

Final Report

July 2008 – March 2009

Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries



On 26 March 2009, the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries was amalgamated with other government departments to form the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

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Final report 2008–09

**Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

Our vision

Profitable primary industries for Queensland.

Our mission

Maximise the economic potential of Queensland's primary industries on a sustainable basis.

Our values

- We are committed to profitable primary industries for Queensland.
- We work together as one DPI&F.
- We deliver what we promise.
- We demonstrate leadership and innovation.
- We will involve ourselves in strong partnerships, working with government agencies and other stakeholders to achieve our outcomes.

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Letter of compliance

30 June 2009

The Honourable Tim Mulherin MP
Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries, Rural and Regional Communities

80 Ann Street
Brisbane Qld 4000

Dear Minister

I am pleased to present the final report for the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.

Following machinery-of-government changes implemented on 26 March 2009, the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries was abolished. The core functions of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries have transferred to the new Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

I certify that this final report complies with:

- the prescribed requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and the *Financial Management Standard 1997*
- the detailed requirements set out in the *Annual Reporting Guidelines for Queensland Government Agencies*.

A checklist outlining the annual reporting requirements can be accessed at www.deedi.qld.gov.au

Yours sincerely

Robert Setter
Associate Director-General
Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries
Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Overview

DG's review

There has been a period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) of significant change for the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) as it reinvents itself under the Fresh Approach initiative. This vision to accelerate growth has set us on a course to treble the value of Queensland agriculture by 2020.

Since the Fresh Approach initiative was announced we have seen a number of new challenges confront our primary industries—a financial crisis swept the world, floods inundated North Queensland, while government and industry debated the economic impact of policies such as the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme.

Despite these challenges, Queensland agriculture stood firm. DPI&F did not waver in its commitment to progress the sweeping reforms required to build skills for our future, capitalise on our research and development (R&D) potential, and network and modernise our services.

Certainly, we can look back on many significant achievements under the first year of our Fresh Approach. We have created an unprecedented partnership between government and industry, based on a comprehensive engagement strategy and our desire to be open and transparent about the strategy behind the reforms.

This Fresh Approach strategy is based on a number of principles:

- We must disinvest in order to invest.
- We must align to national R&D agendas.
- We must partner and collaborate when we re-invest.
- We must design the future with industry and corporate guidance and support.

The announcement that Mareeba would become one of Australia's leading regional research, training and service hubs was driven by our principle of disinvesting to re-invest. It has meant that we are able to invest in a new model of service delivery that will reshape our footprint on the Atherton Tablelands.

The alignment to the national R&D agenda saw the announcement of our 2020 Beef Plan, which will renew and upgrade Queensland's beef R&D infrastructure.

The Australian Agricultural College Corporation (AACC) was realigned to the primary industries portfolio on 1 July 2008, creating real opportunities to enhance education and skilling for today's farmers. We will continue to work closely with AACC to ensure our rural and related industries receive relevant and industry driven education and training.

In terms of partnerships and collaboration, the department entered into a number of new agreements with key tertiary partners such as James Cook University (JCU) and The University of Queensland (UQ). These partnerships present exciting opportunities and are a strong model to enhance research outcomes for Queensland agriculture.

The release of Queensland's first Biosecurity Strategy in December demonstrates the Fresh Approach is also about doing things differently. The Biosecurity Strategy, based on the concept of shared responsibility, will see industry and landholders take a greater role in the protection of Queensland's production and market access. The consultation and launch of this strategy is a positive outcome of our principle to design the future with industry and corporate guidance and support.

The Fresh Approach has become core business for DPI&F. Our focus for the year ahead is to continue the program of reforming infrastructure; forming new partnerships; building skills and growing investment with a focus on Queensland's plant industries and rural training and skilling capacity. We will also progress plans on our service delivery framework to ensure we can provide more relevant and accessible services to industry.

We will deliver on the Queensland Government's election commitments and efficiency strategies such as having 50% of services online by 2012.

As part of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI), we will deliver on the government's priorities to create jobs, stimulate economic growth and increase innovation in the primary industries and fisheries sector.

1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009: highlights and challenges

The period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) was marked by challenges of a global scale. While the direct impacts of the global financial crisis on Queensland primary producers remain unclear, reduced consumer spending, increased borrowing costs and lending risks, and potential trade and market distortions may impact on the profitability of agribusinesses. The primary industries sector also faced a number of ongoing challenges including:

- climate change—primary industries are under pressure to reduce emissions, prepare for the possible impacts of emissions trading, and remain viable in a changing climate
- competition for land use—expanding industries and increased urban development continue to drive competition for land
- biosecurity threats—incidents will continue to increase as movements of products and people around the world increase and climate and environments change
- skills and labour shortage—the shortage is limiting productivity growth as businesses seek to expand, new technologies are introduced and competition for labour intensifies from other industries.

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), DPI&F invested strategically in industry development, biosecurity and fisheries activities to help the sector address these challenges and capitalise on associated opportunities for growth.

Queensland's first Biosecurity Strategy launched

This year saw the launch of the Queensland Biosecurity Strategy. Minister Tim Mulherin released the Queensland biosecurity discussion paper in July 2008. A series of public meetings were then held throughout Queensland, including forums in Bundaberg, Mareeba and Brisbane. Over 70 submissions were received during the consultation period from a wide range of organisations and individuals with an interest in biosecurity. Twenty-four meetings with the public and various organisations were also conducted during the consultation period.

The strategy was launched on 9 December 2008. It maps out the key focus areas for Queensland over the next five years to build on our existing world-class biosecurity system, including better preparedness, earlier detection and more effective responses to biosecurity threats. Efforts to improve the capability and capacity of Queenslanders to deal with biosecurity risks are also highlighted. These are underpinned by a strong focus on science, education and community engagement. There is also a commitment to improve IT platforms to enhance emergency management and laboratory systems management.

Finally, a new single piece of biosecurity legislation will modernise Queensland's legislative framework and enhance the monitoring, investigation and enforcement provisions contained within the current legislation. This will provide Queensland with a flexible and responsive biosecurity framework necessary to prevent or minimise the adverse impacts of exotic and endemic pests and diseases, contaminants, and the misuse of agricultural and veterinary chemicals on the economy, human health, amenity and environment.

A Fresh Approach: 12 months on

DPI&F's Fresh Approach initiative is now one year old. Since the Minister announced the Fresh Approach initiative in Townsville on 24 June 2008 there has been significant progress made under each of the three 'pillars'—building a skilled workforce; capitalising on R&D potential to foster world-class innovation; and networking and modernising services.

Ongoing consultation with staff, the AACC, industry, universities, local government and other stakeholders to develop plans featured strongly in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009). To date, there have been positive interactions and great thinking on ways to provide better services, better value for money and the innovation that industry needs to improve productivity.

Building skills for the future

The AACC officially moved into the DPI&F portfolio on 1 July 2008. This change is a significant step forward in addressing the critical skills and labour shortage affecting Queensland's primary industries sector. A review of the AACC business model and design of an integrated suite of training, extension and education services are now underway to ensure that the services offered meet industry's needs.

Mr John Elich commenced his role as Director of the AACC on 4 August 2008. John was previously Institute Director at Southern Queensland Institute of TAFE and has a strong foundation in rural training, having been a member of the Dalby Agricultural College Board for 10 years prior to the AACC's formation.

DPI&F has been working with the Department of Education, Training and the Arts (as lead agency) to progress the Gateway Schools to Agribusiness initiative during the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009). Gateway Schools to Agribusiness is an industry partnership program designed to stimulate today's students to consider an agricultural career path, either through direct employment or through the vocational or tertiary pathway. Following successful completion of the pilot project in Dalby, eight southern Queensland schools were selected in December 2008 to initiate the program. The Gateway Schools to Agribusiness initiative will play a key role in helping our primary industries manage the opportunities and challenges they face today and in the future.

Capitalising on our R&D potential to foster world-class innovation

There have been some exciting announcements associated with this pillar of the Fresh Approach in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009).

September 2008: Centre for Advanced Animal Science

The opening of the \$33 million Centre for Advanced Animal Science (CAAS) at UQ's Gatton campus in September 2008 marks a significant milestone. This collaboration between UQ and DPI&F has delivered a world-class research facility and reinforces our vision to deliver innovative research partnerships to grow investment.

As well as modern laboratories and high containment rooms for disease research, the facilities include grouped and individual animal pens for nutrition trials, a feed processing shed and cattle handling yards. This facility will empower world-class research into animal growth, adaptation, welfare, health and vaccines—research that is vital if we are to address the issue of ever-increasing global food shortages.

CAAS is a great example of what can be realised under our strategy of disinvestment and reinvestment in facilities, and is also testament to the success that can be achieved when two leading R&D organisations work together to support the agricultural sector's growth.

October 2008: single, purpose-built Tablelands site

On 22 October 2008, the Minister announced an \$8 million plan to see Mareeba become one of Australia's leading regional research, training and services hubs. A new purpose-built facility is to be built by December 2010, beside the refurbished existing facility in Peters Street. Both buildings will then form the new agri-science hub, which will focus on RD&E, education and training.

All current and future research projects in the region will be supported by this new centre and by retaining some existing research facilities in the region. This includes important research for horticulture, field crops, forestry, pasture and seed production, and cattle and dairy industries as well as future industries such as biocrops.

Expanding the Peters Street site and retaining some existing field facilities became the preferred option after an independent review that looked at a range of issues including soil and climate variability, land availability and the potential for future agricultural opportunities. These changes will be phased in over a number of years.

Bringing together DPI&F's regional scientific capacity and AACC training capacity in one location means the interactions between scientists, researchers, extension officers, teachers and students will create a rich environment of ideas, creativity and innovation. The new facility will also provide a central point for industry to interact with researchers and create partnerships, which in turn will drive innovation and sustainability.

December 2008: tropical biosecurity partnership with JCU

In December 2008, the Minister announced plans to inject \$32 million into the state's beef industry to fund new and improved biosecurity and a network of beef research facilities. These plans include construction of a \$13 million biosecurity laboratory at JCU's Townsville campus including physical containment level 3 (PC3) capability to enable faster diagnosis of devastating diseases such as avian influenza and Hendra virus.

The laboratory will significantly boost Queensland's biosecurity capability and will also be a major benefit to the beef industry. It will bring our science, training and biosecurity response capacity together in one location and is a key development under the statement of intent the Minister signed with JCU in June 2008 to establish an Australian Institute of Tropical Agricultural Sciences.

The 2020 Beef plan also includes a new purpose-designed beef research property in North Queensland's dry tropics, expected to carry 2000 breeders, which will be one of Australia's principal locations for projects to advance beef breeding—a key driver of profitability. The new facility will play an important role in cost-effectively increasing productivity of beef breeding herds by addressing issues of climate variability and change, and sustainable grazing practices, as well as achieving high standards of husbandry and welfare for beef cattle.

These plans were developed in consultation with industry and DPI&F's scientific and beef extension staff.

Network and modernise services

DPI&F has given considerable attention to this pillar in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), working to identify ways to network and modernise services to shift to a more market-driven, client-focused approach.

An agribusiness service strategy is now under development. The strategy will look at the rationale behind decisions regarding which services to provide, and how to provide them, to specific clients. The intent is to ensure that investment has the greatest impact on accelerated growth. DPI&F also began developing a whole-of-department service delivery framework that outlines higher level service delivery principles (such as relevance, access, efficiency and effectiveness).

A major redesign of the department's IT systems also commenced to ensure that service delivery channels are fully integrated, modern and user-friendly. This will allow clients to access DPI&F's full suite of services through the DPI&F website, the Business Information Centre, mobile offices and agribusiness service centres.

Since June 2008, DPI&F's Mobile Office Unit (otherwise known as the 'Fresh Approach Bus') has been touring Queensland providing primary producers with access to products and services that might not be available in their area, including training, financial counselling, biosecurity, fisheries and business development services and products. The Mobile Office Unit has been visiting regional and rural communities and attending major events, field days, saleyards, and Indigenous communities, and has now toured all DPI&F regions.

Our financial performance

Financial overview

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (*Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009*) DPI&F was abolished on 26 March 2009. Under this notice, all operations and principal activities of DPI&F were transferred to DEEDI. The effect of these transfers, of all assets and liabilities, from DPI&F to DEEDI was from 27 March 2009.

This financial overview provides a summary of DPI&F's final financial performance and position, and comments on significant movements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

It explains how to interpret the comprehensive set of final financial statements (including explanatory notes) on pages 57–103, by providing a summary of the department's four primary financial statements: Income statement, Statement of changes in equity, Cash flow statement and Balance sheet (see Figure 1).

The remainder of the financial overview provides more detail on items that make up these statements, and the changes that occurred during the year that impacted on our financial outcomes. The overview provides information on our:

- operating result
- revenue—where the dollars came from
- expenses—where the dollars were spent
- equity—what we're worth
- assets—what we own
- liabilities—what we owe
- capital acquisitions.

Figure 1: Summary of DPI&F's primary financial statements, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

<p>Income statement</p> <p>Revenue</p> <p>Less: operating expenses</p> <p>Net result for period—profit/(loss)</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>273</p> <p>(273)</p> <hr/> <p>0</p>	<p>← Income statement</p> <p>Shows the extent to which equity is increased or decreased by the operating surplus or deficit during the year. The final operating result is a break-even result after adjustments for unspent appropriation funds, which have been recognised as a payable to DEEDI.</p>
<p>Statement of changes in equity</p> <p>Balance of equity at beginning of year</p> <p>Contributed equity</p> <p>Asset revaluations</p> <p>Net result for period</p> <p>Total change in equity</p> <p>Total equity</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>455</p> <p>0</p> <p>10</p> <p>0</p> <hr/> <p>10</p> <hr/> <p>465</p>	<p>← Statement of changes in equity</p> <p>Shows the increase in equity as at 26 March 2009, largely due to indexation of non-current assets to reflect present valuations.</p>
<p>Cash flow statement</p> <p>Operating activities</p> <p>Investing activities</p> <p>Financing activities</p> <p>Net increase in cash held</p> <p>Cash at beginning of year</p> <p>Cash at end of reporting period</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>(4)</p> <p>(12)</p> <p>0</p> <hr/> <p>(16)</p> <p>36</p> <hr/> <p>20</p>	<p>← Cash flow statement</p> <p>Shows the nature and amount of our cash inflows and outflows from all activities. DPI&F's cash held at the end of the reporting period was \$36 million compared to \$20 million as at 26 March 2009. This reduction is largely due to a \$15 million payment to Treasury for the establishment of the whole-of-government annual leave scheme from 1 July 2008.</p>
<p>Balance sheet</p> <p>Current assets (including cash and deposits of \$20 million)</p> <p>Non-current assets (including property, plant and equipment)</p> <p>Biological assets</p> <p>Total assets</p> <p>Current liabilities</p> <p>Non-current liabilities</p> <p>Total liabilities</p> <p>Net assets</p> <p>Retained equity</p> <p>Reserves</p> <p>Total equity</p>	<p>\$million</p> <p>52</p> <p>462</p> <p>2</p> <hr/> <p>516</p> <hr/> <p>51</p> <hr/> <p>0</p> <hr/> <p>51</p> <hr/> <p>465</p> <p>247</p> <p>218</p> <hr/> <p>465</p>	<p>← Balance sheet</p> <p>Shows the assets and liabilities which make up our equity of \$465 million as at 26 March 2009. Current liabilities at 26 March 2009 include \$12.5 million payable to DEEDI representing unspent appropriation revenue as at 26 March 2009. All assets and liabilities are to be transferred to DEEDI effective 27 March 2009.</p>

Operating result

DPI&F recorded a break-even operating result for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009. The key reason for the break-even is an adjustment of \$12.5 million relating to unspent appropriation revenue existing as at 26 March 2009, which is to be transferred to DEEDI.

Revenue—where the dollars came from

As at 26 March 2009, our total operating revenues were \$272.6 million. DPI&F operates primarily through funding allocated by Parliament (i.e. appropriation revenues). Other major revenue sources include charges for goods and services (includes national cost sharing revenues), taxes, fees and fines (including fishing licences), and grants and contributions from external research bodies.

Expenses—where the dollars were spent

As at 26 March 2009, our total operating expenses were \$272.6 million. The primary components of expenses are employee expenses, and supplies and services.

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of total operating expenses into DPI&F's core service delivery activities, or outputs.

Our equity—what we are worth

Equity is net worth, which is calculated by 'what we own' (total assets of \$516.4 million) less 'what we owe' (total liabilities of \$51.4 million). As at 26 March 2009, DPI&F's equity was \$464.9 million.

Assets—what we own

As at 26 March 2009, DPI&F had total assets of \$516.4 million. The department's major assets are comprised of cash, receivables (mainly trade debtors), property, plant and equipment (mainly land, buildings, plant and equipment), and prepayments (lease payments).

Liabilities—what we owe

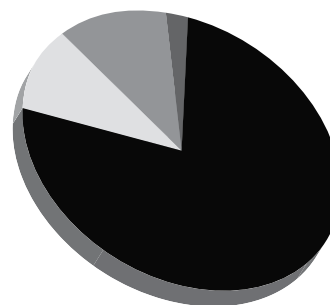
As at 26 March 2009, DPI&F had total liabilities of \$51.4 million. The department's liabilities are comprised of payables (mainly trade creditors), provisions (accrued salaries and wages) and other liabilities (mainly unearned revenue from external funding bodies and unspent appropriation revenue payable to DEEDI as at 26 March 2009).

Capital acquisitions

As at 26 March 2009, our capital expenditure of \$13.4 million primarily focused on developing world-class research facilities to deliver scientific outcomes for primary industries and fisheries. This expenditure included:

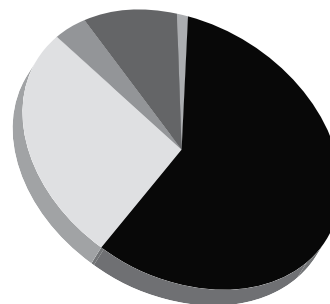
- \$6.7 million for new and upgraded scientific and computer equipment, research facilities development and minor works projects
- \$3 million to continue construction of the Bribie Island Aquaculture Research Centre extension
- \$2 million to complete construction of the Regional Office Complex at Nambour
- \$1.7 million to acquire new and replacement vessels and heavy plant and equipment.

Figure 2: DPI&F revenue, 2008–09



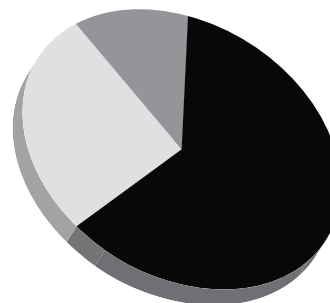
- Output revenue—Queensland Government: 75%
- User charges, taxes, fees and fines: 11%
- Grants and other contributions: 12%
- Other revenue: 2%

Figure 3: DPI&F expenses, 2008–09



- Employee expenses: 58%
- Supplies and services: 27%
- Depreciation: 4%
- Grants and subsidies: 10%
- Other expenses: 1%

Figure 4: Operating expenses by DPI&F outputs, 2008–09



- Industry Development: 61%
- Biosecurity Queensland: 27%
- Fisheries: 12%

Performance highlights for final report

This is a sample of the work undertaken in DPI&F and is not representative of all the work undertaken in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009)

Figure 5: Departmental performance highlights

Outcome	What we planned to do	Performance examples and highlights
Improved productivity and efficiency	To provide a legislative and policy framework for industry that supports a competitive business environment, reduces red tape and minimises costs to industry.	In 2008, DPI&F oversaw a major review and modification of the industry's regulatory framework, which had a range of restrictions on production and commercial sugar structures. To ensure industry participants were afforded wider control over their own affairs and a gradual progression to a more commercial focus, DPI&F facilitated key legislative changes. (Page 27)
	To develop and distribute/commercialise new or improved plant varieties to increase farm productivity and meet market needs.	A new high-impact breed of tomatoes developed by DPI&F scientists made an impression on the food service market, a sector that is growing faster than the conventional fresh food market. The <i>Rebellion</i> breed, developed by DPI&F in conjunction with Syngenta, is a very firm fruit with a long shelf life and has been identified by a food processing firm as having excellent processing attributes. (Page 28)
Market access	To ensure effective and efficient responses to new pest and disease incursions/incidents are mounted, in order to minimise the impact on primary industries, the natural environment and resources of economic value of these incursions/incidents.	On 31 December 2008, Australia met the official conditions set by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to be recognised as an equine influenza (EI) –free country. (Page 29)
	Develop, administer and improve standards, regulations, codes of practice and guidelines governing businesses and the community.	On 3 December 2008, DPI&F announced a new initiative designed to prevent the dumping of unwanted pets and to help improve animal welfare standards in Queensland. The voluntary code of practice covers a range of standards including animal housing, hygiene, records management, training and health care. (Page 29)
Trade development	Lead strategically focused industry and community engagement based on collaboration and constructive relationships between government, industry stakeholders and the community to inform strategic priorities and policies of government, and strengthen the development of Queensland's primary industries.	DPI&F strengthened Queensland's trade relationship with Papua New Guinea through the signing of memoranda of understanding (MOU) documents for both the agriculture and fisheries industries. Signing of these MOUs signified a landmark occasion in the relationships that allow exploration of collaborative projects for mutual industry development. (Page 31)
	Develop scientific and technical knowledge of new farming and livestock systems that improve the productivity of food and fibre production systems.	DPI&F celebrated the success of Australia's first captive-bred coral trout program with the transportation of 30 captive-bred fish to a Bowen commercial farm. DPI&F scientists are working closely with its commercial farm industry partner to monitor the ongoing growth and health of these trout in the commercial environment. (Page 32)

Performance against service delivery statement (SDS) target			Status	Alignment to Q2
SDS measure	Target	Estimated actual		
a(i) Strategic policy and legislation: annual legislative program implemented	100	100	✓	Strong
d(i) Improved varieties, cultivars and commercialised parent lines	21	22	✓	Strong
h(v) State and national arrangements managed for responses to specific large scale exotic and endemic pests and diseases	7	10	↑ ¹	Strong
i(i) Animal welfare standards/codes/ systems developed, contributed to, promulgated and/or administered annually	9	9	✓	Strong
c(i)(a) Major trade development activities: trade missions	40	35	→ ²	Strong
d(i) Improved varieties, cultivars and commercialised parent lines	21	22	✓	Strong

Figure 5: Departmental performance highlights (continued)

Outcome	What we planned to do	Performance examples and highlights
Industry adaptability	Provide direct assistance to industry and individual farming and fishing businesses to plan for and respond to adverse seasonal conditions, and access schemes of assistance to accelerate recovery from natural disaster events.	North-west Queensland experienced extensive flooding from December 2008 to February 2009. In the space of six weeks the north-west region received three times its annual rainfall. The DPI&F response to this disaster included fodder drops to cattle, providing experienced biosecurity officers to advise on stock movement and a mobile office based at Cloncurry to provide support for the fodder relief operation. (Page 33)
	Develop training services targeting improved business skills and knowledge.	Cotton growers with a certified best management practice (BMP) farm can now have their skills recognised as a formal qualification as a result of DPI&F's work with the Cotton Research and Development Corporation (CRDC). (Page 34)
Sustainable resource use	Develop scientific and technical knowledge of new farming and livestock systems that improve the productivity and reduce the environmental impact of production systems.	New management practices developed by DPI&F have been adopted by more than 500 grazing land managers to sustainably manage their natural resource base. (Page 35)
	Ensure an effective response capability for pest and disease incursions. Building a Queensland-wide emergency response capability which will enable rapid and effective responses and efficient recovery from new pest and disease detections.	An independent review of DPI&F responses to Hendra virus cases in Redlands and Proserpine in 2008 described the department's responses as 'effective' and 'successful' in containing the disease. Overall, the report was a strong endorsement for the work undertaken by the dedicated and skilled DPI&F staff who responded to the incidents, working in close contact with horses and staff on the affected premises. (Page 35)

Performance against service delivery statement (SDS) target			Status	Alignment to Q2
SDS measure	Target	Estimated actual		
c(iii)(b) Business assistance: producers assisted	300	300	✓	Strong
d(ii)(a) Systems, standards and tools: improved production efficiency	62	62	✓	Strong
d(ii)(c) Systems, standards and tools: improvements to sustainability	21	21	✓	Green
h(vii) Responses undertaken for pest/disease/chemical/contaminant incidents	11	15	↑ ³	Green
g(iii) Investigations into suspected incidents	27	64	↑ ⁴	Green

SDS performance measures variance notes (provided where the estimated actual is +/- 5% of target):

1. Demand for this service exceeded the 2008–09 target due to additional significant response/containment activities undertaken.
2. This target includes inbound and outbound missions. Outbound missions are on track. The number of inbound missions is less than expected due to the global financial downturn.
3. This service is a demand-driven target, which is difficult to predict.
4. This service experienced higher demand in 2008–09 than originally anticipated. Increased demand is attributed to heightened awareness of emergency animal disease (EAD), especially Hendra virus.

DPI&F performance against SDS measures

Figure 6: Departmental performance against SDS measures

Measure	Status	2008–09 target/est.	2008–09 est. actual	Note reference
Output: Industry Development				
<i>Group A: Strategic Policy and Legislation</i>				
The annual legislative program implemented as agreed or as subsequently amended by agreement between DPI&F and relevant government stakeholders	✓	100%	100%	
Rating out of 10 given by key stakeholders surveyed on their satisfaction with, and support for, DPI&F policy advice and strategic leadership	N/A	8	N/A	1
<i>Group B: Industry and Regional Development</i>				
Responses to regional/subregional planning network mechanisms completed within required timeframes	↑	40	60	2
Responsibilities under <i>Integrated Planning Act 1997</i> /Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) completed within required timeframes:				
• responses to local government planning schemes	↑	40	100	3
• responses to development assessment applications	↑	510	913	4
<i>Group C: Trade and Business Assistance</i>				
Major trade development activities:				
• trade missions	→	40	35	5
• trade events	✓	10	10	
Number of enterprises engaged in trade development activities facilitated by DPI&F	✓	160	160	
Business assistance:				
• farm enterprises assisted through business analysis/ financial counselling services	→	900	604	6
• producers assisted to access government financial assistance	✓	300	300	
Satisfaction with the quality and value of trade and business assistance services	✓	>75% rate at 7 or above	>75% rate at 7 or above	

Figure 6: Departmental performance against SDS measures (continued)

Measure	Status	2008–09 target/est.	2008–09 est. actual	Note reference
Output: Industry Development (continued)				
<i>Group D: Technology Development</i>				
Improved varieties, cultivars and commercialised parent lines	✓	21	22	
Systems, standards and tools for:				
• improved production efficiency	✓	62	62	
• accessing trade opportunities	✓	11	10	
• improvements to sustainability of resource utilisation	✓	21	21	
Innovative technologies (including molecular tools) developed through revolutionary R&D effort	✓	8	8	
Quality and value of R&D projects indicated by the funding organisations' satisfaction with project milestone reports	✓	>70% rate at 7 or above	>70% rate at 7 or above	
<i>Group E: Information, Skills and Business Capacity Development</i>				
Business capacity building activities:				
• group learning activities to increase business capacity	✓	450	436	
• participants engaged in business development activities	✓	6721	6731	
Activities designed to achieve adoption of technologies:				
• delivered by DPI&F	✓	230	222	
• sponsored/commissioned by DPI&F	✓	31	31	
Participant satisfaction with training course outcomes	✓	>75% rate at 7 or above	>75% rate at 7 or above	
Information products and services:				
• new web pages reviewed and published	✓	4500	4421	
• internet web page access	↑	>4 million	5.75 million	7
• business support software published	↑	10	53	8
• number of items of technical information published	↑	319	446	8
• Business Information Centre enquiries	✓	100 000	96 000	
• web-based enquiries	✓	6000	6000	
• regional events managed or supported	→	100	57	9
Satisfaction with the quality, value and availability of information products and services	✓	>75% rate at 7 or above	>75% rate at 7 or above	

Figure 6: Departmental performance against SDS measures (continued)

Measure	Status	2008–09 target/est.	2008–09 est. actual	Note reference
Output: Biosecurity				
<i>Group F: Biosecurity Policy and Legislation</i>				
Implementation of annual legislative program	✓	100%	100%	
Satisfaction with the quality and value of DPI&F policy advice and strategic leadership on biosecurity, chemical use and food safety, and animal welfare	✓	≥75% rate at 7 or above	≥75% rate at 7 or above	
Representation on national biosecurity committees and forums	↑	20	22	10
<i>Group G: Prevention and Surveillance for Pests, Diseases, Agvet Chemicals and Contaminants</i>				
Biosecurity assurance or risk reduction systems managed and maintained	✓	10	10	
Annual surveillance targets met for state, national and/or international biosecurity surveillance programs as agreed or as subsequently amended by agreement between DPI&F and relevant stakeholders	✓	100%	100%	
Investigations into suspected incidents	↑	27	64	11
Samples tested for pests, diseases, agvet chemicals and contaminants	✓	152 000	144 850	
Number of declared, new and regional priority pest species subject to research to improve control measures	✓	22	22	
<i>Group H: Control of and Response to Pests, Diseases, Agvet Chemicals and Contaminants</i>				
Best practice standards/strategies/plans developed or reviewed	↑	19	27	12
Incident response teams maintained	✓	1	1	
NLIS implemented and maintained	✓	100%	100%	
Training programs and exercises for incident response	↑	7	10	13
State and national arrangements managed for responses to specific large-scale exotic and endemic pests and diseases	↑	6	7	14
Doses of tick fever vaccine supplied to industry	✓	800 000	760 000	
Responses undertaken for pest and/or disease incursions, or agvet chemical or contaminant incidents	↑	11	15	15
Number of Class 1 pest eradication programs	↑	15	16	16

Figure 6: Departmental performance against SDS measures (continued)

Measure	Status	2008–09 target/est.	2008–09 est. actual	Note reference
Output: Biosecurity (continued)				
<i>Group I: Animal Welfare and Keeping</i>				
Animal welfare standards/codes/ systems developed, contributed to, promulgated and/or administered annually	✓	9	9	
Animal welfare and ethics education programs	✓	4	4	
<i>Group J: Compliance, Enforcement and Regulatory Activity</i>				
Property freedom certificates issued	✓	1400	1370	
Complaints and/or suspected breaches investigated	→	4605	3710	17
Compliance audits and reviews conducted	✓	1705	1785	
Interstate plant quarantine inspections for fire ant–affected businesses	✓	1200	1200	
Business accreditations maintained to facilitate market access	↑	64 800	94 500	18
Output: Fisheries				
<i>Group K: Fisheries Policy and Legislation</i>				
Consultation and advisory mechanisms used in the development and review of fisheries policy and legislation	→	33	24	19
<i>Group L: Management of Fisheries Resources and Fish Habitats</i>				
Fisheries management arrangements reviewed for sustainability and reported to the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage	→	23	22	20
Fisheries for which quota management arrangements are maintained	↑	11	12	21
Stocked impoundment permits issued	↑	37 500	38 979	22
<i>Group M: Compliance, Enforcement and Regulatory activities</i>				
Number of fisheries inspections by Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP)	✓	31 500	31 824	
% of overall compliance with fisheries laws	✓	93%	95%	
% of farms that comply with aquaculture licence operating conditions	↑	95%	100%	23
Level of compliance with quota arrangements achieved in each of four key quota fisheries	✓	99%	99%	
Accuracy of trawl effort quota monitoring using the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	✓	98%	98%	
Fisheries authorities issued	↑	5250	6232	24

Figure 6: Departmental performance against SDS measures (continued)

Measure	Status	2008–09 target/est.	2008–09 est. actual	Note reference
Output: Fisheries (continued)				
<i>Group N: Community Programs</i>				
Boating safety:				
• boating safety inspections undertaken annually by the QBFP	↑	25 000	27 709	25
• compliance with boating safety regulations	✓	93%	94%	
Shark control:				
• beaches covered by the Shark Control Program	✓	85	85	
• proportion of shark control equipment meeting QBFP operational standards	✓	100%	100%	

Variance notes (provided where +/- 5% variance between target and estimated actual):

1. Significant stakeholder engagement was undertaken during 2008–09 as part of the development of the Fresh Approach Initiative. To undertake a survey to confirm opinions would potentially be seen as an impost to stakeholders. This survey will be conducted in 2009–10.
2. This is a demand-driven target, which is difficult to predict. The implementation of statutory regional planning in particular increased activity above expectations.
3. This is a demand-driven target, which is difficult to predict. A particular factor that increased activity was amendment to planning schemes, especially in south-east region.
4. Increased compliance with self-assessable codes and increased provision of technical and statutory advice on coastal development has resulted in higher levels of activity than originally anticipated.
5. This target includes inbound and outbound missions. Outbound missions are on track. The number of inbound missions is less than expected due to the global financial downturn.
6. As seasonal conditions improve and Exceptional Circumstances (EC) declarations are lifted, the number of EC clients is decreasing.
7. Increased web access volume during 2008–09 has been experienced as a result of seasonal impacts, hot topics and the economic environment.
8. The relaunch of the corporate system Clarity has resulted in more accurate data capture on the number of economic decision support tools and information tools being developed.
9. DPI&F priorities have been realigned to focus on Beef 2009. This is a significant event as beef represents a major Queensland primary industry. As a consequence of directing effort to this major event, less activities can be supported.
10. The 2008–09 target for this measure was exceeded due to additional Consultative Committee on Emergency Animal Diseases (CCEAD) meetings held as a result of incident responses, particularly addressing the potential impact of the Asian honey bee.
11. This service experienced higher demand in 2008–09 than originally anticipated. Increased demand is attributed to heightened awareness of emergency animal disease (EAD), especially Hendra virus.
12. Demand for this service in 2008–09 exceeded the target/estimate as a result of new pest/disease incursions and market access issues requiring targeted interventions and risk assessments.
13. This service experienced increased demand in 2008–09 due to the creation of the Biosecurity Queensland Control Centre (BQCC) and the Emergency Management Unit. Specific funding provided for incident response training also increased the demand for this service.
14. Demand for this service exceeded the 2008–09 target due to additional significant response/containment activities undertaken.
15. This service is a demand-driven target, which is difficult to predict.
16. This service is a demand-driven target, which is difficult to predict.
17. Implementation of more effective compliance incident reporting/recording has resulted in data capture that more accurately reflects service level demands.

