



Our ref: MPI F2018/000019

29 May 2018

Ms Alison Sandy
FOI Editor
Seven Network (Operations) Limited
GPO Box 604
BRISBANE QLD 4001

RECORDS & INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT
Level 13
25 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000
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Tel 8429 0422
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Dear Ms Sandy

Determination under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*

I refer to your application made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* submitted to the "Office of Minister Bignell" through the On-line FOI Application system on 20 March 2018, seeking access to the following:

"The 30 most recent Ministerial Briefings and attachments, prior to and including the date of the application to the Minister that are not related to:

- *Administrative duties, ie approving someone's holiday, catering expense or other internal staffing requirement*
- *Invitation or event or awards proceedings that the Minister has been invited to and needs to respond to*
- *Documents that have been designed specifically and used in Cabinet or Parliament*
- *Overseas travel reports – ie reports by people who have travelled overseas discussing the trip*
- *Proforma letters or correspondence with members of the public*
- *Requests for extensions in time and funding*
- *Annual reports*
- *Membership, meeting dates or attendance*
- *Petitions*
- *Public consultations*
- *Messages of congratulations*
- *Amendment approvals*

I also request that briefings and submissions be on different subjects, ie if there is more than one briefing or submission on the same issue, please only include the most recent.

Please exclude duplicates, documents that have already been publicly released, media statements/reports/articles and correspondence with media and members of the public.

Please exclude staff contact and third party details, and names below SES (SO) level, as irrelevant"

I apologise for the delay in responding and understand that the Freedom of Information and Privacy Officer, Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) has been in contact with you in this regard.

On 21 March 2018, PIRSA's Freedom of Information and Privacy Officer attempted telephone contact with you seeking clarification of the portfolio/s to which you refer. An email was forwarded to you on 22 March 2018 explaining the reason for the call.

On 26 March 2018, you confirmed that you are seeking documents relating to the Agriculture, Food and Fisheries portfolio. Further clarification on 12 April 2018 indicated that the scope of your request also excludes correspondence with companies/organisations.

I have located forty-one documents that are captured within the scope of your request.

Determination 1

I have determined that access to the following documents is **granted in full**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
2	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 15/2/2018 re Report by Federal Government Senate Reference Committee Inquiry into the Impact of Climate Change on Marine Fisheries and Biodiversity Attachment can be accessed at: https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/ClimateChangeOceans/Report	3
3	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 20/2/2018 re SA Horticulture Industry Blueprint 2017	2
4	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 15/3/2018 re PIRSA Budget Monitoring & Financial Position to February 2018 (Attachment 1 is a document prepared for Cabinet and is therefore out of scope and not included)	2
4a	Attachment to Doc 4 – Shared Services SA Invoice Payments Report	2
4b	Attachment to Doc 4 – Ministerial Contract Delegations	1
5a	Attachment to Doc 5 – <i>Plant Heath Act 2009</i> , Section 9	2
6	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 13/3/2018 re Control of Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome in South Australia – Notice by the Minister Attachment can be accessed: http://governmentgazette.sa.gov.au/sites/default/files/public/documents/gazette/2018/March/2018_016.pdf	2
7	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 28/2/2018 re Sterile Insect Technology Facility Program Update	2

8	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Deputy Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 15/2/2018 re Thomas Foods International Fire Coordination Update (14/2/2018)	4
9	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 12/2/2018 re Release of Crop and Pasture Report – Harvest Summary (January 2018) Attachment can be accessed at: http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/311414/PIRSA_Crop_and_Pasture_Report_Harvest_17-18_Jan_2018.pdf	2
10	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 10/2/2018 re Release of CSIRO Report on the National Assessment of the Status of White Sharks	2
11	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 14/2/2018 re Off-Target Herbicide Damage to Grapevines 2017/18	3
11a	Attachment to Doc 11 - Background Information	4
14	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 14/2/2018 re Letter of Offer to South Australian Wine Industry Association for an International Wine Tourism State Grant	3
15	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 5/2/2018 re Report on the Assessment of the Marine Scalefish Fishery Attachment can be accessed at: http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0013/310054/Assessment_of_the_South_Australian_Marine_Scalefish_Fishery_in_2016.pdf	3
16	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 5/2/2018 re Summary Report of South Australia's Commercial Fisheries Economic Performance 2015/16 Attachment can be accessed at: http://www.econsearch.com.au/media/Documents/Fishing/201516_Economic_Indicator_Reports/2015-16_Summary_Report_171030.pdf	3
17	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 6/2/2018 re Grain Industry and Grain Industry Research and Development Funds: Annual Management Plan Updates	3
18	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 8/2/2018 re Further Recommended Projects for Round 4 of the Building South Australia's Premium Food and Wine Credentials Grant Program	3
19	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 24/1/2018 re Pig Industry Fund – Release of Additional Funding for 2017-18	2
21	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 31/1/2018 re Ag Excellence Alliance Automatic Weather Stations	4
21a	Attachment to Doc 21 – Draft minute to Minister for Regional Development	2

23	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from A/Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 8/1/2018 re Biosecurity Stakeholder Reference Group	2
24	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 1/2/2018 re Allocation of South Australian Wine Industry Development Scheme Funding	2
25	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from A/Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 5/1/2018 re Gazette Notice – White Spot Disease January 2018	3
25a	Attachment to Doc 25 – Gazettal Notice – <i>Livestock Act 1997</i>	7
27	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 17/1/2018 re Indian Tariffs on Lentils, Chickpeas, Field Peas and Wheat	3
28	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from A/Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 12/1/2018 re Future Management of Cattle and Sheep Industry Funds	3

The information removed from the above documents consist of the contact details and names of staff below SES level and is outside of the scope of your request.

Determination 2

I have determined that access to the following documents is **granted in part**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
5	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 14/3/2018 re Control Order – Glabrous Cabinet Beetle	2
5b	Attachment to Doc 5 – Proposed Order – Glabrous Cabinet Beetle Management	2
13	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 31/1/2018 re Review of Refusal of Application for a Ministerial Permit to Hold and Trade Koi Carp	3

The information removed from the above documents is pursuant to Clause 6(1) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

“6 - Documents affecting personal affairs

(1) A document is an exempt document if it contains matter the disclosure of which would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information concerning the personal affairs of any person (living or dead).”

Although not exhaustive, the term ‘personal affairs’ is defined in Section 4(1) of the Freedom of Information Act to include a person’s financial affairs, criminal records, marital or other personal relationships, employment records and personal qualities or attributes.

The term has been held to involve 'matters of private concern to an individual' and the 'composite collection of activities personal to the individual concerned'.

I am of the view that the matters contained within the above documents are of private concern to the individuals concerned.

Accordingly, it is considered that disclosure of this information would be an unreasonable intrusion into the privacy rights of the individuals concerned.

The remaining information removed from the above documents consist of the contact details and names of staff below SES level and is outside of the scope of your request.

Determination 3

I have determined that access to the following documents is **granted in part**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
12	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 12/2/2018 re Fruit Fly Outbreaks in Adelaide	4
20	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 2/2/2018 re Food Park Business Attraction Fund: Business Update (31/1/2018)	2
26	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 18/1/2018 re Recommendations for Funding Projects for the Fourth Round of the Advanced Food Manufacturing Grants Program	3
29	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from A/Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 11/1/2018 re South Australian Egg Industry – Current oversupply and implications for producers	3

The information removed from the above documents is refused pursuant to Clause 7(1)(c) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

"7 – Documents affecting business affairs

(1) A document is an exempt document –

(c) if it contains matter –

(i) consisting of information (other than trade secrets or information referred to in paragraph (b)) concerning the business, professional, commercial or financial affairs of any agency or any other person; and

(ii) the disclosure of which –

(A) could reasonably be expected to have an adverse effect on those affairs or to prejudice the future supply of such information to the Government or to an agency; and

(B) would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest"

In addressing the public interest test requirement for this exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

Document 12:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.
- High level of interest in maintaining South Australia's fruit fly free status.

Contrary to the public interest:

- The release of this information has the potential to have a major impact on the capacity for South Australia and Australia to trade competitively in domestic and international horticultural markets. Such impacts on export markets would affect the State's horticultural industry and have a substantial adverse effect on the business and financial affairs of producers.
- The disclosure of such details could jeopardise domestic and international market access, including for fruit from the Riverland and other South Australian horticulture growing regions.
- Disclosure of this information could reasonably be expected to cause damage to relations with industry.
- The release of this information would undermine the Government's efforts in maintaining South Australia's fruit fly freedom status.

Document 20:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.
- High level of interest in economic growth and creation of jobs in Northern Adelaide.

Contrary to the public interest:

- Commercial negotiations are currently being undertaken with Applicant 2. The premature release of this information would negatively effect the business relationship with the business concerned.
- In accordance with State Procurement Board and PIRSA procurement and contract management policies and guidelines, information obtained in the course of grant application is required to be kept confidential for probity reasons.
- The disclosure of this information would compromise the trust that grant applicants have with PIRSA in handling such information and potentially deter individuals from submitting funding applications in the future for the betterment of South Australia.

Please note that, once the Funding Deeds have been executed, further detail will be publicly announced.

Document 26:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

Contrary to the public interest:

- As a condition of the grant, recipients are not permitted to make public announcements about their grant until after the Minister has made an announcement of funding. The announcement has not yet been made and, accordingly, to release of the names of the recipients and the projects would breach the conditions of the grant.
- The release of this information would compromise the trust that the applicants have with PIRSA in handling such information and potentially deter applicants from seeking funding for future projects for the betterment of South Australia.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

The remaining information removed from the above documents consist of the contact details and names of staff below SES level and is outside of the scope of your request.

Document 29:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

Contrary to the public interest:

- The release of this information would reveal the business and financial affairs of the businesses concerned.
- Disclosure would compromise the preservation of confidentiality of the businesses concerned.
- The release of this information would be expected to damage relationships between the companies concerned and the Government, including PIRSA, and potentially hamper future dealings with State Government agencies.
- It would be expected that disclosure of this information would jeopardise the trust in PIRSA in handling such information.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

The remaining information removed from the above documents consist of the contact details and names of staff below SES level and is outside of the scope of your request.

Determination 4

I have determined that access to the following document is **granted in part**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
3a	Attachment to Doc 3 – South Australian Horticulture Blueprint 2017 – Supporting Growth in Horticulture	19

The information removed from the above document is refused pursuant to Clause 9(1) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

“9 – Internal working documents

(1) A document is an exempt document if it contains matter –

(a) that relates to –

(i) any opinion, advice or recommendation that has been obtained, prepared or recorded; or

(ii) any consultation or deliberation that has taken place, in the course of, or for the purpose of, the decision-making functions of the Government, a Minister or an agency; and

(b) the disclosure of which would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.”

