaign | Agencies | Objective | Dates | Budgeted Cost \$ | Actual Cost \$ |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Semester 1 full-time courses | Central Metropolitan College | To generate enquiries about full-time courses and advertise semester one application deadline | 2.8.99 to 25.9.99 | 100 000 | 94 495.70 |
| Semester 1 part-time courses | Central Metropolitan College | To generate enquiries about part-time courses and promote the part-time enrolment dates for 2000 | 11.1.00 to 24.1.00 | 16 000 | 16 701.04 |
| Semester 2 full-time courses | Central Metropolitan College | To generate enquiries about full-time courses and to advertise application deadlines | 9.5.00 to 25.5.00 | 11 500 | not yet available. |
| Semester 2 part-time courses | Central Metropolitan College | To generate enquiries about part-time courses and promote part-time enrolments in semester two | 12.6.00 to 27.6.00 | 11 500 | not yet available. |
| Second semester enrolments 1999 | Central West College | To attract potential students to the college. | 24.7.99 to 9.7.99 | 8 000 | 8 091 |
| Open Day | Central West College | To invite the community to the college to display services available to them and to register their interest in courses offered. | 11.8.99 to 27.8.99 | 6 000 | 7 300 |
| Hairdressing competition | Central West College | To promote the hairdressing show to generate interest and maximise public awareness of the event. | 14.11.99 to 27.11.99 | 2 500 | 2 308 |
| First semester enrolments 2000 | Central West College | To attract potential students to the college. | 14.1.00 to 28.1.00 | 20 000 | 18 770 |
| Enrolments (radio) | CY O'Connor | To raise awareness of the college's enrolment period in order to increase student numbers. | 5.7.99 to 23.7.99 24.1.00 to 11.2.00 | 4 000 | 3 800 |
| Christmas greetings (TV) | Eastern Pilbara College | Christmas greetings. | Dec 1999 | 100 | 100 |
| New name (TV) | Eastern Pilbara College | Advertising change of name. | 16.1.00 to 5.2.00 15.4.00 to 22.4.00 | 5 535 + 1 500* *production costs | 5 535 + 1 565* *production costs |
| First semester 2000 (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To promote college for commencement of year 2000 academic calendar. | 10.2.00 to 23.2.00 | 1 568 | 1 568 |
| Second term 2000 (radio) | Eastern Pilbara College | To promote college for commencement of term two. | 27.4.00 to 3.5.00 | 1 176 | 1 176 |
| Second semester 2000 (TV) | Eastern Pilbara College | To advertise various campuses and second semester enrolments. | 15.7.99 to 21.7.00 | 1 670 | 1 790 |
| Enrolments Open Day General advertisements | Great Southern Regional College | To advertise available courses and places for potential clients. To display College facilities to community To affirm market position. | Jan/Feb 2000 Jun/Jul 1999 Aug/Sep 1999 continuous | 41 000 | 17 167 to date. |
| Semester 2 enrolments 1999 | Karratha College | To promote college services and facilities and to attract enrolments to college training programs and courses. | 30.6.99 to 9.7.99 (radio) 26.6.99 to 9.7.99 (TV) | 1 200 (radio) 3 025 (TV) | 1 200 (radio) 3 025 (TV) |
| Pre-enrolments | Karratha College | To promote college courses and to encourage potential students to secure their enrolments before new year. | 24.11.99 to 3.12.99 | 1 015 (radio) 2 030 (TV) | 1 015 (radio) 2 020 (TV) |
| Semester 1 enrolments 2000 (radio) | Karratha College | To promote college services and facilities and to attract enrolments to college training programs and courses. | 26.1.00 to 4.2.00 | 1 120 | 1 120 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Retail training (radio) | South East Metropolitan College | To encourage enrolments in retail industry training. | 24.1.00 to 4.2.00 | 2 000 | 2 068 |
| First semester enrolments 2000 Second semester enrolments 2000 | South West Regional College | To promote training opportunities and course vacancies and to encourage enrolments. | 24.1.00 to 3.2.00 (radio) 18.1.00 to 2.2.00 (TV) 12.6.00 to 29.6.00 (radio) 12.6.00 to 29.6.00 (TV) | 27 200* *combined budget for semester 1 & 2 | 4 390 (radio) 6 187 (TV) Semester two not available |
| Access All Areas (radio) | Training and Employment | To promote the message that there are opportunities for young people in training and employment in WA | July 1999 | 29 350 | 29 350 |
| Career Choices Expo (radio) | Training and Employment | To promote the Career Choices Expo | August 1999 | 5 000 | 4 950 |
| TAFE full-time (TV) | Training and Employment | Increase the awareness and enrolments for the TAFE courses available statewide. | 1.8.99 to 30.9.99 7.1.00 to 21.1.00 | 150 000 25 000 | 175 589 |
| Apprenticeship campaign (radio) | Training and Employment | To increase the number of apprenticeships in WA and encourage the community to support businesses which invest in the training of Western Australians | 10.10.99 to 5.12.99 | 160 000 | 160 041 |
| Profit from experience (radio) | Training and Employment | To inform job seekers aged 45 years and over who have been unemployed for between 3 and 12 months about the new department services. To inform employers and the general public about the positive contribution which mature age unemployed people can make to the workplace. | 24.10.99 to 19.12.99 | 65 200 | 65 200 |
| TAFE part-time (TV) | Training and Employment | Increase awareness of the TAFE part-time courses available to Western Australians living in regional Western Australia | 2.1.00 to 15.1.00 | 15 000 \$5 000 production + \$10 000 scheduling - TV only) | 15 000 |

Minister for Local Government; Disability Services:

Keep Australia Beautiful Council

(1) Keep Australia Beautiful Week;
Tidy WA in May

- (2) (a) Objective – warn the public that litter is damaging to the environment and encourage the public to participate in the programs
(b) KAB Week – September 1999
Tidy WA in May – March, April, May 2000
(c) KAB Week - \$24,130
Tidy WA in May - \$38,750
(d) KAB Week - \$25,476
Tidy WA in May – estimated \$39,000

Minister for Family and Children's Services; Seniors; Women's Interests:

Family and Children's Services

(1)-(2) The Government's master media agency had advised that Family and Children's Services spent the following on television and/or radio advertising during 1999/2000:

Reachout

- (a) Encouragement of people in crisis to reachout for help following a series of murder/suicides
(b) July/August 1999
(c) There was no specific budget allocated by Family and Children's Services as this was a critical response
(d) \$9,675 (radio and/or television)

Parenting Campaign

- (a) Encouragement of parents and others caring for children to contact the Parenting Line for parenting assistance (linked to sponsorship of the animal nursery at the Royal Show)
(b) September/October 1999
(c) \$5,000 (radio and/or television)

- (d) \$4,950 (radio and/or television)

