reforming their programs all around Australia in an effort to cut out many of the problems associated with—

The Hon. L.H. Davis interjecting:

The Hon. T.G. ROBERTS: No, it is to give a definition of those who have been employed. You cannot just throw a broad brush over the composition of the committee without having a look at the historical factors that make up the committee itself. I think that it is misconceived—particularly the Hon. Mr Davis's contribution—to use it as an exercise in union bashing, because the people involved not only in the committee itself but in microeconomic reform on the wharfage are committed to changing those patterns that have historically held back reforms on the waterfront. Adelaide, particularly, has a good record of turnaround time when compared with other States in Australia. This State has been serviced well by those people in the Marine and Harbours Board itself and on the committee, in its previous form, the people who made up the crewing committees previously.

The Hon. L.H. DAVIS: I accept that the Hon. Mr Roberts' comments are made in good faith, but the point remains that the representative of the Seamen's Union and the representative from the joint nomination of the Merchant Service Guild of Australia and the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers are both designated as employee representatives. I accept the professionalism of the representative from the Merchant Service Guild of Australia or the Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers, but the point that the Liberal Party underlines very strongly is that these are employee representatives. They have upset the delicate balance of power that has operated traditionally on this committee for many decades. The Government has yet to explain why it has chosen to alter that balance of power at such a critical time. I ask the Attorney-General that question: why has the Government chosen to give in to union demands and so alter the very critical balance of power that has existed for many years on the State Manning Committee, as it is currently called?

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: The Government thinks that it is reasonable to have equal numbers of employer and employee representatives. I do not see that that is a particularly startling position to take. The second reading explanation says that the Bill proposes equal representation on the committee by employers and employees. That seems to me to be the position. I should have thought that, if you are trying to get waterfront reform, one of the ways that you need to ensure that is to get the cooperation of both employers and employees. Insofar as this crewing committee impacts on waterfront and shipping reform, getting a forum where there are equal numbers of employers and employees would seem to me to be a reasonable proposition.

Clause passed.

Clause 4 passed.

Schedule and title passed.

Bill read a third time and passed.

CITRUS INDUSTRY BILL

Received from the House of Assembly and read a first time.

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER (Attorney-General): I move:

That this Bill be now read a second time.

I seek leave to have the second reading explanation inserted in Hansard without my reading it.

Leave granted.
Clause 5 provides that the board is to consist of seven members, of whom two shall be nominated by the Minister, one by the nomination of the Minister and six being so appointed on the nomination of the selection committee. Of these, three will be registered growers and three will be persons who have expertise in the marketing of citrus fruit or other fruit or other fruit products. The majority of the board shall be the presiding member and one other member of the board shall be appointed as the deputy presiding member. Selection consists of written nominations for appointment to the board.

Clause 6 sets out the usual provisions relating to terms of office for members of the board. It is provided that members' allowances are to be paid out of board funds and that any conduct contrary to the due processes of the industry is to be punished by the board and the board shall set the quorum at four members.

Clause 8 provides for the disclosure of interest by members of the board, for the payment of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board and for the award of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board.

Clause 9 provides that the board shall meet at least once a year and that any meetings of the board shall be held at the expense of the board.

Clause 10 provides that the board may appoint a person or a class of persons to be appointed to the board as officers of the board and that the board shall keep proper accounts and that they shall audit at least once a year a register of accounts and that the board shall keep proper accounts and that they shall audit at least once a year a register of accounts and that the board shall set the quorum at four members.

Clause 11 sets out the procedures for meetings of the board. The board shall meet at least once a year and shall keep proper accounts and shall keep proper accounts of all business transacted at the meeting.

Clause 12 provides for the declaration of conflicts of interest and the appointment of officers to be appointed to the board and for the award of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board.

Clause 13 provides for the disclosure of interest by members of the board for payment of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board and for the award of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board.

Clause 14 sets out the general provisions relating to the appointment of officers to the board and for the award of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board.

Clause 15 provides that the board may appoint a person or a class of named persons to be appointed to the board as officers of the board and that the board shall keep proper accounts and that they shall audit at least once a year a register of accounts and that the board shall keep proper accounts of all business transacted at the meeting.

