

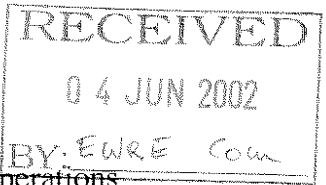
**Employment, Workplace Relations and Education Committee**

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3-5 June 2003  
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**Some Suggestions** for future improvements to RV Southern Surveyor's operations (not in order of priority):

1. Deck tie-down points at 2' (or about equiv. metric spacing) sq. points on after deck and near CTD recovery area. These 'points' can be filled with a deck-level screw when not in use. Robust eye-bolts can be fit in when needed and used to strap down gear, including CTD. For example, on newer UNOLS vessels these points are located throughout deck and main inside lab areas and are heavily used. Large strapping with cinch-tight mech. is common for base of CTD, easy on and easy off for deck storage deployment, and don't have messy, in-the-way and often dangerous (head level 'trippers') ropes all over. Present tie-off points near CTD and in CTD wet area are inadequate in my opinion and should be upgraded with urgency.
2. Providing a smoking area well away from science sampling is ideal. Smoking within 20' of CTD or sample processing area is not a 'safe science' practice regarding airborne particulate contamination if that is a concern, which it is for the type of work we have been doing onboard.
3. The present communications between OPS and BRIDGE, DOG, and CAT houses is of such inconsistent quality that a mishap is only waiting to happen. The intercom system should be debugged as high priority. Second, a walkie talkie charging unit AND a charging (in addition to the active) walkie-talkie should be positioned at each operational station. This added cost up front may be cheap by hindsight in the near future. Additional stations in the fish lab, mess and a stern station on the afterdeck (the one near the steps is useless due to background noise). A more mobile microphone would be useful in the ops room, for operations like camera tows (eg: a handset either hung from the ceiling or with a long cable, attached to the stacks).
4. The 'roughness' of the CTD winch controls is sub-standard compared with most ships doing this kind of work. Based on this observation, I believe an upgrade to the present situation should be possible and pursued. Specifically, the ability to initiate winch movement without a jerk, and the ability to set sensitive equipment on the deck without a resounding two-body collision should be possible.

Similarly the control of the trawl winch is extremely sub-standard. Once the dredge is at >200 mbsl, it is controlled by the BRIDGE. There are 2 major problems here. Firstly, the officer on the BRIDGE already has his hands full controlling the ship and dealing with any other ship-related contingencies, and cannot be expected to give his full attention to the winch. This is critical, because when the dredge snags on rocks it takes very little time (seconds) for the tension to exceed the breaking strain on the weak link. Arc volcanoes (such as those sampled by TELVE) are easy to dredge. In other environments, dredges will be lost. Secondly, control over the trawl winch itself is very haphazard, with the winch often accelerating to 80 m/minute, then slowing or even reversing, etc. It must be possible (and is on all other ships I know) to get a trawl winch that can haul at a set rate consistently (e.g., 20 m/minute). This is important when hauling of the dredge from the seafloor begins. Rapid and erratic acceleration of the dredge results in the dredge flying over the seafloor, overturning, and losing any rocks, defeating the whole purpose of the exercise.

5. The ship presently has no high-quality (18 M-ohm resistance) water available for science use. There is a system in the hydrolab, so maybe there just has not been enough time to get it running. This definitely should be done soon.
6. Doors. They should all be operational in the passageways. The main door to below, located near the wet lab, sticks terribly and is potentially dangerous in rough seas.
7. Quality of life (not a safety) issue. While the work vests are really of a user-friendly style, there are presently too few when ops are being conducted on the fantail and starboard amidships back-to-back. Several times a vest has had to be chased down off 'the other team'. Really not a small issue is the grease that permeates most of the vests and comes off onto clothes, gloves, and other items that contact samples. Clean vests should be available.
8. The quick-splice (or field splice) termination worked fine for the later part of the cruise. Gary Massoth is not convinced a 12-hour cure time needs to be endured once operations have commenced. Using the long-set epoxy resin mold termination is fine to start off with, but subsequent mid-cruise terminations should be made using a quicker method, simply based on science/hour of sea time consideration.
9. A metered block or at very least a tension block on the Port Trawl for dredging.
10. Drop the transceiver for the EA500 deeper to avoid "bubble noise".
11. Direct access to the fish lab from the afterdeck would make sample processing vastly easier. Perhaps the fish bin could be remodelled to provide this?
12. Find some way to have a dedicated winch operator for dredging operations. The easiest (but possibly not the best) way of doing this would be to operate the trawl winch from the Dogbox, as is done for the coring winch. Apparently this is not done at present because there is no reliable tension readout for the trawl winch in the dogbox but presumably this could be remedied.
13. The "dancefloor" over the stern ramp is currently more trouble than it's worth. It should either be removed, or, if it is felt that the additional deck space is vital, remove the void beneath it which causes almost all equipment deployed over the stern to "hang up" on recovery.
14. A functional DP system would be nice. After all that was promoted as one of the principal reasons for a switch from *RV Franklin* to this vessel.
15. A CCTV camera which gives a good view of the CTD launch area/hero platform rather than just the winch and the very tops of personnel's heads (if anything).
16. The SEAPLOT in the OPS centre is not a slave of the one on the BRIDGE (or vice versa). Thus, way-points have to be entered by both the scientists in OPS and by

the officer on the BRIDGE, and neither sees what the other has on their display. On several occasions, simple typographic errors resulted in the ship tracking towards the wrong co-ordinates. This leads to confusion and annoyance at both OPS and the BRIDGE.

17. The walkway from the stern where dredged rocks are landed to the “rock processing room” is slippery, especially when carrying heavy samples. Perhaps some kind of “grippier” surface could be applied.

18. Personal suggestion: something should be done to stop the pumping of smoke from the smokers present area into stateroom 10/11. This is so bad at present that the occupants of this room have been woken from deep sleep on 50% or more of nights by the pervasive smell of cigarette smoke. This doesn't hurt science, but it does hurt the individuals who could rightly demand a smoke-free environment aboardship.

19. A trivial comfort point - when the *Franklin* was operated as the National Facility, scientists rooms were serviced by the ship's steward. It's unfortunate that this does not seem to be the case on the *Southern Surveyor*.

20. Some kind of life preserver on the aft deck – there is one up by the dog house but that might be a little far in the event someone falls off the back.

May 9, 2003

In response to your phone call, I have compiled (and distilled) below some comments made by my colleagues and I regarding our impressions of the R/V *Southern Surveyor*. My colleagues include Gary Massoth (GNS), Ed Baker and Sharon Walker (both NOAA). Combined, we have probably over 85 years of experience in the general field of oceanography, ~3,500 days at sea on research vessels, have been chief or co-chief scientists of various expeditions on numerous occasions, authored or co-authored ~250 science publications, and so on. We have experienced working conditions on at least American (mostly), New Zealand, German, Japanese and Australian research vessels.

Our experience on Australian vessels comes from the April 2000 SHAARC cruise to PNG and the Solomons aboard the R/V *Franklin*, and more recently the March 2003 TELVE cruise to Tonga aboard the R/V *Southern Surveyor* with Dr. Richard Arculus of ANU as chief scientist. The comments outlined below only pertain to the R/V *Southern Surveyor*.

Firstly, we would like to recognize the crew of the R/V *Southern Surveyor* who were very knowledgeable, extremely helpful, and always willing to work on breakdowns when and wherever they occurred. At times it was a little confusing as to who was the appropriate person to approach for various matters, but we were impressed all around with the dedication and exceptional effort every person on board made to keep the ship running and meet scientific goals. Not only did everyone work very hard, they did so with positive attitudes and friendly dispositions. The people on board made the trip quite enjoyable and rewarding for all of us.