18. *This service is a demand-driven target, which is difficult to predict. Increased demand for this service was experienced in 2008–09 due to the impact of seasonal and market conditions, including changes to pest status and interstate requirements.*
19. *The Weller/Webbe whole-of-government review of boards and committees has recommended a transition from seven separate Management Advisory Committees (MACs) to one super MAC. The seven MACs will be phased out and the one super MAC phased in. This transition accounts for the reduction shown.*
20. *DPI&F did not seek re-assessment of the developmental jellyfish fishery due to lack of activity in the fishery.*
21. *DPI&F has added a quota measure for tropical rock lobster to ensure sustainability in this fishery. The addition of this quota has resulted in the management of an additional fishery.*
22. *Three additional dams have been added to the program delivering services against this measure. This has resulted in higher levels of activity than originally anticipated.*
23. *DPI&F has raised the awareness of the need to comply with aquaculture licence operating conditions. This has resulted in higher levels of compliance.*
24. *The 2008–09 target for this measure was set on the assumption that buyer licences would discontinue. This discontinuation has been deferred to 1 July 2009, which has resulted in higher activity levels than originally anticipated.*
25. *Increased patrols during school holidays and favourable weather conditions have resulted in higher levels of activity than originally anticipated.*

Our business

Who we are

Each year, Queensland's primary industries provide over \$13 billion in farm gate value and first-stage processing to the Australian economy. This includes production activities in the food, fibre, lifestyle, forestry and fisheries sectors. Profitable primary industries create jobs, expand Queensland's export markets, support economic growth and enhance our wellbeing.

Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries (QPIF), formerly DPI&F, has a vision of profitable primary industries for Queensland, and supports strategic industry development at all stages of the industry value chain from production to consumption.

QPIF's mission is to maximise the economic potential of Queensland's primary industries on a sustainable basis. This mission is delivered through a range of industry development, biosecurity and fisheries services.

What we do

QPIF (formerly DPI&F) focuses on economic development, which enables the accelerated growth of Queensland's primary industries. QPIF strategically invests in R&D, trade and export, business development, extension, fisheries and biosecurity services that are targeted at economically important primary industries across Queensland including beef, fruit and vegetables, lifestyle horticulture, sugarcane, forestry, seafood, fisheries, grains and intensive animals.

To achieve its objective, QPIF focuses its work on three output areas:

- industry development
- biosecurity
- fisheries.

These outputs implement Queensland Government policy on primary industries and biosecurity. Outputs align to government outcomes and are influenced by national strategies and initiatives.

Industry development

Industry development is focused on improving the productivity and efficiency of Queensland's agricultural industries and assisting them to take advantage of business and market opportunities and maintain their international competitiveness.

This is achieved through providing an integrated suite of services including policy, research and development, extension, regulatory, trade, business and industry development.

The four main service areas of industry development are:

- fostering a competitive business environment
- innovating through science and extension
- maximising trade and business opportunities
- maximising access to information, training and skilling opportunities.

Industry development contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland* ambitions of:

- strong—creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas
- green—protecting our lifestyle and environment
- smart—delivering world-class education and training.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity is focused on Queensland's capability to respond to and manage the impact of pests, diseases, chemical residues and contaminants on economic activity, resources of economic value, human health, social amenity and the natural environment.

Biosecurity ensures Queensland's reputation for safe, clean and sustainably produced products, and strengthens access to interstate and international markets for Queensland's agricultural and food products.

Biosecurity contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland* ambitions of:

- strong—creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas
- green—protecting our lifestyle and environment
- healthy—making Queenslanders Australia's healthiest people.

Fisheries

Fisheries manages the state's wild fisheries resources and fish habitats that balance commercial, economic and community interests with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Shark control and boating safety on behalf of Maritime Safety Queensland are also delivered through this service.

Fisheries contributes to the Queensland Government's *Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland* ambitions of:

- strong—creating a diverse economy powered by bright ideas
- green—protecting our lifestyle and environment
- fair—supporting safe and caring communities.

Where we've come from: historic milestones

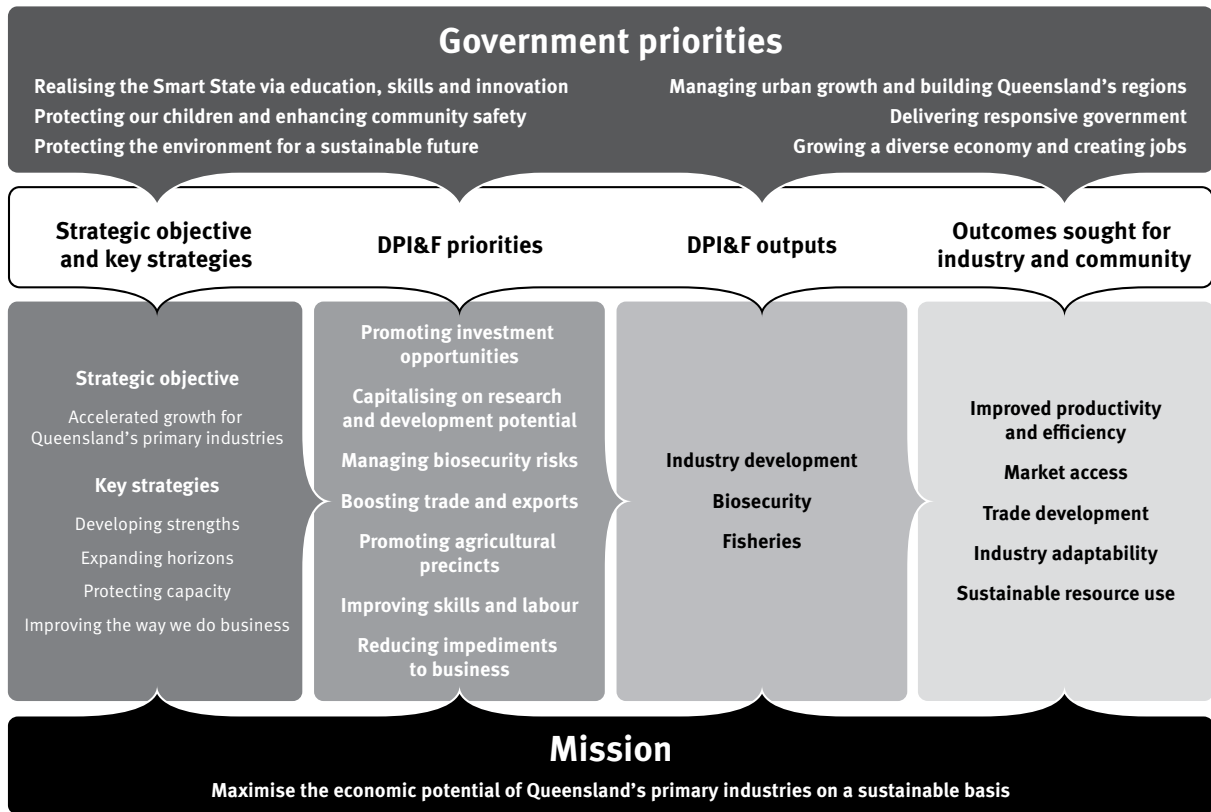
Figure 7: Departmental timeline

1855	Following requests from wool growers, the first agricultural officer (a sheep scab inspector) was appointed to the Moreton Bay district
1887	Department of Agriculture gazetted on 18 June 1887 as a sub-department under the Minister for Public Lands to encourage and guide land settlement
1896	Department of Agriculture became a separate entity with its own Minister
1897	Stock Branch transferred to Department of Agriculture merging responsibilities for pastoral industries Agricultural research and education expanded by establishing the Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton and Queensland Agricultural Journal First state farms set up at Westbrook (near Toowoomba) and Hermitage (near Warwick) to identify crops and farming systems suited to Queensland
1900	Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations (now BSES Limited) established to boost sugarcane production and milling
1904	Department of Agriculture renamed Department of Agriculture and Stock
1909	First stock experiment station established at Yeerongpilly (Brisbane) to undertake disease research
1920	World's first cooperative agricultural marketing scheme introduced under the 1920 Wheat Pool Act
1923	First Council of Agriculture formed to give small farmers a voice
1934	Bureau of Tropical Agriculture established at South Johnstone to research potential crops
1946	Network of regional experimental stations established to boost post-war rural production
1955	Queensland's first artificial insemination facility for cattle established at Rocklea to assist in controlled breeding programs
1962	Queensland Wheat Research Institute established and funded by Queensland wheat growers Tick fever research laboratory opened at Wacol to research and produce vaccine
1963	Department of Agricultural and Stock renamed Department of Primary Industries (DPI)
1968	Hermitage land management research experiment station established to investigate soil carbon levels, control erosion and greenhouse gas production
1972	Regional Extension Services Board created in response to industry demand for an integrated service
1980	Queensland Fisheries Service transferred to DPI
1983	Queensland's first agricultural policy released
1989	Queensland Forest Service and Water Resource Commission transferred to DPI
1997	Water and land use responsibilities transferred to Department of Natural Resources
2004	DPI renamed Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) Aligning for Success review implemented heralding a new way of conducting business
2006	DPI&F creates an Intellectual Property Commercialisation Unit DPI Forestry becomes Forestry Plantations Queensland (a corporation sole) on 1 May
2007	DPI&F creates Biosecurity Queensland to include new environmental biosecurity responsibilities (transferred from Department of Natural Resources and Water)
2008	DPI&F adopts Fresh Approach initiative for service delivery
2009	On 26 March 2009, DPI&F was abolished. The functions of the department were transferred by a machinery-of-government change to the new Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)

Reference: Skerman, PJ, Fisher AE and Lloyd, PL 1988, Guiding Queensland agriculture: 1887–1987, Queensland Department of Primary Industries.

Our map to profitable primary industries

Figure 8: Departmental strategic map



Where we operate

As Queensland is geographically widespread and diverse, DPI&F has five regional offices (in Nambour, Toowoomba, Longreach, Rockhampton and Townsville) as well as a Mobile Office Unit that travels to rural and remote areas around Queensland.

Regional offices

Region	Area (km ²)	Regional office	Contact
North*	459 006	Townsville	180-202 River Boulevard, Oonoonba PO Box 1085, Townsville Qld 4810 Phone: 07 4722 2688 Fax: 07 4778 2970
South	167 061	Toowoomba	203 Tor Street, Toowoomba PO Box 102, Toowoomba Qld 4350 Phone: 07 4688 1200 Fax: 07 4688 1199
South-East	70 797	Nambour	91-95 Howard Street, Nambour PO Box 5165, SCMC Nambour Qld 4560 Phone: 07 5430 4911 Fax: 07 5430 4994
Central	207 581	Rockhampton	25 Yeppoon Road, Parkhurst, Rockhampton PO Box 6014, Parkhurst Qld 4702 Phone: 07 4936 0211 Fax: 07 4936 0345
West	825 125	Longreach	Landsborough Highway, Longreach PO Box 519, Longreach Qld 4730 Phone: 07 4650 1200 Fax: 07 4650 1233

* Includes Torres Strait and Mornington Island

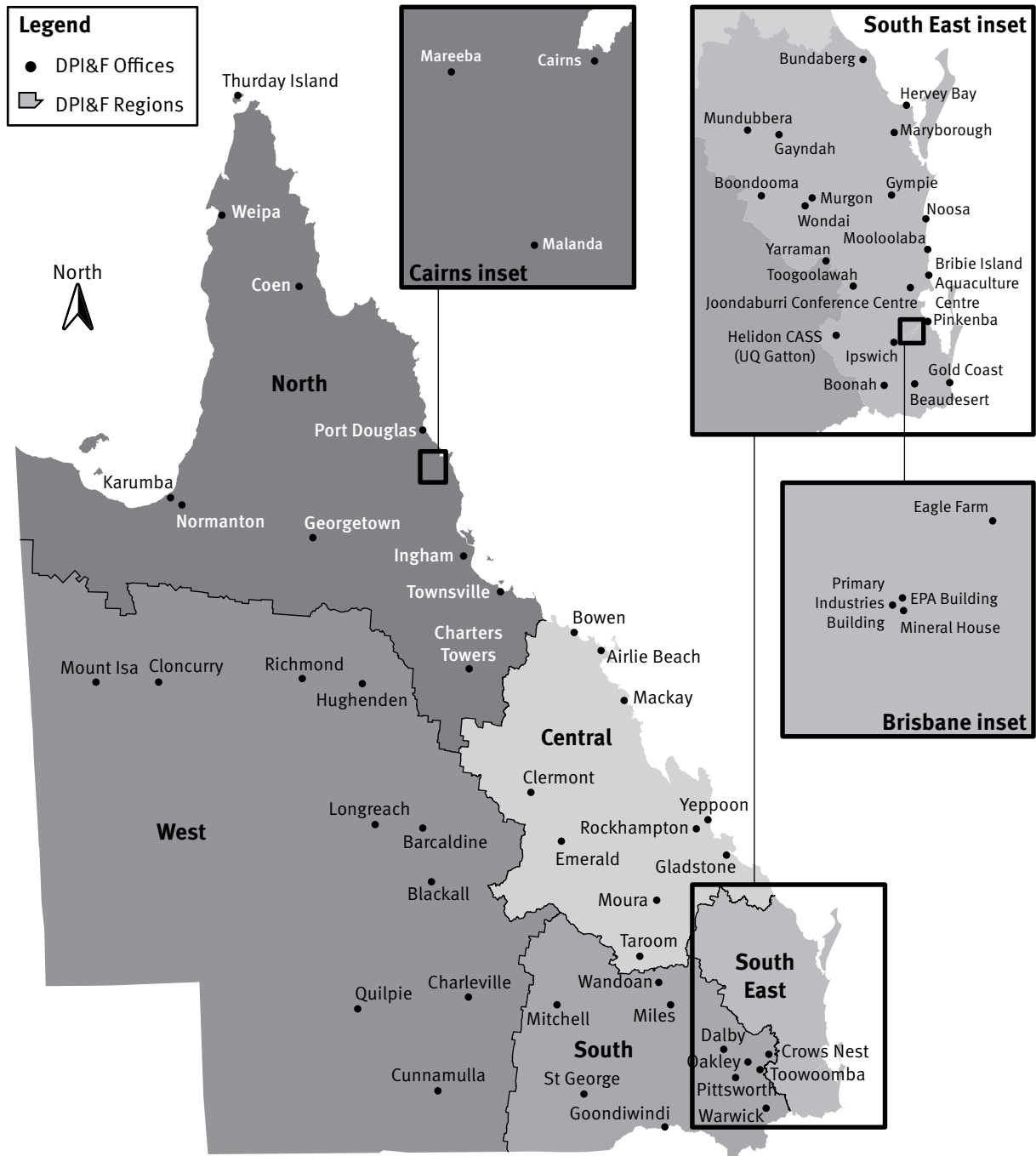
Head office (Brisbane)

80 Ann Street, Brisbane
GPO Box 46, Brisbane Qld 4001
Phone: 13 25 23 (cost of a local call within Queensland)
Interstate: 07 3404 6999
Email: callweb@deedi.qld.gov.au
Web: www.deedi.qld.gov.au
Fax: 07 3404 6900

Map

DPI&F operates from 168 locations, including 41 research stations.

Figure 9: Map of DPI&F offices/regions



Our stakeholders

Everything we do is aimed at maximising the economic potential and sustainability of Queensland's primary industries for the benefit of the industry, consumers and the community. We engage, identify and address issues and opportunities with:

- primary producers
- small, medium and large food and industry development services
- peak bodies including industry associations and industry development groups
- R&D organisations
- local, state, territory and federal governments
- statutory authorities
- natural resource management groups
- rural, urban and Indigenous communities
- community groups, organisations and schools
- exporters
- unions
- our staff.

Engaging our stakeholders and the community

Dialogue for action forums

DPI&F held forums with industry on key policy and emerging issues. External representatives to DPI&F from industry, across government, academia, business and the community participated to provide independent input on key issues. Dialogues were held on critical, sensitive and important business issues.

These processes provide for diversity of opinion, independence, and the aggregation of ideas to turn private judgments into a collective decision.

Figure 10: List of dialogues, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

No.	Dialogue (including dialogue for action forums and industry achievement reviews)	Date
1	Agriculture Emissions Trading Scheme	7 July 2008
2	Regional industry portfolio achievement review—subtropical fruits and nuts	28 July 2008
3	Future producers	11 and 12 August 2008
4	AgForce—livestock transport/animal welfare*	26 August 2008
5	Regional industry portfolio achievement review—beef	24 September 2008
6	Queensland Biosecurity Strategy	21 October 2008
7	Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC) Rural Women*	3 March 2009

*Minister did not attend due to competing commitments or caretaker mode.

Constructive Conversations Program

Strategic conversations and dialogue on issues that matter are the basis for trust, empowerment, commitment and connections of the individual to the system, to each other, and the shared purpose.

The Constructive Conversations Program was delivered as a one-day, in-house program. It was designed to grow the capacity and capability of DPI&F to have meaningful conversations with staff and stakeholders and shape a constructive, innovative culture to deliver business results. It is aimed at our senior leaders and gives useful and practical skills, particularly the current change context of a Fresh Approach where complex (and possibly sensitive) conversations may need to occur with staff and stakeholders.

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), two Constructive Conversation Programs were held at:

- South East Regional Management Team on 11 November 2008 at Maroochy Research Station
- West Region on 10 February 2009 at Longreach Office.

Representatives from Maroochy Research Station, Fisheries Patrol South, Southern Fisheries Centre, Redlands Research Centre, Indooroopilly Research Centre, West Region (Longreach), Charleville Office, Program Investment (Innovation), Animal Industry and Policy Investment (Industry Development), and AACC—Longreach Campus, participated in these programs.

This series of programs were developed to support senior officers in change preparedness at the front line of the Fresh Approach initiative.

Communicating with our clients

Fast facts

Business Information Centre

- Our Business Information Centre received 74 118 calls from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009. The majority of enquiries related to animal biosecurity (24 395) followed by fisheries (11 717) and fire ants (10 458).
- Callers ranged from primary producers (24.42%), householders (29.37%), businesses (19.56%), hobby farmers (7.36%) and recreational fishers (7.61%).

DPI&F website

- The DPI&F website received 4 321 782 hits from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.
- Each month 100 new web pages are created and a further 250 web pages are updated.

Figure 11: Total enquiries received by the DPI&F Business Information Centre, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Jul-08	Aug-08	Sept-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09
8262	6781	7868	8944	7440	5866	10 178	9676	9103

Figure 12: Top customer enquiries* received by the DPI&F Business Information Centre, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Business area	
Animal biosecurity	24395
Animal science	1542
Corporate capability	3101
Industry services	796
Regional industry services	1768
Fire ants	10458
Fisheries	11717
Forestry	590
Horticulture	2014
Industry development and adjustment	298
Invasive plants and animals	2098
Plant biosecurity	5804
Plant science	783
Trade markets and investment	302
	65666

Figure 13: DPI&F Business Information Centre caller profile, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Profile	Total	Percentage
Business	14508	19.56%
Developer	28	0.04%
DPI&F staff	2099	2.83%
Hobby farmer	5455	7.36%
Householder	21785	29.37%
Landholder	1575	2.12%
Local government	813	1.10%
Media	280	0.38%
NRM staff	101	0.14%
Other	967	1.24%
Other govt dept	1946	2.69%
Primary producer	18111	24.42%
Rec. fishers	5643	7.61%
Student	459	0.62%
Teacher	397	0.54%

*Does not include DPI&F or other department calls

DPI&F website

From 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 there were 4 321 782 page views of the DPI&F website.

The most popular content areas on the site for that period were:

- recreational fishing
- fire ants
- branding and earmarking livestock
- weeds
- Hendra virus.

Each week DPI&F receives about 100 comments from the public about the website.

These comments are collected via the feedback mechanism at the bottom of the pages. Comments are used to evaluate the web page information and to help us identify ways in which we can better present our information.

Some comments received from the public about the DPI&F website:

Cods and gropers page

- *I found this page extremely helpful thank you for writing such an amazing piece of art like this. You're a credit to yourself and the company you work for. Jolly good show.*
- *Hard to find good easy websites to use like this.*

White curl grub in lawns page

- *Thank you for a clear, comprehensive but concise explanation.*

Frequently asked questions about fire ants page

- *I highly commend the work of DPI&F in relation to fire ants and I sincerely thank you for the protection of our lifestyle and environment. Keep up the good work.*
-

Our performance—selected highlights

Goal: improved productivity and efficiency

DPI&F researchers tackle Suncorp Stadium

Science is playing a major role in the delivery of a safe, world-class playing field at Suncorp Stadium.

With the stadium scheduled to host 44 events in 2008, the delivery of a high-quality field under a range of climatic conditions was the major challenge facing the stadium's grounds staff. As a result, the stadium engaged the services of both DPI&F and independent turf consultants to undertake regular testing, monitoring and data collection as part of its overall field management program.

Benchmarking of automated traction testing and other studies have been undertaken on a monthly basis at Suncorp since 2004. As a result, the Stadium has one of the most comprehensive databases of its kind in the world. A patented traction tester was developed by DPI&F with the assistance of research staff from Redlands' turf research group. Data produced by the traction tester advises the grounds staff of any changes in turf rooting depth and turf health which allows them to adjust their program accordingly.

This data not only assists in the delivery of a world-class playing surface, but can also be useful to teams in the development of game strategies, such as whether players should wear boots with blades or with studs.

The field faces major challenges during the winter months—a large section at the northern end is in shade during the day. That, together with dormant couch grown in colder conditions, makes it challenging for grounds staff to present a quality and safe playing field each and every game.

By using the data gathered in conjunction with DPI&F over the past four years, the stadium was able to prepare well in advance for its busy winter months and ensure the expectations of venue hirers were met.

Sorghum planting, soil moisture and profitability under scrutiny

DPI&F researchers have kicked off a new project that aims to give sorghum growers much-needed answers on how differing levels of stored soil moisture impact on grain yield and crop profitability.

The Southern Farming Systems project has identified a need to develop an improved understanding of the longer term impact of different cropping strategies. The project will compare the profitability of an aggressive cropping program (where crops are planted by utilising available rainfall) with a more conservative approach (where a crop is planted once stored moisture reaches a predetermined level). The project was a follow-up to a recently completed project that investigated how growers used stored soil water information when making planting decisions.

The primary research objective is to determine the impact of different levels of soil moisture when planting sorghum on the profitability and cash flow of southern Queensland grain farming enterprises. Factors such as crop frequency, rotations, long-term grain yields, gross margins, ground cover, run-off and drainage will be considered in project deliberations.

Once analysis is carried out on the project findings, a series of workshops and publications will deliver the information to growers, agricultural consultants and industry extension officers.

The project is funded by the Grains Research and Development Corporation and is being led by CSIRO in collaboration with DPI&F and the Department of Natural Resources and Water.

Sweetening the sugar industry

Sugar is an important rural industry, worth around \$1.75 billion to the Australian economy. The industry provides around 35 million tonnes of cane per year, which, when processed, equates to around 4.75 million tonnes of sugar. Queensland produces 95% of Australia's raw sugar and around 85% of Queensland's raw sugar is sold on the world market. The sugar industry is a cornerstone of many Queensland regional communities—injecting millions of dollars into these communities each year and providing employment opportunities for many Queenslanders.

DPI&F is responsible for regulatory instruments governing the sugar industry, including the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, the *Plant Protection Act 1989* and the *Plant Protection Regulation 2002*. The regulatory framework for the Queensland sugar industry operates primarily under the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*. DPI&F reviews this framework to ensure industry participants are afforded wider control over their own affairs and a gradual progression to a more commercial focus.

In 2008, DPI&F oversaw a major review and modification of the industry's regulatory framework, which had a range of restrictions on production and commercial sugar structures. To ensure industry participants were given wider control over their own affairs and gradually progressed to a more commercial focus, DPI&F facilitated key legislative changes, including:

- providing new arrangements for the management of sugarcane access rights (cane railway easements and permits to pass)
- making amendments to the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*, *Land Titles Act 1994* and *Land Act 1994* to allow access rights to be granted between parties and determination of non-consent access rights by the Land Court
- ensuring legislation continues to allow access rights to be granted by consent between the parties
- transferring the Sugar Industry Commissioner's existing role for the determination of non-consent access rights applications to the Land Court

- recording existing access rights by the Queensland Land Registry on the relevant land titles as administrative advices, and future access rights to be recorded appropriately on the relevant land title
- consequential amendments to the *Land Titles Act 1994* and the *Land Act 1994* now enable registration of future cane railway access rights as easements on affected titles. A time period will also now need to be specified for future permits to pass
- dissolution of the Office of Sugar Industry Commissioner on 1 July 2008.

Tomatoes make an impression

A new breed of tomatoes bred by DPI&F scientists made an impression on the food service market—a sector which is growing faster than the conventional fresh food market.

The *Rebellion* breed, developed by DPI&F in conjunction with Syngenta, is a very firm fruit with a long shelf life. It has been identified by a food processing firm as having excellent processing attributes. This fruit slices with 4–5 consistent locules and excellent gel adhesion, which has long been problematic when processing other 'gourmet' cultivars.

An order for 500 000 seeds was recently placed by several Lockyer growers to supply the market following requests from the Subway® restaurant group for the cultivar.

The DPI&F breeding program aims to add additional health attributes to future varieties. High levels of lycopene enhance both visual appearance and health benefits, creating additional appeal to the fresh food service sectors of this industry with a farm gate value of \$205 million.

Goal: improved market access

Praise be—we're EI free!

On 31 December 2008, Australia met the official conditions set by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to be recognised as an equine influenza (EI) -free country.

This declaration was a monumental achievement for DPI&F following their sustained surveillance and compliance effort since the last notified case of EI.

Immediate impacts of the declaration were the revocation of requirements for mandatory event registration, and the removal of Queensland's entire EI white zone—essentially returning Queensland to the same status it held in pre-EI days.

Being declared EI-free delivers significant international economic and practical benefits for many Queenslanders, in particular those involved in horse-related industries.

With DPI&F playing a lead role, Australia has once again demonstrated its prowess at disease eradication.

On the fly—additional market access achieved for citrus and grape producers

Citrus growers in the Central Burnett region gained additional market access as a result of the success of the Area Wide Management (AWM) Program for fruit fly developed by DPI&F.

This industry, with an annual \$65 million gross value of production (GVP), will now benefit by New South Wales' recent acceptance of ICA-28 for citrus importation from the Central Burnett region into fruit fly-free zones. Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania are also considering accepting this protocol and have begun to gather data from Victoria, which already operates under the ICA-28 protocol.

The AWM Program is achieving great success, which is evident by the reduction in fruit fly numbers being trapped. The traps, which were catching 200–250 flies per trap per day before the introduction of the AWM Program, now only capture 3–5 flies per trap per day.

The reduction in fruit fly numbers is a direct outcome of DPI&F's work through the AWM Program, which has delivered benefits to the citrus and grape industries of Central Burnett.

DPI&F is considering a move to have the Central Burnett recognised as an area of low pest prevalence (ALPP) once the Queensland fruit fly code of practice is updated and a package is put together to support this recommendation.

Code of practice for pet shops to reduce unwanted pets

On 3 December 2008, DPI&F announced a new initiative designed to prevent the dumping of unwanted pets and help improve animal welfare standards in Queensland.

The voluntary code of practice covers a range of standards, including animal housing, hygiene, records management, training and health care. The code encourages retailers to make sure that people take home pets that are healthy and suited to their current and anticipated lifestyle, and to help avoid overpopulation of pets.

The code points out that the best way for pet retailers to reduce the risk of unwanted cats and dogs is to ensure that all cats and dogs are desexed prior to attaining breeding age, that all cats and dogs are microchipped, and that all purchasers are properly informed about the responsibilities of pet ownership.

A draft code was released earlier in the year for consultation and 76 individual responses were received with 270 comments and suggestions.

It is the only pet shop code of practice in Australia that guides pet retailers through the hard issues of desexing and early-age desexing.

The code has been prepared by the Queensland Government in consultation with the South East Queensland Regional Animal Management Group, Pet Industry Association of Australia, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Qld), Animal Welfare League (Qld), Australian Veterinary Association (Qld) and Canine Control Council (Qld) and endorsed by the Queensland Companion Animal Management Group.

Citrus canker declared eradicated in Queensland

Emerald in Central Queensland was officially declared free of citrus canker on 23 January 2009, four and a half years after the plant disease was first detected. Since it was first detected in June 2004, citrus canker has had a crippling effect on Emerald citrus growers, associated businesses and the Emerald community.

The lifting of quarantine restrictions marked a return to normality—all citrus plants, fruit, planting material and equipment can now move freely in and out of Emerald.

The declaration followed a successful eradication and disease freedom verification program carried out by DPI&F.

The success of the National Citrus Canker Eradication Program is directly attributed to DPI&Fs work with national cost-sharing partners, which saw the investment of millions of dollars to undertake painstaking eradication and surveillance.

The effort has ensured a stable, sustainable and bright future for Queensland's citrus industry, which is worth more than \$90 million per year to the state.

There were nearly 500 000 commercial citrus trees in the Emerald region before citrus canker. Growers can now rebuild, boosting the local economy and creating jobs.

Goal: increased trade development

Landmark agreements strengthen Qld–PNG trade relationships

DPI&F strengthened Queensland's trade relationship with Papua New Guinea through the signing of MOU documents for both the agriculture and fisheries industries.

The MOUs were co-signed by the Queensland Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries and both Papua New Guinea's Minister for Agriculture and Livestock and Papua New Guinea's Minister for Fisheries.

Signing these MOUs signified a landmark occasion for PNG–Qld relationships, allowing exploration of collaborative projects for mutual industry development. The MOUs also focus on workforce development to improve skills and labour. Potential activities include short-term professional exchange opportunities and training in assets and human resource management, career development and whole-of-government consultation.

The agriculture MOU presents opportunities for agricultural, scientific and technological collaboration, including activities such as training, animal and plant health and sustainable agricultural practices. The similar climate and challenges in subtropical and tropical agriculture production in PNG will mean both parties can learn from each other, sharing experiences and innovations.

The fisheries MOU focuses on sustainable fisheries and marine systems, and includes opportunities for information-sharing, capacity-building, biosecurity and R&D.

The Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries also took part in a trade mission to PNG as a joint initiative of the Queensland Government and Austrade. The visit allowed Queensland products and services to be showcased to PNG agribusinesses.

A number of Queensland companies also participated in the trade mission, including suppliers to the cattle, pig, poultry, tree and field crop industries, as well as organisations involved in agricultural training, land stabilisation and restoration and freight logistics.

Major lobster breeding deal hatched in Cairns

Queensland moved one step closer to becoming a world leader in lobster aquaculture with DPI&F's announcement of a major partnership in tropical rock lobster research and breeding on 18 February 2009.

The partnership will see Lobster Harvest significantly increase its investment in DPI&F's tropical rock lobster research and eventually relocate its propagation program from Exmouth in Western Australia to the DPI&F Northern Fisheries Centre in Cairns.

The partnership with Lobster Harvest supports DPI&F's larval-rearing capabilities by increasing its skills base and resources and improving the survival rates and growth of the larval lobsters. The ultimate goal, further nurtured by this partnership, is to develop a commercial hatchery for tropical rock lobsters.

The commercial hatchery has the potential to create jobs and another source of income to the diverse local economy of the Cairns region.

The new industry could also attract considerable overseas investment and position Queensland as a world centre of excellence in tropical rock lobster aquaculture.