In addressing the public interest test for this exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

Contrary to the public interest:

- The need to preserve confidentiality on an aspect of the funding of low interest loans.
- The recent age of the document was considered and the continuing relevance of the issue.
- The release of this information could compromise the trust of the open and frank nature of those providing advice to the Minister.
- Disclosure of this information may compromise the manner in which information is sought for the decision-making processes of Government.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Determination 5

I have determined that access to the following documents is **refused**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
22	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 29/1/2018	3
22a	Attachment to Doc 22	1
22b	Attachment to Doc 22	45
30	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 22/1/2018	3
30a	Attachment to Doc 30	4

Access to the above documents is refused pursuant to Clause 7(1)(c) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act.

In addressing the public interest test requirement for this exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

Documents 22, 22a, 22b:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.
- High level of interest in the management of South Australia's plant pests.

Contrary to the public interest:

- Disclosure of this information would reveal the business and commercial affairs of a company and specific arrangements for managing consignments of material from one state to another.
- The release of this information would undermine the Government's efforts in the management of plant pests.
- Disclosure of this information would damage relationships between the company concerned and PIRSA and potentially hamper future dealings with the agency.
- There would be a reasonable expectation that disclosure of this information would compromise the trust in PIRSA in handling sensitive material.

Documents 30, 30a:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

Contrary to the public interest:

- Disclosure of this information would reveal business and financial details of a company and would provide uncertainty for other industry members.
- Release of this information could damage relationships between industry members, resulting in an adverse effect on the business and financial affairs of the parties concerned.
- There would be a reasonable expectation that disclosure of this information would compromise the trust in PIRSA in handling such information and could prejudice the future supply of information to PIRSA from the party concerned and other industry members.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of this document would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Determination 6

I have determined that access to the following document is **refused**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
1	Minute to Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries from Chief Executive, PIRSA dated 15/2/2018	4

Access to the above document is refused pursuant to Clause 9(1) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act.

The document is advice prepared by the agency at the request of the Minister.

In addressing the public interest test for this exemption, I have balanced the following factors:

In favour of the public interest:

- Meeting the objects of the Act favouring access to documents.
- The importance of transparency and openness and the interest that the public has in the decision-making processes of Government.

Contrary to the public interest:

- The need to preserve confidentiality given the matter being considered is in its early stages and had not yet been discussed with another relevant agency.
- The recent age of the document was considered and the continuing relevance of the issue.

- The release of this information could compromise the trust of the open and frank nature of those providing advice to the Minister.
- Disclosure of this information may compromise the manner in which information is sought for the decision-making processes of Government.

Having considered the various factors weighing for and against disclosure, I have determined that disclosure of these documents would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

If you are dissatisfied with this determination, you are entitled to exercise your right of review and appeal as outlined in the attached documentation, by completing the "Application for Review of Determination" and returning the completed form to:

Freedom of Information Principal Officer
Primary Industries and Regions SA
GPO Box 1671
ADELAIDE SA 5001

Should you require further information or clarification with respect to this matter, please contact Ms Lisa Farley, Freedom of Information and Privacy Officer on 8429 0422 or email PIRSA.FOI@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Deanna Fleming
Accredited Freedom of Information Officer
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONS SA



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3466045

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: REPORT BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SENATE REFERENCE
COMMITTEE INQUIRY INTO THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON
MARINE FISHERIES AND BIODIVERSITY**

PURPOSE

To provide you with information on the federal government Senate Environment and Communications References Committee (the Committee) report: *In hot water: the impacts of climate change on marine fisheries and biodiversity*.

BACKGROUND

In 2016, your office requested Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) lead the preparation of a whole-of-government submission to the Committee. PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture led the development of the submission and sought input from the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, and various divisions within PIRSA, including the South Australian Research and Development Institute, and Biosecurity SA in drafting the written submission.

The submission addressed the Terms of Reference given by the Committee, with possible impacts identified in the whole-of-government submission including economic, social, community, environmental, regulatory and business impacts (see A2985308 for details).

The Final Report of the Committee into the impacts of climate change on marine fisheries and biodiversity was released in December 2017 (**Attachment 1**). The Final Report contains 14 recommendations across a range of areas, including:

- Review of funding for research, monitoring and infrastructure used to investigate climate change;
- Promotion of linkages of national funding programs to climate change research;
- Expedition of offshore constitutional settlement work between the jurisdictions and the Commonwealth;
- Implementation of recreational fishing licence arrangements for the states and Northern Territory and improvement in the collection of recreational fishing data;
- Review of Federal and jurisdictional legislation to expressly include reference to climate change; and
- Maintenance of Commonwealth Marine Park networks, and comments on Great Barrier Reef plans, legislation and funding.

The Final Report highlights the implications for commercial fishing and aquaculture, recreational fishing, indigenous fishing and other industries that rely on healthy oceans, such as tourism, and that effective adaptation to the effects of climate change on the marine environment requires action by governments, industry and the community at large. The Final Report focusses on recommendations that can readily be pursued by the Australian Government, particularly by providing adequate research funding and by ensuring industry can access and utilise scientific findings.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

As part of the review of funding, the Final Report recommends the commitment to allocating long-term funding for climate modelling, such as the national Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS). The South Australian IMOS node continues to collect data that are integrated into hydrodynamic models, which in turn are used to determine the impact on climate change onto local and remote forces. PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture considers the continuation of IMOS and the South Australian IMOS node is important in measuring and monitoring the impacts of climate change.

PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture supports a continued focus on the expedition and reform of existing Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) agreements between the State and Commonwealth governments. This is consistent with the 2017 Productivity Commission report into regulation of the Australian marine fisheries and aquaculture and outcomes of recent meetings of national fisheries Ministers.

The Government of South Australia's current policy position does not support the introduction of a recreational fishing licence. Again, this was also a recommendation of the 2017 Productivity Commission inquiry. PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture supports the collection of innovative recreational fishing information, which is repeatable, cost-effective and maintains adequate statistical power with a low bias.

Legislative mechanisms exist at a state and federal government level to protect marine biodiversity, including the *Fisheries Management Act 2007 (SA)*, *Marine Parks Act 2007 (SA)* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*.

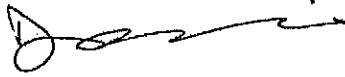
South Australia has fishery management processes and policies in place to enable it to respond to many of the possible climate change impacts on fisheries and the marine habitats, which support fish stocks. Processes in place include the use of fishery management plans, harvest strategies, annual scientific monitoring, research and development, spatial and temporal closures, and adjustments to quotas, and fish size, bag and boat limits.

A key feature of the marine parks network is the protection and conservation of marine habitats and marine biodiversity, which are expected to deliver a range of protections to impacts projected under climate change. Specific reference to climate change in South Australian regulations is not expected to be required, given this legislation already provides for processes, plans and policies which can respond to climate change scenarios.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

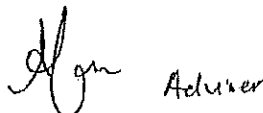
1. Note the information contained in this briefing.



for

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

15 February 2018

NOTED APPROVED / NOT APPROVED ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED
 Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
February 28 2018

CONTACT	Sean Sloan	2nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	General Manager, Fisheries Policy and Management Unit
DIRECTORATE	Fisheries and Aquaculture	DIRECTORATE	Fisheries and Aquaculture
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to:

Physical ID/Ref No. A3454496

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: SA HORTICULTURE INDUSTRY BLUEPRINT 2017

PURPOSE

To provide additional information for the Minister's consideration about PIRSA's current activity in relation to the recommendations put forward by industry in the South Australian Horticulture Industry Blueprint 2017 (the Blueprint).

CRITICAL DEADLINE

17 February 2017

*received
20/2/17 @ 3:30pm*

BACKGROUND

In December last year PIRSA informed the Minister of the release of the South Australian Horticulture Industry Blueprint 2017, from the Horticulture Coalition of South Australia (A3413718). PIRSA has since reviewed the recommendations identified in the Blueprint against current activities underway within PIRSA.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

The Blueprint contains ten chapters as follows,

- Part 1: Overview - Horticulture in SA
- Part 2: Business Sustainability
- Part 3: Infrastructure
- Part 4: Water
- Part 5: Biosecurity
- Part 6: Workforce
- Part 7: Planning
- Part 8: Research, Development and Extension (R, D & E)
- Part 9: Food Labelling
- Part 10: Environment

While overall primary industry development is the responsibility of PIRSA, many of the chapters have been specifically written for discussion with other divisions. For example, the issues raised in Planning are intended to be discussed directly with the Minister for Planning. The Horticulture Coalition of South Australia (HCSA) has informed PIRSA that a copy of the Blueprint has been distributed to each of the relevant South Australian Government Ministers, and they are currently sending copies to each of the departmental CEOs.

In preparation for a response and future discussion on the recommendations with the PIRSA has identified current activity for which we are aware of, by way of response to the Blueprint recommendations (Attachment A).

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:


1. Note the PIRSA response of current activities that relate to the recommendations of the SA Horticulture Industry Blueprint 2017



for
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Primary Industries and Regions SA

20/02/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED



Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
man 14
 February 2018

CONTACT	Jo Collins	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Horticulture Account Manager
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food & Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food & Wine
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Ref No. A3496690

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: PIRSA BUDGET MONITORING & FINANCIAL POSITION TO FEBRUARY 2018

PURPOSE

- Provide the Minister with a monthly update on PIRSA's budget and financial position.
- Provide the Minister with a monthly report on the execution of any non-standard contracting authority for contracts, consultants and research projects.
- Provide the Minister with monthly account payment performance.

BACKGROUND

Budget and Financial Position

2017-18 Performance

- The most recent Finance report submitted to DTF is the February 2018 Monthly Financial Monitoring Report, and this is attached for your information (Attachment 1 'Portfolio Summary Table for SBCC Report Monthly monitoring').
- The End of Year unfavourable variance of \$0.244m relates to impacting data adjustments awaiting DTF approval including Enterprise Bargaining journals and minor interest adjustments. Notwithstanding these, no change to the operating end of year projection is anticipated at this stage.

PIRSA Monthly Monitoring Report back from DTF

Correspondence on the January 2018 return is still to be provided by DTF. It is not expected that there will be any significant issues or major year-end variances identified.

- Met reporting deadline	Yes
- Data Quality	To Be Provided
- Traffic Light	To Be Provided

Progress against Savings Measures

- Strategies have been developed in order to deliver PIRSA's 2017-18 budget savings requirement.
- The 2017-18 Mid-Year Budget Review included an Across Government savings initiative, which was allocated to agencies in January 2018. The efficiency measure has been allocated based on the level of back office activities in agencies. PIRSA's share is \$256k in 2017-18, \$1.858m in 2018-19 and \$2.715m in 2019-20 indexed ongoing.