Secondly, we are very appreciative of the Australian government for providing funds to support oceanographic research that is not necessarily within Australian territorial waters. We think this is an insightful and progressive approach to doing science in what is becoming an increasingly smaller world. We are also grateful to our Australian science colleagues for inviting us to participate on these cruises and thereby enabling us to compliment our own science.

*General comments* relating to the ability of the R/V *Southern Surveyor* to perform adequately as a research vessel (in no particular order) include:

(1) The limited berthing capacity for scientists is about one-half that acceptable as a minimal standard. As it is, the *Southern Surveyor* is effectively disabling when it comes to our ability to conduct a full-on science program and provide little opportunity for multidisciplinary cruises or participation by students—how will they train the next generation of researchers? Because science funding everywhere today forces interdisciplinary expeditions such as TELVE, we view the *Southern Surveyor* as inadequate when compared internationally as an ocean going research platform.

(2) A multi-beam bathymetric mapping system should be added, as its absence compromises many modern research programs (we believe this is planned for the near future?). This would be an extremely valuable asset for any 'premiere' Australian research vessel to have.

(3) We had multiple problems, hydraulic and electric, with the CTD winch and wire systems. It was impossible to know if these problems were just a 'shakedown' issue for new gear or if the system will not be capable of normal work loads without frequent breakdowns? For example, the CTD cable was not installed adequately for use by a project like ours (improper tension) which we believe lead to an avoidable injury to a crew member (see below). There were also problems with the CTD winch itself which cost the crew considerable time to make repairs at sea.

(4) The lab spaces seemed relatively small compared to other ships of comparable size we have sailed on, but OK for our needs.

(5) The issue of inadequate time dedicated to a proper 'shakedown', or sea trial, prior to the *Southern Surveyor* beginning its new season of research work may ultimately have compromised safety on the ship. That is, the newly installed CTD cable (which we used constantly) had only been wound on the drum from the wharf. Normal operations would see the cable then deployed in deep water prior to any cruise, winding the cable back on the drum under appropriate tension, thereby preventing possible spooling problems later on. During the TELVE cruise we had some serious problems with the cable spooling inadequately on the drum which cost us many hours of delay due to maintenance (an unwanted experience at sea given the huge cost of the operations). This then lead to a decision to try and spool the wire off while transiting and rewind back on the drum under tension. Consequently, the crew found themselves doing a task that should have been done under more ideal conditions (i.e., stop the ship in deep water offshore Tasmania). In the end a crew member was seriously injured trying to do this operation. It is arguable that this injury (which could easily have been life threatening) was avoidable and can be tied to inadequate sea trials due to severe time constraints which in turn is related to inadequate funding.

(5) The most distressing aspect of the ship was its overall physical condition. It was in a state of obvious disrepair. A totally inadequate amount of time was allowed for general maintenance, repairs and upgrades prior to restoring this ship to service. It was the most grimy, filthy ship we have ever sailed on (in contrast to the New Zealand research vessel, R/V *Tangaroa*, which is by far the most spotless, at least with respect to the inside spaces). It will be an expensive exercise to get and keep a 30-yr-old ship modernized.

*Specific comments* relating to the ability of the R/V *Southern Surveyor* to perform adequately as a research vessel (in no particular order) include:

(1) In some instances the ability to secure sampling gear was *unsafe* in high-sea conditions. For example, deck tie-down fittings (a standard on most vessels today) are entirely missing and many wall attachment points used in place are makeshift, weak, and in the way to easy access for sampling.

(2) For sampling trace constituents in seawater, an objective of many research programs today, the *Southern Surveyor* was simply unclean. Part of this was from the vessel not being truly ready for sea duty when we used her, but part is endemic to that ship may not be simply solved by time and clean rags alone. Crew smoking in science space (the only option other than not smoking) and hydraulic fluids and rust on many surfaces are a worry.

(3) Embarrassingly poor condition of living spaces. The quality of the fresh water on board was shocking (can those tanks really be saved?). Some doors don't work, head spaces often a mess or crowded with other gear (plus paper towels in scarce supply!). Mattresses and pillows should be replaced.

(4) Embarrassingly poor condition of working spaces. Weather decks and railings were in a sorry state, rust everywhere and in some places covered with grease and oil so that they were *dangerously* slippery. We thought deck spaces were also crowded and difficult to maneuver around, i.e., very awkward to move about the deck spaces say from fantail to bow. It seems like too much gear has been added to upper decks, far more than originally intended. We trust the stability has not been compromised? Door handles and railings throughout the ship were also extremely dirty and grease-covered. Some door handles did not work and doors sometimes stuck shut (*which could become a major safety issue if an emergency situation were to develop*). Water dripping from the overheads, especially in the computer ('ops') room, was an ongoing problem. Drain system in hydro lab permanently backed up. Buckled flooring was also evident and should be inspected for underlying structural problems. The ultra-pure water system in the hydro lab was not operational.

(5) We thought the computer systems on board and the types of data acquired by the ship were adequate and comparable to other ships we have sailed on (i.e., navigation, weather, bottom profiling, ADCP and winch data). The computer network and potential for visiting scientists to connect to the network seemed impressive, though not entirely functional at the time of our cruise.

Considering the size of Australia's EEZ (2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in the world?) and presumably the importance the State attaches to that fact with its recently completed UNCLOS work, we are disappointed that the R/V *Southern Surveyor* is the best oceanographic research platform that Australia has to offer. On a scale of 1-10, compared to other ships we have sailed on, we would probably rank the *Southern Surveyor* about a 3, maybe 4. Given the size of Australia's population, the strength of its economy, and the ability of the nation to perform so well on a world scale to stage events like the Sydney Olympics, it is even more surprising how poor the main research vessel is.

These comments are intended to provide positive feedback in areas we believe significant improvements can be made to improve Australia's national research facility *Southern Surveyor* and we hope they will be seen in that light.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Cornel E.J. de Ronde  
Principal Scientist  
Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences (NZ)



(\$Millions – 2003-04 Budget terms)

2004	2005	2006	3 Year Total
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**Australians Working Together (2001-02 Budget initiative)**

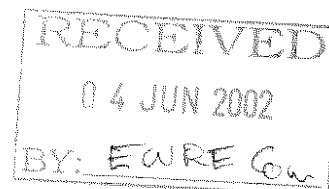
A Better Deal for People with Disabilities	8.523	10.877	10.867	30.267
Helping Parents Return to Work	15.092	18.612	18.594	52.298
A Fair Go for Older Workers	2.640	2.748	2.748	8.139

**Recognising & Improving the Capacity of People with Disabilities<sup>3</sup> (2002-03 Budget initiative)**

Funds for people previously eligible for the DSP (pension)	9.182	9.575	10.025	28.782
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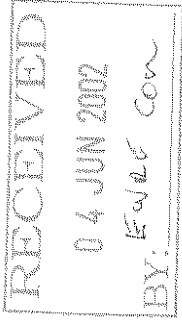
**Priority Areas initiatives**

Total AWT plus RICP	35.437	41.815	42.234	119.486
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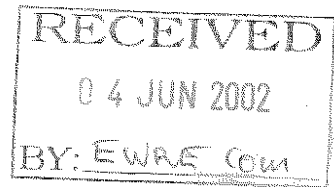
<sup>3</sup> The RICP funding is limited to those in receipt of the Disabled Support Pension; whereas the AWT funding is also available to support those who NOT on income support. The RICP has yet to pass the Senate, but the Government has indicated it intends to re-introduce it.

71,000 additional places



An average unit cost of \$3000 per place was used, except for those funds which are specifically for people with a disability, where an average unit cost of \$5000 was used, reflecting the higher support costs involved. For the State matching funds, we used an average unit cost of \$3000.