Australia and China join forces to boost lychee trade

Scientists from South China Agricultural University and the Guangdong Inspection and Quarantine Technology visited the DPI&F post-harvest team in Cairns to discuss the effectiveness of three disinfestation options for lychees—cold, vapour heat and irradiation.

DPI&F scientists have been working with their Chinese counterparts to develop better quarantine treatments that improve the quality of the delectable lychee and boost trade between the two countries.

Disinfestation removes any pests from lychees before they are distributed to retail outlets and the joint project will be invaluable to quarantine authorities in both Australia and China.

Australia has been importing Chinese lychees since 2004, using either vapour heat or cold disinfestation techniques. While these treatments effectively manage quarantine pests, the resulting quality of the fruit is not ideal.

Irradiation is another option being considered by DPI&F entomologists and is rapidly gaining acceptance worldwide. Irradiation has recently been approved as a treatment for lychees to New Zealand. They are hopeful it will provide another treatment option for both Australian and Chinese industries.

Federal government funding for the project has provided a win-win situation for Australia and China in their negotiations for market access. The project is studying both the domestic and export markets.

China is the home of the lychee and is the largest lychee producer in the world. A total of 600 000 ha are under lychee trees, producing up to 1.5 million tonnes of product a year. By comparison, Australia produces only 3000 to 4000 tonnes of lychees per year. This is less than 1% of world production; however, our output is expected to double within five years.

Despite differences in the volume of production, both countries stand to benefit as production is counter-seasonal. China and Australia have already worked together closely on lychee production and marketing issues. This project will provide the opportunity for closer business links between growers, researchers and supply chain members and may become a model for future collaborative research between the two countries.

Coral trout breeding a success

DPI&F celebrated the success of Australia's first captive-bred coral trout program with the transportation of 30 captive-bred fish to a Bowen commercial farm.

The fish, about six months old and 20 cm long, will be grown out and used for breeding future generations of captive-bred coral trout.

DPI&F scientists are working closely with the department's commercial farm industry partner to monitor the ongoing growth and health of these fish in the commercial environment.

The in-farm trial will let us transfer our growing techniques and expertise to a commercial operating environment.

This great achievement means this highly prized Queensland fish can be bred in aquaculture facilities without drawing stocks from Queensland's wild populations.

Depending on the season, coral trout can earn \$40 to \$80 per kilogram on the live fish export market. This represents an exciting future opportunity for Queensland farmers.

Captive breeding can help protect wild stocks, and at the same time inject millions of dollars into the Queensland aquaculture industry.

Goal: increased industry adaptability

North-west Queensland flood response

North-west Queensland experienced extensive flooding from December 2008 to February 2009. In the space of six weeks, the north-west region received three times its annual rainfall. The damage to this region, part of which was drought declared, included loss of stock and damage to farm infrastructure such as dams and fences. There were significant animal welfare concerns associated with the floods as cattle remained stranded without pasture, some for several weeks.

Joint Commonwealth–state Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) assistance for primary producers, concessional loans available from QRAA of up to \$250 000 and freight subsidies of up to \$5000 were made available to producers in the shires of Burke, Doomadgee, McKinlay, Carpentaria, Hinchinbrook, Croydon, and Etheridge.

On 17 February 2009 the Premier and Prime Minister announced funding for fodder drops under a special NDRRA. The first drops occurred on 18 February. Helicopters shifted 300 kg bales of hay to stranded cattle along the Cloncurry and Norman River systems. A team of qualified DPI&F officers coordinated the fodder drops, establishing a Fodder Relief Control Centre (based at Cloncurry), and worked closely with industry, local government, the local disaster control centre and producers.

The fodder was provided by property owners; the government supplied the air support. The fodder drop provided 400 bales of hay, which fed over 5700 head of cattle across six properties. Aerial assessments, including moving stock to higher ground, occurred on another seven properties.

The other roles of DPI&F in the flood response included:

- assessing the impact on primary industries on the east coast and monitoring the situation there
- phoning individual property owners in affected north-west Queensland
- sending experienced biosecurity officers to the Gulf to undertake aerial surveillance and assist landowners with stock stranded in the floods
- giving advice on stock management
- working with AgForce to determine the practicality of locally based, coordinated fodder drops.

The DPI&F Mobile Office Unit was based at Cloncurry airport and provided support for the fodder relief operation, with full access to internet, landline and mobile services. At the request of the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries, a Flood Recovery Taskforce was established, comprising representatives of the Queensland Government, local government and AgForce, to consider long-term recovery options.

Queensland seafood—as great as it’s always been

In March 2009 the Hong Kong–based container ship *Pacific Adventurer* lost 31 containers of ammonium nitrate overboard. The accident was caused by heavy seas left behind by ex-Tropical Cyclone Hamish. The result was an oil spill that spanned 20 km along the Queensland coast and prompted the Premier to declare Moreton Island, Bribie Island and southern parts of the Sunshine Coast as natural disaster areas.

While Maritime Safety Queensland was the lead agency for the oil spill recovery plan, DPI&F played a key role working with the commercial and recreational fishing sectors.

DPI&F, together with Queensland Health, was responsible for testing seafood caught by commercial operators within the oil spill seafood sampling area.

As part of the response, DPI&F undertook a new advertising campaign to promote Queensland seafood and reassure consumers that its high quality was unaffected by the oil spill. The campaign targeted the local Queensland market, along with consumers for the Sydney and Melbourne seafood markets.

DPI&F also chartered two trawler vessels to take independent catch within the seafood sampling area. The trawlers focused on crab and prawn catch. As bottom-feeders, crustaceans are slow-movers and were more likely to still be within the sampling area than fin fish.

Cotton diploma grows formal recognition of skills

Cotton growers with a certified best management practice (BMP) farm can now have their skills recognised as a formal qualification—a result of DPI&F's work with the Cotton Research and Development Corporation (CRDC) to align national competencies with the cotton industry's BMP guidelines.

DPI&F was engaged by CRDC to implement the program, which is a landmark achievement for the industry's future workforce. The program has established that current skills used to set up and maintain a farm's BMP certification was equivalent to a Diploma of Agriculture (specialising in cotton production).

The industry-endorsed qualification, referred to as a Certified BMP Farm Manager, applies stringent recognition of prior learning (RPL) assessment criteria tailored to the cotton industry to confirm individual qualifications. The RPL assessment now provides cotton managers with a mechanism to further advance their careers both within and outside the industry where they can use their formal qualification to assist other farms to establish BMP for ongoing sustainability.

The project has successfully demonstrated how skill sets can be developed by implementing science practices via the cotton BMP process. It has evolved as a cornerstone model that has become an example for other industries to put in place their own environmental risk assessments.

By having employees who can maintain this certification, today's cotton farmers can look to the long-term development of their businesses. This will ensure Australia's cotton industry has the means and access to educate and retain a skilled workforce.

New fishing rules strike a balance—changes to fin fish fisheries

In December 2008, DPI&F announced significant changes to rules and regulations affecting commercial and recreational fishers throughout Queensland. The new rules are aimed at ensuring that, with increasing population pressures, the state's fisheries remain sustainable while also maintaining a catch share balance between the two sectors.

Queensland's population has doubled in the last 30 years to 4.3 million. Most of that growth has occurred along the coast, placing greater pressure on our fishing resources. Our outdoor lifestyle has led to an increase in boat ownership. This factor, as well as improvements in fishing technology, gives us a greater capacity to catch fish.

Consultation on changes to the Inshore Fin Fish, East Coast Trawl, East Coast Tropical Rock Lobster, Crab and Freshwater fisheries took place over two years with more than 150 public meetings held and over 3500 written submissions received by DPI&F. A range of options were considered throughout the consultation process. The final measures received both public and scientific scrutiny before they were approved by government.

Changes made to fisheries rules and regulations included new bag and size limits for some of our most popular bread-and-butter species (i.e. bream, whiting, tailor, and flathead). The second phase of the review aimed at ensuring sustainability of fish stocks commenced in 2009 to address regional fisheries issues.

DPI&F is committed to striking a balance, ensuring commercial fishing remain viable while recreational anglers continue to enjoy the Queensland fishing experience.

Goal: sustainable resource use

Balancing livestock productivity

DPI&F successfully completed the Sustainable Management of Grazing Lands in Queensland's Rangelands project in December 2008.

Over the last four years this project developed new materials and provided resources that improved the capacity of 501 land managers to sustainably manage their natural resource base.

These land managers are responsible for 402 grazing properties covering 29 million hectares of Queensland, representing 25% of the project area and 10% of all people employed within the area.

Workshop participants managing a total of 838 600 head of cattle (8% of the Queensland herd) and 787 000 sheep (22% of the Queensland flock) focused on balancing livestock productivity with soil, pasture and woodland health. Independent surveys demonstrated a 64% adoption of enhanced sustainable land management practices by these graziers.

The strong contribution to the success of the project from one of DPI&F's Roma-based extension team, was recognised in the department's Young Achiever Award.

DPI&F helps landholders in their fight against lantana infestations

Lantana (*Lantana camara*), a native plant from the tropical and subtropical regions of Central and South America, is a Class 3 declared plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and is registered as a Weed of National Significance (WONS).

Lantana, infesting more than 4 million hectares of Queensland and New South Wales grazing lands, costs the Australian grazing industry an estimated \$104 million annually and represents an ongoing threat to the environment. If this plant was allowed to spread to its invasive potential, it could cover more than 35 million hectares and potentially spread to Victoria.

DPI&F continues to work on biological control methods that reduce plant viability and prevent lantana's further spread by stressing plants and reducing seeding processes. In some cases, such methods have resulted in die-back of lantana plants.

In November 2008, DPI&F hosted a district field day in Mirani, highlighting to Mackay-Whitsunday landholders an integrated management approach to controlling lantana. This field day showed that thick lantana infestations can be controlled with a cost-effective mix of mechanical and chemical control measures. It featured a demonstration of a Bobcat® clearing a heavy lantana infestation using purpose-built lantana forks.

The field day also gave DPI&F to chance to promote the use of a special gas-operated splatter gun capable of delivering small volumes of concentrated glyphosate herbicide to control lantana. The splatter gun is particularly useful for landholders with lantana infestations in difficult-to-access areas such as creek banks, steep sites or areas of sensitive vegetation.

DPI&F 'effective' and 'successful' in containing Hendra disease incidents

An independent review of DPI&F responses to Hendra cases in Redlands and Proserpine in 2008 described the department's responses as 'effective' and 'successful' in containing the disease.

The 105-page report by Dr Nigel Perkins, an eminent veterinary epidemiologist with extensive experience in disease control, found that DPI&F's response to the incidents were managed appropriately and were consistent with the nationally approved AUSVETPlan and the department's published procedures.

In compiling his report, Dr Perkins met with a diverse group of stakeholders, personally interviewing relevant parties and reviewing written statements.

Overall, the report was an endorsement for the work undertaken by the dedicated and skilled DPI&F staff who responded to the incidents, working in close contact with horses and staff on the affected premises.

In his report Dr Perkins stated that 'the actions of DPI&F staff were in accordance with national and state operating procedures', that DPI&F's initial actions were 'rapid and effective' and that the overall response from the department was 'successful'. He also made a series of recommendations to further improve DPI&F's responses to Hendra virus incidents, which are in various stages of implementation.

Mexican feather grass

DPI&F instigated an emergency response on 4 November 2008 following a Biosecurity Queensland officer's discovery of four Mexican feather grass plants in a footpath garden at Bulimba.

DPI&F found that during 2008 Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*) had been mislabelled and sold through Queensland nursery and landscape outlets as *Stipa capriccio*. As a result, landscapers had purchased and planted the grass in gardens or other areas as part of landscape projects.

A Class 1 declared pest plant, Mexican feather grass is a low-protein, high-fibre grass that has no grazing value and can render a paddock worthless.

Biosecurity Queensland implemented an emergency eradication response to trace and retrieve plants with the objective of eradicating the pest plant from the state. The biggest challenge of the eradication exercise was in tracing those plants sold by retail outlets, particularly those plants which were purchased in one location but taken to other suburbs or towns for planting.

A targeted community engagement and awareness campaign involving local media, as well as targeted letterbox drops, were also implemented by DPI&F in an effort to locate all remaining plants. DPI&F officers also attended a number of regional shows and events, distributing information on the grass and hoping to spark some further reports of the plants.

DPI&F's eradication response also included providing owners and occupiers of sites where Mexican feather grass was located with an information pack and advice on the eradication program. These sites were then subject to risk assessments, with most undergoing a decontamination process to remove as much seed as possible followed by regular monitoring undertaken by DPI&F staff.

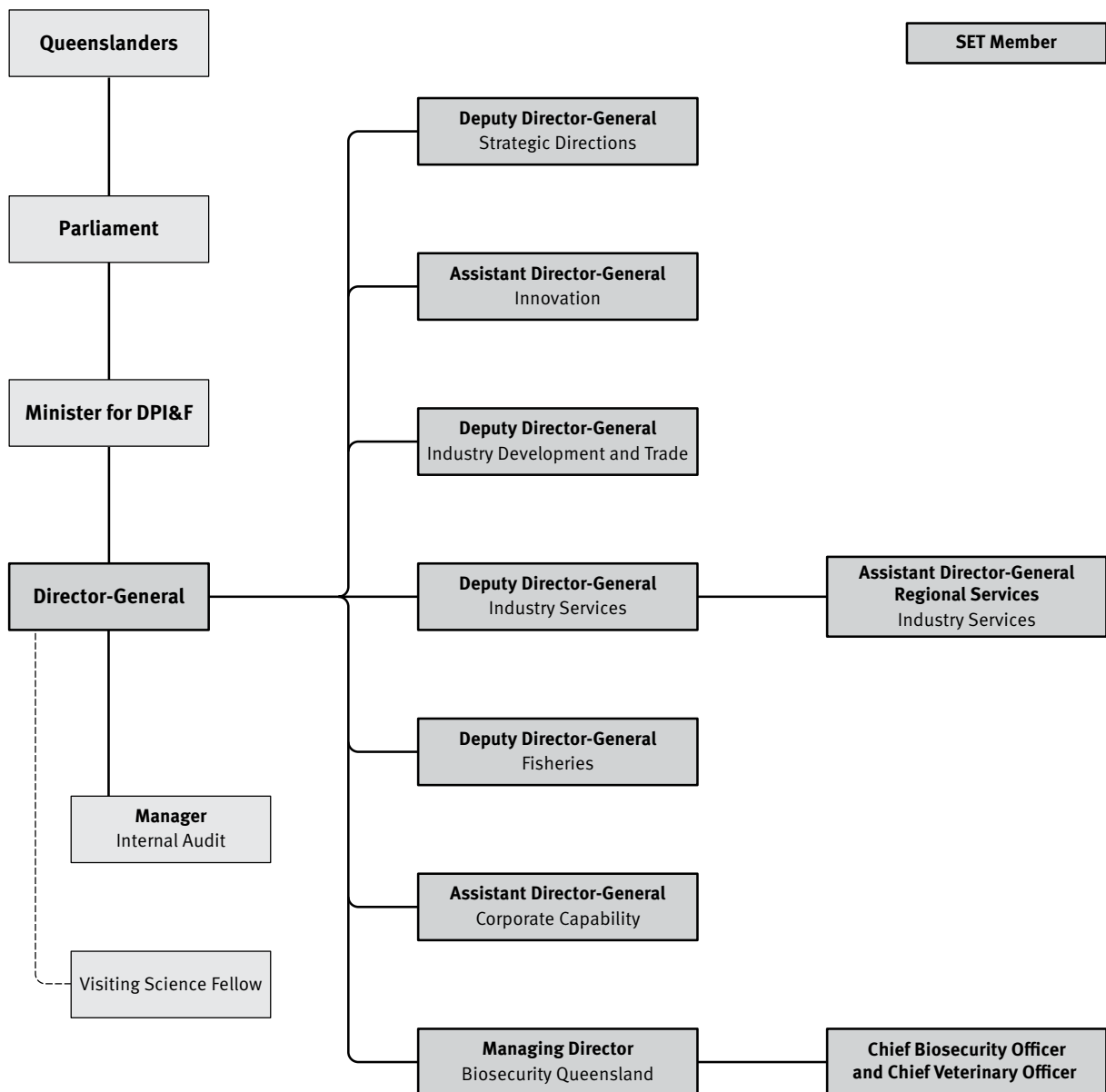
Our people

DPI&F strives to provide its staff with a rewarding, equitable, safe and productive workplace. In return, our highly dedicated and motivated teams work towards profitable and sustainable primary industries throughout Queensland. Our highly skilled and diverse workforce is the vital ingredient in our success. We continually build our organisational ability to develop a positive and high-performance workforce.

This section contains an organisational chart, profiles of the senior executive team (SET) and workforce data and information on staff policies and initiatives.

Our organisation

Figure 14: Organisational chart



Our senior executive team

Director-General

Robert Setter
BEd BA (Hons), GAICD

As the Director-General, Robert is responsible for realising DPI&F's vision to treble Queensland's food, fibre and fishing industries contribution to the state's economy by 2020. In the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the implementation of this vision saw the announcement of major reforms in investment aligned with government and industry priorities.

Assistant Director-General Innovation

Prof Beth Woods OAM
BAgrSc (Hons), DPhil (Oxon), MAICD

As Assistant Director-General of Innovation, Beth led the development of strategic partnerships and investment processes for all departmental programs in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009). She directed economic analyses that underpinned policy and strategies for ongoing business and emergency responses to biosecurity and natural disaster crises.

Deputy Director-General Strategic Directions

Bruce Turner
BEcon

Appointed to Deputy Director-General of Strategic Directions in November 2008, Bruce is responsible for developing and overseeing DPI&F's strategic direction with input from all business groups, involving setting overall priorities, allocating resources and ensuring departmental policies and services align to whole-of-government priorities, targets and national initiatives. Bruce is also responsible for ministerial and executive support services for DPI&F.

Assistant Director-General Industry Development and Trade

Sue Ryan
BBus, GAICD

As Assistant Director-General of Industry Development and Trade, Sue Ryan's role is to accelerate growth in Queensland's primary industries by promoting investment opportunities, boosting trade and exports, improving skills and labour and fostering a competitive business environment. Sue has played a pivotal role in providing policy advice for animal and plant industries, implementing workforce development initiatives to meet industry demand for skilled rural labour, and helping food and industry development services build their competitiveness and trade opportunities.

Assistant Director-General Corporate Capability

Lynette Lamb
BEcon, Dip Ed

As Assistant Director-General of Corporate Capability, Lynette led the department's Corporate Capability business group in the delivery of effective and efficient financial management, workforce development, information and communications technology, strategic planning, performance reporting, legal and knowledge management functions.

Deputy Director-General Fisheries

Grant Hall (to 9 January 2009)
Jim Groves (to 26 March 2009)
BEcon (Hons)

Grant Hall retired as Deputy Director-General of Fisheries in January 2009 and was replaced by Jim Groves. In the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), Grant and Jim led the Fisheries business group in protecting and conserving Queensland's fisheries resources while maintaining profitable commercial and enjoyable recreational fishing sectors.

Deputy Director-General Industry Services

John Skinner
MBus, BA, CertMgt, Cert Arb,
CMAHRI

As Deputy Director-General of Industry Services, John is responsible for developing and delivering innovation services and research outcomes that accelerate growth in Queensland's primary industries. This role is focused on R&D potential, creating linkages with industry and building a highly skilled and flexible workforce.

Assistant Director-General Regional Services

Tony Rayner
Ass Dip Stock and Meat
Inspection, FAIM

In his role as Assistant Director-General of Regional Services, Tony is responsible for developing profitable primary industries through the adoption of new technologies and applied research through the delivery of regional services from skilled industry development and extension officers across the state.

Managing Director Biosecurity Queensland

Kareena Arthy
BEcon (Hons)

As Managing Director of Biosecurity Queensland, Kareena is responsible for developing and overseeing the strategic direction of Biosecurity Queensland, aligning the business to state and national biosecurity priorities, and managing the performance of the organisation.

Chief Biosecurity Officer and Chief Veterinary Officer Biosecurity Queensland

Ron Glanville
BSc, BVSc, MVS

As Chief Biosecurity Officer, Ron leads development and implementation of leading edge biosecurity science, systems, capability, structures and delivery of biosecurity services.

Our workforce: a snapshot

This section provides key statistics about the DPI&F workforce and explains the following:

- workforce breakdown statistics
- building a stronger workforce for today and tomorrow
- meeting our industrial relations obligations
- staff learning and development
- workforce diversity
- women in DPI&F.

Our workforce at a glance

DPI&F employed 2714.1 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff throughout Queensland as at 25 March 2009.

- In June 2008, DPI&F employed 2776.6 staff and in March 2009 our FTEs dropped to 2714.1.
- The decrease in FTEs was due to the planned reduction of staff involved in the equine influenza emergency response located at the Biosecurity Queensland Control Centre.
- The largest age group of our staff is 45–49 years.
- DPI&F collaborated with other government agencies and Brisbane City Council to successfully conduct the Sustainable Futures for Women in Leadership Conference in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Cairns.
- During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), a total of 14 permanent employees either accepted a voluntary redundancy package or were retrenched. The cost of these redundancy packages and retrenchment was \$0.85 million.

The following tables provide more detailed information.

Figure 15: Average FTE staff by DPI&F business group

DPI&F business groups	Average actual as at June 2008	Average actual as at 25 March 2009
Industry development	142.9	143.5
Industry services ¹	1357.7	1348.8
Biosecurity—core ²	522.1	489.4
Fisheries	325.1	326.5
Corporate capability ³	221.3	227.4
Office of the Director-General ⁴	16.2	10.5
Total	2585.3	2546.0
Biosecurity—non-core ⁵	191.3	168.0
Grand total	2776.6	2714.1

Notes:

- 1 FTEs have decreased due to reduction of external funding for a number of temporary projects.
- 2 FTEs have decreased due to the planned reduction of FTEs employed on the equine influenza emergency response.
- 3 The increase of FTEs can be attributed to functions reverting from the Shared Service Agency and the realignment of staff to undertake projects to meet new priorities.
- 4 The decrease of FTEs is related to the realignment of staff from Office of the Director-General to Strategic Directions within Industry Development.
- 5 FTEs have decreased due to the planned conclusion of the Citrus Canker Eradication Program.

Figure 16: Average FTE staff by employment classification

Classification stream	June 2008	25 March 2009
Administrative ¹	897.4	911.8
Professional ²	731.3	717.3
Technical ²	674.3	654.8
Operational ³	390.8	354.8
SES and SO	77.3	72.9
Other staff	5.4	2.5
Total	2776.6	2714.1

Notes:

Figures have been rounded and this may impact on the total figure.

DPI&F staff whose pay rates are set under general awards rather than specific public sector pay scales, for example adult trainees.

- 1 FTEs have increased across DPI&F due to functions reverting from the Shared Service Agency.
- 2 Reduction in Professional and Technical FTEs can be attributed to a realignment of staff undertaking projects to meet new priorities and IT staff transitioning to the administrative stream.
- 3 FTEs have decreased due the planned reduction of staff involved in the equine influenza emergency response located at the Biosecurity Queensland Control Centre.

Figure 17: Average FTE staff (%) by gender and salary range

Salary range	June 2008			25 March 2009		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Less than \$39 999	9.6%	8.2%	17.8%	8.7%	5.2%	14.0%
\$40 000–49 999	8.1%	6.0%	14.1%	8.8%	9.0%	17.7%
\$50 000–59 999	7.7%	8.1%	15.8%	7.3%	8.4%	15.7%
\$60 000–69 999	6.0%	14.4%	20.4%	5.4%	11.6%	17.0%
\$70 000–79 999	4.8%	9.8%	14.7%	5.2%	12.6%	17.8%
\$80 000–(SES/SO)	4.2%	13.1%	17.3%	4.6%	13.2%	17.8%
Total	40.4%	59.6%	100.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures have been rounded and this may impact on the total figure

Figure 18: Average FTE staff numbers by DPI&F regions

Date	Brisbane head office	Central	North	South	South East	West	Total
25 March 2009	680.5	167.1	444.7	377.9	972.4	71.4	2714.1
	25.1%	6.2%	16.4%	13.9%	35.8%	2.6%	100.0%
June 2008	664.9	177.1	447.7	384.1	1028.1	74.8	2776.6
	23.9%	6.4%	16.1%	13.8%	37.0%	2.7%	100.0%

Note: Figures have been rounded and this may impact on the total figure

Figure 19: Age profile of DPI&F staff

Age	2008	2009
<20 yrs	9.6	10.4
20–24 yrs	110.4	100.9
25–29 yrs	250.0	227.5
30–34 yrs	311.9	291.4
35–39 yrs	359.5	354.9
40–44 yrs	367.0	354.3
45–49 yrs	438.8	421.3
50–54 yrs	399.5	407.1
55–59 yrs	347.1	352.5
60–64 yrs	147.4	155.2
>64 yrs	35.3	38.6
Total	2776.6	2714.1

Note: Figures have been rounded and this may impact on the total figure

Leadership and culture report Senior leader forums

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), DPI&F continued to implement its Leadership and Culture Strategy with a range of initiatives that support the department's vision of profitable primary industries for Queensland. Our strategy was built on a foundation of purposeful engagement and practical application to real issues in the business whilst being mindful of leadership and culture.

Leadership Impact Program

SET and senior leaders use the Leadership Impact Program to gain insights into their leadership approach and the impact these have on the behaviour and performance of their staff.

The Leadership Impact Program provides leaders with information and feedback from staff, their high-level manager and peers. This feedback includes:

- impact on others (the extent to which the leader motivates or drives people to behave in constructive, passive/defensive or aggressive/defensive ways)
- leadership strategies (the extent to which the leader personally acts in ways to guide activities and behaviours towards goals, opportunities and task accomplishment versus ways which constrains or prohibits activities and behaviours)
- leadership effectiveness (both personal and organisational).

Every quarter, DPI&F's two senior levels of managers meet over two days to connect SET and senior leaders on strategic issues affecting DPI&F and to build momentum between SET and senior leaders as a leadership group in DPI&F.

The forums provide the means for sharing challenges and visions and help DPI&F's senior leaders gain confidence, courage and competence. The participation of senior leaders stimulates their own creative problem-solving and innovation. What they learn contributes to positive change in the department.

These forums are critical 'connection points' whereby departmental leaders grow a collective voice and come to understand the strategic directions of our business. Four forums were held during the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009).

Achievement planning

All DPI&F staff (including SET) are required to have an achievement plan, which they develop with their supervisor. The achievement plan sets out the planned results a DPI&F employee will deliver over a 12-month period. It provides all DPI&F staff with a clear understanding of the department's business strategies and priorities and how their individual efforts contribute to the department's achievement, purpose and value.

We also perform similar reviews for industry-specific portfolios as an initiative that demonstrates transparency and accountability. Collaboration, learning and celebrating success provide further motivation for performing these reviews.

For our senior managers, this review includes participation by industry stakeholders, staff, and peers and provides a perspective on what has been achieved. It also includes a discussion and rating of behaviours to deliver these results. To make this process as constructive as possible, the reviews are built into the Leadership Impact Program.

DG Blog and DG Chat Line

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the DG Blog and the DG Chat Line continued to be used to invite staff to read about and comment on departmental topics and issues. These mechanisms provide an interactive point for direct discussion with the Director-General.

Foundations of Leadership

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the Foundations of Leadership (FOL) Program was delivered to support the development of the department's emerging leaders. The Fusion Mentoring Program accompanied the FOL Program to provide coaching for its graduates.

Building a stronger workforce for today and tomorrow

DPI&F employed an average of 2714 FTEs during the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) in key services across the state. A range of initiatives has been implemented to manage workforce challenges in the current environment.

Graduate recruitment remains an important program for establishing a skilled workforce. During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), DPI&F permanently employed nine graduates in skill shortage areas such as veterinary science, policy and industrial relations. In January 2008, 11 graduates began employment with the department under a 12-month structured graduate program. Ten graduates completed the year and remain with the department.

DPI&F's Progression Scheme acknowledges research, extension, regulation and diagnostic staff for their outstanding performance. This scheme has been successfully operating since 1996 and has provided a template to other departments in the Queensland Government establishing recognition schemes.

The 2008 scheme saw a particularly strong field of 86 applicants and 48 professional classification staff were approved to progress to the next pay scale (a rate of 56%).

DPI&F has some of the most talented and eminent scientific and technical staff, recognised in Australia and internationally. This has been further enhanced through collaborative arrangements with several Queensland universities where DPI&F staff lecture, lead research projects and undertake student supervision.

Meeting our industrial relations obligations

DPI&F is committed to maintaining a harmonious and constructive industrial relations environment with a strong commitment to consultation and union encouragement. There were no industrial disputes during the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009); however, some employees were involved in the Queensland Public Sector Union wages policy campaign.

All staff at DPI&F work under the State Government Departments' Certified Agreement 2006 (Core Agreement). The current agreement will nominally expire on 31 July 2009 and negotiations for a replacement agreement commenced early 2009.

Additional conditions included in the Core Agreement for employees in the Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol have now been fully implemented. This includes the termination of the Department of Primary Industries–Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol–Terms and Conditions Certified Agreement 2002. We continue to collaborate with staff to improve the working environment of this demanding role.

Field staff at the Fire Ant Control Centre operate under two agreements—the Core Agreement covers issues such as pay rates and increases, while the DPI&F Fire Ant Control Centre–Certified Agreement (Fire Ant Agreement) covers issues such as weekend penalty rates, rosters and inclement weather arrangements. The Fire Ant Agreement will nominally expire on 31 July 2009 and negotiations are currently underway to roll the conditions of this agreement into the Core Agreement. The Fire Ant Agreement will be terminated once the provisions have been transferred.

With the realignment of the AACC to the DPI&F portfolio in 2008, officers from DPI&F were involved in the negotiation of a new Australian Agricultural College Employing Office Enterprise Bargaining Agreement. In-principle agreement was reached in late 2008, and the government approval process for certifying the agreement was commenced.

In the new department we will continue to work with and consult union and staff representatives on key workforce and business priorities.

Learning and development

Throughout the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), DPI&F embarked on a range of initiatives to actively build a constructive culture to serve our Fresh Approach to service delivery and to enhance our capacity to respond to 21st century challenges and opportunities.

From July 1 2008 to 31 March 2009, we invested approximately \$3.5 million on learning and development activities, which represents the equivalent of 2.17% of salary budget.

In order to build workforce capability to respond to new challenges and set ourselves up for a sustainable future, the department places a high priority on developing the constructive impact of our leaders and on the ongoing personal and professional development of our staff.

We actively engage in workforce and individual performance planning to ensure that learning and development activities support the achievement of business outcomes and future skill priorities of the department.

We believe the impact of our leaders is the most statistically significant factor in building a constructive organisational culture and have continued to focus on equipping our leaders with the capability to build and maintain an innovative and constructive organisational culture through the following forums:

- The Leadership Impact Program is for all senior leaders at SO/SES level. Since 2006, all senior leaders have entered this program to gain feedback on their impact from staff and colleagues. They are subsequently equipped with a range of practical strategies to assist them to maximise their constructive impact, and then re-measured to assess their ongoing development.
- Quarterly senior leaders forums let two senior levels of leadership come together to develop strategies and solutions to business priorities and provide ongoing collegiate support for each other in building and maintaining a constructive culture.
- The FOL Program is a 12-month action learning program for new and emerging leaders at A06–A08 and professional and technical equivalent levels.
- Fusion Development Forums are held regularly to provide continued mentoring and support for new and emerging leaders after embarking on the FOL Program.

Our online learning management system, LearnWorX, manages the enrolment and training data for in-house workshops and also hosts a diverse range of online courses, including career planning, change management, project and time management, communication, workplace harassment, computer skills and typing.

The department has also developed specific training on animal welfare, information privacy, asbestos awareness, financial management and Indigenous cultural heritage. A new online course—'Queensland Fishcare Volunteer'—was recently released for staff and the Queensland fishing community.

From July 1 2008 to 31 March 2009, LearnWorX managed the enrolment and training information for 30 online courses and 14 workshops each with multiple sessions. LearnWorX recorded a total of 1199 enrolments in online courses and a total of 471 enrolments in workshops.

There were a total of 2493 attendances at 303 training events, seminars and conferences recorded in departmental systems recorded during this period.

Workforce diversity

DPI&F continues its strong commitment to diversity in employment. The department has a Multicultural Action Plan and a Disability Services Plan, which are aligned to business and workforce planning priorities. These plans aim to create a supportive and productive workplace culture by enhancing productive diversity, increasing staff awareness of equity and diversity policies and improving work/life balance for our staff.

Achievements in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) included:

- DPI&F participated at various recruitment events that support and attract equity target groups, including Brisbane Careers Expo, Queensland at Work and Play and various regional career expos (e.g. Townsville, Rockhampton and Warwick).