Payment of Creditors' Accounts (Attachment 2 'Invoice Payments Report')

- While the previous version of Treasurer's Instruction 11 required 90% of invoices by volume to be paid within 30 days, the current version states that all undisputed invoices should be paid within 30 days.
- The attached report for February 2018 shows that PIRSA paid 98% of invoices by volume within 30 calendar days or less, and 99% by value. There are no systemic concerns with PIRSA's Accounts Payable performance.
- Given PIRSA's high performance, no action is considered necessary.

Ministerial Contract Delegation Report

As per your request, a summary of all Ministerial Contract Delegation forms for the past month, for which delegations exercised Power of Attorney, Instrument of Delegation, Instrument of Authority, or any other non-standard contracting authority as delegated by yourself, is attached.


RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you note:

- The attached February 2018 Monthly Financial Monitoring Report provided to DTF;
- Advice relating to PIRSA's Budget Strategy;
- The February 2018 report on Creditor's Accounts paid;
- The attached summary of Ministerial Contract Delegation forms for the past month.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

15/03/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
March 16, 2018

CONTACT	Stephen Johnke	2nd CONTACT	
POSITION	Chief Finance Officer	POSITION	Principal Financial Consultant
DIRECTORATE	Finance and Prudential Management	DIRECTORATE	Finance and Prudential Management
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	

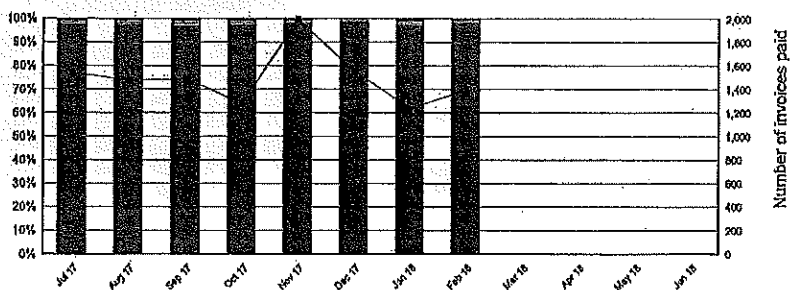


Accounts Payable

Treasurer's Instruction 11 Reporting

	February 2018			
	Volume		Value	
Invoices paid within 30 calendar days or less	1,374	98.49%	\$ 12,663,496.28	99.66%
Invoices paid within 31 to 60 calendar days	16	1.15%	\$ 40,049.36	0.32%
Invoices paid greater than 60 calendar days	5	0.36%	\$ 3,566.01	0.03%
Total number of Invoices paid	1,395		\$ 12,707,111.65	

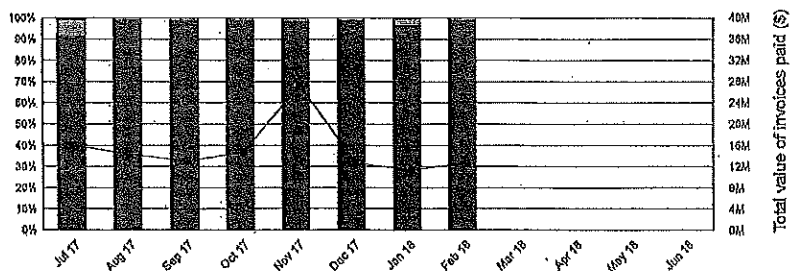
Invoice Payment Time - Volume



2017/18 Year-to-date

■	11,772	98.02%
■	182	1.52%
■	56	0.47%
	12,010	

Invoice Payment Time - Value



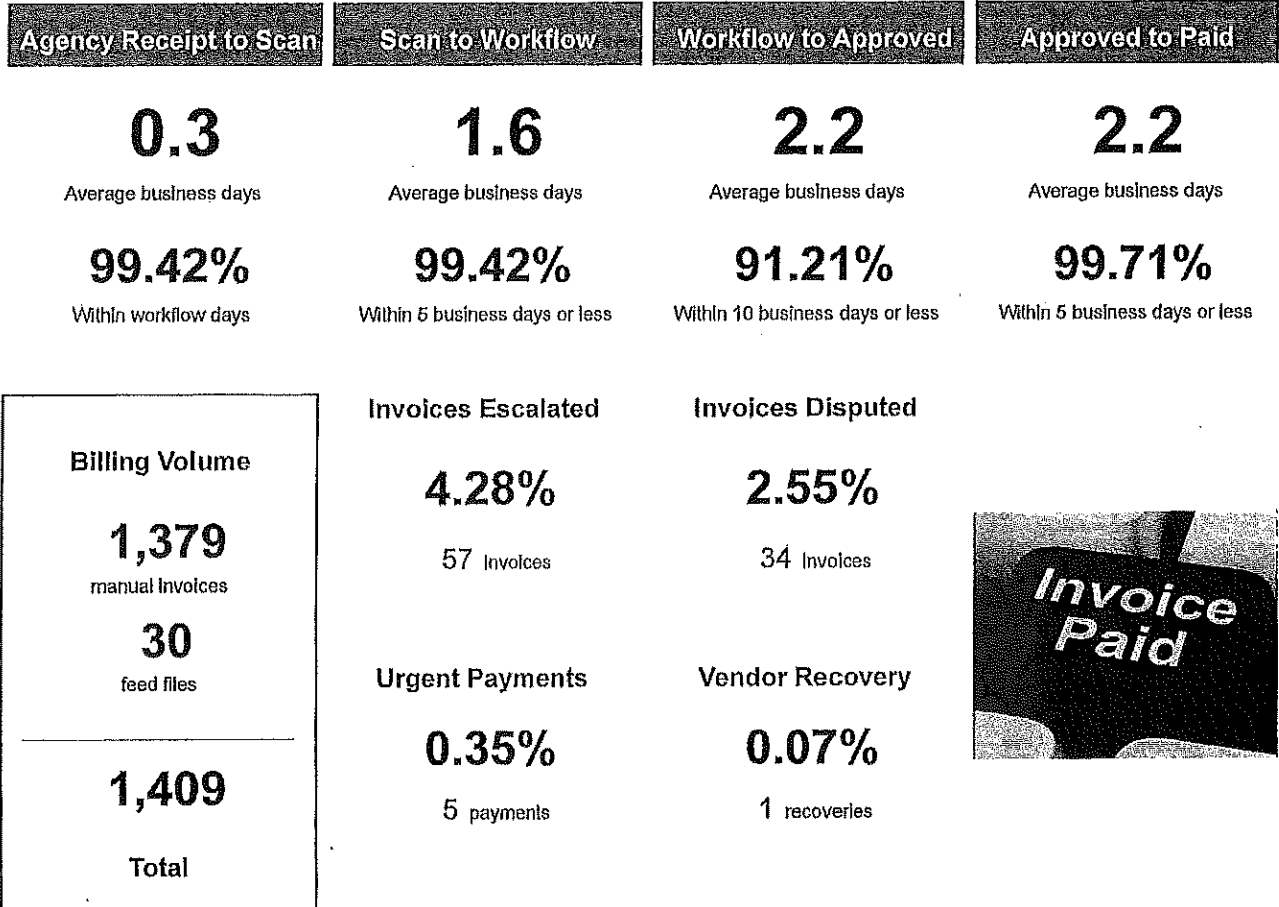
2017/18 Year-to-date

■	\$ 119,890,054.18	98.15%
■	\$ 2,060,381.52	1.69%
■	\$ 204,878.51	0.17%
	\$ 122,155,314.21	

- Paid in 30 calendar days or less
- Paid within 31 to 60 calendar days
- Paid greater than 60 calendar days
- Number of Invoices paid
- Total value of Invoices paid

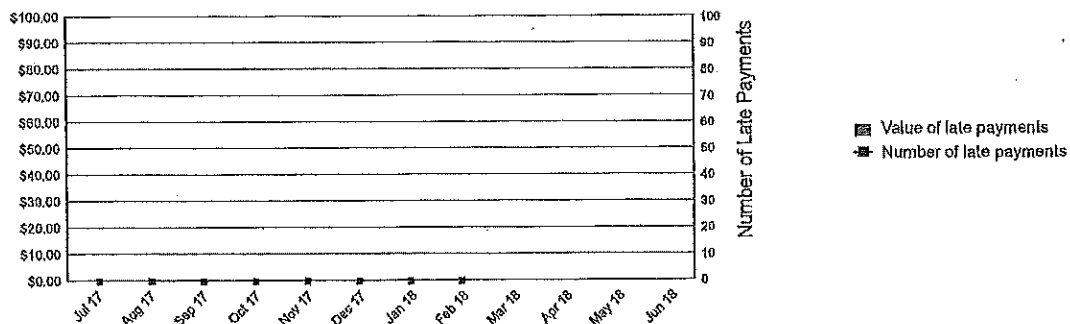


Invoice Payment Lifecycle



Late Payment Interest

	February 2018	
	Volume	Value
February 2018	0	\$0.00
Year-to-date 2017/18	0	\$0.00



Attachment 3

**Ministerial Contract Delegations
(exceeding \$550,000)
Summary Report for February 2018**

Contract Title	Division/Project	Value (GST incl)
G & G Recchia Pty Ltd as Trustee for Recchia Family Trust and Giovanni Recchia and Gulseppina Recchia	RSSA - SARMS	\$1,116,500.00
Total Value of Projects		\$1,116,500.00
Number of Projects		1

Endorsed by



Tim Goodes
Deputy Chief Executive

01/03 2018

**ATTACHMENT 1 – Plant Health Act 2009, section 9****9—Orders relating to pest affected plants or plant related products**

- (1) If the Chief Inspector knows or reasonably suspects that a plant or plant related product is or might become affected by a pest, he or she may, with the approval of the Minister, issue such orders under this section as may be reasonably necessary to prevent or minimise the outbreak or spread of the pest to any of the following persons:
 - (a) a person who owns or has possession or control of the plant or plant related product;
 - (b) a person who sold or supplied the plant or plant related product;
 - (c) an owner or occupier of premises in the area specified in the order.
- (2) The Chief Inspector may issue 1 or more of the following orders in relation to any plant or plant related product that is or might become affected by a pest:
 - (a) an order requiring that it be kept at a specified place for a specified period or otherwise restricting or prohibiting its movement;
 - (b) an order requiring that it be subjected to specified treatment;
 - (c) an order requiring that it be subjected to examinations or tests at specified intervals or that other specified action be taken for the purposes of determining the presence of a pest;
 - (d) an order restricting or prohibiting its sale or supply or restricting the purposes for which it may be used;
 - (e) if it has been sold or supplied—an order requiring that it be recalled;
 - (f) an order requiring that it be destroyed or disposed of in a specified manner;
 - (g) an order prohibiting the planting, propagation or harvesting of plants, or plants of a specified species or kind, on specified land during a specified period;
 - (h) an order requiring any other action be taken as may be reasonably necessary in the circumstances.
- (3) An order issued under this section may be subject to such conditions as the Chief Inspector specifies in the order.
- (4) If the Chief Inspector cannot, after reasonable inquiry, locate a person of whom the Chief Inspector intended to make any requirement for action by an order, the Chief Inspector may—
 - (a) cause the action to be taken by an inspector or other person;
and

