Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

Annual Report 2006–07

Queensland **the Smart State**

Queensland Government

Our vision

Profitable primary industries for Queensland

Our mission

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

Our strategic objective

Accelerated growth for Queensland's primary industries

Our values

In everything we do, we honour these values:

- We are committed to profitable primary industries in Queensland
- We work together as one DPI&F
- We deliver what we promise
- We demonstrate leadership and innovation
- We build effective relationships with our stakeholders and each other.

Contents

Communication objective

The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) is responsible for the sustainable economic development of Queensland's primary industries and fisheries.

This annual report provides information about our financial and non-financial performance for 2006–07.

In particular, the report highlights our significant achievements and progress against the strategies and outcomes detailed in our Strategic Plan 2006–11 and our contribution to state government priorities and initiatives.

We deliver on five specific performance outcomes:

- trade development
- improved productivity and efficiency
- market access
- industry adaptability
- sustainable resource use.

The report also outlines our purpose, role, goals and initiatives. It addresses the many factors shaping our operating environment, and the challenges and opportunities we face in the year ahead.

The report is prepared to provide the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries with a balanced and reasonable account of our performance in 2006–07. The Minister tables this report in Parliament. It also provides accurate information for those interested in our activities and performance. These stakeholders include food and agribusiness producers, industry associations, local government, local natural resource groups, investors in business development and our staff.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* and with reference to the Draft G3 of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) *Sustainability Reporting Guidelines*.

The report is available online at www.qld.dpi.gov.au/annualreport/ Print and CD copies are also available. Contact the DPI&F Business Information Centre on 13 25 23.

Have your say
DPI&F welcomes your comments and suggestions. Forward your feedback via:

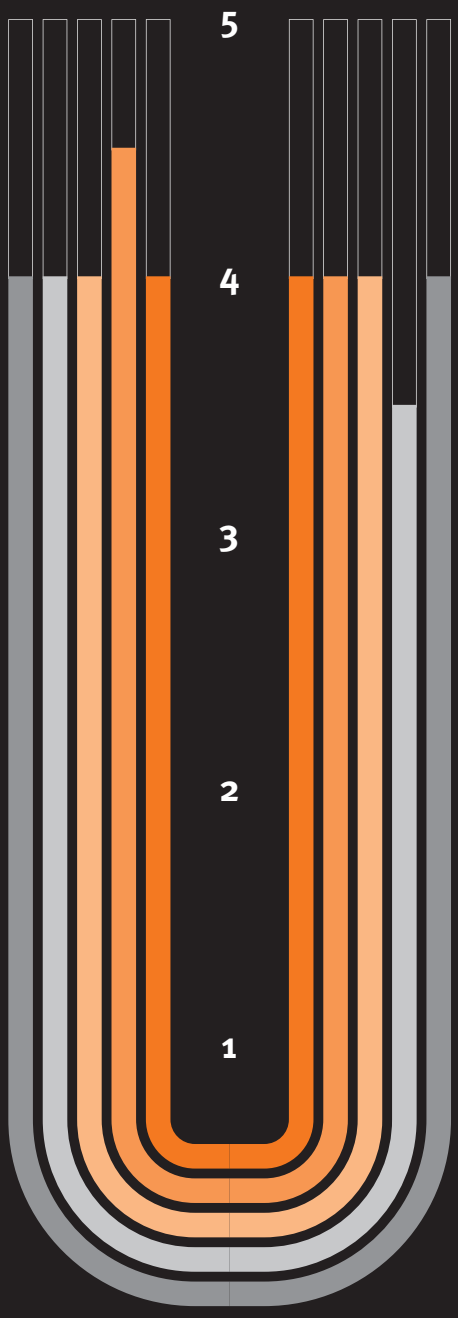
Telephone: DPI&F Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 (Interstate callers 07 3404 6999).
Mail: Post the feedback form provided to the General Manager, Strategy and Performance Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, GPO Box 46, Brisbane Qld 4001.
Email: callweb@dpi.qld.gov.au
Online form: www.qld.dpi.gov.au/annualreport/
Fax: 07 3404 6900.

Feedback on previous annual reports and comments from judges in the Australasian Reporting Awards were incorporated in the development of this report as part of the DPI&F continual improvement process.

The annual report is printed on Revive Silk, an Australian recycled coated paper that contains 15 per cent post-consumer waste, 20 per cent pre-consumer waste and an additional 20 per cent mill broke. The paper is manufactured under environmental standards ISO 14001 and ISO 9001.

A good year all round

We asked senior leaders and representatives from our industry and government stakeholders to rate our performance in 2006–07



	DPI&F rating
Decision making	4
Corporate strategies	4
Achievement and performance	4
Governance	4+
Relationships	4

	Stakeholder rating
4	Decision making
3+	Corporate strategies
4	Achievement and performance
4	Governance
4	Relationships

Creating knowledge for industry

Accelerated growth for Queensland's primary industries

To be competitive, industry needs the latest science, research and technology. In 2006–07, we invested approximately $136 million in research, development and extension to create applied knowledge for primary industries.

Better business knowledge

Better investment decisions

We listened to our stakeholders, analysed market issues and evaluated our performance.

Developing leadership

We met or exceeded 90 per cent of our performance targets

In 2006–07, we developed our leaders' skills and knowledge to improve how we manage our financial, physical and human resources.

Director-General's review

2006–07: an extraordinary performance

This year, the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries provided Queensland's primary industries with the knowledge and practical assistance needed to grow, diversify and create jobs. We also bolstered our capacity to protect Queensland's environment for a sustainable future through the formation of Biosecurity Queensland and continued our strong research and development program to support profitable and sustainable agricultural and fisheries systems and practices.

This year we successfully implemented the second phase of our organisational transformation, which began in 2004 with *Aligning for Success*. We focused on improving the way we do business internally and in the way we deliver products and services to our industry and community stakeholders on behalf of the Queensland Government.

We have achieved an extraordinary performance in 2006–07 meeting or exceeding more than 90 per cent of our performance targets and ending the year with a balanced budget. This success was due to the hard work and dedication of our staff. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the vital role they played to make 2006–07 a productive and successful year

DPI&F now leads the Queensland Government's biosecurity activities through the formation of Biosecurity Queensland on 1 March 2007. This included the transfer of the environmental biosecurity services formerly provided by the Department of Natural Resources and Water (NRW). In a similar streamlining of government services, the climate change science and policy function was transferred from DPI&F to NRW from 1 October 2006.

Our achievements in 2006–07

We have achieved an extraordinary performance in 2006–07 meeting or exceeding more than 90 per cent of our performance targets and ending the year with a balanced budget. This success was due to the hard work and dedication of our staff. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the vital role they played to make 2006–07 a productive and successful year.

DPI&F contributes to the government's priorities of *growing a diversified economy and creating jobs* and *protecting the environment for a sustainable future*. This year we have defined seven departmental priorities that sharpen our focus on accelerating growth for Queensland's primary industries.

- Promoting investment opportunities
- Capitalising on our research and development potential
- Managing biosecurity risks
- Boosting trade and exports
- Promoting agribusiness precincts
- Improving skills and labour
- Reducing impediments to business.

These priorities were developed in consultation with our Minister, the Honourable Tim Mulherin MP, and key stakeholders.

Our core products and services across the primary industries sector will be increasingly aligned to these priorities: industry development, biosecurity and fisheries.

We set ourselves ambitious performance targets for delivery, and I am pleased to report that we met or exceeded more than 90 per cent of these targets. Our performance this year has set the benchmark for 2007–08.

All of DPI&F's products and services target the key outcomes of: trade development, market access, improved productivity and efficiency, industry adaptability and sustainable resource use.

In this report we provide powerful examples to demonstrate the value DPI&F provides to primary industries and Queensland.

Financial performance

Financially it was a challenging year. We re-prioritised our investment to provide additional resources to address an outbreak of sugarcane smut, assist industries in Far North Queensland recover from cyclones Larry and Monica and assist the growing number of food and agribusiness enterprises adversely affected by ongoing drought. A full-year result of a $13 000 surplus is therefore an excellent result.

In 2006–07 we invested a total of $366.2 million to deliver our products and services. Queensland Government funding made up 74 per cent and the remaining 26 per cent was sourced through user charges, taxes, fees, fines, grants and other contributions. Again this is a good result.

To enhance our performance, we will create a clear line of sight between staff activities and departmental outputs and outcomes

Governance

The Senior Executive Team and I are committed to good corporate governance and the necessary behaviour and values to maintain high standards of performance, ethics, transparency and integrity. This year we streamlined our legal services, improved our risk identification and management capability, and introduced new strategies for asset management, infrastructure planning, workforce management and workplace health and safety.

We are reviewing and improving our governance and performance management against the government's Service Delivery and Performance Commission review framework.

We have invested our human, capital and physical resources in activities that accelerate primary industries growth. This year we improved our capacity to make investment decisions with:

- implementation of an investor-provider model
- Dialogue for Action forums with stakeholder groups
- enhanced performance management, evaluation and reporting.

Stakeholders

I am pleased with the constructive relationships we developed with our stakeholders this year. Engagement is critical—sometimes difficult and sometimes contentious—however, at all times it is cooperative and progressive and there are numerous examples of the benefit of shared knowledge. Engagement brings greater understanding of challenges and opportunities for all parties.

Jim Varghese
Director General, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

The outlook for 2007–08

To enhance our performance, we will create a clear line of sight between staff activities and departmental outputs and outcomes.

We will further align our investment decisions with industry priorities and focus on sustainable and profitable primary industries by:

- updating our Research and Development, and Food and Agribusiness Export strategies
- developing a long-term biosecurity strategy
- developing a long-term fisheries strategy
- developing industry-specific priorities for research and development investment and industry development for the next three to five years
- improving our ability to identify the true cost of providing products and services and the benefits they provide to industry.

Progressing the Strategic Plan 2006–11

We form strong partnerships and collaborations to progress our vision of profitable primary industries for Queensland. Indicators that we can achieve our mission to maximise the economic potential of Queensland's primary industries on a sustainable basis include:

- continued growth of the volume and value of food and fibre production
- increased trade
- increased productivity
- market access expanded or maintained
- sustainable production systems
- long-term profitability within food and fibre supply chain businesses.

In 2006–07, we monitored our performance to quantify the value we provide to our stakeholders in our five outcome areas:

Improved productivity and efficiency
Our research, development and extension efforts reduce production costs, increase industry efficiencies and maximise the production of high value products (see pages 32–43).

Market access
Biosecurity Queensland undertakes surveillance, prevention, and research. Our programs ensure market access for Queensland products to domestic and international markets (see pages 44–51).

Trade development
We help enterprises enter new markets and expand their share of existing markets through product development and our trade and export assistance program (see pages 52–63).

Industry adaptability
We assist industries and food and agribusiness enterprises to minimise their risk from changing market conditions, climate change and adverse seasonal conditions (see pages 64–71).

Sustainable resource use
We work with industry to make primary industries sustainable and to minimise the detrimental effects of production systems and invasive plants and animals on Queensland's environment (see pages 72–85).

Governance

Transparency, participation and accountability are fundamental to leading effective governance in DPI&F. In 2006–07 we have:

- ensured that our resource and skills mix are appropriate to undertake business activities (see pages 96–98)
- ensured effective oversight of our business activities by our government stakeholders, governance advisory board and senior executive team (see pages 112–123)
- complied with all regulatory, contractual, legal and internal reporting obligations (see pages 114–123 and Appendix 9)
- monitored and measured our performance to quantify the value we provide to our stakeholders (see page 118)
- fostered leadership and continued to develop an appropriate culture to reflect our values (see page 118)
- ensured our conduct is ethical and professional (see page 119)
- engaged effectively with all our stakeholders (see page 119)
- recognised and managed risk (see page 120)
- fostered a safety culture that is aligned with our workplace health and safety objectives (see page 122).

Finance

In 2006–07, the department achieved our operational objectives through effective management of our assets:

- a break-even operating result for the financial year (see page 132)
- total operating expenses of $366.2 million in 2006–07 (see page 133)
- equity of $427 million at 30 June 2007—an increase of $50 million (13 per cent) over the previous year (see page 134)
- total assets of $495 million at 30 June 2007—an increase of $55 million (13 per cent) over the previous year (see pages 134–135)
- total liabilities of $68 million at 30 June 2007—an increase of $4 million (7 per cent) over the previous year (see pages 134–135)
- we spent $16 million on capital acquisitions in 2006–07—largely funded by the Queensland Government (see page 135).

Our business

Knowing and understanding what shapes and drives our business determines our organisational priorities.

- **alignment with government priorities**
- **market needs and trends**
- **emerging industry issues**
- **regional strengths and trends**
- **technological change.**

Our business

Research and development—the creation of new knowledge and its conversion into practical applications—undertaken by our scientists and engineers will not only drive the economic growth and development of Queensland but also ensure the future health and wellbeing of our people and environment.

Professor Peter Andrews, Queensland Chief Scientist.
Queensland Science: Building a smarter future 2007

Delivering government policy

The Queensland Government is building a robust, skilled and diversified economy based on innovation, creativity and smart science. Through its Smart State Strategy, the state government is working for sustainable economic, social and environmental outcomes for all Queenslanders.

We play a crucial role in delivering this agenda. The department blends Smart State science, expertise, innovation, business acumen and a strong regional presence in our work with Queensland's food and fibre agribusiness sector.

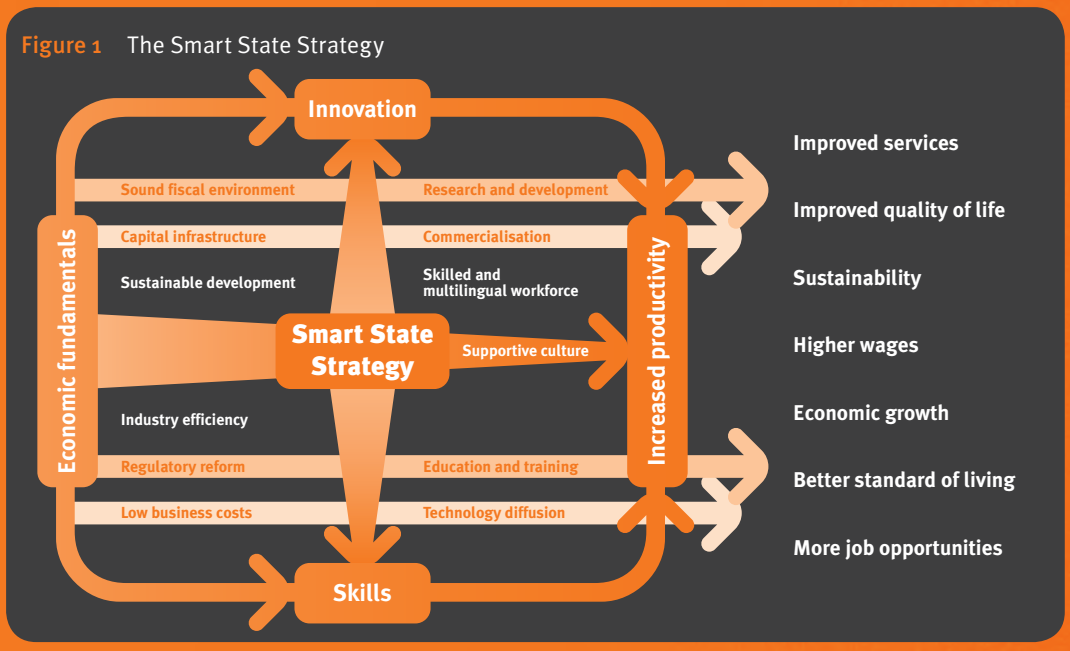
Queensland: working together

We actively align departmental effort with priority cross-agency and whole-of-government initiatives, including:

- Smart Queensland: Smart State Strategy 2005–15
- Driving Exports Growth for Queensland 2006–11
- Queensland R&D Policy and Implementation Plan
- Smart Directions for Information and Communications Technology
- Queensland Skills Plan
- Reef Water Quality Protection Plan
- Blueprint for the Bush
- State Disaster Management Group
- Shared Services Initiative
- National Primary Industries Research and Development Taskforce
- Torres Strait Protective Zone Joint Authority.

We are also committed to a number of national programs.

Figure 1 The Smart State Strategy



In February 2007, the Queensland Government completed a whole-of-government review of strategic risks and opportunities. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Committees were restructured to develop the government's forward policy agenda. We made a significant contribution to this policy agenda, and will continue to ensure the department's strategic goals are recognised and promoted. Work on this program will continue in 2007–08 and it is expected that this will affect future priorities and directions. Our Director-General, Jim Varghese, is an active member of two CEO committees:

- A progressive and productive economy
- Managing climate change.

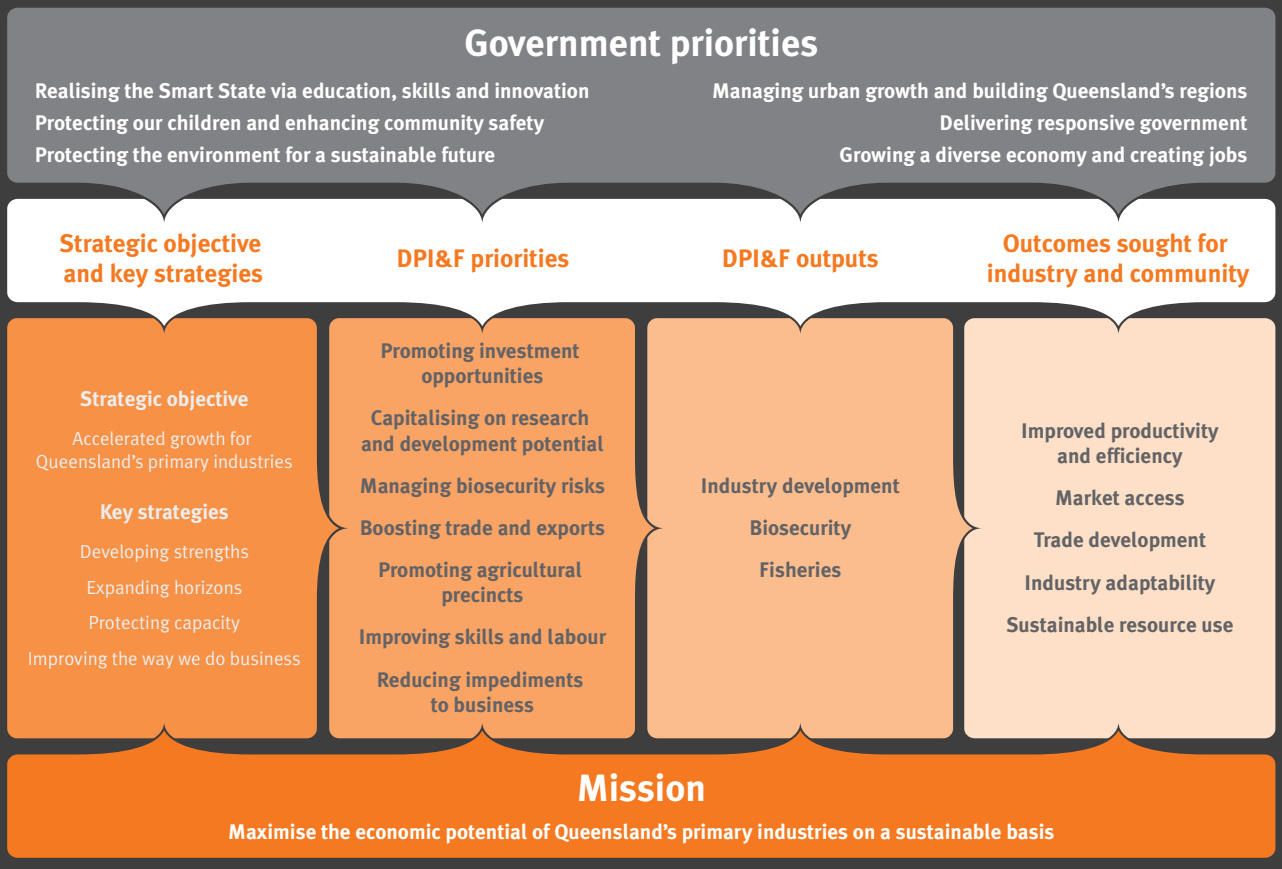
The Queensland Government has a vision for a state where knowledge, creativity and innovation drive economic growth to improve prosperity and quality of life for all Queenslanders

Biosecurity Queensland

This year, we were allocated the government's leadership role in biosecurity. All state biosecurity functions joined Biosecurity Queensland on 1 March 2007, to:

- coordinate state government efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from pests and diseases that threaten the economy and the environment
- ensure continued market access to our products
- maintain our reputation for high standards of animal care and keeping
- reduce the risk of chemical contamination and promote a safe food supply
- help ensure the health and resilience of Queensland's land and the environment.

Figure 2 The Smart State Strategy 2005–2015: Our map to profitable primary industries



Despite the effects of the ongoing drought, Queensland's primary industries sector is thriving and growing

Trends in primary industries

We work with all sectors of primary industries to enable producers and other enterprises identify and address challenges and maximise opportunities.

The international and domestic forces shaping Queensland's primary industries sector are complex and dynamic. Food and fibre agribusinesses must meet significant challenges to remain sustainable and profitable. These challenges include:

- increasing global competition
- changing consumer demands
- changing climatic conditions
- increasing biosecurity risks
- skills and labour shortages
- increasing demand on limited resources
- expanding urban areas.

Drought conditions and Cyclones Larry and Monica had a significant economic impact on Queensland's primary industries during 2006–07. As at 30 June 2007, there were 85 shires and two part-shires drought-declared under state processes, which equates to 62.5 per cent of Queensland. Three other shires also had six properties in drought.

Cyclone Larry caused an estimated $470 million loss to primary industry production in Far North Queensland. The banana, sugar and tropical fruit industries were the hardest hit.

At the same time, Queensland's primary industries have opportunities in a range of areas, such as:

- expanded markets in Asia and the Middle East
- international trade reforms
- positive market perceptions of Queensland's food and fibre products
- competitive advantage in niche markets for Queensland's tropical and sub-tropical industries
- demand for primary industry knowledge in South East Asia
- our leading-edge research and development
- building partnerships along industry value chains
- Queensland has an international reputation for safe, clean and environmentally sustainable production.

Together, the cattle and calves, fruit and vegetable, lifestyle horticulture, sugarcane and forestry industries accounted for more than 80 per cent of the state's total GVP for primary industries in 2006–07

Gross value of production

Together, the cattle and calves, fruit and vegetable, lifestyle horticulture, sugarcane and forestry industries accounted for more than 80 per cent of the state's total gross value of production (GVP) for primary industries in 2006–07.

The GVP of each primary sector changes annually in response to factors such as: market demand; international trade agreements; monetary exchange rates; climatic conditions and water availability.

While the gross value of different industry sectors has fluctuated over the past 11 years, the total GVP for Queensland's primary industries rose since 2002–03 (see Figure 3).

In 2006–07, the GVP of primary industry commodities was estimated at $10.4 billion. This is the third highest year on record, and an increase of almost $1 billion compared with 2002–03, despite the effects of drought in both years.

From 2002–03 to 2006–07, total primary industry GVP increased on average at about 2.6 per cent a year.

For more detailed information on the GVP of Queensland's primary industries, see *Prospects* (a quarterly publication) available on the DPI&F website at http://www2.dpi.qld.gov.au/businessservices/17824.html or contact the DPI&F Business Information Centre on 13 25 23 (07 3404 6999 for interstate callers).

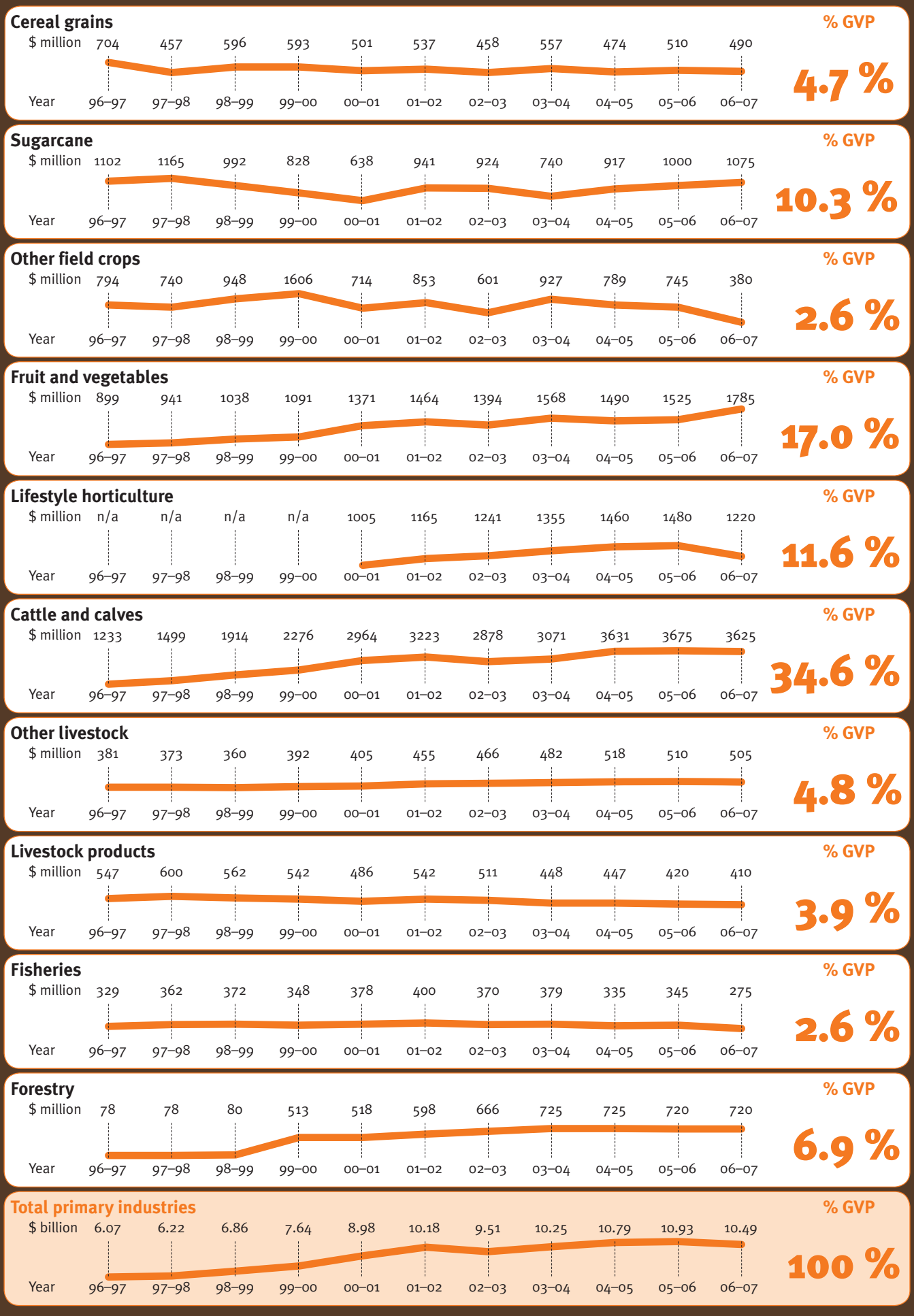


Figure 3 Trends in gross value of production for Queensland's primary industries by sector 1996–97 to 2006–07
Source: *Prospects*

Queensland's primary industries sector is the state's second most important export earner, contributing nearly one-quarter of total exports

Trade and export results

Queensland's primary industries sector is the state's second most important export earner, contributing nearly one-quarter of total exports.

Meat ($3.3 billion in 2005–06) and sugar products ($1.5 billion in 2005–06) are estimated to account for more than 60 per cent of Queensland's total overseas rural exports, while textile fibres and their wastes ($704 million) represent the state's third largest rural export category, accounting for more than 10 per cent of total rural exports. Japan remains our largest export market and Figure 5 shows the top five export markets for Queensland's primary industries in 2005–06.

Strong growth in other rural exports has also complemented growth in these traditional rural export categories over the past decade. Of the major overseas rural exports during the decade to 2004–05, fruit and vegetable exports grew by 120.1 per cent and fish and seafood exports grew by 91.9 per cent. This was a significantly higher rate of growth than the 57.3 per cent growth in total overseas rural exports.

Queensland is constantly diversifying in terms of its export markets. This reflects the ability of the state's export-orientated industries to source new markets, and to provide new products for export, while the establishment of several important national trade agreements in recent years has also helped establish stronger links with key trading partners.

While drought reduced Queensland's primary industry exports in 2002–04, exports recovered despite the continuing drought.

Queensland's share of the national export market of primary industry products has grown from less than 22 per cent in 2001–02 to almost 26 per cent in 2005–06 (see Figure 4).

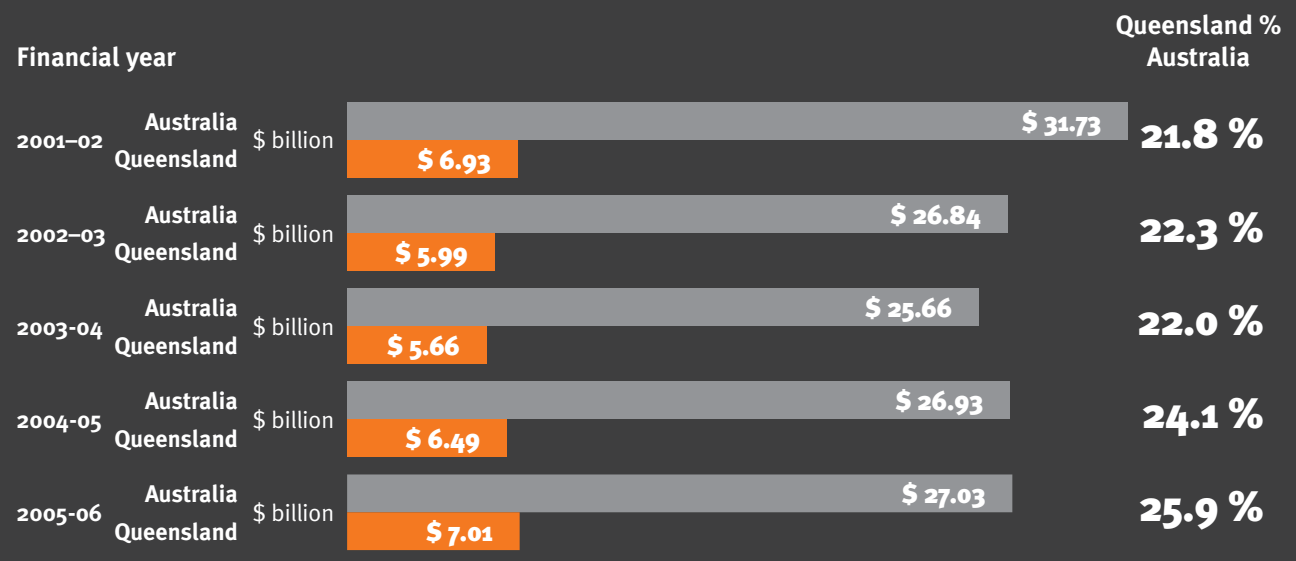


Figure 4 Value and national share of Queensland primary industry exports 2001–02 to 2005–06
Source: The Office of Economic Statistical Research

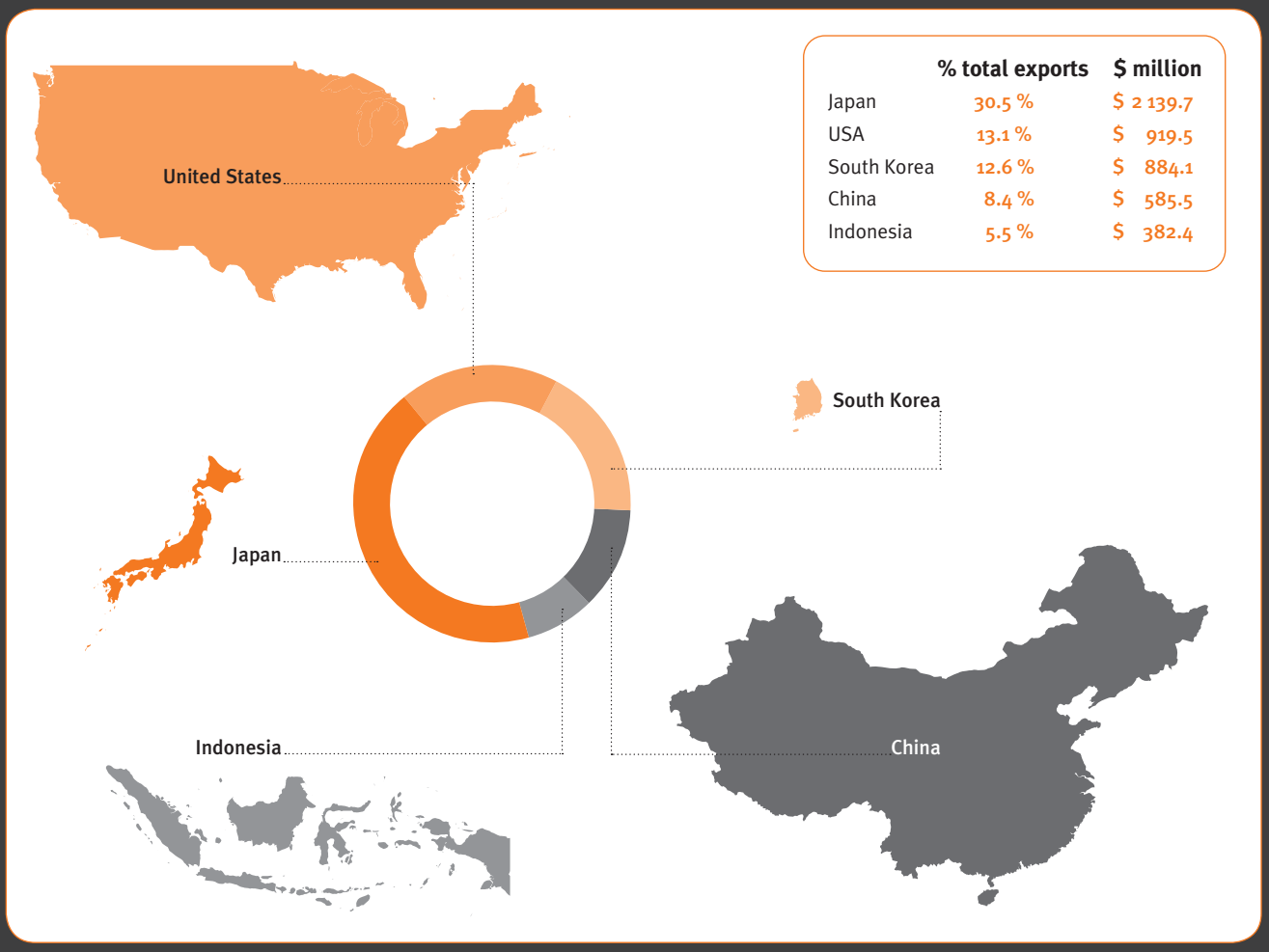


Figure 5 The top five export markets for Queensland's primary industries in 2005–06

Research, development and technology issues

This year the department invested $136.0 million in research, development and extension projects.

The Queensland Government has identified priorities and investment criteria to guide funding in research and development. This framework aims to improve economic, environmental and social outcomes for Queenslanders. Our research and development strategy is aligned to the state government priorities.

We are a science-based organisation. Many of the products and services we deliver are based on agricultural, fisheries and veterinary research, development and extension. We keep abreast of progress in scientific and socio-economic disciplines around the world through journals, conferences and networking within the wider research community.

The office of the Chief Information Officer has recently implemented a number of whole-of-government initiatives that aim to increase the effective use of information and communication technologies (ICT) across the Queensland public sector. As part of these initiatives, we are improving our processes and systems for electronic records management and financial management. We have completed an in-depth review of all ICT systems.

Changes in technology benefit our business. We strive to keep pace with technological change in our environment through:

- the latest agricultural, fisheries and veterinary science research techniques and equipment
- diagnostic techniques for plant and animal diseases
- remote sensing and monitoring technology
- technology to improve our business and performance management processes
- technologies to improve internal communications
- technologies to improve communication with our industry clients and community stakeholders.

Our stakeholders

We engage, identify and address issues and opportunities with:

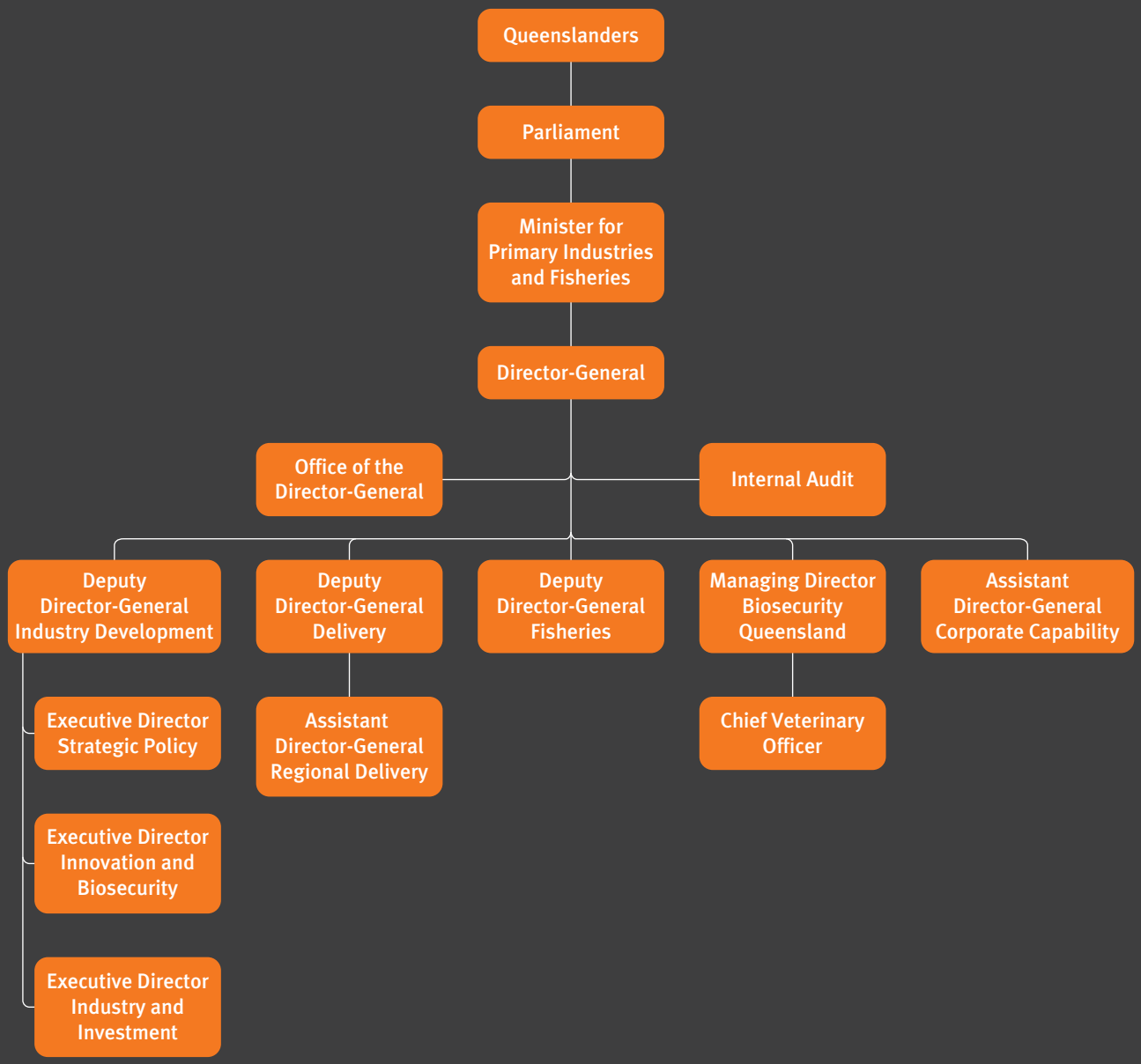
- primary producers
- food and agribusiness enterprises
- industry associations and agribusiness groups
- research and development organisations
- local, state, territory and Australian governments
- statutory authorities
- natural resource management groups
- rural, remote, urban and indigenous communities
- community groups, organisations and schools
- unions
- our staff.

We develop and deliver products and services across Queensland through collaboration and partnership to provide maximum benefit for all involved.

See page 104 for reports on how we engaged our stakeholders this year.

Our organisational chart

Figure 6 Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries organisational chart 2006–07



Profiles of the eleven members of our leadership team are on page 90. There were two changes to the team this year:

- Kareena Arthy: appointed Managing Director, Biosecurity Queensland in March 2007
- Ron Glanville: appointed Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland in March 2007.

DPI&F now deliver the Government's biosecurity services through the formation of Biosecurity Queensland on 1 March, 2007. This included the transfer of environmental biosecurity services from the Department of Natural Resources and Water to DPI&F.