	Cwth Funding 2004-06 (\$m)	State Matching Funds (\$m)	Average unit cost	No. of places
<b>Australians Working Together</b>				
A Better Deal for People with Disabilities	30.267		\$5000	6,053
Helping Parents Return to Work	52.298		\$3000	17,432
A Fair Go for Older Workers	8.139		\$3000	2,713
<b>Recognising and Improving the Capacity of People with Disabilities</b>	28.782		\$5000	5,756
Sub-total	119.486			31,932
		119.486	\$3000	39,828
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>71,760</b>

SENATE QUESTION  
(QUESTION No. 1304)

Senator Carr asked the Minister representing the Minister for Education, Science and Training, upon notice, on 19 March 2003.

- (1) Has the department completed a national report on the higher education sector for 2001; if so: (a) when was it completed; (b) was the recommendation to the Minister that the report be released publicly; (c) how much did the report cost; (d) is the report the second in a series, with the first published in 1991; and (e) were external consultants commissioned.
- (2) What was the value of the contracts and were the consultants listed in annual reports; if so, which ones.
- (3) Can a table be provided, listing contract value and description, the name of the consultants and the annual report in which this was notified.
- (4) Was any in-house research undertaken; if so, can a description of this research be provided.
- (5) In particular, were there studies on participation rates in higher education by sector: (a) by socio-economic status; (b) by region; (c) by age; (d) by gender; and (e) by undergraduate and postgraduate categories.
- (6) Did the study report change in any of the above areas, since 1996, especially in relation to Higher Education Contribution Scheme changes.
- (7) Has any of the research shown deterioration in participation for the groups: socio-economic status, by region, age, gender, undergraduate and postgraduate categories.
- (8) Why was the report not released as part of the Crossroads higher education review.
- (9) When will the report be released and a copy tabled and/or provided to the Opposition.

Senator Alston: The Minister for Education, Science and Training has provided the following answer to the honourable Senator's question:

- (1) No – the Report is currently in draft form and may be revised further.
  - (a) See (1) above.
  - (b) There has been no recommendation to the Minister regarding public release of the Report.
  - (c) The final cost of the Report is not yet known.
  - (d) Yes – the (1<sup>st</sup>) *National Report on Australia's Higher Education Sector* was published in 1993.
  - (e) Yes.
- (2) and (3) The net value of external consultancies (inclusive of GST) that have contributed to the drafting of the Report is \$62,200. Details on the consultancies are attached.
- (4) The draft Report incorporates a range of information, data and research sourced externally and internally. These cover numerous facets of the development of the higher education sector in the decade 1992 to 2001, including enrolment, participation, policy developments, funding, curriculum and delivery developments, the growth of international education, developments in quality assurance and governance.

- (5) There is no study along the lines suggested by the question contained in the draft Report.
- (6) See above.
- (7) See above.
- (8) It was not intended that the Report form part of the 'Crossroads' Review of higher education.
- (9) The Report will be published and made publicly available when it is finalised.

*National Report on the Higher Education Sector 2001 - consultancies*

Consultant	Description of consultancy	Contract value	Annual Report
Australian National University	Achievements of the Australian partnership for advanced computing	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Tasmania	Research and research training at University of Tasmania during the 1990s	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Adelaide	Adelaide University's Thebarton Research Precinct's approach to research and research training, with a particular focus on collaborative industry	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Southern Queensland	Internationalisation at the University of Southern Queensland	\$1,650	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Monash University	Internationalisation at Monash University	\$1,650	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Wollongong	Research and research training at the University of Wollongong during the 1990s	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
ARC special research centre for quantum computing technology	Research and research training at ARC Special Research Centre	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Technology Parks and Incubators Australia Ltd	Articulation and other qualification linkages between university and university to VET	\$3,000	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Sydney	The Adoption of Problem Based Learning	\$3,300	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Australian National University	Patterns of Higher Education Research	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Charles Sturt University	Changes in Distance Education	\$3,000	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Melbourne	The Changing Mix of Student Work & Study Loads	\$3,300	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of Melbourne	Research and Research Training at the University of Melbourne	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
University of New England	The Second National Report - Historical Background	\$22,000	This consultancy has not been reported in an Annual Report as it was initially classified as an out of scope Funding Contract. This misclassification has now been rectified.

Macquarie University	The Macquarie University Research Park	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Australian Photonics Cooperative Research Centre	Cooperative Research and Research Training: The Australian Photonics CRC Story	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Southern Cross University NSW	Developing the Southern Cross University's Cellulose Valley Technology Park with a Particular Focus on Research and Research Training and Fostering and Sustaining Industry	\$1,500	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Bond University	Development In University Management over the Last Ten Years	\$3,300	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>
Ray Adam & Associates	Provision of editorial advice on the 2nd National Report	\$6,000	Below reporting threshold <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Under PM&C Annual Reporting Guidelines Department's are not required to report individually on consultancies valued less than \$10,000 in annual reports. It should be noted, however, that the Department has reclassified all the above projects as consultancies rather than Funding contracts and will rectify future reporting for this period accordingly. The exception is the consultancy to Ray Adam & Associates which has been previously classified and reported as a consultancy.

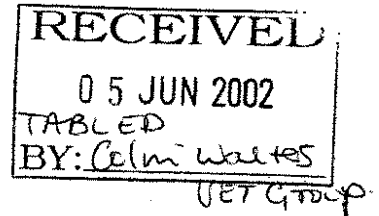
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 BY: Colin Walker  
 VET Group

LANGUAGE, LITERACY AND NUMERACY PROGRAMME (LLNP) –  
 AUSTRALIANS WORKING TOGETHER (AWT) FUNDING

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Includes:	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
AWT funding provided in 2001-02 Budget	2.3	7.5	10.7	10.7**	10.7**
Disability funding – 2002-03 Budget *	0	0.85	0.86	0.9**	0.9**
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.479</b>	<b>40.702</b>	<b>44.373</b>	<b>45.453</b>	<b>46.453</b>

\*subject to passage of legislation

\*\* approximate figures



EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TRAINING

SENATE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE - QUESTIONS ON NOTICE  
2002-2003 ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES HEARING

Outcome: 2  
Output Group: 2.2

DEST Question No. E756\_03

Senator Carr asked on 14 February 2003, EWRE Hansard page 246

Question:

Refers to DEST Question No E279\_02

- (a) In regard to unmet demand, could you provide me with an update on previous tables provided, to the best of your ability?
- (b) Can you give me that by age as well?
- (c) Are there pockets where the demand is greater and is not being met? I am particularly interested in mature age workers by sex, by industry group and by State, territory and region.
- (d) Are there differences across the country in terms of the availability of services or the demand for services?



## Answer

The Australian National Training Authority has provided the following information.

Table A provides an update on overall unmet demand:

**Table A: Unmet Demand for Non-school Education and Training**  
by Provider Sector, 1997 to 2002 (a)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b><i>Persons ('000)</i></b>						
TAFE	35.3	35.2	45.8	40.5	34.6	39.6
Other VET#	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.8	12.0	8.5
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Higher Education	18.3	22.9	20	18.8	21.4	23.1
Other educational institutions	8.7	12.5	13.4	13.0	11.2	7.6
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>
Total VET enrolments	1,459	1,535	1,647	1,749	1,757	na.
<b>Unmet demand for VET as a percentage of total VET enrolments (%)</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>na.</b>

(a) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

# Includes persons wishing to enrol in a program which does not (of itself) result in a recognised qualification.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Transition from Education to Work Australia* (up to 2000), *Education and Work* (2001 and 2002) and National Centre for Vocational Education Research *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2001 In Detail*.

Table B provides a breakdown of unmet demand by age group in 2002. This data is sourced directly from the ABS publication, *Education and Work*. The data indicates that the greatest proportion of unmet demand is associated with people aged 25 and over. This is the case for both VET and higher education.