- The department once again participated in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education to Employment Scholarship Scheme, providing high school students with practical and financial support to complete Year 12, and make the transition to tertiary education or employment. DPI&F has been committed to this initiative since 2001, and to date has sponsored over 30 young Queenslanders. Each new scholarship holder was buddied with an experienced DPI&F officer who provided various opportunities for students to see agribusiness in action.
- DPI&F has participated in the Migrant Work Experience Program since its inception in 2001 and we have a more than 90% success rate in placing participants into ongoing employment with the department or Queensland Government.
- DPI&F collaborated with the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Mines and Energy and Brisbane City Council to successfully conduct the Sustainable Futures for Women in Leadership Conference in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Cairns.
- The department has been collaborating with Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service Australia and Advantage Injury Management Services to provide work training placements for people with a disability and we have offered seven placements to people with a disability since January 2007.
- DPI&F has sponsored an officer to participate in the Wal-Meta Leadership Program, a leadership development course for Indigenous Australians.

As a result of these and other initiatives, DPI&F has maintained its representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, and staff from a culturally and linguistically diverse background. DPI&F has increased its representation of female staff (including women in SO/SES positions) and staff who have a disability.

Women in DPI&F

DPI&F supported the career development of its female staff through:

- co-hosting the Sustainable Futures for Women in Leadership Conference, which was successfully conducted in Brisbane, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Cairns with a purpose to focus on five practical skills for daily use:
- build strong relationships
 - nurture talent at every level
 - practice inclusion
 - leverage diversity
 - understand how to market one-self.
- promoting relevant training opportunities on the staff intranet (including science fellowships, Queensland Muslim Women Conference, National Conference on Caring, Women's Human Rights Education Kit)
- profiling appointments of women to scientific or key positions in DPI&F (including industry development officers, development extension officer, farm management systems officer, manager (FutureBeef), agricultural economist, grazing lands extension officer and weed scientist)
- profiling female award winners:
 - Professor Ala Lew, Smart Women—Smart State Award winner for Women in the Community/Public Sector—Science Category for her work in developing and leading the Cattle Tick Vaccine Project
 - Dr Neena Mitter, Women in Technology, The University of Queensland Biotech Researcher Award for her contribution to the primary industries sector
 - Barb Maddern, 2009 Queensland Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation's (RIRDC) Rural Women's Award.
- FOL training conducted by DPI&F was attended by 22 women, aimed at emerging leaders at A06–A08, P04–P05 and T05 levels (total of 56 staff attended in 2008–09), an increase of 8% participation by women from 2007–08.

Figure 20: Staff who telecommute

DPI&F	Male	Female
	8 (29%)	20 (71%)

Corporate governance

Corporate governance framework

Our corporate governance framework guides the department's overall purpose, sets objectives for the year, and provides systems and processes for managing information and our resources. The framework emphasises values—including ethics, openness and public accountability—and is comprised of the following committees.

Senior executive team

SET reports to the Director-General.

DPI&F's Director-General is the department's accountable officer under the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and is responsible to the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries for the overall management and performance of the department.

Our Director-General is supported by and is a member of SET. SET members are qualified, professional staff with a wealth of experience (biographies on pages 38 and 39).

SET provides strategic direction and leadership to DPI&F, establishes strategic investment priorities and monitors the performance of the department.

SET met at least once a fortnight to discuss strategic issues. The outcomes of each meeting were made available to staff via DPI&F's intranet site, OurNet.

In 2009–10 SET will progress the range of initiatives under a Fresh Approach to build skills for the future, deliver innovative research partnerships to grow investment, and network and modernise services.

As an economic development agency of the newly formed DEEDI, QPIF—in partnership with government, industry and the community—will focus on enhancing service delivery aimed at increasing the profitability of Queensland's primary industries.

Corporate Governance Advisory Board

Reports to the Director-General

The Corporate Governance Advisory Board (CGAB) was formed in 2004 for the purpose of providing independent advice to the Director-General on governance-related issues and aspects of the department's business that helped it deliver its mandate.

In late 2008, a review of the operations of the CGAB and the Audit Committee found that these two groups could be amalgamated into a combined Performance and Risk Audit Committee. Subsequently, the CGAB met for the last time in December 2008.

Arrangements to establish the proposed new Performance and Risk Audit Committee were not finalised prior to the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries being integrated into the new Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation in March 2009.

In the period from July to December 2008 the Board, in its role of observing governance, accountability, leadership and risk management considered, discussed, with recommendations as appropriate, the following key topics:

- A Fresh Approach: enhanced service delivery
- Fisheries Queensland Strategy
- DPI&F's performance analysis report
- Queensland Biosecurity Strategy
- DPI&F's Resource Strategy
- various departmental committee reports
- findings of a review into combining the Audit Committee and the CGAB within DPI&F
- draft terms of reference for the Queensland Food, Fibre and Agribusiness Council.

The final meeting of the CGAB was held on 12 December 2008.

Attendance at the Board meetings in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) was at 100% for all members.

Audit Committee

The role of the Audit Committee is governed by a charter that sets out the role and responsibilities of the committee, including its relationship with internal audit. The committee reports to the Director-General and forms part of the department's corporate governance framework.

The Chair of the Audit Committee is appointed by the Director-General. The position has been held by a partner of a large accounting firm since 2004. However, the chair resigned in November 2008 due to work commitments and the Assistant Director-General, Industry Development and Trade, was appointed interim chair. In addition, the composition of the committee includes:

- Assistant Director-General, Regional Delivery
- Deputy Director-General, Fisheries
- Assistant Director-General, Corporate Capability
- Managing Director, Biosecurity Queensland.

A representative of the Queensland Audit Office is invited to attend committee meetings as an 'observer'. The audit committee is scheduled to meet quarterly during the year. The committee met on three occasions to consider internal audit reports and to monitor progress against the Annual Audit Plan and DPI&F's internal audit unit's follow-up of outstanding audit recommendations.

The cost of the committee is essentially attendance fees of \$2700 (paid to the former chair). The other members of the committee are departmental officers and are not paid sitting fees.

Key outcomes in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009)

- Endorsed the Strategic Audit Plan and approved the Annual Audit Plan.
- Contributed to amendments to the Annual Audit Plan in response to changes experienced by the department.
- Monitored the performance of DPI&F's internal audit unit to ensure that the 2007–08 Annual Audit Plan was completed and audit recommendations were followed up and implemented.
- Reviewed the draft annual financial statements prior to sign off by the Associate Director-General.

Internal audit unit

The internal audit unit is part of the department's corporate governance framework. The work of the unit is governed by the Strategic Audit Plan, which sets out the range of products and services provided, and the Annual Audit Plan that outlines the work program for the year.

The primary focus of the internal audit unit is to provide assurance to the Director-General as 'accountable officer' regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control environment. This ensures accountability and assists management by providing independent advice on matters of operational performance.

The internal audit unit conducts audits to ensure accountability and compliance with the department's established practices and procedures. The unit is focused on identifying opportunities to streamline current procedures and contributes to improved operational performance.

Key outcomes in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009)

- Completed the 2008–09 Annual Audit Plan.
- Conducted detailed reviews of Firearms and Barbiturate Poisons and Marine Fish Habitat Loss Offsets Policy.
- Participated on working groups, including the plant health certification process in Biosecurity Queensland.
- Quality-assured 35 financial acquittal statements prepared by business areas.
- Quality-assured the draft 2008–09 financial statements.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Governance Board

The purpose of the ICT Governance Board is to approve the ICT Resources Strategic Plan, ensuring that ICT resources are directed at meeting agency and whole-of-government strategic objectives. The board also evaluates and authorises new projects, monitors the risks associated with ICT initiatives, reviews progress on existing projects and identifies any areas where ICT can improve departmental and/or whole-of-government work.

Examples of projects that have aimed to reduce costs to the department include:

- corporate compliance system—implement a standard compliance management system to support the department's regulatory processes
- intranet redesign—improve the department's Intranet to enhance service delivery to the department's employees and ultimately its external clients
- architect the Fresh Approach—define the enterprise architecture required to successfully provide the service delivery strategy defined by DPI&F's Fresh Approach
- laboratory information management system—a major corporate project designed to reduce risk of litigation and mitigate against incorrect decisions about biosecurity threats
- document and records management—to establish recordkeeping capability in the department, including recordkeeping tools, processes, trained workforce and a technical system

- corporate image management—a system for managing and sharing images
- scientific digital data repositories—a cost-saving project that reduces the loss of intellectual property and enhances the management and care of researched data.

Investor Committee

The Investor Committee is a sub-committee of SET and is an advisory committee to the Director-General and SET, focusing on strategic business planning and investment, budgeting and financial management, areas of financial risk and performance reporting.

The Investor Committee provides leadership and advice on the department's resource investment strategies and oversees the annual allocation of operating and capital budgets to ensure investment alignment with government and departmental priorities. The committee also monitors the ongoing financial position of the department, providing timely advice to the Director-General and SET on strategies to mitigate financial risk and issues that may impact on financial and budgetary performance.

Key outcomes in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) included:

- Continued to enhance the department's financial performance reporting mechanisms to improve financial/business management performance and service delivery capacity and to minimise financial/business risk by detecting early warning of potential threats or adverse financial conditions.
- Achieved our financial management and performance targets in a challenging fiscal climate.
- Integrated financial data and non-financial performance information in line with our business model and investment framework.
- Enhanced the capital investment planning and asset management framework to ensure consistency with DPI&F's priorities and compliance with whole-of-government management frameworks and guidelines.

Institutional Biosafety Committee

The department has a legislative responsibility under the Commonwealth's *Gene Technology Act 2000* to monitor and coordinate all its research involving genetically modified organisms.

Our Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC) works closely with the Australian Government's Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) to ensure the department complies with all gene technology regulations. The IBC, an expert, technical committee mandated by the regulator, meets twice a year. During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the committee:

- inspected all DPI&F facilities involved in research with genetically modified organisms to ensure they conformed with the regulator's physical containment certification standards
- ensured that all relevant DPI&F research staff was appropriately trained to adhere to the regulator's regulations and guidelines.
- prepared an annual report for submission to the OGTR.

Corporate governance performance

DPI&F works with our government stakeholders and ambassadors to achieve effective governance of our business activities. This section provides information on our corporate governance framework, our corporate governance performance and future directions.

Risk management

DPI&F continued the journey of implementing its enterprise-wide risk management framework (and aligned practices) into key business processes throughout the reporting period. In particular, the department continues to ensure that risk management is linked to and integrated with other elements of its governance framework, which together support both management and staff in the achievement of their objectives.

Key outcomes for the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009)

Continued to develop and implement processes detailed in the Department of Premier and Cabinet and Queensland Treasury *Strategic risk management guidelines* and the Queensland Audit Office's *Better practice guide on risk management*, including:

- Prepared a draft Strategic Risk Register aligned to the Fresh Approach and the department's Strategic Plan for 2008–12.
- Continued the conduct of risk assessments to identify, assess and treat risks at the strategic, business, project and activity levels across the department.
- Continued implementing arrangements for the quarterly reporting of business group risks and their mitigation strategies.

- Assisted with the development of the new Clarity risk management database to enhance DPI&F's recording and reporting of project risks.
- Developed an Excel-based risk register and risk reporting tool to help DPI&F staff record risks at all business planning levels.
- Assisted Biosecurity Queensland with the development of a risk register and other risk management tools to enable zoos (and other businesses with captive animals) to conduct risk assessments on their exhibited animals.
- Conducted targeted risk management training of DPI&F staff throughout the northern and central regions.
- Conducted requested risk management training for staff within Biosecurity Queensland and the Redland Research Station.
- Managed the department's insurance program and successfully completed the Queensland Government Insurance Fund Renewal Premium for Policy Year 2009–10.
- Developed a draft risk management framework to support AACC's transition into DPI&F's structure.
- Managed the development of major risk mitigation strategies, including the department's emergency management 'all hazards' framework, the Corporate Capability 'All Hazards' Operational Plan and the Pandemic Influenza Plan.
- Participated in whole-of-government forums to advance risk management practices within agencies.

Emergency management

DPI&F has a responsibility as the 'principal response agency' to prepare for, and to combat, plant and animal diseases in Queensland. The department employs the 'comprehensive approach (preparation, prevention, response and recovery)' to combat both natural and non-natural disasters, which is underpinned by the State Disaster Management Plan.

Key outcomes for the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009)

In its wide-ranging emergency management role, DPI&F continued to respond to and recover from natural and non-natural events throughout the state, including:

- Hendra virus outbreak (Redlands)
- Asian green mussels (Port of Cairns)
- Asian honey bee (northern Queensland)
- fire ant eradication (south-eastern Queensland and Gladstone)
- yellow crazy ants (south-eastern and northern Queensland)
- Mexican feather grass (south Queensland)
- two-headed fish larvae (Sunshine Coast)
- Brisbane storms (November 2008)
- Cyclone Charlotte and northern Queensland floods (January–February 2009)
- Cyclone Hamish (March 2009)
- Moreton Island oil spill (March 2009).

As part of our whole-of-government focus, DPI&F was an active member of the following Queensland disaster groups and committees:

- State Disaster Management Group
- State Disaster Coordination Group
- State Disaster Mitigation Committee
- State Community Recovery Committee
- Chemical, Biological and Radiological Steering Committee
- Tsunami Community Warning Working Group
- Queensland Counter-terrorism Committee
- Government Asset Protection Network.

Ethical conduct

The department had a range of corporate standards and procedures to guide staff in relation to ethical conduct. These were available to staff online or in hard copy.

Code of conduct

In accordance with the requirements of the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*, the department had the code of conduct online, as well as an online course on the code of conduct available to staff at all times. All new staff were required to undertake training in the code of conduct as part of their induction.

Training in ethical issues was delivered to staff in the northern, central and south-eastern regions during the year. Presentations were also presented to management, including senior management.

Workplace health and safety

DPI&F's Corporate Integrity and Governance Unit continues to improve health and safety in the workplace for its staff, contractors, clients and visitors. During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) DPI&F:

- continued to implement the Health and Safety Strategic Plan, including the roll-out of the Health and Safety Leadership Program
- focused on implementing strategies to improve incident reporting to identify and manage high-level risk areas
- improved early intervention, rehabilitation and WorkCover claims management systems.

Key outcomes for the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009)

During this period DPI&F:

- improved incident reporting and considerably reduced the number and severity of injuries in the workplace
- continued improvement in DPI&F's performance measured against the lost time injury targets set by the Safer and Healthier Workplace initiative
- significant reduction in WorkCover statutory costs and common law claims.

WorkCover claims

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), DPI&F continued to work closely with WorkCover Queensland to reduce claims determination times and implement early intervention strategies for injured workers. Collaborative rehabilitation and claims management processes resulted in better return to work outcomes for both the injured worker and the department. The success of the improved strategies has resulted in a significant reduction in lost time injuries and associated costs.

The tables opposite demonstrate the department's performance against previous years as at 31 March 2009.

Figure 21: DPI&F WorkCover claims

Statutory claims	2007-08	2008-09
Number of claims		
–Non-psychological	118	66
–Psychological	8	0
Total claims	126	66
Claims costs		
–Non-psychological	\$396 761	\$77 013
–Psychological	\$31 715	\$0
Total statutory claims cost	\$428 476	\$77 013
Common law claims costs		
–Non-psychological	\$0	\$0
–Psychological	\$0	\$0
Total common law claims costs	\$0	\$0

Note: All claims and costs relate to the year that the injury was sustained; 2008-09 data is reported to 31 March 2009.

Figure 22: Percentage change in DPI&F WorkCover claims costs

	Variance to prior year (%)
Total statutory claims costs	↓ 82.0
Non psychological statutory claims costs	↓ 80.6
Psychological statutory claims costs	0 claims
Total common law costs	0 claims
Psychological common law claims costs	0 claims
Total claims experience costs	↓ 82.0

Note: The variance relates to costs incurred for injuries sustained in the year up to and including 31 March 2009 against the previous year.

Freedom of information

Under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act), members of the community have a legal right to access documents held by DPI&F. Documents must be disclosed on request, unless there are justifiable grounds for exemption. Fees and charges apply to all FOI applications, except for those relating to personal affairs. Each application is processed under the FOI Act, which has strict timelines and also allows the applicant to request a review of the decision if they are unhappy with it.

In September 2007 an independent review panel was established to conduct a review of the FOI Act and on 10 June 2008 their report *The right to information—reviewing Queensland’s Freedom of Information Act* (the Solomon Report) was published.

Draft bills, to be titled ‘The Right to Information Act’ and the ‘Information Privacy Act’, were released for consultation in December 2008.

It is intended that the bills will be introduced during 2009.

Privacy

A privacy scheme was introduced for the Queensland public sector in 2001 as part of the state government’s endorsement of Information Standard 42.

This standard establishes a framework for the responsible collection and management of personal information in the Queensland public sector. DPI&F uses this framework when dealing with personal information. In the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), DPI&F’s privacy contact officer received no complaints relating to privacy.

Environmental Responsibilities

DPI&F is committed to supporting the Queensland Government’s Q2 target to cut Queensland’s greenhouse gas emissions by one third by 2020. This commitment includes implementation of the government’s climate change and other environmental strategies.

Water

Water consumption at DPI&F facilities across the state has been reduced in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) as a result of projects to harvest rainwater, waste water and production of desalinated water under the statewide Water Savings Plan implemented in 2007–08.

Water savings initiatives include:

- Eagle Farm—A 10 000 litre in-ground tank and associated plumbing were supplied to collect and store waste water from evaporative cooling sumps. This recycled water is used for irrigation and washing animal pens, boats and cars. Additionally, there were two 24 500 litre water tanks installed as storage of rainwater for green house operations, including plant care and environmental control through evaporative cooling equipment.
- Mutdapilly Research Station—A storage tank and sprinkler system were installed to collect and store rain water run-off to cool cows as an animal ethics initiative.

Figure 23: Freedom of information statistics

	2007–08	2008–09 (at 26 March 2009)
Personal applications	6	5
Non-personal applications	43	36
Applications for amendment of personal affairs information	0	0
Total applications received	49	41
Withdrawn or transferred during the period	11	5
Number of documents access granted in full	2098	1912
Number of documents access refused in full	120	407
Number of documents access granted in part	588	293
Total number of documents considered	2806	2612
Internal reviews made	6	4
External reviews made	4	1

- Salisbury Research Centre—The installation of an amenities water harvesting system to increase rainwater harvesting storage capacity to connect harvested water to equipment and site services supporting forest products research has enabled increased utilisation of non-potable water and as a result significantly reduced the potable water needs for the site.
- Toowoomba complex—A new water reticulation system for the site was designed and installed in response to complex water leakage issues identified as part of the water usage audit undertaken for the facility. The initiative is expected to generate water savings of 3–4 megalitres of water per annum through the decommissioning of the aged and inefficient water reticulation system.
- Bribe Island Research Centre—The installation of 30 000 litres per day seawater desalination system to support recirculation systems used as part of freshwater sustainable fisheries research. Additionally, a 23 000 rainwater storage facility has been provided to reduce the use of potable water associated with the operation of the wash down facility used for vehicle and vessel maintenance.

Energy

The department is committed to the Queensland Government's strategies *Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland* and *ClimateSmart 2050*.

Seven sites across Queensland have entered into new contracts in the contestable market that will result in long-term energy reduction. The sites are:

- Bribe Island Research Centre
- Nambour/Maroochy Research Station
- Wacol Tick Fever Research Centre
- Alan Fletcher Research Centre, Sherwood
- Robert Wicks Research Centre, Inglewood
- Animal Research Institute, Yeerongpilly
- Innovative Food Technologies, Hamilton.

Energy audits were conducted on 10 sample sites around Queensland by two independent energy audit companies, which identified achievable and cost-effective measures for progressive implementation that will result in the department meeting savings targets. The sites are:

- Cairns, Northern Fisheries Centre
- Townsville, Regional Office and Aquatic Animal Health Laboratory
- Wacol, Tick Fever Research Centre, Pig Research Centre and Fire Ant Control Centre
- Bribe Island, Research Centre and Joondoburri Conference Centre
- South Johnstone Research Station and Farm Shed
- Toowoomba, Tor Street
- Toowoomba, Holberton Street
- Rockhampton
- Longreach
- Biloela Research Station
- Biloela, Tognolini-Baldwin Road.

An energy performance contract was undertaken throughout the Primary Industries Building. Subsequent works undertaken included the retrofitting of lighting with new high-efficiency lamps and upgrade of the electronic control gear servicing the building's air conditioning and management systems, which are anticipated to reduce energy consumption by an estimated 21%.

Paper

The use of multi-function devices incorporating facsimile machines, scanners and printers has had an impact on the department's paper consumption. The ability to use the double-sided printing option has played a large role in this.

A paper recycling company is contracted to operate the department's paper recycling program, collecting and recycling all secure and non-sensitive paper to a range of environmentally friendly washroom products.

Minimal copies of the 2007–08 annual report were published in paper form. The report was primarily available on our intranet and internet sites to reduce the number of printed paper copies.

Asbestos

The monitoring, removal and disposal of asbestos at departmental facilities continued in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009). Data is continuing to be recorded on its occurrence and condition in the whole-of-government Built Environment Materials Information Register. In the last nine months, 36 facilities and 27 residential properties were audited for asbestos-containing materials.

An asbestos awareness training package is available to staff.

Vehicle fleet

The department reduced the total fleet from 748 to 709 vehicles between 1 July 2008 and 26 March 2009. During the same period, the department increased the percentage of four-cylinder vehicles from 49.3% to 61%.

The total cost of unleaded fuel purchased was \$611 597.78. The total cost of E10 fuel (containing ethanol) purchased was \$179 090.19. Consumption of E10 fuel increased from 15.2% to 22.65%.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Six gases have been identified under the Kyoto Protocol as the main greenhouse gas emissions that need to be reduced. The gases are carbon dioxide, hydrofluorocarbons, methane, nitrous oxides, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. As part of standard emission measurement practices these gases are mainly reported as carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO₂-e).

The Queensland Government continues to develop and improve whole-of-government data collection processes and systems to standardise reporting of its greenhouse gas emissions.

The basis for the reporting is consistent with acknowledged national and international standards, including definitions outlined in the AS standard ISO 14064 standards and the Australian Government's *National greenhouse accounts factors workbook*. These standards establish the following different categories of emissions that organisations (such as government agencies) need to consider, taking into account the particular organisation's operational boundaries:

- Scope 1—emissions that occur *directly* from sources, which are owned or controlled by an organisation (e.g. emissions from departmental vehicles, on-site diesel generators, gas boilers etc.)
- Scope 2—emissions that occur *indirectly* due solely to an organisation's consumption of electricity or steam or heating/cooling (which has been generated by the burning of fuels such as coal, natural gas, etc. at power stations or other facilities not controlled by the organisation)
- Scope 3—emissions that occur *indirectly* due to actions of the organisation, but from sources that are not owned or controlled by the organisation. Some common examples of these sources include employee business travel (in vehicles or aircraft not owned or controlled by the reporting organisation) employees commuting to and from work; out-sourced activities; and transportation of products, materials and waste. (Note: inclusion of these emissions in any reporting needs to be based on the relevance to the operations of the organisation.)

For DPI&F the key greenhouse emissions are those that are linked to the following business activities:

- vehicle usage
- electricity consumption
- air travel.

While the best available data has been used, in some instances estimates have been reported due to the limitation of data collection systems; for example, in government-owned buildings where there are multiple tenants and the electricity usage cannot be attributed to a single agency, the Department of Public Works (DPW) calculates the electricity usage by tenanted agencies based on the percentage of the leased floor area occupied.

The following table outlines the emissions relating to DPI&F during the period 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009.

Figure 24: Departmental greenhouse gas emissions, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Activity	Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes of CO ₂)	Explanatory notes
Scope 1: Vehicle usage		
QFleet vehicles	3182.00 tonnes	1a
Agency-owned vehicles	2154.22 tonnes	1b
Scope 2: Electricity consumption		
Purchased directly from an electricity retailer	13268.00 tonnes	2a
Sourced through a third party	2007.93 tonnes	2b
Scope 3: Air travel		
Domestic air travel on commercial airlines	725.20 tonnes	3
International travel on commercial airlines	205.90 tonnes	3
Hired vehicles		
Avis	69.60 tonnes	4

Notes:

1a. The CO₂-e emissions figure for the period 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009 has been aggregated using national greenhouse emissions reporting (NGER) guidelines and represents emissions for four primary fuel types: unleaded petrol, diesel, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and E10. In the absence of comprehensive fuel consumption records (emissions reported in the 2007–08 annual report were calculated based on kilometres travelled) both actual emissions based on available records and total estimated emissions are shown.

1b. DPI&F owns a range of specialised plant and equipment including light vehicles, all terrain vehicles, motorcycles, heavy trucks, vessels, tractors and other on-farm equipment. Total fuel usage has been estimated from bulk fuel supplies and fuel card purchases. We assume that the amount of CO₂-e emissions produced from a litre of fuel is the same regardless of the equipment category, engine class or CO₂-e emissions rating.

2a. Electricity—government-owned premises

This figure is based on actual electricity consumption records currently available to the DPW for the period 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009. Incomplete electricity consumption records have been extrapolated to produce an estimated electricity consumption figure up to 31 March 2009.

For major office premises owned by DPW where no separate sub-metering exists, the carbon emissions associated with electricity consumption have been apportioned 45% to the owner/55% to the tenants.

All electricity consumption has been converted to carbon emissions using the Scope 2 conversion factor of 0.91 kg CO₂-e/kWh as recommended in the Australian Government's National greenhouse accounts factors workbook.

2b. Electricity—premises leased from the private sector

This figure is for emissions associated with electricity use where DPW pays either the landlord or supply authority directly. It does not include data for leases where the agency pays the retailer directly.

This figure is based on actual electricity consumption from currently available records of electricity accounts received by DPW applicable to the period 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009. Where full-year records were not available, data has been apportioned/extrapolated to provide an estimate of electricity consumption up to 31 March 2009.

In 2007–08 the annual report included emissions linked to actual electricity consumption plus an added component to take account of the electricity consumption used by the owner to provide central services. The added component of electricity consumption is deemed a Scope 3 emission for tenants and will no longer be reported.

3 Air travel includes all flights recorded by the Queensland Government Chief Procurement Office (QGCPPO) during the period 1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009, specifically:

- (1) international air travel on all airlines*
- (2) domestic air travel on both the mainline 'trunk' carriers (i.e. the Qantas Group and Virgin Blue)*
- (3) domestic air travel on smaller, regional carriers.*

(Continued)

For all air travel—with the exception noted at b) below—the following methodology is used:

a) From data provided QGCPO calculates the kilometres flown. The kilometre figure is divided by 100 and multiplied by an industry average number of litres of fuel burnt per passenger, per 100 km. A factor of 5 has been used for all air travel. The use of this method gives the average litres of fuel burnt for a flight, per passenger. This figure is subsequently converted from litres into kilograms and then from kilograms into tonnes, before being multiplied by 3.157 (which represents the amount of CO₂ tonnes produced by burning one tonne of aviation fuel; sourced from the International Civil Aviation Organisation).

b) For domestic flights with Qantas, QantasLink, Jetstar and Virgin Blue for the period 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2008 the number of passengers per sector was calculated. This information was then passed on to the respective airline for calculation of carbon emissions.

4. The hire car vehicle emissions show only emissions for Avis vehicles booked under the standing offer arrangement managed by QGCPO.

Our corporate systems

DPI&F provides corporate functions across its business including finance, HR, performance management, ICT and information management and governance. There are several corporate systems in place that enable these functions to be delivered efficiently and that maximises the value of resources used in corporate service provision. These include:

- SAP Finance, SAP HR for management of enterprise resources
- Clarity to assist in performance and project management
- MinCor to provide ministerial correspondence tracking
- spatial services to provide enterprise-wide capability and spatial information
- internet website and OurNet intranet
- DataPond for analysis and reporting of financial, HR and performance information.

There is an ongoing program of continual improvement governed by the ICT Governance Board through the ICT planning and investment process. This oversees new initiatives to further develop the ICT enablement of corporate capability.

Initiatives that are in progress include:

- eDOCS for enterprise-wide records management
- LIMS for ensuring the department manages its laboratory processes in a consistent and accountable manner
- corporate compliance system to provide an integrated highly functional 'information management system' to record and manage regulatory compliance activities
- policy administration to establish a single complete repository of all DPI&F policies and implement a standard presentation template for policies
- image management to provide a single managed repository for images and their metadata
- eExtension to enable enhanced service delivery to the department's clients through use of Web 2.0 technologies.

This is all underpinned by sound ICT governance, including system custodianship, a consistent project management methodology and the ICT planning and investment cycle.

Final financial statements

for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

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Income statement for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Income			
Revenues			
Output revenue	4	203,557	264,206
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	5	30,578	71,461
Grants and other contributions	6	33,891	49,304
Royalties and other territorial revenue	7	1,404	1,523
Other revenue	8	1,940	3,485
Gains			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	9	217	272
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments	9	1	(3)
Gain on sale of investments	9	341	2
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	9	713	377
Total income		272,642	390,627
Expenses			
Employee expenses	10	158,850	216,216
Supplies and services	11	74,573	129,715
Depreciation and amortisation	12	10,286	14,190
Impairment losses	13	(205)	245
Grants and subsidies	14	27,472	28,788
Other expenses	15	1,666	2,904
Total expenses		272,642	392,058
Operating surplus/(deficit)		-	(1,431)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The comparative figures represent a full financial year while the current reporting period reflects transactions and balances from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

Balance sheet as at 26 March 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash assets	16	19,679	35,527
Receivables	17	27,406	24,216
Inventories	19	1,953	1,900
Prepayments	20	2,411	2,471
		51,449	64,114
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	21	1,285	-
Total current assets		52,734	64,114
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	18	59	143
Prepayments	20	10,714	9,547
Property, plant and equipment	22	447,278	436,163
Intangible assets	23	3,634	3,546
Total non-current assets		461,685	449,399
Biological assets			
Livestock	25	1,969	2,175
Total biological assets		1,969	2,175
Total assets		516,388	515,688
Current liabilities			
Payables	26	23,719	30,971
Accrued employee benefits	27	7,257	5,281
Other	28	20,377	24,352
Total current liabilities		51,353	60,604
Non-current liabilities			
Other	29	171	84
Total non-current liabilities		171	84
Total liabilities		51,524	60,688
Net assets		464,864	455,000
Equity			
Contributed equity		105,271	104,927
Retained surpluses		141,684	142,454
Reserves			
Asset revaluation reserve	30	216,604	206,335
Biological assets unrealised revenue reserve	30	1,305	1,284
Total equity		464,864	455,000

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The comparative figures represent a full financial year while the current reporting period reflects transactions and balances from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

Statement of changes in equity for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

	Retained surpluses		Reserves (note 30)		Contributed equity	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Balance 1 July	142,454	142,853	207,619	188,978	104,927	95,365
Operating surplus/(deficit)	-	(1,431)	-	-	-	-
Non-owner changes in equity:						
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	-	-	9,520	19,673	-	-
Transfer between reserves	(770)	1,032	770	(1,032)	-	-
Transactions with owners as owners:						
Appropriated equity injections	-	-	-	-	-	10,712
Appropriated equity withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	(7,189)
Net assets/liabilities assumed (MoG change)	-	-	-	-	(40)	-
Non-appropriated equity injection	-	-	-	-	384	6,039
Balance at end of the reporting period	141,684	142,454	217,909	207,619	105,271	104,927

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The comparative figures represent a full financial year while the current reporting period reflects transactions and balances from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

Cash flow statement for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

	Notes	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
<i>Inflows</i>			
Output receipts		206,062	262,059
User charges		24,177	73,722
Grants and other contributions		36,541	44,646
Dividends		115	2
GST input tax credits from Australian Taxation Office (ATO)		4,636	6,120
GST collected from customers		6,387	8,972
Other		3,743	8,363
<i>Outflows</i>			
Employee expenses		(162,112)	(216,006)
Supplies and services		(80,017)	(134,474)
Grants and subsidies		(14,954)	(28,788)
GST remitted to ATO		-	(231)
GST paid to suppliers		(10,122)	(15,232)
Other		(18,594)	(5,313)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	32	(4,138)	3,840
Cash flows from investing activities			
<i>Inflows</i>			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		300	11,810
Investments redeemed		425	16
Loans and advances redeemed		-	6
<i>Outflows</i>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(12,277)	(17,911)
Payments for intangibles		(541)	(317)
Loans and advances made		(1)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(12,094)	(6,396)
Cash flows from financing activities			
<i>Inflows</i>			
Equity injections		384	10,712
<i>Outflows</i>			
Equity withdrawals		-	(7,189)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		384	3,523
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(15,848)	967
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period		35,527	34,560
Cash at the end of the reporting period	16	19,679	35,527

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The comparative figures represent a full financial year while the current reporting period reflects transactions and balances from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

**Income statement by outputs—controlled
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	Industry development		Fisheries		Biosecurity		Total	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Income (1)								
Revenues								
Output revenue	128,456	159,870	26,356	36,579	48,745	67,757	203,557	264,206
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	8,029	14,112	6,256	8,925	16,293	48,424	30,578	71,461
Grants and other contributions	24,083	37,440	300	803	9,508	11,061	33,891	49,304
Royalties and other territorial revenue	1,404	1,523	-	-	-	-	1,404	1,523
Other revenue	1,837	3,110	38	65	65	310	1,940	3,485
Gains								
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	80	122	83	147	54	3	217	272
Market value increment of investments	1	(3)	-	-	-	-	1	(3)
Gain on sale of investments	341	2	-	-	-	-	341	2
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	720	236	-	-	(7)	141	713	377
Total income	164,951	216,412	33,033	46,519	74,658	127,696	272,642	390,627
Expenses (1)								
Employee expenses	96,872	127,115	20,970	27,126	41,008	61,975	158,850	216,216
Supplies and services	40,901	59,229	9,862	15,889	23,810	54,597	74,573	129,715
Depreciation and amortisation	7,657	10,948	1,222	1,650	1,407	1,592	10,286	14,190
Impairment losses	(159)	175	15	59	(61)	11	(205)	245
Grants and subsidies	18,256	18,025	927	2,223	8,289	8,540	27,472	28,788
Other expenses	1,424	2,180	37	99	205	625	1,666	2,904
Total expenses	164,951	217,672	33,033	47,046	74,658	127,340	272,642	392,058
Operating surplus/(deficit) (2)	-	(1,260)	-	(527)	-	356	-	(1,431)
Corporate revenue and expenses (disclosure only) (1)								
Income from ordinary activities	27,333	28,812	4,678	6,507	11,557	18,498	43,568	53,817
Expenses from ordinary activities	27,333	28,140	4,678	6,354	11,557	18,241	43,568	52,735

(1) Corporate revenues and expenses have been allocated to departmental outputs (figures are included above).