Other machinery-of-government changes in 2006–07 resulted in the transfer of climate change science and policy functions from DPI&F to the Department of Natural Resources and Water from 1 October 2006.

Our regional footprint

Livestock and livestock products refers to a range of animal industries and includes beef, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, and their products such as wool, milk, eggs, skins and manufactured meat products.

Beef is the largest of these industries in all our regions. Wool and sheep meat are important in the West. Poultry is the major industry in the South East region and in the South region there are a range of intensive animal industries.

Horticulture refers to a range of fruit, nut and vegetable industries. These industries vary by region depending on climate and ecology. For example, tropical fruit, such as mango and banana, are important in the North region, stone fruit and table grapes feature in the South and citrus dominates in the South East and Central regions.

Lifestyle horticulture refers to non-food horticulture products such as nursery and landscape products, turf, foliage and cut flowers.

North region

Area: 482 020 km²
(including Torres Strait and Mornington Island)

Regional office:
Townsville

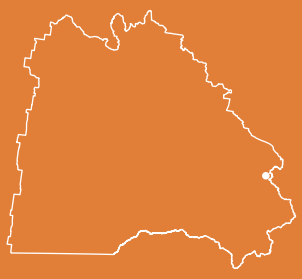
Top primary industries:

- horticulture
- sugar
- livestock and livestock products
- fisheries and aquaculture.

Strategic issues in 2006–07:

- harness tropical expertise to accelerate growth
- expand export capability in North Queensland
- assist industry to recover from Cyclone Larry
- manage biosecurity risks in Far North Queensland, including incursions of crazy ants, electric ants and Asian honeybees
- manage fisheries resources, including quota allocation in the Torres Strait
- assist with the economic development of indigenous communities, particularly in the areas of fisheries, cattle and forestry
- assist the sugarcane industry to adjust to economic challenges.

South region



Area: 180 000 km²

Regional office:
Toowoomba

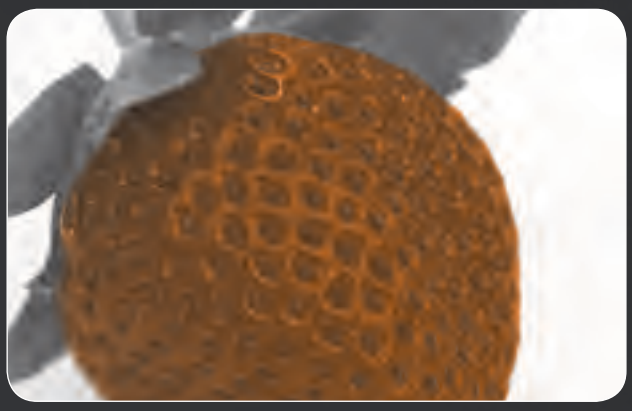
Top primary industries:

- livestock and livestock products
- grains
- cotton
- horticulture.

Strategic issues in 2006–07:

- climate change and drought
- water reform and water available for irrigation
- market prices for key agricultural products
- manage biosecurity risks.

South East region



Area: 72 000 km²

Regional office:
Nambour

Top primary industries:

- lifestyle horticulture
- horticulture
- livestock and livestock products
- fishing.

Strategic issues in 2006–07:

- manage biosecurity risks in peri-urban and intensive agricultural environments
- increase the support available to producers affected by drought
- manage the regional implications of the proposed Traveston and Wyaralong dams
- manage the implications of rapid population growth on land use between urban and rural areas
- ensure regional planning includes consideration of primary industries issues and impacts.

Central region

Area: 192 135 km²

Regional office:
Rockhampton

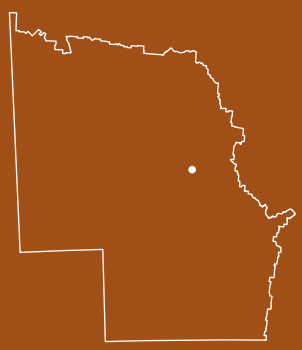
Top primary industries:

- livestock and livestock products
- grain
- sugar
- horticulture.

Strategic issues in 2006–07:

- respond to increased beef production with the growth of the feedlot industry
- promote the Fitzroy agricultural corridor
- maintain and enhance grain production in the region
- minimise the effects of agriculture on the Great Barrier Reef
- manage biosecurity risks.

West region



Area: 807 523 km²
(60 per cent of the state)

Regional office:
Longreach

Top primary industries:

- livestock and livestock products
- macropod and wild game harvesting

Strategic issues in 2006–07:

- assist producers to manage the impact of the drought (80 per cent of the shires in the region are in drought)
- ensure services keep pace with changes in beef production practices, which include shipping cattle east for finishing at feedlots
- support the diversification of sheep production from wool to meat
- foster the growth of the macropod industry, which now employs more than 2200 people and is worth $100 million a year.

Our historic milestones

1855	**First agricultural officer**—a sheep scab inspector appointed in Moreton Bay district (of New South Wales) following requests from wool growers.
1887	**Department of Agriculture** created to improve food production and land settlement prospects.
1897	**Department amalgamated**—the Stock Branch and Stock Institute and the Department of Agriculture combined under a Ministry for Agriculture. **Gatton Agricultural College** established to improve agricultural knowledge. **State farms** set up at Westbrook and Hermitage.
1900	**Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations (now BSES Limited**) established to improve sugarcane production and milling, and also to assist settlement of Queensland's east coast.
1909	**Stock Experiment Station** established at Yeerongpilly in Brisbane to continue the work of the Stock Institute.
1920	**Organised agricultural marketing**—Queensland introduced the world's first organised agricultural marketing scheme in peace time: the Wheat Pool Act.
1934	**Bureau of Tropical Agriculture** established at South Johnstone to research tropical crops.
1946	**Regional Experimental Stations network** set up to boost post-war rural production.
1955	**Artificial insemination**—Queensland's first artificial insemination facility for cattle established at Rocklea to improve breeding stock.
1962	**Queensland Wheat Research Institute** established—funded by growers in Toowoomba.
1963	**Department name change**—Department of Agriculture and Stock became Department of Primary Industries (DPI), reflecting its broader range of services.
1966	**Tick fever research**—laboratory opened at Wacol to research and produce vaccines.
1968	**Land management research station**—a long-term experiment started at Hermitage Research Station to improve soil carbon levels and reduce erosion, with major greenhouse gas benefits.
1971	**Extension Services Board** created—a regional extension service launched in response to industry demands for an integrated service.
1989	**DPI adopted forest and water**—Queensland Forest Service and Water Resource Commission joined DPI.
1997	**DPI sheds water and land responsibilities**—Water Resources and Land Use Division transferred to Department of Natural Resources.
2004	**Department name change**—Department of Primary Industries became Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F), reflecting its broader range of services. **Aligning for Success** review implemented, heralding a new way of conducting business.
2006	**Intellectual Property Commercialisation unit (IPCU)** created in January 2006 to protect, manage and commercialise the department's intellectual property. DPI Forestry became **Forestry Plantations Queensland** (a sole corporation) on 1 May 2006.
2007	**Biosecurity Queensland** created—Queensland's biosecurity services merged into one agency led by DPI&F on 1 March 2007.

Our performance

The knowledge we create for primary industries touches all Queenslanders every day.

The food we eat, the clothes we wear, the houses we live in

Improved productivity and efficiency

More than 85 per cent of the productivity improvements achieved by agriculture over the last decade were driven by research and development.

Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry Australian Government
Australian Agricultural and Food Sector Stocktake 2005

Indicators of improved productivity and efficiency include:

- reduced production costs
- maximised production and quality of output from available resources
- maximised production of high-value products
- production and distribution inefficiencies eliminated
- reduced red tape in the regulatory environment.

DPI&F and Meat and Livestock Australia created the EDGE training series to help graziers improve productivity in the current drought conditions

Workshops give Queensland graziers the edge

In 2006–07, we provided more than 570 beef and sheep graziers across Queensland with new knowledge, skills and techniques to help them get the most out of their land and stock.

In partnership with Meat and Livestock Australia, we created the EDGE training series to help graziers improve their productivity in the current drought conditions.

The EDGE regional workshops

These practical, customised programs include information from our research on soil, climate, pastures, animal nutrition, animal genetics and animal husbandry, product marketing, business management and biosecurity.

Janet Berry of DPI&F and Warren Lehmann of AgForce at a stocktake workshop

The Grazing Land Management EDGE workshops provide graziers with land management information tailored to their region. Designed to complement and build on graziers' existing knowledge, these topics include:

- understanding the grazing ecosystem (land types, pastures, floods and climate)
- grazing management
- the role and use of fire
- woodland management
- rehabilitating degraded landscapes
- weeds management.

The Nutrition EDGE program capitalises on research and development to boost productivity and encourage best practice in production and business management. Workshops cover:

- basic animal digestive anatomy and function
- animal nutritional requirements
- assessing pasture quality and quantity
- mineral nutrition
- reading labels on commercial feed products
- costing out feed supplements
- determining the best strategies for nutritional management, energy and protein intake from pasture.

The Breeding EDGE program is designed to help cattle producers develop a breeding program or improve their existing one. Workshops demonstrate how to use reproductive and genetic knowledge and technologies to achieve production targets. They also cover topics such as:

- improving and retaining desirable traits in a herd
- capitalising on genetic gains
- effectively managing a breeding herd
- meeting market specifications and maximising returns
- evaluating the success of breeding and management strategies.

Tools for decision making

Stocktake workshops introduce graziers to a practical paddock-scale land monitoring and pasture management decision package. We funded and developed the package in partnership with the Fitzroy Basin Association. The package provides grazing land managers with a practical, systematic way to assess land condition

and long-term carrying capacity, and record and store monitoring data. The system also uses a forage budgeting technique that ensures animals' intake needs are met, with sufficient residual grass cover left to maintain land condition.

Leading Sheep Network

In partnership with Australian Wool Innovation, we developed the Leading Sheep Network to provide graziers with intelligence on setting up wool marketing chains. Graziers can also explore alternative marketing through a series of innovative tele-workshops. The network also offers information on cost-effective supplementary feeding regimes for the current drought.

During the past 18 months, more than 300 Queensland sheep and wool producers have participated in Leading Sheep activities.

Regional coordinators and our sheep extension officers facilitate four regional Leading Sheep networks. New technologies, knowledge and skills are delivered locally in a form relevant to each region.

Traprock wool producer and Leading Sheep chair Denzil Mills believes the regional focus is central to the project's success.

'Although the continuing drought is the most immediate concern for producers, Leading Sheep gives them an opportunity to look forward and tap into information and resources that can lead to better long-term outcomes,' Ms Mills said.

Eligible producers can access a FarmBis subsidy (available through the Queensland Rural Adjustment Authority) to offset costs associated with these workshops.

A calendar of events, project contacts, stories and links to other relevant information for the Leading Sheep Network is available at http://www.leadingsheep.com.au

Even in drought, land managers can make the best use of resources on hand while aiming to maintain good land condition

Grain industry benefits from nitrogen research

We are assisting Queensland's grain and pulse industries to reduce production costs without any loss of yield or quality. A project in Central Queensland has demonstrated the potential to increase industry profitability by up to $22 million a year.

Our research has shown significant variation in the ability of soils to provide nitrogen. Research had also found that organic carbon levels are a reliable indicator of the soil's capacity to provide nitrogen.

Using these findings, we developed the Central Queensland Farming Systems project (CQFS). The project uses a $mart Nitrogen Decision$ training package and online tools to provide more accurate information about soils capacity to generate nitrogen. Our staff use this information to tailor advice about the optimum levels of additional nitrogen needed to maintain yield.

Easy-to-use online tools

Wheat and sorghum growers in central and southern Queensland are working with CQFS project staff to accurately select the rate of additional fertiliser needed to maximise crop profitability. Using the software program, growers match their target yields and grain protein requirements with soil type, available soil water and seasonal rainfall outlook. They then select a nitrogen

DPI&F staff use this information to tailor advice about the optimum levels of additional nitrogen needed to maintain yield

Research cuts cost of vaccine manufacture

In 2006–07, our scientists reduced the time required to produce a vital poultry vaccine from 18 to 3.5 hours per batch.

The reduced labour costs for our commercial partner, Eimeria Pty Ltd, may reduce the cost of the vaccine to chicken producers by up to 20 per cent. The new process will also increase the vaccine's competitiveness against international products.

The vaccine was released after 10 years of DPI&F research

DPI&F officer Stuart Buck and Biloela farmer Raymond Wilkie with a nitrogen fertiliser rig

fertiliser rate that will optimise yields and reduce the economic and environmental consequences of excess fertiliser use.

Raymond Wilkie and his father, Phillip Wilkie, farm 1822 hectares in the Callide Valley, and in February 2007 they attended a CQFS workshop. In the past, the Wilkies have used 60 kg per hectare of urea (fertiliser) before planting zero-till winter wheat on their home property. When new testing techniques indicated positive nitrogen levels, they decided to change their fertiliser rates.

'We now have a much better understanding of the nitrogen status of our soil and have reduced our fertiliser rate to 20 kg a hectare for added insurance,' said Raymond.

'This small change brings us a welcome cost saving in fertiliser.'

The vaccine is used to control the four key species of parasite that cause coccidiosis in poultry. Coccidiosis currently costs the worldwide poultry industry more than US$4 billion a year in production losses. In Australia alone, more than $12 million is spent annually on chemicals to control these parasites.

The vaccine was released in 2004, after 10 years of DPI&F research. It has already demonstrated its potential to Queensland farmers by preventing stock loss and minimising chemical residues.

Tight margins, however, have meant many farmers could afford to protect only their most valuable breeding stock. Lower production costs will make increased vaccination more viable.

Water use efficiency improved

We work with a wide range of primary industries to improve water use efficiency.

In 2004–05, agricultural industries accounted for 67 per cent of total water consumption in Queensland, with sugar (26 per cent), cotton (20 per cent) and dairy farming (7 per cent) the three largest individual industry users.

Queensland Rural Water Use Efficiency initiative

The Queensland Rural Water Use Efficiency initiative assists irrigators to manage their natural resources sustainably, and reduce the effects of irrigation on the environment.

Through this broad initiative we will work in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and Water and industry bodies, including:

- Queensland Cane Growers Organisation
- Queensland Dairyfarmers' Organisation
- Cotton Australia
- Growcom
- Queensland Turf Producers Association
- Flower Association of Queensland
- Nursery and Garden Industry Queensland and its members.

Improving water efficiency in the dairy industry

Our collaboration with the Queensland Dairyfarmers' Organisation and the Department of Natural Resources and Water has resulted in a 20 per cent improvement in water use efficiency over the past six years on irrigated dairy farms.

Many dairy producers have invested in low-pressure systems to increase irrigation efficiency and get more value from less water.

Training workshops, study tours, on-farm checks of irrigation systems, and financial incentives to improve irrigation were developed for the program. Irrigators also developed their knowledge about water-efficient forage species and best-practice irrigation methods.

'The program has helped me to manage my irrigation water more effectively and I still have water for my ryegrass, even though it is the driest year I have experienced'

The program is particularly helpful for producers operating in drought conditions.

'The program has helped me to manage my irrigation water more effectively and I still have water for my ryegrass, even though it is the driest year I have experienced,' one producer said.

Water efficiency workshops for cotton and grain producers

In 2006–07, an irrigation benchmark training workshop was piloted for cotton and grains irrigators. This was the first module in a competency-based workshop series, and was launched with irrigators and consultants at Theodore and Emerald.

The training, in partnership with Cotton Australia, will be rolled out across cotton and grains sectors in 2007–08. It will include modules on plant–water relations, soils, irrigation scheduling, storage and distribution systems, surface irrigation and pumps.

Collaboration ... has resulted in a 20 per cent improvement in water use efficiency over the past six years on irrigated dairy farms

Despite the drought, the project team has successfully run several on-farm irrigated cotton demonstration sites in collaboration with commercial consultants. The aim is to demonstrate to irrigators improvements in irrigation management and promote commercial irrigation consulting services.

These demonstrations will raise awareness of improved irrigation practices, document existing practices and highlight the services that private consultants can provide.

Pivot irrigator used to improve water use efficiency on dairy pastures

Plant breeding pays off for grains industry

Our research is assisting Queensland's sorghum, maize, wheat, mungbean, barley and chickpea industries to become more profitable and productive.

This research has improved crop yields; optimised the use of water, chemicals and fertiliser; increased crop resistance to disease and drought; and developed crop varieties with better market acceptance.

Stay-green drought resistance is one of the most important features of our breeding program, producing increased grain yield and grain size, and reducing crops lost to lodging and drought.

Our scientists and collaborators at Texas A&M University are working to clone the genes responsible for stay-green to improve drought resistance in other crops.

Queensland sorghum grown with germplasm from our research

For many years, Queensland seed companies have licensed DPI&F-bred sorghum lines to develop commercial hybrid sorghum varieties. In 2006–07, almost all the commercial sorghum hybrids grown in Australia incorporated superior traits from our breeding program.

In partnership with the Grains Research and Development Corporation, and the seed companies we returned an estimated benefit of $17 for every dollar invested to the Australian sorghum industry in 1975–2005. There were also other benefits in terms of sustainability and reduced chemical usage.

Seed companies have continued to access DPI&F-bred material over the past five years, with 460 elite sorghum lines licensed to the commercial sector. The industry will profit from the use of these new lines over the next 10 years.

Stay-green drought resistance is one of the most important features of our breeding program, producing increased grain yield and grain size, and reducing crops lost to lodging and drought

High-value timber attracts investment

New research into a high-value hardwood species has helped attract commercial investment to North Queensland.

Our research into the genetics of the species African mahogany has demonstrated the potential to increase the amount of plant material available for production. Companies are now planning to expand their North Queensland plantations of African mahogany and other high-value hardwood timber species such as teak and large-fruited red mahogany. In 2007 the investment in these three species was estimated at $30 million.

The research was in collaboration with the Northern Territory Department of Primary Industries, Fisheries and Mines. If planted in appropriate locations, African mahogany grows well in a range of conditions and is tolerant to insects and drought.

Our research assessed the potential of plantation-grown, mature African mahogany logs and timber as a source of high value products. Industry assessments estimate the value of seasoned sawn boards at around $2800–$3800 per cubic metre. The study was co-funded by the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation.

This research delivers benefits for the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

Award winning chess table and chairs made from African Mahogany we harvested in North Queensland

Laying the groundwork for future success

Beef research to improve reproductive performance

We have invested in a genetics-focused beef research program that could potentially deliver an annual $46.5 million increase in gross revenue for the beef industry from 2012. The program aims to improve both male and female reproductive performance, increase the lifetime productivity of cows and produce cattle for slaughter at younger ages.

A fast-growing industry

Beef is Queensland's largest primary industry; beef and veal exports accounted for 34.6 per cent of the gross value of agricultural production this year. Gross value of production for the beef industry has more than doubled over the last 10 years from approximately $1.5 billion in 1997–98 to $3.6 billion in 2006–07.

Meat and Livestock Australia report that this rate of growth was approximately 1 per cent higher in Queensland than in other states.

Economists predict that the world economy will grow almost 4 per cent annually for at least the next five years. This growth is expected to generate a huge demand for beef due to the direct link between consumer income and beef consumption. In 2001, the International Food Policy Research Institute predicted an increase of 187 per cent in world beef trade over 15 years.

Our investment in beef research

To take advantage of this anticipated demand, Queensland must increase the reproductive efficiency of its beef cattle herds. We will assist with a significant investment and have consulted with industry to identify areas where research, development and extension have the most potential to accelerate industry growth.

As a major partner in the Cooperative Research Centre for Beef, we are involved in all areas of the research program. We are leading a strategy to identify early traits that will help predict the reproductive performance of a bull's offspring, including a seven-year research program to evaluate 3500 Brahman and other tropically-adapted bulls.

Results of this research will significantly increase the effect of using genetically superior bulls in commercial herds in northern Australia.

In addition to these research efforts, our FutureBeef extension teams plan to:

- work with beef producers to identify opportunities for enterprise improvement, using a business analysis tool

Increased lifetime productivity is the future for Brahman cattle

Increased lifetime productivity is becoming a reality for Brahman cattle

- ensure businesses can capitalise on the research and development and value chain solutions best suited to their enterprise improvement needs
- collaborate with natural resource management associations and other producer groups across Queensland.

This research delivers benefits for the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

GVP for the beef industry has more than doubled over the last 10 years from approximately $1.5 billion to $3.6 billion

DPI&F works closely with industry to produce premium grapes for fine wines

Supporting Queensland's wine industry

We are collaborating with other government agencies to improve the profitability and sustainability of Queensland's wine industry. Wine industry development officers work closely with industry to produce premium grapes for fine wines in subtropical and temperate environments. As part of the Queensland Wine Industry Strategy, we also ensure healthy propagation material, provide biosecurity advice, and implement environmental management systems for wine grape production.

Market access

Governments, both state and federal, play a key role in market access negotiations.

Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation *Success factors for developing new rural industries* 2007 www.rirdc.gov.au

Market access is characterised by:

- ongoing access to current markets
- gaining access to new markets
- ongoing confidence in the safety and quality of products
- reinstating market access after unexpected closure
- a regulatory environment that maximises industry benefits while minimising costs for business.

Biosecurity initiatives reinstate market access for pork

A successful intervention by Biosecurity Queensland this year minimised the cost of a chemical residue hazard for a Queensland abattoir.

Exports of pork to Singapore from a Queensland abattoir were suspended in April, June and July 2006 after the detection of antibiotic residues in pig meat.

Investigation identified the presence in pig feed of the antibiotic chloramphenicol. Biosecurity Queensland's Chemical Residue Laboratory in Brisbane quickly developed a method to analyse chloramphenicol in feed samples. The agency's swift response was crucial to the early Australia-wide recall of the feed additive that contained chloramphenicol. The suspension was lifted in September.

National Livestock Identification System shows its value

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) has had good outcomes for industry this year, including an improved ability to trace suspect stock and increased cost effectiveness.

With the potential of a 300 per cent increase in international meat exports over the next 15 years, Queensland's ability to trace livestock is a vital ingredient to gaining export markets. Major export destinations, such as Japan, have flagged their intent to include traceability as an essential criterion for entry.

Since the NLIS was introduced in Queensland in 2005, our staff have worked in partnership with industry to increase its cost effectiveness. Approximately 13.2 million NLIS cattle tags have been sold.

The movement of sheep can now be tracked by NLIS in Queensland

This year the state government funded a range of initiatives to reduce the cost of NLIS tags for farmers. Grants for innovation were introduced to lower the price of manufacturing the device for cattle producers. The average price of tags is expected to drop to around $3.

Efficient management of threats

During 2006–07, sheep and goats were added to the list of animals that require NLIS tags for movement purposes. The scheme now covers all major farm animals statewide. This means an animal's history is easily traced in the event of a biosecurity emergency or market query.

Ovine Johne's disease was diagnosed in Queensland for the first time in February 2006 and traced back to sheep introduced from Victoria in May 2004. The property was quarantined and all sheep slaughtered, with no sign of infection in other groups on the property or on neighbouring properties. No sheep from the infected herd had moved to other properties in Queensland and the quarantine order was lifted in May 2007.

With the potential for a 300 per cent increase in international meat exports over the next 15 years, Queensland's ability to trace livestock is a vital ingredient to retaining export markets

Queensland's systems received a favourable report, ensuring continued access to lucrative export markets

Biosecurity maintains access to markets

To access domestic and international markets Queensland's primary industries must satisfy strict entry requirements, including proof of freedom from pests, disease, and chemical contamination. This year, Biosecurity Queensland was quick to address current and emerging threats to market access.

Protecting against Asian honeybees

A quick response from our staff to the exotic Asian honeybee invasion in Cairns helped save the Australian honey industry.

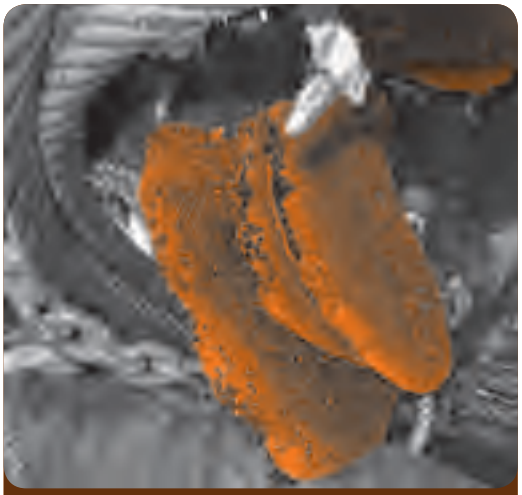
In May 2007 we worked with local producers to protect the state's $16 million beekeeping industry. Our staff developed a surveillance technique to track down and destroy the invasive pest infestations in Cairns. The innovative technique examined the crop contents of the native birds that eat honeybees. We are also monitoring commercial beehives.

Queensland controls effective against BSE

An outbreak of BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy), commonly known as 'mad cow disease', could potentially cripple Queensland's $2.7 billion beef industry, as happened previously in Britain.

Earlier this year, the European Commission audited the control systems used to prevent the disease entering Australia. Queensland's systems received a favourable report, ensuring continued access to lucrative export markets.

Biosecurity Queensland will continue to enhance Queensland's capacity to manage this important biosecurity threat.



An Asian honeybee hive found in a cable reel on Cairns wharf

Citrus replanting starts earlier than expected in Emerald

Replanting of commercial citrus trees commenced in the Emerald district after strong progress in the three-year program to eradicate citrus canker.

An amendment to the Plant Protection Regulation 2002 in March 2007 allowed growers to re-plant approved citrus material in the Emerald pest quarantine area from 1 July 2007—six months earlier than expected.

The industry, centred on Queensland's Emerald district, was under stringent quarantine for three years. As part of the eradication program all high-risk host plants of citrus canker in the quarantine area were eradicated. This included nearly 500 000 commercial citrus trees, more than 4300 domestic host plants and an extensive area of native plants.

Before they were allowed to enter the Emerald quarantine area, our staff inspected the consignments of citrus trees at their source nurseries to confirm the trees were free of the disease.

Continued care

Growers began replanting more than 180 000 trees in July 2007. We will continue to monitor all replanted orchards in the pest quarantine area for signs of citrus canker. Staff will inspect trees every 90 days for a further 18 months from 1 July 2007.

The eradication program was a major investment for DPI&F and the national funding partners. However, eradication of citrus canker will ensure continued access to export markets for Australian citrus. Fresh citrus exports currently make up 20 per cent of all Australian horticulture exports, and in 2005 were valued at $164 million.

At this stage, replanting in the quarantine area is restricted to commercial citrus trees. Replanting of backyard plants will wait until eradication is officially declared. This is expected in early 2009.

The long-term value of eradicating citrus canker to the state's economy is $100 million

New fisheries arrangements for Torres Strait

Changes to fisheries management arrangements in the Torres Strait in 2006–07 will benefit both commercial and indigenous fishers in the future.

The Queensland and Australian governments have formed a partnership with the Torres Strait Regional Authority to fund a reallocation of resources in the finfish and tropical rock lobster fisheries in the Torres Strait.

This will provide the community fishing sector with increased access to a greater share of resources in these fisheries and create more job opportunities for the local population in Torres Strait.

The proposed arrangements also give the community fishing sector the option of leasing a portion of their allocated fishing entitlement to commercial fishers. This will provide additional income for the community. The commercial sector can also continue to operate in the Torres Strait for some time after the reallocation occurs.

New management plan

Following the resource reallocation, new management arrangements are planned for the tropical rock lobster and finfish fisheries. These new arrangements will simplify previous controls and reduce production costs for commercial fishers.

Commercial fishers will receive a quota for each fish species. The system will reduce red tape and increase efficiencies for fishers.

Commercial fisherman at work

The new arrangements will also provide greater confidence that Torres Strait fisheries are harvested in a sustainable manner. A system to monitor the annual harvest of tropical rock lobster, finfish and prawn species will also be introduced. The annual harvest level will reflect the best available science for these species in the Torres Strait.

Under catch-sharing arrangements outlined in the Torres Strait Treaty, the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Government will hold up to 40 per cent of the quota in Torres Strait fisheries. Under pending arrangements between PNG and Australia, Australian fishers may be able to access unused portions of the PNG quota in specific years. This situation occurred during the 2007 fishing season, when Australian Torres Strait prawn fishers gained extra fishing days to better exploit the fisheries potential.

Biosecurity Queensland inspectors test cattle for tuberculosis

Queensland cattle clear of tuberculosis

In October 2006, testing and destocking were completed on the last cattle property in Queensland known to be infected with tuberculosis. The work was part of the national Tuberculosis Freedom Assurance Program, and the final stage of a 30-year program to eradicate tuberculosis.

The success means that the $3.6 billion (gross value of production) cattle industry has continued access to overseas markets.

In 2006, a total of 33 279 cattle were tested on the property, and none were infected with tuberculosis. The program took 540 working days and involved 20 staff from Biosecurity Queensland.

Laying the groundwork for future success

Reducing red tape for the feedlot industry

In partnership with industry we are working to reduce regulatory impediments to business in the future.

Analysis is underway on the feasibility of a new regulatory model for the feedlot industry. DPI&F currently regulates the industry under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. AUS-MEAT Limited carries out auditing processes under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme for certification of grain-fed animals.

More and more cattle are sent to feedlots for finishing

Both activities involve regulatory processes to monitor performance against operational and quality standards. Along with the Australian Lot Feeders Association (ALFA) we acknowledge that improved collaboration to regulate the industry could improve efficiencies.

Our horticultural science group is using improved field control to demonstrate that growers can deliver produce free of fruit fly without the use of chemicals

Research protects interstate horticultural trade

Our researchers are working with the horticultural industry to find chemical-free fruit fly controls for Queensland produce. Success will help growers retain access to southern domestic markets when expected changes to trade protocols take place.

A national review of the safety aspects of the chemicals used to treat fruit fly is expected to restrict the use of two chemicals—dimethoate and fenthion.

This will change protocols governing the trade of produce into zones in other states and territories declared free of fruit fly. Crops that are susceptible include tomatoes, capsicums, eggplants, table grapes, strawberries, apples, tropical and stone fruits, and citrus.

Losing access to southern markets will create significant economic hardship for Queensland growers. But our staff will work with both industry and national regulatory authorities to deliver alternatives to pre- and post-harvest chemical controls.

Our horticultural science group is using improved field control to demonstrate that growers can deliver produce free of fruit fly without the use of chemicals.

Researchers are working with Sunshine Coast strawberry growers, Granite Belt apple growers and tomato and capsicum producers around Bowen. The program is based on the successful fruit fly management program for citrus in the Central Burnett.

Statewide biosecurity strategy on the way

We continue to develop Biosecurity Queensland as the lead agency to manage biosecurity risks in Queensland. In 2006–07 a discussion paper was distributed widely for consultation with the community, industry and government. Feedback from this consultation will inform the development of a long-term biosecurity strategy for Queensland. This strategy will provide direction for Biosecurity Queensland, set its priorities and guide the systems, strategies and capabilities needed to protect Queensland's profitable primary industries and environment from biosecurity threats.

Our strategy will deliver benefits under the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative

Trade development

For industry to grow, our export markets need to significantly expand, as domestic consumption is not sufficient to support significant industry development. This requires a whole-of-government and industry approach.

Growcom 2007

Indicators of developing trade include:

- new trade opportunities
- market share gained, maintained or increased
- new or tailored products for existing or new markets
- enterprises with diversified sources of income.

Doing business in Korea

We are helping Queensland food and agribusiness develop trade relationships with Korean companies. This year we turned an investment of $220 000 into direct exports worth $3 million.

In partnership with the Queensland Government Trade and Investment Office in Seoul we profiled Queensland companies to prospective Korean buyers.

The resulting market intelligence increased our understanding of the trade barriers and critical factors necessary to succeed in the Korean market.

We expect the Grow Korea Project to achieve additional export outcomes when trade negotiations are brokered between 28 Queensland companies and Korean businesses.

This year we sponsored a delegation from the Korea Food and Drug Administration to Queensland. During the visit, delegates briefed industry and government representatives on existing and changed regulations for importing food products into Korea.

A delegation of Queensland business representatives will visit Korea during 2007–08.

This project delivers benefits under the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

Our staff meet with delegates from the Korean Food and Drug Administration

Our horticultural industry is Queensland's second largest primary industry, employing more than 25 000 Queenslanders. The industry is valued at $1.8 billion (2006–2007), including $975 million for fruit and nuts and $810 million for vegetables

Boost for horticultural exports to Asia

Queensland's horticulture industry is benefiting from an exciting new style of cooperation between industry, business and DPI&F.

The Asian Markets for Horticulture Initiative (AMHI) is in an export program focused on developing new markets and tackling difficult market access issues for Queensland horticultural industries.

Horticulture is Queensland's second largest primary industry, and provides nearly one-third of the total value of Australia's fruit and vegetable production. The industry currently exports $238 million of fruit and vegetables annually, and there is considerable room for expansion. AMHI aims to facilitate internationally competitive and sustainable horticulture exports.

AMHI uses the full range of DPI&F capabilities, including research and development, our skills and knowledge of the trade and export sector, and our biosecurity leadership to facilitate significant benefits for the industry, including:

- new, coordinated export marketing groups targeting specific international markets
- increased volume and dollar value for export sales
- new markets and export opportunities
- improved access and profitability for export markets through supply chain innovation.

The state government launched the project in 2005–06 with a $1.5 million three-year investment. Queensland growers and exporters are strong supporters of the project, and to date have provided more than $720 000 to date in cash or in-kind contributions.

AMHI delivers benefits under the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

A journey to new markets

A business plan for the Asian Markets for Horticultural Initiative (AMHI) is established in consultation with industry, exporters and business.

Vision:
Queensland has internationally competitive and sustainable horticulture exports.

Goals:
To link key exporters with global supply chain opportunities.

To increase access to Asian markets through targeted research and developing technical aspects of supply chains.

Priorities:
To focus on the two largest fruit industries—citrus and mango.

To develop projects to tackle the key challenges affecting export growth.

2005–06

Citrus

- The Q Group of citrus exporters was established, with the aim of breaking into the Chinese market.
- Research into citrus black spot control in the South Burnett was further developed.
- Export opportunities for citrus were evaluated.

Mango

- AMHI developed working relationships with key national stakeholders.
- Export opportunities were evaluated.
- An export action plan for mangoes was completed.
- Trials were completed into the biosecurity protocols required to access the Korean market.
- Trials were commenced to investigate and control mango seed weevil.

2006–07

Citrus

- The Chinese market accepted Australian citrus. Queensland mandarins were the first product to meet the strict quarantine standards. Q Group exported an estimated $1 million of high quality Honey Murcott mandarins to China in August and September. The group established a single identity and brand, and quickly gained a reputation for supplying consistent volumes of high quality Queensland mandarins. The ongoing trade program includes low-seeded Murcotts from our citrus breeding program.
- We sponsored 11 Queensland citrus growers and exporters to visit wholesalers, retailers, government officials and transport companies in China and Hong Kong in September. The market visit evaluated the mandarin shipments and developed working relationships.

Mango

- We ran successful trials for new post-harvest dis-infestation treatments for fruit fly, and field treatments for seed weevil in mango.
- We sponsored trade missions to Singapore and Hong Kong, and map supply chain systems, handling systems, demand, price points and importer and supermarket network opportunities for mangoes.
- We developed handling manuals to address supply chain and market issues.
- Supermarket and importer produce staff were trained in the best way to handle Queensland mangoes from the port to the consumer.

Other activities

- We mapped the persimmon export supply chain and identified issues causing loss of fruit quality.
- AMHI supported the macadamia industry campaign to reduce import tariffs into Korea and establish new market opportunities.
- Fifteen Queensland companies were showcased in Sydney for Japanese trading companies to assess their products and potential in Japan.

AMHI uses the full range of DPI&F capabilities, including research and development, our skills and knowledge of the trade and export sector and our biosecurity leadership

Testing citrus in our biosecurity laboratories

Queensland citrus is finding a growing export market in Asia

DPI&F officer Jodie Campbell and Eric Lee, Wellcome Supermarkets, Hong Kong

2007–08

Citrus

- In-field and post-harvest management systems for citrus black spot in development. The combined systems will build on our research.
- AMHI is assisting citrus growers and exporters to visit China to support the increasing trade. The market visits aim to monitor shipments, build relationships with importers and find new opportunities.

Mango

- The AMHI team are using our research to support a drive into the Chinese market. In partnership with exporters and industry, the AMHI team are developing systems for the new quarantine protocol to achieve the first shipments into China.
- Business and industry are funding trials for new hot water dipping to assist the drive into China, Korea and New Zealand markets.

Other activities

- The AMHI team are supporting Queensland food companies in business meetings at FOODEX in Japan.
- We are assisting Queensland growers to map the supply chain for flowers into Japan.

Queensland knowledge improves Vietnamese supply chains

We provide primary industries skills and knowledge to the fast-growing economies of South East Asia.

A memorandum of understanding between the Queensland and Vietnamese governments has facilitated trade in mango and citrus industries in both countries.

Over the past three years the department has worked with government and commercial partners in Australia and Vietnam to improve the supply chains for Vietnamese mango and citrus industries.

Focus on the supply chain

The AusAID CARD Project is improving fruit quality of mangoes and pomelo in Vietnam for domestic markets and for export to Thailand and China. This involves improving the supply chain and post-harvest operations such as fruit treatments, storage and fruit handling.

The project is an example of a growing market for the international transfer of primary industries skills and knowledge

Since 2005 Queensland expertise has helped to:

- develop new management procedures to enhance fruit quality
- implement new post-harvest technologies to maintain fruit quality.

We supported the AusAID CARD project with skills and expertise including:

- an evaluation of supply chains in Vietnam
- new training aids and material to assist Queensland and Vietnamese industries improve their product
- training in post-harvest fruit handling for Vietnamese fruit growers and supply chain participants.

The project is an example of a growing market for the international transfer of primary industries skills and knowledge. Governments and agribusiness enterprises in South East Asia and South America are fast-tracking industry improvement by importing research, production and supply chain management expertise from countries such as Australia.

Potential for high-value leather exports identified

We are using our knowledge of work markets and the unique opportunities presented by Queensland's tropical and subtropical ecosystems to identify emerging industries with significant export potential.

The collaboration resulted in a contract with one of the world's largest exotic species tanneries in Italy

One example is a collaborative project with the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation. This project is focused on developing export opportunities for skins, hides and leather products from crocodile, camel, emu and goat industries in Australia.

Assessing the quality of an Australian saltwater crocodile skin

Crocodile leather accessories on display in an Italian boutique

In 2006–07, our staff worked with businesses in Queensland, Italy and the USA to facilitate the necessary supply chain relationships between producers and buyers.

We assisted a Queensland crocodile farming enterprise to develop new overseas market opportunities by providing crucial information about products, pricing, consumer preferences and competitors. Our staff also assisted with the development of lucrative supply-chain relationships through trade visits to tanners, manufacturers, distributors and fashion houses in Italy and the USA.

This resulted in a contract with one of the world's largest exotic species tanneries in Italy to supply crocodile skins for the manufacture of high fashion, luxury leather goods. The first shipment of skins occurred in early 2007.

Crocodile leather is prized by the fashion shoes and accessories market. Consumers in the fashion capitals of Italy, France and the United States pay many millions of dollars each year for luxury leather goods. In 2002, Australia accounted for only 2.2 per cent of world trade in crocodile skins but the emerging Queensland industry is gaining a reputation for quality products among domestic and international leather manufacturers. We are working to expand the industry's capacity and increase volumes of crocodile skins. They are also working to stimulate market demand for the high quality Australian saltwater crocodile product.

Supply chain integration guarantees top quality beef

We continue to work with businesses operating along Queensland beef supply chains to increase their share of the high value segments of both domestic and international markets.

Beef is currently Queensland's biggest primary industry, accounting for 34.6 per cent of the gross value of production in 2006–07. DPI&F staff with expertise in scientific extension, business development, trade and export, and biosecurity work closely with different sectors of the beef industry.

The Border Beef Marketing Cooperative (BBMC) is a 15-year alliance between beef producers and a processor from the southern Queensland border region. BBMC markets the Banksia Beef brand, which is well regarded in Asia. In the last five years, BBMC has exported 2.5 million kg—or about 40 per cent of meat processed—to the lucrative markets of Singapore and Korea.

A new style of working

We have worked with the BBMC since the early 1990s to bring traditional commercial rivals together into a cohesive group with a shared vision and objectives. This new style of working (for both DPI&F and Queensland primary industries) has helped BBMC survive a number of seasonal setbacks, and a fluctuating international market. In 1996, the economic power of the group was strengthened via the development of a joint venture with meat processor John Dee Pty Ltd.