**Table B: Unmet demand for Non-school Education and Training**  
by Provider Sector and Age, 2002 (a)

	Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25-64	Total
<b><i>Persons ('000)</i></b>				
TAFE	7.9	*5.1	26.6	39.6
Other VET#	*1.4	**0.5	6.7	8.5
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>*5.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Higher Education	**0.7	5.9	16.6	23.1
Other educational institutions	*1.4	**0.2	6	7.6
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>78.8</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	1,080.0	537.1	986.1	2,603.2
<b><i>Percentage (%)</i></b>				
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>*11.6</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Higher Education	**3.0	25.5	71.9	100.0
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	41.5	20.6	37.9	100.0

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

# Includes persons wishing to enrol in a program which does not (of itself) result in a recognised qualification.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Education and Work*, May 2002, Cat No. 6227.0

### **Further breakdown of unmet demand**

ANTA has obtained further breakdowns from the ABS of unmet demand by sex, state and territory, and industry. This data on unmet demand is based on estimates taken from the ABS Survey of Education and Work. The breaking down of the data means that these estimates are subject to substantial sampling errors and should be interpreted with caution.

Table C provides a breakdown of unmet demand by sex in 2002. The data indicates that a greater proportion of unmet demand is associated with females. This is the case for both VET and higher education.

**Table C: Unmet demand for Non-school Education and Training**  
by Provider Sector and Sex, 2002 (a)

	Males	Females	Persons
<b><i>Persons ('000)</i></b>			
TAFE	16.4	23.2	39.6
Other VET#	*3.5	*5.0	8.5
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Higher Education	9.4	13.7	23.1
Other educational institutions	*3.1	*4.4	7.6
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>78.8</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	1,244.6	1,358.6	2,603.2
<b><i>Percentage (%)</i></b>			
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Higher Education	40.6	59.4	100.0
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	47.8	52.2	100.0

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

# Includes persons wishing to enrol in a program which does not (of itself) result in a recognised qualification.

(a) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Education and Work*, unpublished data

Table D provides a breakdown of unmet demand by State/Territory in 2002. The incidence of high standard errors is high due to the increased number of cells in this breakdown. Given this, the proportion of overall unmet demand in each state or territory is not statistically different from the corresponding proportion of total applications.

**Table D: Unmet demand for Non-school Education and Training**  
by Provider Sector and State/Territory, 2002 (a)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT(b)	ACT	AUST.
<b><i>Persons ('000)</i></b>									
TAFE	9.4	12.6	9.0	4.5	*3.1	*0.7	-	**0.3	39.6
Other VET#	*3.0	**0.4	*2.2	**0.5	*1.9	**0.4	-	**0.1	8.5
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>*1.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*0.4</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Higher Education	*6.9	6.4	*4.5	*1.4	*3.0	**0.3	*0.2	*0.6	23.1
Other educational institutions	*2.4	*2.0	*1.2	**0.7	*0.9	**0.3	-	**0.1	7.6
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>*1.6</b>	<b>*0.2</b>	<b>*1.1</b>	<b>78.8</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	864.4	679.8	472.1	200.0	258.0	55.7	22.8	50.4	2,603.2
<b><i>Percentage (%)</i></b>									
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Higher Education	*29.8	27.5	*19.6	*5.9	*13.0	**1.3	*1.0	*2.4	100.0
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	33.2	26.1	18.1	7.7	9.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	100.0

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

(b) Refers to mainly urban areas only.

# Includes persons wishing to enrol in a program which does not (of itself) result in a recognised qualification.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Education and Work*, unpublished data

Table E (overleaf) provides a breakdown of unmet demand by Industry in 2002. The detailed breakdown has generated a significant number of cells with large standard errors. Given this, there is very little that can be deduced from the data at this level of disaggregation.

**Table E: Unmet demand for Non-school Education and Training by Provider Sector and Industry, 2002 (Employed Persons only) (a)**

	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Accommodation, cafes & restaurants	Transport & storage	Communication svcs	Finance & insurance	Property & business svcs	Government administration & defence	Education	Health & community svcs	Cultural & recreational svcs	Personal & other svcs	Total
<b>Employed Persons ('000)</b>																		
TAFE	**0.6	0.0	**1.0	0.0	*3.2	**0.9	*3.7	**0.6	**0.6	*1.2	0.0	*2.2	**0.4	*2.9	*2.8	0.0	*2.1	22.3
Other VET#	**0.1	**0.2	**0.4	0.0	**0.4	0.0	**0.7	**0.3	**0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.5	0.0	**0.2	0.0	**0.1	**0.1	*3.2
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>**0.7</b>	<b>**0.2</b>	<b>*1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>*3.6</b>	<b>**0.9</b>	<b>*4.5</b>	<b>**0.9</b>	<b>**0.8</b>	<b>*1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>*2.6</b>	<b>**0.4</b>	<b>*3.1</b>	<b>*2.8</b>	<b>**0.1</b>	<b>*2.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Higher Education	0.0	**0.3	**0.8	**0.2	**0.5	**0.7	*1.7	**0.3	**0.8	0.0	**0.1	*3.1	**1.1	*1.3	*4.6	**0.9	0.0	16.3
Other educational institutions	**0.4	0.0	**0.1	0.0	**1.1	**0.2	**0.4	**0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*0.3	*4.0	*0.9	4.2
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>**1.1</b>	<b>**0.5</b>	<b>*2.3</b>	<b>**0.2</b>	<b>*5.1</b>	<b>*1.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>*1.4</b>	<b>*1.6</b>	<b>*1.2</b>	<b>**0.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>*1.6</b>	<b>*4.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>**1.5</b>	<b>*3.2</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	28.7	6.9	102.6	10.9	76.4	44.6	413.2	124.7	28.2	17.3	54.5	156.8	45.2	110.6	167.7	56.4	59.5	1,504.2
<b>Percentage (%)</b>																		
<b>Total VET unmet demand</b>	<b>**2.7</b>	<b>**0.9</b>	<b>**5.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>*14.0</b>	<b>**3.6</b>	<b>*17.5</b>	<b>**3.4</b>	<b>**3.1</b>	<b>*4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>*10.2</b>	<b>**1.7</b>	<b>*12.3</b>	<b>*11.1</b>	<b>**0.4</b>	<b>*8.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Higher Education	0.0	**1.8	**4.6	**1.5	**2.8	**4.5	*10.4	**1.8	**4.7	0.0	**0.6	*18.9	**7.0	*7.7	*28.1	**5.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Total unmet demand</b>	<b>**2.4</b>	<b>**1.1</b>	<b>*5.0</b>	<b>**0.5</b>	<b>*11.1</b>	<b>*4.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>*3.1</b>	<b>*3.4</b>	<b>*2.7</b>	<b>**0.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>*3.4</b>	<b>*9.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>**3.2</b>	<b>*6.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total applying to enrol (all sectors)	1.9	0.5	6.8	0.7	5.1	3.0	27.5	8.3	1.9	1.1	3.6	10.4	3.0	7.4	11.1	3.8	4.0	100.0

\* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.