(2) The operating result at the output level has been adjusted in the appropriation revenue line item to report a nil result to be consistent with the overall departmental operating result and the transfer of activities as per administrative arrangements.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The comparative figures represent a full financial year while the current reporting period reflects transactions and balances from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

**Statement of assets and liabilities by outputs—controlled
as at 26 March 2009**

	Industry development		Fisheries		Biosecurity		General non-attributed		Total	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Current assets										
Cash assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,679	35,527	19,679	35,527
Receivables	14,108	6,738	2,301	877	7,638	9,695	3,359	6,906	27,406	24,216
Inventories	794	1,018	494	459	662	420	3	3	1,953	1,900
Prepayments	979	550	87	8	278	42	1,068	1,871	2,412	2,471
	15,881	8,306	2,882	1,344	8,578	10,157	24,109	44,307	51,450	64,114
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	-
Total current assets	17,166	8,306	2,882	1,344	8,578	10,157	24,109	44,307	52,735	64,114
Non-current assets										
Other financial assets	59	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	143
Prepayments	10,714	9,470	-	-	-	-	-	77	10,714	9,547
Property, plant and equipment	374,780	366,177	17,430	17,066	39,710	39,015	15,358	13,905	447,278	436,163
Intangible assets	-	-	1,849	1,653	1,508	1,428	277	465	3,634	3,546
Total non-current assets	385,553	375,790	19,279	18,719	41,218	40,443	15,635	14,447	461,685	449,399
Biological assets										
Livestock	1,674	1,997	-	-	295	178	-	-	1,969	2,175
Total biological assets	1,674	1,997	-	-	295	178	-	-	1,969	2,175
Total assets	404,393	386,093	22,161	20,063	50,091	50,778	39,744	58,754	516,389	515,688
Current liabilities										
Payables	9,874	5,008	1,136	918	950	2,684	11,759	22,361	23,719	30,971
Accrued employee benefits	3,896	2,748	777	565	1,719	1,490	867	478	7,259	5,281
Other	13,753	15,586	2,041	1,131	4,560	7,628	22	7	20,376	24,352
Total current liabilities	27,523	23,342	3,954	2,614	7,229	11,802	12,648	22,846	51,354	60,604
Non-current liabilities										
Other	171	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	84
Total non-current liabilities	171	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	84
Total liabilities	27,694	23,426	3,954	2,614	7,229	11,802	12,648	22,846	51,525	60,688

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. The comparative figures represent a full financial year while the current reporting period reflects transactions and balances from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

1. Final financial statements for the department

The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) delivered against the Queensland Government's priorities of 'Growing a diverse economy and creating jobs' and 'Protecting the environment for a sustainable future'. DPI&F's vision was 'Profitable primary industries for Queensland'. To achieve this vision, DPI&F adopted a mission to 'Maximise the economic potential of Queensland's primary industries on a sustainable basis'.

DPI&F provided policy leadership, smart science and professional, technical, trade and business development services to enhance the industry capacity to respond to challenges and to improve Queensland's competitive advantage in global agribusiness by:

- enhancing biosecurity
- accelerating take-up of technology to support innovation and productivity improvements
- expanding market access
- building industry capacity to respond effectively to changing climatic, demographic and market conditions
- improving the access and interactivity of the department's information and services.

DPI&F continued to assist industry to take advantage of emerging opportunities by:

- developing strengths—increasing competitiveness in the global market place
- expanding horizons—facilitating industry innovation and the adoption of leading-edge technologies in order to revolutionise product development and business practices
- protecting capacity—improving industry capacity to manage major risks, secure and grow market access and ensure sustainable availability of resources including water
- improving the way the department does business—strengthening internal and external business relationships and investing strategically in the best people, equipment, and capital resources.

The department was predominantly funded for the outputs it delivered by parliamentary appropriations. In response to the opportunities and challenges facing primary industries, DPI&F, in its role as an economic development agency, continued to focus on a vision of profitable primary industries for Queensland through our three key outputs: industry development, biosecurity and fisheries.

The nature of the operations and principle activities of these key outputs are described in Note 3.

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (*Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009*) DPI&F was abolished on 26 March 2009. Under this notice all operations and principle activities of DPI&F are transferred to the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). The effect of these transfers, of all assets and liabilities, from DPI&F to DEEDI was from 27 March 2009. For further information on the extent of the changes refer Note 31.

1.1 Going concern

For the purposes of preparing final financial statements for the DPI&F under section 105M of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*, the abolition date is the date that the machinery-of-government (MOG) change is gazetted by the *Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009*.

As a result of the effect of this MOG change, the former DPI&F is no longer a going concern on the basis that it ceased trading from the effective date of the MOG change and accordingly was unable to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of its business.

While the former DPI&F was not considered a going concern as at balance date, these final financial statements have been prepared on a basis that is consistent with a going concern basis. The values of assets and liabilities reported in these final financial statements represent the existing book values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 2, immediately prior to the MOG change taking effect. This is considered appropriate under the MOG change as these values have been used by the other department (DEEDI) in recognising assets transferred to and liabilities assumed by the other department (DEEDI) as a result of this MOG change (refer Note 31).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements that comply with the Treasurer's *Financial Reporting Requirements for Queensland Government agencies for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009*, and other authoritative pronouncements.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.1 Basis of accounting (continued)

Except where otherwise stated, these financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

2.2 The reporting entity

DPI&F is a Queensland Government department established under the *Public Service Act 1996*. The department is controlled by the State of Queensland which is the ultimate parent. The head office of the department is 80 Ann Street, Brisbane, Queensland.

The financial statements include the value of all revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity of the department and the entities that it controls, where these entities are material. The outputs undertaken by the department are disclosed in Note 3.

Except where otherwise stated the department employed consistent accounting policies in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements to the prior year.

2.3 Transactions and balances administered on a whole-of-government basis

The department administers, but does not control, certain resources on behalf of government. In doing so, it is responsible and is accountable for administering related transactions and items, but does not have the discretion to deploy the resources for the achievement of this department's objectives. Administered transactions and balances are disclosed separately in Note 36. These transactions and balances are not significant in comparison to the department's overall financial performance/financial position.

2.4 Trust and agency transactions and balances

The department undertakes certain trustee transactions and balances, representing security, tender and other deposits, and other agency collections, in a trust or fiduciary capacity. As the department acts only in a custodial role for these transactions and balances, they are not recognised in the financial statements, but are identified and disclosed in Notes 37 and 42 respectively. Applicable audit arrangements are also shown.

2.5 Output revenue/administered revenue

Appropriation payments to the department under the *Annual Appropriation Act* are recognised as revenue when received.

Amounts appropriated to the department for transfer to other entities, in accordance with legislation or other requirements, are reported as administered item appropriation.

2.6 User charges, taxes, fees and fines

User charges and fees controlled by the department are recognised as revenue when invoices for the related services are issued. The department controls these revenues where they can be deployed for the achievement of our objectives.

Taxes, fees and fines collected but not controlled by the department, are reported as administered revenue and disclosed in Note 36.

2.7 Grants and other contributions

Grants, contributions, donations and gifts that are non-reciprocal in nature are recognised as revenue in the year in which the department obtains control over them.

Where reciprocal contributions were obtained on the condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period, and those conditions were undischarged as at the reporting date, they are reported as unearned revenue (refer Note 28 and 29).

Where grants are received that are reciprocal in nature, revenue is accrued over the term of the funding arrangements.

Contributed assets are recognised at their fair value. Contributed services are recognised only when a fair value can be reliably determined, and the services would be purchased if they had not been donated.

2.8 Cash assets

For the purpose of the Balance sheet and the Cash flow statement, cash assets include cash on hand, comprising petty cash, postage and change imprest balances, cash at bank, cash and cheques receipted but not banked at 26 March, and similar financial assets, which are readily convertible to cash, and are used in the day-to-day cash management function of the department.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Receivables

Trade debtors are recognised at the nominal amount due at the time of sale or service delivery. Settlement on these amounts is required within thirty (30) days from invoice date, except trade debtors associated with research and development projects where a ninety (90) day term applies.

The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically, with provision being made for impairment. All known bad debts were written-off at 26 March (refer Note 17).

Other debtors generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the department and are recognised at their assessed values. Terms usually range from seven (7) days to thirty (30) days. No interest is charged and no security is obtained.

2.10 Other financial assets

Other financial assets are brought to account at fair value. Dividend revenue is recognised when received. The department does not enter into transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories held for sale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, except for sundry crops, saleable semen and saleable vaccine, which are valued at net realisable value. Net realisable value is determined on the basis of the department's normal selling patterns. Expenses associated with marketing, selling and distribution are deducted, to determine net realisable value.

DPI&F assigns costs of inventories based on the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method. These costs include expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing condition, where applicable. The carrying amounts of inventories are disclosed in Note 19.

2.12 Biological assets

Under AASB 141 *Agriculture* such assets are defined as living animals and plants. They are distinguished from other assets by the fact that they have the natural capacity to grow and/or procreate. These include livestock, which are accounted for in DPI&F accounts. The department adopted net market value (NMV) for the valuation of livestock. NMV is the amount that could be expected to be received from the disposal of an asset in an active and liquid market, after deducting the costs expected to be incurred in realising the proceeds of such a disposal.

2.13 Reserving policy for unrealised revenue

A reserve account has been established to recognise the change in NMV for livestock, where amounts of unrealised revenue are brought to account through the Income statement.

DPI&F revalues its biological assets annually, and recognises the change in NMV as revenue or expense in the Income statement, in accordance with the treatment required by AASB 141. Unrealised revenue is transferred to the biological assets unrealised revenue reserve until the revenue is realised (through sales) and becomes available for distribution. The reserve is adjusted annually for the net movement in unrealised revenue and the realisation of prior period's revenue through current year sales.

2.14 Non-current assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale, consist of those assets, which management has determined are available for immediate sale in their present condition, and their sale is highly probable within the next twelve (12) months. The value of these assets is measured at the lower of the asset's carrying amount and its fair value, less costs to sell. These assets are not depreciated.

2.15 Acquisition of assets

Actual cost is used for the initial recording of all non-current physical and intangible asset acquisitions. Cost is determined as the value given as consideration, plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including all other costs incurred in getting the assets ready for use, including architect's fees and engineering design fees. However, any training costs are expensed as incurred.

Where assets are received free of charge from another Queensland department, (whether as a result of MOG changes, or other involuntary transfer), the acquisition cost is recognised as the gross carrying amount in the books of the transferor immediately before the transfer, together with any accumulated depreciation.

Assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, other than from an involuntary transfer from another Queensland government entity, are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition, in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value equal to or in excess of the following thresholds are recognised for financial reporting purposes in the year of acquisition:

Land	\$1
Buildings	\$10,000
Infrastructure	\$10,000
Plant and equipment	\$5,000

Land improvements undertaken by the department are included with buildings. Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

2.17 Revaluation of non-current physical assets

Land, buildings and infrastructure are measured at fair value in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and Queensland Treasury's *Non-current Asset Policies for the Queensland Public Sector*. All other non-current assets, principally plant and equipment and intangibles, are measured at cost. The carrying amounts for plant and equipment at cost should not materially differ from their fair value.

Where intangible assets have an active market, they are measured at fair value otherwise they are measured at cost.

Non-current physical assets measured at fair value are comprehensively revalued at least once every five years with interim valuations, using appropriate indices, being otherwise performed on an annual basis where there has been a material variation in the index.

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the asset revaluation reserve (ARR) of the appropriate class, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense, to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, on the revaluation reserve relating to that class.

On revaluation, accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately with the change in the carrying amount of the asset and any change in the estimate of the remaining useful life.

Only those assets, the total value of which is material, compared to the value of the class of assets to which they belong, are comprehensively revalued. Separately identified components of assets are measured on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

2.18 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with a cost or other value equal to or greater than \$100,000 are recognised in the financial statements. Items with a lesser value are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Each intangible asset is amortised over its estimated useful life to the department, less any anticipated residual value. However, the residual value is zero for all the department's intangible assets.

Purchased software

The purchase cost of software has been capitalised and is being amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected benefit to the department.

Internally generated assets

Expenditure on research activities relating to internally generated intangible assets is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Costs associated with the development of specific computer software have been capitalised and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of expected benefit to the department. It has been determined that there is not an active market for any of the department's intangible assets. As such, these assets are recognised and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss.

2.19 Amortisation and depreciation of intangibles, property, plant and equipment

Land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis to allocate the net cost or revalued amount of each asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life to the department.

Assets under construction (work-in-progress) are not depreciated or amortised until they reach service delivery capacity and are ready for use.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Amortisation and depreciation of intangibles, property, plant and equipment (continued)

Where assets have separately identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate and are depreciated accordingly. Major spares of value equal or greater than the asset recognition thresholds, purchased specifically for a particular asset are capitalised and depreciated on the same basis as the asset to which they relate.

Asset enhancement expenditure that meets the asset recognition threshold and increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised. The new depreciable or amortisable amount is depreciated or amortised over the remaining useful life of the asset to the department.

The depreciable amount of improvements to or on a leasehold property is allocated progressively over the estimated useful lives of the improvements, or the unexpired period of the lease, whichever is shorter. The unexpired period of leases includes any option period where the exercise of the option is probable.

Plant and equipment under finance lease arrangements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, or where it is likely that the department will obtain ownership of the asset, the expected useful life of the asset to the department.

Items comprising the department's technical library are expensed on acquisition.

For each class of depreciable or amortisable departmental assets, the following average estimated useful lives were applied:

Asset class	Asset sub class	Average estimated useful life in years
Buildings	Buildings and land improvements	28
Infrastructure	Access roads	35
	Wild dog barrier fence	50
	Plant and equipment	
	Computer equipment	4
	Motor vehicles	7
	Scientific equipment	12
	Boats and boating equipment	6
	Other equipment	10
	Leasehold improvements	12
Intangible assets	Software purchased	6
	Software internally generated	8

2.20 Impairment of non-current assets

All non-current physical and intangible assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis. If an indicator of possible impairment exists, the department determines the asset's recoverable amount. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value, less costs to sell, and depreciated replacement cost.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. When the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation reserve of the relevant class to the extent available.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.21 Leases

A distinction is made in the financial statements between finance leases that effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all risks and benefits incidental to ownership, and operating leases, under which the lessor effectively retains substantially all such risks and benefits.

Where a non-current physical asset is acquired by means of a finance lease, the asset is recognised at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The lease liability is recognised at the same amount. Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the interest expense.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Leases (continued)

Operating lease payments are representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets and are expensed in the periods in which they are incurred. Incentives received on entering into operating leases are recognised as liabilities. Lease payments are allocated between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

Finance and non-cancellable operating lease commitments (GST inclusive) are disclosed in Note 34.

2.22 Payables

Trade creditors are recognised upon receipt of the goods or services ordered and are measured at the agreed purchase/contract price, gross of applicable trade and other discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured and are generally settled on seven (7), fourteen (14), or thirty (30) day terms.

Unspent appropriations existing at 26 March 2009 are recognised as grants expense and corresponding payable to the transferee department (refer Note 14 and 26 respectively).

2.23 Financial instruments

Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance sheet when the department becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and measured as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents—held at fair value through profit and loss
- Shares—held at fair value through profit and loss
- Receivables—held at amortised cost
- Payables—held at amortised cost

The department does not enter into transactions for speculative purposes, nor for hedging. Apart from cash and cash equivalents, and shares, the department holds no financial assets classified at fair value through profit and loss. All disclosures relating to the measurement basis and financial risk management of other financial instruments held by the department are included in Note 38.

2.24 Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, and sick leave

Wages and salaries unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the Balance sheet at the remuneration rates expected to apply at the time of settlement. Payroll tax and worker's compensation insurance are a consequence of employing employees, but are not counted in an employees total remuneration package. They are not employee benefits and are recognised separately as employee related expenses.

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than entitlement accrued. This is expected to recur in future periods. Accordingly, it is unlikely that existing accumulated entitlements will be used by employees and no liability for unused sick leave entitlements is recognised. As sick leave is non-vesting, an expense is recognised for this leave as it is taken.

Employer superannuation contributions, annual leave levies and long service leave levies are regarded as employee benefits.

Annual leave

An Annual Leave Central Scheme (ALCS) became operational on 30 June 2008 for departments, commercialised business units and shared service providers. Member agencies have transferred their annual leave liabilities as at 30 June 2008 to the scheme. Under the ALCS, member agencies must contribute a levy equal to their accrued quarterly annual leave cost, including leave loading and on-costs. Amounts paid to employees for annual leave are claimed from the scheme quarterly in arrears.

Effective from 30 June 2008, no provision for annual leave has been recognised in the department's financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*. On 30 June 2008, the current portion of employees' annual leave liabilities was extinguished by recognising a short-term payable to the Crown and the non-current portion as a non-appropriated equity adjustment.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.24 Employee benefits (continued)

Long service leave

Under the Queensland Government's long service leave scheme, the department is levied to cover this cost. Levies are expensed in the period in which they are paid or payable. Amounts paid to employees for long service leave are claimed from the scheme as and when this leave is taken.

No provision for long service leave is recognised in the financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-government basis and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Superannuation

Employer superannuation contributions are paid to QSuper, the superannuation plan for Queensland Government employees, at rates determined by the Treasurer on the advice of the State Actuary, and are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. The department's obligation is limited to its contribution to QSuper.

No liability is recognised for accruing superannuation benefits in these financial statements, the liability being held on a whole-of-government basis, and reported in those financial statements pursuant to AASB 1049 *Whole of Government and General Government Sector Financial Reporting*.

Executive remuneration

The executive remuneration disclosures in the Employee benefits expense, (refer Note 10), in the financial statements include:

- the aggregate remuneration of all senior executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer, whose remuneration for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 is \$75,000 or more; and
- the number of senior executives whose total remuneration for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 falls within each successive \$15,000 band, commencing at \$75,000 (\$20,000 band, commencing at \$100,000 in 2007-08).

The remuneration disclosed is all remuneration paid or payable, directly or indirectly, from the entity, or any related party, in connection with the management of the affairs of the entity or any of its subsidiaries, whether as an executive or otherwise. For this purpose, remuneration includes:

- wages and salaries
- accrued leave, (that is, the increase/decrease in the amount of annual and long service leave owed to an executive, inclusive of any increase in the value of leave balances as a result of salary rate increases or the like)
- performance pay paid, or due and payable, in relation to the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009, provided that a liability exists, (namely where a determination has been made prior to the financial statements being signed), and can be reliably measured, even though the payment may not have been made during the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009
- accrued superannuation, (being the value of all employer superannuation contributions during the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009, both paid and payable, as at 26 March)
- car parking benefits and the cost of motor vehicles, such as lease payments, fuel costs, registration/insurance, and repairs/maintenance incurred by the department during the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009, both paid and payable, as at 26 March, net of any amounts subsequently reimbursed by the executives
- housing, (being the market value of the rent or rental subsidy, where rent is part-paid by the executive during the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009, both paid and payable, as at 26 March)
- allowances, (which are included in remuneration agreements of executives, such as airfares, or other travel costs paid to/for executives, whose homes are situated in a location other than the location they work in); and
- fringe benefits tax included in remuneration agreements.

The disclosure applies to all senior executives under the *Public Service Act 2008* and classified as SES1 and above, with remuneration above \$75,000 in the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009. 'Remuneration' means any money, consideration or benefit, but excludes amounts:

- paid to an executive by an entity or its subsidiary, where the person worked during the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009, wholly or mainly outside Australia, during the time the person was so employed; or
- in payment or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred for the benefit of the entity, or any of its subsidiaries.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.24 Employee benefits (continued)

In addition, separate disclosure of separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments is also included.

2.25 Taxation

The department is a State body as defined under the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and is exempt from Commonwealth taxation with the exception of Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST). As such, GST credits receivable from/payable to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) are recognised and accrued.

2.26 Insurance

The department's non-current physical assets and other risks are insured through the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF). Insurance premiums are being paid to QGIF on a risk assessment basis. The department also pays insurance premiums to WorkCover Queensland for its obligations for employee compensations.

In addition, in certain research activity circumstances, where insurance of such activities is required by legislation, or where an agreement for provision of such specific services exists, insurance premiums are paid to specific insurance providers. A prior approval is requested from and granted by the Queensland Treasurer in accordance with his *Guidelines on Risk Management and Insurance*.

2.27 Services received free of charge or for nominal value

Contributions of services are recognised only if the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated and their fair value can be measured reliably. Where this is the case, an equal amount is recognised as revenue and an expense.

2.28 Allocation of revenue and expenses from ordinary activities to corporate services

The department discloses revenue and expenses attributable to corporate services in the Income statement by outputs. Revenue and expenses are allocated to outputs on a cost recovery basis.

2.29 Interests in joint ventures

DPI&F does not hold an interest in joint ventures.

2.30 Contributed equity

Non-reciprocal transfers of assets and liabilities between wholly-owned Queensland State public sector entities as a result of machinery-of-government changes are adjusted to 'Contributed Equity' in accordance with Interpretations 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities*. Appropriations for equity adjustments are similarly designated.

2.31 Issuance of financial statements

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Director-General and the General Manager, Finance and Asset Management at the date of signing the Management Certificate.

2.32 Judgement and assumptions

The department has made no judgements or assessments which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period.

2.33 Rounding

Amounts included in the financial statements are in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or, where that amount is five hundred dollars (\$500) or less, to zero, unless disclosure of full amount is specifically required. Sub-total and totals may not add due to rounding, but overall discrepancy is no greater than two.

2.34 Comparative information

The reporting period covered by these final financial statements is 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009. Comparative information from prior period represent the full 2007-08 financial year transactions and balances.

2.35 New and revised accounting standards

The department has not voluntarily changed any of its accounting policies for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009. The significance of new and amended Australian accounting standards that were applicable for the first time in the 2008-09 financial year and have had a significant impact on the department's financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 is as follows:

A review has been undertaken of revised accounting standard AASB 1004 *Contributions*, and it is considered the financial statements adequately reflect the matters required to be disclosed.

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.35 New and revised accounting standards (continued)

Note 36 now confirms the broad identity of the recipients of transfer payments classified as administered expenses, consistent with the disclosure requirement of AASB 1050 *Administered Items*.

The new accounting standard AASB 1052 *Disaggregated Disclosures* now requires disclosure of the amounts of controlled assets and liabilities attributable to each departmental output. This is set out in the new statement of assets and liabilities by outputs.

All other Australian accounting standards and interpretations with future commencement dates are either not applicable to the department, or have no material impact on the department for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

3. Outputs of the department

DPI&F delivered its products and services through three departmental outputs that provided policy leadership and service delivery for Queensland primary industries. DPI&F achieved work in collaboration with other government agencies, particularly in the areas of business development, export promotion, and sustainable use of natural resources for productive purposes.

3.1 Industry development output

The Industry development output was DPI&F's largest output and contributed to the government priority of 'Growing a diverse economy and creating jobs' at all stages of the value chain for primary industries. This output encompassed the majority of DPI&F's research and development, technology extension, and trade, industry and business development activities. The focus was on using smart science to develop new technologies and practices for industry and then working with industries to help adopt these technologies and build skills within food and agribusiness enterprises.

Products and services delivered by this output are:

- industry and regional development
- trade and business assistance
- new technologies, systems and practices
- information, skills, and business capacity development.

3.2 Biosecurity output

Delivered through Biosecurity Queensland, this output contributed to the government priorities of 'Growing a diverse economy and creating jobs' and 'Protecting the environment for a sustainable future'. This output strengthened the primary industries sector's access to global markets by ensuring Queensland's reputation for safe, clean and environmentally sustainable production is maintained.

This was achieved by building the state's capacity to manage the risks posed by, and impact of, pests, diseases and invasive species. This output also supported the safe and effective use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals and the appropriate care and keeping of animals as well as managing the impact of invasive species on the environment.

Products and services delivered by this output are:

- surveillance for, and prevention of, pests and diseases, and the management of agricultural and veterinary chemicals and contaminants
- control of and response to incidents involving pests, diseases, agricultural and veterinary chemicals and contaminants
- animal welfare and keeping.

3.3 Fisheries output

The Fisheries output contributed to the government priorities of 'Growing a diverse economy and creating jobs' and 'Protecting the environment for a sustainable future'. Through this output, DPI&F implemented management arrangements for profitable and sustainable commercial fisheries and their value chains, and managed the state's recreational fisheries for future generations.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

3. Outputs of the department (continued)

3.3 Fisheries output (continued)

With a focus on meeting the government's objectives to manage Queensland's wild and aquaculture fisheries resources and fish habitats, this output also delivered a range of other programs, including managing the government's Shark Control Program, providing boating safety compliance services on behalf of Queensland Transport and undertaking research, assessment and monitoring.

Products and services delivered by this output are:

- managing fisheries resources and fish habitats
- compliance, enforcement and regulatory activities
- community programs.

3.4 Restructuring of administrative arrangements

As a result of a restructuring of administrative arrangements (*Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009*) DPI&F was abolished on 26 March 2009. Under this notice all operations and principle activities of DPI&F are transferred to the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI). The effect of these transfers, of all assets and liabilities, from DPI&F to DEEDI was from 27 March 2009. To support these functional transfers, total assets valued at \$516.388 million, and total liabilities valued at \$51.524 million were also transferred as disclosed in Note 31.

The expenses and revenues of the DPI&F for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 are reflected in the department's final financial statements. The prior period statements reflect the full 2007-08 financial year transactions and balances.

Budgeted appropriation revenue of \$58.023 million was also transferred from DPI&F to DEEDI as part of the machinery-of-government process (refer Note 4).

4. Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to output revenue recognised in the Income statement

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Budgeted output appropriation	264,085	248,306
Unforeseen expenditure	-	10,038
Transfers to other departments (1)	(58,023)	-
Transfers from other headings	-	3,715
Total output receipts	206,062	262,059
Less: opening balance of output revenue receivable	(2,505)	(358)
Plus: closing balance of output revenue receivable	-	2,505
Output revenue recognised in the Income statement	203,557	264,206

(1) In preparing this note, the department has relied on advice from the Treasury Department in relation to the 2009 transfers to departments made in accordance with section 23A of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*. These transfer amounts are expected to be approved by Governor in Council before 30 June 2009 (refer Note 3.4).

Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to equity adjustment recognised in the contributed equity

Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	900	14,369
Transfer to other departments	(900)	-
Transfer to other headings	-	(10,846)
Equity adjustment recognised in the contributed equity	-	3,523

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
5. User charges, taxes, fees and fines		
Fee for service (1)	21,612	57,939
Contract services—Forestry Plantations Queensland (2)	208	774
Sale of goods	4,854	7,200
Taxes, fees and fines	3,904	5,548
Total user charges, taxes, fees and fines	30,578	71,461

(1) Amount for 2007-08 includes \$26.198 million in cost sharing payments from the Commonwealth and state governments for the Equine Influenza Eradication Program.

(2) Contract services relate to Information and communication technology services which ceased during 2008-09.

6. Grants and other contributions

Grants (1)	4,937	6,826
Industry contributions (2)	28,414	40,298
Goods and services received below fair value (3)	540	2,180
Total grants and other contributions (4)	33,891	49,304

(1) Included in grants from the Commonwealth government is \$2.415 million (\$3.378 million in 2007-08) to fund specific activities, chiefly of the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research projects (ACIAR) and state funds of \$0.379 million (\$0.929 million in 2007-08).

(2) Included in industry contributions is revenue from the Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC) of \$4.548 million (\$5.738 million in 2007-08) and Horticulture Australia Limited \$2.795 million (\$5.060 million in 2007-08).

(3) Amount for 2007-08 includes land with a fair value of \$1.080 million.

(4) Refer Note 14 for disclosure of amount paid to recipients of grants and subsidies.

7. Royalties and other territorial revenue

Royalties	1,404	1,523
Total royalties and other territorial revenue	1,404	1,523

8. Other revenue

Rental income	1,035	935
Other	905	2,550
Total other revenue	1,940	3,485

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
9. Gains		
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment	217	272
Total gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	217	272
Net increment in valuation of biological assets		
Livestock	713	377
Total net increment in valuation of biological assets (1)	713	377
Market value increment/(decrement) of investments		
Investments	1	(3)
Total market value increment/(decrement) of investments	1	(3)
Gain on sale of investments		
Investments	341	2
Total gain on sale of investments (2)	341	2

(1) Amount in 2008-09 includes the realised gain on sale of dairy herd cattle at Kairi Research Station.

(2) All shares held in Australian Co-operative Foods Limited (ACF), trading as Dairy Farmers, were sold in November 2008.

10. Employee expenses

Employee benefits

Wages and salaries	119,405	164,004
Annual leave expense (1)	-	16,168
Employer superannuation contributions (2)	15,982	20,985
Long service leave levy (2)	2,309	3,138
Annual leave levy (2)	11,366	-
Other employee benefits	1,061	1,447
Employee related expenses		
Workers' compensation premium (3)	887	1,024
Payroll tax (3)	7,840	9,450
Total employee expenses	158,850	216,216

(1) Refer Note 2.24.

(2) Employer superannuation contributions, the long service leave levy and the annual leave levy are regarded as employee benefits.

(3) Costs of workers' compensation insurance and payroll tax are a consequence of employing employees, but are not counted in employees' total remuneration package. They are not employee benefits, but rather employee-related expenses.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

10. Employee expenses (continued)

The number of employees including both full-time employees and part-time employees measured on a full-time equivalent basis is:

	2009 No.	2008 No.
Number of employees	2,726	2,779

Executive remuneration

The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of \$75,000 (\$100,000 in 2007-08) or more:

		2009 No.	2008 No.
\$75,000 to \$89,999	(2007-08: \$100,000 to \$119,999)	1	1
\$90,000 to \$104,999	(2007-08: \$120,000 to \$139,999)	4	-
\$105,000 to \$119,999	(2007-08: \$140,000 to \$159,999)	7	4
\$120,000 to \$134,999	(2007-08: \$160,000 to \$179,999)	5	5
\$135,000 to \$149,999	(2007-08: \$180,000 to \$199,999)	2	4
\$150,000 to \$164,999	(2007-08: \$200,000 to \$219,999)	4	2
\$165,000 to \$179,999	(2007-08: \$220,000 to \$239,999)	-	1
\$195,000 to \$209,999	(2007-08: \$260,000 to \$279,999)	-	1
\$225,000 to \$239,999	(2007-08: \$300,000 to \$319,999)	1	1
\$270,000 to \$284,999	(2007-08: \$360,000 to \$379,999)	1	-
Total		25	19

The total remuneration of executives shown above (4)

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
	3,322	3,507

(4) The amount calculated as executive remuneration in these financial statements includes the direct remuneration received, as well as items not directly received by senior executives, such as the movement in leave accruals and fringe benefits tax paid on motor vehicles. This amount will therefore differ from advertised executive remuneration packages which do not include the latter items.