BBMC is now recognised as a model for supply chain integration. It has developed a consistent approach to producing beef to stringent supplier specifications, irrespective of seasonal fluctuation or the number of producers involved in the alliance. By continually achieving greater than 98 per cent compliance to specifications, the group have earned customer loyalty and brand recognition. For example, the second largest supermarket chain in Singapore rates Banksia Beef as its premium brand.

Mr Richard Doyle, a BBMC supplier and previously a Director of the Banksia Trust, believes that this partnership approach to improving the Banksia Beef supply chain has brought significant benefits.

'The work of DPI&F and BBMC has increased the number of cattle supplied to market specifications and facilitated increased market access, and an opportunity to smooth annual price variability'.

'The increased flow of information has also enabled greater producer influence up the chain,' he said.

DPI&F ... has worked with the Cooperative since the early 1990s to bring traditional commercial rivals together into a cohesive group

Big future for Queensland-grown pearls

Our broad knowledge and expertise is helping Queensland industry and business take advantage of emerging opportunities in aquaculture.

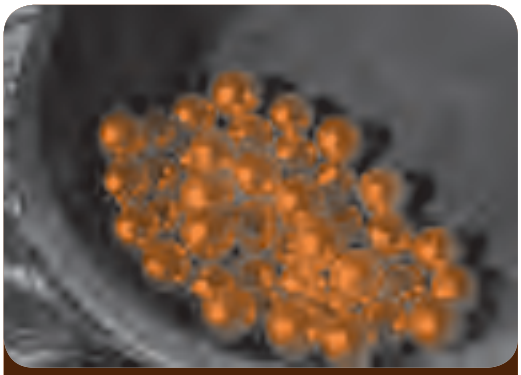
We have recently supported David Williams to develop Coral Sea Pearls Pty Ltd. The company aims to market 500 000 Akoya pearls, as well as meat and shell products, and has an estimated export potential of $15–$20 million. We have supported the development venture with expertise in research and development, trade, agricultural economics and fisheries policy.

'The Great Sandy Strait is a pristine environment with the world's strictest aquaculture practices,' said Mr Williams.

'The waters of Hervey Bay and the Great Sandy Strait provide an ideal environment for the growth of large Akoya pearls,' he said.

In August 2007, Coral Sea Pearls commenced their second commercial pearl harvest. A local jeweller in Hervey Bay now uses Coral Sea Pearls for fashion jewellery.

We have supported the development venture with expertise in research and development, trade, agricultural economics and fisheries policy



Magnificent Akoya pearls grown in Queensland

Emerging opportunities

Disease and pollution in the Japanese pearl farming industry dramatically reduced Akoya pearl production by a reported 90 per cent over the last decade. This created an opportunity for Queensland business.

Mr Williams, in partnership with DPI&F, evaluated the economics of his system, developed business and management systems for production, identified key markets and achieved the critical investment capacity necessary to accelerate his Akoya pearl business.

We are undertaking significant research to develop a new oyster species endemic to Hervey Bay. This will enable Coral Sea Pearls to produce larger and greater variations in gem-grade pearls and increase the company's profitability.

Next year, we will support trade missions to increase the company's market share. The partnership has also benefited the local community with new employment opportunities in the farming, manufacturing and eco-tourism sectors.

The program has built profitable relationships that have earned $2.9 million in export earnings

Face-to-face with business opportunities

In 2006–07, we worked with 343 Queensland agribusiness enterprises to increase their share of both the domestic and international markets. This resulted in direct export outcomes of more than $10.5 million for these businesses.

Two examples of this work are our initiatives in the Middle East and the Handshakes Business Matching Program.

We have worked with companies in the United Arab Emirates to develop opportunities for Queensland's food, beverage, food service and hospitality equipment businesses. This year we coordinated the participation of 15 companies in Gulfood 2007—a major trade exhibition in the region.

We also facilitated meetings between Queensland Chambers of Commerce and key importers in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and Oman. To date, this work has generated approximately $2.3 million in export business.

The Handshakes Business Matching Program was launched in May 2006. The program brings together representatives from the Queensland and international meat and livestock industries to explore business opportunities.

The program has built profitable relationships that have earned $2.9 million in export earnings to date. In the past 12 months, a wide range of companies have benefited from the Handshakes program, including specialists in genetics, nutrition, pasture management, food safety and integrity, livestock tracing systems, environmental management, specialist infrastructure and equipment, technical training and animal health and welfare.

Laying the groundwork for future success

New products could diversify sugar industry

Our work with food companies is assisting regional sugar industries develop new and higher value food products from sugarcane.

Those Queensland coastal communities that are economically dependent on sugar must find ways to diversify their sugar industries. We are working on innovative processes to help the industry develop new sugar products and maintain profitability.

The focus is on developing processes the industry can use to produce unique health-enhancing extracts and dietary fibre products.

We are working with a commercial partner to pilot a process to make a sugar extract that can potentially produce a healthier sugar product. The extract uses a range of mechanisms to reduce the product's glycemic index (GI). If effective, this product could reduce the risk of diabetes and obesity associated with sugar consumption.

Other developments underway are health products that use unrefined cane juice to retain the beneficial components previously removed by crystallisation. The residue fibre is then converted into a dietary product that provides a versatile non-allergenic alternative to bran and grain fibres.

We are working on innovative processes to help the industry develop new sugar products and maintain profitability

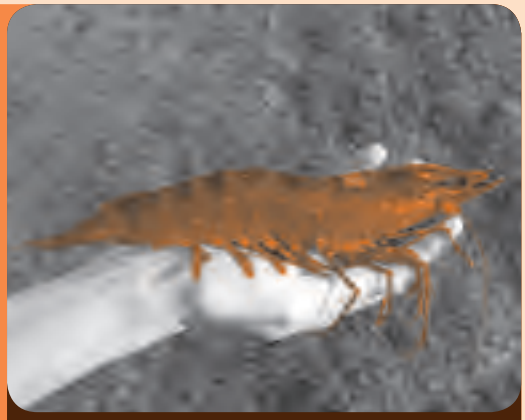
Research to expand aquaculture horizons

Our work is helping Queensland prawn farmers overcome industry challenges to long-term profitability and sustainability. In 2006–07, we developed initiatives to attract investment into the aquaculture industry and provide aquaculture producers with alternative income streams.

Queensland's aquaculture industry currently accounts for about 10 per cent of national production, and prawn farming constitutes 83 per cent of this sector.

In 2006–07, 30 000 gold-spot grouper and flowery cod fingerlings were produced at the Northern Fisheries Centre (NFC). These were delivered to industry partners for assessment of fish growth and economic performance on-farm. The results will assist existing prawn farmers wanting to diversify using existing ponds as well as new operators looking to enter the aquaculture industry.

By 2030, aquaculture products are predicted to dominate global seafood supplies. In a 2001 survey conducted by Australian Business Ltd, Asian buyers rated Australia as a supplier of premium quality products. The survey also showed that Australia is able to out-perform many trade competitors on quality and food safety.



Queensland black tiger prawns attract a premium price in export markets

Australia is able to out-perform many trade competitors on quality and food safety

Over the past five years, the Queensland market has experienced an increase of 121 per cent in low-cost imported vannamei prawns from China, Thailand and Vietnam. Since 2001, the average weighted price of prawns has declined by 47 per cent. Queensland is currently capable of producing 4000 tonnes of prawns each year, but the state imports more than five times this amount.

A move towards diversifying

Our researchers at NFC in Cairns have collaborated with the aquaculture industry to develop alternative, high value tropical marine finfish species to grow using existing prawn farm capacity.

Research over the last four years at our Bribie Island Aquaculture Research Centre, and at a commercial demonstration site at Bauple, has proven that prawn farming can also succeed away from Queensland's coastline. Producing high quality marine prawns, this research has demonstrated productive and sustainable industry opportunities in regional communities. An inland location can lower the costs of prawn production. It also protects stock from naturally occurring marine disease-causing organisms and increasingly stringent effluent conditions for coastal farms.

This research delivers benefits under the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

Industry adaptability

Adaptive responses in the agriculture and forestry sectors will be important for maintaining productivity growth and international competitiveness in response to climate change impacts and new policy environments.

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics 2007

The ability of industry to adapt is characterised by business decisions that minimise the risks of changing market conditions, climate change and adverse seasonal conditions

Three years of FutureCane brings results

We are using information gathered from our research, along with our industry knowledge and expertise, to support the recovery of Queensland's sugar industry from long-term decline and improve its productivity and profitability.

The FutureCane project is our contribution to the three-year state sugar package. The industry faces a range of challenges, including global competition from low-cost producers, climate variability, a gradual decline in yield, increasingly stringent environmental regulations and risks from pests and disease.

Our $5.2 million investment has significantly increased the productivity of key growers and millers.

Burdekin farmer Russell Young admires his improved crop of sugarcane after rotating with soybeans

Our research demonstrated that growing other crops in rotation with sugarcane improves overall sustainability and has environmental benefits. The benefits of breaking a sugarcane monoculture include interrupting the cycle of pests and diseases, and reducing nutrient runoff from production.

We assessed the suitability of more than 20 complementary crops for rotation with sugarcane in the southern, central and northern sugar regions of Queensland.

Farmers in several districts chose to grow legumes, such as soybeans and peanuts. These crops generate income and also return nitrogen to the soil. This reduces the use of nitrogen fertilisers by up to 200 kg per hectare in sugarcane crops and improves productivity and profitability at the same time.

In addition to our commitment to FutureCane, we also invested $3.8 million each year for the last three years with commercial partner BSES Limited to undertake sugarcane research.

Sugar industry renewed

In 2002, the Isis Central Mill, BSES Limited, CSIRO Land and Water, Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Water, the Sugar Research and Development Corporation, and Biological Crop Protection Pty Ltd came together with DPI&F to find solutions to declining profitability on Isis sugarcane farms. The industry identified soybeans and peanuts as potential crops for the area because they fit well with the cane growing cycle and provide growers with additional income.

Our investment in FutureCane has brought results. Rates of adoption of farming systems practices continue to grow. After working with more than 2000 farmers, up to 25 per cent of sugarcane farms in some sugar mill areas are using FutureCane practices

Sugarcane yields were declining prior to the introduction of legume rotations

2003

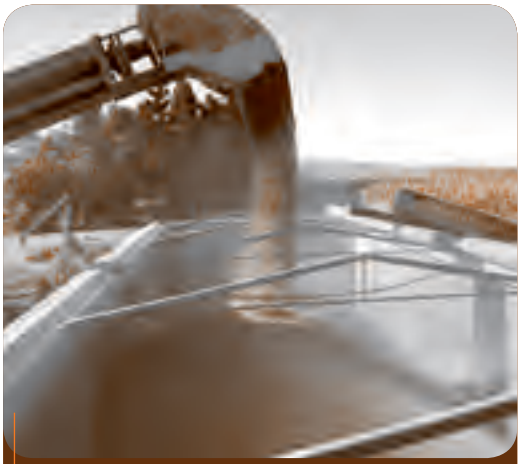
The core organisations develop partnerships with local enterprises and BSES Limited to improve the profitability and sustainability of the sugar industry.

2004

We supported growers in Isis and Burdekin regions who wished to adopt new practices and rotate sugarcane with legume crops. The new practices succeeded in breaking pest and disease cycles and increasing the nitrogen available in the soil for the following year's sugarcane crop. A productivity target was set at 100 tonnes per hectare for soybean.

2005

- The Isis Central Mill sponsored an economic feasibility study to develop the infrastructure needed to diversify into high quality soybean rotations.
- FutureCane supported business evaluations to quantify the effect of the crop rotation strategy. The evaluations demonstrate an increased return on investment in sugarcane of 2.7 per cent and additional income from legume crops.



Soybean crops in Isis contribute more than $1 million to the local economy

2006

- FutureCane research developed the FEAT economic model to assist growers. More than 700 farmers used FEAT. A peanut marketing group was formed in Isis with funding support for machinery and production innovation.
- Soybean crops in the Isis region set a new record.

2007

In September 2007, the Isis Central Sugar Mill celebrated the opening of a new soybean grain-handling, drying and storage facility. The mill supply newly negotiated export and domestic markets with soybeans.

2008 and beyond

The Isis Mill plans a milling facility to expand the potential market for its soybean products.

Cleaning up after Cyclone Larry

Our leadership played a crucial role in the recovery of northern Queensland farms devastated by Cyclone Larry.

When Cyclone Larry crossed the North Queensland coast 80 km south of Cairns on the morning of 20 March 2006, it caused damage estimated at $1 billion.

The category five cyclone deposited large amounts of debris and caused extensive property and crop damage. Operation Farm Clear provided labour and resources to clean up properties and return farm operations to normal.

Operation Farm Clear was a collaborative government, industry and community initiative led by DPI&F. The operation cost $10.6 million and was funded under the joint state and Australian natural disaster relief arrangements. An additional $2.5 million from the Community Jobs Plan trained 210 local people to assist the clean-up operation.

Operation Farm Clear facts

- completed in June 2007
- cost $10.6 million
- 210 local people trained to assist with the clean-up operation
- more than 1300 jobs completed
- more than 1000 properties assisted including:
  - 306 beef farms
  - 220 cane properties
  - 70 dairy farms
  - 87 forestry properties
  - 10 fisheries
  - 1 poultry farm
  - 70 mixed farming businesses.

Managing the clean-up

The tasks of Operation Farm Clear were many and varied. Teams removed broken and dangerous trees, re-opened access to orchards and farmland, and assisted farmers to return to normal production. Broken boundary fences were repaired, wandering stock restricted and safety on the roads was restored.

A typical job was the removal of debris. Peter Whiddett's Tarzali Lakes Fish Farm, located on the Atherton Tableland, sustained serious damage. An Operation Farm Clear team used a DPI&F boat and four-wheel motorcycle to help Mr Whiddett clear large pieces of pine-tree debris from the feature fish pond at his combined tourism and aquaculture venture.

The banana industry was hit particularly hard. Recovery included the removal and recycling of thousands of banana bags from damaged bunches of bananas. The bags were a potential environmental hazard that could clog waterways and eventually end up in the sea and on the Great Barrier Reef.

Operation Farm Clear provided invaluable assistance to North Queensland primary industries. Lessons learnt from Cyclone Larry will assist growers and producers to prepare for future cyclone seasons with DPI&F providing crucial leadership.

Increasing skills in primary industries

We are working with Queensland primary producers to improve the skills of the primary industries workforce and promote careers in primary industries.

We are collaborating with industry stakeholders to develop a Rural Skills, Training and Labour Strategy. This process has already driven a range of initiatives designed to assist industry to attract, retain and develop a skilled workforce.

Industries targeted include agriculture, horticulture (both production and lifestyle), fishing and aquaculture, conservation and land management and animal care.

Skills Telegraph

One initiative—the Skills Telegraph—is an innovative, internet-based approach to collecting information on the skills Queensland's rural industries will need in the future.

We developed the easy-to-use online tool to help Queensland's primary producers and industry associations identify the skills that business and industry need.

The information gathered through the Skills Telegraph is validated and prioritised through consultation with key industry stakeholders, and then provided to the Department of Education, Training and the Arts (DETA) to drive investment in training.

We developed the easy-to-use online tool to help Queensland's primary producers and industry associations identify the skills that business and industry need

Other initiatives include the promotion of careers in primary industries and agribusiness; developing a school-to-industry program; developing the concept of a Gateway Schools Program for Agriculture and providing support to industry-led skills formation strategies in the Bundaberg and inland Burnett regions.

Improving the skills of Queensland's primary industries workforce will also contribute to the Queensland Government's Skills Plan and support the government's Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

We are working with industry, schools and the training sector to build skills in primary industries

Financial advice much sought-after

Our financial counselling and analysis services assist Queensland farmers and businesses faced with a worsening drought and natural disasters.

This year, the Farm Financial Counselling Service (FFCS) has provided 1088 farm enterprises with business analysis and financial counselling services. The service has also assisted producers to access $25.5 million in state and federal government assistance. Of the 1088 enterprises assisted, 44 percent had contacted the FFCS for the first time. This suggests that rural enterprises and family businesses are under increasing pressure from the worsening drought to adjust their business structures and operations.

FFCS worked with QRAA (the former Queensland Rural Adjustment Authority) and industry to help producers assess their financial requirements for recovery after Cyclones Larry and Monica and to access natural disaster relief assistance and other assistance schemes. Financial counsellors also collaborated with the Centrelink drought bus to promote our latest drought information and discuss drought management options with visitors.

This year the Farm Financial Counselling Service has provided 1088 farm enterprises with business analysis and financial counselling services

Assessing the risks

One family contacted the Farm Financial Counselling Service following a suggestion from a representative of a dairy processing company. The family business was under pressure from a combination of drought, low milk prices, high feeding costs and debt.

An analysis of the financial position of this family indicated that the farm business was not viable. The analysis also indicated that if seasonal conditions improved, the family was still unlikely to achieve a viable business. This analysis helped the family make positive decisions to address their financial position.

The immediate risk to the farm business was impending legal action by local businesses to recover unsecured debts. The family was also struggling to buy feed to keep cows in production. A financial counsellor assisted the family to negotiate an increased bank loan to clear the unsecured debts, meet ongoing commitments and continue to operate the dairy until the property was sold.

The FFCS helped this family achieve positive financial solutions, and to avoid legal action and the forced sale of their property. With assistance from the financial counsellor, the family then considered leasing a dairy in a better location. Analysis indicated that because they had no debt and operated a leased property, the family was in better position to achieve a viable dairy business in the future.

Laying the groundwork for future success

Knowledge from on-farm research improves crop management

Our series of research and training activities conducted on farms is helping primary producers and agronomists make better production decisions and maintain soil health.

In 2006–07, the on-farm activities helped more than 1500 farmers and agronomists to better understand a range of issues about soil health and cropping, including how to:

- manage stored soil water
- reduce deep drainage
- balance soil nitrogen with stored water
- grow better grain legume crops to reduce fertiliser needs
- use cover crops to reduce soil erosion
- assess their environmental impacts.

Participants will now apply this knowledge to the 1.5 million total hectares of crops that they manage each year.

We led the five-year project with other research, development and extension agencies across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. The model used a participatory management group with industry to reinforce the practical value of hands-on research in farming systems.

Better decisions based on modelling software

We are improving business skills for Queensland primary producers by developing decision-making software tools.

Smart business decisions can increase profit margins for primary producers by 5 per cent to 30 per cent.

A new Farm Economic Analysis Tool (FEAT) allows cane growers to easily compare different farming systems in economic terms. Decisions based on these comparisons have led to cost savings and improved profitability.

The tool was designed by staff from the FutureCane program, a joint initiative of DPI&F and our commercial partner, BSES Limited. To date, 700 farmers have used the FEAT.

FutureCane business development officer Paul Stewart said, 'FEAT has demonstrated positive results for growers, harvesters, millers and advisory staff from government and industry right across Queensland'.

Another of our teams has developed a software package that models and monitors the performance of a piggery.

The software, known as ePiggery, detects, in real time, changes that occur within the production system and alerts operators to potential effects to their bottom line.

Private veterinarian Barb Frey said, 'ePiggery gets me to the scene of the accident before the evidence disappears and has changed my business from finding problems to fixing problems'.

Sustainable resource use

Queensland spends more on environmental research and development than any other state in Australia.

Australian Bureau of Statistics *Research and experimental development by location 2004–05*

Indicators of sustainable resource use include:

- minimal environmental impact from production and processing systems
- the effect of invasive species on the economy, the environment and social wellbeing are minimised
- the natural resource base supports production systems in the long term
- a regulatory and non-regulatory environment that protects sustainability while minimising costs for business.

Safeguarding Queensland from pests

Infestations of overseas pests have a disastrous effect on Queensland's primary industries, environment and lifestyle. To guard Queensland from these pests Biosecurity Queensland:

- conducts surveillance to ensure early identification of any pest incursions
- treats known infestations to prevent their spread
- aims to eradicate exotic pests from Queensland.

Biosecurity Queensland has active programs to prevent the spread of a number of pests across Queensland. These programs target introduced insect pests, including ant and fruit fly species from overseas.

... state and federal government investments have reduced the estimated number of fire ant colonies in the targeted area from 65 000 to 600

Fire ant control takes to the air

Ongoing success to eradicate fire ants

This year, we made significant progress towards the successful eradication of fire ants in Queensland.

Seventy–two per cent of the original targeted area (56 158 hectares) is now free of fire ants.

The program to eradicate the Red Imported Fire Ant began in 2001. To date, the state and federal government investments have reduced the estimated number of fire ant colonies in the targeted area from 65 000 to 600.

The size and location of the surveillance and treatment area has fluctuated as infestations were found and eradicated. The original target area was expanded after members of the public reported sightings in ten new areas (see Figure 7).

Public awareness and community engagement programs are running in Brisbane, surrounding shires and in the Central Coast city of Gladstone.

Surveillance for fire ants is time consuming and labour intensive. Field staff average one hectare a day, and can do less in heavily vegetated areas. Seven alternative surveillance methods were researched, including the use of sniffer bees, pitfall traps and thermal imaging from a helicopter.

Table 1 National Fire Ant Eradication Program staff numbers*

Staff	Sep 01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Field Operations**	397	328	530	346	330	315	110
Others	40	78	96	96	105	57	44
Total	**437**	**406**	**626**	**442**	**435**	**372**	**154**

*Numbers are full-time equivalent.

**Staff includes managers, coordinators, inspectors, booking officers, team leaders, assistant team leaders, field assistants and field technical officers.

Fire ant facts

- 180 volunteers have participated in the program
- field staff can survey 1 hectare a day
- a trained sniffer dog can survey 3.5 hectares a day
- 72 per cent of the target area was checked in 2006–07
- 56 158 hectares of the fire ant restriction zone are now free of fire ants
- the state and federal governments have invested $179.9 million in the Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program
- the program has reduced the estimated number of fire ant colonies in the restricted area from 65 000 in 2001 to 600 in 2007
- since 2001, the team from the Fire Ant Control Centre made 1.8 million surveillance and treatment visits to more than 100 000 properties
- laboratory staff identified 63 937 separate ant samples in six years.

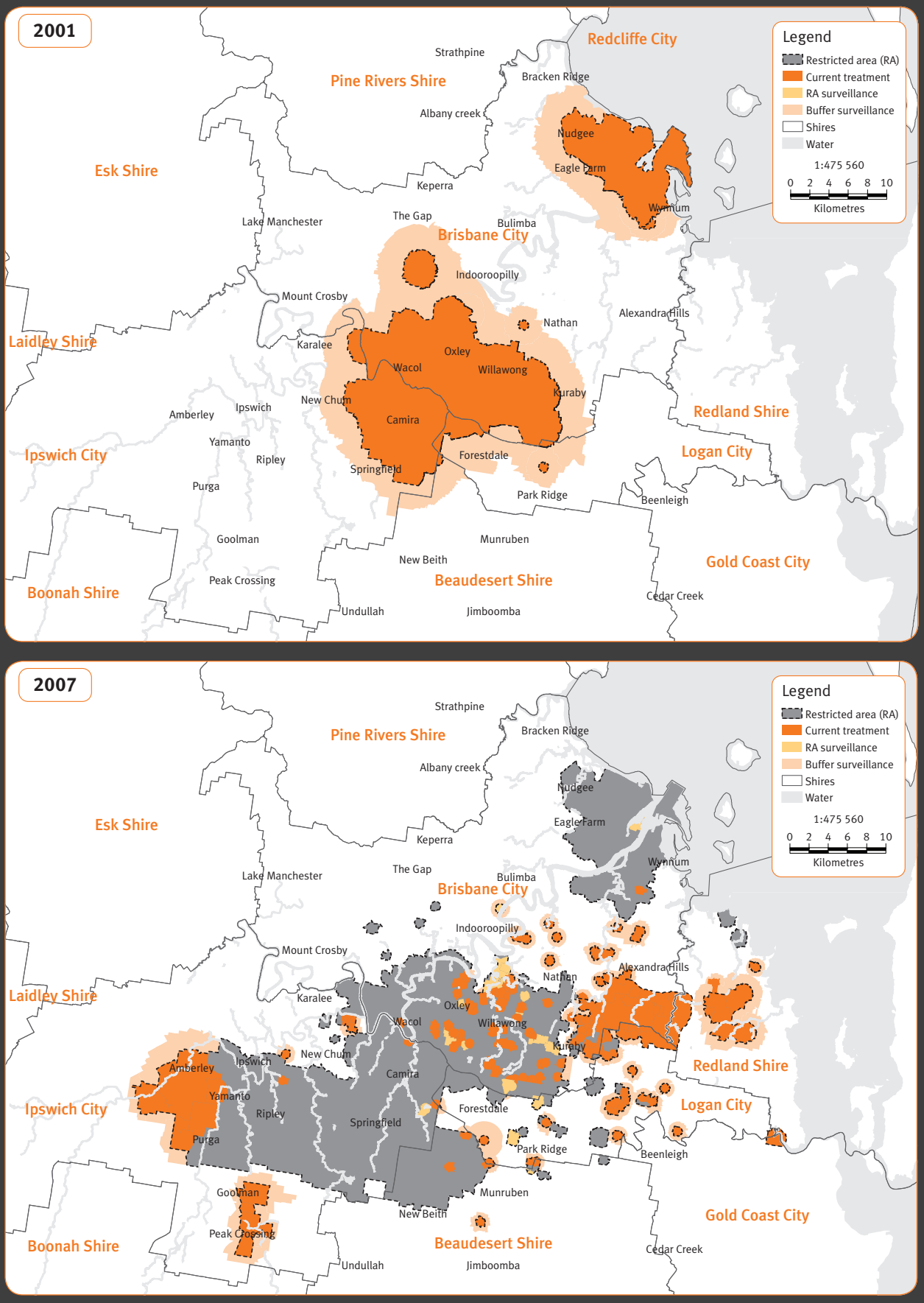


Figure 7 Comparison of Red Imported Fire Ant Program Area: 2001 and 2007

Training dogs to detect the odour of red imported fire ants is the most successful of the researched methods. The trained sniffer dog can cover up to 3.5 hectares a day. We are investigating the best way to integrate dog surveillance into the ongoing eradication program.

A scaled-down program to eradicate the red imported fire ant will continue in 2007–08.

Over the last six years, two other species of tramp ants harmful to Queensland's ecology were identified. These are the electric ant (Cairns, May 2006) and the crazy ant (South East Queensland and Far North Queensland).

We have widened the surveillance, treatment and eradication program to include these species. The eradication program is now known as the tramp ant program.

Spreading fire ant bait to prevent damage to vegetable crops

Protection against exotic fruit fly continues

Biosecurity Queensland is protecting Queensland's valuable fruit industries from the risk of exotic fruit fly infestation.

Ten years ago a network of traps was established at 143 sites in both urban and remote areas of Queensland to act as an early warning system for exotic fruit fly species. The majority of the traps are situated in high-risk urban areas near Queensland's major ports.

Biosecurity Queensland staff clear these traps each fortnight and send the captured flies to our Cairns laboratory for identification. Specialist staff inspect each specimen to eliminate the thousands of native Queensland fruit flies collected and identify any exotic species.

Trade in Queensland horticultural products is worth millions of dollars to the state economy. Our early detection network is critical to retaining the confidence of our trading partners and safeguarding access to their markets.

The network is supported by other fruit fly surveillance initiatives such as the long-term containment strategy for exotic fruit flies in Torres Strait. This strategy is a joint initiative of the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service and Biosecurity Queensland.

Fruit flies are the world's most destructive fruit pests. The native Queensland fruit fly and the introduced Mediterranean fruit fly are two of the most damaging.

Traps are located on Torres Strait islands to survey for exotic fruit fly species that invade the islands from Papua New Guinea each summer. Any species detected are eradicated before they have an opportunity to become established on the mainland.

The early warning network was established after the papaya fruit fly outbreak in North Queensland in 1995. The network is part of a national surveillance system.

Fruit flies are the world's most destructive fruit pests. The native Queensland fruit fly and the introduced Mediterranean fruit fly are two of the most damaging

Biosecurity Queensland's Mundi Smith clears a fruit fly trap and then inspects the catch back at the lab with her colleague Dot Caesar

Weeds and pest animals cost Queensland more than $700 million annually in lost production and control costs

Biosecurity responsibilities expand

On 1 March 2007, Biosecurity Queensland was formed incorporating the Invasive Plants and Animals Program. The program works to minimise the effects of invasive species on Queensland's economy and environment.

Weeds and pest animals cost Queensland more than $700 million annually in lost production and control costs. There are also significant uncosted effects on natural resources, conservation of biodiversity and our way of life. On a global scale, biological invasions are recognised as the second greatest threat to biodiversity, after land clearing.

The program focuses on preventing new pests and managing established pests. Early detection of new pests and rapid intervention are vital to prevent their spread. Established pests include foxes, wild dogs, feral pigs, lantana, prickly acacia and rubber vine. A new part of the program will specialise in marine pests, such as the Asian green mussel.

Working with partners to manage pests

The program works closely with local governments, communities and other stakeholders to implement weed and pest animal management across Queensland. We provide skills and knowledge to these groups including research into pest species, and new bio-control agents and management techniques.

In 2006–07, the Invasive Plants and Animals Program has:

- implemented Reclaim the Bush—A Pest Offensive, an $11 million program over three years. The program aims to improve three critical areas: preventing and eradicating new pests, reducing the impact of widespread pests and developing innovative solutions
- demonstrated that ripping rabbit warrens in droughted areas of South West Queensland reduced the population by 99 per cent
- demonstrated that spotted-tail quolls are not adversely affected by baits laid to control wild dogs
- released the herring-bone fly as a bio-control agent for lantana and approved two bio-control agents for cat's claw creeper
- achieved control of all adult plants of Quilpie mesquite in a long-term strategic control program.

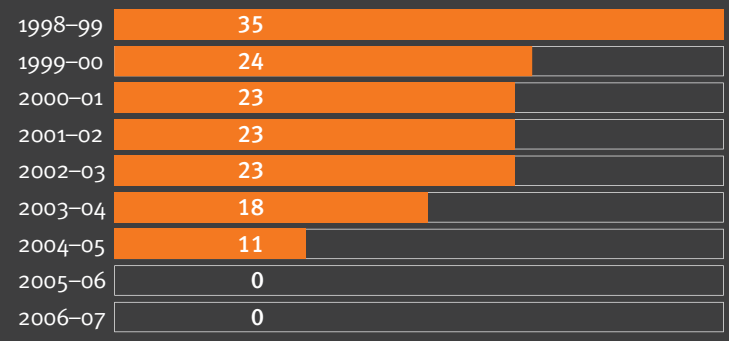
The Invasive Plants and Animals Program delivers benefits under the state government Blueprint for the Bush initiative.

No organochlorines detected in beef during 2006–07

Levels of organochlorines detected in beef have dropped in Queensland over the last 10 years (see Figure 8). The use of organochlorines for agriculture was phased out from 1987 and most of these chemicals were collected from farms at that time. This year, no cases of organochlorine residues were detected.

This is good news for industry and a great result for the National Organochlorine Management Program (NORM). NORM is part of our commitment to managing the safe use of veterinary and agricultural chemicals in Queensland. Coincidentally, Norm is also the name of the first dog trained to detect minute levels of organochlorines on farms. The use of dogs for this work was a world first. Norm is now joined by a second working dog named Breeze. Both dogs can detect as little as one part per million in soils. This level of detection means that any contaminated soils can be separated from grazing areas.

Figure 8 Total number of violations and detections of organochlorines in beef that are above half the maximum residue limit



Source: Biosecurity Queensland

Norm, the organochlorine detector dog, at work

Fishing trawler at work in Queensland's fisheries

Property rights confirmed for commercial fishers

We aim for a regulatory and non-regulatory environment that protects sustainability while minimising costs for business.

Recent amendments to the *Fisheries Act 1994* introduced in 2006 significantly strengthen the property rights of commercial fishing licence holders. This new approach aims to give commercial fishing rights the characteristics of real property. The amendments mean that if the government alters those rights compensation should be paid on just terms. The Act now includes provisions for compensation and the department is currently developing a compensation policy to give full effect to the legislative amendments.

Minimising the impact of intensive farming

Our research is reducing the impact of farm effluent from dairy and aquaculture industries on Queensland waterways.

Our fisheries scientists have focused significant research on developing low-cost wastewater treatment technologies for the aquaculture and dairy industries.

In aquaculture, we developed biological processes that capture waste, and combine the functional activities of bacteria, aquatic plants and marine worms with engineering solutions.

This allows farms to comply with increasingly stringent environmental regulations, particularly those farms near environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Great Barrier Reef. They can also recycle and conserve water more easily.

This year our staff ran training courses for dairy farmers in effluent management system design and construction.

After the training, staff visited farms to check compliance with structural design specifications. Certificates provided at these inspections allow dairy owners to receive funding from the Financial Assistance Scheme as part of the Rural Water Use Efficiency initiative.

Grain industries benefit from farming systems approach

We have collaborated on a project to help Central Queensland grain growers improve productivity and profits whilst maintaining the sustainability of natural resources.

The Central Queensland Sustainable Farming Systems (CQSFS) project aims to deliver practices and strategies to help Central Queensland grain growers improve productivity and profitability and maintain the condition of natural resources, in particular soil and water quality.

The Central Queensland cropping industry covers 800 000 hectares. The economic and environmental benefits of the CQSFS project are expected to include improvements in annual gross margins of between $20 and $35 a hectare, and an annual reduction in soil loss of around 1.5 tonnes a hectare.

Sustainable farming systems are benefiting Central Queensland grain farmers

Assisting with research

We have used our research and development capacity to address a range of cropping practices and strategies, including:

- zero tillage to improve soil water storage and minimise soil erosion
- controlled traffic farming to reduce soil compaction
- nutrient management systems that target fertiliser inputs to crop demand
- opportunity cropping to maximise the use of available rainfall and minimise run-off and deep drainage
- maintenance of soil surface cover to reduce run-off and soil erosion
- pesticide application strategies that minimise off-target movement of pesticides
- weed management strategies to help minimise risk of herbicide resistance
- precision technology to maximise the efficient use of resources during grain production.

Innovation in decision making

To date, the project has delivered two farm management tools to assist grain growers, the $mart Nitrogen Decision$ package (see page 36) and APSFarm. APSFarm is a simulation modelling software tool that analyses the economic and environmental consequences of changes in management and climate.

The CQSFS team used APSFarm to analyse existing and new management strategies relating to cropping frequency, crop selection and fertiliser use. Early simulations have demonstrated the benefits. For example, staff showed the tradeoffs between profitability, risk and soil loss for a range of management scenarios in a typical mixed farming business, and illustrated the potential gains made in an average rainfall decade.

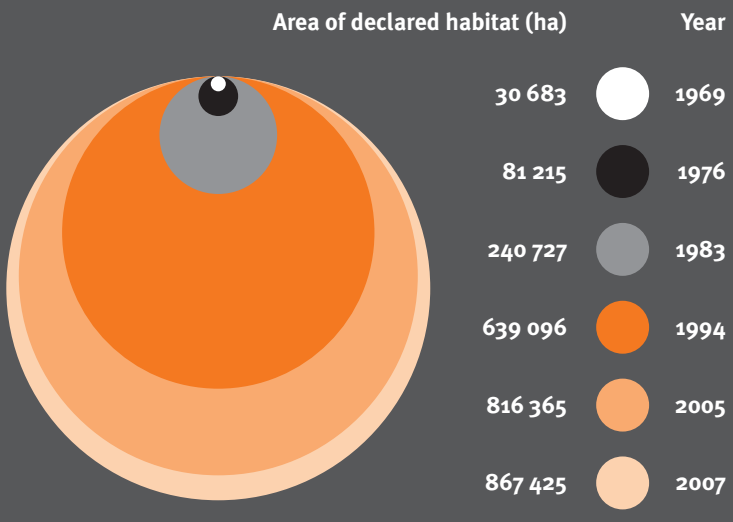
We fund this project in partnership with the Grains Research and Development Corporation. The project demonstrated its value to industry this year with two achievements: a DPI&F Client Service award for the team and a further three years of funding from our industry partners.

CQSFS aims to ... help Central Queensland grain growers improve productivity and profitability and maintain the condition of natural resources

The new bycatch reduction device for use in the scallop industry

The codend square mesh net is expected to reduce annual bycatch by 80 per cent with no loss of market-sized scallops

Figure 9 Queensland's declared Fish Habitat Area network



Scallop industry reduces bycatch

We are working with industry to develop new ways to reduce bycatch and maintain commercial catches in the trawling industry.

Staff developed a specialised net to reduce bycatch in Queensland's scallop trawl fishery. The codend square mesh net is expected to reduce annual bycatch by 80 per cent with no loss of market-sized scallops.

Each year, Queensland scallop trawlers take approximately 13 000 tons of bycatch. The square mesh codend is designed so that small fish and invertebrates can escape.

The use of bycatch reduction devices by Queensland's commercial trawl fisheries reduces the impact of trawling on non-target species. The innovation contributes to the overall sustainability of Queensland fisheries and is a requirement of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Commercial fishers also benefit from this research. Use of the codend net brings cleaner catches, reduced catch sorting times and improved product quality. Retaining less bycatch in trawl nets also reduces drag and lowers fuel consumption and associated costs.

The Queensland scallop industry is valued at $16 million annually and provides direct employment for between 400 and 500 Queenslanders.

Managing fish habitats for sustainability

In 2006–07, we continued to improve management arrangements for Queensland's fisheries.

This year we reviewed the effectiveness of Queensland's declared Fish Habitat Area (FHA) program. The FHA network was established in the late 1960s to ensure that critical fish habitats are protected from the impacts of coastal development (see Figure 9 on page 82). This builds long-term sustainability with benefits for the recreational, commercial and Indigenous fisheries.

Working with local councils

We negotiated with local governments to take a strategic approach to the management of urban foreshore mangrove communities. Bundaberg City Council is the first council to implement a strategy and Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Maryborough and Brisbane council plans are in draft. The initiative aims to protect the mangrove communities that support riverine fish habitats.

Vessel Monitoring Systems are used to manage the sustainability of fisheries. We monitor the position of approximately 440 trawlers in relation to sensitive fishery closures. The cost-effective system also monitors how commercial trawl fishers use their allocated days to operate in the fishery.

We developed a new Quota Management System (QMS) to interface with the new Fisheries Licensing Register of Authorities. The QMS has the capacity to incorporate future quotas cost-effectively.

The initiative aims to protect the mangrove communities that support riverine fish habitats

On-board monitoring

Our specialist staff from the Fisheries Observer Program spent 370 days on board commercial fishing vessels operating in the trawl, line, harvest and developmental fisheries. They collected information to validate commercial catch and other statistics and document the impact of commercial fishing operations.

The Long Term Monitoring Program monitors the status of fish stocks and evaluates the fishery management strategies of more than 12 resources, including inshore finfish, coral and rocky reef finfish, mackerel, stout whiting, freshwater fish, prawns, crabs and scallops.

The Stocked Impoundment Permit Scheme sold 38 500 permits to recreational freshwater anglers. The proceeds of the sale support the development of recreational freshwater fishing and regional tourism.

Laying the groundwork for future success

Nutrient zones to improve reef water quality

We will address nutrient flow into the Great Barrier Reef as part of the whole-of-government Reef Water Quality Protection Plan. In 2006–07, we identified areas where nutrient run-off into the Reef needed to be minimised. Consultation with industry favoured an industry-led, industry-specific, voluntary approach to nutrient management, targeting the sugar and horticulture industries. We are now working with key stakeholders to set achievable targets for improved nutrient management in these areas, known as nutrient management zones.

Monitoring sustainability with remote sensing

Our innovation in satellite imaging technology will assist landholders to fulfil their obligations to new environmental regulations.

Under the new environmental regulations, landholders are required to demonstrate a duty of care. We have combined remote sensing satellite imaging technology with traditional land monitoring tools to provide land managers with new ways to measure the success of local practices.

The innovation can also report on large-scale events, such as drought or flood. Land managers can use the technology to compare satellite images taken over time. They can analyse changes in tree and ground cover and the effect this has had on production.

Farmer networks to protect waterways

Along with our regional partners we have received an award for our work in sustainable farming in regional Queensland.

The pilot project, Farmers Learning and Observing good Water and land management (FarmFLOW), received a regional award for sustainable agriculture. Participating farms received the Elders Landcare Awards for Queensland.

The pilot FarmFLOW project has significantly reduced the amount of sediment and nutrient flowing into waterways from farms on the Sunshine Coast. This led to more productive and profitable farms, healthier catchments and improved water quality in the Pumistone catchment area.

Intensive agriculture planned for the Fitzroy

We are promoting investment in the Fitzroy region as part of its priority to develop regional agricultural precincts.

In 2006–07, the findings of the Fitzroy Industry and Infrastructure Study (FIIS) were released for consultation with landholders and the local community.