\*\* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use. (a) Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

# Includes persons wishing to enrol in a program which does not (of itself) result in a recognised qualification.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Education and Work*

**Table 1: Total costs of Higher Education Review and reform implementation to 26 May 2003**

	<b>FYR2001/2</b>	<b>FYR2002/3</b>	<b>TOTAL Both Years</b>
Salaries	\$144,402.03	\$ 491,665.07	\$636,067.10
Non-Departmental Officer Expenses	\$46,565.32	\$93,423.36	\$139,988.68
Information Services	\$939.41	\$133,121.39	\$134,060.80
Travel	\$16,050.72	\$58,810.24	\$74,860.96
Incidental Admin Expenses	\$1,306.10	\$27,309.35	\$28,615.45
Office Requisites Expenses	\$1,980.71	\$6,840.67	\$8,821.38
Communication Expenses	\$1,712.05	\$5,878.01	\$7,590.06
Staff Training & Development	\$681.82	\$2,881.92	\$3,563.74
Recruitment & Staff Costs		\$567.00	\$567.00
Computer Services Expenses		\$117.27	\$117.27
Other Admin Expenses	\$5.00	\$19.73	\$24.73
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$213,643.16</b>	<b>\$820,634.01</b>	<b>\$1,034,277.17</b>

**RECEIVED**

05 JUN 2002

BY: *EWB*

*Mr Bill Business Insp.  
or [unclear]  
5 June 2003  
2.50pm*

Senator Carr.  
5 June 2003  
to HEEd Group

Students, Selected Higher Education

Statistics (DEST)

Table: Actual Student Load (EFTSU) for Commencing non-overseas students in Bachelor Courses in selected Disciplines(1), by Citizenship and Discipline Group, 1994 to 1997

Bachelor		1994	1995	1996	1997
Discipline Group					
Medicine, Medical Science		750	668	731	966
Dentistry, Dental Services		98	92	108	89
Law		5,126	5,414	5,389	3,788
Veterinary Science		166	184	227	93
Total		6,140	6,357	6,455	4,936

(1)NOTE: Selected disciplines=Medicine (code 0806), Dentistry (0807), Veterinary Science (1104), Law (090)

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INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SERVICES

## Client Memorandum

Parliament House  
Canberra ACT 2600  
Tel: (02) 6277 2416  
Fax: (02) 6277 2407  
Email: Kim.Jackson@aph.gov.au

To: Senator Carr  
Attention: Jane Nicholls  
From: Kim Jackson  
Group: Social Policy Group  
Date: 30 May 2003

### COMMENCING NON-OVERSEAS STUDENT LOAD IN HECS BAND 3 BACHELOR COURSES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COMMENCING NON-OVERSEAS STUDENT LOAD IN BACHELOR COURSES

The annual *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics* do not provide a breakdown by Narrow Discipline Group before 1998. The following table presents the relevant data for the available years. As can be seen, the percentage of commencing student load in Band 3 HECS courses has increased each year, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total non-overseas commencing student load in bachelor courses. This would appear to indicate that the higher rate of HECS has not discouraged enrolments in these courses.

Commencing Non-Overseas Student Load (EFTSU) for Bachelor Courses	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Medical Studies	1125	965	1052	1047	931
Veterinary Studies	138	137	117	125	109
Dental Studies	199	140	113	131	127
Law	4642	4823	4383	4194	4278
Total HECS Band 3	6104	6065	5665	5497	5445
Total Commencing Load	136284	138598	133940	133743	138021
Band 3 as a percentage of Total	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9

*Prepared at client request--not for attribution*

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Tabled.  
Higher Ed  
6 June 2003  
5.35pm.

## Commonwealth supported students

### New arrangements places

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	EFTSU	EFTSU	EFTSU	EFTSU	EFTSU	EFTSU	EFTSU
Reallocation of marginal places		9,100	15,925	21,044	24,883	24,883	24,883
<b>New Places</b>							
Nursing places	210	368	486	574	574	574	574
Medical places	234	468	702	936	1,170	1,404	1,404
National Priority places		272	477	630	745	745	745
Growth places - 2007				1,400	2,450	3,238	3,828
Growth places - 2008					1,800	3,150	4,163
Growth places - 2010							600
<b>Total new places</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>11,314</b>

### New arrangements funding (expenses excluding student contribution)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Converted marginal places	0.00	62.00	111.11	150.27	177.69	177.69	177.69
Nursing places	2.05	3.59	4.74	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
Medical places	3.58	7.16	10.73	14.30	17.87	21.43	21.42
National Priority places	0.00	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89
Growth places	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	30.35	45.61	61.35

Funding is in Budget 2003-04 presentation (expenses)

### New arrangements funding per EFTSU

	For 2005 in 2003 prices
	\$
Converted marginals	6,812
Nursing places	9,103
Medical places	15,425
National Priority places	6,812
Growth places	6,812

Places commencing in 2004 will be funded under current arrangements.

Funding rates will increase by a further 2.5 per cent in each of 2006 and 2007 if governance and workplace relations requirements are met.

Funding rate for medical places includes teaching hospital loading.

Tabled  
Higher Ed.  
Stuse  
5:40 pm  
Bill Bunker

## PHASE OUT OF MARGINAL FUNDED PLACES

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Marginal places still in the system	27,000	17,126	9,720	4,166	0		
Places phased out in 2005		9,874	9,874	9,874	9,874		
Places phased out in 2006			7,406	7,406	7,406		
Places phased out in 2007				5,554	5,554		
Places phased out in 2008					4,166		
Total Phased out		9,874	17,280	22,834	27,000		

RECEIVED

05, 11 2002

TABLED BY W. Janine

BY: *[Signature]*

*to EWE*

**Mapping Science and Innovation**

The **Terms of Reference** were released by the Minister for Education, Science and Territory on 31 January 2003. See Attachment A.

A 'Mapping' **Reference Group**, chaired by the Chief Scientist, has been established. See Attachment B for membership.

An Officials **Working Group** has been established to coordinate the diverse input on science and innovation activities across the Commonwealth, States and Territories. See Attachment B for representation.

**The Taskforce** is comprised of 13 staff drawn from CSIRO, DEST, the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources, the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts, the Australian Research Council and the Defence Science and Technology Organisation. Non-DEST staff are seconded with the salary costs born by the originating agency with the exception of the Taskforce leader. In organisational terms, the Taskforce reports to a Deputy Secretary, Mr Grahame Cook, through the Group Manager, Research, Analysis and Evaluation, Ms Jessie Borthwick.

Staff allocations to the Taskforce are:

CSIRO	Dr Judy West – Taskforce leader - SES Band 1
DEST	EL2 – 4; EL1 – 2; APS6 – 1; APS3 – 1
DITR	EL1 – 1
DCITA	APS6 – 1
ARC	EL2 – 1
DSTO	EL1 – 1

**Other Matters**

**AIMS–JCU affiliation** - there has been no reply to the letter from the AIMS Council to Minister McGauran.

**Deryck Schreuder and CSIRO** - There has been no discussion with or advice provided by the Department in relation to the comment that 30 Universities were interested in elements of the CSIRO.

**MARTAC report** – The Department has no knowledge of any refusal of a request for involvement of Mr Parkinson in the writing of the MARTAC report. The Department is not able to definitely confirm that there never was any such request or refusal given the lengthy time over which the report was produced and that it was previously handled by others in the former Department of Industry Science and Resources.

# ATTACHMENT A

## Terms of Reference

### Objective

The objective of the study is to take stock of the state of Australian science, technology and innovation by developing a comprehensive overview in terms of resources, players, linkages and performance.

### Scope

The study will cover key aspects of the science and innovation system including:

- Australia's ability to generate ideas for innovation in science, engineering, technology and related research and development (R&D);
- the utilisation and commercial application of R&D and other innovation and the conditions which support this; and
- the development and retention of relevant skills for science, innovation and internationally competitive enterprise.

Our science and innovation system is complex and dynamic – it embraces formal legal and policy arrangements, public organisations, private enterprises and formal processes and informal networking between people. This study is designed to collect and assess key factual information on this system. It will lay the groundwork for future policy development, but it will not include consideration of policy options.

Areas that will be covered include:

1. *Context*: the study will take into account factors such as our existing industry structure, physical and biological environment, economic conditions and geographical isolation.
2. *The main players*: the study will identify the main players in the system including nodes of research and development activity, funding bodies, facilitators and regulators. The nodes will include, for example, universities, public sector research agencies, private firms, peak bodies and research and development corporations. It will cover the roles of both public and private sectors.
3. *Support*: the study will contain an overview of government support and programs for science, technology and innovation, both at Commonwealth and State/Territory level.
4. *Linkages*: the study will examine how the elements of the Australian system link with each other, how our science and innovation system links internationally and the dynamic nature of these links over time.