- (b) recover costs and expenses reasonably incurred under this subsection by action in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt owed by the owner of the plant or plant related product in respect of which action was taken by the inspector or other person.
- (5) An order under this section—
 - (a) must be in writing; and
 - (b) may be of general or limited application; and
 - (c) may, by further order of the Chief Inspector, be varied or revoked.
- (6) An order that is of a continuing nature has effect for such period as is specified in the order (and, if an order of such a nature is issued on the basis of a suspicion, the Chief Inspector must, as soon as practicable, take reasonable steps to determine whether that suspicion is correct).
- (7) If a person refuses or fails to comply with an order, the Chief Inspector may cause an inspector or other person to take any necessary action to give effect to the order.
- (8) The Chief Inspector may recover costs and expenses reasonably incurred under subsection (7) by action in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt owed by the person to whom the order was issued.
- (9) A person to whom an order has been issued under this section who contravenes or fails to comply with the order is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty:
 - (a) in the case of a body corporate—\$100 000;
 - (b) in the case of a natural person—\$20 000.



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to Physical ID/Ref No.

A3490011

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: CONTROL OF PACIFIC OYSTER MORTALITY SYNDROME IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA – NOTICE BY THE MINISTER

PURPOSE

To provide information for the Minister's consideration about the outbreak of Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome (POMS) in South Australia and the department's recommendation to declare livestock movement restrictions in relation to Pacific Oysters for the purpose of controlling or eradicating this exotic disease.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

It is necessary to declare movement restrictions urgently by the immediate publication of a Notice by the Minister in the Government Gazette.

BACKGROUND

The declared exotic disease Pacific Oyster Mortality Syndrome (Ostreid herpesvirus-1 μ variant (OsHV-1 μ var) was confirmed to be present in feral Pacific Oysters in Adelaide's Port River on 28 February 2018. Voluntary movement restrictions were adopted pending testing of nearby feral oyster populations and South Australian oyster farms to determine if the disease had spread. While initial testing indicated some positive results on the Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island, subsequent re-testing showed Yorke Peninsula to be negative – and a similar outcome is likely for Kangaroo Island. A final round of testing is underway with results expected in the week of March 12.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

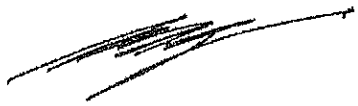
If allowed to spread to oyster farms throughout the State, the industry in South Australia will suffer serious financial loss, as the disease causes rapid oyster death. Biosecurity SA has established an Incident Management Team to manage an appropriate emergency response to contain POMS within infected areas in South Australia, and where possible reduce viral load to reduce spread of disease. There is an urgent need to minimise the risk of spreading POMS by restricting movement of Pacific Oysters around the State (until proof of freedom surveillance can prove freedom from the disease to regain trade), and restriction on movement of equipment used in aquaculture of Pacific Oysters. The Chief Inspector of Stock will be authorised to allow movements if satisfied that such movements will not spread disease. The movement restriction will cover the waters of the State, other than inland waters, until 31 May 2018, unless amended by further notice.

If and when determined that oyster farming areas are free of POMS, movement restrictions will be removed from those areas to enable oyster farmers to continue their normal businesses.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Approve this briefing and give consideration to signing the attached Notice and submit for immediate publication in the Government Gazette.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA
13 / 03 / 2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED



Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
March 13 2018

CONTACT (ED)	Will Zacharin	2 nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Principal Policy Officer, Biosecurity
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to: *Physical ID/Ref No. A3480523*

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: STERILE INSECT TECHNOLOGY FACILITY PROGRAM UPDATE

PURPOSE

To provide information for the Minister's consideration about progress with the production and release of sterile fruit fly from the Port Augusta SIT facility and a scheduled ABC Landline program.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

2 March 2018 (Landline program will air on ABC at 12:30 pm on Sunday 4 March)

BACKGROUND

The new National SIT Facility at Port Augusta has been undergoing a commissioning period over the last 12 months. It has taken longer than expected to iron out some of the building defects in relation to the complex environmental and utility aspects of the facility. There have also been considerable research trials to select the best technology for egg production, hatching, growing and pupation to maximise production. However, production of sterile Qfly is currently at 2 million per week and production will ramp up to a target figure of 10 m/wk by 31 March 2018.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Trial releases of a bisex strain from the new SIT facility have commenced. These are low-level research releases to test fly fitness and the new aerial release mechanism. These research releases are not being publically reported at this stage, until our confidence with the flies and the release technology is proven.

The sterile flies are still a bisex strain, as the R&D program is yet to develop a male-only strain. This male-only strain is now not expected for another 3 to 5 years, being highly dependent on genetic studies conducted by SARDI and the University of Adelaide with increased international collaboration.

However, the facility is ramping up production of the bisex strain and production will increase steadily over the next month to 10m/wk. If successful and no major impediments occur, production will continue to increase to support the release of sterile Qfly for eradication program in SA (metropolitan Adelaide), Tasmania (Flinders Island only at this stage) and potentially Fremantle in late March/early April.

ABC Landline were engaged by Horticulture Innovation to do a media program about the new national SIT facility and the \$45M R&D program supporting the initiative. Landline completed their filming in early February 2018. ABC has advised that the program will air on Sunday 4 March at 12:30 pm.

Another media event has been scheduled by Horticulture Innovation in association with the Federal Minister for Agriculture in Adelaide on Tuesday 3 April 2018. This release will be the first media reports on the aerial release of sterile flies from the new facility. Horticulture Innovation has advised that the appointed SA Minister for Agriculture will be invited after the election to this media event.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note progress with the production of sterile Qfly at the new National SIT Facility in Port Augusta.
2. Note the Landline program on SIT and the facility scheduled on the ABC at 12:30 pm on Sunday 4 March 2018.
3. Note a scheduled media event with the Federal Minister for Agriculture about the SIT program on 3 April 2018 in Adelaide.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

28 / 2 /2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT (ED)	Will Zacharin	2nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	Will Zacharin
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to *Physical ID/Ref No. A3467307*

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: THOMAS FOODS INTERNATIONAL FIRE COORDINATION UPDATE
(14 FEBRUARY 2018)**

PURPOSE

To provide you with an update on the Thomas Foods International (TFI) Fire Coordination Taskforce activities.

BACKGROUND

The TFI Taskforce has met eight times, most recently on 14 February 2018. During the caretaker period the Chair of the Taskforce will liaise directly with key agencies to monitor progress. If there are any unexpected and urgent matters, the Chair will approach Government in accordance with the caretaker conventions. PIRSA, DSD and DCSI will maintain regular meetings to discuss employment matters.

On 6 February 2018, the Chair of the Taskforce (Prof. Mehdi Doroudi from PIRSA) and the Chief Executive, PIRSA met with Teys Naracoorte, local council and Regional Development Australia Limestone Coast (RDALC). This briefing provides you with an update on progress and key points of discussion from both the Taskforce and South East meetings.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Murray Bridge Clean-up

- The majority of clean-up of carcasses has been completed. A key focus is on removing 1800 tonnes of packed meat product, not fit for consumption.
- Due to safety issues, these chillers need to be dismantled by hand. Product will be disposed of at the Brinkley landfill site; EPA has waived the levy fee.
- EPA has extended the clean-up order from 16 February 2018 to 28 February 2018.

Lobethal Operations

- Additional processing at TFI's Lobethal plant is underway.
- TFI has secured a \$1.38 million grant under the Regional Development Fund (RDF) to increase the freezing capacity at Lobethal. This will allow for the transfer of 50 jobs, in addition to 340 jobs announced recently by TFI, from Murray Bridge to the Lobethal site. An announcement by the Minister for Regional Development is planned for 16 February 2018.
- DSD is continuing to support bus transport for workers from Murray Bridge to Lobethal, with funding for an initial 3-month period.

Lobethal trade waste operations - odour

- In early February 2018, SA Water received some odour complaints from residents. SA Water has maintained close contact with complainants, undertaken field investigations, deployed monitoring equipment, and sealed up some infrastructure with known leaks. A log of odour data will be received in the coming days.

- SA Water believes there is minimal risk of escalation of the issue as residents are aware of SA Water investigations, and are appreciative of the efforts and ongoing direct contact.
- SA Water is finalising an interim trade waste discharge authorisation with TFI, with specific requirements for controls to manage the risk of overflows and odour.

Employment and Regional Support

- Jobs Connection Service (JCS) commenced on 5 February 2018 to connect TFI workers to new job opportunities, and will continue through until 30 June 2018, in the first instance. Hillgrove Resources, Costa Group and Inghams are offering jobs through the JCS. PIRSA is also promoting Fruit Fly response casual employment opportunities through the JCS.
- The service is supported by DSD and delivered by RDAMR at its Murray Bridge office.
- RDAMR advised a steady flow of people utilising the JCS since its opening, with demand from both employees and employers; Over 300 applications have been received to date.
- Rural Business Support is also available through the RDAMR for small businesses impacted by the TFI Fire.

Community Information Centre (CIC)

- DCSI has recently provided correspondence to the Taskforce Chair pertaining to the CIC and a recommendation that the CIC close from 5pm Friday, 23 February 2018, with a range of media and communications ensuring that those affected know how to access services.
- This is in response to the Local Coordination Group's recommendation to close the CIC. The Group (membership includes the RDA, TFI, Housing SA, State Recovery, Murray Bridge local council, SA Police and Health) identified a significant reduction in demand for assistance and the nature of enquiries/ needs are largely being met by the RDA, State Development and TFI.
- DCSI has outlined that if the CIC is closed then services will continue to be available directly through TFI human resources, the RDA, the State Recovery hotline and the Housing SA regional office in Murray Bridge.

Planning & Development Matters

- DPTI has met with both Council staff and TFI's planning consultant (Mr David Altmann) to discuss options available to TFI in rebuilding the damaged production plant at Murray Bridge. DPTI has reaffirmed that staff are available to assist in providing targeted development related advice and feedback, where requested.
- DPTI hosted a community information session on 7 February 2018 regarding Conditional Permit Access and the Lobethal Freight Access Upgrade project. Approximately 80 people attended. Overall, the focus was on general heavy vehicle traffic in the area. Further consultation will be undertaken during the project.
- A key focus for community is pedestrian safety and parking. DPTI is working with the Adelaide Hills Council, which has foreshadowed a request for consideration of footpaths and indented parking spaces. It is possible that a funding request may be developed for this purpose.