The study investigated opportunities for sustainable industry development for Central Queensland's lower Fitzroy regional economy. It has identified a corridor in the Fitzroy region for intensive agricultural and industrial development.

We developed the pilot with primary industry groups, the South East Queensland (SEQ) catchments regional natural resource management group, and the SEQ healthy waterways partnership. The project was jointly funded by state and federal National Heritage Trust programs.

Due to the success of the pilot project, the Queensland Government will invest $1.7 million over four years (2007–11) to develop FarmFLOW networks across South East Queensland.

The Queensland Government will invest $1.7 million over four years to develop FarmFLOW networks across South East Queensland

The additional investment aims to reduce pollution from rural land use in South East Queensland's waterways. Initiatives such as FarmFLOW encourage producers to become involved in local projects to restore waterways and improve land management.

Intensive animal industries and horticulture were identified as the agricultural sectors with the greatest economic potential for development in the region.

The FIIS identified nine areas covering 31 000 hectares in lower Fitzroy suitable for the development of intensive animal industries, including feedlots. The study estimates that these intensive industries could develop an annual market of 300 000 head of cattle.

In 2001, we collaborated with the Department of State Development to determine how to attract industry investment to the Fitzroy region and accelerate the region's economic growth and employment opportunities.

From that initial collaboration, a partnership to conduct the studies was formed between the Queensland Government, Stanwell Corporation, Rockhampton City Council, Livingstone Shire Council, Fitzroy Shire Council and the Rockhampton Regional Development Corporation.

Intensive animal industries and horticulture were identified as the agricultural sectors with the greatest economic potential for development in the Fitzroy region

Our organisation

Knowing what will make a difference to our stakeholders and our organisation drives our management and investment decisions.

322 staff protect and develop our fisheries

- Biosecurity Queensland formed on 1 March 2007
- 1422 staff increased their skills through formal training activities
- 110 stakeholder groups involved in Dialogues for Action on industry issues.

Our people

We strive to provide our people 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.

People are the vital ingredient in our success. Our people form a highly skilled and diverse workforce operating in rural and metropolitan communities throughout Queensland. We continually build our organisational ability to develop a positive and high-performance workforce.

Senior Executive Team profiles

1. Jim Varghese

Director-General
BA (Hons), BD, DipEd, MBA, FCPA, FAIM, CPM, MAICD, MACE
Adjunct Professor (2004–07)
University of Queensland

Jim was appointed Director-General in February 2004. He has more than 31 years experience leading multi-faceted government agencies including transport, education, training, employment and primary industries.

- In 2006–07, Jim successfully drove and implemented the Queensland Government's Smart State reform agenda in DPI&F and guided the department to deliver outcomes with excellence and innovation.
- Jim represents DPI&F on two government CEO committees: the progressive and productive economy committee and the managing climate change committee.

In the future, Jim will ensure that DPI&F continues to:

- progress the critical government priorities
  - grow a diverse economy and create jobs
  - protect the environment for a sustainable future
  - realise the Smart State via education, skills and innovation
  - manage urban growth and build Queensland's regions
  - deliver responsive government
- deliver against the Ministerial Charter of Goals and election commitments
- develop partnerships with government, industry and the community that accelerate the growth of Queensland's primary industries and deliver the following outcomes:
  - trade development
  - improved productivity and efficiency
  - market access
  - industry adaptability
  - sustainable resource use.

2. Robert Setter

Deputy Director-General, Industry Development

BEd BA (Hons), GAICD

Robert joined DPI&F as Deputy Director-General in November 2004 from his previous role as General Manager of Planning and Purchasing at the Department of Employment and Training. With extensive experience in creating links between the public and private sectors in Queensland, Robert is primarily responsible for ensuring the state government's investment in DPI&F delivers value for money and is aligned to both government and industry priorities.

In 2006–07, Robert was the driving force in achieving transparency of government investment in products and services for agribusiness and agriculture. This year's major focus was to improve DPI&F's performance management framework in line with whole-of-government recommendations from the Service Delivery and Performance Commission and the Queensland Audit Office.

3. Professor Beth Woods

Executive Director, Innovation and Biosecurity Investment

BAgrSc (Hon), DPhil (Oxon), MAICD, OAM

Beth was appointed Executive Director in May 2004. Prior to this role, she was inaugural Director of the Rural Extension Centre at the University of Queensland, and she became the Suncorp Metway Professor of Agribusiness in 1997.

In 2006–07, Beth and the Innovation and Biosecurity Investment group:

- developed new strategic research collaborations with high-profile research institutions in Israel and the European Union
- assisted the newly-formed Biosecurity Queensland to specify its six programs of activity
- supported the development of government policy through economic analyses, including the effect of sugarcane smut on the Queensland sugar industry.

4. Catherine O'Sullivan

Assistant Director-General Regional Delivery

BA, Dip Ed., EMPA (ANZSOG), FAIM

Catherine O'Sullivan leads the regional delivery team and provides leadership in the delivery of the Industry Development, Strategic Communication and Marketing, Trade Assistance, Information Skills, and Business Development products. She shares accountability with John Skinner and Sue Ryan for achieving annual output performance targets related to these products and services.

In 2006–07, Catherine and the Regional Delivery business group:

- promoted the department's image in the community
- engaged stakeholders
- progressed the DPI&F Ambassador program
- implemented Primary Producers 2032 initiative
- promoted investment opportunities
- boosted trade and exports
- promoted agricultural precincts
- improved skills and labour.

5. Bruce Turner

Executive Director, Strategic Policy

BEcon

Bruce was appointed to DPI&F as Executive Director in March 2004 from the Department of State Development and Innovation. Bruce has more than 25 years' experience in public policy development and analysis, particularly primary industries and natural resource management issues.

During 2006–07, Bruce and the Strategic Policy group:

- provided policy leadership on the economic effects of Cyclone Larry, drought and other key departmental issues
- led strategic direction-setting and the development of the department's seven priorities
- monitored alignment between planning, policy and the departmental object for accelerated growth
- aligned investment across the department with policy and strategic outcomes and industry and investment analysis.

6. Sue Ryan

Executive Director, Industry and Investment

BBus, GAICD

Sue joined DPI&F in November 2004 from the Department of State Development, where she managed several industry development programs as the Director of Manufacturing and Industry Program. Before joining the Queensland Public Service, Sue worked in the banking sector for 15 years.

In 2006–07, Sue and the Industry and Investment group:

- managed an extensive program of trade missions, exhibitions and other trade events
- developed export opportunities in key markets in partnership with the Queensland Government Trade and Investments Office and Austrade
- provided strategic leadership in the allocation of internal resources
- addressed the key industry issues of drought, skill shortages and training.

Sue is a Director of QRAA and Safe Food Queensland, and also represents DPI&F on external committees.

7. Lynette Lamb

Assistant Director-General, Corporate Capability

BEcon, Dip Ed

Lynette was appointed Assistant Director-General of Corporate Capability in April 2006. With more than 18 years' experience, she has managed corporate service activities in three Queensland Government agencies. Lynette is responsible for the products and services of the Corporate Capability business group, and is accountable to the Director-General for governance of the agency's financial, human and physical resources.

In 2006–07, Lynette focused on identifying and rationalising basic corporate services and streamlining their provision to ensure support for the department's priorities.

Highlights included:

- reviewed and improved critical business processes and systems for performance management
- implemented the Workforce Renewal Strategy
- reviewed and restructured the provision of legal services
- reviewed and restructured information technology and services
- implemented new workplace health and safety and risk management frameworks.

8. Grant Hall

Deputy Director-General, Fisheries

Grant was appointed Deputy Director-General, Fisheries in April 2006. A senior leader for DPI&F since 1999, Grant was previously Assistant Director-General of Corporate Capability. Grant has extensive international marketing and business development experience gained through senior roles in the Australian Public Service and private enterprise.

In 2006–07, Grant and the Fisheries business group worked to:

- improve management arrangements for Queensland's fisheries
- streamline and modernise the Fisheries Regulation 1995
- ensure all fisheries remained within quota
- maintain export approval for all 26 marine capture fisheries
- manage marine fish habitats by ensuring development approvals complied with the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*
- implement appropriate government controls for the sustainable use of fishery resources.

These initiatives included extensive community and industry consultations.

9. John Skinner

Deputy Director-General, Delivery

MBus, BA, Grad Cert Mgt, CMAHRI

John was appointed Deputy Director-General of Delivery in 2004. He joined DPI&F as a senior leader in 1991 and has been a member of the Senior Executive Team for 12 years. John is accountable for achieving annual output performance targets for the Industry and Regional Development, Trade and Business Assistance, Technology Development and the Information Skills and Business Capacity Development suite of performance measures.

In 2006–07, John and the Delivery group implemented the *Food and Agribusiness Export Strategy* and the *Research and Development Strategy*. The Delivery group also played a pivotal role in the economic recovery of North Queensland's primary industries following Cyclone Larry.

10. Ron Glanville

Chief Biosecurity Officer, Biosecurity Queensland

BSc, BVSc, MVS

Ron was appointed Chief Biosecurity Officer of Biosecurity Queensland in March 2007 from his previous role as General Manager of Animal Biosecurity. Ron joined DPI&F in 1972 as a veterinary science student on a DPI scholarship and has spent his whole career in the department. As Chief Veterinary Officer for Queensland, Ron is responsible for leading and managing the operational business of Biosecurity Queensland.

In 2006–07, Ron worked with Kareena Arthy and Biosecurity Queensland to ensure DPI&F met all state and national obligations despite the challenges of machinery-of-government changes.

11. Kareena Arthy

Managing Director, Biosecurity Queensland

BEcon

Kareena Arthy was appointed Managing Director of Biosecurity Queensland in March 2007. She joined DPI&F in 2006 as General Manager of Policy Coordination and Development in Strategic Policy. Kareena has 10 years' experience in the vocational education and training sector, working for the Australian National Training Authority in commonwealth–state relations, economics, strategic policy and planning, communications and stakeholder management.

In 2006–07, Kareena led the machinery-of-government changes to incorporate the biosecurity activities of DPI&F, Department of Natural Resources and Water and Environmental Protection Agency into one entity. This included extensive consultation with staff and key state and national stakeholders to develop a cohesive, long-term biosecurity strategy for Queensland.

Continued organisational transformation

2006–07 was a year of significant organisational change.

The establishment of Biosecurity Queensland as a new business group of the department brought together the biosecurity expertise of DPI&F, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Natural Resources and Water. The change required the transfer of 180 full-time equivalent staff from NRW to DPI&F on 1 March 2007.

The Queensland Climate Change Centre of Excellence was also established this year with 17 DPI&F staff transferred to the Department of Natural Resources and Water to facilitate the change.

Our Workforce Renewal Strategy addresses issues pertinent to an ageing workforce and changing priorities of government, industry and the community.

The strategy has three aims:

- increase the capabilities of our workforce
- enhance the flexibility and responsiveness of our service delivery
- attract and retain staff with skills needed now and in the future.

This year we implemented several initiatives to support our strategy, including:

- Participation in the whole-of-government Workforce Skills Alignment Scheme. The scheme offers staff in lower priority program areas the opportunity of Voluntary Early Retirement. In 2006–07, 109 staff took voluntary early retirement packages at a cost of $7.8 million.
- Development of our graduate program. Six new graduates started in plant pathology, agronomy, internal audit and economics.
- Expansion of our alumni network. More than 60 retired staff are now members of the Alumni. Members benefit with networking and social opportunities and assist the department with a flexible workforce and mentoring for new staff.

Creating high achievement

Achievement planning continues to play an important role in the department's success. The process aims to align and integrate all work with our strategic objectives. This year, our achievement planning system has strengthened staff understanding of strategy, behaviours and values, and has improved communication about our future directions and expectations. We are developing a direct line from an individual's achievement plan to the whole-of-department achievement plan, strategic plan and annual report through the plans and reports of their unit and business group.

Our award winners

Barry Erhke

Barry started fishing full-time in Moreton Bay at the age of 13, in 1962.

This year, he was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia for services to the fishing industry. Barry has made significant contributions to developing and managing fisheries and stocks, and promoting industry sustainability.

For 25 years, Barry was an active member of the Queensland Commercial Fishermen's Organisation (now known as the Queensland Seafood Industry Association) where he served in a number of roles including senior vice-president, state deputy trawl chair and state councillor.

Barry also helped negotiate a $20 million restructure package for the trawl industry in the late 1990s.

'I did these things in a voluntary role because I was part of the industry and wanted to put something back into it,' he said.

Barry has been master of the DPI&F research vessel *Gwendoline May* for the past two-and-a-half years. He has taken research and long-term monitoring crews throughout Queensland waters, including uncharted areas. Barry's experience and skills have made him a valued asset at DPI&F's Northern Fisheries Centre in Cairns.

Planning for the unexpected

We face a constant challenge to deliver planned products and services and respond to emerging natural disasters and significant biosecurity incidents. In 2006–07, we met or exceeded 90 per cent of our planned delivery targets (detailed in our Ministerial Portfolio Statement). We also deployed approximately 400 staff to manage four significant emergencies:

- the devastation of North Queensland's primary industries following Cyclone Larry
- the citrus canker outbreak
- the sugarcane smut outbreak
- the National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program.

From these experiences we have refined our emergency response strategy to incorporate planning for the unexpected.

This style of planning includes provision of biosecurity, scientific, policy, legal, IT, administrative and financial expertise for emergency control centres at short notice.

Training and professional development

We support lifelong learning and staff development. In 2006–07, we achieved the following:

Training

- 1422 staff attended 302 training events, conferences and seminars related to science and technical skills, corporate governance, leadership, induction and IT skills.
- our online training system, LearnWorX, provided a range of training programs including:
  – staff induction (1301 staff)
  – career management (33 staff)

  - corporate card and basic purchasing (133 staff)
  - information privacy (33 staff)
  - using animals in science (50 staff)
- The department's SARAS program supported 178 staff in further tertiary studies through universities and TAFE institutes.

Achievement planning

As part of our achievement planning process (see page 118), staff members meet with their supervisor annually to consider learning and development needs and opportunities.

Leading our business

We are continually improving our ability to develop our leaders and identify and nurture the leaders of the future. In 2006–07 we developed a strategy for leadership and culture to help deliver our business outcomes. The strategy includes a Leadership Impact Program to measure the impact of executive and senior leaders on the behaviour and performance of staff and develop constructive leadership. Leadership impact is integrated into the achievement plans of the department's senior leaders as a means of connecting values and behaviours with organisational culture. We will be evaluating the outcomes of this program by peer review and staff survey.

Staff identified as potential leaders are provided with professional development opportunities via formal training and opportunities to act in more senior roles throughout the year (see page 118).

Our award winners

Dr Simon Middleton

Dr Simon Middleton is recognised Australia-wide as an industry leader in pioneering the innovative design of apple orchards.

But this year, Dr Middleton's acclaim was worldwide when he was presented with the International Fruit Tree Association 2007 Outstanding Researcher Award at the 50th IFTA Conference in Hobart.

The award recognises Dr Middleton for his research in orchard design and apple tree architecture, which maximises the use of sunlight throughout tree canopies to improve the yield and fruit quality of apples.

A principal horticulturist from DPI&F's Applethorpe Research Station, Dr Middleton has led a number of Australia-wide projects since joining DPI&F in 1980.

'I have researched the effects of different orchard designs and concepts for many years, and it is rewarding to see the benefits of my research make a real difference to the apple industry,' Dr Middleton said.

More than 80 per cent of the Queensland apple crop is now protected from hail and other damage by orchard netting, based on the results of Dr Middleton's research.

Industrial relations agreement ratified

All our staff are employed under the State Government Departments' Certified Agreement 2006 (core agreement). The current agreement is in place until 31 July 2009. Negotiations forming the basis of the new agreement were finalised at the end of 2006. Additional conditions were included in the core agreement for field staff in the Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol.

Field staff at the Fire Ant Control Centre work under two agreements. The core agreement covers pay rates and increases while the DPI Fire Ant Control Centre – Certified Agreement governs issues such as weekend penalty rates, rosters and inclement weather arrangements.

> 'Our staff do excellent work and achieve strong results for the department'
>
> Jim Varghese, Director-General

Workforce diversity

We continue to use the principles of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) to create a supportive and productive workplace culture.

Our EEO initiatives in 2006–07 included:

- Sponsoring a delegation of 85 staff to attend the Women's Development Conference.
- Promoting DPI&F as an employer of choice at the Indigenous Job Market, Queensland Multicultural festival, and NAIDOC festival.
- Sponsoring the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education to Employment Scholarships. The scholarships assist Indigenous students to complete high school and enter tertiary education and employment. The department has sponsored 30 students since 2001.
- Participating in the Migrant Work Experience program. The department has successfully employed 90 per cent of participants.
- Providing work training placements for people with a disability in partnership with the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service Australia.

We have maintained a representation of staff from both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. There were small increases in 2006–07 in the representation of people with a disability and women in our workforce (including women in senior officer and senior executive service positions).

Our commitment to EEO is based in a strong policy framework aligned to our business and workforce planning priorities. We have developed and are implementing policies in areas such as equal employment opportunity, multicultural management, and disability services. These plans aim to enhance diversity and increase staff awareness of EEO policies.

We aim to support all employees to achieve a healthy balance between their work, family and lifestyle commitments during their employment. A wide range of policies and resources are available to assist employees in achieving this balance. Specific activities include:

- flexible working hours
- flexible leave arrangements
- provision of parenting facilities in the workplace
- working from home
- telecommuting.

Listening to staff

Our Director-General, Jim Varghese, met with nearly 400 DPI&F staff across the state during the first six months of 2007. These conversations are an opportunity for staff to discuss the highlights, disappointments and future endeavours of their work.

'Our staff do excellent work and achieve strong results for the department,' Jim said.

'These conversations are an opportunity for me to take on board staff suggestions for improvement and create a clear line of sight between strategy and operations. I believe the changes we have made will make a difference in how we do business,' he said.

Our award winners

Grazing Land Management team

Our Grazing Land Management team has been recognised for their program of workshops aimed at Queensland beef producers.

The team was presented with the Agforce Queensland Education Award at the 2006 Rabobank Red Meat Innovation awards.

The award-winning education program develops, promotes and delivers workshops on grazing land management and cattle production needs for beef producers. The workshops are delivered in collaboration with Meat and Livestock Australia's EDGEnetwork (see page 33).

'The workshops develop producers' understanding of the grazing ecosystem and explore the main drivers of grazing lands, including climate, soils, vegetation and livestock,' team leader Col Paton said.

'Our team is busy meeting demand for workshops and for follow-up extension support.'

DPI&F congratulates the members of the grazing land management team:

Jillian Aisthorpe, Rebecca Anders, Alistair Brown, John Chamberlain, Bernie English, Jane Hamilton, Paul Jones, Jim Kernot, Rebecca Matthews, Marnie McCullough, Jenny Milson, Brigid Nelson, Col Paton, David Phelps, Mick Quirk, Joe Rolfe, Sonia Sallur, Caroline Sandral, Bill Schulke, Kev Shaw and Bob Shepherd.

Outlook for 2007–08

In the coming year, we intend to:

- continue to build workforce capacity through the Workforce Renewal strategy—including recruiting up to 15 additional graduates
- continue to enhance leadership capabilities and build an achievement-focused organisation
- ongoing implementation and expansion of the DPI&F Alumni
- continue our equal opportunity and multicultural initiatives.

Workforce snapshot

We employ a total staff of 2814:

- 72.5 per cent of staff are permanent employees, (69.4 per cent in 2005–06)
- Almost 50 per cent of staff have 10 years or more service
- 38 per cent of staff are women, (37 per cent 2005–06)
- 1.3 per cent of female staff and 2.7 per cent of male staff are in the department's Senior Executive Service
- The average age of our staff is 43.1 years (43.8 years in 2005–06)
- 32 per cent of staff are aged 50 years or over
- 78 per cent of staff work in regions (no change)
- 27.4 per cent of staff are in the Queensland Public Service's Professional Officer employment stream (no change)
- 5.7 per cent of staff are from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (no change)
- 0.9 per cent of staff are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (no change).

Full-time equivalent staff employed by DPI&F in 2006–07

Table 2 Staff by business group

Business group	Average staff in 2005–06	Average staff in 2006–07
Industry Development	134.35	142.35
Delivery	1468.13	1480.10
Biosecurity Queensland (core)	341.87	439.85
Fisheries	329.17	322.06
Corporate Capability	256.65	242.14
Office of the Director-General	16.46	16.91
Sub total	**2546.63**	**2643.41**
Biosecurity Queensland (initiatives)	400.83	170.59*
Total	**2947.46**	**2814.00**

*This figure reflects the reduction of staff in the Fire Ant Control Centre and Citrus Canker Eradication Program.

Table 3 DPI&F staff by employment classification

Classification	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007
Administrative	813.86	832.83	833.17	837.98
Professional	815.48	817.02	803.23	769.84
Technical	638.53	659.03	662.84	668.04
Operational	606.03	618.26	580.04	470.89
SES (senior executive service) and SO (senior officer)	58.80	72.80	60.75	61.66
Other staff (includes DPI Forestry in 2003–05)	691.39	737.43	7.43*	5.59
Total	**3624.09**	**3737.37**	**2947.46**	**2814.00**

*Staff whose pay rates are set under general awards rather than specific public sector pay scales—for example adult trainees.

Table 4 DPI&F staff by gender and salary range (%)

Salary range	June 2006			June 2007		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Less than $29 999	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
$30 000–$39 999	11.2	12.1	23.3	9.6	9.3	18.9
$40 000–$49 999	8.7	8.3	17.0	7.4	6.5	13.9
$50 000–$59 999	9.4	17.6	27.0	7.0	8.6	15.6
$60 000–$69 999*	4.3	11.2	15.5	5.8	15.1	20.9
$70 000–$79 999	1.6	6.3	7.8	4.4	9.0	13.4
$80 000 and above**	1.9	5.8	7.7	4.2	12.6	16.8
Total	**37.7**	**62.3**	**100.0**	**38.7**	**61.3**	**100.0**

*The percentage of our staff within and above the $60 000 salary range has increased in 2006–07 due to: (i) 2007 Enterprise Bargaining increase; (ii) various professional and technical progressions; and (iii) the reduced number of lower classified staff (less than $50 000), particularly at the Biosecurity Queensland Control Centre (formerly the Fire Ant Control Centre).

**More detail is provided about senior officers and senior executives on salaries greater than $100 000 in the financial statements (see page 157)

Table 5 DPI&F staff by region

Date	Brisbane Head Office	Central	North	South	South East	West	Total
June 2007	628	187	483	396	1043	77	**2814**
% of total	22	7	17	14	37	3	**100**
June 2006	637	199	415	400	1218	78	**2947**
% of total	22	7	14	14	41	3	**100**

Table 6 Age profile of DPI&F staff

Age range	2005	2006	2007
‹20	17.08	4.83	1.03
20–24	102.90	82.09	61.95
25–29	231.37	244.57	240.00
30–34	334.74	335.00	340.89
35–39	355.97	371.86	376.14
40–44	368.67	380.70	377.62
45–49	441.46	455.36	452.93
50–54	406.24	432.27	434.26
55–59	343.45	375.14	391.05
60–64	164.62	207.31	228.16
›64	47.50	58.33	67.74

Community and stakeholder engagement

We work closely with our stakeholders, industry and the community to ensure Queensland has a viable, profitable and sustainable primary industry sector.

Engaging primary industry businesses

Next Generation Extension

Over the coming year we will develop Next Generation Extension: a 10-year vision and strategy for our extension services.

Queensland's primary industries face fundamental changes. The new strategic direction will respond to changes such as increasingly competitive global markets, climate change, sustainability pressures and changing consumer expectations.

Next Generation Extension will consult with industry stakeholders on the best ways to assist industry to change along the whole supply chain and enable agribusinesses to compete in complex, dynamic business environments.

This strategy will help agribusinesses:

- adapt and innovate
- develop a flexible approach
- collaborate and network
- adopt a global focus.

All these attributes are necessary if Queensland's primary industries are to remain competitive, profitable and sustainable.

Left to right: Peter Milne (Central), Tom Woods (South), Leeanne Gangemi (South), Mark O'Brien (West), Jim Varghese Director-General DPI&F, Lyn O'Connor (North), Catherine O'Sullivan Assistant Director-General Regional Delivery, Tim Mulherin, Michael Brunker (North), Wendy Erhart (South East), Bruce Scott (West), John Wharton (West), Graham Davies (Central)

Inaugural meeting with The Hon. Tim Mulherin, Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries

Recruiting local champions

In October 2006, our community ambassadors met for the first time. We created the honorary position of ambassador to formally recognise high-profile regional leaders who champion profitable primary industries. Our ambassadors discuss critical issues with regional stakeholders and provide us with valuable industry and community feedback.

Appointed by the Minister on departmental recommendation, ambassadors are invited to:

- advocate our vision in their current roles and occupations
- participate in our community events
- liaise with our Minister and senior leaders on critical issues
- attend briefings on developments and future trends, challenges and opportunities for primary industries
- engage with stakeholders, particularly farmers.

Indigenous partnerships yield success

We worked closely with two indigenous community enterprises in 2006–07 to help establish commercial operations in two different industries—fishing and timber.

Puchiwu Fishing Limited harvests wild crayfish and mud crab in the sea and rivers around the Lockhart River community. In 2007, the company commenced selling live crayfish into Asian markets and live mudcrabs into domestic markets and aims to become a viable commercial enterprise within the next two years.

Puchiwu was formed in November 2004 and has developed through a unique partnership with the local community. It is a successful formula that we can use to develop future initiatives in remote areas.

The Dirranbandi Gindjurra Timber Enterprise is a community-based business that harvests and packs timber. It recently won the Emerging Business Award in the Queensland Government's 2007 Reconciliation Awards for Business.

With the help of our staff, the Dirranbandi venture is thriving in an area that previously faced economic decline caused by the ongoing drought.

The company employs up to 20 people and more than 90 per cent are Indigenous.

Puchiwu Fishing Limited crabber Bulla McIvor with a couple of mud crabs caught in Claudie River

Online gateway to a wealth of knowledge

The Networking Innovation in Grower Groups program is helping producers improve their crop production. Our database gives growers access to more than 3700 industry contacts who can help improve production techniques.

Having this information at their fingertips means the 120 growers using the network can reduce their planning times by more than 40 per cent and use more flexible and innovative production methods.

Support for communities in drought

Helping producers and rural communities cope with the ongoing drought was a major priority for us this year.

Winning a DPI&F client service award for their efforts, the South region drought extension team helped primary producers and community members make informed decisions in severe drought conditions.

The team provided producers with seasonal climate information through the Rural Assist Information Network website and a monthly update. The team also ran workshops and provided drought assistance information. Drought information sessions were held at Toowoomba, Chinchilla, St George, Surat, Clifton, Mitchell, Wallumbilla and Goondiwindi.

The extension team worked with a number of Queensland and Commonwealth government departments including Queensland Health, industry groups such as AgForce and Landcare groups and with local shire councils.

Similar drought extension teams support regional communities in the West, South-East and Central regions of Queensland.

Visit the RAIN website at www.rain.net.au/

Shaping fisheries management

In 2006–07, the department commenced major consultation to improve the laws and management arrangements that govern fisheries throughout Queensland.

More than 1500 industry and community representatives were consulted about various issues affecting the way we manage our fisheries.

We received 845 survey responses on the management arrangements of Queensland's largest fishing industry—the East Coast Inshore Finfish Fishery. This consultation included 43 public meetings along the east coast of Queensland, from Port Douglas to the Gold Coast.

The information gathered will help us develop a fisheries management plan in 2007–08.

Public consultation found strong support for proposals to make the Fisheries Regulation 1995 easier to read and use.

We also consulted the public on the Department of State Development's Marine Aquaculture Green Paper and submissions were used to draft the Great Sandy Regional Aquaculture Management Plan. This plan addresses how industry might expand in the Hervey Bay region, which is adjacent to the important Great Sandy Marine Park.

Engaging the community

Informing our community

Throughout 2006–07, we continued to keep stakeholders and the public up-to-date with the latest news and developments. Throughout the year, we:

- provided information about recreational fishing, fire ants, sugarcane smut, animal care and the drought
- issued more than 250 media releases, answered nearly 100 000 calls and responded to more than 5000 web-based inquiries
- attended more than 50 regional community events throughout the state.

Our publications are available from our offices across Queensland and from our website www.dpi.qld.gov.au.

DPI&F take the primary industry message to the community at the 2006 RNA show

Managing sharks

Our shark control program protects 84 Queensland beaches and has operated for the past 44 years.

To keep swimmers safe, our staff remove large and potentially dangerous sharks from beaches using a combination of baited drum lines and set nets to capture the sharks.

We increased education about shark safety following a fatal attack in early 2006. In the last 12 months, we have worked closely with Surf Life Saving Queensland to educate beachgoers.

Our program focuses on South East Queensland and its multitude of visitors. More than 50 000 people participate in Surf Life Saving Queensland educational programs each year. There were no fatal shark attacks in Queensland during 2006–07.

Fire ant volunteers

Fire ants pose one of the greatest ecological threats to Australia since the introduction of the rabbit and have the potential to become a more damaging pest than the cane toad.

The National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program is in its sixth year and volunteers have been crucial to its success. Volunteers are working in groups around Brisbane and Ipswich monitoring and reporting suspected infestations.

Householders in South East Queensland are also supporting the program by cooperating with field staff who have inspected more than 100 000 properties since 2001.

Community volunteers played a vital role identifying fire ant nests

Promoting science and agriculture as a rewarding career. Dr Joe Baker, Chief Scientific Advisor, with winners in the Hermitage Research Station Schools plant science competition. This year the competition received 180 entries from 3000 students at 84 schools across New South Wales and Queensland

Learning to look after animals

More than 1000 primary school children across Queensland have learnt about animal welfare through our Help an Animal Smile education program this year.

Our staff take animals and books into schools to teach children about the proper care of animals.

This year we also worked in Indigenous communities and published the first in a series of books designed specifically to help young Indigenous people care for their horses.

Engaging stakeholders

Industry council sets long-term direction

A group of 14 eminent professionals, who form the Queensland Food, Fibre and Agribusiness Council (QFFAC), are helping us set a long-term strategic direction.

The members of the group are innovative thinkers, in touch with emerging global trends and issues and have a successful record in their chosen fields.

Chaired by our Director-General and supported by the Chief Scientific Advisor, QFFAC meets regularly to consider a strategic direction for the department.

In 2006–07, QFFAC focused on the need to accelerate sustainable growth in the food, fibre and agribusiness sectors and identified opportunities for revolutionary scientific research that would support that growth.

The council investigated:

- genetically modified (GM) products
- the establishment of agricultural precincts
- water regulatory reform.

QFFAC also met with business, industry, investors, educators and researchers throughout Queensland to investigate partnerships and collaborations that will result in new business opportunities.

Protecting a multi-billion-dollar industry

In 2006–07, we worked with Queensland's plant industries to develop and review industry biosecurity plans that will help ensure a better response to pest and disease outbreaks.

Building on current response systems, industry biosecurity plans provide a consistent national approach to identifying, prioritising and managing the risks posed by exotic pests and diseases. The nation's plant industries are worth more than $18 billion annually.

We also used the knowledge gained from the citrus canker and sugarcane smut outbreaks to review the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed and PLANTPLAN. These are part of a comprehensive and innovative Australia-wide approach to managing biosecurity incursions and their effect, led by Plant Health Australia.

Working with local government

We use cooperative service delivery agreements with local government to help get vital information and technology to industry.

In 2006–07, our South East region piloted a shared service delivery model with local authorities, working with the Maroochy Shire Council to develop strategies to help local primary industries.

We signed a memorandum of understanding with Maroochy Shire Council to work together on the Maroochy Rural Enterprises Project. The project aims to promote and support primary industries in the shire.

To date the partnership has published *Enterprising Farms*—a guide to information for new and existing primary producers.

Maroochy Shire has a significant number of land owners committed to rural industry production under the terms of the South East Queensland Regional Plan. However, the closure of the sugar mill has forced many producers away from traditional crops towards alternative farming enterprises.

An industry Dialogue for Action in progress

Listening to stakeholders

Our initiative to engage stakeholders on critical issues throughout the year has won a state award.

Our Dialogue for Action forums have received an award for innovative work in stakeholder engagement from the Queensland branch of the Australian Marketing Institute.

During 2006–07 the Director-General and senior staff met with more than 110 different stakeholder groups during 14 Dialogue for Action forums. The forums included producers, representatives from businesses involved in processing and retailing our products, and representatives from industry and from the federal, state and local governments.

Discussions turned to how the department can provide better support for the fisheries and agribusiness sector and help build the capability of industry leaders.

The major topics discussed included:

- further developing the fisheries and horticulture industries
- the introduction of the new agency Biosecurity Queensland
- how we can provide policy leadership in response to the water crisis
- intervention related to sugarcane smut
- recovery efforts for industries affected by Cyclone Larry.

Corporate governance

The Senior Executive Team works with our government stakeholders and ambassadors to achieve effective governance of our business activities.

Our committee framework

The Senior Executive Team

The Senior Executive Team (SET) includes our executive representatives from each business group and the Queensland Chief Veterinary Officer.

SET focuses on achieving the department's strategic objective and progressing government priorities. The success of SET is measured against the department's outcomes:

- increased productivity and efficiency
- trade development
- market access
- industry adaptability
- sustainable resource use.

During 2006–07, SET meetings changed from weekly to fortnightly after feedback from staff to the Director-General. To ensure governance objectives and deliverables are met additional decision-making processes were established in February.

SET met on 38 occasions, implemented 1441 actions and received a total of 530 papers, including quarterly departmental performance analysis reports, drought monitoring reports and strategic intelligence scans.

In 2007–08, SET will focus on delivering our strategic plan, our seven priorities and whole-of-government initiatives. They will achieve this through evidence-based investment and effective use of our human, financial and physical resources.

The Corporate Governance Advisory Board

The Corporate Governance Advisory Board ensures the integrity and performance of the structures that support the leadership role of the Director-General. The board seeks to stimulate a culture of collective responsibility for the overall performance of the agency. It encourages agency-wide adoption of governance principles as well as an ongoing forum to ensure their successful integration. The board has seven members, three of whom are external to the department and appointed annually.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee reports directly to the Director-General. It assists him to fulfil the role of accountable officer with advice on the adequacy of internal controls and significant audit issues that face DPI&F. The committee oversees and evaluates the quality of audits conducted by our Internal Audit Unit. The Audit Committee has observed the terms of its charter and Queensland Treasury's audit committee guidelines.

The committee reports on its activities to the Corporate Governance Advisory Board and the Senior Executive Team. Meetings are also held between the Chair and the Director-General.

The Audit Committee reviews reports generated by the Queensland Audit Office and our Internal Audit Unit, and ensures an open line of communication between the Director-General, internal and external auditors and CorporateLink (DPI&F's shared services provider, now part of the Shared Services Agency).

The Finance Sub-Committee

The Senior Executive Team (SET) Finance Sub-Committee advises the Director-General and SET on strategic business planning, budgeting and financial management, and areas of financial risk and performance reporting.

Key outcomes in 2006–07 included:

- approval of the department's strategic plan and the annual internal audit plans
- endorsement of the external auditor's client service plan
- monitoring adherence to the Fraud and Corruption Control Policy and GST compliance
- review of reports from internal and external auditors to ensure DPI&F management addresses all significant matters
- review of Auditor-General reports to Parliament that identify potential risks to the department
- review of the performance of our Internal Audit Unit
- self-assessment of Audit Committee activities to monitor compliance with best practice standards.

The sub-committee monitors the ongoing financial position of the department, providing timely advice to the Director-General and SET on financial risks and issues that may affect financial and budgetary performance. The sub-committee provides advice on the department's financial resource strategies and oversees the annual allocation of operating and capital budgets to ensure alignment with government and departmental priorities.

Key outcomes in 2006–07 included:

- strengthened governance reporting structures and links to enhance asset management and financial performance planning
- integrated the financial and performance information in line with our Investment and Performance Framework
- a comprehensive review and financial assessment of the cost drivers that underpin the department's fee-for-service activities.

The Performance Management Governance Group

The Performance Management Governance Group is a SET sub-committee chaired by the Deputy Director-General of Industry Development. The committee advises the Director-General on DPI&F's Performance Management Framework, as well as our ability to achieve whole-of-government outcomes, and the links with investment and resource allocation processes.

The committee supports DPI&F's performance management framework by focusing on:

- achievement of strategic and business outcomes
- strategic leadership in the delivery of agreed outputs
- strategic management of systems practices and processes.

In 2006–07, the projects and working groups reporting to the Performance Management Governance Group:

- Reviewed 17 critical business governance processes for the overall performance management system, and made substantial improvement to eight processes.
- Commenced a reconfiguration of systems and processes for performance management, project management, project administration and activity costing.

The Information and Communication Technology Governance Board

The Information and Communication Technology Governance Board (ICTGB) is chaired by the Deputy Director-General, Industry Development. The board includes representatives from the Senior Executive Team, the Chief Information Officer and a representative from the Queensland Government Chief Information Office.

The purpose of the ICTGB is to meet the obligations of its charter. These obligations include approving the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Resources Strategic Plan, ensuring that ICT resources are directed at meeting agency and whole-of-government strategic objectives, evaluating and authorising new projects, monitoring risk associated with ICT initiatives, reviewing progress on existing projects and identifying any areas where ICT can be improved in departmental and whole-of-government work.

Projects currently underway include:

- SAP implementation
- laboratory information management system
- our website redevelopment
- document and records management
- project and performance management.

- Provided quarterly performance analysis reports for SET.
- Met key governance planning and reporting requirements (e.g. Strategic Plans, Annual Report, Ministerial Portfolio Statement, Priorities in Progress Report, Regional Budget Statements, election commitment reports, monthly financial and workforce reports, and quarterly capital and non-capital project reporting).
- Provided the whole-of-government Review of Reporting Requirements with a submission on 67 plans and reports provided to other state agencies.
- Commenced a systematic review of the department's performance management systems, practices and procedures against the Service Delivery and Performance Commission's performance management framework.

Internal Audit Unit

We have an internal audit function established in terms of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977 section* 36(1)(i).

Our Internal Audit Unit provides independent, authoritative advice, and an overview of the department's activities. The internal audit charter, which complies with the Financial Management Standard Section 77, gives audit staff unrestricted access to all of our functions, property, personnel, records, activities, files and other documentation. The manager of the Internal Audit Unit has unrestricted access to the office of Director-General and to the audit committee.

Outcomes in 2006–07 included:

- certifications for a number of funding bodies regarding research funds they had provided to the department
- compliance, operational, regional and information system audits
- assisted the Queensland Audit Office with the audit of the department's financial statements
- monitored management's response to audit recommendations.

All audit reports are considered by the Audit Committee and endorsed by the Director-General.

Our manual for internal audit procedures was rewritten during the year to meet the requirements of the Institute of Internal Auditors and CPA Australia.

Our Audit Committee endorsed the performance of our Internal Audit Unit. An internal customer survey provided high ratings (more than 3.9 out of a possible 5 points) for all audit and customer service-related performance measures.

How we work

Our corporate governance framework guides the department's overall purpose and sets objectives for the year. It provides systems and processes for managing information and resources. The framework articulates a value system that emphasises ethics, openness and public accountability. Important elements of our governance framework include:

Leadership

Developing the effectiveness of our leaders

Achievement planning is a key internal practice for all staff and leaders. Planning focuses on the contribution of staff and leaders to:

- our strategic objectives
- whole-of-government priorities
- stakeholder expectations.

Individual staff achievement plans are directly linked to the whole-of-department achievement plan. The aim is to build a culture where staff understand how their work contributes to departmental outcomes and benefits stakeholders.

The achievement plans for whole-of-department, SET and regional staff are also used to measure the collective performance of staff with governance responsibilities.

Industry and government stakeholders are invited to contribute feedback to these achievement reviews. In 2006–07, two regional reviews were held at Goondiwindi (South region) and Kingaroy, (South East region). The Minister and Director-General both participated in the reviews along with industry and government stakeholders.

Critical connections: creating a positive future

This year, we established the *Critical Connections: Creating a Positive Future* forum. The discussions bring the department's senior leaders together to:

- develop a strategic—rather than functional—view of leading DPI&F
- strengthen relationships between senior staff and harness their extensive knowledge, expertise and energy
- create a constructive culture of achievement, self-actualisation, creativity, participation, and valuing people.

Two forums were held in 2006–07.

Measuring the impact of leaders

Leadership style affects people and organisations. The behaviour of leaders affects the environment in which colleagues work and the results achieved.

We support leadership that constructively encourages improvements in staff performance. In 2006, we introduced a leadership impact tool for senior leaders. The tool measures the effect of leaders on the behaviour and performance of staff and introduces strategies for improvement. Leadership impact was also included in achievement plan reviews.