Clause 16 provides that the board shall make an annual report (including the audited accounts and five years) of its report shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

Clause 17 provides that the board shall maintain a register of all persons engaged in the administration of the Act.

Clause 18 requires growers, packers, processors, wholesalers and volume retailers to be registered. A grower will be registered (unconditionally) if the application is being made and an application for registration is being made for the first time or if the application is not being made for the first time or if any changes have been made to the application.

Clause 19 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 20 requires the board to prepare and present a financial report to the Minister each year for the period ending on the 30th day of June in the year next following the period for which it was prepared and that the report shall be laid before the Parliament each year.

Clause 21 provides that the board shall keep proper accounts and that the board shall audit at least once a year a register of accounts and that the board shall keep proper accounts of all business transacted at the meeting.

Clause 22 provides for the disclosure of interest by members of the board for payment of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board and for the award of any fees or other remuneration to persons for the disclosure of information to the board.

Clause 23 requires the board to publish the information with a register of all registered persons and that the board shall keep proper accounts and that they shall audit at least once a year a register of accounts and that the board shall keep proper accounts of all business transacted at the meeting.

Clause 24 provides that the board may appoint a person or a class of persons to be appointed to the board as officers of the board and that the board shall keep proper accounts and that they shall audit at least once a year a register of accounts and that the board shall keep proper accounts of all business transacted at the meeting.

Clause 25 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 26 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 27 provides that the board shall maintain a register of all persons engaged in the administration of the Act.

Clause 28 requires growers, packers, processors, wholesalers and volume retailers to be registered. A grower will be registered (unconditionally) if the application is being made and an application for registration is being made for the first time or if the application is not being made for the first time or if any changes have been made to the application.

Clause 29 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 30 requires growers, packers, processors, wholesalers and volume retailers to be registered. A grower will be registered (unconditionally) if the application is being made and an application for registration is being made for the first time or if the application is not being made for the first time or if any changes have been made to the application.

Clause 31 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 32 requires the board to prepare and present a financial report to the Minister each year for the period ending on the 30th day of June in the year next following the period for which it was prepared and that the report shall be laid before the Parliament each year.

Clause 33 requires growers, packers, processors, wholesalers and volume retailers to be registered. A grower will be registered (unconditionally) if the application is being made and an application for registration is being made for the first time or if the application is not being made for the first time or if any changes have been made to the application.

Clause 34 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 35 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 36 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 37 provides that the board shall maintain a register of all persons engaged in the administration of the Act.

Clause 38 requires growers, packers, processors, wholesalers and volume retailers to be registered. A grower will be registered (unconditionally) if the application is being made and an application for registration is being made for the first time or if the application is not being made for the first time or if any changes have been made to the application.

Clause 39 provides for the regulation of the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and for the suspension of registration in default of payment or contributions or fees.

Clause 40 requires growers, packers, processors, wholesalers and volume retailers to be registered. A grower will be registered (unconditionally) if the application is being made and an application for registration is being made for the first time or if the application is not being made for the first time or if any changes have been made to the application.
The Hon. PETER DUNN secured the adjournment of the debate.

[Sitting suspended from 9.35 to 10 p.m.]

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION (COMMONWEALTH PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER (Attorney-General): I move:

That the order made this day for the adjourned debate on the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration (Commonwealth Provisions) Amendment Bill to be an order of the day for the next day of sitting be discharged and that the adjourned debate be resumed on motion.

Motion carried.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN METROPOLITAN FIRE SERVICE (MISCELLANEOUS POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL

(Second reading debate adjourned on 4 April. Page 4051.)

Bill read a second time.
In Committee.
Clauses 1 to 6 passed.
Clause 7—'Powers of commanding officer at scene of fire or other emergency,'

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: I move:

Page 2, after line 4—'Insert new subclause as follows:

(iii) on a vessel whether at sea or anywhere not in a C.F.S. region (within the meaning of the Country Fires Act 1989);

or.