South East Visit

- Teys reiterated that it has capacity to slaughter excess cattle and requires skilled employees, employee accommodation and water to support an increase in production.
- The Taskforce Chair encouraged Teys to have a regular presence at the newly created JCS in Murray Bridge.
- The Chair provided Teys with an initial list of companies that offer portable camp-style accommodation, noting that Teys had engaged RDALC to identifying accommodation options within a 50-80km radius of Naracoorte.
- The Chair discussed possible options for Teys to secure additional water (via temporary trade) through SA Water and/ or DEWNR and contact details for both agencies has since been provided to Teys.
- The Chair of the Taskforce and the Chief Executive, PIRSA also met with the local council and the RDALC. As a result of the meeting, both RDALMR and RDALC will discuss 'job ready' programs to attract labour and develop skills within the South East region to support the food industry.

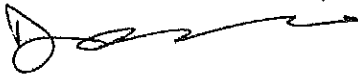
Media releases/ Communications

- TFI Media Release on 8 February 2018 regarding TFI and Hillgrove joining forces to address employment issues.
- Regional Development Grant announcement by the Minister for Regional Development planned for 16 February 2018

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note the update on the Thomas Foods International (TFI) Fire Coordination Taskforce activities.
2. Send a copy of this briefing to the Minister for Employment to note.
3. Note the recommendation to the Taskforce proposing the closure of the Community Information Centre and proposed strategy.



**DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE
CHAIR THOMAS FOODS INTERNATIONAL FIRE COORDINATION
TASKFORCE**
Primary Industries and Regions SA

15/02/2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

**Minister for Agriculture, Food and
Fisheries**

February 2018

CONTACT	Mehdi Doroudi	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Deputy Chief Executive	POSITION	Manager, Strategic Development
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Chief Executive	DIRECTORATE	Rural Solutions SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3402301

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: RELEASE OF CROP AND PASTURE REPORT – HARVEST SUMMARY
(JANUARY 2018)**

PURPOSE

To provide you with the January 2018 edition of the PIRSA Crop and Pasture Report "2017-18 Harvest Summary" (the Report) and advise of its release by PIRSA.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

The Report is compiled from information accurate as at 15 January 2018.

BACKGROUND

- The Report is released every second month, providing timely, regular information on crop and pasture performance issues on a regional basis.
- PIRSA has now finalised the January 2018 edition of the Report which provides commentary on harvest, noting issues interrupting the harvest or affecting the crop.
- The Report also provides updated estimates of the crop area and production for the 2017-18 season. These estimates will be finalised for the season with the March 2018 Report being the final report on the 2017-18 season.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

- The total production estimate for the 2017-18 crop with this report is 6.78 million tonnes, similar to the estimate provided in the last Crop and Pasture Report release.
- The updated crop area estimate in this Report confirms this crop as the smallest crop since 2001/2 season at 3.55 million hectares (recent years have been around 3.9 million ha).
- This estimate is below the current 10-year average of 7.7 million tonnes. It should be noted however the current 10-year average production is built on the past eight years being at or above 6.8 million tonnes, and the 2006-07 low production drought year (2.9 million tonnes) now predating the 10 years used in the average calculation.
- Growing season rainfall was generally below average across the State, with the exception of the South East where near average spring rains boosted the total growing season rainfall to average to slightly above average in that region.
- Harvest is now largely complete, having progressed slowly with cool conditions earlier followed by rain interruptions in November and December.
- Late frost caused damage in Mallee crops and rain on the last harvested crops caused some sprouting and light grain weights.
- A media release for this edition of the Report, intended for agency release, will be provided to your office for noting.

- The Report will be published on the PIRSA website with the webpage updated with key messages extracted from the Report. An email will be distributed to industry with the PIRSA website link to the Report.
- The next edition of the Crop and Pasture Report will be prepared ready for release in March 2018.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you Note:

- PIRSA is releasing the Crop and Pasture Report January 2018 edition "2017-18 Harvest Summary".
- An agency media statement will be provided to your office for noting.
- The Report will be published on the PIRSA website with the webpage updated with key messages extracted from the Report. An email will be distributed to industry with the PIRSA website link to the Report.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

12/2/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister For Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT	Emily White	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	A/Assistant Director Strategy & Policy	POSITION	Grains Account Manager
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Ref: A3463315

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: RELEASE OF CSIRO REPORT ON THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE STATUS OF WHITE SHARKS**

PURPOSE

To inform you of the release of a report on the findings of a national assessment of White Shark population status.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

N/A

BACKGROUND

A new report to the Marine Biodiversity Hub of the Australian Government's National Environmental Science Program by the CSIRO provides the first estimates of population trends and survival rates of White Shark abundance for the eastern and western Australian populations.

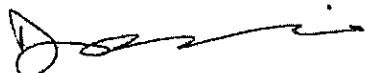
ISSUES/DISCUSSION

The key findings of the report are listed below:

- The mean estimate of adult White Shark abundance for the south-western Australian population that includes waters off South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia was 1,460 with an uncertainty range from 760 – 2,250 adult White Sharks.
- The adult White Shark abundance for the eastern Australasian (east of central Bass Strait) population was estimated to be 750 with an uncertainty range from 470 – 1,030.
- The rate of adult population growth for White Sharks indicated a possible weak downward trend from the 2000s onwards.
- Surveys were conducted to identify juvenile White Shark nursery grounds in the south-western region, yet none were located. This led to a lower number of samples from juveniles and higher uncertainty in estimates for the south-western population where a total population estimate (i.e. including juveniles) could not be conducted.
- When tagging data from juveniles was used to estimate abundance and survival (73%), the total White Shark population estimate (juveniles + adults) off eastern Australia was 5,460 with an uncertainty range of 2,909 – 12,802.
- Future collaborative efforts should be aimed at identifying pupping grounds and juvenile nurseries for the south-western population.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Minister notes the information provided in this briefing.



for
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

10/2/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT	Dr Peter Appleford	AUTHOR	Prof Gavin Begg
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Research Chief Aquatic Sciences
DIRECTORATE	SARDI	DIRECTORATE	SARDI
PHONE/MOBILE	██████████	PHONE/MOBILE	██████████



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

A3467431

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: OFF-TARGET HERBICIDE DAMAGE TO GRAPEVINES 2017/18

PURPOSE

To inform the Minister that reports of off-target herbicide damage to grapevines in the Clare Valley and Loxton North regions are currently being received.

To see your endorsement that the Chief Executive write to the APVMA seeking a meeting between APVMA and State regulators of the relevant jurisdictions to determine a remedy to this ongoing issue.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

ASAP as this matter is escalating in wine growing regions.

BACKGROUND

Off-target herbicide damage to grapevines in all major South Australian grape growing regions has been an ongoing issue over the last decade following the move from broadacre farmers away from cultivation and towards herbicide use for summer weed control.

Since January 2018 reports of off-target herbicide damage to seven vineyards in the Clare Valley and four vineyards in the Loxton North region have been received. It is likely the extent of the damage is more widespread than has currently been reported.

The distance of the chemical use from the affected sensitive crops poses significant challenges to regulators and affected producers as it is almost impossible to identify the individual user responsible for the damage unless it is caused by the direct neighbour. This means the option of litigation or seeking compensation most often cannot be pursued by affected producers and regulators are challenged to know which producers to investigate and prosecute.

The issue is complex and challenging to resolve due to the economic importance of summer weed control to broad-acre production systems through soil moisture retention and control of problematic weeds, the sensitivity of actively growing vines to very low levels of drift resulting in both physical damage and potential residues threatening the clean and green image and the complex interaction of chemical use, weather conditions and regulatory enforcement challenges identifying the chemical user(s) causing the damage.

Refer to Attachment 1 for further background information.

DISCUSSION

Off-target herbicide damage to sensitive crops from broad-acre spraying is not unique to South Australia. In Victoria, a court case in mid-2017 resulted in over \$7 million in costs being awarded to a horticulture producer as a result of ongoing spray drift issues. This same producer has suffered damage again in later 2017/2018 from unknown sources. Spray drift incidents were reported across Australia's cotton industry in NSW and QLD from December 2017 to early January 2018, and are estimated to have caused tens of millions of dollars in damage.

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the Australian Government regulator of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemical products. For an agricultural chemical product to legally be manufactured, imported, supplied, sold or used in Australia, it must be registered by the APVMA. The registration process involves scientifically evaluating the safety and efficacy (effectiveness) of a product in order to protect the health and safety of people, animals, plants and the environment.

Given the ongoing spray drift incidents across Australia, it can be concluded that the spray drift regulatory management system needs to be addressed at the national level. Whilst APVMA are responsible for the registration of agricultural chemicals and label directions and the States are responsible for chemical use, it can be argued that the issues around enforceability of label instructions by State regulators and the ongoing damage to industry mean the APVMA need to consider the registration conditions and label statements relating to the use of these summer weed control herbicides.

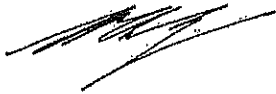
Victorian regulators have held internal discussions on how to best address off-target spray drift damage from summer weed spraying. They have informally advised Biosecurity SA in a phone discussion on 13/02/2018 that they also believe the issue needs to be addressed by the APVMA and are supportive of a meeting between State regulators and the APVMA to discuss and progress possible options.

The spike in off-target damage spray drift reports (both in SA and interstate) indicates the current spray drift management strategies are not working and changes to the approach need to be considered.

A meeting between the APVMA and State regulators from affected jurisdictions is considered necessary to discuss this issue and find a way forward.

RECOMMENDATION

That you endorse the Chief Executive writing to the APVMA seeking an urgent meeting between the APVMA and State regulators to identify action which will remedy the prevalence of spray drift damage caused by Group I herbicides (draft letter attached).