The study will map both public and private sectors and, within government, both Commonwealth and State/Territory aspects of science, technology and innovation activity will be covered. Australia's performance in key areas of interest will be assessed and compared with that of other advanced economies for which information is available.

The study will include a quantitative overview of the available data about Australian scientific performance, public and private R&D and innovation activities at State, Territory and national levels. It will also build on existing studies, data and reports such as the: Chief Scientist's *The*

*Chance for Change*; papers developed during the Innovation Summit process; the Report of the Innovation Summit Implementation Group; Higher Education Review; National Research Priorities Review; Review of Teaching and Teacher Education; House of Representatives Standing Committee on Science and Innovation Inquiry into Business Commitment to R&D in Australia; and other relevant national and international publications.

### **Outcomes**

The study will highlight the main features of Australia's science, engineering, technology and innovation system and map how the elements of that system interact. In addition the study will identify the key issues in Australia's science and innovation system:

1. strengths which should be maintained and developed;
2. weaknesses and gaps in science and innovation performance which need to be addressed;
3. complementarities and areas of possible greater cooperation on Commonwealth and State/Territory government activities.

A report will be provided to the Prime Minister to assist in planning the future strategic directions for science and innovation. This will include consideration of an ongoing role for the map as an information tool for governments and key stakeholders.

### **Stakeholders and consultations**

The exercise will be conducted in cooperation with State and Territory governments, industry and the research community and other interested parties.

A Reference Group will advise on the study's scope and methodology and guide the development of the draft and final reports. This Group will be chaired by the Chief Scientist and include representatives from stakeholder groups including industry and the research community.

Input will be sought from key stakeholders including State and Territory Governments. A stakeholder forum will be held in the first quarter of 2003. The States and Territories will also be invited to comment on the draft report.

### **Process**

A Working Group will advise on and facilitate information gathering. This Group will be chaired by the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) and will include representation from the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources and other Commonwealth government agencies and State/Territory governments.

A Taskforce located in DEST and including as necessary officers seconded from other portfolios will be responsible for developing the content of the map and supporting the activities of the Reference Group and Working Group.

### **Timing – key milestones**

May 2003	Interim Report
Late 2003	Final report

## ATTACHMENT B

### Reference Group Members

Dr Robin Batterham, Chief Scientist (CHAIR) (Vic)

Mr Roger Allen, Executive Director, Allen and Buckeridge (NSW)

Ms Bridget Jackson, Chair Rural R&D Chairs Committee (NSW)

Mr Tim Besley AC, Chair, Australian Research Council, ex-officio PMSEIC member (NSW)

Professor Suzanne Cory AC, Director, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, also CSIRO Board member (VIC)

Dr Patricia Crook AO, Managing Director of Dynek Pty Ltd and President of Business SA; and  
Dr Sandra Eades, Member of National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Council (NT)

Professor Graham Farquhar, Group Leader, Research School of Biological Sciences, ANU (ACT)

Professor Paul Haddad, Deputy Head of Chemistry, University of Tasmania, ATSE Fellow (TAS)

Professor Stephen Hall, Director, Australian Institute of Marine Science (QLD)

Dr Bruce Hobbs, Chief Scientist, WA

Professor Wyatt R (Rory) Hume, Vice-Chancellor UNSW (NSW)

Ms Catherine Livingstone, Chair of CSIRO Board, Chair of Australian Business Foundation (NSW)

Mr Greg Maddock, CEO of Energex (Qld)

Dr Jim Peacock AC, President, Australian Academy of Science, ex-officio PMSEIC member (ACT)

Ms Heather Ridout, Deputy Chief Executive and Executive Director, Public Policy and Communications, Australian Industry Group (NSW)

Professor Beverley Ronalds, Chief of CSIRO Petroleum Resources (WA)

Professor Nick Saunders, Chair, National Health and Medical Research Council, ex-officio PMSEIC member (VIC)

Mr Peter Wills AC, former Chairman, Australian Research Council (NSW)

Dr John Zillman AO, President, Australian Academy of Technological Sciences & Engineering and represents ATSE on PMSEIC (VIC)

#### *Observers:*

Mr Grahame Cook, Department of Education, Science and Training

Ms Patricia Scott, Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources

Dr Ian Chessell, Chief Defence Scientist, Defence Science and Technology Organisation

Received  
5 June 2003.  
Tabled by  
Dr Janice H  
EWRE

## Officials Working Group

A Working Group has been established to manage the diverse input to be drawn from across the Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments. The Commonwealth agencies represented on this group are:

- Department of Communication, Information Technology and the Arts;
- Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources;
- Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry;
- National Office of Information Economy;
- Department of Transport and Regional Services;
- Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet;
- Environment Australia;
- Defence Science and Technology Organisation;
- Department of Health and Ageing;
- Department of the Treasury; and

at the state and territory level:

- Office of Science and Innovation (in the Premiers' science portfolio), WA;
- Department of the Chief Minister, NT;
- Cabinet Office, NSW;
- Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development, VIC;
- Department of Innovation and Information Economy, QLD;
- Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Technology, SA;
- Department of Economic Development, TAS; and
- Office of Business and Tourism, ACT.

5/June/2003  
5:30pm  
DEST  
Dr Harnal

**ATTACHMENT A**

**Enforcement and Monitoring Actions by DEST under the ESOS Act 2000**

This table summarises monitoring and enforcement action taken by DEST since 4 June 2001.

Power	Breach of Act	Breach of National Code	Breach of Act and Code	Total
s93 Notice of Intention to Suspend	35	3	2	40
s93 Notice of Intention to Cancel	5	2	2	9
s93 Notice of Intention to Impose Condition	2		3	5
s93 Notice of Intention to Make a Decision (either Suspension or Conditions)	1			1
s83 Notice of Suspension		3	1	4
s83 Notice of Cancellation	5			5
s83 Notice of Conditions	1		4	5
s94 Notice of Removal of Conditions				3
s94 Notice of Removal of Suspension				1
<b>Total Enforcement Actions</b>				<b>72</b>
<b>Total Monitoring Activities (s113 Production or Attendance Notices)</b>				<b>35</b>

**Summary of Outcomes of Enforcement and Monitoring Actions**

This table summarises the outcomes of the monitoring and enforcement action taken by DEST described in the above table.

Power	Outcome
s93 Notices of Intention to Suspend: 40 given	26 Demonstrated compliance 1 s93 Notice of Intention to Make a Decision (either suspension or imposition of conditions) given 3 s93 Notice of Intention to Impose Conditions on Registration given 5 Suspended 5 Cancelled by State
s93 Notices of Intention to Cancel: 9 given	2 Further s93 Notices of Intention to Cancel given 2 Demonstrated compliance 4 Cancelled 1 Response being evaluated
s93 Notice of Intention to Impose Condition: 5 given	4 Providers had conditions imposed on registration 1 Demonstrated compliance
s93 Notice of intention to Make a Decision (either Suspension or Conditions): 1 given	1 Conditions Imposed on Registration
s113 Production or Attendance Notices: 35 given	3 Demonstrated compliance with issues involved 1 Consideration to further enforcement action 5 Further s113 Production Notices given 10 s93 Notices of Intention to Suspend given 5 s93 Notices of Intention to Cancel given 1 Cancelled under ESOS for reasons not related to information obtained under the Production Notice 2 Suspended by State for reasons not related to information obtained under the Production Notice 1 Cancelled by State for reasons not related to information obtained under the Production Notice 6 Information and documents being evaluated 1 Revoked



**Suspensions, Cancellations and Conditions  
Imposed under section 83 since 4 June 2001  
for breaches of the ESOS Act 2000 and/or the National Code**

Offence	Suspension	Cancellation	Conditions
Breach of ESOS Act 2000		5	1
Breach of National Code	3		
Breach of ESOS Act 2000 and National Code	1		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