Parenting Campaign

- (a) Encouragement of parents and others caring for children to adopt positive parenting techniques at the expense of negative parenting techniques
- (b) December 1999 and February/March 2000
- (c) \$250,000
- (d) \$241,488 (radio and/or television)

Family Week

- (a) Promotion of Family Week (WA) 2000
- (b) May 2000
- (c) \$6,500 (television and/or radio)
- (d) \$6,480 (radio and/or television)

Office of Senior's Interest

- (1) International Year of the Older Persons celebratory concert *Time on Our Side*, 13/14 November 1999 at the Perth Entertainment Centre.
Grandparents Day 'give an older person a rose' 31 October 1999, the official opening of Seniors Week 1999. No further advertising is planned for the remainder of the financial year.
 - (2) Time on Our Side concert
 - (a) This intergenerational concert designed to appeal tho people of all ages was to raise awareness and celebrate the International Year of Older Persons. Ten thousand tickets were sold and the concert was a great success.
 - (b) The campaign ran from 16/10 to 30/10/99 on channel 9 and metropolitan radio.
 - (c) Budgeted cost of the advertising campaign component was \$16,500.
 - (d) Total actual cost of the campaign was \$13,508.
- Grandparents Day
- (a) The campaign 'give an older person a rose' was to raise awareness of the International Year, encourage closer intergenerational links and provide an ongoing lasting tribute to the IYOP.
 - (b) The radio campaign was conducted from 20/10 to 30/10/99.
 - (c) The budgeted cost of the campaign was \$28,146.
 - (d) The actual cost of the radio campaign was \$26,183.

Women's Policy Office

- (1) The Women's Policy Office conducted the Freedom From Fear Campaign only in the 1999/2000 financial year using television and radio.
 - (2) The objective of the campaign is to contribute to the reduction and prevention of Domestic Violence in Western Australia. The dates over which the campaign ran was:
 - 1 July 1999 – 7 August 1999
 - 10 October 1999 – 6 November 1999
 - 2 January 2000 – 30 January 2000
 - 20 February 2000 – 2 April 2000
 - 30 April 2000 – 11 June 2000
- The budgeted cost of the campaign is \$613,000.
The estimated actual total cost of the campaign will be \$613,000.

DONNELLY AND HAMILTON SAWMILLS

2007 Dr EDWARDS to the Minister for Forest Products:

- (1) Will the Minister confirm that if Blueleaf Corporation Pty Ltd is successful in re-opening Whittakers mill at Greenbushes, existing CALM timber contracts with Donnelly Timber Co and Hamilton Sawmills will be transferred to Greenbushes?
- (2) If yes, what will happen to the Donnelly and Hamilton sawmills?
- (3) How many people are employed at the Donnelly and Hamilton sawmills?

Mr OMODEI replied:

- (1) CALM timber sale contracts with Donnelly Timber Co and Hamilton Sawmills (Trading as Westleaf Holdings Pty Ltd) have been partly assigned to Blueleaf, leaving the remaining part of the two contracts sufficient for the sawmills to continue operating.
- (2) Not applicable
- (3) 12 people are currently employed at the Donnelly Timber Co sawmill located at Yanmah and 19 people at the Hamilton Sawmill site located at Wangara.

HEALTH, FUNDING

2019. Ms McHALE to the Minister for Health:

- (1) Will the Minister confirm how much the State Health System has received from the Commonwealth for quality plans and initiatives for 1999-2000?

- (2) Has the State received \$12m for the purpose referred to in (1) above?
- (3) Has all the money been allocated to the Health Department or has Treasury withheld any of these funds?

Mr DAY replied:

- (1) The amount for 1999/2000 is expected to be approximately \$9.6 million.
- (2) No. As indicated, the amount in 1999/2000 is expected to be approximately \$9.6 million.
- (3) The funds are included within the global budget allocation for the Health Department.

NATIVE TITLE LEGISLATION, COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

2196. Mr RIPPER to the Premier:

- (1) Why did it take the Premier three months from the passage of the State's urgent native title legislation to transmit it to the Commonwealth Government for approval?
- (2) Did the Premier discuss the State's legislation, or its earlier drafts, with the Commonwealth Attorney General at any time and if so when?

Mr COURT replied:

- (1) The legislation was passed by Parliament on 21 December 1999 and forwarded to the Commonwealth Minister on 9 March 2000. Any parties familiar with the complexities of the Native Title Act will be aware that the process of compliance by necessity involves the preparation of a submission and production of supporting documentation. Consequently, prior to formally seeking the relevant determination, regulations and a document outlining the basis upon which the Government considers a determination that the legislation complied with the Native Title Act could be approved were prepared. The documentation was prepared with due care and diligence. There was no delay.
- (2) I have discussed native title issues informally with the Commonwealth Attorney-General on a number of occasions over recent years.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, INTERNAL AUDIT PROGRAMS

2393. Mr RIEBELING to the Premier; Treasurer; Minister for Public Sector Management; Federal Affairs:

For all government departments and agencies under the Premier's control, will the Premier provide the following information-

- (a) does the department or agency maintain an internal audit program, and if not, why not;
- (b) is this internal program undertaken by an outside contractor;
- (c) if yes-
- (i) who is the outside contractor;
 - (ii) on what date were they contracted;
 - (iii) when does the contract expire;
 - (iv) were tenders called for the contract, and if not why not;
 - (v) what is the total value of the contract;
 - (vi) if the contractor charges an hourly rate, what is that rate; and
 - (vii) what was the value of the contract in 1998-99?

Mr COURT replied:

I am advised that :

Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet

- (a) Yes.
- (b) The Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet's internal audit program is managed internally and undertaken through a combination of internal and external resources.
- (c) (i) The external resources are provided by Stanton Partners.
(ii) 12 December 1997.
(iii) 11 December 2000.
(iv) Yes.
(v) The total value (cost) of the contract will depend on the total hours worked and the type of work undertaken during the period of the contract, however, the contract provides for a maximum contract rate of \$30,000 per annum for up to 600 hours work per annum.
(vi) Hourly rates vary according to the work undertaken in the range of \$47 to \$54 per hour, averaging at \$50 per hour.
(vii) Payments made under this contract for work in the 1998-99 financial year totalled \$15,825.

Treasury

- (a) Yes.

- (b) No.
- (c) Not applicable.

Government Projects Office

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Government Projects Office uses Treasury Department's internal audit services.
- (c) Please see response from Treasury for any services undertaken by outside contractors.

Anti-Corruption Commission

- (a) The Anti-Corruption Commission accesses the resources of the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet for purchasing; accounts payable; financial reporting; personnel and payroll services; and the acquisition and disposal of assets. It is understood the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet has an Internal Audit program.
- (b)-(c) Not applicable.

Governor's Establishment

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) Not applicable.

Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner

- (a) No. The Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner does not have an internal audit program. It is a small office located in one workplace and audit checks are carried out continuously. Accounting, bill paying and human resource matters are performed for the Office by the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet.
- (b)-(c) Not applicable.