Scott Ashby
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Primary Industries and Regions SA

14 February 2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT (ED)	Geoff Raven	2nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Manager, Rural Chemicals Projects
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]

Attachment 1: Background Information

Off-target herbicide damage to grapevines has been an ongoing issue of significant concern in viticultural/horticultural regions adjacent to broad-acre cropping regions of South Australia, particularly over the last decade with the move away from cultivation and towards herbicides for summer weed control. The issue is complex and challenging to resolve due to the economic importance of summer weed control to broad-acre production systems through soil moisture retention and control of problematic weeds, the sensitivity of actively growing vines to very low levels of drift resulting in both physical damage and potential residues threatening the clean and green image and the complex interaction of chemical use, weather conditions and regulatory enforcement challenges identifying the chemical user(s) causing the damage

The issue of off-target herbicide drift damage to sensitive crops from broad-acre spraying is not unique to South Australia. In Victoria, a court case in mid-2017 resulted in over \$7 million in costs being awarded to a horticulture producer as a result of ongoing spray drift issues. This same producer has suffered damage again in later 2017/2018 from unknown sources. Spray drift incidents were reported across Australia's cotton industry in NSW and QLD from December 2017 to early January 2018, and are estimated to have caused tens of millions of dollars in damage. Similar incidents have been occurring for many years to the cotton industry. In the vast majority of incidents, the cotton damage is believed to be caused by Phenoxy (2,4-D-type) spray that travelled during temperature inversions – in some instances, moving tens of kilometers from the intended target fields. The cotton situation is similar to the off-target damage to grapevines in SA with damage incidents reported in January and February 2018, January to March 2017 and very significant problems in 2010-2012. Like the cotton damage, the grapevines damage is most likely from Phenoxy Herbicides (such as 2,4-D) and most likely from spraying in unsuitable conditions such as temperature inversions up to tens of kilometres away from the grapevines.

The distance of the chemical use from the affected sensitive crops poses significant challenges to regulators and affected producers as it is almost impossible to identify the individual user responsible for the damage unless it is caused by the direct neighbour. This means the option of litigation or seeking compensation most often cannot be pursued by affected producers and regulators are challenged to know which producers to investigate and prosecute.

Grain growers surrounding viticulture (and cotton in NSW and QLD) regions have been subjected to extensive education about spraydrift risks and best practice for summer weed control for many years through codes of practice, educational audits, GRDC Fact Sheets, Industry workshops and media campaigns at high risk periods and are well informed about best practice spraying and the need to avoid spray drift. The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) have also worked to reduce spray drift risks through improved mandatory label instructions around droplet size, record keeping, weather conditions, buffer zones and clearer warnings about spray drift risks to sensitive crops. The enforceability of some of these label instructions by State regulators remains an issue however.

Following significant damage reports in 2010-2012 in the Riverland and Clare valley regions in SA, PIRSA worked extensively with the Grain Growers and Viticulture Industries on strategies to address spray drift risk. At the time, extensive consultation resulted in agreement on an educational focus to be supported by regulatory changes to require record keeping and training for Group I herbicide users. These changes were implemented by 2012 and in the following years PIRSA provided ongoing education through the development of a Code of Practice, educational audits with producers in high risk areas, meeting with chemical resellers and consultants, attendance at Field days and industry initiating training workshops and education on best practice spraying.

Whilst the number of off-target damage reports in SA reduced between 2012-2016, they have risen again in 2017 and 2018 (even though they are still lower than the reports in 2010-2012). It remains unclear if the lower number of reports between 2012-2016 was the result of the strategy implemented in 2012 or whether it was the grape industry failing to report incidents to protect their clean and green image. Anecdotal information from the grape industry in 2018 suggests damage had not stopped occurring during those years however with the grape industry picking up and significant plantings occurring in more recent years, industry has again started reporting incidents and raising their significant concerns about the ongoing damage and the risk to their industry's clean and green reputation.

The spike in off-target damage spray drift reports (both in SA and interstate) indicates the current spray drift management strategies are not working and changes to the approach need to be considered.

Next Steps

With summer weed spraying herbicides causing concerning damage incidents across Australia, it can be concluded that the spray drift regulatory management system needs to be addressed at the national level. Whilst APVMA are responsible for the registration of agricultural chemicals and label directions and the States are responsible for chemical use, it can be argued that the issues around enforceability of label instructions by State regulators and the ongoing damage to industry mean the APVMA need to consider the registration conditions and label statements relating to the use of these summer weed control herbicides.

Victorian regulators have held internal discussions on how to best address off-target spray drift damage from summer weed spraying. They have informally advised Biosecurity SA in a phone discussion on 13/02/2018 that they believe the issue needs to be addressed by the APVMA and are supportive of a meeting between State regulators and the APVMA to discuss and progress possible options.

In Southern Queensland/Northern NSW where cotton damage occurred from northern NSW broad-acre producers, Cotton Australia has met with the NSW Department of Primary Industries and discussed forward strategies. In addition, Cotton Australia staff including CEO Adam Kay travelled to Canberra to meet with organisations including the APVMA, and the representative group for chemical- and bio-technologies, CropLife, to discuss potential solutions. This was followed up by a meeting between the state regulator in NSW, the Environment Protection Authority,

and Cotton Australia highlighting the impacts on NSW growers and encouraging the EPA to take action.

Given the considerable number of incidents and concerns across the eastern states and SA over many years, it is proposed that this issue should be progressed through the national regulator for new approaches. Biosecurity SA proposes that PIRSA write to the APVMA and request a meeting of the National Regulator and relevant State regulators to consider the national regulatory framework and options for addressing this spray drift issue. This proposed meeting would be further relevant in the context of the APVMA currently publishing a new Spray Drift policy for public comment by March 2018 that does not adequately address this issue.

PIRSA's letter to the APVMA would be inclusive of a summary of Biosecurity SA's comprehensive data on these types of spray drift incidents in SA. The letter would also encourage the APVMA to seek any additional spray drift incident data from affected viticulture and horticulture industry organisations and the other States to support the case for a new harmonised approach. Given agricultural chemicals are regulated nationally by the APVMA and with their use regulated by the States and the current national work to harmonise control of use of agricultural chemicals, a nationally considered approach is considered the appropriate first step. Specific state enforcement options (which are based around the APVMA label instructions) and additional education and training strategies can then be considered in support of any changes to labels and national spray drift policy.

Options that could be considered by the APVMA and State Regulators could include:

- Banning night time spraying between September and March (on the label) to manage the risk of inversions causing the spray drift damage
- Looking at specific control measures for the higher risk formulations used for summer weed control (such as either banning the use of the potentially higher drift risk ester formulations of 2,4-D and MCPA during September to March or following the Victorian model of buffer zones in which these formulations cannot be used within a certain distance of horticulture)
- Banning 2,4-D and other Group I herbicides entirely from September to March. This would be met with major opposition from the grain industry as it would have a major economic impact, result in resistance to other chemicals and result in significant problems controlling hard to kill weeds.
- Conducting regulatory audits (rather than educational audits) with the aim of prosecuting producers not following labels instructions (noting these may not be the people that cause the incidents and could only be based on prosecuting against the records they keep about their spray use)
- Requiring additional training specifically to use Group I herbicides (would require changes to the training system and State regulations as it is not currently set up for this)
- Encouraging potential observed misuse to be reported.
- Improved educational strategies.

With the next high risk spray drift period commencing in September 2018, there are 8 months for new spray drift risk management strategies to be considered by National and State regulators, supported by industry through consultation and implemented. A national regulators forum would provide an ideal opportunity to share knowledge

about what works, what needs improving and what can be done in a nationally harmonised manner rather than each State introducing their own strategies.



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to:

Objective ID: A3451564

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: LETTER OF OFFER TO SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINE INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION FOR A \$1 MILLION INTERNATIONAL WINE TOURISM
STATE GRANT**

PURPOSE

To seek your approval for a letter of offer to the South Australian Wine Industry Association (SAWIA) for a grant of up to \$1 million to cover the cash co-contribution it will be required to make in order to be eligible to receive a Wine Australia International Wine Tourism State Grant.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

Your approval for this grant is required before caretaker provisions commence, to allow the Chief Executive to execute the grant agreement as your delegate.

Applications for the Wine Australia International Wine Tourism State Grants close on 2 March 2018.

BACKGROUND

Wine Australia has announced a suite of grant opportunities as part of the Australian Government's Export and Regional Wine Support Package. South Australia has been notionally allocated up to \$1 million for an International Wine Tourism State Grant. This grant requires a 1:1 co-contribution which you have indicated the State Government is willing to support SAWIA with, in order to capitalise on this once-off opportunity.

DISCUSSION

Your approval is sought to support SAWIA's application by making a grant of up to \$1 million over 3 years which will ensure SAWIA's cash co-contribution at the rate of \$1 for every \$1 of grant funding, should they be successful in securing a Wine Australia grant. These monies will be sourced from the South Australian Wine Industry Development Scheme.

The International Wine Tourism State Grants focus on growing international wine tourism by increasing the growth of and the spend by international wine tourists. Activities funded with these grants need to complement and contribute to the objectives of Tourism 2020. That strategy, in turn, revolves around increasing the competitiveness of the Australia's tourism industry by focusing on food and wine tourism.

The grant will be used to meet the national target of attracting 40,000 more international tourists to Australian wine regions by 2019-20, delivering an estimated \$170 million in additional value to the national economy.

The South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC), in collaboration with SAWIA and PIRSA has worked to develop the draft 'International Wine Tourism Strategy' (see attached) which brings together and builds upon the existing industry strategies for the wine and tourism sectors in South Australia, and focusses on the role of international wine tourism and how it can benefit our state. Key insights have been identified that tell a compelling story for South Australia's already excellent performance in attracting visitors to our wine regions and impressing them with excellent experiences. This strategy will be the foundation from which activities will be developed targeting the priority markets of China, USA, and the UK to drive demand, building visitation and spend in wine regions further. It is intended that this strategy will be finalised, and that an action plan of deliverables will be developed.

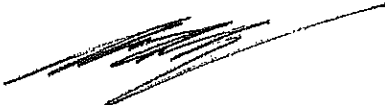
The attached letter of offer outlines that the grant of up to \$1 million from PIRSA to SAWIA will:

- Only be provided should SAWIA be successful in securing an International Wine Tourism State Grant from Wine Australia, for a value not exceeding the grant approved by Wine Australia.
- Be for the delivery of consumer facing activities which will be outlined and agreed upon in the 'International Wine Tourism Strategy' prepared by SATC, in collaboration with SAWIA and PIRSA. Specifically, it will address the priority markets of China, US and UK to address the actions outlined in the 'Drive Demand' priority action area.
- Be governed by the existing Adelaide, South Australia Great Wine Capital Steering Committee, who will be responsible for monitoring implementation. The existing Terms of Reference will be updated to reflect this as a responsibility of this committee.
- Be provided in increments over three years (2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20) to a maximum value of up to \$1,000,000 (GST exclusive).
- Be reported on by SAWIA to PIRSA at relevant milestones to be outlined in the grant agreement and consistent with Wine Australia's funding agreement.
- Meet any other requirements stipulated in the grant agreement.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Approve the payment of a grant of up to \$1 million (excl GST) over 3 years to SAWIA for its cash contribution for an International Wine Tourism State Grant.
2. Sign the attached letter of offer



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

14 / 2 / 2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

**Minister for Agriculture, Food and
Fisheries**

February 2018

CONTACT	Jo Collins	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Wine Program Coordinator
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Objective ID: A3456806

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE MARINE SCALEFISH FISHERY

PURPOSE

For you to note the publication of a report that provides a comprehensive assessment of the Marine Scalefish Fishery (MSF), and notable information contained in this report.