**SUSPENSION of Registration (s 83)**

Provider	State	Date
Australian International College of Commerce and Business Pty Ltd	NSW	5/10/01
Marrickville Commercial College Ltd	NSW	1/3/02
Television Typing Centre Pty Ltd (EDU Australia Pty Ltd)	SA	5/10/01
Television Typing Centre Pty Ltd (EDU Australia Pty Ltd)	QLD	5/10/01

**CANCELLATION of Registration (s 83)**

Provider	State	Date
New South Wales International College Pty Ltd	NSW	29/4/02
Australian College of Technology Pty Ltd	NSW	21/8/02
College of International Business Pty Ltd	VIC	26/3/02
Schutt Flying Academy (Australia) Pty Ltd	VIC	20/8/02
Australian International College of Business Pty Ltd	NSW	19/12/02

**CONDITIONS on Registration (s 83)**

Provider	State	Date
International Management Centres Association Limited	QLD	5/5/02
Marrickville Commercial College Ltd	NSW	20/3/02
Australian International College	NSW	14/8/02
Frankarens Pty Ltd	NSW	14/8/02
Australian International College of Business Pty Ltd	NSW	2/10/02

**REMOVAL of Suspension of Registration (s94)**

Provider	State	Date
Marrickville Commercial College Ltd	NSW	20/3/02

**REMOVAL of Conditions on Registration (s94)**

Provider	State	Date
Marrickville Commercial College Ltd (one condition remains)	NSW	17/6/02
International Management Centres Association	QLD	11/7/02
Frankarens Pty Ltd	NSW	17/12/02

***Suspensions, Cancellations and Conditions Imposed since 4 June 2001 for breaches of the ESOS Act 2000 and/or the National Code***

This table sets out the number of providers suspended or cancelled from CRICOS on the advice of states or territories since 4 June 2001.

<b>State</b>	<b>Suspended by State</b>	<b>Suspended under ESOS</b>	<b>Cancelled by State</b>	<b>Cancelled under ESOS</b>	<b>Total</b>
ACT	0	0	4	0	4
NSW	2	2	50	3	57
QLD	1	1	31	0	33
SA	0	1	12	0	13
TAS	0	0	3	0	3
VIC	7	0	37	2	46
WA	1	0	18	0	19
NT	0	0	2	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>177</b>

Providers may be suspended or cancelled by State and Territory authorities for a variety of reasons. The majority have sought cancellation as a result of their decision to leave the industry.

RECEIVED  
7 JUN 2003

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TRAINING

BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SENATE LEGISLATION COMMITTEE - QUESTIONS ON NOTICE  
2003-2004 BUDGET ESTIMATES HEARING

Outcome: All  
Output Group: All

Question:

On 4 June 2003, Senator Carr sought an update to a request to the Department for 314 reports made on 30 April 2002.

Answer:

1. Since 4 June 2002, DEST have provided 236 of the 314 reports requested.
2. Of the 78 reports outstanding at 4 June 2002, 57 are duplicate requests relating to the same contract and 5 related to contracts which did not produce reports, this leaves 16 reports currently outstanding.
3. The status of the reports requested as at 4 June 2003 is as follows: (Please see Attachment A for details on the remaining 16 reports yet to be provided)

Reports Availability Status	No.
Reports provided to the Committee at Hearings of 4 June 2002, 21 June 2002, 21 November 2002, 13 February 2003 and 4 June 2003	236
Duplicate Requests	57
No reports produced	5
Reports requiring third party consultation for clearance	4
Reports not yet completed	4
Reports being considered for a Public Interest Immunity Claim by the Commonwealth	3
Reports currently being cleared by the Department	1
Consulting Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions about related proceedings	1
Reports now under FACS management awaiting relevant Minister' s clearance for release	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>314</b>

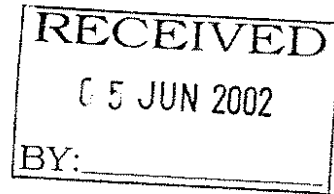
ATTACHMENT A:

Reference	Group	PRN	Ministerial involvement reason	Contract No.	Consultant	Contract description	Report title	Updated Availability at 4 June 2003
E46 Table 1	Schools Group	PRN02380 (was PRN01669)	Funding approved by Minister on recommendation by Department	1338	ACT Department of Education and Community Services, ACT Catholic Education Office, ACT Association of Independent Schools	Conduct research and development on improving the numeracy outcomes for primary school children	Assessing numeracy in primary schools	Report not yet complete
E46 Table 1	Schools Group	PRN02380 (was PRN01528)	Funding approved by Minister on recommendation by Department	1166	Association of Independent Schools of South Australia	Conduct research and development on improving the numeracy outcomes for primary school children	Teaching methods and management structures to maximise learning of the base 10 number system	Report not yet complete
E46 Table 1	FACS	PRN00999	N/A	746	Australian Bureau of Statistics	Feasibility study of conducting a national household survey of young people and analysis of existing ABS data and its relevance to the participation of young people in public and community activities project	Advice to DETYA on the feasibility of conducting a survey of youth participation with community and public organisations	Question of release of this report has been referred to FACS
E113 Table 1 (98-99)	Higher Education Group	PRN00116	No	51	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority, Australian Government Actuary	Report on university unfunded superannuation liabilities	Report on options for Renegotiating Commonwealth/State Financial Arrangements in Regard to University Unfunded Liabilities in State Schemes	Report is being considered for a Public Interest Immunity Claim by the Commonwealth

Reference	Group	PRN	Ministerial involvement reason	Contract No.	Consultant	Contract description	Report title	Updated Availability at 4 June 2003
E113 Table 1 (98-99)	Australian Educational International Group (AEI)	PRN00165	No	100	Brewster Education & Training Services	Strategic review of technical education and skills training in Malaysia	Strategic review of technical education and skills training in Malaysia	Question of release has been referred to Asian Development Bank
E113 Table 2 (97-98)	Australian Educational International Group (AEI)	PRN00268	No	203	Brewster Education & Training Services	Implementation of the Second Technical & Vocational Education project in the Philippines - No. 2	Second Technical and Vocational Education Project	Question of release has been referred to Asian Development Bank
E46 Table 1	Research, Analysis and Evaluation Group	PRN01481	N/A	1127	Central Queensland University Foundation	EIP Programme - national and international models of best practice in support of transition of students with disabilities from tertiary education to employment	EIP - National And International Models Of Best Practice In Support Of The Transition Of Students With Disabilities From Tertiary Education To Employment	Currently being assessed by the Department
E46 Table 2	FACS	PRN00335	Procurement initiated by ministerial committee. Ministerial endorsement of Project recommended by Committee	265	Centre for Curriculum Professional Development, Murdoch University	Research into 'What Makes an Effective Role Model Programme'	What Makes and Effective Role Model Program?	Question of release of this report has been referred to FACS
E46 Table 1	Corporate Strategy Group	PRN01694	N/A	1396	Colmar Brunton Social Research	Market research for the Education Campaign 2001	Post Campaign Evaluation Report	Report is being considered for a Public Interest Immunity Claim by the Commonwealth