Gold Corporation

- (a)-(b) Yes.
- (c)
 - (i) PricewaterhouseCoopers (formerly Price Waterhouse).
 - (ii) Price Waterhouse commenced doing internal audit work for Gold Corporation in 1991, and has continued to provide internal audit services since that date. The arrangement is reviewed on an annual basis. PricewaterhouseCoopers is currently updating the two year Strategic Audit Plan for 1999/2000 to 2000/01.
 - (iii)-(v) Not applicable.
 - (vi) \$85/hour in 1999/2000
 - (vii) \$39,769

Office of the Auditor General

- (a)-(b) Yes.
- (c)
 - (i) Mr L Harries
 - (ii) July 1, 1996
 - (iii) June 30, 1999 – New contract being finalised.
 - (iv) Yes.
 - (v) \$2 520 per annum
 - (vi) Not applicable.
 - (vii) \$2 520

WA Treasury Corporation

- (a)-(b) Yes.
- (c)
 - (i) PricewaterhouseCoopers
 - (ii) 8 December 1997
 - (iii) 30 June 2000
 - (iv) Yes
 - (v) \$163,250
 - (vi) Not applicable
 - (vii) \$63,750

SPORTS STADIUM, FINANCIAL VIABILITY

2449. Mr McGOWAN to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Sport and Recreation:

I refer to questions on notice Nos 456 of 1999 and number 2042 of 2000 on a major stadium, and ask -

- (a) whether the operational financial estimates show the stadium will break even or run at a profit; and
- (b) if the stadium runs at a loss who will pick up the shortfall?

Mr MARSHALL replied:

- (a) Within the bidding process consortia have provided financial projections as part of the commercial processes enabling selection ultimately of a preferred consortia. As a matter of probity, financial projections of the consortia remain confidential within the ongoing bidding process.
- (b) All operational risk will lie entirely with the successful consortium.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, INTERNAL LIBRARY SERVICE

2450. Mr RIEBELING to the Premier; Treasurer; Minister for Public Sector Management; Federal Affairs:

In relation to those agencies within the Premier's responsibility which have an internal library service -

- (a) what is the name of the agency;
- (b) how many staff are employed at the library of the agency;
- (c) what is the budget allocation for the library -
 - (i) in the current financial year; and
 - (ii) in the 2000/2001 State Budget?
- (d) will each of the agency libraries remain fully operational during the coming financial year; and
- (e) if no to (d), in which agency will there be a change, what is the nature of the change, and why is the change occurring?

Mr COURT replied:

I am advised that :

Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet

- (a) Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet.
- (b) Approved staffing level is 3 FTEs.
- (c) Budget allocation:

| | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| (i) | 1999/2000 | \$321 000 |
| (ii) | 2000/2001 | \$324 000 |
- (d) Yes.
- (e) Not applicable.

Additional information: The Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet library also provides a bureau service for the following agencies within the Premier's Ministerial portfolio:

Treasury Department
 Government Projects Office
 Anti-Corruption Commission
 Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner
 Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Investigations
 Governor's Establishment.

Treasury Department

- (a)-(e) Treasury does not maintain an internal library service.

Government Projects Office

- (a) The Government Projects Office uses the internal library services of the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet.
- (b)-(e) Not applicable.

Anti-Corruption Commission

- (a)-(e) The Anti-Corruption Commission uses the internal library services of the Ministry of the Premier and Cabinet.

Governor's Establishment.

- (a)-(e) Not applicable.

Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner

The Office of the Public Sector Standards Commissioner does not have an internal library service.

- (a)-(e) Not applicable.

Gold Corporation

- (a)-(e) Gold Corporation has a collection of books and reference works that have been catalogued and are available for loan to staff. The library is maintained by the Public Affairs Department and does not have its own budget.

Office of the Auditor General

- (a) Office of the Auditor General
- (b) 1
- (c) (i) \$25,000
- (ii) \$25,000
- (d) Yes
- (e) Not applicable.

WA Treasury Corporation

- (a)-(e) Not applicable.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES, INTERNAL LIBRARY SERVICE

2462. Mr RIEBELING to the Minister for Local Government; Disability Services; Forest Products:

In relation to those agencies within the Minister's responsibility which have an internal library service -

- (a) what is the name of the agency;
- (b) how many staff are employed at the library of the agency;
- (c) what is the budget allocation for the library -
 - (i) in the current financial year; and

- (ii) in the 2000/2001 State Budget?
- (d) will each of the agency libraries remain fully operational during the coming financial year; and
- (e) if no to (d) above, in which agency will there be a change, what is the nature of the change, and why is the change occurring?

Mr OMODEI replied:

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- (a) Department of Local Government.
- (b) 0.6
- (c) (i) \$9000
(ii) \$9000
- (d) Operates 3 days/week.

SMALL BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

2489. Ms ANWYL to the Minister for Commerce and Trade:

- (1) What grants are available for small business for development or other purposes from the Department or the Small Business Development Corporation?
- (2) Which businesses are eligible to receive grants and what is the decision making process?
- (3) Which businesses have applied for assistance?
- (4) Which businesses have received assistance since 1996?
- (5) How many businesses based in Kalgoorlie-Boulder have received assistance?
- (6) Will you specify each business and the amount received?

Mr COWAN replied:

Department of Commerce and Trade

- (1) The department provides financial support under 56 financial assistance schemes of which 40 are available to small business. The majority of these provide assistance in the form of grants. Details of these schemes can be found on the department's website at www.commerce.wa.gov.au.
- (2) The eligibility criteria and decision making process varies from scheme to scheme. These details also are available from the department's website.
- (3) The department does not record applications for financial assistance on its Financial Management Information System (FMIS). The FMIS only records businesses to which payments have been made.
- (4) A list of all recipients of grants and subsidies made to industry and business during the previous financial year is tabled annually. This information is available from Bills and Papers in the Legislative Assembly.
- (5)-(6) A search of the department's FMIS has identified 26 private enterprises with Kalgoorlie-Boulder addresses as having received a grant or subsidy from the Department of Commerce and Trade since 1 July 1996. These are:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Advanced Mining Exploration Technologies | 1633.80 |
| Air Liquide W A Pty Ltd | 335.50 |
| Alu Glass | 1000.00 |
| B A Henneker | 2906.25 |
| Boise Cascade Office Products | 740.00 |
| Christie B | 5000.00 |
| Delux Trade Centre | 9382.15 |
| Desert Timber Products Pty Ltd | 6374.00 |
| Desert Timber Products Pty Ltd | 218.70 |
| Downhole Surveys Pty Ltd | 3968.00 |
| Downhole Surveys Pty Ltd | 1000.00 |
| Flame Consultants | 4290.00 |
| Flame Consultants | 4940.00 |
| Freerange Supplies | 9076.00 |
| G B Gillespie & Sons Pty Ltd | 636.60 |
| G B Gillespie & Sons Pty Ltd | 1159.70 |
| Goldfield Satellite Services | 9750.00 |
| Goldfields Metal Industries | 4980.00 |
| Goldfields Mining Expo | 3012.00 |
| Greenhill Electrical Pty Ltd | 1000.00 |
| Kalgoorlie Pastoralists & Graziers Fair Comm | 2992.00 |
| Kalgoorlie-Boulder Chamber of Commerce | 2618.00 |
| Kendall Engineers | 2000.00 |
| Kendall Engineers | 7480.00 |
| Looten Engineers | 1877.50 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| On-Line Business Equipment | 693.00 |
| PL & VV Robinson | 1000.00 |
| Stationery Plus | 2393.85 |
| Steelmark Eagle and Globe | 709.00 |
| Wall & Co | 4040.00 |
| Wall & Co | 4840.00 |
| Watermakers Australia | 10000.00 |