BACKGROUND

The South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) Aquatic Sciences have recently published a comprehensive (250 pages) report that provides:

- an analysis of commercial fishing activity, including trends in the number of active licences, total fishing effort and catch since 1984;
- a comprehensive assessment of King George Whiting stocks;
- an assessment review of a further 21 species targeted within the commercial MSF.

A copy of the report is provided for your reference (Attachment 1). Notable information included in the report are described below.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Fleet Dynamics

- Since 1994, 399 active MSF licences have been removed, representing an overall reduction 56% over a 23-year period. This has been the result of the licence amalgamation scheme implemented in 1994 and, more recently, two voluntary net buy-back initiatives in 2005 and 2014. There are currently 309 licences in the fishery.
- Since 2011, there have been notable reductions in the targeted effort for key finfish species (King George Whiting, Snapper and Southern Garfish) as a consequence of a range of management arrangements (e.g. spatial closures, closed seasons, net restrictions, catch limits). These have contributed to many fishers switching their effort towards Southern Calamari, which it is now the most valuable MSF species.

King George Whiting assessment

- For assessment and management purposes, the South Australian King George Whiting fishery is separated into three stocks. The status classification of these stocks are:
 - Transitional depleting for Gulf St Vincent / Kangaroo Island stock. This means there are signs that fishing pressure is too high and moving the stock in the direction of becoming 'overfished'.

- Sustainable for West Coast stock.
- Sustainable for Spencer Gulf.
- The recent increases in total catch and catch rates, and positive trends in the estimate of fishable biomass and recruitment suggests that the population of King George Whiting stocks in Spencer Gulf has increased considerably since the period of decline between 2007 and 2013. As a result, the classification for this stock has changed from transitional depleting to sustainable.
- The recent changes in the size limits, and the bag and boat limits for recreational fishers together with the spawning spatial closures during May, will further help in improving King George Whiting stocks across the state.

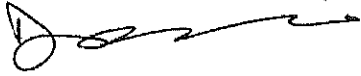
Assessment of other fisheries

- The status classification of other species is provided on page 4 of the report (Attachment 1).
- Of the 34 stocks that were assessed:
 - 27 are classified as sustainable;
 - 2 stocks are classified as transitional depleting (snapper in Spencer Gulf / West Coast, and King George Whiting in Gulf St Vincent / Kangaroo Island);
 - 1 stock (garfish in northern Spencer Gulf) is classified as transitional recovering (meaning there are indications that management measures are leading to a recovery of stocks);
 - 3 stocks are classified as overfished (Garfish in northern Gulf St Vincent, Vongole (mud cockles) in the Port River and School Shark in state waters).
- There is an active management strategy in place to reduce fishing effort and catch of Garfish to assist its recovery. The Port River Vongole fishery has been closed to commercial fishing, with a project underway to trial re-seeding of that area. The School Shark fishery is managed by the Commonwealth Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA). PIRSA has recently reduced the by-catch limits to reduce the numbers of sharks taken by South Australian commercial fishers.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note the information contained in this briefing.



for
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

5 February 2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT	Sean Sloan	2nd CONTACT	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	General Manager
DIRECTORATE	Fisheries and Aquaculture	DIRECTORATE	Fisheries and Aquaculture
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Objective ID: A3456824

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: SUMMARY REPORT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE 2015/16

PURPOSE

To provide you with a summary of the economic information described in the annual research report on the economic indicators for commercial fisheries in South Australia.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

N/A

BACKGROUND

PIRSA has received the annual report titled '*Economic Indicators for the Commercial Fisheries of South Australia – Summary Report 2015/16*' from EconSearch Pty Ltd describing the economic performance of commercial fisheries in South Australia from 2001/02 to 2015/16. A copy of this report is attached for your reference.

This annual report provides boat level and industry wide economic indicators, summarising information from a number of fishery-specific reports with information collected over the last 15 years.

Fisheries management in South Australia aims to ensure fisheries are ecologically sustainable as required under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*. The economics report provides a vehicle for monitoring against the economic dimension of the 'ecologically sustainable development' object in the Act.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

A summary of the economic indicators for the 15-year period to 2015/16 are presented in Chapter 15 (pg. 168-182) of the report.

Total Catch

Total catch from South Australia's commercial fisheries followed an increasing trend between 2001/02 and 2015/16, despite year to year fluctuations. The total catch in commercial fisheries has increased in recent years, rising from a total of 41,988 tonnes in 2013/14 to 50,851 tonnes in 2015/16, dominated by the improving Sardine Fishery.

The Sardine Fishery is the state's largest volume fishery with a total catch of 41,103 tonnes in 2015/16, contributing 80% of the total commercial catch from South Australia. The Marine Scalefish Fishery is the next largest volume fishery in the state, recording a total catch of 2,686 tonnes. Of note is the total catch of prawns in South Australia, that has risen from 1,805 tonnes in 2013/14 (when the Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery was closed) to 2,575 in 2015/16. While this increase is mainly due to the catch of

prawns in Spencer Gulf increasing by 550 tonnes in the two years, the Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery, which had been closed for the years 2012/13 and 2013/14, caught 218 tonnes in 2015/16, down from the 249 tonnes taken in 2014/15.

Gross Value of Production

Gross value of production (GVP) across all fisheries in 2015/16 was \$274 million, an increase of 9% in real terms from the previous year, but still under the peak of \$297 million (in real value) achieved in 2001/02. The long term decrease is mainly due to the drop in the GVP of the Abalone fishery, falling from around \$50 million to \$22 million over the 15 years. This was primarily due to a decrease in the "real" price of abalone of 39% over that period, declining from (in 2015/16 dollars) \$58.06/kg in 2001/02 to \$35.53/kg in 2015/16. The volume of catch has also declined by 26% over the same period, from 850 tonnes to 625 tonnes.

The Rock Lobster fisheries generated the highest GVP of all South Australian fisheries with \$138 million in 2015/16. The GVP of the other fisheries were: Prawn fisheries \$45 million; Sardine Fishery \$26 million; Marine Scalefish Fishery \$25 million and the Abalone Fishery \$22 million.

Gross State Product

The contribution to the total gross state product (GSP) and employment by individual fisheries illustrates the important role fisheries plays in the State's economy. The total GSP of the State's fisheries in 2015/16 was approximately \$527 million. The highest contributions to GSP were from the Rock Lobster fisheries (\$242 million), the Prawn fisheries (\$112 million) and Abalone Fishery (\$52 million).

There were approximately 4,192 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions directly and indirectly associated with commercial fishing in South Australia in 2015/16, an increase of 372 FTE from the previous year.

The return on investment of commercial fisheries is a key indicator of the economic health of a fishery. Return on investment is profit at full equity as a percentage of total capital employed (fishing gear, equipment and licence value). In 2015/16, all commercial fisheries in South Australia recorded positive returns except for the Charter Boat fishery. A review of the management plan for this fishery is currently underway.

The Lakes and Coorong Fishery has shown the greatest return on investment of 13% in 2015/16 (mainly due to its low capital costs), followed by the Sardine Fishery and the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery and with returns of 10.5% and 9.9%, respectively.

Cost recovery

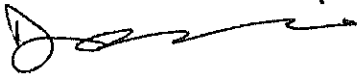
The average management cost (licence fees) per licence holder in all fisheries decreased by about 5% from \$16,305 in 2014/15 to \$15,552 in 2015/16.

Licence fee as a proportion of GVP across all fisheries in South Australia averaged 4.6% (cf. 5.2% in 2013/14), ranging from 10.2% for the Marine Scalefish Fishery to 2.5% for the Spencer Gulf Prawn and Southern Zone Rock Lobster fisheries.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note the attached economic performance report on South Australian fisheries.



for
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

5 February 2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

**Minister for Agriculture, Food and
Fisheries**

February 2018

Attachment: Summary Report of South Australia's commercial fisheries economic performance 2015/16

CONTACT	Sean Sloan	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	General Manager
DIRECTORATE	Fisheries and Aquaculture	DIRECTORATE	Fisheries and Aquaculture
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3445022

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: GRAIN INDUSTRY AND GRAIN INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS: ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATES**

PURPOSE

To advise you that:

- the annual management plan updates for the Grain Industry Fund (GIF) and Grain Industry Research and Development Fund (GIRDF) have been prepared in accordance with Section 9 of the *Primary Industry Funding Schemes Act 1998* (the Act).
- a public meeting will be advertised and held in accordance with Section 9(5) of the Act to release both updated plans after the State Election.
- following this public meeting, the updated management plans will be made available on the PIRSA website in accordance with Section 9(7) of the Act.

BACKGROUND

Section 4 of the Act allows the Governor to make regulations establishing a fund for a particular primary industry sector. You are the administrator of these funding schemes. Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) acts as your agent for the administration of these funds.

Section 9 of the Act requires the provision of a management plan, which must contain:

- (a) an estimate of the contributions to the fund likely to be received over the relevant period;
- (b) proposals for the investment of the fund;
- (c) proposals for the application of the fund;
- (d) any other matters considered appropriate to be included by the person or body administering the fund.

The Act also requires a management plan to cover a five-year period and that it be reviewed and updated at least annually through consultation with industry. The updated management plan must be presented at a public meeting, the notification for which must be published at least two weeks before the date of the meeting, in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State. Following the public meeting the management plan must be made freely available for inspection by members of the public.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Grain Industry Fund

PIRSA's draft annual update of the management plan for the GIF was provided to Grain Producers SA (GPSA) on 11 November 2017 for review and circulation for comment with grain grower fund contributors.

GPSA wrote to PIRSA on 21 December 2017 seeking consideration of the following changes when updating the management plan:

1. Advice to applicants for the funds be provided by May.
2. Operational plans for the fund recipient to be changed from annual to two-year cycles.
3. Change to fund recipient reporting timeframes from 4 weeks to 6 weeks.

GPSA also requested further engagement to discuss with PIRSA naming GPSA in regulations as the body funded by the scheme.

PIRSA has worked with GPSA on these requests and it has been agreed that:

1. Notification of fund application outcomes will be made as soon as possible in May, provided GPSA's fund application is provided on time in April (recent annual applications were received late May by PIRSA).
2. Investigation of two-year operational plans and review of the regulations to name GPSA as the fund recipient could be considered in the future as these changes would require significant consultation with grain growers and work to investigate any impacts on government as administrator of the fund.
3. Quarterly reporting deadlines have been extended to a 5-week timeframe, so that accountability required by grain grower contributors to the fund is not compromised.