Ethical conduct

Ethical behaviour is an accepted part of the responsibilities of all staff and leaders. In 2006, the Corporate Integrity and Governance Unit was formed to advise staff on ethical issues and manage:

- education about a range of issues, including fraud and corruption
- liaison with the Ombudsman
- allegations of staff misconduct
- official misconduct investigations
- support and education about whistleblowing
- email and internet use.

Key outcomes in 2006–07 included:

- development of an ethical conduct web page to promote our Code of Conduct. The code sets the standard of ethical behaviour for staff and leaders, and private contractors and consultants who do business with us. The Director-General endorsed the code with a statement of business ethics
- implementation of the fraud and corruption control plan. The plan addresses risks of fraud and corruption, builds our capacity to prevent misconduct and outlines the resources needed to combat threats of fraud and corruption from internal or external sources.

Engaging stakeholders and making accountability real

Transparency, participation and accountability are fundamental to our good governance. This year, the Director-General led several initiatives to support this aim.

We continued our successful Dialogue for Action forums, with 14 events involving 110 industry groups and other government agencies.

These forums directly engage industry groups, producers and representatives of local, state and commonwealth governments. They offer an opportunity to identify and address key issues affecting our business.

Actions in 2006–07 included:

- collaboration with the Queensland Water Commission, the horticulture industry and the Traveston Crossing Dam stakeholders on the water crisis
- intervention to address the outbreak of sugarcane smut
- leadership in the recovery effort for tropical Cyclone Larry.

Outcomes included:

- innovative, practical solutions for industry
- a knowledge base that is current, relevant, informative and useful to industry
- stronger relationships with stakeholders
- informed policy discussion with stakeholders on issues affecting primary industries
- stronger relationships across governments to deliver a coordinated, strategic response to emerging issues.

These forums build an environment where business groups drive continuous excellence and assist us to align our service delivery with stakeholder expectations.

The Director-General also introduced staff conversations across the state in 2007 to harness the collective knowledge of our staff in shaping new possibilities (see page 100).

Strengthening governance

Risk management

Good governance practice in our department means making sure an effective enterprise-wide risk management system is in operation. This includes managing our risks at the whole-of-department, business group, project, program and individual levels.

In 2006–07, the senior executive team identified strategic risks within the changing political, social and economic environment that require management and monitoring, including:

- major pest incursions and disease outbreaks that threaten the value of Queensland's primary production
- the department's capacity to respond to catastrophic events and the increasing intensity of drought, flood and water crises
- other global events that affect Queensland's primary production
- the capacity of our workforce to meet changing needs, such as meeting whole-of-government requirements
- access to appropriately skilled and capable scientific services
- the department's ability to maintain mutually beneficial links to industry.

Business groups manage their operational risks and submit quarterly progress reports to the department's audit committee.

The department issues quarterly reports about strategic risks to SET and two internal departmental committees—the audit committee and the corporate governance advisory board.

At any time during the year, SET may consider risks presented to them by a business group or external stakeholder. If required, the risks are included on the corporate risk register for management and monitoring.

Priorities in 2007–08 include:

- embedding enterprise-wide risk management across the department
- review of risk management policy and guidelines
- review business group risks against the Australian and New Zealand Standard Risk Management Process ANZ 4360:2004
- implement risk management e-training
- align our risk management framework with whole-of-government risk management activities.

Emergency management

Our emergency management activities in 2006–07 focused on strengthening our ability to respond to potential threats such as avian influenza, pandemic influenza, and counter-terrorism.

The Biosecurity Queensland Control Centre was established in Brisbane to manage Biosecurity Queensland's emergency responses. The Centre's activities include:

- emergency responses to plant incursions; Asian honey bee incursions; Hendra virus infection; fire ants in northern Queensland; electric ants; sugarcane smut; streptococcus in barramundi
- continued assessment of our capacity to manage emergencies and major disasters, and respond to pest and disease outbreaks
- providing exceptional circumstances assistance to areas in drought
- participating in Exercise Cumpston (a simulated response to a pandemic human influenza outbreak).
- Implementing an automatic notification system to distribute standard messages to multiple destinations during emergencies
- assessing the effectiveness of government asset protection plans
- implementing an all-hazards framework, including an incident management system.

The Critical Resourcing Management Cockpit Project is managed by SET and monitors the impact that emergencies have on our human resources.

Information management

The Information and Technology Services (ITS) unit continued to review our business processes and refine the delivery of information and communication technologies. The review is under the direction of the Office of the Chief Information Officer. ITS drive information and communication technology (ICT) planning and services, including ICT systems and support, project governance, web services, departmental libraries and the DPI&F Information Centre.

This year, ITS implemented the OurDocs system to electronically manage the department's document and records.

Workplace health and safety

We aim to provide a safe and healthy environment for its staff, contractors and visitors. To achieve this, we developed the following framework:

- A four-year WH&S action plan: the plan aims to improve our performance against the whole-of-government Safer and Healthier Workplaces strategy, and frames the development of WH&S systems and cultural change.
- A team of 50 Workplace Health and Safety officers supports business groups.
- A Workcover Case Review committee monitors and manages high risk cases.
- The early intervention and rehabilitation management strategy supports early resolution of issues.

Outcomes in 2006–07 included:

- Collaboration with Workcover and Corporatelink to resolve long-standing and high-risk claims: a total of 47 potentially high-risk or long-standing claims were resolved since the review process commenced four months ago.
- Commencement of regional WH&S safety leadership training programs.

The success of these strategies and actions resulted in an overall reduction in workplace health and safety claims received in the last 12 months. See Tables 7 and 8.

Corporate capability

The Corporate Capability business group redefined its role and purpose after a review in 2005–06. This included the development of a new leadership team and structural changes to several units. Corporate Capability implemented initiatives to improve the productivity and efficiency of the department including:

- changed the management of the department's legal resources based on recommendations from a previous review
- increased resources in the capital investment and infrastructure areas
- restructured the Information and Technology Services unit to improve service quality
- centralised governance functions under the new Corporate Integrity and Governance unit.

A corporate capability strategy was developed for the department to achieve the following corporate outcomes:

- to provide effective resource management
- to provide effective leadership and business management
- to ensure that we occupy a valued position within government.

Table 7 Per cent change in DPI&F WorkCover claims 2006–07

	Decrease	Increase
Total statutory claims	7.2	
Psychological statutory claims	44.5	
Total common law claims		2.5
Psychological common law claims	100.0	
Total claims expenses	3.2	

Table 8 DPI&F WorkCover claims by year and type of claim

	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Statutory claims			
Claim numbers			
Psychological number	13	13	8
Non-psychological number	364	333	167
Total claims number	377	346	175
Claim costs			
Claims cost psychological ($)	88 950	152 394	67 754
Claims cost non-psychological ($)	951 382	933 614	939 350
Total statutory claims ($)	1 040 331	1 086 008	1 007 104
Common law claims			
Psychological ($)	16 342	316 563	0
Non-psychological ($)	1 340 368	449 476	785 760
Common law total ($)	1 356 710	766 038	785 760

Outlook for governance

In the coming year, we will align the department's performance management framework with the Service Delivery and Performance Commission recommendations. These recommendations aim to improve service delivery and increase productivity and efficiency in the Queensland public sector.

Other plans to improve the quality of our governance include:

- develop a methodology to identify the true cost of delivery for each of our products and services
- improve our project and performance management processes and systems
- improve our information and knowledge management processes and systems
- use our recent experiences in emergency management to improve our response capability
- develop a Departmental Business Strategy for 2007–08
- prepare a WorkCover Rehabilitation tool kit for those who supervise injured employees
- continue to develop our strategic leadership capability
- implement a new, improved framework for managing legal contracts including systematic evaluation
- review our governance committee reporting structure
- continue to implement the key recommendations of the QAO report Beyond Agency Risk and the whole-of-government risk management guidelines.

Environmental responsibilities

In 2006–07, we continued to encourage staff to recycle our waste and reduce our consumption of water, fuel, energy and paper.

Water

We have reduced water consumption at DPI&F facilities across the state by 36 695 kL during 2006–07. This is 26.8 per cent lower than usage in 2005–06. The reduction meets local and state guidelines.

In response to the continuing drought in South East Queensland, along with Queensland Water Commission and Local Government requirements, we reduced our use of reticulated water.

At some facilities in Toowoomba and South East Queensland, staff used a range of methods to achieve as much as a 50 per cent reduction in water use. Some of these methods were:

- engaging water efficiency auditors to develop water management plans
- installing waterless urinals

- retro-fitting water efficient products, such as dual flush toilets and flow regulators
- repairing leaking and broken pipes
- using sea and bore water to wash shark nets
- installing recycling systems
- installing rainwater tanks
- modifying research techniques.

DPI&F also continues its research into water use efficiency in a range of primary industries (see page 38).

In 2006–07 we recycled, reused or refined about 30 per cent of our waste by weight or about 10 per cent by volume

Energy

We have reduced our energy consumption across the state by 114 873 kW in 2006–07, or about 1 per cent of our previous gross use of electricity.

This year we continued to replace computer screens with low energy models—now 95 per cent of computers in the department use an LCD screen.

The department is committed to the Government Energy Management Strategy and we continue our efforts in the market. During this financial year, we investigated the feasibility of consolidated billing and the purchase of green energy.

Paper

We reduced our use of copy paper by approximately 7 per cent in 2006–07. Since multi-functional copiers were introduced in major facilities in 2005, we have encouraged double sided printing and recycling of paper.

Asbestos

We continue to remove asbestos from departmental facilities and dispose of equipment containing asbestos. In the last 12 months, 68 facilities and residential properties were audited for asbestos-containing materials, and we developed a *Guide to Asbestos Management* for staff.

We are committed to the whole-of-government Asbestos Management and Control Policy for Government Buildings and to implementing the Built Environment Materials Information Register.

Vehicle fleet

Over the last 12 months, we reduced the fleet by 7 per cent to 727 vehicles. During the same period, the department increased the percentage of four cylinder vehicles in the fleet from 34.8 per cent to 36.6 per cent.

We purchased more than 1.5 million litres of fuel for approximately $1.6 million in 2006–07. Approximately 5.5 per cent of fuel consumed was E10 fuel (containing ethanol).

Outlook for 2007–08

In 2007–2008, we will continue to streamline waste management processes:

- review and update our Waste Management Plan
- refine and simplify our reporting mechanisms
- maintain and strengthen our liaison with the State Government Energy Management Strategy
- develop and implement a statewide Water Savings Plan to use town water efficiently.

Protecting Queensland's natural resource base

Our initiatives continue to protect Queensland's environment and maintain the state's natural resource base.

The newly-formed Biosecurity Queensland now manages a range of state government programs to reduce the impact of invasive plants and animals (see page 73).

We have an ongoing program to eradicate the destructive Red Imported Fire Ant (see page 74).

Biosecurity Queensland's chemical-use and food safety program manages the use of agricultural and veterinary chemicals in the state. We monitor chemical use, investigate suspected incidents of contamination and undertake extensive residue testing (see pages 45 and 79).

We encourage primary industries to increase the adoption of voluntary practices and technologies that will reduce their environmental impact. Our fisheries group and our research, development and extension staff use a range of initiatives to address environmental issues including the status of fishery resources, land quality, water quality and livestock greenhouse emissions (see pages 72–85).

Our finances

We spent $89 million to protect Queensland's primary industries from animal and plant pests and diseases

We spent $136 million on research, development and extension for primary industries

We manage our assets and resources to increase our net worth and ensure we provide financially sustainable services.

We spent $42 million to maintain sustainable fisheries resources

- a break-even operating result
- $16 million invested in capital improvements
- a 13 per cent increase in equity.

Financial overview

This overview is a summary of the department's financial performance and position, as well as commentary on significant operational movements during 2006–07.

Our financial reporting framework

A comprehensive set of 2006–07 financial statements covering all aspects of the department's activities is on pages 130–179. These statements include explanatory notes and comparative figures for 2005–06.

During 2006–07, there were two machinery-of-government (MoG) changes that resulted in the transfer of staff and operational activities:

- From 1 October 2006, the climate change science and policy function moved from DPI&F to the Department of Natural Resources and Water (DNR&W).

- From 1 March 2007, the land protection and pest management functions moved from DNR&W to DPI&F.

About our financial statements

The purpose of the financial overview is to assist readers to interpret our financial performance and position.

Our four primary financial statements provide specific information regarding the department's financial activity for the year. The purpose of these statements and how they link to each other is set out on page 132. On the following pages, we provide more detail on the items that make up these statements, and the changes that occurred during the year that affected our financial outcomes.

In 2006–07, the department recorded a break-even operating result

Table 9 Financial summary

❶ Income statement		$ M
Revenue		366
less: Operating expenses		366
Net result for year—Profit/(Loss)		**–**
❷ **Statement of changes in equity**		**$ M**
Balance of equity at beginning of year		377
Contributed equity (including MoG transfers)	40	
Asset revaluations	10	
Net result for year	–	
Total change in equity		**50**
Total equity at end of year		**427**
❸ **Cash flow statement**		**$ M**
Operating activities		9
Investing activities		(15)
Financing activities		7
Net increase in cash held		1
Cash at beginning of year		34
Cash at end of reporting year		**35**
❹ **Balance sheet**		**$ M**
Current assets (including cash and deposits of $35m)		68
Non-current assets		425
Biological assets		2
Total assets		**495**
Current liabilities		68
Non-current liabilities		0
Total liabilities		**68**
Net assets		**427**
Retained equity		238
Reserves		189
Total equity		**427**

❶ *Income statement*

Shows the extent to which equity is increased or decreased by the operating surplus or deficit during the year. The operating result for 2006–07 is a break-even result.

❷ *Statement of changes in equity*

Shows the increase in equity at 30 June 2007, which is largely due to the MoG transfer from DNR&W and the indexation of non-current assets to reflect present valuations.

❸ *Cash flow statement*

Shows the nature and amount of our cash inflows and outflows from all activities. The department's cash held at the end of the reporting period was $35 million, compared to $34 million at 30 June 2006.

❹ *Balance sheet*

Shows the assets and liabilities that constitute equity at 30 June 2007.

Operating result

In 2006–07, the department recorded a break-even operating result.
The department faced complex financial challenges in 2006–07 including:

- emergency responses to sugarcane smut and electric ants
- Cyclone Larry recovery activities in North Queensland (including Operation Farm Clear)
- increased claims under the Drought Relief Assistance Scheme because of continuing and severe drought conditions across the state
- two complex MoG changes with DNR&W
- implementation of the department's Workforce Renewal Scheme.

Revenue—where the dollars came from

Figure 10 provides a breakdown of the sources of the department's 2006–07 total operating revenue of $366.2 million. DPI&F operates primarily through funding allocated by Parliament. Other major revenue sources include charges for goods and services, taxes, fees and fines, and grants and contributions from external research bodies.

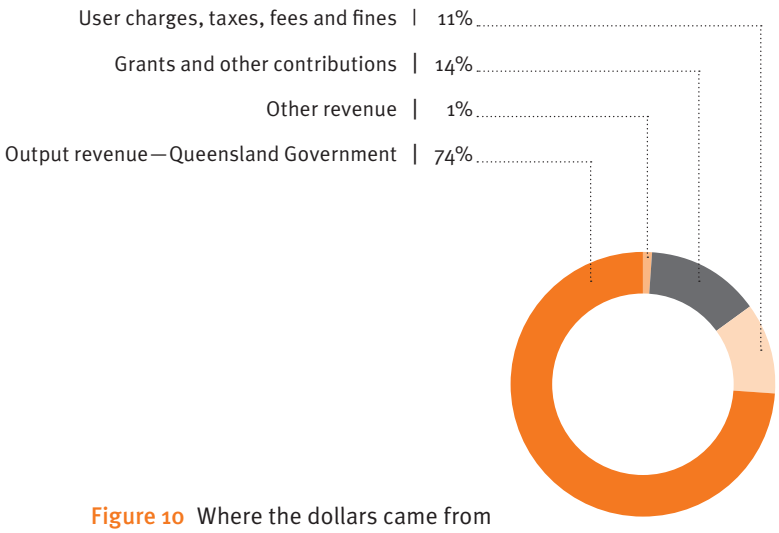


Figure 10 Where the dollars came from

Expenses—how the dollars were spent

Figure 11 provides a breakdown of our total operating expenses of $366.2 million. The primary components of expenses are employee expenses, and supplies and services.

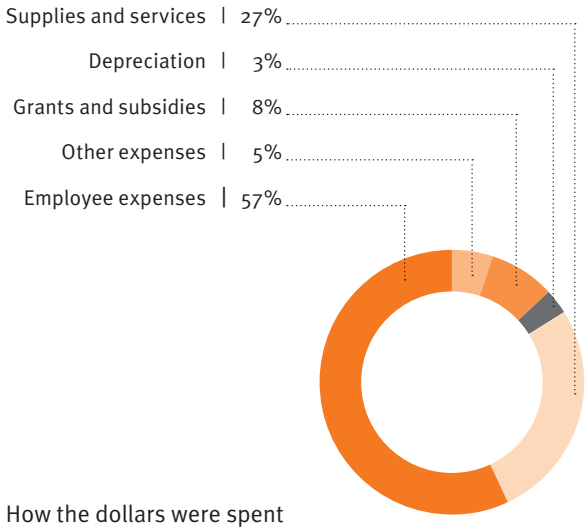


Figure 11 How the dollars were spent

Expenses—where the dollars were spent

Figure 12 provides a breakdown of total operating expenses into the core service delivery activities of the department. These areas are referred to as the 'department's outputs'.

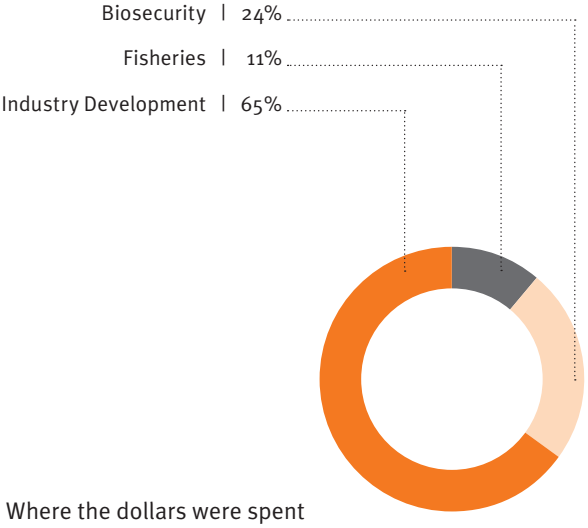


Figure 12 Where the dollars were spent

Our equity—what we are worth

Equity is our net worth, that is, what we own (total assets of $495 million), less what we owe (total liabilities of $68 million). Equity at 30 June 2007 was $427 million, an increase of $50 million (13 per cent) over the previous year (see Figure 13). The increase is mainly due to the MoG transfer from DNR&W and indexation of non-current assets to reflect present valuations.

Figure 13 also shows equity over the past five years.

Assets—what we own

Total assets of $495 million at 30 June 2007 include an increase of $55 million (13 per cent) over the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the MoG transfer from DNR&W and indexation of non-current assets to reflect present valuations.

The major components of assets are cash, receivables (mainly trade debtors), property, plant and equipment (mainly land, buildings, plant and equipment), and intangible assets (software), which together make up 98 per cent of our assets.

Liabilities—what we owe

Total liabilities of $68 million at 30 June 2007 is an increase of $4 million (7 per cent) over the previous year. The components of liabilities are payables (mainly trade creditors and accrued salaries and wages), provisions (for employee entitlements) and other liabilities (mainly unearned revenue from external funding bodies).

Figure 13 What we are worth

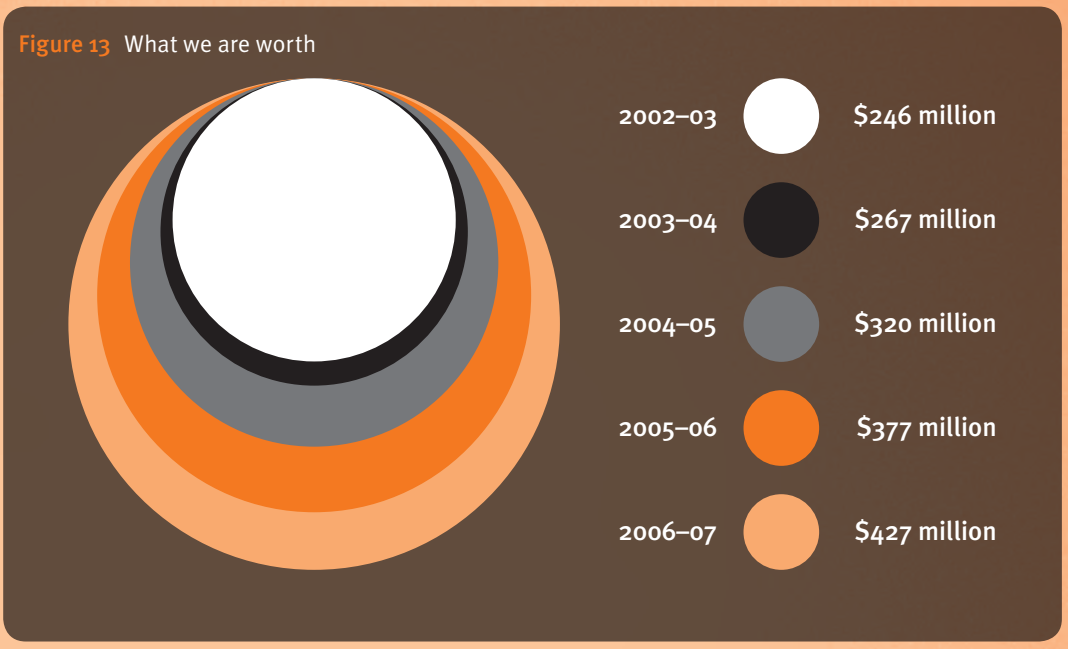


Table 10 Total assets

Item	2006–07	2005–06	Change	Explanation
Cash assets	$34.6 million	$33.5 million	3% increase	Cash assets are held to meet DPI&F's financial obligations and expenses relating to funds restricted for specific purposes (e.g. contributions from external funding bodies for future research and development).
Receivables	$23.8 million	$19.8 million	20% increase	Receivables represent the amount owing by trade debtors for materials and services provided to them by DPI&F. The increase is mainly attributable to the MoG transfer from DNR&W.
Property, plant and equipment	$417.2 million	$375.5 million	11% increase	Most of the department's assets are made up of land, buildings, plant and equipment. The increase is mainly attributable to the MoG transfer from DNR&W and indexation of non-current assets to reflect present valuations.
Intangible assets	$3.9 million	$5.2 million	24% decrease	Intangible assets represent software assets designed to assist DPI&F to conduct its business. This decrease is largely due to the impairment of an intangible asset during 2006–07.

Table 11 Total liabilities

Item	2006–07	2005–06	Change	Explanation
Payables	$18.3 million	$12.7 million	44% increase	Payables represent the amount owed to creditors at 30 June 2007 for materials and services provided to DPI&F. The department has sufficient funds to meet these obligations as and when they are due. The increase is mainly attributable to the MoG transfer from DNR&W.
Accrued employee benefits	$24.6 million	$25.7 million	4% decrease	This liability relates to a provision for the cost of employee entitlements including annual leave.
Other liabilities	$24.9 million	$25.1 million	1% decrease	This liability represents funds restricted for specific purposes (e.g. contributions from external funding bodies for future research and development).

Capital acquisitions

The department spent $16 million on capital acquisitions in 2006–07, largely funded by the Queensland Government.

Expenditure included:

- $7.3 million for new and replacement scientific and computer equipment, research facilities development and minor works projects
- $4.2 million for the construction of the Queensland Crop Development Facility at Redlands
- $2.9 million for the acquisition of new and replacement vessels and heavy plant and equipment.

During 2006–07, we also provided our expertise in the planning of the collaborative state government and CSIRO Ecosciences Precinct at Boggo Road and the Health and Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains. These projects represent a state government investment of $290 million.

Key financial ratios

Financial ratios provide a useful snapshot of the department's financial status and trends. The formulas used assist in evaluating results against those of other government agencies. The key financial ratios measure DPI&F's performance towards achieving its financial management objectives.

Outlook for 2007–08

In 2007–08, we will continue to manage our finances and assets in the most cost-effective way possible. We will adopt a holistic approach to financial management and reporting to strengthen our ability to accurately forecast and manage revenues and expenses. We will further enhance our financial management strategy and continue to investigate new options and opportunities for funding by collaborating with industry, communities and other agencies.

We will also continue to improve and refine asset management through strategic asset modelling and planning activities. These activities will provide full-life costing information and asset use assessments to ensure optimal investment in infrastructure.

Table 12 Key financial ratios

Ratio	Ratio formula	Description
Working capital	Current assets/ Current liabilities	This measures our ability to meet current commitments.
Government contribution	Output revenue/ Total revenue	This measures our dependence on Queensland Government revenue.
Labour ratio	Labour expenses/ Total expenses	This measures our expenditure on staff.
Net worth movement	Current year equity/ Prior year equity	This measures the growth in net assets within DPI&F.
Current asset movement	Current year current assets/ Prior year current assets	This measures the growth in current assets within DPI&F.
Current liabilities movement	Current year current liabilities/ Prior year current liabilities	This measures the growth in current liabilities within DPI&F.

Operating budget

In 2007–08, our operating budget is $332.5 million; an increase of $14.1 million over our 2006–07 budget. The Queensland Government has invested $248.3 million.

The budget includes an additional funding investment of:

- $2.02 million ($5.98 million over three years) for an industry management and economic recovery strategy for sugarcane
- $0.550 million ($1.65 million over three years) for 'living the Queensland lifestyle' recreational fishing initiatives

Capital acquisitions

Our capital expenditure budget for 2007–08 is $25.7 million. Expenditure will focus primarily on developing world-class research facilities to deliver excellent science outcomes for primary industries and fisheries.

This investment will include:

- $7.8 million of a total $21.3 million (over three years) state government contribution for building the Centre for Advanced Animal Science at Gatton
- $4.4 million to construct the Queensland Crop Development Facility at Redlands
- $2.4 million to relocate the Nambour Regional Office to the Maroochy Research Station. The co-location of staff will improve the provision of services locally and in the region
- $5 million (over four years) to redevelop the Bribie Island Aquaculture Research Centre to enhance collaborative fisheries and aquaculture research and development activities. Construction will commence in 2007–08.

We will continue to provide expertise in planning for the collaborative Ecosciences Precinct at Boggo Road and the Health and Food Sciences Precinct at Coopers Plains.

2006–07	2005–06	2004–05	2003–04	2002–03	Result interpreted
times 1	.89 times	.95 times	.95 times	.94 times	Liquidity at 30 June 2007 is sound with $35 million in cash assets available to meet current commitments as and when they fall due.
73.3%	68.5%	67.3%	67.6%	66.8%	The result shows that our reliance on Queensland Government revenue is consistent. The increase in 2006–07 includes additional revenues for emergency responses to sugarcane smut and electric ants, Cyclone Larry recovery activities (including Operation Farm Clear), increased claims under DRAS, MoG changes with DNR&W, and implementation of the department's Workforce Renewal Scheme.
56.6%	59.8%	57.3%	54.9%	53.4%	This result shows that our expenditure on labour declined in 2006–07 as a proportion of all expenses.
1.13 times	1.18 times	1.20 times	1.09 times	1.02 times	This result shows that our net worth has steadily increased over recent years. The increase in 2006–07 is attributable to the MoG transfer from DNR&W and indexation of non-current asset to reflect present valuations.
120.1%	105.7%	127.0%	96.6%	87.8%	This result shows that our current assets have increased over the last three financial years. The increase in 2006–07 is attributable to the MoG transfer from DNR&W.
106.9%	112.6%	127.9%	94.9%	89.5%	This result shows significant movement in current liability levels over recent years with a return to healthy levels in 2006–07. The increase in 2006–07 is attributable to the MoG transfer from DNR&W.

DPI&F financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2007

Contents **Page**

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements

Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Income			
Revenue			
Output revenue	4	268 329	227 637
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	5	41 871	59 024
Grants and other contributions	6	50 565	39 757
Royalties and other territorial revenue	7	1 333	1 298
Other revenue	8	3 521	2 808
Gains			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	9	346	348
Market value increment of investments		9	6
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	9	229	1 221
Total income		**366 203**	**332 099**
Expenses			
Employee expenses	10	207 356	200 222
Supplies and services	11	98 174	89 462
Depreciation and amortisation	12	12 268	10 847
Impairment losses	13	1 072	62
Grants and subsidies	14	29 575	17 116
Other expenses	15	17 745	17 067
Total expenses		**366 190**	**334 776**
Operating surplus/(deficit)		**13**	**(2 677)**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Balance sheet as at 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Current assets			
Cash assets	17	34 560	33 502
Receivables	18	23 770	19 825
Inventories	20	1 801	1 816
Prepayments	21	616	1 262
		60 747	56 405
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	22	7 000	–
Total current assets		**67 747**	**56 405**
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	19	158	148
Inventories	20	11	13
Prepayments	21	3 778	4
Property, plant and equipment	23	417 213	375 501
Intangible assets	24	3 939	5 176
Total non-current assets		**425 099**	**380 842**
Biological assets			
Livestock	26	2 211	2 875
Total biological assets		**2 211**	**2 875**
Total assets		**495 057**	**440 122**
Current liabilities			
Payables	27	18 284	12 668
Accrued employee benefits	28	24 641	25 672
Other current liabilities	29	24 936	25 120
Total current liabilities		**67 861**	**63 460**
Total liabilities		**67 861**	**63 460**
Net assets		**427 196**	**376 662**
Equity			
Contributed equity		95 365	55 050
Retained surpluses		142 853	142 903
Reserves:			
Asset revaluation reserve	30	187 321	177 113
Biological assets unrealised revenue reserve		1 657	1 596
Total equity		**427 196**	**376 662**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	Retained surpluses		Asset revaluation reserves		Contributed equity	
		2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance 1 July		142 903	145 836	178 709	121 040	55 050	52 774
Operating surplus/(deficit)		13	(2 677)	–	–	–	–
Non-owner changes in equity							
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve		–	–	10 208	57 207	–	–
Adjustment to biological assets unrealised revenue reserve		(61)	(462)	61	462	–	–
Correction of error		(2)	206	–	–	–	–
Transactions with owners as owners							
Equity injections	4	–	–	–	–	5 125	2 386
Equity withdrawals	4	–	–	–	–	(65)	–
Net assets assumed (MoG change)	16	–	–	–	–	35 015	–
Net assets transferred (MoG change)	16	–	–	–	–	81	(2)
Net leave liabilities transferred to (from) other departments		–	–	–	–	159	(108)
Balance 30 June		**142 853**	**142 903**	**188 978**	**178 709**	**95 365**	**55 050**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Inflows			
Output receipts		270 332	228 708
User charges		41 416	70 560
Grants and other contributions		49 769	38 178
Dividends		17	3
Interest receipts		3	–
GST input tax credits from Australian Taxation Office (ATO)		5 760	4 706
GST collected on sales		8 029	10 233
Other		221	4 674
Outflows			
Employee expenses		(208 836)	(198 731)
Supplies and services		(101 252)	(99 367)
Grants and subsidies		(29 575)	(17 116)
GST remitted to ATO		(119)	(1 159)
GST paid to suppliers		(14 308)	(12 917)
Other		(12 508)	(11 066)
Net cash provided by operating activities	31	**8 949**	**16 706**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		479	435
Loans and advances redeemed		16	3
Outflows			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(14 819)	(12 707)
Payments for intangibles		(416)	(1 890)
Payments for investments		–	–
Loans and advances made		–	–
Net cash used in investing activities		**(14 740)**	**(14 159)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Inflows			
Equity injections		6 966	6 305
Outflows			
Equity withdrawals		(117)	–
Finance lease payments (excluding interest component)		–	–
Dividends paid		–	–
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**6 849**	**6 305**
Cash transfers from restructure		–	–
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		**1 058**	**8 852**
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		**33 502**	**24 650**
Cash at the end of financial year	17	**34 560**	**33 502**
Non-cash financing and investing activities	32		

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

Income statement by outputs—controlled for the year ended 30 June 2007

	Industry Development		Fisheries		Biosecurity		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Income*								
Revenue								
Output revenue	175 142	146 997	33 732	32 901	59 455	47 739	268 329	227 637
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	13 070	14 811	7 590	7 148	21 211	37 065	41 871	59 024
Grants and other contributions	42 517	37 400	822	1 316	7 226	1 041	50 565	39 757
Royalties and other territorial revenue	1 333	1 296	–	2	–	–	1 333	1 298
Other revenue	3 235	2 402	68	131	218	275	3 521	2 808
Gains								
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	250	282	94	64	2	2	346	348
Market value increment of investments	9	6	–	–	–	–	9	6
Net increment in valuation of biological assets	230	1 130	–	–	(1)	91	229	1 221
Total income	**235 786**	**204 324**	**42 306**	**41 562**	**88 111**	**86 213**	**366 203**	**332 099**
Expenses*								
Employee expenses	132 278	124 434	26 600	25 845	48 478	49 943	207 356	200 222
Supplies and services	62 971	51 515	11 201	12 900	24 002	25 047	98 174	89 462
Depreciation and amortisation	9 789	9 075	1 483	1 117	996	655	12 268	10 847
Grants and subsidies	20 368	12 240	1 712	1 953	7 495	2 923	29 575	17 116
Borrowing costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Impairment losses	41	–	8	–	1 023	–	1 072	–
Other expenses	9 596	7 925	1 100	1 366	7 049	7 838	17 745	17 129
Total expenses	**235 043**	**205 189**	**42 104**	**43 181**	**89 043**	**86 406**	**366 190**	**334 776**
Operating surplus/(deficit) before income tax (expense)/revenue	**743**	**(865)**	**202**	**(1 619)**	**(932)**	**(193)**	**13**	**(2 677)**
Income tax equivalents (expense)/revenue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operating surplus/(deficit)	**743**	**(865)**	**202**	**(1 619)**	**(932)**	**(193)**	**13**	**(2 677)**
*Allocation of income and expenses from ordinary activities to corporate services (disclosure only)								
Income from ordinary activities	38 625	33 479	6 754	6 843	16 817	17 165	62 196	57 487
Expenses from ordinary activities	37 923	32 947	6 615	6 722	16 595	17 015	61 133	56 684

The accompanying notes form part of these statements

1 Objectives of the department

The Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F) is responsible for creating and administering government policy, programs and services that promote the sustainable economic development of primary industries in Queensland.

In line with government priorities and its Smart State Strategy, DPI&F's role is to accelerate growth of Queensland's food and agribusiness sector on a sustainable basis. The department has adopted a target of accelerating growth by ten per cent (10%) over and above the 'business as usual' scenario.

DPI&F assists the primary industries sector to respond to these challenges and opportunities through a strategic framework that centres on:

- developing strengths of existing industries through productivity improvement along the food and fibre value chain, skill enhancement and investment facilitation (this includes business development, trade and export services, adjustment assistance programs and ongoing evolutionary and tactical research development and extension (RD&E))
- expanding horizons by shifting the balance of RD&E activity towards the revolutionary platform of new technologies and industries in areas such as agricultural biotechnology, food futures, tropical and subtropical science and advanced biomaterials
- protecting capacity through a multi-faceted approach including a leading-edge system of biosecurity protection, vigorous fisheries management to protect fish stocks and habitat, development of the property management systems approach to simultaneous enhancement of profitability and sustainability, RD&E and promotion of sound risk management strategies to handle threats such as droughts and other natural disasters.

This strategic framework aligns with the Queensland Government's Smart State vision to strengthen innovation across all sectors of the economy. It also represents a partnership with key stakeholders, including industry, Australian Government agencies, our interstate partners and the community.

The department is predominantly funded for the outputs it delivers by parliamentary appropriations. We also provide the following services on a fee-for-service basis:

- sale of artificial breeding products
- inspections
- testing
- contract research and development
- advisory and consultancy services covering activities of primary industries, fisheries and forestry.

In response to the opportunities and challenges facing primary industries, DPI&F, in its role as an economic development agency, continues 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.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AEIFRS).

This financial report is a general purpose financial report that complies with AAS 29 *Financial Reporting by Government Departments*, the Treasurer's *Financial Reporting Requirements for the year ended 30 June 2007*, and other authoritative pronouncements.

The Treasurer has mandated the early adoption of AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (August 2005).

Except where otherwise stated, the financial report has 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 revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity of the department and the entities that it controls, where these entities are material. The department did not have any controlled entities for the year ending 30 June 2007. 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.

2.2.1 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 to achieve our objectives. Administered transactions and balances are disclosed separately in Note 35. These transactions and balances are not significant in comparison to the department's overall financial performance/financial position.

2.2.2 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 36 and 41 respectively. Applicable audit arrangements are also shown.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Output revenue/administered item revenue

Appropriation payments to the department under the annual Appropriation Act are recognised as revenue when received or, with Treasury's approval, recognised as receivable or unearned revenue.

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

2.4 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 35.

2.5 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 recognised as revenues during the reporting period 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 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.

2.6 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 30 June, and similar financial assets, which are readily convertible to cash, and are used in the day-to-day cash management function of the department.

2.7 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 30 June. Increases in the provision for impairment are based on loss events as disclosed in Note 18.

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 one (31) days. No interest is charged and no security is obtained.

2.8 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.

2.9 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 20.

2.10 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.

2.11 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 recognised 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 periods' revenue through current year sales.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 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 architects' fees and engineering design fees. However, any training costs are expensed as incurred.

Where assets are received free from another Queensland department (whether as a result of machinery-of-government 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 department, are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition, in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*.

2.14 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.

Land under roads is not recognised, as the valuation techniques are not considered reliable.

2.15 Revaluation of non-current physical assets

Land, buildings, infrastructure and heritage and cultural assets 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.

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.

2.16 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.

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 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.17 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/ benefit 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.

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 spare parts 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.

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.

Items comprising the department's technical library are expensed in the period of 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 and land improvements	Buildings and land improvements	27
Infrastructure	Access roads	32
Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	4
	Motor vehicles	6
	Scientific equipment	12
	Boats and boating equipment	5
	Other equipment	10
	Leasehold improvements	10
Intangible assets	Software purchased	4
	Software internally generated	7

2.18 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.

2.19 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.

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.

Finance and non-cancellable operating lease commitments (GST inclusive) are disclosed in Note 33.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.20 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.

2.21 Other financial liabilities

Interest-bearing liabilities are initially recognised at fair value inclusive of costs. The fair value is calculated as the net present value of all future payments using the effective interest rate at the date of the transaction. Subsequent measurement is based on amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

All borrowing costs are accounted for on an accrual basis in the income statement using the effective interest method, and are added to the carrying amount of the borrowing to the extent they are not settled in the period in which they arise. No borrowing costs are capitalised.

2.22 Employee benefits

Wages, salaries, recreation leave and sick leave

Wages, salaries and recreation leave due but 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 workers' 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. Employer superannuation contributions and long service leave levies are regarded as employee benefits.

All accrued recreation leave is disclosed as current liability in the financial statements, as past trends indicate that leave accrued approximates to leave taken, on an annual basis.

Prior history indicates that on average, sick leave taken each reporting period is less than the 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.

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 incurred. 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 the financial report pursuant to AAS 31 *Financial Reporting by Governments*.

Superannuation

Employer superannuation contributions are paid to QSuper, the superannuation plan for Queensland Government employees, at rates determined by 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 the financial report prepared pursuant to AAS 31 *Financial Reporting by Governments*.

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 financial year is $100 000 or more; and
- the number of senior executives whose total remuneration for the financial year falls within each successive $20 000 band, commencing at $100 000.

The remuneration disclosed is all remuneration received or receivable, 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 received, or due and receivable, in relation to the financial year, 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 financial year
- accrued superannuation, (being the value of all employer superannuation contributions during the financial year, both paid and payable, as at 30 June)
- 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 financial year, both paid and payable, as at 30 June, net of any amounts subsequently reimbursed by the executives

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.22 Employee benefits (continued)

Wages, salaries, recreation leave and sick leave (continued)

- housing, (being the market value of the rent or rental subsidy, where rent is part-paid by the executive during the financial year, both paid and payable, as at 30 June)
- 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 appointed by Governor in Council and classified as SES1 and above, with remuneration above $100 000 in the financial year. '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 financial year, wholly or mainly outside Australia, during the time the person was so employed; or
- of payment or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred for the benefit of the entity, or any of its subsidiaries.

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

2.23 Taxation

DPI&F 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.

2.24 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'*.

2.25 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.

2.26 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.

2.27 Interests in joint ventures

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

2.28 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 Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Abstract 1038 *Contributions by Owners Made to Wholly Owned Public Sector Entities*. Appropriations for equity adjustments are similarly designated.

2.29 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.

2.30 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.

2.31 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.