The total separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the reporting period to executives shown above.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
	294	Nil

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
11. Supplies and services		
Consultants and contractors	9,455	25,591
Operating leases	14,121	18,300
Motor vehicle expenses	3,913	5,833
Materials	5,626	10,407
Travel	6,263	9,553
Repairs and maintenance	4,045	6,581
Electricity and telephone	4,468	6,844
Computer expenses	3,271	7,189
Primary production costs	1,752	2,590
Legal expenses	415	1,184
Service delivery costs	9,586	17,197
Building and site services	2,306	3,450
Portable and attractive items	520	1,277
Freight, postage and printing	1,760	2,797
Hire of plant and equipment	297	693
Other	6,775	10,229
Total supplies and services (1)	74,573	129,715

(1) Expenditure for 2007-08 includes costs for Equine Influenza Eradication Program of \$21.235 million.

12. Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation were incurred in respect of:		
Buildings and land improvements	4,879	6,514
Infrastructure	335	790
Plant and equipment	4,620	6,267
Software purchased	134	127
Software internally generated	318	492
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses (1)	10,286	14,190

(1) Amount for 2008-09 represents depreciation and amortisation expenses to 26 March 2009.

13. Impairment losses

Intangible assets (1)	-	31
Bad and impaired debts (2)	(205)	214
Total impairment losses	(205)	245

(1) Impairment losses in 2007-08 relate to internally generated software.

(2) The amount of doubtful debts recovered during 2008-09 is greater than the amount provided for (refer Note 17).

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
14. Grants and subsidies		
Animal welfare organisations	206	199
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects	1,214	1,456
Blueprint for the Bush—Pest Offensive	1,085	2,393
BSES Limited	3,000	4,000
Cooperative Research Centres	174	411
Drought Relief Freight Subsidy (1)	3,333	10,504
Farm and rural financial counsellors' subsidies	188	250
FarmBis Targeted Industry Initiatives (2)	-	752
Fish stocking associations and societies	186	764
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	356	475
Toadbusters—Cane Toad Research (2)	-	200
Murray Darling Basin Commission	333	326
National Livestock Identification System	1,774	2,207
Private Forestry Development Committees (2)	-	450
Queensland Government Departments (2)	-	488
Safe Food Production Queensland	1,425	1,900
Sunfish Queensland Inc.	176	187
Darling Downs Moreton Rabbit Board	1,109	1,040
Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (3)	12,518	-
Other	395	786
Total grants and subsidies	27,472	28,788

(1) Drought relief freight subsidy for 2008-09 is lower than 2007-08 due to reduced numbers of claims.

(2) Projects have been finalised during 2007-08 reporting period.

(3) Amount for 2008-09 relates to appropriation revenue received by the department to 26 March 2009 and payable to DEEDI as per administrative arrangements (refer Note 2.22 and 26).

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
15. Other expenses		
External audit fees (1)	171	172
Licence fees and permits	128	181
Loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	129	143
Sponsorships	149	307
Donations non-current physical assets (2)	5	1,118
Donations and gifts	8	24
Insurance premiums—QGIF	335	446
Insurance premiums—other	104	100
Losses:		
Public property (3)	-	7
Special payments:		
Extra-contractual (4)	345	102
Other	292	304
Total other expenses	1,666	2,904

(1) Total external audit fees relating to the 2008-09 reporting period for DPI&F were estimated to be \$0.171 million excluding GST (\$0.172 million in 2007-08). There are no non-audit services included in this amount.

(2) The 2007-08 amount includes \$1.118 million relating to donation of Croxdale Research Station to the Murweh Shire Council as part of the Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

(3) Certain losses of public property are insured by the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF). Upon notification by QGIF of the acceptance of the claims, revenue will be recognised for the agreed settlement amount and disclosed as 'Other revenues'.

(4) The 2008-09 amount includes payment of \$0.200 million for the Hendra virus response and support costs; and settlement of claim for legal and associated costs of \$0.142 million.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
16. Cash assets		
Cash on hand	66	70
Cash at bank (1)	19,613	35,457
Total cash assets	19,679	35,527

(1) For movements to Cash at bank, refer to the Cash flow statement.

17. Receivables		
Trade debtors	14,275	10,709
Less: provision for impairment	(290)	(510)
	13,985	10,199
Loans and advances	47	46
	47	46
GST receivable	1,342	2,230
GST payable	(565)	(638)
Net GST receivable	777	1,592
Output revenue receivable from treasury (1)	-	2,505
Annual leave reimbursements (2)	5,676	-
Other debtors (3)	6,921	9,874
	12,597	12,379
Total receivables	27,406	24,216

(1) 2008-09 balance is nil due to department being abolished at 26 March 2009 and new administrative arrangements (refer Note 1).

(2) Refer Note 2.24.

(3) 2007-08 balance includes receivables relating to the Equine Influenza Eradication Program cost sharing arrangement of \$4.802 million.

Movements in the allowance of provision for impairment

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	510	329
Amounts written off during the year	(4)	(34)
Amounts recovered during the year	(139)	(1)
Increase/(decrease) in allowance recognised in Income statement	(77)	216
Balance at the end of the reporting period	290	510

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
18. Other financial assets		
Shares and units—at fair value (1)	59	143
Total other financial assets	59	143

(1) Financial assets comprise equity in primary producers' co-operatives. Disposal of shares in Australian Co-operative Foods Limited (ACF) occurred during 2008-09.

19. Inventories

Current inventories

Inventory held for sale:		
Finished goods	640	807
Inventory not held for sale:		
Raw materials and stores	1,313	1,093
Total current inventories	1,953	1,900
Total inventories	1,953	1,900

20. Prepayments

Current

Prepayments	2,411	2,471
Total current prepayments	2,411	2,471

Non-current

Prepayments (1)	10,714	9,547
Total non-current prepayments	10,714	9,547
Total prepayments	13,125	12,018

(1) Amounts relate to operating lease payments for Centre for Advanced Animal Science (CAAS).

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
21. Non-current assets classified as held for sale		
Land (1)	1,285	-
Total non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,285	-

(1) Relates to sale of surplus land. The sale is expected to settle in the first half of 2009-10 financial year. Valuation is as per contract.

22. Property, plant and equipment

22.1 Land (1)

At management valuation (2)	216,556	202,129
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(2,990)	-
Total land	213,566	202,129

(1) Only land controlled by the department has been brought to account (refer Note 2.17).

22.2 Buildings

At management valuation (2)	316,844	316,103
Less: accumulated depreciation	(146,224)	(143,245)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(2,412)	-
Total buildings	168,208	172,858

22.3 Infrastructure

At management valuation (2)	37,950	37,675
Less: accumulated depreciation	(20,452)	(20,118)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(687)	-
Total infrastructure	16,811	17,557

22.4 Plant and equipment

At cost	92,360	89,916
Less: accumulated depreciation	(52,876)	(51,275)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Total plant and equipment	39,484	38,641

22.5 Capital works in progress

At cost	9,209	4,978
Total capital works in progress	9,209	4,978
Total property, plant and equipment	447,278	436,163
Property, plant and equipment		
At cost	101,569	94,894
At management valuation (2)	571,350	555,907
Less: accumulated depreciation	(219,552)	(214,638)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	(6,089)	-
Total property, plant and equipment	447,278	436,163

(2) Management performed an interim revaluation of assets measured at fair value during 2008-09 using relevant indices.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

22. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

22.6 Valuation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment have been valued in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and Queensland Treasury's *Non-current Asset Accounting Policies for the Queensland Public Sector*.

Land, buildings and infrastructure were comprehensively revalued as at 30 June 2006 by the Australian Valuation Office (AVO) using 'fair value' methodology. The valuation of land and buildings is based on current market values. For infrastructure assets, the basis of valuation is depreciated current replacement cost.

To maintain the value of assets in current terms, an interim revaluation of assets measured at fair value, using relevant indices, was performed during 2007-08. During 2008-09 an interim revaluation of land has been carried out.

All assets have been tested for indicators of impairment and adjustments to the value of assets have been made where appropriate.

Plant and equipment is valued at cost in accordance with Queensland Treasury's *Non-current Asset Accounting Policies for the Queensland Public Sector*.

22.7 Property, plant and equipment movement reconciliation

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2008	202,129	172,858	17,557	38,641	4,978	436,163
Acquisitions	-	23	220	3,819	8,791	12,853
Disposals	-	(48)	-	(169)	-	(217)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(1,285)	-	-	-	-	(1,285)
Transfers between classes	25	2,666	56	1,813	(4,560)	-
Revaluation increments	15,735	-	-	-	-	15,735
Revaluation decrements	(48)	-	-	-	-	(48)
Impairment losses recognised in equity	(2,990)	(2,412)	(687)	-	-	(6,089)
Depreciation / amortisation	-	(4,879)	(335)	(4,620)	-	(9,834)
Carrying amount at 26 March 2009	213,566	168,208	16,811	39,484	9,209	447,278

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2007	182,917	170,454	18,314	38,178	7,350	417,213
Acquisitions	2,467	47	-	5,177	10,938	18,629
Acquisitions through restructure	-	18	-	-	-	18
Disposals	-	(66)	-	(273)	-	(339)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(590)	(3,848)	-	-	-	(4,438)
Donations	(742)	(373)	(4)	-	-	(1,119)
Capitalisation of assets expensed in prior periods	-	31	-	7	-	38
Transfers between classes	-	11,190	301	1,819	(13,310)	-
Revaluation increments	18,919	7,129	852	-	-	26,900
Revaluation decrements	(842)	(5,210)	(1,116)	-	-	(7,168)
Depreciation / amortisation	-	(6,514)	(790)	(6,267)	-	(13,571)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2008	202,129	172,858	17,557	38,641	4,978	436,163

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

22. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

22.8 Fully depreciated assets

The strategic management of fully depreciated assets has been addressed in the department's Asset Strategic Plan 2007-12.

Significant asset classes

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
Buildings and land improvements	10,934	4,676
Infrastructure	443	-
Plant and equipment	15,271	15,639
Software internally generated	1,023	1,023
Total significant asset classes	27,671	21,338

23. Intangible assets

23.1 Software internally generated

At cost

Less: Accumulated amortisation

Less: Accumulated impairment losses

6,077	4,624
(3,091)	(2,773)
-	-
2,986	1,851

Software purchased

At cost

Less: Accumulated amortisation

Less: Accumulated impairment losses

766	573
(577)	(443)
-	-
189	130

Total software internally generated and purchased

3,175	1,981
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23.2 Software internally generated works in progress

At cost

Total software internally generated works in progress

459	1,565
459	1,565

Total intangible assets

3,634	3,546
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**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

23. Intangible assets (continued)

23.3 Intangibles reconciliation

	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Works in progress	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2008	130	1,851	1,565	3,546
Acquisitions	193	-	348	541
Impairment losses recognised in operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-	-
Transfers between classes	-	1,454	(1,454)	-
Amortisation (1)	(134)	(318)	-	(452)
Carrying amount at 26 March 2009	189	2,987	459	3,635

	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Works in progress	Total
	2008	2008	2008	2008
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2007	257	2,344	1,338	3,939
Acquisitions	-	-	257	257
Impairment losses recognised in operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	(31)	(31)
Transfers between classes	-	-	-	-
Amortisation (1)	(127)	(493)	-	(620)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2008	130	1,851	1,564	3,545

(1) Amortisation of intangibles is included in the line item 'Depreciation and amortisation' in the Income statement. All intangible assets of the department have finite useful lives and are amortised on a straight line basis (refer Note 2.19). All assets have been tested for indicators of impairment and adjustments to the value of assets have been made where appropriate. Research and development expensed during the reporting period is nil.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

24. Restricted assets

The department has included a number of assets in the accounts, which are classified as restricted assets. These are assets, the uses of which are wholly or partially restricted by legislation or other externally imposed requirements. These include:

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
24.1 Current restricted assets		
Cash at bank	6,816	11,659
Receivables	8,368	8,200
Total current restricted assets (1)	15,184	19,859

(1) These funds are restricted for use in specified research areas.

24.2 Property, plant and equipment

At cost	4,462	4,375
At management valuation	388	388
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,560)	(3,446)
Less: accumulated impairment losses	-	-
Total property, plant and equipment (2)	1,290	1,317

(2) The control over these assets is restricted. The assets may only be used for specific purposes of the projects funded by the external funding bodies.

Total restricted assets	16,474	21,176
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**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
25. Biological assets		
Livestock		
Carrying amount at the start of the year	2,175	2,211
Increase from purchases/acquisitions	429	286
Decrease from disposals/sales (1)	(1,348)	(699)
Gain/(loss) from changes in fair values (1)	713	377
Carrying amount at the end of the period	1,969	2,175

(1) Amount in 2008-09 includes the sale of dairy herd cattle at Kairi Research Station.

26. Payables

Current

Trade creditors	5,647	10,130
Fringe benefits tax payable	469	615
Accrued telephone expenses	374	459
Accrued audit fees	78	60
Accrued payroll tax (1)	1,234	720
Corporate card	1,282	1,931
Other (2)	14,635	17,056
Total payables	23,719	30,971

(1) Amount for 2008-09 includes \$0.417 million payable on travel allowances following a review of prior year payroll tax returns, and \$0.080 million on certain contractor payments in accordance with amnesty arrangements offered to all employers by the Office of State Revenue.

(2) Amount for 2008-09 includes \$12.518 million of appropriation revenue received by the department to 26 March 2009 and payable to DEEDI as per administrative arrangements (refer Note 2.22 and 14).

Amount for 2007-08 includes \$15.058 million paid to the Crown under the Annual Leave Central Scheme (ALCS) established at 30 June 2008.

27. Accrued employee benefits

Salaries and wages outstanding (1)	24	3,721
Annual leave levy payable (2)	6,347	-
Long service leave levy payable	755	786
Superannuation payable	131	493
Employee benefits—other	-	281
Total accrued employee benefits	7,257	5,281

(1) Amount for 2008-09 represents net salaries and wages accrued at 26 March 2009.

(2) Represents annual leave levy payable quarterly, in advance, under the ALCS which was established at 30 June 2008.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
28. Other current liabilities		
Unearned revenue (1)	20,355	24,347
Unclaimed monies	22	5
Total other current liabilities	20,377	24,352

(1) Unearned revenue represents funds provided by external funding bodies, where goods or services have not been provided as at reporting date.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
29. Other non-current liabilities		
Unearned revenue (1)	171	84
Total other non-current liabilities	171	84

(1) Unearned revenue represents funds provided by external funding bodies, where goods or services have not been provided as at reporting date.

30. Reserves

30.1 Asset revaluation reserve by class (1)

	Land 2009 \$'000	Buildings 2009 \$'000	Plant and equipment 2009 \$'000	Infrastructure 2009 \$'000	Total 2009 \$'000
Balance 1 July 2008	156,662	47,471	581	1,621	206,335
Revaluation increments	15,763	-	-	-	15,763
Revaluation decrements	(29)	(48)	-	-	(77)
Impairment losses through equity	(2,990)	(2,412)	-	(687)	(6,089)
Transfers to/from retained surplus	-	672	-	-	672
Balance 26 March 2009	169,406	45,683	581	934	216,604

	Land 2008 \$'000	Buildings 2008 \$'000	Plant and equipment 2008 \$'000	Infrastructure 2008 \$'000	Total 2008 \$'000
Balance 1 July 2007	139,133	45,726	581	1,881	187,321
Revaluation increments	19,409	7,302	-	852	27,563
Revaluation decrements	(1,390)	(5,384)	-	(1,116)	(7,890)
Transfer to/from retained surplus	(490)	(173)	-	4	(659)
Balance 30 June 2008	156,662	47,471	581	1,621	206,335

(1) The asset revaluation reserve represents the net effect of upwards and downwards revaluations of assets to fair value.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

30. Reserves (continued)

30.2 Biological assets unrealised revenue reserve (2)

	Total 2009 \$'000
Balance 1 July 2008	1,284
Revaluation increments	-
Revaluation decrements	-
Impairment losses through equity	(77)
Transfers to/from retained surplus	98
Impairment reversals through equity	-
Balance 26 March 2009	1,305

	Total 2008 \$'000
Balance 1 July 2007	1,657
Revaluation increments	-
Revaluation decrements	-
Impairment losses through equity	-
Transfers to/from retained surplus	(373)
Impairment reversals through equity	-
Balance 30 June 2008	1,284

(2) The asset revaluation reserve represents the net effect of upwards and downwards revaluations of assets to fair value.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

31. Restructuring of administrative arrangements

As a result of *Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009* dated 26 March 2009, responsibility for the functions of DPI&F was transferred to DEEDI.

The assets and liabilities transferred are as follows:

	Transferred to DEEDI 2009 \$'000
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash assets	19,679
Receivables	27,406
Inventories	1,953
Prepayments	2,411
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,285
Total current assets	52,734
Non-current assets	
Other financial assets	59
Prepayments	10,714
Property, plant and equipment	447,278
Intangible assets	3,634
Total non-current assets	461,685
Biological assets	
Livestock	1,969
Total biological assets	1,969
Total assets	516,388
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Payables	23,719
Accrued employee benefits	7,257
Other	20,377
Total current liabilities	51,353
Non-current liabilities	
Other	171
Total non-current liabilities	171
Total liabilities	51,524
Net assets	464,864

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
32. Reconciliation of net operating result to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Net surplus/(deficit)	-	(1,431)
Non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation	10,286	14,190
Biological assets unrealised (revenue)/expense	(713)	(377)
Loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	129	143
Impairment loss	-	31
Gain on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(217)	(272)
Assets donated/expensed	5	1,118
Donated assets received	-	(1,080)
Gain on sale of investments	(341)	(2)
Investments market value change	(1)	-
Other non-cash items	(574)	422
Liabilities assumed/transferred	(40)	6,021
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(6,508)	2,067
(Increase)/decrease in output revenue receivable	2,505	(2,147)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(53)	(88)
(Increase)/decrease in biological assets	841	413
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(1,107)	(7,624)
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(7,253)	12,688
Increase/(decrease) in accrued employee benefits	1,977	(19,361)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(3,889)	(500)
(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivable	888	(134)
Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	(73)	(237)
	(4,138)	5,271
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(4,138)	3,840

33. Non-cash financing and investing activities

Assets and liabilities received or transferred by the department and recognised as revenues and expenses are set out in Notes 6, 11 and 15.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009	2008
	\$'000	\$'000
34. Commitments for expenditure		
34.1 Non-cancellable operating lease commitments		
Commitments under operating leases at reporting date are inclusive of anticipated GST and are payable as follows:		
Not later than one year	4,052	9,389
Later than one year and not later than five years	7,063	6,712
Later than five years	2,936	1,534
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments (1)	14,051	17,635

(1) The department has a total of seventeen (17) non-cancellable operating leases relating to land, buildings and laboratories. Also included as non-cancellable operating leases are motor vehicles leased through Q-Fleet.

34.2 Expenditure commitments

Material expenditure commitments inclusive of anticipated GST, contracted at reporting date but not recognised in the accounts are payable as follows:

Buildings	6,343	7,241
Plant and equipment	382	1,312
Intangibles	-	18
Supplies and services (2)	19,905	5,852
Other	-	18
Total expenditure commitments (GST inclusive)	26,630	14,441
Not later than one year	10,829	13,486
Later than one year and not later than five years	7,933	955
Later than five years	7,868	-
Total expenditure commitments (GST inclusive)	26,630	14,441

(2) The 2008-09 includes expenditure commitments relating to shark control and management contracts to 2018.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
34. Commitments for expenditure (continued)		
34.3 Grants and subsidies commitments		
Commitments in relation to grants and subsidies are inclusive of anticipated GST, and are payable as follows:		
BSES Limited (3)	1,100	4,180
Blueprint for the Bush—Pest Offensive	5,603	5,686
Private Forestry Development Committees	-	495
Farm Financial Counsellor Grants	619	275
National Livestock Identification System	529	2,118
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects	1,787	2,903
Murray Darling Basin Commission	1,088	241
FarmBis Targeted Industry Initiatives	-	217
Other	1,111	556
Total grants and subsidies commitments (GST inclusive)	11,837	16,671
Not later than one year	8,202	13,782
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,635	2,888
Later than five years	-	-
Total grants and subsidies commitments (GST inclusive)	11,837	16,670

(3) Pursuant to a Cabinet decision made in December 1991, the department provides funding to the BSES Limited to the amount of \$4.180 million per annum. The figure above represents residual 2008-09 funding for this item, inclusive of GST. The contract has not yet been signed for 2009-10 resulting in the temporary reduction in figures.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

35. Contingencies

35.1 Litigation in progress

The jurisdiction of all contingent liability matters as at 26 March 2009 is as follows:

	2009	2008
	No. of cases	No. of cases
Supreme Court	2	2
District Court	2	2
Magistrates Court	1	1
Planning and Environment Court	7	14
Other	4	9
Total litigation in progress	16	28

The department's legal advisors and management believe it would be misleading to estimate the final amounts payable, if any, in respect of the litigation filed in the courts.

No provision has been made to settle any claims at 26 March 2009.

The department has insurance cover with the Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF). The costs associated with any successful claims against DPI&F may, depending on the circumstances, be met by the insurer, subject to a \$10,000 excess per claim.

35.2 Workers' compensation claims

Common law matters (ie claims by employees for personal injuries allegedly suffered during the course of their employment) which are handled by WorkCover Queensland as the department's insurer since 1 July 1995, are not included in the assessment as these matters do not represent a contingent liability for the department. WorkCover Queensland will meet any damages and costs required to be paid in accordance with the policy of insurance.

35.3 Native title claims over departmental land

At 26 March 2009 native title claims have been made on a total of 33 departmental land properties, covering a total area of 60,419 hectares situated across Queensland. The land has a carrying value of \$24.329 million.

At reporting date it is not possible to make an estimate of any probable outcome of these claims, or any financial effect.

35.4 Financial guarantees and undertakings

The department has not provided any financial guarantees and undertakings during the reporting period.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
36. Administered transactions and balances		
Administered revenues		
Administered item appropriation	14,988	29,683
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	969	902
Other	557	372
Total administered revenues	16,514	30,957
Administered expenses		
Grants and subsidies	15,545	30,055
Total administered expenses before transfer of administered revenue to government	15,545	30,055
Net surplus before transfers to government	969	902
Transfers to government	969	902
Net surplus / (deficit)	-	-
Administered current assets		
Cash	(3,167)	103
Receivables	3,826	1,036
Total administered current assets (1)	659	1,139

(1) In accordance with Treasury's policy, revenue can only be claimed in arrears on a quarterly basis. The department has an overdraft facility of \$15 million.

Administered non-current assets		
Receivables (2)	78,220	72,220
Total administered non-current assets	78,220	72,220
Total administered assets	78,879	73,359

(2) The balance represents advance funding made to QRAA.

Administered current liabilities		
Payables	593	1,073
Total administered current liabilities	593	1,073
Total administered liabilities	593	1,073
Net administered assets	78,286	72,286
Administered equity		
Contributed equity	78,220	72,220
Retained surplus	66	66
Total administered equity	78,286	72,286

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
36. Administered transactions and balances (continued)		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Inflows:		
Administered item receipts	12,600	28,720
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	568	891
Grants and other contributions	557	372
Outflows:		
Grants and other contributions	(15,545)	(29,124)
Transfers to government	(1,449)	(1,172)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(3,269)	(313)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Outflows:		
Loans and advances made	(6,000)	(8,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(6,000)	(8,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Inflows:		
Equity injections	6,000	8,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,000	8,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(3,269)	(313)
Cash at the beginning of the reporting period	102	415
Cash at the end of the reporting period	(3,167)	102
Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to administered revenue recognised in the Income statement		
Budgeted appropriation	16,056	21,589
Transfers from/to other departments	(3,456)	-
Transfers from/to other headings	-	7,131
	12,600	28,720
Less: opening balance of output revenue receivable	(973)	(10)
Plus: closing balance of output revenue receivable	3,361	973
Administered revenue recognised in the Income statement	14,988	29,683
Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to equity adjustment recognised in the contributed equity		
Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	8,000	8,000
Transfers from/to other departments	(2,000)	-
Equity adjustment recognised in the contributed equity	6,000	8,000

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

36. Administered transactions and balances (continued)

Administered outputs

	Biosecurity		Industry development		Fisheries		Total	
	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Administered revenues								
Administered item revenue	-	-	14,988	29,683	-	-	14,988	29,683
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	371	514	598	387	-	1	969	902
Other	557	372	-	-	-	-	557	372
Total administered revenues	928	886	15,586	30,070	-	1	16,514	30,957
Administered expenses								
Grants and subsidies	557	372	14,988	29,683	-	-	15,545	30,055
Total administered expenses	557	372	14,988	29,683	-	-	15,545	30,055
Transfers to government	371	514	598	387	-	1	969	902
Administered assets								
Current								
Cash	(73)	11	(3,116)	69	22	23	(3,167)	103
Receivables	207	8	3,619	1,028	-	-	3,826	1,036
Total administered current assets	134	19	503	1,097	22	23	659	1,139
Non-current								
Receivables	-	-	78,220	72,220	-	-	78,220	72,220
Total administered non-current assets	-	-	78,220	72,220	-	-	78,220	72,220
Total administered assets	134	19	78,723	73,317	22	23	78,879	73,359
Administered liabilities								
Current								
Payables	134	19	460	1,054	(1)	-	593	1,073
Total administered liabilities	134	19	460	1,054	(1)	-	593	1,073

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

37. Trust transactions and balances (1)

The department performs a custodial role in respect of security deposits, seized fishing catches and secretarial duties. These transactions and balances are neither controlled nor administered by the department and, accordingly, are not recognised separately in the financial statements. They are, however, disclosed in this note for the information of users.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Trust assets and liabilities		
Current assets		
Monies held in trust	620	519
Total current assets	620	519
Total assets	620	519
Current liabilities		
Trust balances payable	620	519
Total current liabilities	620	519
Total liabilities	620	519

(1) The Queensland Auditor-General performed the audit of the department's systems which record trust transactions for 2008-09.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

38. Financial instruments

38.1 Categorisation of financial instruments

The department has the following categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Category	Note	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash	16	19,679	35,527
Receivables (1)	17	27,406	24,216
Shares	18	59	143
Total financial assets		47,144	59,886
Financial liabilities			
Payables (1)	26	23,719	30,971
Total financial liabilities		23,719	30,971

(1) At nominal value.

On 22 November 2007, Queensland Treasury approved an overdraft facility for the department to operate its controlled bank account with an overdraft limit of \$15 million, given the high demands to fund emergency responses such as fire ants and equine influenza. The facility remained fully undrawn at 26 March 2009. There is no overdraft interest charged for this facility.

38.2 Financial risk management

Department's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks—interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Financial risk management is implemented pursuant to department's policies. These policies focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the department.

All financial risk is managed by the Finance and Asset Management division under policies approved by the department. The department provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

Department measures risk exposure using a variety of methods as follows:

Risk exposure	Measurement method
Credit risk	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Sensitivity analysis
Market risk	Interest rate sensitivity analysis

38.3 Credit risk exposure

Credit risk exposure refers to the situation where the department may incur financial loss as a result of another party to a financial instrument failing to discharge their obligation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the gross carrying amount of those assets inclusive of any provisions for impairment.

No financial assets and financial liabilities have been offset and presented net in the Balance Sheet as per AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The recognition of impairment loss for trade debtors of \$0.214 million in 2007-08 has resulted in a reversal greater than the current increase, i.e. negative balance of \$0.205 million (refer Note 13). See Note 17 for movement in the allowance for provision of impairment.

The department manages credit risk through the use of the credit management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to credit default by ensuring that the department invests in secure assets, and monitors all funds owed on a timely basis. Exposure to credit risk is monitored on a regular basis.

The method for calculating any provisional impairment for risk is based on past experience, current and expected changes in economic conditions and changes in client credit ratings.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

38. Financial instruments (continued)

38.3 Credit risk exposure (continued)

The following table represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk based on contractual amounts net of any allowances as per AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Financial assets		
Cash	19,679	35,527
Receivables	27,406	24,216
Shares	59	143
Total financial assets	47,144	59,886

Past due or impaired

No collateral is held as security relating to the financial assets held by the department. No credit enhancements relate to the financial assets held by the department.

No financial assets have had their terms renegotiated so as to prevent them from being past due or impaired, and are stated at the carrying amounts as indicated.

Ageing of past due or impaired financial instruments are disclosed in the credit, liquidity and interest risk table at the end of this note.

38.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the situation where the department may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The department is exposed to liquidity risk through its trading in the normal course of business.

The department manages liquidity risk through the use of the liquidity management strategy. This strategy aims to reduce the exposure to liquidity by ensuring the department has sufficient funds available to meet employee and supplier obligations at all times.

This is achieved by ensuring that minimum levels of cash are held within the various bank accounts so as to match the expected duration of the various employee and supplier liabilities.

The contract maturity analysis is disclosed in the Credit, liquidity and interest risk tables at the end of this note.

38.5 Market risk

The department does not trade in foreign currency and is not materially exposed to commodity price changes. The department does not undertake any hedging in relation to interest risk.

Interest rate risk

The department does not have any exposure to interest rate risk as all financial instruments are non-interest bearing.

38.6 Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is determined as follows:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, and non-interest bearing monetary financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.

The fair value of other monetary financial assets (shares) is based on market prices where a market exists.

The department has not offset any assets and liabilities.

The carrying amounts of all financial asset and all financial liabilities are representative of their fair value.

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

38. Financial instruments (continued)

38.7 Tables

The following table sets out the credit, liquidity and interest risks of financial instruments held by the department.

2009	Credit, liquidity and interest risk table						Weighted average rate: %
	Maturity date						
	Less than 1 month \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	Greater than 5 years \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	
Financial assets							
Non-interest bearing	39,919	5,115	1,657	394	59	47,144	NA
Total financial assets	39,919	5,115	1,657	394	59	47,144	NA
Financial liabilities							
Non-interest bearing	21,875	1,840	4	-	-	23,719	NA
Total financial liabilities	21,875	1,840	4	-	-	23,719	NA

2008	Credit, liquidity and interest risk table						Weighted average rate: %
	Maturity date						
	Less than 1 month \$'000	1-3 months \$'000	3 months to 1 year \$'000	1-5 years \$'000	Greater than 5 years \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000	
Financial assets							
Non-interest bearing	55,604	3,804	-	336	143	59,887	NA
Total financial assets	55,604	3,804	-	336	143	59,887	NA
Financial liabilities							
Non-interest bearing	29,568	1,396	4	3	-	30,971	NA
Total financial liabilities	29,568	1,396	4	3	-	30,971	NA

39. Indicative physical quantities of biological assets and net valuation increment recognised as revenue

	Number	Net change in NMV	Number	Net change in NMV
	2009	2009	2008	2008
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
Livestock	9	713	9	377
Total indicative physical quantities of biological assets and net change in NMV	9	713	9	377

**Notes to and forming part of the financial statements
for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009**

40. Interest in joint ventures

DPI&F does not hold an interest in joint ventures.

41. Controlled entities

The Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland is a part of the department and all transactions and balances are included in the departmental balances. The revenue for the reporting period amounted to \$0.373 million (\$0.321 million in 2007-08), and the expenses for the reporting period amounted to \$0.365 million (\$0.317 million in 2007-08).

42. Agency transactions

The department acts as an agent in the collection and distribution of charges and levies for various public sector agencies and others. Fees of \$0.079 million (\$0.080 million in 2007-08) received by the department for providing services are recognised in user charges.

	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	4	10
Employee deduction collections (1)	12,411	17,922
Employee deduction distributions (1)	12,412	17,928
Balance at the end of the reporting period	3	4

(1) Where employees have authorised the department to make deductions from their wages and salaries for on-payment to third parties these transactions are treated as agency transactions.

Certificate of the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

These final financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 105M(1) of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* (the Act), and other prescribed requirements.

In accordance with Section 105M(2) of the Act we certify that in our opinion:

- (i) the prescribed requirements for establishing and keeping the accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- (ii) the statements have been drawn up to present a true and fair view, under prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the final financial period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 and of the financial position at the end of this final period.

Mike Richards MNIA
former **General Manager**
Finance and Asset Management

9 June 2009

Robert Setter
former **Director-General**

9 June 2009

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the former Accountable Officer of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Final Financial Report

The auditor's report relates to the final financial report of the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the final period ended 26 March 2009 included on the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation is responsible for the integrity of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. I have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's website. The auditor's report refers only to the statements named below. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of the final financial report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited final financial report, available from the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, to confirm the information included in the audited final financial report presented on this website.

These matters also relate to the presentation of the audited final financial report in other electronic media including CD Rom.

Report on the Final Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying final financial report of the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, which comprises the balance sheet and statement of assets and liabilities by outputs as at 26 March 2009, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and income statement by outputs for the final period ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the certificates given by the former Accountable Officer and former General Manager, Finance and Asset Management.