Reference	Group	PRN	Ministerial involvement reason	Contract No.	Consultant	Contract description	Report title	Updated Availability at 4 June 2003
E46 Table 1	Schools Group	PRN00702	Funding approved by Minister on recommendation by Department	1025	Deakin Australia	Mapping, review and analysis of Australian research in numeracy learning at the primary school level	A mapping, review and analysis of Australian research in numeracy learning at the primary school level	Report not yet complete
E46 Table 1	Schools Group	PRN02380 (was PRN01545)	Funding approved by Minister on recommendation by Department	1287	Department of Education, Tasmania, Association of Independent Schools of Tasmania, Catholic Education Office of Tasmania	Conduct research and development to improve student numeracy outcomes	Developing Computation	Report not yet complete
E46 Table 1	Schools Group	PRN00963	N/A	1042	Direction Group Pty Ltd	Provision of expert technical advice on the application of the socio-economic status (SES) methodology and implementation issues	Several papers on the SES Methodology	Report is being considered for a Public Interest Immunity Claim by the Commonwealth
E113 Table 2 (97-98)	Australian Education Information Group (AEI)	PRN00269	No	204	John Devitt	Implementation of the Second Technical & Vocational Education project in the Philippines - No. 3	Second Technical and Vocational Education Project	Question of release has been referred to Asian Development Bank
E113 Table 2 (97-98)	Australian Education Information Group (AEI)	PRN00283	No	218	John Nathan Associates	Implementation of the Second Technical & Vocational Education project in the Philippines	Second Technical and Vocational Education Project	Question of release has been referred to Asian Development Bank

Reference	Group	PRN	Ministerial involvement reason	Contract No.	Consultant	Contract description	Report title	Updated Availability at 4 June 2003
E113 Table 1 (98-99)	Corporate Strategy Group	PRN00111	No	46	Quality Management Solutions	Independent review of an internal decision relating to a discipline matter	Review of Administrative Action – Suspension without pay Mr Vijay Gakhar June 2000	Consulting Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions about related proceedings
E46 Table 1	FACS	PRN01506	N/A	1163	Word Map Pty Ltd	Research Project to identify best practice in youth and government consultative models	Research Project to identify best practice in youth and government consultative models	Question of release to be referred to FACS



**Science and Innovation Mapping Project**

Estimated costs                    \$931,000  
Expenditure to date                \$431,000

**CRC Programme Evaluation**

Estimated costs                    \$183,000  
Expenditure to date                not available

**Review of Public Research Agency-University Collaboration**

Estimated costs                    \$540,000

The scope and details of the Research Infrastructure Taskforce and the Evaluation of Knowledge and Innovation Reforms have not been finalised. The following are indicative estimates only.

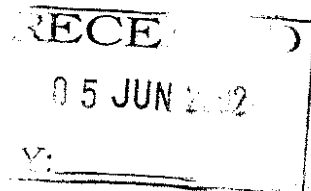
**Research Infrastructure Taskforce**

Estimated costs                    \$440,000

**Evaluation of Knowledge and Innovation Reforms**

Estimated costs                    \$520,000





### **National Research Priorities -committees**

Senator Carr asked Mr Cook yesterday (on 4 June 2003) about the membership, terms of reference, meetings and reports of the committees that were involved in the selection of National Research Priorities last year. As Mr Cook indicated last night, there were 2 committees:

1. The Consultative Panel which was appointed by the Minister for Science in May 2002.

The panel comprised

- Dr Batterham (chair)
- Mr Stuart Beil
- Professor Janice Burn
- Professor Graham Farquhar
- Professor Chris Fell
- Dr John Keniry
- Associate Professor Melissa Little
- Professor Leon Mann
- Mr Helmut Pekarek

The Terms of Reference are attached.

The Panel met on 10 May 2002, participated in a teleconference on 30 May, and met again on 28 June. In addition, members participated in a series of public meetings around Australia during the month of June. These meetings were held in all capital cities, and in the regional centres of Armidale, Albury, Townsville and Kalgoorlie.

The Chief Scientist submitted a report to the Minister for Science on 12 July 2002. The report is available on DEST's website at [http://www.dest.gov.au/priorities/docs/cons\\_rep.pdf](http://www.dest.gov.au/priorities/docs/cons_rep.pdf)

2. The Expert Advisory Committee was appointed by the Minister for Science in August 2002

The committee comprised:

Dr Jim Peacock (chair)  
Dr Robin Batterham  
Mr John Boshier  
Professor Suzanne Corey  
Ms Sharon Brown  
Professor Chris Fell  
Professor Malcolm Gillies  
Professor Terry Hughes  
Professor Leon Mann  
Professor Sue O'Reilly  
Mr Helmut Pekarek  
Associate Professor Michelle Simmons

The Terms of Reference are attached.

The Expert Advisory Committee met on 21 August 2002 and 10-11 October 2002.

Dr Peacock provided a report to the Minister for Science on 23 October 2002

The report is not publicly available. It formed part of the policy formulation process, and subsequently informed the Government's deliberations which resulted in the announcement of the research priorities.

## **National Research Priorities Consultative Panel**

### **Terms of reference and composition**

The consultative panel is to be chaired by the Chief Scientist and comprise five or six eminent researchers, research consumers and business leaders with appropriate technical backgrounds or a sound understanding of the research environment. The panel will undertake consultation with the research and scientific community, business and the wider community in relation to:

- nominations for research priorities; including reasons for their nominations; and
- key elements of the national priority setting framework outlined in the issues paper (including the scope of the priority setting system, types of priorities, approach to implementation and approach to review).

In order to facilitate a process that is balanced and inclusive as to the wide range of interests and issues across the spectrum of research, it is proposed that the panel be composed of persons who have:

- strong professional standing in their field; and
- a capacity to assimilate issues beyond the scope of their own field and background, including relevant social, commercial, economic and environmental issues.

Panel members will be appointed on the basis of their individual standing rather than as representatives of a particular interest group or organisation.

To inform the consultation process, an issues paper will be released by the Minister for Science setting out the vision and purpose, the broad issues and the framework for developing a set of national research priorities.

The panel will report to the Minister in early July on the outcomes of the consultation process and advise on what priorities should be included in selecting the final national research priorities.

## ***National Research Priorities Expert Advisory Committee***

### ***Terms of Reference and Composition***

The Expert Advisory Committee is to be chaired by Dr Jim Peacock, President of the Australian Academy of Sciences and member of PMSEIC. It will comprise available members of the National Research Priorities Consultative Panel, the Chief Scientist and a number of other eminent researchers, research consumers and business leaders.

In order to facilitate a process that is balanced and inclusive as to the wide range of interests and issues across the spectrum of research, it is proposed that the committee be composed of persons:

- who have strong professional standing in their field; and
- who have a capacity to assimilate issues beyond the scope of their own field and background, including relevant social, commercial, economic and environmental issues.

Committee members will be appointed on the basis of their individual standing rather than as representatives of a particular interest group or organisation.

The Committee will assess nominations for national research priorities received from the research and wider community and develop a shortlist of priorities for consideration by the Government. The selection criteria approved by the Government will form the basis for that assessment, and the shortlisted priorities must be supported by evidence that demonstrates their capacity to meet those criteria. The Issues Paper – *Developing National Research Priorities*, and the report by the Consultative Panel will also inform the process.

The Committee will report to the Minister for Science on a shortlist of national research priorities in mid-October 2002.

Received  
5 June 2003  
Dr Arnel

## CSIRO and Security

### **Question: Has CSIRO decided to have security as one of its priorities?**

- It is important to note that by security we mean measures to protect Australia from harm – this includes its people, livestock, plants, environment, food, water and infrastructure. Our focus is in the civilian domain
- In this context, security (meaning a safe Australia) has always been an important aspect of CSIRO's work, and will continue to be so
- The majority of the investment has been in the area of protection from pests, weeds, and diseases – closely aligned with the National Research Priorities
- Defence related technologies are not a focus of CSIRO although some of our research areas (e.g. imaging systems, sub-surface radar) could have defence applications

### **Question: If so what does that mean? (e.g. will it be a Flagship Program)**

- We are not currently planning for a Flagship Program focussed around security issues. Flagships are about significant new resources being allocated to tackle goals of national significance
- We are seeking to enhance our capability in the Safe Australia area via greater coordination and facilitation of our existing research capacity and investment, and looking at new opportunities and ways of collaborating with other agencies working in this area
- This activity will be coordinated via a cross Divisional program