Small Business Development Corporation

- (1) There are two grant programs administered by the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) which are available to eligible small businesses. Both are State Government funded and the payments made have been tabled in Parliament annually for the past few years. The two programs are:

The Small Business Improvement Program (SBIP) which offers eligible small businesses a financial contribution towards the cost of using external consultants to complete a business assessment, business plan, strategic marketing plan or an E-commerce strategic plan for the business, or to achieve quality assurance certification.

The Business Innovation Development Scheme (BIDS) which offers eligible innovators and inventors a financial contribution towards the cost of using external consultants to assess the prospect and work towards the commercialisation of their invention. This can include assistance with the cost of engineering and design advice, market planning and intellectual property protection.

- (2) The SBIP was originally administered by the Department of Commerce & Trade and was transferred to the SBDC in April 1997. The eligibility criteria have changed over the period 1996 to 2000. Briefly, the current criteria seek to make funding available to any small, WA-based business (except mining companies and broadacre farmers) which has been in operation for at least 12 months, is WA based and is managed personally by its owners, who live in WA. The business should not be owned by a public company and should have no government ownership or funding. In addition, the number of employees of the business (or, if the owners also own other businesses, the group of businesses) should not exceed 20 (if a service business) or 100 (if manufacturing).

To be eligible for BIDS assistance, applicants must be either a prospective or existing small business, or individuals wishing to commercialise an invention or new technology, which is potentially strongly commercial but is in the pre-commercialisation stage and able to have its intellectual property protected. If the applicant is an existing small business, it must satisfy the same eligibility criteria as an SBIP applicant, outlined in 2(a) above, except for the requirement to be in operation for at least 12 months. The decision making process for both programs is as follows:

An information kit is supplied to potential applicants. The applicant is able to consider their eligibility. If they believe they meet the criteria they apply for assistance. Their application is assessed by SBDC staff against the eligibility criteria and the application is accepted or rejected.

- (3) The SBDC does not retain a database of businesses that apply for funding assistance, only those approved for funding.
- (4) Details of assistance provided are tabled annually and are available from Bills & Papers in the Legislative Assembly.
- (5)-(6) Twenty six businesses in Kalgoorlie-Boulder have received SBIP assistance since 1996. An additional four currently have funding approval to undertake one of the services. One applicant in Kalgoorlie-Boulder has received BIDS financial assistance. The businesses in Kalgoorlie-Boulder which have received assistance under the SBIP since 1998 are:

| Kalgoorlie Business | Amount | Date |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Alu Glass | \$1,000 | (13/12/96) |
| Downhole Surveys | \$2,000 | (29/8/97) |
| Downhole Surveys | \$1,000 | (22/11/96) |
| DWG Contracting | \$4,875 | (28/1/00) |
| Flame Consultants | \$4,290 | (30/9/96) |
| G B Gillespie & Son Pty Ltd | \$5,000 | (30/9/98) |
| Goldfields Dean's Autoglass | \$2,000 | (28/4/00) |
| Gould Instruments | \$1,703 | (30/5/97) |
| Greenhill Electrical | \$1,000 | (16/12/96) |
| JGB Contracting | \$2,000 | (30/5/97) |
| Looten Engineers | \$1,877.50 | (12/11/96) |
| Ludin Computers | \$450 | (20/6/96) |
| On-Line Business | \$2,000 | (26/9/97) |
| PL & VV Robinson | \$1,000 | (31/1/97) |
| PGB Enterprises | \$4,940 | (16/11/99) |
| Resource Services | \$450 | (25/10/95) |
| Rossides Bros Pty Ltd | \$2,000 | (15/6/99) |
| Signed by Rambrandt | \$450 | (1/3/96) |
| Strudwick HR | \$2,000 | (24/4/97) |
| Timbers of the Goldfields | \$8,625 | (18/3/96) |

Funding has been approved for the following but the service is yet to be completed:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Mondrill Pty Ltd | \$2,000 | |
| Tru Blu Torque | \$2,000 | |
| Boulder Business | Amount | Date |
| Ausdrill | \$1,576.25 | (18/4/97) |
| Earthmoving Plant Mechanics | \$2,000 | (30/3/99) |
| Goldfields Commercial Security | \$2,000 | (23/6/99) |
| Goldfields Metal Industries | \$2,000 | (17/4/98) |
| Mangelsdorf Engineering | \$2,000 | (30/6/99) |
| Total Energy Engineering P/L | \$2,000 | (19/10/99) |

Funding has been approved for the following but the service is yet to be completed:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Grime Fighters - Fluid Clean WA | \$3,000 |
| Hughes Hydrocleaning | \$2,000 |

BIDS financial assistance of \$5,000 has been approved for Terry O'Leary of Kalgoorlie.

MUSIC FOR YOUTH, EXPENDITURE

2515. Ms WARNOCK to the Minister for the Arts:

- (1) What specifically has been allocated to the development of contemporary music or other youth oriented music in the 2000-2001 budget?
- (2) What if anything is being spent on the performance of rock or other contemporary music in regional areas?
- (3) What exactly is the Government's Young People and the Arts policy?
- (4) How successful has it been?
- (5) What does it involve?
- (6) What has the Government done with the Arts Venture Capital Fund?
- (7) Has it been successful?
- (8) Does the Government's plan for the Convention Centre involve any arts facilities?
- (9) If so, what are they?
- (10) What financial commitment is there within the Ministry budget to support community access television?