The Former Accountable Officer's Responsibility for the Final Financial Report

The former Accountable Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the final financial report in accordance with prescribed accounting requirements identified in the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and the *Financial Management Standard 1997*, including compliance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations). This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the final financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the final financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with *the Auditor-General of Queensland Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require compliance with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and that the audit is planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the final financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the final financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement in the final financial report, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the final financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, other than in expressing an opinion on compliance with prescribed requirements. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the former Accountable Officer, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the final financial report and any mandatory financial reporting requirements as approved by the Treasurer for application in Queensland.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

The *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* promotes the independence of the Auditor-General and QAO authorised auditors. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Queensland public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament.

The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

Auditor's Opinion

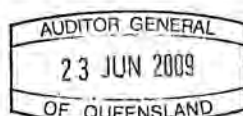
In accordance with s.105M of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* –

- (a) I have received all the information and explanations which I have required; and
- (b) in my opinion –
 - (i) the prescribed requirements in respect of the establishment and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
 - (ii) the final financial report has been drawn up so as to present a true and fair view, in accordance with the prescribed accounting standards of the transactions of the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the final period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 and of the financial position as at the end of that final period.

Emphasis of Matter – Abolishment of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

Without qualification to my opinion, attention is drawn to Note 1 in the final financial report which identifies that pursuant to *The Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2009*, the former Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries was abolished on 26 March 2009. In accordance with the requirements of the Notice, all assets and liabilities of the former Department as at the date of abolition were transferred to the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation immediately after the abolishment at the values reported in the balance sheet (refer Note 31). Accordingly this final financial report has been prepared on a basis that is consistent with a going concern basis.

G G POOLE FCPA
Auditor-General of Queensland



Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Appendices

Appendix 1: Legislation administered by DPI&F

The public business of the State of Queensland is divided among its ministers. Each ministerial portfolio carries particular responsibilities, including the administration of relevant legislation. All current legislation under the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland portfolio and administered by Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries at the end of the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) is listed as follows:

Acts

- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*
- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Agricultural College Act 2005*
- *Agricultural Standards Act 1994*
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Apiaries Act 1982*
- *Biological Control Act 1987* (except with respect to control of declared plants and animals under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*)
- *Brands Act 1915*
- *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988*
- *Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976*
- *Diseases in Timber Act 1975*
- *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* (Part 5B)
- *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*
- *Fisheries Act 1994*
- *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*

- *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (except to the extent that is relevant to stock route management). This legislation is jointly administered with the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and Minister for Trade.
- *Plant Protection Act 1989*
- *Rural and Regional Adjustment Act 1994*
- *Stock Act 1915*
- *Sugar Industry Act 1999*
- *Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987*
- *Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984*
- *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*.

Regulations

- Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998
- Agricultural Standards Regulation 1997
- Animal Care and Protection Regulation 2002
- Apiaries Regulation 1998
- Brands Regulation 1998
- Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Regulation 1999
- Chicken Meat Industry Committee Regulation 2001
- Diseases in Timber Regulation 1997
- Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987 (as it relates to DPI&F)
- Exotic Diseases in Animals Regulation 1998
- Fisheries Regulation 2008
- Food Production (Safety) Regulation 2002
- Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 (except part 3—stock route network management)
- Plant Protection Regulation 2002

- Rural and Regional Adjustment Regulation 2000
- Stock Identification Regulation 2005
- Stock Regulation 1988
- Sugar Industry Regulation 1999
- Timber Utilisation and Marketing Regulation 1998
- Veterinary Surgeons Regulation 2002.

Plans

- Fisheries (Coral Reef Fin Fish) Management Plan 2003
- Fisheries (East Coast Trawl) Management Plan 1999
- Fisheries (Freshwater) Management Plan 1999
- Fisheries (Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore Fin Fish) Management Plan 1999
- Fisheries (Spanner Crab) Management Plan 1999.

Other portfolio legislation

The Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland is also responsible for the following forestry legislation which is administered by independent agencies that report to the Minister:

- *Forestry Act 1959*, Forestry Regulation 1998 and Forestry (State Forest) Regulation 1987 as they relate to state plantation forests (administered by Forestry Plantations Queensland).
- *Forestry Plantations Queensland Act 2006* and Forestry Plantations Queensland Regulation 2006. This legislation is jointly administered with the Treasurer (administered by Forestry Plantations Queensland Office).

Primary legislation enacted during 2008–09

Fisheries Amendment Act 2008

- date of assent: 8 September 2008
- date of commencement: 8 September 2008 (sections 1 and 2) and 6 October 2008 (remaining provisions).

The primary objective of the amending Act was to ensure recognition of the traditional and customary fishing rights of Aborigines or Torres Strait Islanders within the framework of ecologically sustainable development (in accordance with the purpose of the *Fisheries Act 1994*).

The detailed objectives of the Act were to:

- clarify that the exercise of fishing activities under Aboriginal tradition and Torres Strait Island custom (referred to as traditional fishing) in accordance with section 14 of the Fisheries Act may only be for the purpose of personal, domestic and non-commercial communal use
- specify that traditional fishing can only be undertaken while using recreational fishing apparatus defined under the Fisheries legislation
- ensure that traditional fishing does not take place in prescribed regulated waters that are closed to all fishing activity, subject to a discretion of the chief executive to issue a permit in these waters (referred to as closed waters)
- clarify the mechanism by which traditional fishing can be regulated

- remove the requirement for cooperation of all Aborigines or Torres Strait Islanders in Queensland when developing regulations regarding traditional fishing activity, noting that the consultation requirements under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* concerning people affected by any restriction proposed under regulation would remain
- put beyond doubt that section 14 is a defence provision (for offences against the Act).

Appendix 2: Statutory bodies associated with DPI&F

The following statutory bodies were associated with DPI&F in the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) as at 26 March 2009.* These bodies report separately to the Queensland Parliament.

Figure A2: Statutory bodies associated with DPI&F, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Statutory body ¹	Body corporate, corporation, instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting act	Annual reporting arrangements
Australian Agricultural College Corporation ²	Corporation sole	<i>Agricultural College Act 2005</i>	Annual report to Parliament
Chicken Meat Industry Committee	Instrumentality	<i>Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976</i>	Annual report to Parliament
Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board	Instrumentality	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	Annual report to Parliament
Forestry Plantations Queensland ³	Corporation sole	<i>Forestry Plantations Queensland Act 2006</i>	Annual report to Parliament
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council	Instrumentality	<i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	Annual report to Minister (included in this annual report in Appendix 3.
QRAA	Body corporate	<i>Rural Adjustment Authority Act 1994</i>	Annual report to Parliament
Safe Food Production QLD	Body corporate	<i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>	Annual report to Parliament
Sugar Industry Commissioner ⁴	Statutory position	<i>Sugar Industry Act 1999</i>	Annual report to Minister (tabled in Parliament)

1 As defined by the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977.

2 Transferred from the then Department of Education, Training and the Arts to the then Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries under MOG changes with effect from 1 July 2008.

3 Jointly administered by the Treasurer and Minister for Employment and Economic Development and the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland.

4 The position of Sugar Industry Commissioner was dissolved as of 1 July 2008.

* DPI&F amalgamated with and declared to be part of the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation as of 26 March 2009.

Appendix 3: Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council Chairman's Report

It is my pleasure to present this report of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009. This report is a requirement of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

The primary responsibility of the council is to provide the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries and the Minister for Natural Resources and Water with advice and recommendations on both pest management and stock route management respectively in Queensland.

The current members were appointed on 15 November 2007.

In the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009 the council met three times.

- July 2008, Brisbane
- October 2008, Dalby
- February 2009, Brisbane.

The October 2008 meeting at Dalby was preceded by a two-day field inspections trip.

Council members considered a range of pest and stock route management issues including:

- a framework for the management of wild dogs
- review of pest animal fences
- policy and legislation
- science and innovation
- partnering, communication and capacity-building
- funding for pest management.

During my term as Chair I intend for the council to maintain and enhance strong links with other stakeholders in pest and stock route network management. I believe the council performs a crucial role in providing strong links between the ministers and the Queensland community.

Murray Jones

Chair, Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council

Membership

The 15 members, appointed by the Minister in November 2007 for a term of up to three years, are:

- Murray Jones, Chair
- Dougal Davidson, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Anne Portess, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Don Webster, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Frank McKerrow, AgForce Queensland nominee
- John Agnew, AgForce Queensland nominee
- Teresa Allen, AgForce Queensland nominee
- John Bishop, Growcom nominee
- Lawrence Bugeja, Queensland Canegrowers Association nominee
- Russell Stewart, Community Representative
- Tim Low, Queensland Conservation Council nominee
- Ben Fredrickson, Queensland Dairyfarmers' Organisation nominee
- Mike Harris, Environmental Protection Agency nominee
- Tony Rayner, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries nominee
- Ron Glanville, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries nominee.

Expenses report—1 July 2008 to 31 March 2009

Chair's annual allowance	\$28 600
Part-time secretary's salary	\$25 503
Member's meeting/special assignment fees	\$16 746
Related on-costs	\$16 220
Total of employee-related expenses	\$87 069
Private mileage allowances	\$4064
Air fares	\$5349
Travel allowances/actual travel costs	\$16 935
Taxi fares	\$592
Total of travel-related expenses	\$26 940
Computer/telephone	\$588
Meeting venues/catering	\$4902
Miscellaneous	\$1586
Total of other expenses	\$7076
Grand total	\$121 085

Appendix 4: Corporate governance boards and committees

As at 26 March 2009, 9 women and 16 men were represented on boards of statutory and non-statutory government bodies related to DPI&F. Of a total board membership of 25 in 2008–09, women represented 36% of the total.

Details of membership and attendance of members at the following governance board and committee meetings held during the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009) are provided in the table below.

Figure A4: Governance boards and committees membership and attendance, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Name and position	Senior Executive Team	Corporate Governance Advisory Board
Robert Setter, Associate Director-General	14	2
John Skinner/Tony Rayner, Deputy DG, Industry Services	16	
Tony Rayner, Assistant DG, Regional Services (Acting)	17	
Bruce Turner, Deputy DG, Strategic Directions	18	
Lynette Lamb/Jim Gillespie, Assistant DG, Corporate Capability	17	2
Professor Beth Woods, Assistant DG, Innovation	18	
Sue Ryan, Assistant DG, Industry Development and Trade	17	
Grant Hall/Jim Groves, Deputy DG, Fisheries	18	
Ron Glanville, Chief Biosecurity Officer	13	
Kareena Arthy, MD, Biosecurity Queensland	18	
Ray Moore, Chief Information Officer		
Jenny Parker, Ernst & Young (external)		
Joseph Baker		2
Susan Forrester		2
Stephen Golding		2
Roger McComiskie		2
Mike Richards		
Sagadevon Mundree		
Debbie Sands		
Meagan McKenzie		
Bill Dodt		
Chris Martin		
Sally Hall		
Total number of meetings	18	2

	Audit Committee	Investor Committee	Project and Performance Management Improvement Project Board	Information and Communication Technology Governance Board
		0		
	1	3	1	4
		6		
	3	5	5	5
		9	4	4
	2	7	4	5
	3	3	2	5
			2	
	2	3		5
			4	6
	1 (external chair)			
		8		
		5		
		4		
		3		
		3		
		3		
			2	
	3	9	5	6

Appendix 5: Cost of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees)

DPI&F paid \$158 487.70 in meeting costs for 18 industry boards, committees and tribunals from 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

Board members

As at 26 March 2009, 41 women and 161 men were represented on boards of statutory and non-statutory government bodies related to DPI&F. Of a total board membership of 202 in this time, women represented 20.3% of the total.

Figure A5: Costs of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	
Queensland Food, Fibre and Agribusiness Council	Provided advice to the Director-General and DPI&F.	
<hr/>		
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
See functions.	3	\$57 300
<hr/>		
Community Consultative Committee for the Control of Exotic Pest Fish (includes Burdekin Regional Committee for Control of Tilapia)	This committee was established in 1999 to provide community based advice on strategies and policies associated with the control and management of pest fish in Queensland. The committee did not meet between 2005 and the end of 2008 while its functions were reviewed by Fisheries. A new Community Consultative Committee with wider responsibilities was established at the end of 2005 and the first meeting of this committee was held on 27 March 2009. The new committee provides advice on all pest fish issues across the state.	
<hr/>		
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
CCC has no statutory responsibilities.	0	\$245
<hr/>		
Fisheries Tribunal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 appeals lodged. • 1 appeal dismissed. • 4 appeals withdrawn. • 12 appeals outstanding. • 3 appeals pending decisions. • 2 hearings were held in Maroochydore. 	
<hr/>		
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
To either:	5 hearings	\$7789
– Confirm decisions of the chief executive;	12 directions hearings	
– Set aside and substitute another decision; or		
Return the matter to the chief executive with appropriate directions.		

Roles	Functions	
The council advises the Director-General on issues including strategic direction and priorities for the government's investment in primary industries including R&D, agribusiness and industry development support and collaboration with national and international research and business organisations.	Provide advice to the Director-General on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a long-term strategic direction for DPI&F • strategic priorities for investment • R&D priorities • opportunities for collaboration with national and international research and business organisations 	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	9	6
The new committee provides advice on all pest fish issues across the state.	To provide stakeholder input into the development of management strategies and policies for the control and management of pest fish across the state.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	1	10
To hear appeals lodged by people who believe their interests are adversely affected by an order, direction, requirement or other decision taken by DPI&F under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> .	The Fisheries Tribunal is established under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> to provide appropriate administrative appeal rights for individuals who are affected by decisions of the chief executive.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Tribunal	1	2

Figure A5: Costs of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees) (continued)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	
Crab Fisheries MAC*	<p>Provide advice on the fee structure applicable to the spanner crab fishery, which ultimately lead to the fees for the Industry being revised.</p> <p>Reviewed previous quota setting method for spanner crab fishery and provided advice on the adoption of a new method to calculate spanner crab quota for the period 2008–10. New method subsequently adopted by DPI&F and quota set for this period.</p>	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Crab MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for crab fisheries.	0	0
Freshwater Fisheries MAC	Commenced a review of the Freshwater Management Plan.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Freshwater MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for freshwater fisheries.	1	\$2321
Gulf of Carpentaria Fisheries MAC	Reviewed current management arrangements for the red snapper fishery and provided advice on future management. Provided advice on appropriate catch limits for sharks in the inshore net fishery.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Gulf MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for fisheries in the Gulf of Carpentaria.	0	\$2031
Harvest Fisheries MAC	<p>Implementation of revised Coral Policy, which outlines the management arrangements for the Queensland coral fishery.</p> <p>Developmental proposal for collection coral south of GBRMP.</p> <p>R&D priorities.</p> <p>Guide for coral and aquarium fisheries.</p>	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Harvest MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for harvest fisheries.	2	\$6999

Roles	Functions
The principal source of advice on crab fisheries.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.

Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	1	11

The principal source of advice on freshwater fisheries.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.	
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Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	2	11

The principal source of advice on fisheries in the Gulf of Carpentaria.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.	
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Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	1	12

The principal source of advice on harvest fisheries.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.	
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Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	3	9

Figure A5: Costs of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees) (continued)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	
Inshore Fin Fish Fisheries MAC	Undertook a comprehensive review of the east coast inshore fin fish fishery and provided advice on proposed new management arrangements including new fish bag and size limits, net regulations and specific measures to ensure sustainability in the shark fishery.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Inshore fin fish MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for the inshore fin fish fishery.	0	\$5957
Reef Fisheries MAC	Review of the coral reef fin fish spawning closures R&D priorities. Continued the review of the rocky reef fin fish fishery management arrangements.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Reef MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for the reef fin fish fishery.	1	\$11 450
Trawl Fisheries MAC	Reviewed recommendations from an emergency trawl meeting held between industry and government to address economic crisis in the trawl fishing industry. Several of the recommendations from the meeting that were considered by the MAC have been considered in both RIS and no-RIS processes as appropriate. The outcomes from these processes are now being translated into regulatory change for the trawl fishing industry.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Trawl MAC has no statutory responsibilities. It discusses, analyses and proposes solutions to management, research, compliance and marketing issues for the trawl fishery.	1	\$7025
Animal Welfare Advisory Committee	Provide advice to Minister on feral horse control. Provide advice to Minister on serving and consumption of live seafood.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
The primary function of AWAC is to offer sound advice to the Minister based on collective experience and knowledge of members, and not to represent any particular interest group.	3	\$12 438 approx. comprising member sitting fees, flights, accommodation, venue room hire, venue catering

Roles	Functions	
The principal source of advice on the inshore fin fish fishery.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	1	14
The principal source of advice on the reef fin fish fishery.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	1	12
The principal source of advice on the trawl fishery.	To provide advice to the Deputy Director-General, Fisheries, as issues arise or as requested.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	1	14
1 chair, 7 members, 1 ex-officio member.	The AWAC provides advice to the Minister to improve the welfare of animals in Queensland.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Statutory	3	6

Figure A5: Costs of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees) (continued)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements	
Cattle Tick Management Queensland (CTMQ)	Endorsed departmental policy in review of third party provider system. Supported a freeze on new off line clearance facilities until review of TPP completed.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Provide recommendations to the government on amendments to legislation. Ensure stakeholder commitment through a communication consultation and education strategy. Provide a forum for consultation and discussion between all stakeholders and DPI&F.	3	\$900
Queensland NLIS Implementation Committee	Successful implementation of NLIS for cattle, sheep, goats and pigs in Queensland.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Consider issues raised by stakeholders.	3	\$3470
Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland	The board met on seven occasions to deliberate on 46 new agenda items including 24 complaints. Two veterinarians were found guilty of professional misconduct. The board participated as a member of the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council. 189 new registrations from veterinary surgeons were approved during the year.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Sole legislative responsibility for the regulation of veterinary science in Queensland.	7	\$10 658
Veterinary Tribunal of Queensland	The tribunal met on one occasion to hear evidence in a case of professional misconduct. A guilty verdict resulted in a suspension of registration of 2 months.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
To meet as often as is necessary for the purpose of exercising its jurisdiction under the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	1	\$2036
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management Council)	Recommendations made to the Minister on key issues.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
Make recommendations to the Minister(s) about major control and management programs for declared pests and management plans for the stock route network.	3	\$16 220
Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board	Provide guidance to DDMRB management on rabbit-proof fence maintenance program and rabbit eradication program.	
Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
As per function.	3	\$8881.70 (members fees and travel reimbursements)

Roles	Functions	
Develop proposals in partnership with DPI&F for cattle tick management program.	Formulate strategies and policies for tick management in Queensland.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	2	7
Advisory to department.	Report to stakeholders, including government and national coordinating bodies.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	2	14
To administer the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	To exercise and discharge the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed by the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Regulatory	2	4
To hear and decide charges of professional misconduct and applications for removal from the register in addition to hear appeals against decisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Board.	To exercise and discharge the powers, authorities, duties and functions conferred and imposed by the <i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936</i> .	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Regulatory	1	2
Advisory to Minister(s)–pest management (DPI&F), stock route management (NRW).	Provide strategic advice to the relevant Minister on pest and stock route management issues.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	2	13
6 directors with one acting as chair (1 director vacancy as at 26 March 2009).	The primary function of the board is to ensure that the land situated in the rabbit district (a large part of south-east Queensland) is maintained free from rabbits and to maintain the fence in a rabbit-proof condition.	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Statutory	1	4

Figure A5: Costs of boards, advisory committees and tribunals (including audit committees) (continued)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Achievements
Rural Skills Training and Labour Strategy Industry Advisory Group	Provided information into and validation for the Queensland rural skills and training demand reports. Prepared paper on the need for action to improve retention of people into rural regions and rural careers.

Responsibilities	Number of meetings held	On-costs
See functions.	3	\$2767

Notes:

MAC = management advisory committee

Roles	Functions	
<p>The Rural Skills, Training and Labour Strategy Industry Advisory Group supports the growth of industry capability and accountability for skills attraction, development and retention. The group provides advice for the purposes of increasing alignment of the skilling and training investments of Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries and the Department of Education and Training, particularly in industry priorities.</p>	<p>The objectives of the group are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide advice through Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries on the annual planning cycle for the development of the Rural Industry Skills Plan. • To work closely with DPI&F to facilitate effective industry input to labour and skilling plans. • To participate in mechanisms for improved coordination in the delivery of training and development across primary industries. • To provide advice on effective statewide information dissemination and communication as part of the Rural Skills, Training and Labour Strategy. • To promote increased profitability of primary industries through a rural skills, training and labour strategy. 	
Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advisory	7	10

Appendix 6: Consultancy expenditure

Figure A6: Consultancy expenditure, 1 July 2008 – 30 March 2009

Consultancy expenditure	1 July 2008 to 30 March 2009 (\$)
Management	565 140.95
Human resources management	0.00
Communications	0.00
Finance/accounting	0.00
Professional/technical	78 102.34
Total	643 243.29

Appendix 7: Overseas travel

This appendix provides details of all overseas travel by DPI&F staff for the period 1 July 2008 to 26 March 2009.

During this time DPI&F has continued to cultivate relationships with the international food and fibre agribusiness sectors.

External funds from research and development corporations and Australian Government overseas aid are the largest contributor to overseas travel by DPI&F staff. Remaining funding comes from DPI&F consolidated revenue.

Figure A7.1: Overseas travel by funding source, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Funding Source	Amount (\$)	Percentage (%)
DPI&F	119 141.75	12.24
External organisations	854 281.80	87.76
Total	973 423.55	100.00

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Michael Widderick, Agronomist	Canada	Presented at the 5th International Weed Science Congress in Vancouver, Canada.	0.00	6492.82 CRC Aust Weed Management
Karen Boundy, Senior Project Officer	New Zealand	Attended Australia and New Zealand Council for the Care of Animals in Research and Teaching conference.	1904.71	0.00
Bruce Winter, Plant Breeder	United States	Presented at the 8th International Oat Conference on Forage Oat Breeding for Sub-Tropics.	0.00	1452.69 Meat and Livestock Australia
David James, Principal Extension Officer	South Korea	Presented two papers at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation workshop in relation to eExtension and Enhanced service delivery.	655.00	0.00
Glenn Kenneally, Principal Veterinary Scientist; Robert Hedlefs, Principal Project Officer	Papua New Guinea	Implementation of pilot animal health surveillance sites.	0.00	11 158.13 Australian Centre of International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
Scott Ledger, Principal Extension Horticulturist	Brunei Darussalam	Helped organise a seminar to launch the Association of South East Asian Nations Good Agricultural Practice standard, which was developed by an AusAID project.	0.00	2095.46 Government of Brunei

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Manoj Nayak, Senior Research Scientist	South Africa	Presented research at International Congress of Entomology.	363.84	4000.00 Co-operative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity
Kirsten Sakrewski, Technical Officer	United States	Undertook training in new methodologies and developed skills in bioinformatics and sequencing.	0.00	6345.89 Grain Research and Development Council
Howard Cox, Senior Agronomist	France	Presented paper at 8th International Farming Systems Association.	0.00	5465.03 Grain Research and Development Council
Simon Lawson, Focus Team Leader–Forest Health	South Africa	Presented papers promoting aspects of DPI&F’s cutting-edge research into management of insect pests in Queensland.	0.00	4690.90 Department of State Development
Nageswararao Rachaputi, Principal Crop Physiologist; Colin Douglas, Research Scientist	Indonesia	Organised and participated in the Project start-up workshop of the ACIAR project SMAR 2008/068.	0.00	9293.19 ACIAR
Robert Williams, Science Leader; Chrysantus Akem, Principal Plant Pathologist; Lynton Vawdrey, Senior Plant Pathologist; Anthony Young, Plant Pathologist; David Astridge, Entomologist; Patrick O’Farrell, District Experimentalist	Philippines	Attended the ACIAR Philippines Fruit and Vegetable Megaproject inception meetings in Davao, Mindanao.	0.00	24 560.87 ACIAR
Peter Graham, Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Project work with international partners to support and promote scientific solutions facing tropical regions.	0.00	2452.21 ACIAR
Adam Reynolds, Principal Scientist (Aquaculture); Richard Knuckey, Principal Scientist (Aquaculture)	Indonesia	Participated in ACIAR project meeting on ‘Improved Hatchery and Grow-out Technology for Marine Finfish Aquaculture in the Asia–Pacific Region’.	400.00	7085.17 ACIAR
Richard Ada, Director, Trade Strategies	Germany and United Kingdom	Supported Queensland companies (Sunfresh, QGroup, Manbullo, One Harvest) investigating sales opportunity into European destinations.	3562.72	0.00
Robert Nissen, Principal Experimentalist	Vietnam and Philippines	Trained Vietnamese institute personnel as part of the AusAID CARD project 050/04VIE.	0.00	9368.97 AusAID

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Michael Smith, Principal Horticulturist	Fiji	Training of project staff, disease surveys and pathogen identification, establishment of field trials, project planning.	0.00	2680.73 ACIAR
Sagadevan Mundree, General Manager	South Africa	Attended advisory committee of the National Advisory Council Innovation of South Africa	0.00	12 426.90 National Advisory Council on Innovation
Bronwyn Walsh, Principal Policy Analyst	Samoa and Fiji	Observed and participated in workshops with Samoan and Fijian extension officers.	0.00	3661.89 ACIAR
Michael Day, Senior Entomologist	Papua New Guinea	Participated in the 80th anniversary of the research station at Kerevat, East New Britain.	0.00	3097.57 ACIAR
Dean Beasley, Senior Research Scientist (Bio Info Sys)	Indonesia	Delivered a workshop on SPS awareness and plant pathology collection techniques.	0.00	2532.84 Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)
Ralf Dietzgen, Science Leader	United States	Conducted collaborative revolutionary research by accessing world-class skills, equipment and know-how to advance proteomic knowledge in plant-virus interactions.	4383.65	7989.06 Aust. Academy of Science
Roger Shivas, Principal Plant Pathologist; John Thomas, Principal Plant Pathologist	Indonesia	Conducted a workshop for plant health scientists selected from the ASEAN countries which will build capacity in biosecurity and plant health.	0.00	6058.35 DAFF
Mark Cozens, Principal Veterinary Officer	United States	Attended a foreign animal disease course to enhance knowledge of foreign animal diseases, disease control and build international relationships with regulatory and public health veterinarians in government, animal disease regulatory specialists from industry, veterinary school educators and veterinarians in practice.	1816.99	4790.20 DAFF
Eric Coleman, Senior Extension Officer; Jeremy Lovatt, Senior Information Extension Horticulturist; Russell McCrystal, Research Horticulturist; Michael Hughes, Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Completed project for the joint DPI&F and ACIAR, 'Reducing pest and disease impact on yield in selected Papua New Guinea sweetpotato production systems'.	0.00	20 665.77 ACIAR

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Robert Williams, General Manager; Lisa-Maree Gulino, Soil Microbiologist; Jeffery Daniells, Principal Horticulturist	Indonesia	Attended project review meeting for the ACIAR project (CP2005/136) 'Mitigating the threat of banana Fusarium wilt: understanding agroecological distribution of pathogenic forms and developing disease management strategies', and visited project demonstration site in Sumatra.	0.00	16 861.20 ACIAR
David Spence, Principal Technical Officer	New Caledonia	Completed consultancy work defined under an approved contract between DPI&F and the government of New Caledonia.	0.00	4533.07 Government of New Caledonia
Jessica Morgan, Research Scientist	Austria	Presented research results on molecular detection of screw worm fly and obtained a strategic international view of future opportunities using biotechnology to manage global livestock insect pests.	0.00	4232.00 International Atomic Energy Agency
Glenn Kenneally, Principal Veterinary Scientist	Papua New Guinea	Visited animal health surveillance pilot sites and provided instruction in establishing animal health surveillance systems in PNG.	0.00	4877.19 ACIAR
Chrysantus Akem	United States and Italy	Strengthened collaborative research linkages with a United States collaborator, and contacted United States manufacturers to source fungicide alternative products for importation and evaluation in a new Horticultural Australia Limited-funded foliar vegetable disease project. Delivered research papers at the International Congress of Plant Pathology in Italy.	0.00	7733.70 Horticulture Australia Ltd (HAL)
John Bertram, Principal Extension Officer	Chile	Developed closer links between Australia and Chile in the beef genetics sector through meetings with key industry and government stakeholders (COALAR, InnovaChile and the Council for Genetic Improvement), farm visits and seminars.	0.00	15 008.30 Council for Australian Latin America Relations
James Drinnan, Horticulturist	China and Hong Kong	Presented at (Oral and Poster) the 3rd International symposium on longan, lychee and other fruit tress in Sapindaceae family.	0.00	5231.54 HAL

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Elizabeth Dann, Senior Plant Pathologist	Italy and Israel	Participated in the 9th International Congress of Plant Pathology, in Torino. Visited Queensland–Israel Cooperation in Agricultural Research Program (QICARP) project collaborators and laboratory facilities in Israel.	0.00	10 157.90 Queensland-Israel Cooperation in Agricultural Research
Peter Wilkinson, Plant Pathologist	Italy	Participated in the 9th International Congress of Plant Pathology, in Torino, Italy.	0.00	7908.28 Grain Research Development Council
Mary Fletcher, Senior Principal Scientist	Papua New Guinea	Attended PNG Medical Symposium and presented results from our ACIAR Sago, Haemolytic Disease Project.	0.00	3892.91 ACIAR
Robert Coles, Principal Scientist	Canada	Attended a biennial Seagrass Workshop/Conference.	0.00	5390.82 Seagrass Net
Jane Mellors, Principal Scientist	Canada	Attended a biennial Seagrass Workshop/Conference.	0.00	4701.75 Reef Water Quality Protection Project
Beth Woods, Executive Director	Philippines	Attended Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Special Meeting on Change Management Initiative.	0.00	7784.80 International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
Phil Pond, NAE	Vietnam	Provided training on Developing Food Laws, Standards, Enforcement and Compliance Systems.	0.00	5754.00 AusAID and Food Standards ANZ
Michael Rasheed, Senior Scientist	Canada and United States	Presented a paper at the biennial Seagrass Workshop/conference on DPI&F habitat and seagrass assessment and monitoring. Met with marine habitat managers and scientists in United States to develop fish habitat assessment and monitoring techniques.	0.00	5843.34 Port of Abbot/ Seagrass Survey
Leonard McKenzie, Principal Scientist	Canada and United States	Presented papers at the biennial Seagrass Workshop Conference. As World Seagrass Association Secretary, oversaw the Annual General Meeting. Met, collaborated and presented seminar to marine habitat managers and scientists in the United States.	0.00	9500.00 Reef and Rainforest Research Centre
Bruce Winter, Plant Breeder	USA	Attended the first residential session of a two-year professional development course at the Plant Breeding Academy, University of California, Davis.	0.00	4680.69 Meat and Livestock Australia

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Jane Seymour, Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Project work with international partners.	0.00	3084.20 ACIAR
Michael Smith, Principal Horticulturist	Fiji	Trained project staff in disease surveys and pathogen identification; established field trials; did project planning.	0.00	3009.46 ACIAR
Andrew Borrell, Principal Research Scientist	Thailand	Attended the Generation Challenge Program (GCP) 2008 Annual General Meeting in Bangkok and associated 'Gene Discovery Workshop' and met with GCP leaders to discuss the project.	0.00	3723.70 Generation Challenge Program
Kunjithapatham Dhileepan, Senior Scientist	India	Prickly acacia biological control research project initiation and survey in India.	0.00	4369.95 Meat and Livestock Australia
Jennifer Haines, NAE; Roger Sayce, NAE	New Zealand	Attended New Zealand Food Safety Authority; expanded and developed enforcement team skills, techniques; developed networks.	7362.00	0.00
Denis Hamilton, Principal Scientific Advisor	Italy	Participated in joint Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations World Health Organisation meeting on pesticide residues.	0.00	18 500.00 Food and Agriculture Organisation
Beth Woods, Executive Director	Philippines	As Chairman of the International Rice Research Institute Board (IRRI), attended meetings related to the strategic research priorities of IRRI and its key governance arrangements.	0.00	7762.00 IRRI
Ron Glanville, Chief Biosecurity Officer	New Zealand	Attended Animal Health Committee Face to Face meeting in relation to National Animal Health Policy. Discussed with New Zealand officials, Australian equine influenza status and requirements for resumption of trade. Also viewed New Zealand's tuberculosis eradication program.	2365.38	0.00
Roslyn Ferguson, Senior Research Scientist	United States	Attended the 2008 American Association of Cereal Chemists International Annual Meeting.	2191.98	3237.75 American Association of Cereal Chemists
Patrick Collins, Principal Entomologist; Gregory Daghli, Principal Entomologist	China	Represented DPI&F at the Cooperative Research Centre Plant Biosecurity (Daghli, Collins); at the International Conference on Controlled Atmospheres and Fumigation (Collins).	0.00	5780.00 Cooperative Research Centre Plant Biosecurity