This makes clear that the Metropolitan Fire Service has jurisdiction to attend a fire on a vessel that is at sea, or anywhere else that is not in a Country Fire Service region.

The Hon. J.C. IRWIN: I accept the amendment. I believe that this matter was raised in another place and by me here in the second reading. This does clarify the position and I will not go into it any further. I am disappointed that no second reading reply has been made by the Minister in this place. Matters were raised that have not been addressed, and further opportunity will probably not arise too much in Committee stage. However, I indicate that we accept the amendment.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: I move:

Page 2, lines 18 and 19—'Leave out these lines.

Amendment carried; clause as amended passed.

Clause 8—'Substitution of ss. 48, 49, 51, 51a and 52.'

The Hon. J.C. IRWIN: I move:

Page 4, line 1—'Strike out this line and substitute:

'Public building includes any structure or place (whether permanent or temporary or fixed or movable) that is enclosed or partly enclosed'—

We are talking about the definition of public building and my amendment seeks to expand that somewhat by including the words 'whether permanent or temporary or fixed or movable'.

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: Accepted.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: I move:

Page 4, after line 7—'Insert new subclause as follows:

(2) This Division applies only to a building, vessel, vehicle or place in a fire district.

This refers to Division III—Fire and Emergency Safeguards. It will apply only to a building, vessel, vehicle or place in a fire district that is defined in the principal Act to be a district within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Fire Service.

The Hon. J.C. IRWIN: We accept the amendment and I believe again that it clarifies the position which was raised in the other place and which I raised here in the second reading debate.

Amendment carried.

The Hon. J.C. IRWIN: I move:

Page 4, after line 39—‘Insert new subclause as follows:

(3a) Where a notice containing a rectification order is served on the occupier of the building, the Chief Officer or authorised officer must as soon as practicable cause a copy of the notice to be served on the Building Fire Safety Committee established under the Building Act 1971 for the area in which the building is situated.

Proposed new section 51 concerns rectification where safeguards are inadequate. Again, the question of heritage buildings and/or old buildings has been raised in debate. Many of those old buildings are Government owned, and, obviously, privately owned. In my second reading contribution I referred to the Government ownership of older buildings and whether they conform to a proper standard of safety. What is the position as far as those old buildings are concerned if they do not comply with proper safety regulations and/or do not have, for example, proper sprinkler systems or exit lighting—or whatever? How will they be brought up to a standard so that they can be used by the public with a fair amount of safety, without forcing enormous costs on both the private and Government sectors in making these buildings safe?

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: I understand that, under Part VA of the Building Act, building fire safety committees are constituted, which have the authority to issue orders to upgrade fire safety provisions in older buildings.

The Hon. J.C. IRWIN: Section 51C relates to the non-compliance with the requirements of this Act or any other Act. Will this cover the situation where lack of maintenance of essential fire safety equipment or unsafe equipment is detected? As an example, I refer to the State Bank water tank, which honourable members would know was made of fibreglass. I understand that this was used as a cost cutting measure because it was cheaper to do than to use a different construction for the water tank at the top of that building.

Have other large buildings in South Australia been inspected recently to make sure that fibreglass tanks, if they have them, are safe and will not burst, as the State Bank building did and left that building without water for putting out a fire for a number of days? Will section 51 (1) (c) cover the problems that might arise from the use of fibreglass tanks?

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: I am advised that the fire service authorities do not know of any other fibreglass tanks which are in unacceptable situations. Apparently there are some fibreglass tanks which are approved. Fibreglass tanks in situations similar to the one in the State Bank building are not known to the Metropolitan Fire Service. Section 51 (1) (c) does not necessarily apply to that as it deals with non-compliance with the requirements of the Metropolitan Fire Service Act or any other Act. If there is non-compliance, the Chief Officer has the capacity to take whatever action may be necessary as set out further in section 51.

The Hon. J.C. IRWIN: My last question is on section 51 (1) (c), which provides:

...in the event of overcrowding cause persons to be removed from the building.

Is that removal done by the police on instruction from the Chief Officer?

The Hon. C.J. SUMNER: Yes.