Mr BOARD replied:

- (1) The Western Australian Music Industry Association (WAMI) receives \$40 000 per annum. An additional \$25 000 has been provided for development purposes in 2000/2001. ArtsWA estimates that \$200 000 will be spent on contemporary music through ArtsWA and arts related agencies in 2000-2001.
- (2) Approximately \$50 000 from the 1999/2000 Budget was spent on performance of rock and other contemporary music in regional areas. In addition the Western Australian Music Industry Association received \$65 000, a portion of which would be focused on regional music performance through the Kiss My WAMI's showcasing events whilst Country Arts WA manages the \$25 000 Louder devolved funding program for regional contemporary music.
- (3) The Arts and Young People Policy was launched by the Minister for the Arts in February 1997. The policy aims to enrich young people's appreciation of, and access to, the arts. It emphasises the need to ensure that there are arts products and experiences that are relevant to young people, produced with and by them as well as for them. The objective of the policy is to ensure that all young people in Western Australia have access to the arts, regardless of their economic, social, cultural or geographic circumstances. The four key areas being addressed are:
 - opportunities and access;
 - recognition and promotion;
 - resources to achieve excellence; and
 - representation.
 The policy and new initiatives aim to make a positive difference over the next three to five years.
- (4) ArtsWA is currently finalising a report into the success of the funded initiatives of the Young People and the Arts Policy. A draft report will be available in July 2000, which will provide quantitative and qualitative data regarding the Young People and the Arts Program from 1997 to 1999. The report will also examine emerging issues and will suggest priority areas for action.
- (5) The Policy has led to the following ongoing initiatives:
 - ArtsWA's Young People and the Arts Project Officer position was established in 1997 to implement the Policy initiatives and to assist young people to develop funding applications.
 - The Young People and the Arts Panel (YPAP) was established in 1997 with a membership of young people predominantly aged under twenty-five years.

The YPAP assesses applications from individuals, groups and organisations for arts activity by, with or for young people 25 years and younger. Annual Budget: \$140 000.

The YPAP also assesses quick response requests of up to \$3 000 for projects managed by young people. Annual Budget: \$40 000.

The YPAP awards up to four fellowships each year for young people 25 years and younger who can demonstrate outstanding potential as professional practitioners in the arts. Annual Budget: \$30 000.

AWESOME Perth International Children's Festival receives \$100 000 annually to provide arts events for children aged 6-14. A further \$45 000 is allocated to AWESOME's LOOKOUT festivals to assist communities to develop youth arts celebrations for, by and with young people in regional and outer metropolitan areas. Annual Budget: \$145 000.

\$100,000 is allocated annually to the Artrage Festival in addition to its core funding, to promote participation by young people aged 15-25. Annual Budget: \$100 000.

\$270 000 will be allocated over three years from 2000 for the establishment of a Youth Arts Network (YAN), to be developed by Community Arts Network, Country Arts WA and the Youth Affairs Council working in collaboration. The YAN will be managed predominantly by young people and will provide information about the range of arts activities available for young people across the state including performances, exhibitions and training courses. Annual Budget: \$90 000.

Contracts for multi-year funding have been signed between ArtsWA and the following six organisations working in the young people and the arts area: Children's Book Week; Fremantle Children's Literature Centre; Musica Viva in Schools; Southern Edge Arts (Albany); Steps Youth Dance Company; Western Australian Youth Jazz Orchestra. Annual Budget: \$145 000.

In addition, the following Arts Agencies are in receipt of triennial funding from ArtsWA and work predominantly in the Young People and the Arts area: Barking Gecko Theatre Company; Buzz Dance Theatre; Spare Parts Puppet Theatre; Western Australian Youth Orchestra and the Festival Fringe Society of WA.

- (6) Since the launch of the Arts Venture Capital Scheme in 1996, investments totalling \$629 122 in 24 ventures have been approved on the recommendation of the Arts Venture Capital Advisory Board. The Arts Venture Capital Advisory Board conducted an internal review of the Scheme's operation in April 1998. The Scheme is currently undergoing an independent evaluation of its operation and effectiveness. The evaluation will be concluded in August 2000.
- (7) The current evaluation of the Arts Venture Capital Scheme will provide an assessment of the success of the Scheme. The evaluation will be concluded in August 2000.
- (8) The Request for Proposal document for the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre included a section on the requirements for a flexible performance space. A copy of this document is available from the WA Tourism Commission.
- (9) The Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre Taskforce is currently considering the short listed submissions. Details of the submissions will remain confidential until a decision is made by Cabinet.
- (10) No specific financial commitment is currently made however ScreenWest provides \$170 000 each year to the Film & Television Institute, many of whose members are known to be involved in productions for community access television.

CALM, JARRAH AND KARRI LOGGING PLANS

2550. Dr EDWARDS to the Minister for Forest Products:

- (1) Will the Minister table a map of CALM's jarrah and karri logging plans for 2000-01 showing roads (including logging roads), coupe compartments and the boundaries of old-growth forest excluded by the Ferguson Committee report?
- (2) If not, why not?

Mr OMODEI replied:

- (1) Maps of the proposed year 2000 logging plan which indicate the boundaries of old growth forest excluded by the Ferguson Committee were included in the Ferguson Committee Report released on 15 December 1999. The location of coupes for the year 2001 will be finalised after a public consultation process. The internal boundaries of harvesting activities and roads within each coupe are only finalised after detailed site inspection as part of the coupe planning process. The indicative ongoing plans for the period 2001 – 2003 are being finalised for release in the near future.
- (2) Not applicable.

OLD-GROWTH KARRI FOREST, LOGGING IN SENSITIVE AREAS

2552. Dr EDWARDS to the Minister for Forest Products:

- (1) In which of the 16 blocks containing 'sensitive' areas of old-growth karri forest excluded from logging by the Ferguson Committee report, will jarrah be logged in –

- (a) 2000; and
- (b) 2001 to 2003?

Mr OMODEI replied:

- (1) (a) In the year 2000 logging plan Carey Block is the only forest block in which jarrah harvesting operations may be undertaken and which also contains areas of 'sensitive' old growth karri.
- (b) The location of harvesting during the period 2001-2003 will be determined following community consultation. Indicative logging plans are being prepared and will be released in the near future to initiate this process.

QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

GUNNING INQUIRY, PREMIER'S DISCUSSION WITH MINISTER FOR FAIR TRADING

924. Dr GALLOP to the Premier:

I refer to the Premier's admission that he discussed with the Minister for Fair Trading the handwritten note from Ministry of Fair Trading investigator Stuart Dowling referring to the minister's request that Blackburne and Dixon be leant on three weeks before the Gunning inquiry, and ask -

- (1) What was discussed with the minister and why?
- (2) Where did the discussions take place and who was present?

Mr COURT replied:

(1)-(2) I will put a few things on the record.

Mr Ripper: Just answer the question.

Mr COURT: I was asked a question - did I discuss the matter with the minister - and I have said that I did. When a matter like that is raised with me, I take it very seriously. A member of my staff recently left my office within minutes of a matter being raised. It is my responsibility to establish whether the allegation is true. My office undertook those inquiries. It would not matter that an inquiry was taking place; I would be derelict in my duty as Premier if something were brought to my attention and I did nothing. I raised it with the minister. There would be something wrong if I did not follow up such matters.