2.32 Comparative information

Comparative information has been restated where necessary to be consistent with disclosures in the current reporting period.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.33 New and revised accounting standards

Disclosure is required when initial application of an Australian Accounting Standard has an effect on the current period or any prior period, would have such an effect, except that it is impracticable to determine the amount of the adjustment, or might have an effect on future periods.

In the current year, the department had adopted all the new and revised standards and interpretations that are relevant to its operations and effective for 2006–07 reporting period.

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) released AASB 2005-9 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 132]* in September 2005. AASB 2005-9 amends AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to require certain financial guarantee contracts to be recognised in accordance with AASB 139 and measured initially at their fair values, and subsequently measured at the higher of the amount recognised as a provision and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation in accordance with revenue recognition policies.

Disclosure is required when a new Australian Accounting Standard which has been issued but is not yet effective has not been applied.

The department cannot early adopt a new accounting standard ahead of the specified commencement date unless approval is obtained from Treasury. The Treasurer mandated the early adoption of *AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* in the 2005–06 financial year. No additional standards have been early adopted in 2006–07. Consequently, the department has not applied the other Australian Accounting Standards and AASB and UIG Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective. These will be applied from their operative date.

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, the following standards and interpretations had been issued/revised but were not yet effective:

AASB No.	Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning or after
1	First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards	1 January 2008
2	Share-based Payment	1 March 2007
4	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2007
8	Operating Segments	1 January 2009
101	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2007
107	Cash Flow Statements	1 July 2007
114	Segment Reporting	1 January 2007
117	Leases	1 January 2007
118	Revenue	28 February 2007
120	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	1 July 2007
121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	28 February 2007
123	Borrowing Costs	1 January 2009
124	Related Party Disclosures	31 December 2005
127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 July 2007
128	Investments in Associates	1 July 2007
131	Interests in Joint Ventures	1 July 2007
132	Financial Instruments: Presentation	1 January 2007
133	Earnings per Share	1 January 2007
136	Impairment of Assets	1 July 2007
139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	1 January 2007
1023	General Insurance Contracts	1 January 2007
1038	Life Insurance Contracts	1 January 2007
1048	Interpretation and Application of Standards	31 March 2007
1049	Financial Reporting of General Government Sectors by Governments	1 July 2008
2007-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 11 [AASB 2]	1 March 2007

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.33 New and revised accounting standards (continued)

AASB No.	Title	Operative for reporting periods beginning or after
2007-2	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 12 [AASB 1, AASB 6, AASB 117, AASB 118, AASB 120, AASB 121, AASB 127, AASB 131 & AASB 139]	1 January 2009
2007-3	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8 [AASB 5, AASB 6, AASB 102, AASB 107, AASB 119, AASB 127, AASB 134, AASB 136, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038]	1 January 2009
2007-4	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from ED 151 and Other Amendments [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 102, 107, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 1023 & 1038]	1 July 2007
2007-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Inventories Held for Distribution by Not-for-Profit Entities [AASB 102]	1 July 2007
2007-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 & AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12]	1 January 2009
2007-7	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, AASB 2, AASB 4, AASB 5, AASB 107 & AASB 128]	1 July 2007
Interpretation 4:	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease [revised]	1 January 2008
Interpretation 10:	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	1 November 2006
Interpretation 11:	AASB 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions	1 March 2007
Interpretation 12:	Service Concession Arrangements	1 January 2008
Interpretation 129:	Disclosures—Service Concession Arrangements: [revised]	1 January 2008

It is anticipated that the above standards and interpretations are either not applicable to the department or adoption of them in future periods will have no material impact on the department's financial statements.

3 Outputs of the department

DPI&F delivers its products and services through three departmental outputs which provide policy leadership for Queensland primary industries. DPI&F works 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

The Industry Development Output is DPI&F's major output, with the key objective of achieving accelerated growth for Queensland's 25 000 production-focused businesses in the food, fibre and agribusiness sector.

Industry Development's key strategies aim to:

- increase productivity through leadership, focused investment in research and development (R&D), agribusiness skill development and capacity building along the food and fibre value chain
- develop markets through export policy development, identification of trade and market opportunities and future growth industries, and R&D to match product with market requirements
- strengthen business adaptability through an optimum policy and regulatory environment, risk management, R&D support and adjustment processes
- enhance sustainability through policy leadership, targeted R&D and extension delivery aimed at enhancing industry profitability on a sustainable basis and encouraging agribusiness practice to meet community expectations.

Industry Development services are delivered through activities such as policy development, industry development and trade, R&D and regional services.

3 Outputs of the department (continued)

3.2 Biosecurity

Delivered through Biosecurity Queensland, this Output ensures Queensland's reputation for safe, clean and environmentally sustainable production, thereby strengthening the primary industries sector's access to global markets. The Biosecurity output contributes significantly to the government's priority of 'Growing a diverse economy and creating jobs' and supports profitable primary industries by ensuring key biosecurity and animal welfare risks are managed, thereby maintaining market confidence in Queensland's agricultural products.

Biosecurity services are delivered with the aim to ensure that:

- access to interstate and overseas markets for Queensland's primary industries are maintained
- public health and safety are protected through the implementation of effective risk reduction systems
- acceptable standards are implemented for food safety, agricultural and veterinary chemical use
- Queensland communities, industries and environment are protected from the potentially significant impacts of diseases and pests such as citrus canker and the red imported fire ant
- threats of chemical and contaminant residues in foods are minimised
- effective standards for animal welfare and animal ethics are maintained.

3.3 Fisheries

The Fisheries Output is primarily focused on meeting the government's obligations towards Queensland's wild and aquaculture fisheries resources and fish habitats by:

- developing and implementing appropriate management arrangements to foster profitable aquaculture and fishing industries by working in partnership with specific user and interest groups and the broader community
- administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*, which provides for the conservation, use and enhancement of fisheries resources and fish habitats in a way that balances the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

The Fisheries Output also delivers a range of other programs, most notably the management of the governments' Shark Control Program, and the delivery of boating safety compliance services on behalf of Queensland Transport.

Products and services delivered by this Output are:

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

3.4 Administrative restructures

As a result of government reform, the following machinery-of-government changes occurred during 2006–2007:

Commencing 1 October 2006, the administration of the climate change science and policy function was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources and Water in accordance with Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.9) 2006. Refer Note 16.

Commencing 1 March 2007, the Land Protection Unit, which was established as a government entity and declared to be part of the Department of Natural Resources and Water was amalgamated with, and declared to be part of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries in accordance with Public Services Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2007. Refer Note 16.

Commencing 1 March 2007, the administration of the public service office, Biosecurity Queensland was amalgamated with, and declared to be part of, the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries in accordance with Public Services Departmental Arrangements Notice (No.2) 2007. Refer Note 16.

The output Forestry Commercial reported in 2005–06 is no longer an output following a machinery-of-government change that created the new Forestry Plantations Queensland (FPQ) and Forestry Plantations Queensland Office (FPQO) which occurred in 2005–06.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
4	**Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to output revenue recognised in the income statement**		
	Budgeted output appropriation	227 813	216 791
	Unforeseen expenditure	36 141	11 917
	Transfers section 23a	6 378	–
	Total output receipts	**270 332**	**228 708**
	Less: opening balance of output revenue receivable	(2 361)	(3 432)
	Plus: closing balance of output revenue receivable	358	2 361
	Output revenue recognised in the income statement	**268 329**	**227 637**
	Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity		
	Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	11 821	5 253
	Unforeseen expenditure	–	1 052
	Transfers from/to other departments	(65)	–
	Transfers from/to other headings	(4 856)	–
	Lapsed equity adjustment appropriation	–	(5 759)
	Less: opening balance equity adjustment receivable	(1 840)	–
	Plus: closing balance of equity adjustment receivable	–	1 840
	Equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity	**5 060**	**2 386**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
5	**User charges, taxes, fees and fines**		
	Fee for service	28 997	47 691
	Contract services—Forestry Plantations Queensland (1)	1 256	997
	Sale of goods	6 781	6 458
	Taxes, fees and fines	4 837	3 878
	Total user charges, taxes, fees and fines	**41 871**	**59 024**

(1) Contract services relate to information and communication technology services.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
6	**Grants and other contributions**		
	Grants (1)	15 847	7 559
	Industry contributions (2)	33 781	30 717
	Goods and services received below fair value	937	1 481
	Total grants and other contributions*	**50 565**	**39 757**

* Refer to Note 14 for disclosure of amount paid to recipients of grants and subsidies.

(1) Included in revenue from grants is $3.390 million ($2.952 million in 2005–06) from the Commonwealth Government to fund specific activities chiefly of the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research projects (ACIAR), and State funds of $4.742 million ($3.539 million in 2005–06).

(2) Included in industry contributions is revenue from the Grains Research and Development Corporation and Horticulture Australia Limited.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
7	**Royalties and other territorial revenue**		
	Royalties	1 333	1 298
	Total royalties and other territorial revenue	**1 333**	**1 298**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
8	**Other revenue**		
	Interest	3	–
	Rental income	962	809
	Other	2 556	1 999
	Total other revenue	**3 521**	**2 808**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
9	**Gains**		
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		
	Plant and equipment	346	348
	Total gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**346**	**348**
	Net increment in valuation of biological assets		
	Livestock	229	1 221
	Total net increment in valuation of biological assets	**229**	**1 221**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
10	**Employee expenses**		
	Employee benefits		
	Wages and salaries	173 589	166 948
	Employer superannuation contributions*	19 305	19 316
	Long service leave levy*	2 907	2 904
	Other employee benefits	1 684	1 081
	Employee Related Expenses		
	Workers' compensation premium*	1 041	1 222
	Payroll tax*	8 830	8 751
	Total employee expenses	**207 356**	**200 222**

* 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. Employer superannuation contributions and the long service leave levy are regarded as employee benefits.

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

	2007	2006
Number of Employees:	**2 775**	**2 866**

Executive remuneration

The number of senior executives who received or were due to receive total remuneration of $100 000 or more:

$100 000 to $119 999	–	2
$120 000 to $139 999	2	2
$140 000 to $159 999	4	10
$160 000 to $179 999	7	6
$180 000 to $199 999	4	1
$200 000 to $219 999	1	2
$220 000 to $239 999	1	–
$320 000 to $339 999	–	1
$340 000 to $359 999	1	–
Total	**20**	**24**

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
The total remuneration of executives shown above**	**3 584**	**3 926**

** 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.

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
The total separation and redundancy/termination benefit payments during the year to executives shown above.	**Nil**	**144**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
11	**Supplies and services**		
	Consultants and contractors	13 768	17 816
	Motor vehicle expenses	5 600	4 775
	Materials	16 892	13 894
	Travel	8 336	8 077
	Repairs and maintenance	7 418	7 254
	Electricity and telephone	5 897	5 756
	Computer expenses	4 829	5 397
	Primary production costs	2 801	2 538
	Legal expenses	493	665
	Service delivery costs	16 411	13 090
	Services received free of charge	937	1 481
	Portable and attractive items	955	1 274
	Freight, postage and printing	2 300	2 794
	Hire of plant and equipment (1)	8 576	724
	Other	2 961	3 927
	Total supplies and services	**98 174**	**89 462**

(1) Expenditure for 2006–07 includes costs for Operation Farm Clear (Cyclone Larry).

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
12	**Depreciation and amortisation**		
	Depreciation and amortisation were incurred in respect of:		
	Buildings and land improvements (1)	5 663	4 890
	Infrastructure	155	107
	Plant and equipment	5 827	5 265
	Software purchased	143	143
	Software internally generated	480	442
	Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	**12 268**	**10 847**

(1) The increase in depreciation expense for buildings and land improvements is a result of independent revaluation in 2005–06.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
13	**Impairment losses**		
	Intangible assets (1)	1 090	–
	Bad and impaired debts	(18)	62
	Total impairment losses	**1 072**	**62**

(1) Impairment losses relate to internally generated software.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
14	**Grants and subsidies**		
	Animal welfare organisations	284	181
	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects	1 880	1 344
	BSES Limited	3 800	3 800
	Cooperative Research Centres (CRC)	1 177	586
	Defeating Weed Menace	2 099	–
	Drought Relief Freight Subsidy	12 545	5 721
	Farm and rural financial counsellors' subsidies	225	241
	Fish stocking associations and societies	692	637
	Fisheries Research & Development Corporation	505	565
	Toadbusters—Cane Toad Research	400	–
	Murray Darling Basin Commission	339	200
	National Heritage Trust	22	–
	National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)	1 642	371
	Private Forestry Development Committees	450	450
	Queensland Government Departments	75	106
	Safe Food Production Queensland (SFPQ)	1 900	1 900
	Sunfish Queensland Inc.	331	219
	Sugarcane Smut Emergency Response	553	–
	Tuberculosis Freedom Assistance Program (TFAP)	318	276
	Pandemic Influenza Plan	30	–
	Other	308	519
	Total grants and subsidies	**29 575**	**17 116**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
15	**Other expenses**		
	Operating leases	15 679	15 023
	External audit fees (1)	188	190
	Licence fees and permits	191	163
	Loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	235	119
	Sponsorships	413	411
	Donations and gifts	21	15
	Insurance premiums—QGIF	405	485
	Insurance premiums—other	116	118
	Miscellaneous expenses	474	386
	Losses:		
	Public money	–	–
	Public property (2)	2	3
	Special payments :		
	Extra-contractual (3)	21	154
	Total other expenses	**17 745**	**17 067**

(1) Total external audit fees relating to the 2006–2007 financial year are estimated to be $0.188 million (2005–2006 $0.190 million). There are no non-audit services included in this amount.

(2) 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'.

(3) The 2006–07 amount includes payments of $0.01 million for financial reimbursement of costs relating to damaged crops, and $0.009 million for financial reimbursement of costs related to a stock inspection claim.

16 Restructuring of administrative arrangements

As a result of government reform, the following machinery-of-government changes occurred during 2006–2007:

- The administration of the public service office, Biosecurity Queensland, and the government entity known as the Land Protection Unit, were amalgamated with, and declared to be part of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries in accordance with Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No. 2) 2007 effective 1 March 2007.
- The administration of the climate change science and policy function was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources and Water (NR&W) in accordance with Public Service Departmental Arrangements Notice (No. 9) 2006 effective 1 October 2006.

The assets and liabilities transferred are as follows:

	Transferred from NR&W	Transferred to NR&W
	2007	2007
	$'000	$'000
Current assets		
Cash assets	4 717	218
Receivables	381	253
Inventories	61	–
Total current assets	**5 159**	**471**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	35 579	15
Total non-current assets	**35 579**	**15**
Total assets	**40 738**	**486**
Current liabilities		
Accrued employee benefits	888	148
Other current liabilities	4 835	419
Total current liabilities	**5 723**	**567**
Total liabilities	**5 723**	**567**
Net assets	**35 015**	**(81)**

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
17 Cash assets		
Cash on hand	75	78
Cash at bank	34 485	33 424
Total cash assets	**34 560**	**33 502**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
18	**Receivables**		
	Current		
	Output receivable from Treasury	358	2 361
	Equity adjustment receivable from Treasury	–	1 840
		358	**4 201**
	Trade debtors	12 603	13 218
	Less: provision for impairment	(329)	(3 414)
		12 274	**9 804**
	Loans and advances	51	68
		51	**68**
	GST receivable	2 095	1 942
	GST payable	(875)	(1 359)
	Net GST receivable	**1 220**	**583**
	Long service leave reimbursements	–	1 218
	Other debtors (1)	9 867	3 951
		9 867	**5 169**
	Total current receivables	**23 770**	**19 825**
	(1) 2006–07 balance includes receivables relating to restructuring of administrative arrangements of $4.304 million.		
	Movements in the allowance of provision for impairment		
	Balance at beginning of the year	3 414	3 517
	Amounts written off during the year	(39)	(754)
	Amounts recovered during the year	(3 179)	(80)
	Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in income statement	133	731
	Balance at the end of the year	**329**	**3 414**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
19	**Other financial assets**		
	Non-current		
	Shares and units (1)—at fair value	158	148
	Total other financial assets	**158**	**148**

(1) Financial assets comprise equity in primary producers' cooperatives.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
20	**Inventories**		
	Current inventories		
	Inventory held for sale:		
	Finished goods	618	651
	Inventory not held for sale:		
	Raw materials and stores	1 183	1 165
	Total current inventories	**1 801**	**1 816**
	Non-current inventories		
	Inventory held for sale:		
	Finished goods	11	13
	Total non-current inventories	**11**	**13**
	Aggregate carrying amount of inventories:		
	Current	1 801	1 816
	Non-current	11	13
	Total inventories	**1 812**	**1 829**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
21	**Prepayments**		
	Current		
	Prepayments	616	1 262
	Total current prepayments	**616**	**1 262**
	Non-current		
	Prepayments (1)	3 778	4
	Total non-current prepayments	**3 778**	**4**
	Total prepayments	**4 394**	**1 266**

(1) Non-current prepayments includes $3.575 million for the Centre for Advanced Animal Science (CAAS).

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
22	**Non-current assets held for sale**		
	Land (1)	7 000	–

(1) Relates to surplus land. The sale is expected to be settled in first half of 2007–08 financial year. Independent valuation of the land is at market value.

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
23	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	23.1 Land (1) (2)		
	At independent valuation 2006	182 917	177 403
	Less: accumulated impairment losses	–	–
	Total land	**182 917**	**177 403**
	(1) Refer Note 2.15.		
	(2) Only land controlled by the department has been brought to account.		
	23.2 Buildings		
	At cost	1 714	1 607
	At independent valuation 2006	309 697	274 805
	Less: accumulated depreciation	(140 957)	(120 960)
	Less: accumulated impairment losses	–	–
	Total buildings	**170 454**	**155 452**
	23.3 Infrastructure		
	At cost	28 297	29
	At independent valuation 2006	7 240	6 414
	Less: accumulated depreciation	(17 223)	(2 712)
	Less: accumulated impairment losses	–	–
	Total infrastructure	**18 314**	**3 731**
	23.4 Plant and equipment		
	At cost	86 259	78 239
	Less: accumulated depreciation	(48 081)	(42 588)
	Less: accumulated impairment losses	–	–
	Total plant and equipment	**38 178**	**35 651**
	23.5 Capital works in progress		
	At cost	7 350	3 264
	Total property, plant and equipment	**417 213**	**375 501**
	Property, plant and equipment		
	At cost	123 620	83 139
	At independent valuation 2006	499 854	458 622
	Less: accumulated depreciation and amortisation	(206 261)	(166 260)
	Less: accumulated impairment losses	–	–
	Total property, plant and equipment	**417 213**	**375 501**
	23.6 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.*		
	23.6.1 Land, buildings and infrastructure		
	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 current replacement cost.		
	23.6.2 Plant and equipment		
	Plant and equipment is valued at cost in accordance with Queensland Treasury's *Non-Current Asset Accounting Policies for the Queensland Public Sector.*		

23 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

23.7 Property, plant and equipment movement reconciliation

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Capital works in progress	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2006	177 403	155 452	3 731	35 651	3 264	375 501
Acquisitions	–	2	–	6 022	8 922	14 946
Acquisitions through restructure	10 712	9 258	14 227	1 308	74	35 579
Disposals	–	(3)	–	(215)	–	(218)
Assets reclassified as held for sale	(7 000)	–	–	–	–	(7 000)
Capitalisation of assets expensed in prior periods	–	–	–	9	–	9
Transfers between classes	–	3 359	309	1 242	(4 910)	–
External transfers	(155)	–	–	(12)	–	(167)
Revaluation increments	16 857	8 658	202	–	–	25 717
Revaluation decrements	(14 900)	(609)	–	–	–	(15 509)
Depreciation/amortisation	–	(5 663)	(155)	(5 827)	–	(11 645)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2007	**182 917**	**170 454**	**18 314**	**38 178**	**7 350**	**417 213**

23.8 Fully depreciated assets

The strategic management of fully depreciated assets has been addressed in the department's Asset Strategic Plan 2006–2011.

Heavy plant, motor vehicles, computer equipment, office equipment, scientific equipment and other plant and equipment gross cost account for approximately seventy-six per cent (2005–2006 seventy-seven per cent) of the gross cost of the fully depreciated assets still in use. Disposals and replacement of these items will be addressed during the period of the Asset Strategic Plan 2006–2011.

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
Significant asset classes		
Buildings	4 311	3 779
Plant and equipment	15 901	15 711
Software internally generated	707	889
Total significant asset classes	**20 919**	**20 379**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
24	**Intangible assets**		
	24.1 Software internally generated		
	At cost	4 624	2 458
	Accumulated amortisation	(2 280)	(1 800)
		2 344	658
	Software purchased		
	At cost	573	573
	Accumulated amortisation	(316)	(173)
		257	400
	Total	**2 601**	**1 058**
	24.2 Software internally generated works in progress		
	At cost (1)	1 338	4 118
	Total intangible assets	**3 939**	**5 176**

(1) The carrying amount is net of impairment losses.

24.3 Intangibles reconciliation

	Software purchased	Software internally generated	Works in progress
	2007	2007	2007
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July 2006	400	658	4 118
Acquisitions	–	–	475
Impairment losses recognised in operating surplus/(deficit)	–	–	(1 090)
Transfers between classes	–	2 165	(2 165)
Amortisation	(143)	(479)	–
Carrying amount at 30 June 2007	**257**	**2 344**	**1 338**

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 2.17)

Research and development expensed during the period is nil.

25 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:

	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
25.1 Current restricted assets		
Cash at bank	11 177	11 977
Receivables	10 887	8 341
Total current restricted assets	**22 064**	**20 318**
(These funds are restricted for use in specified research areas.)		
25.2 Property, plant and equipment		
At cost	4 524	4 422
At independent valuation	438	449
Accumulated depreciation	(3 318)	(3 301)
Total property, plant and equipment	**1 644**	**1 570**
(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	**23 708**	**21 888**

26 Biological assets

	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Livestock	2 211	2 875
Total biological assets	**2 211**	**2 875**

27 Payables

	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Current		
Trade creditors	8 462	7 991
Fringe benefits tax payable	290	205
Accrued telephone expenses	478	273
Accrued audit fees	148	96
Accrued payroll tax	–	681
Corporate card	1 340	1 618
Other (1)	7 566	1 804
Total payables	**18 284**	**12 668**

(1) Includes payable as a result of the restructuring administration arrangements of $5.935 million.

28 Accrued employee benefits

	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Accrued salaries and wages	2 927	3 018
Accrued annual leave	20 617	20 318
Accrued long service leave levy	717	753
Accrued superannuation payable	380	379
Accrued employee benefits—other	–	1 204
Total accrued employee benefits	**24 641**	**25 672**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
29	**Other current liabilities**		
	Unearned revenue (1)	24 922	25 113
	Unclaimed monies	14	7
	Total other current liabilities	**24 936**	**25 120**

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

30 **Asset revaluation reserve by class**

	Land	Buildings and land improvements	Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance 1 July 2006	137 176	37 677	581	1 679	177 113
Revaluation increments	16 857	8 658	–	202	25 717
Revaluation decrements	(14 900)	(609)	–	–	(15 509)
Total asset revaluation reserve	**139 133**	**45 726**	**581**	**1 881**	**187 321**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
31	**Reconciliation of net operating result to net cash provided by operating activities**		
	Net surplus/(deficit)	**13**	**(2 677)**
	Non-cash items		
	Depreciation and amortisation	12 268	10 847
	Biological assets unrealised (revenue)/expense	(229)	(1 221)
	Loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	1 326	119
	Gain on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	(346)	(348)
	Other non-cash items	(215)	675
	Loss of public property	2	3
	Liabilities assumed/transferred	(254)	(108)
	Change in assets and liabilities		
	(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(5 334)	1 033
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	17	25
	(Increase)/decrease in biological assets	893	786
	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(3 128)	68
	Increase/(decrease) in payables	5 794	(5 250)
	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	(1 030)	3 057
	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(191)	8 840
	(Increase)/decrease in GST input tax credits receivable	(153)	218
	Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	(484)	639
		8 936	**19 383**
	Net cash provided by operating activities	**8 949**	**16 706**

32 Non-cash financing and investing activities

Assets donated by the department and recognised as an expense for 2006–2007 was nil. (2005–2006 nil).

Assets and liabilities received or transferred by the department as the result of machinery-of-government changes are set out in Note 16.

33 Commitments for expenditure

33.1 Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Commitments under operating leases at reporting date are inclusive of anticipated GST and are payable as follows:

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year	12 751	4 356
Later than one year and not later than five years	3 489	1 647
Later than five years	1 579	53
Total commitment non-cancellable operating leases	**17 819**	**6 056**

The department has a total of thirteen (13) non-cancellable operating leases relating to land, buildings and laboratories. Included in these leases is $9.007 million for the Centre for Advanced Animal Science (CAAS). Also included as noncancellable operating leases are motor vehicles leased through Q-Fleet.

33.2 Expenditure commitments

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

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
Buildings	5 112	407
Plant and equipment	905	1 141
Intangibles	–	515
Supplies and services	3 823	5 698
Other	307	49
Total (GST inclusive)	**10 147**	**7 810**
Not later than one year	9 192	5 958
Later than one year and not later than five years	955	1 852
Later than five years	–	–
Total (GST inclusive)	**10 147**	**7 810**

33 Commitments for expenditure (continued)

33.3 Grants and subsidies commitments

Commitments in relation to grants and subsidies are inclusive of anticipated GST and are payable as follows:

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
BSES Limited (1)	4 180	4 180
Pest Offensive	8 829	–
Private Forestry Development Committees	495	450
Farm Financial Counsellor Grants	275	500
National Livestock Identification System	2 606	–
Animal Welfare Organisations	–	235
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research projects	1 230	318
Murray Darling Basin Commission	241	438
FarmBis Targeted Industry Initiatives	1 070	–
Other	1 453	570
Total (GST inclusive)	**20 379**	**6 691**
Commitments in relation to grants and subsidies at the reporting date are payable as follows:		
Not later than one year	16 672	5 775
Later than one year and not later than five years	3 707	916
Later than five years	–	–
Total (GST inclusive)	**20 379**	**6 691**

(1) Pursuant to a Cabinet decision made in December 1991, the department provides funding to BSES Limited to the amount of $4.18 million per annum. The figure above represents 2007–08 funding for this item, inclusive of GST.

34 Contingent liabilities

34.1 Litigation in progress

The jurisdiction of all contingent liability matters as at 30 June 2007 is as follows:

	2007 No. of cases	2006 No. of cases
Supreme Court	4	4
District Court	2	2
Magistrates Court	1	–
Federal Court	1	–
Other	14	7
Total	**22**	**13**

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 as at 30 June 2007.

The department has insurance cover with the 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.

34.2 Workers' compensation claims

Common law matters (i.e. claims by employees for personal injuries allegedly suffered during the course of their employment because of the department's alleged negligence) 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.

34.3 Native title claims over departmental land

At 30 June 2007 Native Title Claims have been made on a total of 56 departmental land properties, covering a total area of 315 376 hectares situated across Queensland. The land has a carrying value of $175.344 million.

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

34.4 Financial guarantees and undertakings

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

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
35	**Administered transactions and balances**		
	Administered revenues		
	Administered item appropriation	17 116	13 182
	User charges, taxes, fees and fines	1 034	942
	Total administered revenues	**18 150**	**14 124**
	Administered expenses		
	Grants and subsidies	17 116	13 182
	Total administered expenses before transfer of administered revenue to government	**17 116**	**13 182**
	Net surplus before transfers to government	**1 034**	**942**
	Transfers to government	**1 034**	**942**
	Net surplus/(deficit)	**–**	**–**
	Administered current assets		
	Cash	415	4 156
	Receivables	61	44
	Total administered current assets	**476**	**4 200**
	Administered non-current assets		
	Receivables	64 220	56 220
	Total administered non-current assets	**64 220**	**56 220**
	Total administered assets	**64 696**	**60 420**
	Administered current liabilities		
	Payables	410	4 134
	Total administered current liabilities	**410**	**4 134**
	Total administered liabilities	**410**	**4 134**
	Net administered assets	**64 286**	**56 286**
	Administered equity		
	Contributed equity	64 220	56 220
	Retained surplus	66	66
	Total administered equity	**64 286**	**56 286**

		2007	2006
		$'000	$'000
35	**Administered transactions and balances (continued)**		
	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Inflows:		
	Administered item receipts	17 107	13 182
	User charges, taxes, fees and fines	1 026	958
	Outflows:		
	Grants and other contributions	(21 075)	(13 182)
	Transfers to government	(799)	(920)
	Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(3 741)**	**38**
	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Outflows:		
	Loans and advances made	(8 000)	(4 000)
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(8 000)**	**(4 000)**
	Cash flows from financing activities		
	Inflows:		
	Equity injections	8 000	8 000
	Net cash provided by financing activities	**8 000**	**8 000**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	**(3 741)**	**4 038**
	Cash at the beginning of the financial year	**4 156**	**118**
	Cash at the end of the financial year	**415**	**4 156**
	Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to administered revenue		
	Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to administered revenue recognised in the income statement		
	Budgeted appropriation	8 356	5 772
	Unforeseen expenditure section 25	3 895	7 410
	Transfers section 24	4 856	–
	Administered revenue recognised in the income statement	**17 107**	**13 182**
	Reconciliation of payments from consolidated fund to equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity		
	Budgeted equity adjustment appropriation	8 000	8 000
	Equity adjustment recognised in contributed equity	**8 000**	**8 000**

35 Administered transactions and balances (continued)

Administered outputs

	Biosecurity		Industry Development		Fisheries		Delivery		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Administered revenues										
Administered item revenue	–	–	17 116	13 182	–	–	–	–	17 116	13 182
User charges, taxes, fees and fines	628	636	–	–	5	–	401	306	1 034	942
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total administered revenues	**628**	**636**	**17 116**	**13 182**	**5**	**–**	**401**	**306**	**18 150**	**14 124**
Administered expenses										
Grants and subsidies	–	–	17 116	13 182	–	–	–	–	17 116	13 182
Total administered expenses	**–**	**–**	**17 116**	**13 182**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**17 116**	**13 182**
Net surplus before transfers to government	**628**	**636**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**401**	**306**	**1 034**	**942**
Transfers to government	628	636	–	–	5	–	401	306	1 034	942
Net surplus/(deficit)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

36 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.

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
Trust expenses and revenues		
Expenses		
Supplies and services	–	10
Total expenses	**–**	**10**
Trust assets and liabilities		
Current assets		
Monies held in trust (2)	548	2
Total current assets	**548**	**2**
Total assets	**548**	**2**
Current liabilities		
Trust balances payable	548	2
Total current liabilities	**548**	**2**
Total liabilities	**548**	**2**

(1) The Queensland Auditor-General performed the audit of the department's systems which record trust transactions for 2006–2007.

(2) Includes $0.5 million being a deposit for the sale of property. The property is not held for sale as at reporting date.

37 Financial instruments

Categorisation of financial instruments

The department has categorised the financial assets and financial liabilities held as:

Financial assets	Category
Cash	
Receivables	Receivables (at nominal value)
Shares	Shares designated as at fair value through the income statement
Financial liabilities	
Payables	Financial liability not at fair value through the income statement (at nominal value)

Credit risk exposure

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.

There are no amounts offset as per AASB 132. The recognised impairment loss is $1.072 million for the current year. This is an increase of $1.01 million from 2006 resulted from a number of loss events: the recognition of impairment loss on internally generated software amounted to $1.090 million and movements in the provision impairment losses has resulted in a reversal greater than the current increase, i.e. negative balance of $0.018 million. A reversal of $3.15 million was provided for in the allowance in a prior year. See Note 18 for movement in the allowance for provision of impairment.

All figures for credit risk referred to do not take into account the value of any collateral or other security.

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. The main factors affecting the current calculation for provisions are disclosed above as loss events. These economic changes form part of the department's documented risk analysis assessment in conjunction with historic experience and associated industry data.

The following table represents the department's maximum exposure to credit risk based on contractual amounts net of any allowances as per AASB 139:

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
Financial assets		
Cash	34 560	33 502
Receivables	23 770	19 825
Shares	158	148
Total	**58 488**	**53 475**

37 Financial instruments (continued)

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 tables at the end of this note.

Liquidity risk

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.

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.

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 exits.

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.

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

2007 Credit, liquidity and interest risk table

	Maturity date:						
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Carrying amount	Weighted average rate:
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	%
Financial assets							
Non-interest bearing	53 259	4 693	378	–	158	58 488	NA
Total	**53 259**	**4 693**	**378**	**–**	**158**	**58 488**	**–**
Financial liabilities							
Non-interest bearing	16 189	2 092	2	1	–	18 284	NA
Total	**16 189**	**2 092**	**2**	**1**	**–**	**18 284**	**–**

2006 Credit, liquidity and interest risk table

	Maturity date:						
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Carrying amount	Weighted average rate:
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	%
Financial assets							
Non-interest bearing	47 691	1 109	4 527	–	148	53 475	NA
Total	**47 691**	**1 109**	**4 527**	**–**	**148**	**53 475**	**–**
Financial liabilities							
Non-interest bearing	8 953	336	3 379	–	–	12 668	NA
Total	**8 953**	**336**	**3 379**	**–**	**–**	**12 668**	**–**

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

	Number	Net change in NMV	Number	Net change in NMV
	2007	2007	2006	2006
	'000	$'000	'000	$'000
Livestock	13	229	16	1 221
Total	**13**	**229**	**16**	**1 221**

39 Interest in joint ventures

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

40 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 year amounted to $0.26 million ($0.283 million in 2005–2006), and the expenses for the year amounted to $0.261 million ($0.253 million in 2005–2006).

41 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 $0.083 million ($0.061million in 2005–2006) received by the department for providing services are recognised in user charges.

	2007	2006
	$'000	$'000
Balance at beginning of financial year	**6**	**12**
Collections during reporting period	–	127
Employee deduction collections (1)	13 553	11 300
Total collections during reporting period	**13 553**	**11 427**
Distributions to principals during reporting period (2)	–	137
Employee deduction distributions (1)	13 549	11 296
Distributions to principals during reporting period	**13 549**	**11 433**
Balance at end of financial year	**10**	**6**

(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.

(2) Collections are no longer captured by DPI&F through QGAP bank accounts. The administration of these bank accounts has moved to the Department of Justice Attorney-General (JAG) through the Smart Service Queensland (SSQ) program.

Certificate of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 40(1) of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977* (the Act), and other prescribed requirements.

In accordance with Section 40(3) 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, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards, of the transactions of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the financial year ended 30 June 2007 and of the financial position of the department at the end of that year.

David Hodgkinson, CA
General Manager
Finance and Asset Management

25 September 2007

Jim Varghese, FCPA
Director-General

25 September 2007

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Accountable Officer of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report
The audit report relates to the financial report of Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the financial year ended 30 June 2007 included on Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries web site. The Accountable Officer is responsible for the integrity of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries web site. The audit 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 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 financial report, available from Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this web site.

These matters also relate to the presentation of the audited financial report in other electronic media including CD Rom.

Report on the Financial Report
I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2007, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and income statement by outputs activities for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the certificates given by the Accountable Officer and officer responsible for the financial administration of the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the year ended 30 June 2007.

The Accountable Officer's Responsibility for the Financial Report
The Accountable Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 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 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 financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement in the 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 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 Accountable Officer, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the 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.40 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 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 Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries for the financial year 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 and of the financial position as at the end of that year.

M T BOOTH, FCPA
(as Delegate of the Auditor-General of Queensland)

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Appendices

Contents **Page**

Appendix 1 Statutory bodies

The following statutory bodies were associated with DPI&F in 2006–07.

These bodies report separately to Queensland Parliament.

Statutory body[1]	Body corporate, corporation, instrumentality or statutory position	Constituting Act	Annual reporting arrangements
Chicken Meat Industry Committee	Instrumentality	*Chicken Meat Industry Committee Act 1976*	Annual Report to Parliament
Darling Downs–Moreton Rabbit Board[2]	Instrumentality	*Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*	Annual Report to Minister (tabled in Parliament)
Forestry Plantations Queensland[3]	Corporation sole	*Forestry Plantations Queensland Act 2006*	Annual Report to Parliament
Grain Research Foundation[4]	Body corporate	*Grain Research Foundation Act 1976*	Annual Report to Parliament
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council[5]	Instrumentality	*Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*	Annual Report to Minister (included in this annual report in Appendix 8)
QRAA	Body corporate	*Rural Adjustment Authority Act 1994*	Annual Report to Parliament
Safe Food Production QLD	Body corporate	*Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*	Annual Report to Parliament
Sugar Commissioner	Statutory position	*Sugar Industry Act 1999*	Annual report to Minister (tabled in Parliament)

1 As defined by the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*.

2 Transferred from the Department of Natural Resources and Water to the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries under Machinery of Government changes establishing Biosecurity Queensland on 1 March 2007.

3 Jointly administered by the Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Infrastructure and the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries.

4 Grain Research Foundation dissolved as of 1 January 2007.

5 Transferred from the Department of Natural Resources and Water to the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries under Machinery of Government changes as part of the administrative arrangements establishing Biosecurity Queensland on 1 March 2007. Section 208 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* requires a report to the Minister each financial year.

Appendix 2 Consultancy expenditure

In 2006–07, consultancy services for DPI&F totalled $677 678. On average, this figure was consistent with expenditure over the past four financial years.

Expenditure category	Annual average for previous 4 years	Total for 2006–07
Management	$150 840	$289 013
Human resources management	$21 017	Nil
Information technology	$93 000	Nil
Communications	$176 009	$61 684
Finance and accounting	$56 989	Nil
Professional and technical	$176 343	$326 981
Total	**$674 198**	**$677 678**

Appendix 3 Cost of boards, committees and tribunals

DPI&F paid $290 906 in meeting costs for 20 industry boards, committees and tribunals during 2006–07.

Board members

Forty-three women and 164 men were represented on the boards of statutory and non-statutory government bodies related to DPI&F in 2006–07. Of a total board membership of 207 in 2006–07, 20.8 per cent were women—an increase of 1.3 per cent from the previous year.

Boards, committees and tribunals	Number of meetings held	Achievements
Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Board*	0	(Did not meet this year.)
Animal Welfare Advisory Committee	5	Progressed the Palm Island Horse Management and Youth Employment Initiative. Reported to the Minister on cat overpopulation. Advised the Minister on the welfare implications of steel-jaw, serrated, leg-hold traps.
Banana Industry Protection Board (dissolved 28 May 2007)	3	Released the Banana Industry Protection Biosecurity Enhanced Plan. Improved industry communications.
Biosecurity Advisory Council Queensland	3	Maintained standards for animal and plant biosecurity.
Community Consultative Committee for the Control of Exotic Pest Fish (includes Burdekin Regional Committee for control of tilapia)	0	(Did not meet this year.)
Crab Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	2	Analysed catches in the Spanner Crab Fishery and advised on the total annual commercial catch allowed for that fishery. Advised on proposed changes to legislation relating to the use of crab fishing apparatus.
DPI&F Intellectual Property Advisory Group	0	Guided the conduct of a department-wide intellectual property audit and the creation of the Intellectual Property Commercialisation Unit. Ceased formal meetings in 2006–07.

Roles, functions and responsibilities	Cost of meetings	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Promote responsible use of agriculture and veterinary (agvet) chemicals in Queensland. Review Queensland's agvet chemical use legislation. Develop and revise criteria for examining and licensing users of agricultural chemicals.	$0	Regulatory	4	5
Provide comment and advice to DPI&F and the Minister on industry and community submissions, legislation, policy, codes of conduct, strategies, programs and research relating to animal welfare in Queensland.	$14 000	Advisory	3	6
Responsible for the *Banana Industry Protection Act 1989*—including regulatory enforcement. Advise the Minister on pest infestations affecting the production and distribution of bananas. Conduct research on banana production and distribution, and combat pest and disease problems in bananas. Disseminate information about banana production and distribution.	$13 199	Advisory	0	4
Develop and evaluate strategic animal and plant biosecurity policy, and provide recommendations to the Minister. Evaluate Biosecurity Queensland's performance. Communicate with Animal Heath Australia, Plant Health Australia and similar bodies in other states. Maintain standards of animal and plant biosecurity that meet community expectations and the requirements of domestic and international markets.	$12 324	Advisory	5	5
Provide advice on the control of tilapia in the Burdekin catchments.	$0	Advisory	0	11
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to Queensland's crab fisheries.	$10 773	Advisory	1	10
Advise the Director-General on intellectual property strategic policy.	$0	Advisory	6	6

Appendix 3 Cost of boards, committees and tribunals (continued)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Number of meetings held	Achievements
FarmBis State Planning Group	4	Provided strategic direction for the FarmBis program. Made recommendations to the Minister on program policy. Managed the Coordination Network, the Targeted Industry Initiative projects, and the FarmBis communication strategy.
Fisheries Tribunal**	6	Met four times for directions hearings to progress 10 appeals. Met twice for full hearings at which six appeals were heard (two in regional centres). Two cases were set aside, 11 appeals were dismissed, and six decisions were adjourned or decisions reserved.
Fishing Industry Development Council	0	(Did not meet this year, and disbanded on 10 October 2006.)
Freshwater Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	3	Reviewed the objectives for the Freshwater Fishery and development of a draft performance measurement system. Established a working group to provide technical advice on fish stocking with an emphasis on dealing with drought and low water levels. Provided input into developing priorities for allocation of funding provided through the government's Living the Queensland Lifestyle Policy. Commenced a review of the Fisheries (Freshwater) Management Plan 1999.
Gulf of Carpentaria Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	2	Advised on performance management systems for Gulf of Carpentaria Net, Line and Finfish Trawl fisheries. Advised on possible future management arrangements for developmental Finfish Trawl Fishery. Advised on and supported various research projects being undertaken or proposed for the Gulf.
Harvest Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	2	Advised on the draft management arrangements for the East Coast Tropical Rock Lobster Fishery for stakeholders' consideration. Revised quota arrangements for the East Coast Bêche-de-mer Fishery.
Inshore Finfish Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	3	Developed draft management arrangements for a proposed new Inshore Finfish Management Plan for government consideration including: • fish bag and size limits • netting arrangements • shark fishery management • dugong protection areas.
Queensland Food, Fibre and Agribusiness Council	3	Provided advice to the Director-General and DPI&F.