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Wayne Jorgensen, Principal Research Scientist; Alicja Lew, Principal Research Scientist; Manuel Rodriguezvalle, Research Scientist	Argentina and United States	Attended VI International Conference on Ticks and Tick-borne Pathogens in Argentina and visited collaborators in Washington State.	0.00	20 310.70 Cooperative Research Centre–Beef
Peter Rolls, Veterinary Officer	Argentina and United States	Spoke at Tick and Tick-borne Pathogen Conference; conferred with Haemonetics personnel; established contacts with Argentinian tick fever vaccine facility and research personnel at University of Florida and USDA/ Washington State University in relation to diagnostic tests and immunology of Babesia infections.	2991.59	8804.89 Meat and Livestock Australia
John Kopinski, Senior Research Scientist	Singapore and Vietnam	Presentation of ACIAR project results in an international conference in Vietnam.	0.00	4971.95 ACIAR
Susanne Heisswolf, Senior Horticulturist	Sweden and Italy	Presented paper at IV International Symposium on Ecological Sound Fertilisation Strategies for Field Vegetation Production and visited Novamont (Italy) to investigate in field use of Mater-Bi biodegradable mulch film.	1538.09	4294.63 HAL
Janine Barrett, Principal Scientist	United States	Attended 19th International Conference on Rabies in the Americas at the Centre for Disease Control, Atlanta (United States)	3500.00	3800.00 DAFF
Bruce Turner, Acting Director-General; Ron Glanville, Chief Biosecurity Officer; Melissa Cummins, Principal Policy Officer; Iliesa Samu, Trade and Investment Officer; Judy Noller, Trade and Business Officer; John Leeson, NAE	Papua New Guinea	Ministerial Trade Mission to discuss trade, research and biosecurity partnerships for Queensland.	24 876.07	900.00 Australian Agricultural Colleges Corporation
Robert Nissen, Principal Experimentalist	Vietnam	Scheduled visit for ACIAR project PHT/2002/086 'Improving post harvest quality of temperate fruits and improving productivity and fruit quality of sweet persimmon in Vietnam and Australia'.	0.00	9621.56 ACIAR
Terry Campbell, Principal Extension Horticulturist	Philippines and Singapore	Research and planning, specific to trade and investment outcomes, for ACIAR projects.	0.00	3757.76 ACIAR

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Scott Ledger, Principal Extension Horticulturist	United Kingdom and Netherlands	Identified areas for improvement in fruit quality and system improvements required in Australian and United Kingdom/ Europe components of the supply chain.	0.00	8862.14 HAL
David Oag, Senior Horticulturist	New Caledonia	Fostered collaboration between New Caledonia (Direction du Development Rural) and DPI&F scientists by providing tropical table grape knowledge to producers.	0.00	3695.84 Government of New Caledonia
Trevor Wilson, Principal Agricultural Economist	Papua New Guinea	Fostered close cooperation between DPI&F and the Fresh Produce Development Agency (FPDA), an independent group in PNG funded by the government of PNG and supported by New Zealand.	0.00	7687.61 UniQuest
Anthony Courtney, Principal Fisheries Biologist	Japan	Attended the 2008 World Fisheries Congress and gave an oral presentation on Queensland trawl by-catch mitigation.	0.00	5997.17 Fisheries Research and Development Corporation
Jeff Daniells, Principal Horticulturist	India	Attended Bioersity International Banana Taxonomic Advisory Group meeting and presented paper on 'Characterization of Pacific Banana Cultivars'.	0.00	3872.85 Bioersity International
Judy King, Principal Scientist; Manon Griffiths, Entomologist	Vietnam	Fulfilled part of the contracted work for the Vietnam Collaboration for Agriculture and Rural Development program for AusAID.	0.00	6152.63 AusAID
Hume Field, Principal Veterinary Epidemiologist	Malaysia and China	Attended 10th Anniversary Nipah virus Colloquium 2008, Malaysia, and the 3rd International Symposium on Emerging Viral Diseases, China.	0.00	4947.63 Cooperative Research Centre-AB; University of Malaysia
Michael Hughes, Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Accompanied Minister on inspection of joint DPI&F/ACIAR peanut project sites.	0.00	5267.64 ACIAR
Helen Newell, Senior Trade and investment Officer; John Bertram, Principal Extension Officer	New Caledonia	Trade mission promoting tropical agricultural supplies and services and delivering training at field days by showcasing the benefits of using Queensland agricultural products and services in tropical conditions.	4204.81	4229.57 UPRA (Bovine)
Robert Williams, Science Leader	Pakistan and India	External project review, project management and planning and training workshops.	0.00	8500.00 ACIAR

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Robert Hedlefs, Manager	Papua New Guinea	Implementation of pilot animal health surveillance sites.	0.00	5930.02 ACIAR
Nandini Bose, Senior Trade and Investment Officer; Denyse Corner, Senior Extension Officer	Japan	Held discussions with the Setagaya Auction house for opportunities to promote activities for Queensland flowers and attended the International Flower Expo, the largest flower and garden show in the Asia-Pacific region.	0.00	6831.75 HAL and Trade Markets and Investments
Richard Clark, Principal Consultant; Janice Timms, Principal Consultant	New Zealand	As part of work with the Cooperative Research Centre for Beef Genetic Technologies, led the delivery of two capacity building workshops in sustainable beef business and value chain improvement and innovation.	0.00	8823.02 CRC for Beef Genetic Technologies
Michelle Grose, Pathologist	Indonesia	Field work on an expanded set of sites to gather data on pre-disposing factors necessary to refine site risk models.	0.00	5312.05 ACIAR
Harry Fay, Principal Entomologist	Mexico	Consultants group meeting on R&D of bait stations for female fruit flies and Western Hemisphere fruit fly working group meeting.	0.00	6147.88 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Peter Leach, Senior Entomologist	Austria	Australian representative on IAEA Project, 'Novel Applications of Food Irradiation for Improving Socioeconomic Development'.	0.00	6147.88 IAEA
Jane Seymour, Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Project work with international partners and review of ACIAR project.	0.00	2234.22 ACIAR
Malcolm Smith, Senior Scientist; Andrew Miles, Plant Pathologist	China, Japan and India	Reviewed genetics/disease experiments set-up in a previous ACIAR project in Sikkim India and assessed project impacts. Visited multi-disciplinary team work on the same problem in Japan. Participated in two international citrus conferences hosted by China.	0.00	14 676.05 ACIAR
Ian Bally, Senior Horticulturist	Indonesia	Presented two papers at the 4th International Symposium on Tropical and Subtropical Fruits.	0.00	5872.65 ACIAR
Rowland Holmes, Senior Horticulturist	Indonesia	Project staff met Indonesian and Australian collaborators together with ACIAR country managers.	0.00	4449.47 ACIAR

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Greg McLean, Senior Research Scientist; Alastair Doherty, Senior Scientist (Programmer)	United States	Project review in collaboration with Pioneer project partner scientists planning of the next phase of the project and workshops and seminars at two United States universities.	0.00	15 491.06 Australian Research Council
Anthony Burridge, Project Officer (Data Management)	Vanuatu	Conducted contracted research activities for the ACIAR Project FST/2005/089 'Improved silvicultural management of <i>Endospermum medullosum</i> (whitewood) for enhanced plantation forestry outcomes in Vanuatu'.	0.00	2402.83 ACIAR
Alan George, Principal Horticulturist	Italy	Attended and presented two papers at the 4th International Symposium on Persimmon and led a study tour by four leading Queensland persimmon growers.	0.00	5637.99 HAL
Mila Bristow, Physiologist	Brazil	Attended International Union of Forestry Research Organisation Conference 'Processes controlling productivity in tropical plantations'.	0.00	8259.67 Cooperative Research Centre Forestry
Peter Graham, Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Project work with international partners in the support and promotion of scientific solutions to challenges and opportunities facing tropical regions.	0.00	3071.08 ACIAR
Denis Persley, Senior Plant Pathologist; Murray Sharman, Plant Pathologist; Kathleen Parmenter, Plant Pathologist (Virology); Lee McMichael, Senior Laboratory Technician	New Zealand	Participated in the 8th Australian Plant Virology Workshop, Rotorua, New Zealand.	0.00	7026.69 ACIAR and HAL
Tony Pattison, Science Leader	Ecuador and Chile	Delivered keynote addresses to XXVIII Association for Cooperation in Banana Research in the Caribbean and Tropical America (ACORBAT) conference and view banana production technology in Ecuador.	0.00	2038.00 ACORBAT
Andrew McCarrol, Principal Trade and Investment Officer	South Korea	Attended business meetings as part of a formal Trade Mission; 'Continue the Grow Korea' project.	15 274.95	0.00

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Terry Campbell, Principal Extension Horticulturist	Japan	Undertook technical activities for supply chain monitoring and training participants in mango handling, ripening and storage and problem identification in wholesale markets and retail outlets in Tokyo and region cities.	0.00	4826.93 HAL
Michael Day, Senior Entomologist	Papua New Guinea	Discussed and planned future project activities with project staff and National Agricultural Research Institute Cocoa and Coconut Institute presented a paper at Plant Protection Workshop on a biocontrol of chromolaena and an update on the mikania project.	0.00	4264.85 ACIAR
Robert Hedlefs, Manager	Samoa and Fiji	Presented an invited paper at the Commonwealth Veterinary Association regional meeting in Samoa on 'Food Security in the Asia Pacific'. Attended the 2nd Pacific Avian and Pandemic Influenza Taskforce meeting in Nadi Fiji.	1872.23	2035.97 James Cook University
Leigh Barker, Senior Laboratory Technician	China and Hong Kong	Undertook technical activities for supply chain monitoring and training participants in mango handling, ripening and storage and problem identification in wholesale markets and retail outlets in Australian and Chinese/ Hong Kong components of the supply chain. Gathered market intelligence and assessed quality of mangoes that compete with Australian mangoes in Beijing and Guangzhou.	0.00	7728.55 HAL
Bert de Vos, Principal Veterinary Officer	New Caledonia	Assisted Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and the New Caledonian Government in a review of the eradication strategies put in place after the introduction of tick fever from Australia into New Caledonia.	0.00	4324.35 DAFF
Diane Ouwerkerk, Principal Scientist; Athol Klieve, Principal Scientist; Li Zhang, Research Scientist	New Zealand	Attended Bioinformatics workshop on interrogating whole genome sequence data of a species of methane-producing bacteria common to the gut of cattle in Queensland.	0.00	4527.63 CRC - CSIRO

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Jodie Campbell, Horticulturist	Singapore	Trained product handlers in management of handling, ripening and problem identification for mangoes in Australian and Singaporean components of the supply chain.	0.00	5998.42 HAL
Michael Kennedy, Science Leader	Vietnam	Scoped an R&D project to solve problems using plantation-grown hardwoods for the manufacture of timber composite materials.	0.00	2705.56 ACIAR
Peter Devoil, Senior Scientist	Netherlands	A plan was developed that will lead to Mr de Voil's PhD dissertation thesis, spanning several years of joint research activity with Wageningen University Research. Several papers for publication were discussed, and activities in the new APSIM joint venture were agreed.	6063.71	9168.18 CSIRO and Wageningen Agriculture University
Noel Vock, Principal Extension Horticulturist	Philippines	Resolved conflict within the Landcare Foundation of the Philippines Inc. as the major Philippines collaborative project partner.	0.00	3781.62 ACIAR
Beth Woods, Executive Director	Mozambique	Attended Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research System Annual 2008 General Meeting.	0.00	11 913.30 IRRI
Roger Shivas, Principal Plant Pathologist; Dean Beasley, Plant Pathologist	Philippines	Delivered four-day program of training and mentoring in herbarium management practices.	0.00	6528.78 DAFF
Shane Dullahide, Science Leader	Chile and Argentina	Attended the Eurofruit Southern Hemisphere Congress for horticulture and horticultural study tour from Horticulture Australia Limited (HAL).	7900.03	0.00
Michael Day, Senior Entomologist	East Timor	Hand-carried the psyllid <i>Heteropsylla spinulosa</i> , a biocontrol agent for <i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> , into East Timor and assisted in the rearing, field release and monitoring of the psyllid.	0.00	3461.25 ACIAR
Terry Campbell, Principal Extension Horticulturist	Japan	Undertook technical activities in Tokyo for supply chain monitoring and training participants in mango handling, ripening and storage and problem identification in Australian and Japanese components of the supply chain.	0.00	4990.62 HAL

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Simon Lawson, Focus Team Leader—Forest Health	Vanuatu	In-country training and ongoing project management for ACIAR project 'Establishing Forest Pest Detection Systems in South Pacific Countries and Australia'.	0.00	4200.00 ACIAR
Clive Jones, Principal Biologist	Vietnam	ACIAR project FIS 2001/058 activities.	0.00	5889.43 ACIAR
Michael Bell, Principal Agronomist; Nageswararao Rachaputi, Principal Experimentalist	Indonesia	Organised and participated in the Peanut Forum as part of the ACIAR project SMAR 2007/068; inspected field and lab trials and held project team meetings with the collaborating institutions; developed and initiated technical work plans.	0.00	6824.05 ACIAR
Robert Nissen, Principal Experimentalist	Vietnam	Part of a scheduled visit for Australian Government AusAID CARD project 050/04VIE 'Improvement of export and domestic markets for Vietnamese fruit through improved post-harvest and supply chain management'.	0.00	10 000.00 AusAID
John Kopinski, Senior Research Scientist	Vietnam and Laos	Project workshop participation and planning development for phase two of ACIAR project.	0.00	6752.28 ACIAR
David Schlipalius, Research Scientist (Molecular Diagnostics)	United States	Presented a paper at the Plant and Animal Genome Conference XVII and benchmarked DPI&F research against international standards.	0.00	5000.00 ACIAR
Michael Smith, Principal Horticulturist	Malaysia	ACIAR adoption study which required assessment of laboratory, glasshouse and field trials.	0.00	3953.54 ACIAR
David Astridge, Entomologist	Philippines	ACIAR project (HORT/2007/067/3) review and planning meeting.	0.00	4600.00 ACIAR
Richard Clark, Principal Consultant	Philippines	Adoption study as part of contractual obligations to ACIAR.	0.00	9000.00 ACIAR
Tony Pattison, Principal Nematologist	Papua New Guinea	Developed a research proposal between PNG OPRA, OPIC, JCU, CSIRO, ACIAR and other possible contributors such as DPI&F and produced a technical report with recommendations for future R&D to ensure a sustainable oil palm industry in PNG.	0.00	3282.00 ACIAR and James Cook University

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Bill Johnston, Principal Agricultural Economist	New Caledonia	The workshop provided training to extension and industry development staff to assist in the education of these staff to utilise and apply the economic tools in the field.	0.00	2989.81 Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Jodie Campbell, Horticulturist	Singapore	Conducted season review workshop/ meetings/presentations in key mango areas and market research in Dubai and Pakistan. Horticulture Australia Limited/ Australian Mango Industry/ Global Markets Initiative, conducted outturn inspections on Australian mango consignments and associated training in handling and ripening mangoes in Singapore and Dubai.	0.00	2772.87 University of Queensland
Elio Jovicich, Horticulturist	New Zealand	Presented a research paper at the 3rd International Symposium on Biological Control of Arthropods on work with biological control of pests in field and greenhouse crops.	0.00	3000.00 University of Florida, USA
Michael Smith, Principal Horticulturist	Fiji	Trained project staff; conducted disease surveys and pathogen identification; established field trials; did project planning.	0.00	2700.00 ACIAR
Bruce Winter, Senior Plant Breeder	United States	Attended the second residential session of a two-year professional development course at the plant breeding academy University of California, Davis.	0.00	4361.43 Meat and Livestock Australia Pty Ltd
Hume Field, Principal Veterinary Epidemiologist	Vietnam	Wellcome Trust Frontiers Meeting on Emerging Diseases.	0.00	2600.00 Australian Biosecurity Cooperative and Wellcome Trust
Phil Pond, NAE	Vietnam	Provided training on follow-up Developing Food Laws, Standards, Enforcement and Compliance Systems.	0.00	6700.00 AusAID and Safe Food Queensland
Nageswararao Rachaputi, Principal Crop Physiologist; Andrew Robson, Research Scientist; Michael Hughes, Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Presented in ACIAR project ASEM 2004/041 'Productivity and marketing enhancement for peanut in Papua New Guinea and Australia'.	0.00	14 428.83 ACIAR

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Peter Graham, Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Did project work with international partners in the support and promotion of scientific solutions to challenges and opportunities facing tropical regions.	0.00	3143.44 ACIAR
Marie Le Lagadec, Senior Horticulturist	South Africa	Presented a paper at the South African Avocado Growers Association research symposium and visited avocado, mango and macadamia farms, processors and packsheds.	0.00	2907.86 Westfalia Technology Services
Gary Hopewell, Senior Technician	Fiji	Conducted sapstain trials in accordance with ACIAR FST 054/04 project objectives; discussed appropriate drying systems with commercial partner; conducted project meetings with stakeholders and project managers.	0.00	3246.35 ACIAR
Tim Marsden, Senior Fisheries Biologist (Fishway)	Thailand	Undertook meetings and inspections for an ACIAR project.	0.00	3210.00 ACIAR
David Butler, Principal Biometrician	New Zealand	Delivered sessions at a Mixed Models for Plant Improvement workshop.	0.00	3710.74 Lincoln University, NZ
Tony Pattison, Principal Nematologist; Jeff Daniells, Principal Horticulturist; Stewart Lindsay, Senior Development Horticulturist (IPS)	Indonesia	Attended Project Development Workshop to prepare ACIAR project proposal on 'Enhanced crop management for pest and disease control in bananas in Indonesia'.	0.00	11 400.00 ACIAR
Tony Onley, Principal Trade and Investment Officer	United Arab Emirates	Trade mission which introduced Queensland food and agribusiness companies to business opportunities in the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia and the wider Middle East region.	16 750.00	0.00
Lynton Vawdrey, Senior Plant Pathologist; Pat O'Farrell, District Experimentalist	Philippines	ACIAR project (HORT/2007/067/3) Review and planning meeting.	0.00	9953.09 ACIAR
Lesley Francis, Research Scientist (Timber Pathology)	Fiji	Evaluated treatments for prevention of fungal staining and mould growth on cocowood. Conducted stain and mould control trials in accordance with ACIAR FST 2004/054 project objectives.	0.00	6903.00 ACIAR

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Bill Martin, Principal Experimentalist	Indonesia	Participated in the ACIAR project SMAR 2007/068 and visited farm trials.	0.00	4500.00 ACIAR
Helen Newell, Senior Trade and investment Officer	Philippines	Participated in the Australian business mission to the Asian Development Bank to increase opportunities to successfully bid for development projects funded by the ADB and World Bank and promoted Beef 2009 to the extensive network of Austrade.	4870.00	4000.00 Beef Australia and Trade Program
Nageswararao Rachaputi, Principal Crop Physiologist	Indonesia	Inspected field and lab trials and held project team meetings as part of an ACIAR project.	0.00	4500.00 ACIAR
Trevor Wilson, Principal Agricultural Economist	Papua New Guinea	NZAID funded project managed by UniQuest to work with the Fresh Produce Development Agency in PNG.	0.00	8882.00 NZAID
Andrew Borrell, Principal Research Scientist; David Jordan, Principal Plant Breeder	France	Planned the proposed three-year Generation Challenge Program (GCP) project and met with our African research partners for the first time.	0.00	11 882.00 GCP
Ron Glanville; Chief Biosecurity Officer; Robert Hedleffs, Manager	Papua New Guinea	Travelled with AQIS to discuss issues with National Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Authority.	4294.00	3940.00 ACIAR
Glenn Kenneally, Principal Veterinary Scientist	Papua New Guinea	ACIAR project to continue monitoring of animal health surveillance sites.	0.00	8500.00 ACIAR
Michael Day, Senior Entomologist	Papua New Guinea	Discussed future project activities with project staff in NARICCI in PNG OPRA; inspected the rust cultures at NARI and CCI and hand-carried rust to PNGOPRA in West New Britian; inspected field sites.	0.00	5900.00 ACIAR
Greg McLean, Senior Research Scientist; Andrew Borrell, Principal Research Scientist	India	Participated in a Project Planning Meeting at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in Hyberdad, India, for improving drought adaption in sorghum for grain growers in Queensland and India.	0.00	10 634.00 ACIAR
Gary Kong, Principal Plant Pathologist; Andrew Geering, Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Met with collaborators at the Thai Department of Agriculture (DOA), and assisted with training in molecular diagnostic techniques for plant pathogens and assisted with the establishment of a laboratory in Bangkok.	0.00	7300.00 CRC Plant Biosecurity

Figure A7.2: Overseas travel details, 1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009 (continued)

Officer name and title	Country	Reason for travel	DPI&F costs (\$)	External funds (\$)
Clive Jones, Principal Biologist	Indonesia	The project is to enhance the sustainable production of tropical spiny lobster in Vietnam and to develop the technology that facilitates commercial establishment of tropical spiny lobster grow-out aquaculture in Australia.	0.00	9200.00 ACIAR
			119 141.75	854 281.80
			12.24%	87.76%
			Total	973 423.55

Appendix 8: Shared Service Agency

The Shared Service Agency (SSA) is a whole-of-government approach to corporate service delivery. The vision is partnering in corporate services to support and connect government. Under the shared service model, government agencies joined together to share corporate services and resources through shared service providers (SSPs). The SSPs service their existing customer agencies through operating level agreements.

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the Department of Public Works hosted SSA as a separate entity and will report on its activities in its annual report. For more information on the SSA, refer to the Department of Public Works' annual report.

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the SSA commenced operating under a new business model, comprising an operations stream, a business process stream and a business strategy stream, which is supported by a client and customer engagement framework. This framework recognises the important role SSA take part in with engaging clients and customers on a daily basis in the course of doing business.

In establishing the business environment for the future, extensive work was undertaken to position SSA and its clients for full implementation of fee-for-service arrangements from 1 July 2008.

In the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), the SSA provided the following corporate services to DPI&F:

- financial services
- human resource management (including recruitment and payroll)
- facilities management
- telecommunication support.

Appendix 9: Public record keeping

The *Public Records Act 2002*, *Public Service Act 1996*, and Information Standard 40—Recordkeeping require the department to develop and implement plans and strategies to ensure that public authorities are compliant and accountable for managing records within the areas they operate.

DPI&F has established a corporate Records and Information Unit (RIM) following the transfer of operational responsibilities from SSA back to the department in July 2008. RIM has been working with business units to improve paper-based record keeping and prepare units for the transition to electronic document and records management. RIM has undertaken a program of activities to progress the department towards compliance with the legislation and relevant recordkeeping standards. DPI&F formally responded to Queensland State Archives on the record-keeping progress using a self-assessment checklist.

The Document and Records Management (DRM) Program was refocused in the first half of 2008, to deliver a new correspondence management system and a comprehensive electronic document and records management system (eDRMS).

The first part of the revised DRM Program was the new correspondence management system—MinCor. The new system was designed to improve ministerial and executive correspondence through the use of electronic workflow and tracking. The software was implemented across the department in September 2008.

Work is progressing well on the business readiness activities for the new eDRMS system and significant work has been completed on the eDOCS software and infrastructure required. The DRM Program is on track for the implementation of eDOCS commencing mid-2009.

Additional storage facilities have been built at the Salisbury site in preparation for transfer of materials from existing DPI&F sites prior to their relocations to Coopers Plains and Boggo Road new science facilities.

Appendix 10: Support and protection for whistleblowers

The department continued to manage public interest disclosures and supporting whistleblowers centrally through its Corporate Integrity and Governance Unit.

During the period (1 July 2008 – 26 March 2009), 36 public interest disclosures were made. All public interest disclosures were allegations of official misconduct and were referred to the Crime and Misconduct Commission. Thirteen allegations were substantiated, one unsubstantiated and one not proceeded with as the officer was dismissed. Twenty-one matters are still under consideration.

There were no public interest disclosures made by a member of the Legislative Assembly under section 28A of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994*.

Appendix 11: Freedom of information statement of affairs

Under Section 18 of the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act), DPI&F is required to provide a statement of affairs. DPI&F is required to publish certain information regarding the department, which can either be found here or in the main body of this annual report.

Types of documents held by DPI&F

We have a wide range of hard copy and electronic documents including: reports, minutes and agendas of meetings, maps, plans, audio/visual materials, computer records, general correspondence, internal working documents, departmental publications (including brochures, booklets, reports and videos), personnel files, financial records, policy documents, and policy and procedure manuals.

Policy documents

DPI&F has developed rules, policies and guidelines to enable departmental officers to perform their functions. Copies of these documents are available for inspection and/or purchase by members of the public.

If you would like to inspect or request a copy of the DPI&F policy document contact the DPI&F Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 (for callers within Queensland) or 07 3404 6999 (for interstate callers) or fax 07 3404 6900. While there is no cost to inspect a policy document, you may be liable to a photocopy charge of \$0.20 for each A4 page.

DPI&F holds a number of registers containing information about various primary industries and fisheries. Although privacy and confidentiality issues prevent disclosure of some information, other information may be accessed by the public either free of charge or by payment of a fee. Registers include:

- Agricultural chemical distribution licensing register
- Brands database
- Register of authorities and fisheries development approvals under the *Fisheries Act 1994* (available on FishNet)
- Register of approvals under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*
- Register of scientific users under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Stock Identification Regulation 2005* register (Agricultural Property System)
- Register of pest control notices and entry notices in the control of declared pests on private land under s.86 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*
- Apiary registration database.

- Stock (Cattle Tick) Notice 2005 registers of
 - map
 - chemicals
 - feedlots
 - meatworks
 - approved persons
 - programs
 - routes
 - schemes under s.51
 - venues
 - at risk properties (high and low)
 - clearing facilities
- controlled cattle feedlots
 - controlled meatworks
 - controlled saleyards
 - infected properties
 - approvals granted under s.56.
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
 - welfare codes
 - scientific use codes
 - ethics monitoring program.
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* registers in relation to Cattle Feedlotting and Pig Farming
 - development approvals
 - registration certificates
 - surrenders of registration certificates
 - reports the administering authority accepts under s.73C(1)(g)(ii)
 - environmental reports
 - monitoring programs carried out under the Act or a development condition of a development approval
 - monitoring program results
 - environmental protection orders
 - authorised persons
 - approved codes of practice
 - codes of environmental compliance
 - standard environmental conditions.

Access to documents held by DPI&F

Under the FOI Act members of the community have a legally enforceable right to access documents held by DPI&F.

The FOI Act provides that applications must:

1. be in writing
2. provide sufficient information concerning the document(s) as is reasonably necessary to enable a responsible officer of the agency to identify the document(s)
3. specify an address for notification of a decision.

To make an application under the FOI Act, complete an FOI application form. The form is available at www.deedi.qld.gov.au (click on 'Primary Industries and Fisheries', 'About us' then follow the links from 'The organisation', 'DPI&F information and decisions—your rights' to 'Freedom of information').

Alternatively, write a letter to:

RTI and Privacy Unit
Department of Employment,
Economic Development
and Innovation
PO Box 15216
City East
Brisbane Qld 4002

Fees and charges

Where an application is made for documents that do not concern your personal affairs, an application fee of \$38 must accompany your application.

In addition to the application fee, applications for documents that do not relate to your personal affairs may also attract additional charges for time spent by members in searching for and processing the documents applied for. The charges that apply are \$5.80 for each 15 minutes or part thereof. Charges for photocopies of non-personal documents will also apply. Photocopy charges are charged at a rate of \$0.20 per black and white A4 page. Alternatively you may choose to inspect the document at a charge of \$5.80 per 15 minutes or part thereof.

Processing and access charges may be waived for individuals or non-profit organisations on the grounds of financial hardship if they meet certain criteria.

Where an application is made for documents that solely concern your personal affairs no fees or charges are applicable; however, you are required to provide proof of identification. An example of appropriate identification is a photocopy of your birth certificate, passport or driver's licence.

Amendment of personal information

After having accessed documents held by DPI&F, should you find that your personal information is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading you may make application under the FOI Act for correction or amendment of any part of the information. An Amendment of Information (AOI) application must:

- be in writing
- specify an address for notification of a decision
- give particulars of the information believed to be inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-date or misleading

- specify the amendments you wish to make.

AOI applications should be addressed to:

RTI and Privacy Unit
Department of Employment,
Economic Development
and Innovation
PO Box 15216
City East
Brisbane Qld 4002

Review rights

If you are unhappy with a decision made by DPI&F under the FOI Act, you may exercise rights of review. You will be advised of your review rights at both the initial decision and internal review stages.

Internal review

If you or a third party is dissatisfied with any decision made by the initial FOI decision-maker you may apply for an internal review.

Requests for internal review must be made within 28 days of receiving the original decision and, if possible, should contain grounds upon which the review is sought. An officer no less senior than the initial decision-maker will conduct the internal review and make a new decision on the matter within 28 days of receiving the request.

External review

If you or a third party is dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal review you may apply to the information commissioner for an external review of the decision.

Applications to the information commissioner must be made in writing within 28 days from the date notified of the internal review decision.

Glossary

Term	Definition
AACC	Australian Agricultural College Corporation
ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research
ALCS	Annual Leave Central Scheme
Aquaculture	Cultivation of live fisheries resources for sale
ARR	Asset revaluation reserve
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWM	Area Wide Management Program
Biosecurity	Managing and responding to risks associated with plant and animal pests and diseases, and agricultural and veterinary chemicals
Blueprint for the Bush	A 10-year partnership between the Queensland Government, AgForce and the Local Government Association of Queensland to foster and support sustainable, liveable and prosperous rural communities in Queensland
BSES Ltd	In 2003, the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations became BSES Ltd. DPI&F provides funding to BSES to conduct research on our behalf
BMP	Best management practice
CAAS	Centre for Advanced Animal Science
CGAB	Corporate Governance Advisory Board
CRCs	Cooperative Research Centres
CRDC	Cotton Research and Development Corporation
DEEDI	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
DPI&F	Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
DPW	Department of Public Works
EI	Equine influenza
Exotic animals/species	Species that are not native to the country in question
Extension	Turning research into practical outcomes that bring about positive change for primary producers, through training and information
FBT	Fringe benefits tax
FIFO	First-in-first-out
Finfish	Fish with fins (as opposed to shellfish, crustaceans etc.)
FOI	Freedom of information
FOL Program	Foundations of Leadership Program
FTE	Full-time equivalent
GST	Goods and services tax
GVP	Gross value of production
Horticulture	The commercial cultivation of fruits, vegetables and nuts
IBC	Institutional Biosafety Committee
ICT	Information and communication technology
Industry development services	Encompasses farming, fisheries, forestry, food and fibre processing, and agriculturally related businesses that supply farm inputs (e.g. fertiliser or equipment) or are involved in the marketing of farm products (e.g. warehouses, processors, wholesalers, transporters and retailers)

Term	Definition
Intellectual property	The rights of creative workers in literary, artistic, industrial and scientific fields that are protected by copyright, trademarks or patents. DPI&F grants licences to develop, market and sell products, technology or copyright works as well as managing commercialisation of copyright works (e.g. books, publications, images, software, databases)
JCU	James Cook University
Lifestyle horticulture	The lifestyle horticulture industry comprises those businesses that produce non-food horticulture products such as turf, plants, cut flowers and foliage. The industry also provides a range of services: landscaping parks and gardens management, professional horticultural advice, and training and education
Machinery-of-government changes	The allocation and reallocation of functions between government departments and ministers
MAC	Management advisory committee
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NDRAA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NLIS	National Livestock Identification Scheme
NMV	Net market value
OGTR	Office of the Gene Technology Regulator
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PC3	Physical containment level 3 provides a sterile environment for research in which there is no interchange of organisms between the laboratory and the external environment
Peri-urban environments	Environments located around the perimeter of urban areas, ranging from 5 to 100 acres
Primary industries	Any part of the supply chain for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other rural industries
QBFP	Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol
QGCP0	Queensland Government Chief Procurement Office
QGIF	Queensland Government Insurance Fund
QPIF	Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries
RIRDC	Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation
RPL	Recognition of prior learning
Toward Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland	Released by the Premier on 8 September 2008, <i>Toward Q2; Tomorrow's Queensland</i> outlines the whole-of-government priorities for Queensland, framed under five ambitions—strong, smart, green, healthy and fair
R&D	Research and development
RD&E	Research, development and extension
SDS	Service delivery statement
SES	State Emergency Service
SET	Senior executive team
Supply chain	A group of businesses linked together for mutual benefit to supply products to customers, including producers (and their input suppliers), processors, transporters, packers, wholesalers, marketers, retailers, and export and import distributors

Term	Definition
Sustainable development	Economic and social development that meets the needs of the current generation without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. DPI&F promotes sustainable development through the responsible use of Queensland's natural resources and the development of environmentally sustainable industries and employment
UQ	The University of Queensland

Contact details

QPIF Business Information Centre

13 25 23 (cost of a local call within Queensland)

Interstate callers: 07 3404 6999

Email: callweb@deedi.qld.gov.au

Web: www.deedi.qld.gov.au

Fax: 07 3404 6900