GUNNING INQUIRY, PREMIER'S DISCUSSION WITH MINISTER FOR FAIR TRADING

925. Dr GALLOP to the Premier:

What other evidence that may come before the inquiry has the Premier discussed with the Minister for Fair Trading?

Mr COURT replied:

This was the only matter raised with the minister and it was the only matter discussed. Rumour has it that I knew about the evidence before it was submitted to the inquiry. These matters are very appropriately raised with the minister by counsel assisting the inquiry before they are submitted to the inquiry. The leader has attended inquiries and he knows that that is what always happens. Of course the minister was made aware of the broad thrust -

Dr Gallop: So it came from the inquiry.

Mr COURT: No.

Dr Gallop: That is what you just said.

Mr COURT: I said there is nothing untoward about counsel assisting talking to people going before an inquiry. That is what happens.

This is a good fishing exercise. If a matter like that is brought to my attention, it is my responsibility to find out immediately whether -

Mr Kobelke: And hide the facts.

Mr COURT: Not at all. There is nothing more open than having all the parties involved giving evidence under oath at an inquiry. Members opposite must accept that.

I hope the Labor Party's intentions are genuine in the select committee established by the Legislative Council. When they were in government, members opposite were prepared to put their political interests ahead of the interests of the State.

Mr McGinty: Is that not what you are doing now?

Mr COURT: I hope they are not putting their political interests ahead of the interests of those investors. If they are responsible in any way for damaging the work being undertaken by a huge police task force, federal bodies and the Gunning inquiry, they will be held to account.

Dr Gallop: It is one issue, but we have had three stories from the Premier.

WELLINGTON NATIONAL PARK, STATUS OF LAND

926. Dr TURNBULL to the Premier:

Last Saturday, on an absolutely fabulous day in a magnificent jarrah-blackbutt forest, the Premier announced the creation of the new Wellington National Park. The park contains 4 300 hectares of land that was formerly owned by Worsley Timber Pty Ltd. Will the Premier inform the House of the current status of that land?

Mr COURT replied:

Since that launch on the weekend we have heard nothing but negative comments from members opposite about what will be a magnificent new national park. I acknowledge the member for Collie for the work she has done in lobbying for this area to be purchased by the Government and incorporated in a national park. The member for Maylands said that the Wellington National Park will not be created until the Department of Conservation and Land Management acquires the land. Members know that the Water Corporation has purchased this land. The Government would have been deemed derelict had that land remained in private ownership with the capacity to be logged. The titles have been transferred to CALM. The comment was also made that the land was not appropriate for incorporation in a park because it had been logged.

Dr Edwards: That was never said on this side of the House.

Mr COURT: It was a criticism voiced on Saturday and repeated on Sunday. Kings Park was logged extensively and the Shannon National Park, which was the subject of a major political promotion exercise on the part of the Labor Government, had a timber mill in the middle. This land on the banks of the Wellington Dam is a wonderful example of jarrah-blackbutt forest. Instead of being negative about creating a park incorporating 4 300 hectares of land, why do members opposite not give praise? Some environmentalists spoke to me at the launch and said that they wanted more of the 10 000 hectares of reserve included in the national park. I pointed out that the inclusion of 4 300 hectares was appropriate at this time, and that it may well be appropriate to include more at a later date. At least this Government has taken the first step: The land is no longer privately owned and it will not be logged in the future.

GUNNING INQUIRY, PREMIER'S DISCUSSION WITH MINISTER FOR FAIR TRADING

927. Dr GALLOP to the Premier:

How can the Premier say in this place that he has not discussed evidence with the Minister for Fair Trading while also admitting that he had a discussion with the minister about the now infamous handwritten note weeks before it was aired publicly at the Gunning inquiry?

Mr COURT replied:

How many times do I need to repeat myself? If a matter is brought to my attention, I follow it through. I would be derelict in my duty if I did not do so.

STATE FINANCE, INFRASTRUCTURE BORROWING PROGRAM

928. Mr OSBORNE to the Minister assisting the Treasurer:

The Opposition has criticised the Government for its borrowing program to enhance the infrastructure of this State. What are the financial implications of such strategic borrowing?

Mr KIERATH replied:

Anyone who understands the basic principles of budgeting, whether that be for a State or a household, understands that money must be borrowed.

Dr Gallop: We need to borrow!

Mr KIERATH: I have to explain these things to members opposite in simple terms, especially as a Labor Government lost the AAA credit rating and this Government got it back. Recently an article in *The Australian Financial Review* stated that debt allows government to develop assets important to our and our successors' living standards, and we should acknowledge that debt has its place.

Mr Brown: You are not game enough to quote him?

Mr KIERATH: Absolutely. A low level of debt is important only if the Government is prepared to borrow. Debt particularly needs to be reduced when interest costs constrain government activity, as was the case after the financial disasters of WA Inc. According to this article, the most telling indicator of a Government's financial acumen is whether it leaves more assets than were in place when it came to power. In 1993 the net assets of this State were \$15.5b. This year

they will grow to \$32.8b, which is an increase in assets of more than 100 per cent in seven and a half to eight years. That shows the financial acumen of this Government in contrast to the financial record of the Labor Party, which lost billions of dollars, left the State in a terrible financial condition, and lost this State's AAA credit rating. That is the difference between the two. By any objective measure, everyone would say that it is an excellent achievement. The Government has kept its promise, which was more jobs and better management. This indicates better financial management of this State by the coalition Government.

FINANCE BROKERS, MINISTERIAL INTERVENTION

929. Mr McGINTY to the Minister for Fair Trading:

I refer to the Premier's statement on Tuesday that the minister's former father-in-law was treated no differently from any other investor. Can the minister name one other occasion on which his ministerial staff attended on a finance broker, with a view to recovering moneys from a failed loan, other than that involving his former father-in-law?

Mr SHAVE replied:

The member for Fremantle is very good at twisting the truth.

Mr McGinty: It is a simple question.

Mr SHAVE: I will give the answer in my terms and I will elaborate fully. On 9 August last year officers in the investigation or complaints area of the Ministry of Fair Trading made a decision to visit Blackburne and Dixon, regarding a complaint they had received about Mr Gaunt. That information and the documentation are in those papers I tabled today. I understand at that meeting the issue of the loan by my former father-in-law was not discussed. It was not discussed because in evidence given by Mrs Blackburne at the Gunning inquiry, she admitted that the cheque - there is a photostat of the cheque for people who want to see it - in relation to Mr Turton was drawn two days before 20 August when the meeting took place. Blackburne also said that all the investors in that mortgage got their money if they wanted it.

Dr Gallop: Watch the news tonight.

Mr SHAVE: If the Labor Party is suggesting that Blackburne lied under oath to the Gunning inquiry, it has a responsibility to produce that evidence for the Gunning inquiry. It is one thing to make allegations in this place. The issue of Turton was not raised in that meeting, other than by someone walking in and saying -

Mr McGinty: Here is \$100 000.