Roles, functions and responsibilities	Cost of meetings	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Ensure the FarmBis program in Queensland is implemented under the bilateral agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments. Oversee the program in Queensland including development of policies, initiatives and communication strategies, performance monitoring and reporting and the provision of advice to the Minister.	$33 434	Advisory	5	5
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 *Fisheries Act 1994*. The tribunal has the power to: • confirm decisions of the chief executive • set aside or substitute another decision • return the matter to the chief executive with appropriate directions.	$49 610	Tribunal	1	2
Provide strategic advice and policy on the development and use of Queensland's fisheries resources.	$0	Advisory	2	10
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to Queensland's freshwater fisheries.	$7890	Advisory	2	12
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to fisheries in the Gulf of Carpentaria.	$16 803	Advisory	0	15
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to Queensland's harvest fisheries.	$11 726	Advisory	3	9
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to Queensland's inshore finfish fisheries.	$24 427	Advisory	0	15
Advise the Director-General on: • a long-term strategic direction for DPI&F • strategic priorities for investment • research and development priorities • opportunities for collaboration with national and international research and business organisations.	$31 392	Advisory	5	8

Appendix 3 Cost of boards, committees and tribunals (continued)

Boards, committees and tribunals	Number of meetings held	Achievements
Reef Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	2	Initiated revision of input control mechanisms in the quota controlled coral reef finfish fisheries. Initiated review of total allowable catches for the currently over-allocated line finfish fisheries.
Sustainable Agriculture Committee	1	Held its first meeting on 15 June 2007. Agreed upon terms of reference and forward agenda.
Trawl Fisheries Management Advisory Committee	3	Developed draft amendments to existing arrangements relating to fishing gear, closures and size and weight of species taken.
Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland	9	Deliberated on 65 new agenda items, including 26 complaints. Four veterinarians were found guilty of professional misconduct. Participated as a member of the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council, attending two national meetings. Two hundred new registrations from veterinary surgeons were approved during the year.
Veterinary Tribunal of Queensland	6	Met for directions hearings and to hear evidence in one case of professional misconduct. A guilty verdict resulted in a suspension of registration for a veterinary surgeon for two years and a $3000 penalty.

* This board will no longer exist once the new Agriculture and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Bill is in place.

** See corporate governance on page 112.

Roles, functions and responsibilities	Cost of meetings	Board type	Number of females	Number of males
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to Queensland's reef finfish fisheries.	$29 527	Advisory	1	14
Provide advice, strategic direction and coordination between the Ministers for Primary Industries and Fisheries; Natural Resources and Water; Local Government, Planning, Sport and Recreation; and Environment and Multiculturalism on sustainable agriculture issues and initiatives.	$41 (catering)	Advisory	1	8
Advise the Deputy Director-General of Fisheries on issues relevant to Queensland's trawl fisheries.	$14 944	Advisory	1	13
Administer the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*. Sole legislative responsibility for the regulation of veterinary science in Queensland.	$14 316	Regulatory	2	4
Hear and decide charges of professional misconduct and applications for removal from the Register of Veterinary Surgeons under powers conferred by the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*. Hear appeals against decisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Board.	$6500	Regulatory	1	2

Appendix 4 Memberships and meetings of governance boards and committees

Name and position	Senior Executive Team	Corporate Governance Advisory Board	Audit Committee	Senior Executive Team Finance Subcommittee	ICT Board	Performance Management Governance Group*
Jim Varghese Director-General	✓ (chair)	✓ (chair)				
Robert Setter Deputy Director-General Industry Development	✓	✓	✓	✓ (chair)	✓ (chair)	✓ (chair)
John Skinner Deputy Director-General Delivery	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Catherine O'Sullivan Assistant Director-General Regional Delivery	✓		✓			
Kareena Arthy Managing Director Biosecurity Queensland	✓		✓		✓	
Grant Hall Deputy Director-General Fisheries	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Lynette Lamb Assistant Director-General Corporate Capability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bruce Turner Executive Director Strategic Policy	✓					✓
Professor Beth Woods Executive Director Innovation and Biosecurity Investment	✓			✓		✓
Sue Ryan Executive Director Industry and Investment	✓			✓		✓
Ron Glanville Chief Biosecurity Officer Biosecurity Queensland	✓			✓		
Professor Joe Baker Chief Scientific Advisor		✓				
Roger McComiskie (external)		✓				
Susan Forrester (external)		✓				
Jenny Parker Ernst & Young (external)			✓ (external chair)			
Ray Moore Chief Information Officer Information and Technology Services					✓	
Representative from the Office of the Queensland Government Chief Information Officer					✓	
Number of meetings held	**38**	**4**	**5**	**14**	**5**	**1**

* This committee met formally only once during 2006–07, conducting the majority of its business out-of-session (see page 116).

Appendix 5 DPI&F publications

DPI&F produces a range of industry and consumer publications. A list of available titles is provided at our online store at www.publications.qld.gov.au, or telephone 13 25 23 within Queensland. Interstate callers can telephone 07 3404 6999. Fax enquiries can be sent to 07 3246 3534.

Appendix 6 Acts, regulations and plans

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 and Fisheries portfolio at the end of 2006–07 is listed as follows:

Acts

- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*
- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Agricultural Standards Act 1994*
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Apiaries Act 1982*
- *Biological Control Act 1987*
- *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 Chapter 3—Stock route network management). This legislation is jointly administered with the Minister for Natural Resources and Water and the Minister Assisting the Premier in North Queensland.
- *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*.

The following forestry legislation is administered by independent agencies that report to the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries:

- *Forestry Act 1959* (to the extent that it is relevant to State Plantation Forests)
- *Forestry Plantations Queensland Act 2006* (jointly administered with the Treasurer).

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 1995
- 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.

The following forestry legislation is administered by independent agencies that report to the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries:

- Forestry Regulation 1998 (as it relates to State Plantation Forests)
- Forestry (State Forests) Regulation 1987 (as it relates to State Plantation Forests)
- Forestry Plantations Queensland Regulation 2006.

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.

Acts repealed during 2005–06

- *Banana Industry Protection Act 1989*
- *Grain Industry (Restructuring) Act 1991*
- *Grain Research Foundation Act 1976.*

Legislation enacted during 2006–07

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Act 2006
Date of assent: 10 November 2006

Date of commencement:
10 November 2006
(sections 1–2)
1 December 2006
(remaining provisions)

The primary objective of the Act is to amend various Acts under the Primary Industries and Fisheries portfolio:

- *Agricultural Standards Act 1994*: to clarify entry powers and enable seizure where entry is made to monitor the ruminant feed ban to support the compliance auditing program in preventing the possible spread of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy through ruminant animals consuming restricted animal material

- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*:
  a) to clarify the power for re-entry to care for, or to transport, an animal following its seizure for welfare reasons
  and
  b) to provide a mechanism for the Chief Executive, on behalf of the state, to accept the transfer of an animal relinquished by its owner who no longer has the means or capacity to care for it
- *Brands Act 1915*: various amendments to clarify inspectors' powers and distinguish between inspectors appointed by the chief executive and police officers who are automatically granted inspector status by the Act
- *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*: to improve the licensing processes associated with the commercial production of industrial hemp
- *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*: to ensure that there is only one definition for the 'avian influenza virus'
- *Grain Research Foundation Act 1976*: to convert the Grain Research Foundation from a statutory body into an industry-owned company and to repeal the Act on the date of transfer
- *Grain Industry (Restructuring) Act 1991*: to repeal the Act
- *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936:* to convert the Veterinary Surgeons Tribunal from a commission of inquiry to an administrative body adopting modern principles of administrative law. Registers kept under the Act will also be converted from hard copy to electronic files, thereby increasing administrative efficiency and improving access to data.

Plant Protection Amendment Act 2007
Date of assent: 9 March 2007

Date of commencement:
9 March 2007

The primary objective of the Act is to implement the changes suggested in an independent report in relation to sugarcane smut and economic recovery for the Bundaberg sugarcane producing region, and to reduce legal risk by allowing the chief executive to make decisions that potentially could spread a plant pest.

Primary Industries Acts Amendment and Repeal Act 2007
Date of assent: 28 May 2007

Date of commencement:
28 May 2007
(sections 1–2; part 2—amendments to the *Banana Industry Protection Act 1989*)
1 July 2007
(part 3—amendments to the *Sugar Industry Act 1999*)

The primary objective of the Act is to:

- amend and repeal the *Banana Industry Protection Act 1989*
- to amend the *Sugar Industry Act 1999* to implement the first stage of the phase-out of the role of the Sugar Industry Commissioner. The Act removes the functions of the Commissioner as they relate to the Commissioner acting as a mediator or arbitrator, or referring disputes in the sugar industry to mediation and arbitration for new supply contracts. The Act also removes the current obligation for Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) to fund this position as QSL is now a wholly private sugar marketing company with no connection to the Commissioner's responsibilities.

Appendix 7 Overseas travel

During 2006–07, we continued to cultivate our relationships with the international food and fibre agribusiness sector. Official visits to our overseas stakeholders are a critical component of DPI&F's business strategy that assists us to:

- increase export trade
- deliver knowledge-based exports
- develop overseas markets
- improve our research capacity
- shape policies that reflect global and national shifts.

Funding for overseas travel comes from two sources:

- DPI&F consolidated revenue
- external funds: primarily research and development corporations and Australian Government overseas aid.

External funds are the largest contributor to overseas travel.

One hundred and thirty-nine staff undertook 166 overseas trips at a total estimated cost of $1 025 664. External sources funded 83 percent of the cost (or $849 483) for 133 wholly- or 11 partially-funded trips. DPI&F wholly-funded 22 trips from consolidated revenue and jointly funded the 11 trips. Figure 14 shows that the percentage of overseas travel wholly or jointly funded by DPI&F consolidated revenue has declined from 23 per cent in 2002–03 to 14 per cent in 2006–07.

The table on page 196 provides details of DPI&F staff travelling overseas from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007.

Figure 15 show overseas travel by source and region.

Figure 14 Comparison of overseas travel—funding by source

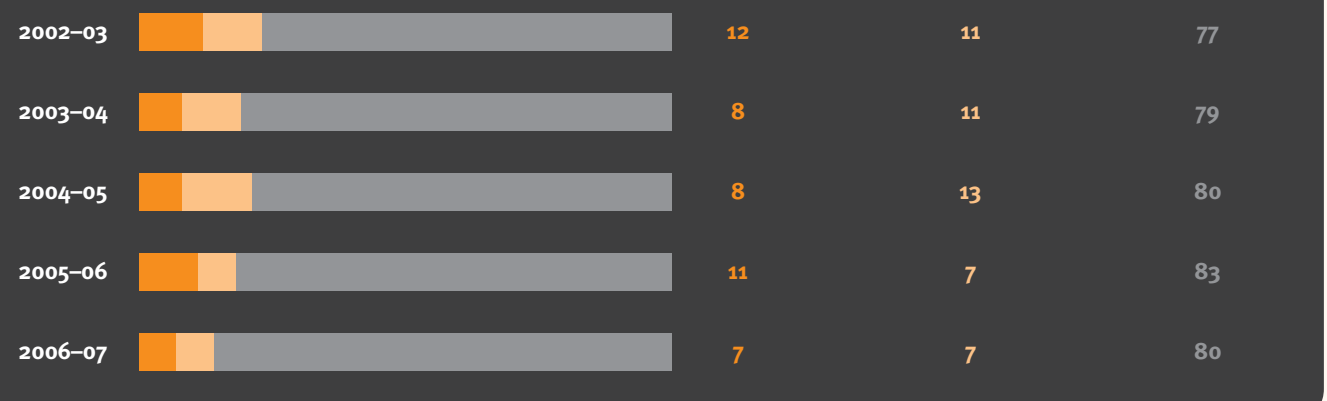
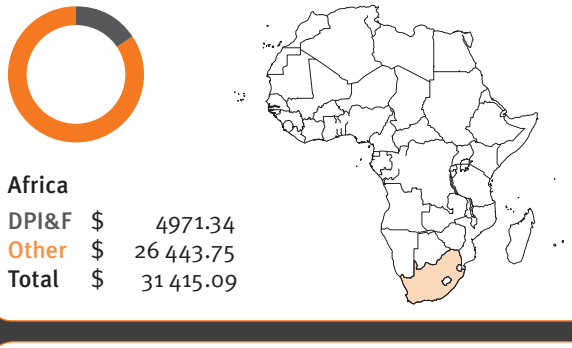


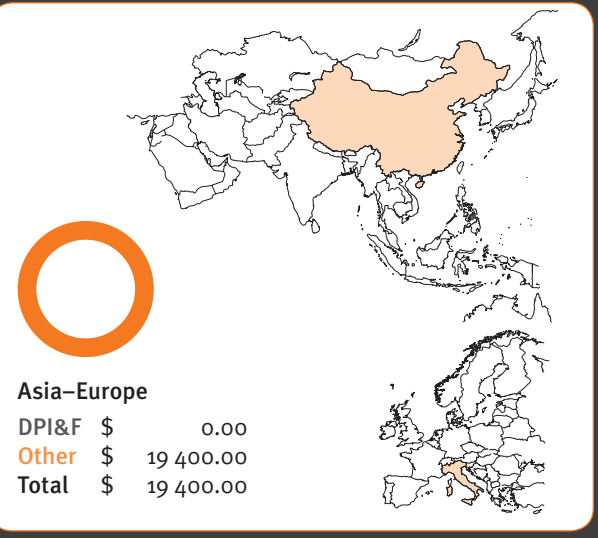
Figure 15 Funding of overseas travel by region and source

DPI&F funding
External funding
Countries visited



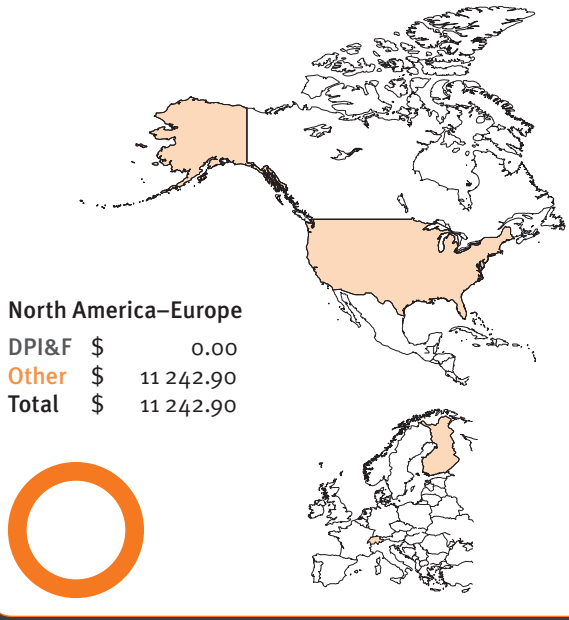
Africa

DPI&F	$	4971.34
Other	$	26 443.75
Total	$	31 415.09



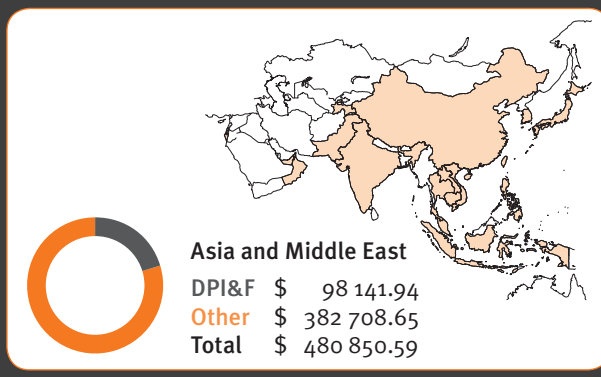
Asia–Europe

DPI&F	$	0.00
Other	$	19 400.00
Total	$	19 400.00



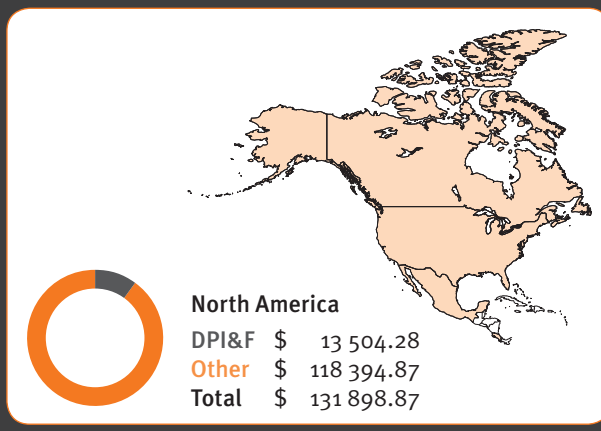
North America–Europe

DPI&F	$	0.00
Other	$	11 242.90
Total	$	11 242.90



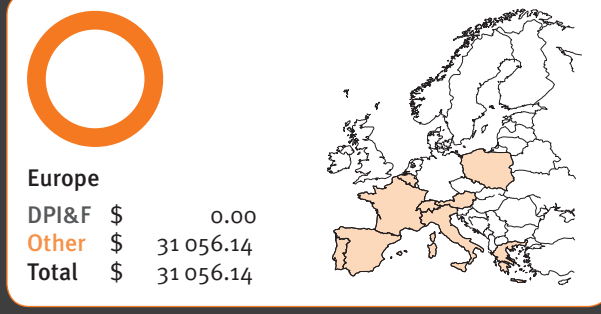
Asia and Middle East

DPI&F	$	98 141.94
Other	$	382 708.65
Total	$	480 850.59



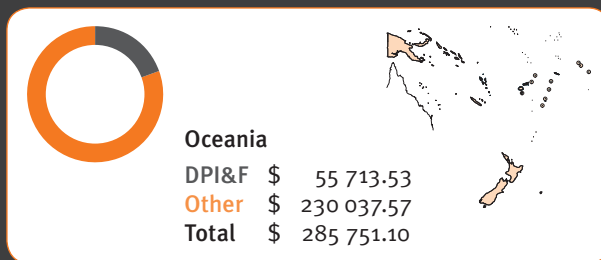
North America

DPI&F	$	13 504.28
Other	$	118 394.87
Total	$	131 898.87



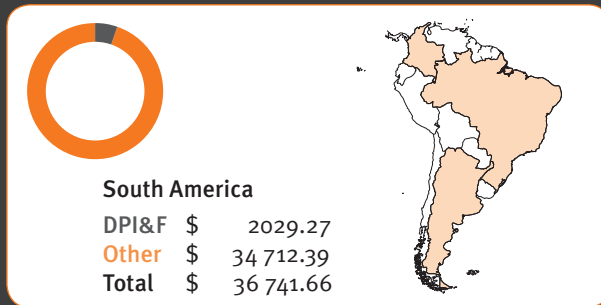
Europe

DPI&F	$	0.00
Other	$	31 056.14
Total	$	31 056.14



Oceania

DPI&F	$	55 713.53
Other	$	230 037.57
Total	$	285 751.10



South America

DPI&F	$	2029.27
Other	$	34 712.39
Total	$	36 741.66

Overseas travel funded by DPI&F

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Richard Ada Director	South Africa	Attend the Southern Hemisphere Congress of the Asian Market Horticulture Institute (about trends in fruit production and markets).
Kareena Arthy General Manager	New Zealand	Gather information to assist in establishing Biosecurity Queensland. New Zealand recently combined all biosecurity functions and resources into one agency.
Joseph Baker Chief Scientific Advisor	Israel	Attend the 8th International Marine Biotechnology Conference and 3 meetings of the International Marine Biotechnology Association Board of Directors.
Sandra Baxendell General Manager	New Zealand	Represent Queensland at the 18th meeting of the Food Regulation Standing Committee (FRSC) and their strategic planning workshop.
Henry Camacho-Barreto Trade & Investment Officer	Colombia	Participate in the 8th World Brahman Congress. Conduct market research regarding opportunities for Queensland agribusiness. Assist 13 Queensland cattle producers to participate in the congress.
Jennifer Cobon Senior Experimentalist	New Zealand	Deliver papers about soil health research at the 4th Australasian Soil-borne Diseases Symposium.
Brendan Goulding Senior Trade & Investment Officer	Malaysia	Secure market intelligence and establish relationships with key agencies in Malaysia's livestock and natural products sectors.
Lisa-Maree Gulino Soil Microbiologist	New Zealand	Deliver papers about soil health research at the 4th Australasian Soil-borne Diseases Symposium.
Robert Hedlefs Principal Project Officer	Fiji	Advise the Fiji Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests on developing a suitable health protocol for importing cattle from tropical Queensland.
Roger Kaus Principal Project Officer	China	Attend the Yangling Agricultural Hi-Tech Fair as part of the department's China Export Strategy.
Malcolm Letts General Manager	Vietnam	Attend meetings on the potential role of the Queensland Government in the Vietnamese livestock industry.
Roger Mitchell Senior Technical Officer	New Zealand	Collaborate with HortReseach in Auckland on techniques that investigate the viral genes that affect plant gene regulation.
Anthony Onley Principal Policy Advisor	United Arab Emirates and Oman	Lead a trade mission of 15 Queensland companies to the Gulfood 2007 trade show.
Rebecca Paine Fisheries Biologist	New Zealand	Attend the 6th International Conference on Molluscan Shellfish Safety.
Robert Setter Deputy Director–General	Indonesia and China	Participate in the Leading Australia's Future in the Asia Pacific (LAFIAP) study tour.
Roger Stone Science Leader	Thailand	Undertake detailed analysis of Thai Government's warm cloud seeding processes. Negotiate a potential new project in climate applications and systems modelling to jointly benefit Thai and Queensland rural industries.
Prue Tatt Senior Trade & Investment Officer	United Arab Emirates and Oman	Lead a trade mission of 15 Queensland companies to the Gulfood 2007 trade show.
Bruce Turner Executive Director	New Zealand	Attend the 11th meeting of the Forestry and Forest Products Committee (a subcommittee of the Primary Industries Ministerial Council) to represent Queensland and DPI&F interests.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$4971.34	$0.00	
$4607.08	$0.00	
$17 233.08	$0.00	
$1813.29	$0.00	
$2029.27	$0.00	
$2983.23	$0.00	
$4038.83	$0.00	
$2888.23	$0.00	
$4955.55	$0.00	
$5983.04	$0.00	
$5821.05	$0.00	
$2490.24	$0.00	
$13 027.72	$0.00	
$3740.87	$0.00	
$17 188.66	$0.00	
$5971.21	$0.00	
$14 339.89	$0.00	
$3296.28	$0.00	

Overseas travel funded by DPI&F (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Bruce Turner Executive Director	New Zealand	Attend the 11th meeting of the Primary Industries Ministerial Council.
Bruce Turner Executive Director	Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Fiji	Participate in the Leading Australia's Future in the Asia Pacific (LAFIAP) study tour.
Geoffrey Weir Fisheries Resource Officer	Canada	Attend the 5th International Fisheries Observer Conference.
Jim Varghese Director-General	New Zealand	Attend Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC) meeting and meet with agricultural organisations.
Jim Varghese Director-General	Thailand	Contribute to the 2nd meeting of the joint working group of Thailand's Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and DPI&F.

Overseas travel jointly funded by DPI&F and external funds

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
John Chapman General Manager	South Korea	Lead an Australian–New Zealand delegation to South Korea for the 27th World Congress of the International Society for Horticulture Science. Won the right to host the 29th Congress in Brisbane in 2014.
Peter Donaghy Principal Project Officer	New Zealand	Present a paper at the 51st Annual Conference of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society.
Abigail Elizur Principal Fisheries Biologist	Israel	Present to the 8th International Marine Biotechnology Conference and chair a conference session. Attend 3 meetings of the International Marine Biotechnology Association board of directors.
Mary Franco-Dixon Senior Policy Officer	New Zealand	Present a paper at the 51st Annual Conference of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society.
Trevor Lambkin Senior Entomologist	United States of America	Attend the 51st International Livestock Insect Workers' Conference.
Peter Leach Senior Entomologist	United States of America	Present a paper at the annual Methyl Bromide Alternatives and Emissions Reductions Conference. Visit US Department of Agriculture research facilities to examine new disinfestation technologies.
Helen Newell Senior Trade & Investment Officer	New Caledonia	Visit 30 agricultural enterprises to develop Queensland's export opportunities for tropically-adapted beef genetics and other livestock products and services, and horticultural and aquaculture training packages and consultancies.
Neil O'Brien General Manager	United States of America	Attend the inaugural International Pacific Invasive Ant Conference.
Diane Ouwerkerk Senior Scientist	New Zealand	Visit Lincoln University's South Island Rumen Group and transfer information about molecular techniques to staff.
Rudolf Urech Principal Scientist	Japan	Attend the 6th International Congress of Dipterology and present a paper on nuisance fly control in cattle feedlots.
Jim Varghese Director–General	Vanuatu	Attend and present at the 6th Annual Northern Pastoral Group meeting.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$4708.47	$0.00	
$9070.49	$0.00	
$4302.56	$0.00	
$6573.49	$0.00	
$8695.82	$0.00	

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$4863.32	$4352.07	Horticulture Australia Limited
$753.00	$1597.00	Central Queensland University
$82.00	$3918.00	University of Sunshine Coast
$2530.96	$1200.70	Australian Agricultural & Resources Economics Society
$1683.15	$4350.00	Mt Sylvia Diatomite ABSORBA-CIDE Trial Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation
$7019.57	$2530.50	California Tree Association Horticulture Australia
$2108.50	$2420.50	New Caledonian Government
$499.00	$4171.00	National Cost Sharing Agreement
$362.00	$1600.00	Lincoln University New Zealand
$897.32	$3468.51	Meat and Livestock Australia
$2831.85	$2510.00	Elanco Animal Health Ridley AgriProducts

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Ghulam Abawi Focus Team Leader	Vanuatu	Promote the application of seasonal climate forecasts in the water resources, disaster management and health sectors. Build partnerships with government agencies.
Ghulam Abawi Focus Team Leader	Papua New Guinea	Develop a proposed project to assess the use of seasonal climate forecasts as an early warning system for drought mitigation and improved crop and natural resource management in PNG.
Ghulam Abawi Focus Team Leader	Indonesia	Discuss research progress with Indonesian collaborators as part of the climate forecasting project.
Richard Ada Director	China	Conduct a trade visit with Queensland's major citrus growers.
Chrysantus Akem Senior Plant Pathologist	Philippines	Review progress on the project for improving pest management and supply chains for mangoes. Develop plans for a new project and visit project sites.
Chrysantus Akem Principal Plant Pathologist	Oman and Pakistan	Conduct an initiation and planning workshop for a project to improve sustainable yield and quality of mangoes. Visit growers and other stakeholders.
David Astridge Entomologist	Philippines	Progress the project 'Integrated pest management and supply chain improvement for mangoes in the Philippines and Australia'.
John Bagshaw Senior Extension Horticulturist	China	Undertake a study of research adoption by China—the 'shelf-life extension of leafy vegetables' research project was completed 3 years ago, and the results are now widely used.
Ian Bally Senior Horticulturist	Oman and Pakistan	Conduct an initiation and planning workshop for project to improve sustainable yield and quality of mangoes. Visit growers and other stakeholders.
Phillip Banks Principal Plant Breeder	Mexico	Adopt techniques and select germplasm from international wheat nurseries for breeding wheats suited to semi arid conditions. Initiate germplasm exchange with the Mexican Government.
Leigh Barker Senior Laboratory Technician	Hong Kong, Singapore and China	Map and monitor Queensland mango exports to identify improvements to handling systems.
John Baynes Lecturer	Philippines	Lead the annual University of Queensland International Student Tour (introduces students to the issues of tropical forestry in a developing country).
Andrew Borrell Principal Research Scientist	Indonesia	Visit key villages to assess new water-efficient technologies. Analyse crop data with local scientists. Provide training in advanced Excel spread-sheeting and manuals on farming systems and technologies.
Roger Broadley Principal Horticulturist	New Zealand	Identify market opportunities for Queensland persimmon growers and exporters.
Michael Burke Senior Fisheries Technician	Vietnam	Present an overview of the raceway production technology in trial at the Bribie Island Aquaculture Research Centre.
Michael Burke Senior Fisheries Technician	United States of America	Present results of the Collaborative Agricultural Rural Development (CARD) project to an international forum in Texas.
Brian Burns Principal Scientist	Thailand	Transfer knowledge of beef cattle genotyping, meat quality analysis, and targeted traditional and genetic marker-assisted breeding technologies to Thailand Department of Livestock Development scientists.
Mark Callow Research Scientist	New Zealand	Attend a workshop on developing the bio-physical model DairyMod/ EcoMod to explore improvements of farm productivity.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$3268.00	AusAID through Bureau of Meteorology
$0.00	$4618.38	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5372.39	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5333.90	Asian Markets for Horticulture Initiative
$0.00	$2806.56	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$6797.59	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4529.99	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4121.90	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$7441.17	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$6148.92	Enterprise Grains Australia Value Added Wheat Cooperative Research Centre Ltd
$0.00	$6009.86	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2142.00	University of Queensland
$0.00	$3732.87	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3505.14	Horticulture Australia Limited
$0.00	$3275.61	AusAID
$0.00	$5155.67	AusAID
$0.00	$5575.00	AusAID
$0.00	$1989.15	New Zealand AgResearch Dairy Australia

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Donna Campagnolo Horticulturist	Costa Rica	Attend the 15th International Cocoa Research Conference.
Jodie Campbell Horticulturist	Hong Kong and Singapore	Undertake technical activities associated with the all-of-chain approach to supply chain management of Australian mangoes.
Jodie Campbell Horticulturist	Pakistan and Dubai	Investigate new market opportunities and develop relationships with overseas mango industries.
Jodie Campbell Horticulturist	Hong Kong, Singapore and China	Map and monitor Queensland mango exports to identify improvements to handling systems.
Jodie Campbell Horticulturist	Singapore	Conduct training and monitoring of mango supply chain handling systems.
Terrence Campbell Principal Extension Horticulturist	Hong Kong and Singapore	Undertake technical activities associated with the all-of-chain approach to supply chain management of Australian mangoes.
Terrence Campbell Principal Extension Horticulturist	China	Investigate mango handling systems and supply chain logistics.
Mandy Christopher Senior Research Scientist (Biotechnology)	United States of America	Present on DPI&F sorghum research at the Plant and Animal Genome XV Conference. Meet with commercial seed companies to discuss licensing of DPI&F sorghum lines.
Richard Clark Principal Consultant	South Africa	Ensure the Beef Profit Partnerships (BPP) approach to sustainable industry improvement and innovation is adopted by all provinces.
Eric Coleman Senior Extension Officer	Papua New Guinea	Progress sweet potato production project. Conduct leaf disease survey and implement phase one of sweet potato weevil control trial.
Patrick Collins Principal Entomologist	Vietnam	Develop and implement a national training program aimed at introducing new fumigation standards in Vietnam.
Patrick Collins Principal Entomologist	Brazil	Deliver keynote papers at the International Working Conference in Stored Product Protection (IWCSPP).
Anthony Cooke District Experimentalist	Philippines	Review progress on the project for improving pest management and supply chains for mangoes. Develop plans for a new project and visit project sites.
Anthony Cooke District Experimentalist	Oman and Pakistan	Conduct an initiation and planning workshop for project on improving sustainable yield and quality of mangoes. Visit growers and other stakeholders.
Jaimie Cook Research Scientist	China	Attend the World Congress in Beijing, which showcased the latest in plant biotechnology.
Lawrence Cooper District Experimentalist	China	Review the brassica vegetables project, and present at the 5th International Diamondback Moth and other Crucifer Pests workshop.
Alan Cruickshank Plant Breeder	United States of America	Investigate sources of genetic material for the Queensland peanut industry.
Gregory Daglish Principal Entomologist	Brazil	Deliver keynote papers at the International Working Conference in Stored Product Protection (IWCSPP).

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$6459.90	Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation
$0.00	$3271.16	Horticulture Australia Limited
$0.00	$4994.20	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5496.55	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$7496.30	Horticulture Australia Limited/Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3303.14	Horticulture Australia Limited
$0.00	$6347.61	Australian Department of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries
$0.00	$5877.25	Grains Research & Development Corporation
$0.00	$7200.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4137.12	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3771.15	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5271.23	Organising Committee of 9th IWCSPP
$0.00	$2817.92	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$6634.62	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3312.40	Forestry Plantations Queensland, Griffith University
$0.00	$4006.17	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$8077.67	Grains Research & Development Corporation
$0.00	$4589.85	Organising Committee of 9th IWCSPP

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Jeffrey Daniells Principal Horticulturist	Indonesia	Progress project to diagnose, prevent and manage banana Fusarium wilt.
Jeffrey Daniells Principal Horticulturist	Samoa	Present outcomes of the horticulture development project to members of the Samoan Government and to stakeholders.
Jeffrey Daniells Principal Horticulturist	Brazil	Develop strategic alliances with international research agencies to improve the management and sustainability of Australian and international banana industries.
Jeffrey Daniells Principal Horticulturist	Indonesia	Conduct a survey to help understand the distribution of the tropical race 4 strain of banana Fusarium wilt.
Michael Day Project Manager	Fiji	Resolve on-going issues and plan future activities for the project 'biological control of mile-a-minute (*Mikania micrantha*) in PNG and Fiji'.
Geoffrey Dickinson Research Scientist	Vanuatu	Complete final project activities and present outcomes to stakeholders for the whitewood cultivation improvement project.
Geoffrey Dickinson Research Scientist	Vanuatu	Collect superior clones of sandalwood (identified in previous visits to Vanuatu). Graft these into a clonal seed orchard at Port Vila to produce elite seed within 2–3 years.
Yan Diczbalis Regional Industries Development Officer	Tonga and New Zealand	Meet with the Tongan Ministry for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries staff. Present on tropical fruit production and marketing in Queensland. Visit research farms and growers' farms.
Alexis Donald Research Scientist	United States of America	Present at an international conference, and gain knowledge of better global climate risk management and international research trends.
Abigail Elizur Principal Fisheries Biologist	France and Belgium	Attend the International Symposia of Fish Reproductive Physiology to present work on puberty in fish.
Hume Field Principal Veterinary Epidemiologist	Thailand	Attend the inaugural South-East Asian Bat Conference and associated meetings, as session Chair, student mentor and conference presenter.
Hume Field Principal Veterinary Epidemiologist	China	Develop collaborative research links between emerging disease experts. Discuss projects on emerging diseases from wildlife.
Geoffry Fordyce Principal Scientist	New Zealand	Attend the 7th International Ruminant Reproduction Symposium.
Lesley Francis Research Scientist (Timber Pathology)	United States of America	Attend the 38th International Research Group on Wood Protection Conference.
Alan George Principal Horticulturist	New Zealand	Identify market opportunities for Queensland persimmon growers and exporters.
Alan George Principal Horticulturist	Thailand and Laos	Investigate market opportunities to export low-chill temperate fruit into Asia.
Roger Goebel Development Horticulturist	Samoa	Present outcomes of the horticulture development project to members of the Samoan Government and to project stakeholders.
Roger Goebel Development Horticulturist	Samoa	Conduct training for project members to evaluate IT systems developed for the horticulture development project.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$3162.39	INIBAP Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3566.01	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5500.00	International Network for the Improvement of Bananas and Plantane (INIBAP)
$0.00	$8600.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2415.17	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4440.92	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5270.10	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4376.02	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$8949.30	Land & Water Australia
$0.00	$5000.00	University of Sunshine Coast
$0.00	$3000.00	Australian Biosecurity Cooperative Research Centre
$0.00	$4859.20	Pasteur Institute Shanghai, Wuhan Institute of Virology
$0.00	$3091.50	Meat & Livestock Australia
$0.00	$5965.67	Cooperative Research Centre for Wood Innovations
$0.00	$2883.52	Horticulture Australia Limited
$0.00	$6428.52	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4400.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4503.07	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Peter Graham Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Progress the project 'culture of promising indigenous fish species and bioremediation for barramundi aquaculture in Northern Australia & PNG'.
Peter Graham Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Develop knowledge of aquaculture of Queensland species shared with PNG. Foster relationships with the PNG National Fisheries Authority and Ok Tedi Mining Limited.
Peter Graham Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Confirm changes to the planned project objectives and initiate planning to construct two new hatchery facilities. Include new partner (Western Province Government) into the project.
Peter Graham Fisheries Technician	Papua New Guinea	Attend the National Technical Coordination Meeting and meet with Ok Tedi staff. Collect fish broodstock for future breeding.
Peter Green Senior Scientist (Parasitology)	Malaysia and Indonesia	Conduct trials to improve attractants for screw-worm fly surveillance traps at the Research Institute for Veterinary Science in Indonesia. Inspect ongoing field trials at the Department of Veterinary Services farm in Malaysia.
Catherine Hair Senior Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Attend an aquaculture technical coordination meeting arranged by Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority.
Catherine Hair Senior Fisheries Biologist	New Caledonia	Attend a regional meeting on pacific aquaculture, as part of the project 'sustainable aquaculture development in Pacific Islands region and northern Australia'.
Catherine Hair Senior Fisheries Biologist	Solomon Islands	Conduct final appraisal of the capture and culture of pre-settlement reef species, as part of the sustainable aquaculture development project.
Catherine Hair Senior Fisheries Biologist	New Caledonia	Meet with WorldFish about sea cucumber release experiments and pond stocking activities.
Catherine Hair Senior Fisheries Biologist	Samoa	Manage a mini-project on fish farming, associated with the sustainable aquaculture development project.
Catherine Hair Senior Fisheries Biologist	Tonga and Papua New Guinea	Progress the sustainable aquaculture development project.
Denis Hamilton Principal Scientific Advisor	Malaysia	Provide training on pesticide residue evaluation, and update the ASEAN working group on developments within the JMPR (Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues).
Denis Hamilton Principal Scientific Advisor	South Africa	Evaluate scientific data on pesticide physical properties, analytical methods, health and environmental hazards. Establish specifications for pesticides used in agriculture and public health.
Denis Hamilton Principal Scientific Advisor	Italy and China	Contribute to the joint meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Panel of Experts on Pesticide Residues in Food and the Environment. Attend the World Health Organisation Expert Group on Pesticide Residues.
Kevin Harding Principal Scientist	China	Collect more than 30 000 field records from 1400 trees for the project 'improving the value chain for plantation-grown sawn wood in China, Vietnam and Australia: genetics silviculture'.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$1450.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2628.90	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2953.47	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3900.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3415.40	Meat & Livestock Australia
$0.00	$2404.78	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2844.63	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3428.45	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3447.70	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3882.98	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3905.26 $2149.45	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2842.12	CropLife Asia
$0.00	$5800.00	Food & Agriculture Organisation Institute for Control of Agrochemicals Ministry of Agriculture (ICAMA)
$0.00	$19 400.00	Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Institute for Control of Agrochemicals Ministry of Agriculture (ICAMA)
$0.00	$4931.10	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Brett Herbert Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Progress the project 'culture of promising indigenous fish species and bioremediation for barramundi aquaculture in Northern Australia and PNG'.
Brett Herbert Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Assess progress on hatchery construction and development in the Ok Tedi mine affected area, to progress the culture of indigenous fish project.
Neil Hollywood Senior Microbiologist	Vietnam	Progress an AusAid CARD project to develop the cocoa industry. Conduct trials in the Central Highlands region, which has a cooler climate than the Mekong region of previous trials.
Neil Hollywood Senior Microbiologist	Vietnam	Survey cocoa processing methods, labour and cost inputs and income derived. Conduct tests in wetter conditions than previous trip (April 2006).
Neil Hollywood Senior Microbiologist	Vietnam	Collect results of trials. Undertake sensory training at Can Tho University and Western Highlands Agricultural Science Institute. Present on cocoa processing at Nong Lam University.
Rowland Holmes Extension Horticulturist	Samoa	Review the project 'horticulture industry development for market remote communities'.
Rowland Holmes Extension Horticulturist	Samoa	Conduct training for project members to evaluate IT systems developed for the horticulture development project.
Rowland Holmes Extension Horticulturist	Samoa	Present outcomes of the horticulture development project to members of the Samoan Government and to project stakeholders.
Michael Hughes Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands	Progress the project, 'the use of pathogen tested planting materials to improve sustainability in sweet potato production in Solomon Islands and PNG'.
Michael Hughes Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Lead the project 'reducing pest and disease-related yield decline in selected PNG sweet-potato production systems'. Initiate working groups and planning for soil pest control trials.
Michael Hughes Extension Agronomist	Papua New Guinea	Progress the sweet potato production project. Conduct leaf disease survey and implement phase one of sweet potato weevil control trial.
Peter James Science Leader	Argentina	Attend the 3rd International Congress on Phthiraptera to deliver five presentations about DPI&F research on sheep lice.
William Johnston Principal Agricultural Economist	Cook Islands	Attend the Cook Island Black Pearl Economic Workshop and Community Forum.
William Johnston Principal Agricultural Economist	Cook Islands	Progress the Cook Island Marine Resource Institutional Strengthening (CIMRIS) project.
Clive Jones Senior Biologist	Indonesia	Progress the project 'development of sustainable tropical spiny lobster aquaculture'.
Clive Jones Senior Biologist	Vietnam	Participate in the symposium for Development of Technology for Modernizing Fisheries Sector in Global Context.
David Jordan Principal Plant Breeder)	United States of America	Present on DPI&F sorghum research at the Plant and Animal Genome XV Conference. Meet with commercial seed companies to discuss licensing of DPI&F sorghum lines.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$2500.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3223.71	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Ok Tedi Mining Ltd
$0.00	$3999.00	AusAID
$0.00	$4226.67	AusAID
$0.00	$4847.50	AusAID
$0.00	$3992.73	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4116.82	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4534.97	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3182.60	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3781.35	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3962.73	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5932.05	Australian Wool Innovation
$0.00	$4699.97	Cook Island Govt & Secretariat of the Pacific Community Forum
$0.00	$5272.17	Cook Island Govt & NZAID CIMRIS Project
$0.00	$3059.42	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4306.74	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$8291.64	Grains Research & Development Corporation