Mr SHAVE: No, that is not true either. That is incorrect. I understand the cheque was not produced at the meeting. That is another suggestion by the member for Fremantle which is not correct. Mr Skepper said in his evidence to the Gunning inquiry that he had never heard of Mr Turton. If someone in my office was asked to get involved to lean on someone, I could be expected to have at least discussed the matter with them. That did not happen, and that is why the whole scenario being used to suggest I asked my staff to lean on someone is false.

FINANCE BROKERS, MINISTERIAL INTERVENTION

930. Mr McGINTY to the Minister for Fair Trading:

Can the minister name one other elderly investor who recovered money from a failed finance broker loan, following ministerial intervention, other than his former father-in-law?

Mr SHAVE replied:

I have answered the question, but I will elaborate a little.

Mr McGinty: Just name one other.

Mr Kobelke: You can say "no".

Mr SHAVE: The member has asked the question and now members opposite are trying to shout me down because they do not like the answer. My ministerial staff have been directly involved in negotiations with liquidators and people involved in Global Finance, on behalf of investors.

The member for South Perth urged me in a letter to have authorities - I assume he thinks I am one of those authorities - put pressure on people to try to resolve these matters. How hypocritical is that member to vote on a division against me on the basis of his personal bitterness, because a meeting was arranged on behalf of my constituent Mr Gaunt, not Mr Turton?

Mr Brown: Don't hold back.

Mr SHAVE: I will not. How hypocritical is the member for South Perth, after he has asked me to resolve matters and suggested that I put pressure on people? At the same time when the Ministry of Fair Trading made a decision to visit a finance broker, how hypocritical it was of the member to say that for some reason I set up the meeting - which I did not, I had not even met Turton until the thirteenth.

Mr McGinty: Give me one name, other than Don Turton.

Mr SHAVE: Members opposite can twist the truth, but at the end of the day -

Mr Kobelke: You know all about that.

Mr SHAVE: No, at the end of the day all these people have given evidence at the Gunning inquiry.

Several opposition members: Just one name.

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr McGinty: Perhaps there was not one.

The SPEAKER: Order! Member for Fremantle it is a severe indiscretion to interject when I am on my feet. The interjections are totally out of hand. Perhaps the minister will wind up his answer.

Mrs Roberts interjected.

The SPEAKER: Order! The member for Midland.

Mr SHAVE: On dozens of occasions my staff have spoken to brokers and to liquidators. Four of the brokers, who represent the board, came to my office and made representations on how honest they are and how good the industry is.

Mrs Roberts: How many got their money back?

The SPEAKER: Order! I formally call the member for Midland to order for the first time. I am wanting to move on, and she is interjecting and has been several times in this question. The minister will wind it up.

Mr SHAVE: Yes, Mr Speaker. The proof of the pudding is in the eating: The fact is that the meeting that was arranged for Gaunt was documented and arranged as a result of a decision that was made on 9 August before I met Turton - at the meeting in my office on 13 August. Obviously I had met him before. Members opposite would turn that around and say that he was my former father-in-law so obviously I must have met him. I am just clarifying that.

SALINITY LEVY

931. Mr MASTERS to the Deputy Premier:

On 16 and 17 March this year 200 people including eight New South Wales government ministers met at the Salinity Summit (Dubbo 2000). One of the recommendations from the summit was for all Australians to be levied to help pay for the cost of reversing salinity. Will the minister please advise the House of the State Government's position on a salinity levy and whether it would be considered in future years?

Mr COWAN replied:

It is true that earlier this year the chairman of the State Salinity Council, Mr Alec Campbell, raised this matter for public debate by suggesting that the cost of overcoming salinity issues in Western Australia should not necessarily be confined to landowners or the consolidated fund and that the public generally might be invited to contribute through the form of a salinity levy. I am aware of the meeting that took place in March. I thought it was later than that, but nevertheless I will accept the greater wisdom of the member for Vasse. It demanded again that this matter be placed back into the public arena. From a state perspective, at the launch of the state salinity strategy, the Premier made it very clear that in Western Australia there would not be any consideration by the Government of a levy to fund salinity in the next financial year. That will be borne out by an examination of the budget papers. He made it clear that he did not see anything happening in the foreseeable future but that it was appropriate that the matter be raised for public debate. When we go through that cycle, it would be interesting if public demand indicates that there is greater support for that concept, but support at this moment is lukewarm to say the least.

GUNNING INQUIRY, MINISTERIAL REQUEST TO LEAN ON BLACKBURNE AND DIXON

932. Mr McGINTY to the Minister for Fair Trading:

When and how did the minister first become aware of fair trading investigator Stuart Dowling's handwritten file note referring to a ministerial request to lean on Blackburne and Dixon? Why did the minister alert the Premier to the existence of the handwritten note?

Mr SHAVE replied:

In the evidence that Mr Dowling gave he said that at the time this allegation was put on the file he did not consider it was important enough to raise with any of his superiors because he believed that it was simply another consumer complaint that he was dealing with. That took place on 13 August 1999. As people know, we called the Gunning inquiry in February of this year. In April of this year the inquiry required that all the files be sent to it. Dowling went to one of his superiors and asked whether the files would be read very closely. The person said that he supposed they would, or words to that effect, as it was related to me. Dowling said that he thought there was a bit of a problem with one of the files. I think it was subsequently revealed by him that he had put the same note on two files. At that point the chief executive officer of the Ministry of Fair Trading - it may have been a week later or whatever because I am talking about what happened back in April - alerted Mr Mitchell of my office that the issue had arisen. Mr Mitchell was obviously very concerned that the allegation had been attributed to him. He disputed it. As I understand it, a conciliation process then occurred between the two public servants in order to try to resolve the difference they had.

Dr Gallop: What? You are trying to change the file note.

Mr SHAVE: No.

Mr Ripper: You are trying to massage the evidence.

Mr SHAVE: When there is a serious difference between two public servants -

Ms MacTiernan: Who are the two public servants?

Mr SHAVE: One is Mr Dowling and the other is Mr Mitchell.

Ms MacTiernan: Is Mr Mitchell a public servant?

Mr SHAVE: He is seconded to my office at the moment from the Ministry of Fair Trading. He is still a member of the Public Service. The member should know that.

Ms MacTiernan: He is a ministerial officer.

The SPEAKER: Order, member for Armadale! I formally call the member for Armadale to order for the second time.

Mr SHAVE: Apparently they had those discussions. The normal protocol is that the minister does not get involved in those discussions. Some five or six weeks ago Mr Mitchell said that he would be required to attend the Gunning inquiry. Mr Skepper was told that he would be required to attend. Those involved in such inquiries inform potential witnesses of the general nature of what needs to be discussed and what they propose to ask. Apparently the reason that they do so is that they do not want people to attend the inquiry and then say that they must go and get their files. Those involved in inquiries do that so that they do not ambush people.

I was asked when I first became aware of this. I first became aware of it when it was raised with me by Mitchell some time in April or early May when the issue was raised with him by Walker. As to when I discussed it with other people, I had a discussion with the Premier a couple of weeks ago. I did not go into detail, other than to say that there was an allegation on a file that I had asked a staff member to lean on someone. I made the Premier aware of the fact that the allegation was false. I explained to the Premier that I believed that when the Gunning inquiry was called, I would be able to substantiate that the allegation was incorrect.

GUNNING INQUIRY, LEGAL REPRESENTATION FOR MR DOWLING

933. Mr McGINTY to the Minister for Fair Trading:

This morning the minister foreshadowed an attack on Mr Dowling's credibility and past conduct at the Gunning inquiry. Will the minister offer him funding so that he can be separately legally represented at the inquiry?

Mr SHAVE replied:

It is not for me to make that decision.

Mr McGinty: You are being represented by Queen's Counsel at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr SHAVE: It is true I made the decision to get legal representation. Like the member for Fremantle, if I am entitled to claim for that under the proper protocols, I will do so. Mr Dowling has had representation right throughout the inquiry, because Mr Beech or Mr Allason have been there on behalf of the ministry for the past three weeks. I would assume Mr Dowling will continue to have that representation at the inquiry.

Mr McGinty: Poor bloke. That is all I can say.

Mr SHAVE: The member might say "poor bloke". He could have alternative representation. If Mr Dowling has been involved in making incorrect or unsubstantiated allegations before, he is quite entitled to refute them at the inquiry if he wishes.

TEACHERS, REGISTRATION

934. Dr CONSTABLE to the Minister for Education:

I refer to the minister's undertaking given to me during the passage of the School Education Bill that he would appoint a task force to examine the matter of teachers' registration in Western Australia, and I ask -

- (1) Has the Government made a decision on whether to introduce such registration?
- (2) If so, what is that decision?
- (3) If not, when can we expect that decision?

Mr BARNETT replied:

I thank the member for the question.

- (1)-(3) As the member indicated, during debate on the School Education Bill she raised the issue of teacher registration. That issue was considered some 15 years earlier in this Parliament. In fact, a Bill was passed. However, time has moved on. Following that debate, a steering committee was formed, which produced a discussion paper, invited submissions on the issue of teacher registration and held a public forum. I was a little disappointed with the response. I am inclined to support teacher registration in some form. There was not overwhelming enthusiasm for the concept. Since then, work has continued, and we are looking at combining in some way the functions of the Centre for Excellence in Teaching, which was established in Fremantle in 1998, with some of the functions that might come under a teacher registration board. The old notion of teacher registration boards is simply that - old. I envisage a different type of entity being established. It will not be called a teacher registration board as such. However, I anticipate the Government will make a decision relating to teacher registration and professional development issues. The entity that is established may well be located jointly with other entities, probably at the site of the old Claremont Teachers College.

SKATE PARK GRANTS SCHEME

935. Mr TUBBY to the Minister for Youth:

A skate park was opened recently in the Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale in my electorate, after being constructed with financial assistance from the Office of Youth Affairs. Will the minister advise the extent to which local government authorities have taken up the opportunities for financial assistance to establish skate parks under the skate park grants scheme?

Mr BOARD replied:

Today we can celebrate a program that in two years has had outstanding success in Western Australia. The skate park program is run in association with the Skateboarding Association of Western Australia, the Western Australian Municipal Association and the Office of Youth Affairs. We can proudly say that we now have 62 skate parks in Western Australia. Something in the order of \$600 000 was provided by the Office of Youth Affairs. More than that amount has been matched by the private sector and through other investment. On a daily basis, tens of thousands of young people enjoy this activity. Skate parks provide a safe place for young people to skate. Previous to the skate park program, many young people were injured in car parks and on the roads. We are proud that the number of injuries has been reduced. As a result of the Youth Advisory Councils, of which there are now about 90 and which have been behind the skate park program, the program that is in place in Western Australia not only results in safe skating but also provides a good place for young people to meet. This proactive program enables the young people in this State to enjoy the activity of skating.

GUNNING INQUIRY, MINISTER'S DISCUSSIONS ABOUT EVIDENCE

936. Mr McGINTY to the Minister for Fair Trading:

Speaking about skating, my question is directed to the Minister for Fair Trading.

- (1) Since the announcement of the Gunning inquiry, has the minister had any discussions with staff of the Ministry of Fair Trading, ministerial staff or members of Fair Trading regulatory boards about the evidence they were likely to give, or matters raised or likely to be raised, before the inquiry?
- (2) Will the minister guarantee that he and his ministerial staff have not discussed any evidence with any witness before the Gunning inquiry?

Mr SHAVE replied:

- (1)-(2) I have not asked any witness from the Ministry of Fair Trading to give me any advice on evidence that he or she might give before the Gunning inquiry.

HARVEY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

937. Mr BRADSHAW to the Minister for Education:

I refer to the minister's recent meeting with the Harvey Shire Council and representatives of the Harvey Agricultural College. What progress is being made on the future of the Harvey Agricultural College?

Mr BARNETT replied:

I thank the member for Murray-Wellington for the question and indeed for his support of the Harvey Agricultural College. Members would be aware, with the Water Corporation's plans to develop a new dam at Harvey, that the existing agricultural school will lose about 35 per cent of its property. Even without that, the existing site is relatively small. As luck would have it, Agriculture Western Australia has vacated the Wokalup research station. With the Minister for Primary Industry, we negotiated a transfer whereby a new Harvey Agricultural College will be progressively established on the Wokalup site.

The Shire of Harvey had a view about the type of subdivision that might occur on the existing Harvey land. That threatened to hold up development. At the instigation of the member, I met with the shire council two weeks ago. That was a very fruitful discussion. The council agreed that the number one priority for Harvey was to get the new Harvey Agricultural College under way. I thank the council for that. The Education Department is now proceeding to finalise negotiations with

the Water Corporation. That may occur with the sale of two parcels of land. On the basis of that, we will move immediately to start the establishment of the new school by the construction of an abattoir and a dairy. Students will commute, but progressively all the facilities will move onto the larger site, which will be excellent. It will allow cooperation between the agricultural school, Agriculture Western Australia and also the university and technical and further education sectors.

DAIRY INDUSTRY, BALLOT ON DEREGULATION

938. Dr GALLOP to the Premier:

I note the Minister for Primary Industry's refusal to comment on ABC radio this morning about the ballot of dairy farmers, which showed 65 per cent opposition to deregulation. Is it the Government's intention to respond to this message and to reconsider its position on deregulation?

Mr COURT replied:

It is the Labor Party's call on this issue. It will be interesting to see what it does with this legislation. A ballot was held. The Government said that it will do what the industry wants it to do. The Government has gone down that path. If the Labor Party knocks out that legislation, that is its decision, and it will be on its head. Good luck over the next few days, my friend.