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Rodney Jordan Principal Physiologist	Philippines	Attend a workshop for the project 'quality assurance and food safety for ASEAN fruit and vegetables, which provided detailed requirements for export.
Alison Kelly Senior Biometrician	Canada and United States of America	Exchange scientific knowledge on advanced statistical methodology for selecting superior genetic material in plant breeding programs.
Moazzem Khan Research Scientist (Entomology)	United States of America	Present two papers at the 2nd International Lygus Symposium.
Tahir Khurshid Principal Research Scientist	Pakistan	Visit major orange and mandarin producing areas. Visit research institutes, universities, extension departments and ministerial officials. Conduct two workshops for the mango crop management project.
Athol Klieve Principal Scientist	Austria	Attend the International Symposium on Microbial Ecology, which included critical appraisal of DPI&F research programs.
Athol Klieve Principal Scientist	Canada	Attend the Canadian Nutrition Congress and showcase a DPI&F research program that uses state-of-the-art biotechnology to increase livestock productivity.
Gary Kong Principal Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Meet with Thai Quarantine and Department of Agriculture staff and management to develop a diagnostic training package for Thai scientists.
Stephen Krosch Experimentalist	Papua New Guinea	Progress the project 'productivity and marketing enhancement for peanuts in PNG and Australia'.
David Lawrence Principal Development Extension Officer	India	Provide training and support for Australian and Indian scientists and local professionals who conduct aid work to improve water storage and food production for the rural poor in West Bengal.
Simon Lawson Senior Entomologist	Fiji	Hold a training workshop for key members of the forest pest detection project.
Simon Lawson Senior Entomologist	South Africa	Attend a conference held by the Tree Protection Co-operative Program of the Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute. Attend the 1st Executive Committee Meeting of the Forestry Invasive Species Network for Africa (FISNA).
Simon Lawson Senior Entomologist	Poland and Portugal	Assess the susceptibility of exotic pines in Australia to pine wilt nematode and discuss the risks associated with the new International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures on wood packaging.
Scott Ledger Principal Extension Horticulturist	Philippines	Participate as a guest presenter at an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation seminar to help harmonise Good Agricultural Practice programs for horticultural products in the Asia-Pacific region.
Scott Ledger Principal Extension Horticulturist	Laos	Attend the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sectoral Working Group on Crops meeting in Laos and present the ASEAN Good Agriculture Practices standard for fruit and vegetables.
Scott Ledger Principal Extension Horticulturist	Thailand	Attend the 2nd meeting of the Joint Working Group for Agricultural Cooperation between DPI&F and Thailand's Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives.
Scott Ledger Principal Extension Horticulturist	Thailand	Train representatives on the ASEAN Good Agricultural Practice standard—the culmination of a three-year project.
Jose Liberato Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Conduct a workshop for 20 plant pathologists from ASEAN countries about how to identify the cercosporoid fungi.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$4003.71	RMIT International
$0.00	$8934.38	Grain Research & Development Council
$0.00	$5213.91	Cotton Research and Development Corporation (CRDC)
$0.00	$6523.58	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5924.96	Meat and Livestock Australia Australian Greenhouse
$0.00	$6004.09	Organising Committee of Canadian Nutrition Congress
$0.00	$2950.00	Co-operative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity
$0.00	$4789.72	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4417.07	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4009.48	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$6243.73	Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute
$0.00	$6689.21	Forest Plantations Queensland
$0.00	$2324.63	Department of Agriculture (Philippines)
$0.00	$2700.31	RMIT International
$0.00	$4481.11	RMIT International
$0.00	$4628.49	AusAID
$0.00	$2144.17	RMIT International

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Jose Liberato Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Conduct a workshop on cercosporoid (including the fungus that causes black Sigatoka in bananas).
Jeremy Lovatt Senior Information Extension Horticulturist	Papua New Guinea	Progress the sweet potato production project. Conduct leaf disease survey and implement phase one of sweet potato weevil control trial.
David Mann Senior Fisheries Technician	Vietnam	Participate in the final workshop for mud crab culture project.
Janet McDonald Forest Health Surveillance Technician	Fiji and Vanuatu	Hold a training workshop for key members of the forest pest detection project.
Bruce McGrath Principal Trade & Investment Officer	Singapore and Hong Kong	Develop trade links and expand market knowledge to optimise opportunities for Queensland mangoes.
Gregory McLean Senior Research Scientist	United States of America	Progress work on improving the ability of our crop model to simulate the effect of drought-related traits.
Gregory McLean Senior Research Scientist	United States of America	Further progress on improving the ability of our crop model to simulate the effect of drought-related traits.
Holger Meinke Focus Team Leader	United States of America, Finland and Switzerland	Present climate science project outcomes to key Australian and international stakeholders.
Robert Nissen Principal Experimentalist	Thailand and Vietnam	Develop mango production and export systems to increase potential export markets to Asia.
Robert Nissen Principal Experimentalist	Thailand, Vietnam and Laos	Investigate opportunities to export low-chill temperate fruit into Asia.
Paul O'Hare Principal Extension Horticulturist	Brazil	Identify opportunities for international macadamia research and development cooperation and benchmarking.
Timothy O'Hare Principal Physiologist	China	Undertake a study of research adoption by China—the 'shelf-life extension of leafy vegetables' research project was completed 3 years ago, and the results are now widely used.
Victor O'Keefe Trade & Business Officer	Tonga and New Zealand	Meet with the Tongan Ministry for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries staff. Present on tropical fruit production and marketing in Queensland. Visit research farms and growers' farms.
Wayne O'Neill Experimentalist (Nematology)	Indonesia	Accompany collaborating scientist (Indonesian Fruit Research Institute) on a disease survey for the project 'mitigating the threat of banana Fusarium wilt'.
Brian Paterson Senior Research Scientist (Crab Aquaculture)	Vietnam	Participate in the final workshop for the mud crab culture project.
Anthony Pattison Nematologist	Indonesia	Progress the project for mitigating banana Fusarium wilt.
Anthony Pattison Nematologist	Indonesia	Train Indonesian scientists to use portable soil health field kits to analyse soil conditions and conduct disease surveys.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$3608.74	RMIT International
$0.00	$5057.91	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2690.43	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$8885.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5453.54	Horticulture Australia Limited
$0.00	$6566.18	Pioneer HiBred
$0.00	$7020.39	Pioneer HiBred
$0.00	$11 242.90	World Meteorological Organisation
$0.00	$5640.77	AusAID
$0.00	$14 278.61	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$8000.00	Australian Macadamia Society Horticulture Australia
$0.00	$4130.45	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4222.83	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4460.76	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2857.76	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2832.18	INIBAP Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3081.90	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Anthony Pattison Nematologist	Brazil	Develop strategic alliances with international research agencies to improve the management and sustainability of Australian and international banana industries.
Rider Perez-Maldonado Senior Research Scientist	Italy	Deliver presentations at the European Poultry Conference 2006. Promote DPI&F poultry research and next World Poultry Congress (Brisbane 2008).
Bruno Pinese Senior Entomologist	Philippines	Study mango seed weevil, a pest of quarantine importance to the Philippines and Australia.
Gregory Platz Senior Plant Pathologist	Canada and United States of America	Attend the 3rd International Workshop on Barley Leaf Blights. Review the scientific program of the Field Crop Development Centre and visit other breeding centres in Montana, Idaho and Washington State.
Nageswararao Rachaputi Principal Crop Physiologist	India	Organise the regional workshop on 'minimisation of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts'.
Nageswararao Rachaputi Principal Crop Physiologist	Indonesia and Thailand	Progress the project 'reducing aflatoxin in peanuts using bio-control and agronomic management strategies in Indonesia and Australia'.
Nageswararao Rachaputi Principal Crop Physiologist	Papua New Guinea	Progress the project 'productivity and marketing enhancement for peanuts in PNG and Australia'.
Michael Rasheed Senior Scientist	New Caledonia	Attend an international conference on marine habitat assessment and showcase Queensland's world-leading approaches.
Adam Reynolds Fisheries Biologist	Indonesia	Conduct collaborative research on marine finfish culture with Gondol Research Institute for Mariculture researchers in Bali.
Andrew Robson Research Scientist	Papua New Guinea	Sample peanut variety and management trials for 'ground-truthing' satellite imagery.
Kenneth Robson Principal Technical Officer	Vanuatu	Establish grafted seed clones into an orchard at Tagabe and establish sandalwood into the host interaction trial at Summit. Hold a final workshop and present results to stakeholders.
Kenneth Robson Principal Technical Officer	Papua New Guinea	Graft selected seed clones from the Mt Laws Teak clone orchard, for the project to improve germplasm for forestry and agroforestry in PNG.
Kenneth Robson Principal Technical Officer	Papua New Guinea	Visit four provinces to check progress toward establishing village nurseries. Distribute nursery training posters developed by DPI&F trainers and translated into local language.
Kenneth Robson Principal Technical Officer	Vanuatu	Collect superior clones of sandalwood (identified in previous visits to Vanuatu). Graft these into a clonal seed orchard at Port Vila to produce elite seed within 2–3 years.
David Rodgers Research Scientist (Bioinformatics)	China	Present the DPI&F and Grains Research and Development Corporation developed 'Pedigree Based Marker Assisted Selection System' software at the International Conference on Plant Molecular Breeding.
Jane Seymour Fisheries Biologist	Papua New Guinea	Attend the National Technical Coordination Meeting and meet with Ok Tedi staff. Collect fish broodstock for future breeding.
Nicole Seymour Senior Soil Microbiologist	New Zealand	Deliver papers about soil health research at the 4th Australasian Soil-borne Diseases Symposium.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$5419.26	International Network for the Improvement of Bananas and Plantane (INIBAP)
$0.00	$6314.82	Poultry CRC and WPSA
$0.00	$3255.77	AusAID
$0.00	$6942.06	Grains Research & Development Corporation
$0.00	$3214.02	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3845.69	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Khon Kaen University
$0.00	$4243.67	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$6132.16	Reef & Rainforest Research Centre
$0.00	$8200.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4356.50	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3529.75	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3936.68	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4962.43	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$7400.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4829.50	Grains Research & Development Corporation
$0.00	$2976.26	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3119.26	Grains Research & Development Corporation

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Murray Sharman Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Meet with Thai Department of Agriculture, Thai university representatives and a seed company to discuss the development of a capsicum variety resistant to the tospovirus species.
John Sheppard Principal Research Scientist	Tajikistan	Establish contact with germplasm coordinators from many countries and complete a collection mission.
Roger Shivas Principal Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Conduct a workshop for 20 plant pathologists from ASEAN countries about how to identify the cercosporoid fungi.
Roger Shivas Principal Plant Pathologist	Thailand	Conduct a workshop on cercosporoid (including the fungus that causes black Sigatoka in bananas).
John Simpson Principal Research Scientist	China	Collect more than 30 000 field records from 1400 trees for the project 'improving the value chain for plantation-grown sawn wood in China, Vietnam and Australia: genetics silviculture'.
Alan Skerman Principal Environmental Engineer	New Zealand	Accompany a group of Queensland dairy farmers visiting New Zealand dairy industry.
Michael Smith Principal Horticulturist	Fiji	Progress the project 'improved farming systems for managing soil-borne pathogens of ginger in Fiji and Australia'.
Gregory Stanley Senior Extension Officer	New Zealand	Accompany a group of Queensland dairy farmers visiting New Zealand dairy industry.
Russell Stephenson Principal Horticulturist	South Korea	Lead an Australian–New Zealand delegation to South Korea for the 27th World Congress of the International Society for Horticulture Science. Won the right to host the 29th congress in Brisbane for 2014.
Roger Stone Science Leader	India	Represent Australia at a United Nations (UN) World Meteorological Organisation Agricultural Meteorology Commission meeting. Present aspects of new research and development in drought preparedness.
Roderick Strahan Senior Agricultural Economist	Tonga and New Zealand	Meet with the Tongan Ministry for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries staff. Present on tropical fruit production and marketing in Queensland. Visit research farms and growers' farms.
Janice Timms Principal Consultant	South Africa	Ensure the Beef Profit Partnerships (BPP) approach to sustainable industry improvement and innovation is adopted by all provinces.
Bruce Topp Principal Plant Breeder	Thailand	Examine Mr Promchot's PhD defence at Kasetsart University (to develop and commercialise subtropical peaches for export to Asia).
Bruce Topp Principal Plant Breeder	Spain	Attend a conference as one of 6 breeders from 4 countries to evaluate subtropical Prunus germplasm and developed breeding plans for producing improved fruit quality cultivars.
Rudolf Urech Principal Scientist	Malaysia and Indonesia	Conduct trials to improve attractants for screw-worm fly surveillance traps at the Research Institute for Veterinary Science in Indonesia. Inspect ongoing field trials at the Department of Veterinary Services farm in Malaysia.
Noel Vock Principal Extension Horticulturist	Philippines	Attend a project site tour and review workshop (during which the Philippines–Australia Landcare Project agreed to a two-year extension of the project to June 2009).
Noel Vock Principal Extension Horticulturist	Philippines	Provide project management and workshop services for the landcare project. Organise a training delegation to Australia. Facilitate discussions about the national expansion of Landcare in the Philippines.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$2477.75	Co-operative Research Centre for Tropical Plant Protection
$0.00	$5016.67	Grains Research & Development Corporation
$0.00	$1972.99	RMIT International
$0.00	$3622.22	RMIT International
$0.00	$3643.72	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$2767.51	Queensland Dairyfarmers Organisation
$0.00	$3720.78	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3236.22	Queensland Dairyfarmers Organisation
$0.00	$6757.20	Horticulture Australia Limited
$0.00	$6931.85	United Nations, World Meteorological Organization
$0.00	$3939.71	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$7200.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3446.00	Kasetsart University
$0.00	$5500.00	Rewards Group Ltd
$0.00	$3322.57	Meat & Livestock Australia
$0.00	$3310.60	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4594.61	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

Overseas travel totally funded by external funds (continued)

Name of officer and position	Destination	Reason for travel
Bronwyn Walsh Senior Development Horticulturalist	Fiji and Samoa	Progress project 'integrated pest management in a sustainable production system for brassica crops in Fiji and Samoa'.
Bronwyn Walsh Senior Development Horticulturalist	Samoa and Fiji	Conduct workshops with crop advisory officers covering best pest management practice for brassica vegetable production.
Bronwyn Walsh Senior Development Horticulturist	China	Review the brassica vegetables project, and present at the 5th International Diamondback Moth and other Crucifer Pests workshop.
Ross Warren Senior Extension Officer	New Zealand	Accompany a group of Queensland dairy farmers visiting New Zealand dairy industry.
Jeff Werth Research Scientist	United States of America	Attend a symposium about herbicide-resistance crops and weeds around the world, and factors that have led to resistance evolution in weeds.
Peter Whittle Principal Scientist (Plant Biosecurity	United States of America	Attend the US National Plant Diagnostic Network conference and visit scientists engaged in biosecurity research and diagnostics.
Bandu Wijesinghe Senior Engineer	Vietnam	Survey cocoa processing methods, labour and cost inputs and income derived. Conduct tests in wetter conditions than previous trip (April 2006).
Rex Williams Senior Plant Breeder	Malaysia, Singapore, China, South Korea and Taiwan	Attend an Australian Wheat Board Market Orientation tour, highlighting DPI&F success in breeding wheat varieties for the Asia-Pacific market.
Robert Williams Science Leader	Indonesia	Progress the project to mitigate the threat of banana fusarium wilt.
Robert Williams Science Leader	Cambodia	Progress the project to mitigate the threat of banana fusarium wilt.
Bruce Winter Plant Breeder	United States of America and Canada	Visit oat breeding programs in the USA and Canada. Identify new sources of resistance to leaf rust and stem rust.
Lung Wong Laboratory Technician	China	Undertake a study of research adoption by China—the 'shelf-life extension of leafy vegetables' research project was completed 3 years ago, and the results are now widely used.
Elizabeth Woods Executive Director	Philippines	Attend a board meeting of the IRRI and an associated committee meeting.
Elizabeth Woods Executive Director	India	Attend a board meeting of the IRRI and associated committee meetings (coinciding with the International Rice Congress).
Graeme Wright Principal Agronomist	India	Organise the regional workshop on 'minimisation of aflatoxin contamination in peanuts'.
Graeme Wright Principal Agronomist	Indonesia	Participate in the final review meeting of the peanut aflatoxin management project.
Leslie Zeller Research Scientist	Greece	Attend the 6th European Conference on Precision Agriculture and 3rd European Conference on Precision Livestock (held concurrently).
Xike Zhang Senior Research Scientist	India and Indonesia	Present two papers at the 2nd International Rice Congress in New Delhi. Monitor research progress in Lombok.

DPI&F cost	Contribution from other agencies or sources	Contributing agency
$0.00	$3014.55	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$4300.00	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5367.32	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3071.73	Queensland Dairyfarmers Organisation
$0.00	$4142.84	American Chemical Society Monsanto Weeds Co-operative Research Centre
$0.00	$7830.00	Co-operative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity
$0.00	$3193.38	AusAID
$0.00	$8376.43	Grain Research & Development Council
$0.00	$3294.66	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3760.00	International Network for the Improvement of Bananas
$0.00	$6223.40	Meat & Livestock Australia
$0.00	$4192.82	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$5705.77	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
$0.00	$7902.98	International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
$0.00	$3159.70	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$3396.64	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
$0.00	$1627.15	Kondinin Group
$0.00	$4702.88	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

Appendix 8 Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council Chairman's report

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council for the financial year ended 30 June 2007. 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 Natural Resources and Water and the Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries with advice and recommendations on both pest management and stock route management respectively in Queensland. Prior to 1 March 2007 this advice was provided solely to the former Minister.

In 2006–07 the Council met twice:

- August 2006, Brisbane
- December 2006, Brisbane

The members' terms expired on 7 December 2006.

Council members considered a range of pest and stock route management issues and conveyed key recommendations to the Minister, namely:

- A framework for the management of deer species
- A framework for improving the management and use of the stock route network

During my three-year term as Council Chair I travelled extensively throughout the state. This enabled me, and the Council as a whole, to maintain and enhance strong links with other stakeholders in pest and stock route network management. It also highlighted to me the key role the Council performs in providing those links between the Ministers and the Queensland community. Accordingly, I urge the Government to continue to appoint members to the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council.

Murray Jones
Chair
Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council

Membership

The fifteen members, appointed by the Minister in December 2003, unless otherwise indicated, for a three-year term, were:

- Murray Jones, Chair
- Councillor Dougal Davidson, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Councillor Anne Portess, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee
- Councillor Don Webster, Local Government Association of Queensland nominee (appointed February 2006)
- Roz Burtenshaw, AgForce Queensland nominee
- Christine Donaldson, AgForce Queensland nominee
- Stephen Tully, AgForce Queensland nominee (resigned October 2005)
- John Bishop, Queensland Fruit and Vegetable Growers nominee
- Michael Cantamessa, Queensland Canegrowers Association nominee
- Peter Huth, Community representative
- Tim Low, Queensland Conservation Council nominee
- Lindsay Volz, Queensland Dairymans' Organisation nominee
- Dr Tony Pressland, General Manager, Sustainable Landscapes, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water nominee (resigned December 2005)
- Mike Harris, Environmental Protection Agency nominee
- Karyn Nina Olson, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries nominee (resigned November 2005).

Committees

Sub-committees established by the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council are:

- Plague Pest
- Stock Routes
- Finance.

Regional Committees that provide reports to the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Council are:

- Far North Queensland Pest Advisory Forum
- South East Queensland Pest Advisory Forum
- Capricorn Pest Management Group.

2006–2007 Expenses report	
Chair's annual allowance	$17 000
Part-time secretary's salary	$34 372
Member's meeting/special assignment fees	$3009
Related on-costs	$13 439
Total of employee-related expenses	$67 820
Private mileage allowances	$9885
Air fares	$7170
Travel allowances	$3474
Travel expenses	$7721
Total of travel-related expenses	$28 250
Computer/telephone	$ 853
Meeting venues/catering	$3179
Miscellaneous	$95
Total of other expenses	$4127
Total	$100 197

Appendix 9 Compliance with government policies and legislation

Compliance with government policies and legislation

Public Sector Ethics Act 1994

DPI&F's Code of Conduct meets the requirements of the *Public Service Ethics Act 1994*. The Code is available to all staff on the DPI&F intranet. All new DPI&F staff must undertake training in the Code of Conduct as part of their induction. On-line training is also available to staff at all times. A minor update of the Code of Conduct was undertaken during 2006–07 and a major review is planned for 2007–08.

During 2006–07, DPI&F developed an ethical conduct section on the website to promote our Code of Conduct. The information provides easy access to standards and policies about ethical issues. It also provides advice and links for external sites dealing with conflicts of interest, control of fraud and corruption activities, gifts and benefits and whistle blowing.

Free copies of the Code of Conduct are available to external parties on request.

All new policies and standards are reviewed before release to ensure compliance with the Public Sector Ethics Act and the Code of Conduct. Staff also have easy access (via the intranet) to all other policies and procedures that guide them in their daily work. This includes corporate standards and procedures for human resources, finance, technology, procurement, administration and other functions.

Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994

The department's standard on supporting and protecting whistleblowers details the support given to whistleblowers, and guides staff in making and handing public interest disclosures.

The standard was updated in 2006–07 to comply with Australian Standard 8004-2003: Corporate governance – Whistleblowers Protection for Entities. The identification and support of whistleblowers was also centralised into the Corporate Integrity and Governance Unit.

The number of public interest disclosures rose from 1 in 2005–2006 to 10 in 2006–07. Ten disclosures were made under section 28 of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1994* and none under section 28A of the same Act. All public interest disclosures related to allegations of Official Misconduct.

The matters raised by two whistleblowers were investigated and were not found to be substantially verified. The matters raised by the other whistleblowers are presently under investigation.

Public Records Act 2002

Information and Technology Services are committed to best practice records management. DPI&F is implementing OurDocs, the department's new electronic document and records management program. Key achievements in records management this year include:

- Establishment of the Document and Records Management Program (DRMP) Board and DRMP Business Committee. These will provide a governance structure for the implementation of OurDocs.
- Approval of the vision and scope, benefits management and realisation plan, business case and implementation strategy along with other governance documents for OurDocs.
- Identification of current records management processes and compliance gaps identified against compliance requirement to IS40.
- Identification of current correspondence management processes including mapping of current processes for incoming correspondence within business groups, the overseas travel process, and the contracts process.

- Change management processes undertaken including approval of the Change Management Strategy, Stakeholder Analysis and Communication Plan, delivery of road shows to over 500 staff in metropolitan Brisbane and some South East Queensland regional offices, delivery of 14 management briefing sessions and publication of DRMP articles in a number of department newsletters.
- A File Plan Reference Group was established. An extensive consultation process is underway to develop a File Plan for the department. The plan aims to store information by functions rather than by business units.
- Development of OurDocs Business Rules. DRMP Business Committee has endorsed 5 of the 13 rules.
- Significant progress made in rolling out Record Keeping Awareness Training for all staff.

Privacy policy

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 2006–07, the DPI&F Privacy Contact Officer received one complaint relating to privacy. It was resolved in accordance with the department's privacy policy.

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, apart from those relating to personal affairs. Each application is processed under the FOI Act.

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 of the agency.

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.

Freedom of Information statistics

	2004–2005	2005–2006	2006–2007
Personal applications	7	12	16
Non-personal applications	64	67	31
Applications for amendment of personal affairs information	0	0	1
Total applications received	71	79	48
Withdrawn or transferred during the period	16	22	4
Number of applications approved in full	5630	6640	4666
Number of applications refused in full	1989	1771	3286
Number of applications approved in part	155	497	853
Total number of applications considered	7774	8908	8805
Internal reviews made	2	11	9
External reviews made	1	5	2

Policy documents
DPI&F has developed rules, policies and guidelines to enable departmental officers to perform their functions. The public may inspect or purchase copies of policy documents. 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.

It is free to inspect a policy document. Copying charges of $0.20 for each A4 page apply.

Public registers
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 section 86 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*

Access to documents held by DPI&F
Under the FOI Act members of the community have a legal 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, either complete an FOI Application Form (available at www.dpi.qld.gov.au/cps/rde/xchg/dpi/hs.xsl/31_5674_ENA_HTML.htm) or write a letter to:

Senior Consultant (FOI and Privacy)
Corporate Integrity and Governance
Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
GPO Box 46
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Fees and charges
Where an application is made for documents that do not concern your personal affairs, a fee of $36.00 must accompany your application.

In addition to the application fee, applications for documents that do not relate to your personal affairs may attract additional administration fees. The charges that apply are $5.40 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 $5.40 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 apply, but you are required to provide proof of identification. An example of appropriate identification is a photocopy of your birth certificate, passport or driver's licene.

Amendment of personal information
If you find that the personal information in DPI&F documents is inaccurate, incomplete, out-of-

date or misleading, you can apply 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 want to make.

AOI applications should be addressed to:

Senior Consultant (FOI and Privacy)
Corporate Integrity and Governance
Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
GPO Box 46
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Review rights
If you are unhappy with a decision made by the senior consultant under the FOI Act, you may exercise right 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 are 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. If possible, they should contain details of the grounds upon which the review is sought. The review will be conducted by an officer no less senior than the initial decision-maker. The officer must make a decision on the matter within 28 days of receiving the request.

External review
If you or a third party are 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.

Shared services

The Shared Service Initiative is a whole-of-government approach to corporate service delivery. The vision is to provide high-quality, cost-effective corporate support services across the Queensland Government. Shared services standardises business processes, consolidates technology, resources and expertise.

Under the shared service model, government agencies joined together in 'clusters' to share corporate services and resources through shared service providers (SSPs). From 1 July 2006, the hosting arrangements for the SSPs CorporateLink, PartnerOne and Corporate Solutions Queensland were consolidated from three host agencies to the Shared Service Agency (SSA) hosted by Queensland Treasury. Approximately 2200 staff from these SSPs moved into the SSA.

The SSA leads the evolution and refinement of a whole-of-government model for shared service delivery and provides a dual role of policy and program management for the Shared Service Initiative as well as service delivery by PartnerOne, Corporate Solutions Queensland and CorporateLink. The SSP continue to service their existing clusters of agencies through operating level agreements.

SSPs for Queensland Health and Education and the Arts (Corporate and Professional Services and the Corporate Administration Agency) and Parliamentary Services continue to operate under their existing hosts. Corporate Link provides human resources and financial services to DPI&F. During 2006–07 Queensland Treasury hosted CorporateLink as a separate entity, and will report on its activities in its annual report.

Appendix 10 Award recipients 2006–07

Achievement	Recipient
Silver Medal 2007	DPI&F
Partnerships and Reconciliations award: 2006 Premier's Awards for Excellence in Public Sector Management	Accepted by Jim Varghese as Community Champion for the Lockhart River Community
Growing Queensland's Economy award: 2006 Premier's Awards for Excellence in Public Sector Management	R&D Strategies Group of DPI&F and Department of State Development and Trade
2006 Premier's Awards for Excellence in Public Sector Management (Partnerships and Reconciliations category: highly commended)	Gareth Jones, Manager, Integrated Regional Planning
AMI's 2006 Awards for Marketing Excellence (Relationship Marketing category finalist)	DPI&F
AMI's 2006 Awards for Marketing Excellence (Internal Marketing category finalist)	DPI&F
WFI Education Award: 2007 Rabobank Red Meat Industry Awards	Grazing land management education program team
Medal of the Order of Australia – Honours list 2006	Barry Ehrke, Master of vessel *Gwendolyne May*
Australia Day Achievement Medallions	Rod Jordan, Heather Muir, John Daniels, Vicki Radunz, Bob Grimley, Dan Mayer, Margaret Dwyer, David Poulsen, Geoff McIntyre, Rick Whittle
Public Service Medal	Dr John Beumer, Principal Scientist, Marine Habitat
Public Service Medal	John Thompson, Principal Soil Microbiologist
GRDC Bruce McClelland Memorial R&D Award	Greg Platz, Principal Plant Pathologist
GRDC Seed of Light Award	Mike Bell, Principal Agronomist Farming Systems
International Fruit Tree Association 2007 Outstanding Researcher Award	Dr Simon Middleton, Principal Horticulturalist
Iain Mackay Inaugural Service to Industry Award	Dr Richard Sequeira, Principal Research Scientist
Rabobank Environment and Sustainability Award	Anne Sullivan, Extension Officer
F A Perkins prize in Entomology	Desley Tree, Senior Technical Officer, Entomology
40 years of service to the sorghum industry	Dr Robert Henzell, Board Member
Beef Improvement Association Fellowship	John Bertram, Senior Extension Officer
Life Membership Queensland Beekeepers Association	Peter Warhurst, Senior Apiary Officer
Life Membership Australian Mungbean Association	Mike Lucy, Manager, Regional Development

Sponsor	Awarded for
Australasian Reporting Awards	For distinguished achievement in reporting.
Queensland Government	*Lockhart River Community Plan 2004–2008*, developed in partnership with DPI&F and the Department of Communities.
Queensland Government	A framework to grow Queensland's economy: developing co-existence strategies for genetically modified and non-genetically modified crops in Queensland.
Queensland Government	Pichiwu Fishing Ltd project.
Australian Marketing Institute	Stakeholder engagement – building strategic relationships.
Australian Marketing Institute (AMI)	Building our bridge – a journey of discovery and action process.
AgForce Queensland	Developing, promoting and delivering workshops and follow up services that meet the priorities of beef producers for grazing land management and cattle production.
Australian Government	For service to the fishing industry through contributions to developing and managing fisheries, stocks and promoting industry sustainability.
Queensland Government	Models of public service and dedication.
Queen's Birthday 2007 Honours List	For outstanding public service in the field of marine fish habitat protection and fisheries management.
Queen's Birthday 2007 Honours List	For significant advances in resolving constraints to crop production systems.
Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC)	R&D contributions to the grain industry.
Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC)	Making a significant contribution to communicating the outcomes of research.
International Fruit Tree Association	Research in orchard design and apple tree architecture.
Emerald Cotton Growers and Irrigators Association	Ten years' research and development in the cotton industry.
Rabobank	Promoting sustainable farming practices in the grains industry.
University of Queensland	Achieving the greatest proficiency in level 3 entomology courses in 2006.
AGForce Grains	40 years of service to the sorghum industry.
National Beef Industry Association	Services to the beef industry.
Queensland Beekeepers Association	Services to the bee industry.
Australian Mungbean Association	Services to the mungbean industry.

Appendix 11 Glossary

Term	Definition
aflatoxin	A group of naturally occurring toxins found in a range of commodities (including peanuts).
agribusiness	Encompasses farming, fisheries, forestry, food and fibre processing and agricultural 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).
Aligning for Success	This initiative was implemented in July 2004. DPI&F was restructured to better align the department's strategic organisational direction and capability. The delivery of government priorities was focused through new vision and mission statements, with an emphasis on one DPI&F and more strategic engagement with stakeholders.
aquaculture	The cultivation of live fisheries resources for sale.
bioremediation	The use of living organisms to clean up contaminated soil, water and air. Methods include phytoremediation (using plants) and composting.
biosecurity	Managing and responding to risks associated with plant and animal pests and diseases and agricultural and veterinary chemicals.
Blueprint for the Bush initiative	A 10-year partnership plan between the Queensland Government, AgForce and the Local Government Association of Queensland to foster and support sustainable, liveable and prosperous rural communities in Queensland.
bobby calves	Calves that are less than six weeks old.
Brassicas	A genus of plants in the mustard family, e.g. turnips, cabbages, cauliflower, broccoli.
BSES Limited	In 2003, the Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations became BSES Limited. DPI&F provides funding for BSES to conduct research on our behalf. www.bses.qld.gov.au
bycatch	Fish and other marine life incidentally caught in trawl nets along with the targeted species.
Bycatch Reduction Device (BRD)	A BRD reduces the amount of fish and other marine life that is incidentally caught with the targeted species.
cercosporoid fungi	These fungi cause disfiguring leaf spots on a wide range of hosts and can reduce production.
citrus canker	A contagious disease of citrus (and some other plant species of the Rutaceae family) caused by the bacteria *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pathovar *citri*. Infected trees display lesions that can form on leaves, fruit and stems.
citrus black spot	A citrus disease, caused by the bacteria *Guignardia citricarpa*, that attacks leaves, branches and particularly fruit.
coccidiosis	One of the more common and costly diseases in poultry. It is caused by seven different species of coccidia (genus Eimeria), which are single-celled parasites that live in the gut wall of their host. These coccidia are host-specific, i.e. turkeys and other species are not infected by fowl coccidia.
Cooperative Research Centres (CRCs)	CRCs focus on technology transfer—researchers and research users shape products and develop new knowledge together. CRCs are grouped into six industry sectors, such as agriculture and rural-based manufacturing. The Cooperative Research Centres Programme is an Australian Government funded initiative: www.crc.gov.au
crop	The crop is a part of the digestive system of most birds. It is a special pouch-like enlargement of the gullet. Food is held in the crop and may undergo partial preparation for digestion.
destocking	Selling off stock that would not normally be sold. This may include selling to an abattoir.
dipterology	The study of flies, mosquitoes and related insects.
exotic animals/species	Species that are not native to the country in question.
extension	Turning research into practical outcomes. Extension projects aim to bring about positive change for primary producers through training and information for the agricultural community.
FarmBis	FarmBis, or the Farm Business Improvement Program, is a jointly funded initiative between the Australian and state governments that provides financial assistance to primary producers for training and education activities.

Term	Definition
feedlot	An intensive farming practice where large numbers of livestock are hand or mechanically fed for the purpose of production (as opposed to grazing on pasture).
finfish	Fish with fins (as opposed to shellfish, crustaceans, etc.).
footprint	The impact of, or the area affected. This term is used in a variety of contexts. For example, 'urban footprint' identifies the extent of the urban area predominantly allocated to accommodate urban development.
genomics	All the genes in an individual or species are known as the genome. The study of large numbers of genes simultaneously is called genomics, especially the identification and sequencing of constituent genes.
Gross Value of Production (GVP)	The value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the market place.
horticulture	The commercial cultivation of fruits, vegetables and nuts.
hot water dipping	A treatment to protect some varieties of fruit from fruit fly and other pest infestations.
intellectual property	The rights of creative workers in literary, artistic, industrial and scientific fields that are protected either by copyright or trademarks, patents, etc. DPI&F grants licences to develop, market, and sell products, technology or copyright works. The department also manages commercialisation of copyright works, such as books and publications, images, software and databases.
lifestyle horticulture	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.
lodging	A major problem in many grain sorghum producing areas. The most common cause of lodging is moisture stress during grain filling, which causes plant death and is associated with the development of fungal stalk rots.
Lygus	This genus includes more than 40 species of plant-feeding insects in the family Miridae.
machinery-of-government (MoG) changes	The expression machinery-of-government refers to the allocation and reallocation of functions between departments and ministers.
macropod	Animals from the Macropodoidea family of herbivorous marsupials, comprising kangaroos, wallabies, rat-kangaroos and tree-kangaroos.
metabolomics	The study of all the small molecules produced in the animal body.
opportunity cropping	This method offers similar benefits to fixed rotations, but the timing of the cropping is flexible; the emphasis is on what crop to grow and when, depending more on the physical and biological conditions of the paddock than a set annual cycle of cropping. For example, a producer may decide whether to sow wheat now or wait and plant sorghum.
organochlorines (OCs)	A generic term for pesticides containing chlorine; however, the term is commonly used to refer to the older persistent materials including aldrin, BHC, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, heptachlor, lindane or toxaphene.
Ovine Johne's Disease (OJD)	A chronic wasting disease of sheep that causes lost production and death in up to 15 per cent of an infected flock.
peri-urban environments	Those based around the perimeter of urban areas. Peri-urban properties can range from 5 to 100 acres.
pest	Any species, though often an exotic species, that has a negative social, economic or environmental impact.
Phthiraptera	The scientific order of lice.
phytosanitary measures	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure for preventing the introduction and spread of quarantine pests or for limiting the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests.
primary industries	Any part of the supply chain for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other rural industries.
proteomics	The process of separating, identifying and characterising proteins in an organism and tissue.

Appendix 11 Glossary (continued)

Term	Definition
SARAS	Through the Study and Research Assistance Scheme (SARAS), the department provides assistance for staff to attain skills and knowledge through a course of study or research.
sheep scab	The sheep scab mite (Psoroptes ovis) was introduced to Australia with the first importation of sheep in 1788, and eventually spread throughout the sheep-farming areas of the country. It was eradicated by 1896, through quarantine and compulsory treatment of infested flocks, and has never recurred.
Smart State	A Queensland Government vision of a state where knowledge, creativity and innovation drive economic growth to improve prosperity and quality of life for all Queenslanders. www.smartstate.qld.gov.au DPI&F blends Smart State science, expertise, innovation, business acumen and a strong regional presence in our work with the food and fibre agribusiness sector to accelerate its growth in both domestic and international markets.
sniffer bees	Bees are used experimentally in the detection of unexploded ordinances and landmines. They are conditioned to seek out explosives vapour and are almost as good as detector dogs. The bees are fitted with a tiny wireless transmitter that is tracked using a wireless connection to a laptop computer.
staygreen	A plant characteristic that improves sorghum's resistance to lodging (caused by moisture stress during grain filling). Staygreen also increases yield and grain size under drought conditions. (see also: lodging)
sugarcane smut	A disease caused by the fungus *Ustilago scitaminea* that can reduce sugarcane yields by 30 to 100 per cent. It is highly infectious and spreads by wind or is carried on clothing and machinery. Sugarcane smut was first found in Queensland on a farm near Childers in early June 2006.
supply chain	A supply chain is a group of businesses linked together for mutual benefit to supply products to customers. It is the full range of activities from the earliest level of input to delivery of the final product to the consumer, including producers (and their input suppliers), processors, transporters, packers, wholesalers, marketers, retailers, and export and import distributors.
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 the state's natural resources and encourages the development of environmentally sustainable industries and jobs.
urea	Commonly used in fertilisers as a source of nitrogen because of its solubility and low cost compared to specialised mixtures, such as calcium nitrate.
zero-till	Zero-till farming was developed in the 1960s and 1970s to prevent soil erosion. The idea was that stubble left in the ground after harvest would provide enough ground cover to slow heavy rainfall down and prevent the loss of topsoils. Producers also found that minimum or zero-till results in increased yields under dry conditions.

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Contacts

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