GPSA agreed to the draft update for the GIF management plan by email on 23 January 2018.

Grain Industry Research and Development Fund

The South Australian Grain Industry Trust (SAGIT) is named in the regulations for this fund as the sole recipient of the funds.

The draft GIRDF annual plan update was provided to both GPSA and the SAGIT trustees of on 29 November 2017 for review and comment.

The trustees of SAGIT agreed to the draft update for the GIRDF management plan by email on 8 December 2017.

Updated Plans and Proposed Public Meeting Release

PIRSA Responsible Officer for both grain industry funds has confirmed that the management plans:

- cover a 5-year period
- have been revised and will be presented at a public meeting within 12 months of the previous plan
- include all sections required by the Act
- were prepared in consultation with industry

The usual practice for these funds is to present the annual management plan updates for both funds in February each year with a notice published in the Stock Journal at least 2 weeks prior. With the delay in gaining final GPSA agreement this is not possible before the caretaker period begins and therefore for 2018 will occur after State Election.

Following this meeting, the updated management plans will be made available on the PIRSA website.

Once the public meeting has been held and the management plans are publically available, the requirements of Section 9 of the Act for the management plans for both funds will be satisfied.

RECOMMENDATION

That you:

- approve the 2018 updated management plans for the Grain Industry Fund and Grain Industry Research and Development Fund have been prepared in accordance with Section 9 of the Act.
- note a public meeting will be advertised and held in accordance with Section 9 (5) of the Act to publicly release both updated management plans after the State Election and following this meeting will be made available on the PIRSA website in accordance with Section 9 (7) of the Act.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

6/02/2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT	Emily White	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	A/Assistant Director Strategy & Policy	POSITION	Grains Account Manager (Responsible Officer)
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

A3456629

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: FURTHER RECOMMENDED PROJECTS FOR ROUND 4 OF THE
BUILDING SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S PREMIUM FOOD AND WINE
CREDENTIALS GRANT PROGRAM**

PURPOSE

To seek your approval of two further grants from Round 4 of the *Building South Australia's Premium Food and Wine Credentials Grant Program*.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

14 February 2018 – in order to commence grant funding projects.

BACKGROUND

On 13 June 2017, you approved the PIRSA grant funding recommendations for eight projects of the Round 4 of the *Building South Australia's Premium Food and Wine Credentials Grant Program* (reference A3193730).

On 30 June 2017, you approved a further grant under the Round 4 grant program for the Southern Fishermen's Association Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) re-certification project (FinFish, reference A3224730).

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

In late 2017, the PIRSA Food Industry Development Case Manager enquired with PIRSA Agriculture, Food and Wine on the potential funding assistance for a local food manufacturer (Beyond India) to support them with their Identified food safety management certification project.

Agriculture, Food and Wine officers responsible for the management of the grant program considered the enquiry and advised Beyond India through a meeting that any received proposal (application) for funding would be considered outside of the fourth grant round. This was due to the project being directly in line with the aims of the program and the availability of funding.

The proposed project from Beyond India is to develop and implement a comprehensive food safety management system (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point [HACCP] system) that meets Woolworths' Supplier Excellence Program standards with the aim of the project to grow the distribution of Beyond India Ready Meals from local Foodland and IGA stores to major supermarket groups (Woolworths and Coles) as well as IGA stores interstate.

Secondly, and in more recent times, PIRSA Agriculture, Food and Wine has been monitoring the South Australian Sardine Industry Association's (SASIA) interest in committing to a full Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification process for the sardine fishery.

This is partly due to the Minister providing funding to the fishery under the Round 2 grant program to undertake an MSC pre-assessment where the audit process identified that SASIA is well placed to move to a full assessment. SASIA has advised PIRSA that their intention was to progress to a full MSC assessment and if potential funding from the South Australian Government would be possible. In light of this, PIRSA advised, as with the Beyond India application that if a proposal (application) for funding was received it would be considered outside of the fourth grant round.

The proposed project from SASIA is to undertake an MSC full assessment for the sardine fishery – Australia's largest single species fishery by volume. PIRSA considers there are large opportunities for supporting the sardine fishery with this project and assist the industry moving some of the commodity supply away from pet food and bait to a premium human consumption product at both a national and international level. In addition, an attained MSC certification will allow SASIA to further improve upon management practices and future sustainability by outlining areas for improvement, as well as a strategy to address these issues and answer any social licence issues on the fishery, which MSC certification can assist to alleviate.

Assessment Process

Both the Beyond India and SASIA application have undergone comprehensive due diligence by PIRSA Prudential and Rural Finance and have been considered by PIRSA Agriculture, Food and Wine on merit against the program guidelines and assessment criteria.

Conditions placed on Grant Funding

It is common practice that grant funding is approved subject to conditions that are applied to mitigate any risks associated with preliminary elements of the project that are being progressed by the applicant but are to be finalised. Once grant funding is approved, these obligations are included as pre-conditions within the letter of offer and the funding contract prior to any grant payments being made.

Recommended Projects

Beyond India

The application seeks grant funding of \$22,725 which is matched by the business.

PIRSA, Agriculture, Food and Wine recommends the Beyond India application for your approval within the funding available. PIRSA, Agriculture, Food and Wine agree the project strongly aligns with the Program's criteria of looking to expand market access and premium product positioning.

PIRSA recommends project funding of \$22,725.

SASIA

The application seeks grant funding of \$35,750.

PIRSA, Agriculture, Food and Wine recommends the SASIA application for your approval within the funding available. PIRSA, Agriculture, Food and Wine agree the project strongly aligns with the Program's criteria of looking to expand market access and premium product positioning and notes that the fishery has seen a significant increase in demand for locally produced sardines for human consumption. This has led to processed sardines stocking Australian markets in both fresh and frozen form. With this recent push towards value adding, this MSC attainment would assist with positioning sardines further as a premium product on local, national and international markets.

The round 4 grant guidelines included provisions that funding proposals above \$25,000 would be considered if they demonstrated outstanding benefit. The SASIA proposal seeks \$35,750 and given the market potential of the project, the whole industry that will benefit from the certification and matching industry funds, the full funding amount sought is recommended.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Consider and approve grant funding of the further detailed projects from Round 4 of the *Building South Australia's Premium Food and Wine Credentials Grant Program*.
2. Give consideration to signing and sending the attached draft responses to the successful applicants at **Attachment 1**.
3. Note that a draft media release announcing the successful projects will be sent to your office separately for consideration.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE

8 / 2 / 2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT	Jo Collins	2 nd CONTACT	
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Senior Project Officer
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3439862

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: PIG INDUSTRY FUND – RELEASE OF ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR 2017-18

PURPOSE

To seek your approval for the release of an additional \$56,914 from the Pig Industry Fund (the PIF) in 2017-18, associated with projects approved in previous years that were not finalised until 2017-18 (\$38,914) as well as funds covering PIRSA administration costs, audit fees and refunds (\$18,000).

BACKGROUND

The PIF is established by the *Primary Industry Funding Schemes (Pig Industry Fund) Regulations 2016*. Pig producers contribute to the PIF at the rate of 20 cents per pig sold for \$20 or more, generating an annual income of around \$190,000.

You are authorised to make a payment from the PIF to a body that represents pig producers, or for specific projects (Regulation 6(1) (a) and (c)).

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

You have previously approved the release of funds from the PIF for four projects that did not meet scheduled completion dates, and therefore payments were not made in the year for which they were intended.

Specifically these projects and outstanding payments were:

PIF Supported Projects	Approved funding period	Outstanding \$
Control of antibiotic-resistant commensal <i>Escherichia coli</i> in pigs (University of Adelaide)	2016-17	\$20,000
The effect of sex ratio of birth litter on aggression, anxiety and reproductive performance of gilts (SARDI)	2016-17	\$10,864
Effect of swing-sided farrowing crates on sow and litter performance, behaviour and welfare (University of Adelaide)	2013-14	\$3,300
Use of straw-filled racks to alleviate aggression and improve welfare of group housed breeding sows (University of Adelaide)	2013-14	\$4,750
	Total	\$38,914

These projects have now been completed, with final reports approved by industry.

On 8 August 2017 you approved the release to Pork SA of funds totalling \$241,174 (eA182205 - MAFF F2017 000206 attached). This approval was to enable funding of 2017-18 projects not the outstanding 2016-17 projects approved in the previous year.

As the outstanding 2016-17 projects are now complete, it is proposed that you approve a further \$56,914 be released to cover payments for these projects (\$38,914) plus costs for administration and audit of the fund and potential requests for refunds (\$18,000).

There is sufficient cash held within the PIF to meet the proposed expenditure program of \$298,088, with a cash balance of \$3,878,871 as at 31 December 2017.

Whilst this will result in a total expenditure of \$298,088, which exceeds the 2017-18 approved expenditure authority of \$273,000 for the PIF, it is proposed that the shortfall of \$25,088 be managed across any underspends in other industry funds to ensure that PIRSA remains within its overall administered items approved expenditure authority.

PIRSA Financial Services Unit has been consulted on the preparation of this advice. PIRSA will monitor the performance of the Fund during the course of the financial year, and if necessary, will stage the release of monies from the Fund to ensure that it is managed within approved budgetary parameters.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Approve additional expenditure of up to \$56,914 from the PIF, resulting in total approved expenditure of up to \$298,088 from the PIF in 2017-18, to be managed from within PIRSA's overall approved administered items expenditure authority.
2. Note that there is sufficient cash balance within the PIF (\$3,878,871 as at 31 December 2017) to meet this additional expenditure and that PIRSA will manage the release of funds to ensure that it remains within approved budgetary parameters.





CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Primary Industries and Regions SA

24/ 1/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT	Elena Anear	AUTHOR	
POSITION	A/Executive Director	POSITION	Industry Advisor
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	

**MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to**

Ref No. A3440866

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES**RE: AG EXCELLENCE ALLIANCE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS****PURPOSE**

To seek your approval to commit \$1.46 million (GST exclusive) to the Ag Excellence Alliance (Ag Ex) Automatic Weather Station (AWS) project.

BACKGROUND

On 18 August 2017 (briefing A3374967) you approved initial grant funding of \$150,000 (GST exclusive) for the AWS project, given the project is partly in the current or future electoral boundaries of Frome. This was to complete preparatory work with the following outputs:

- completion of the stage 1 survey process identifying and determining suitable AWS locations; and
- completion of a business model detailing a self-sustainable approach to the installation of an AWS network in the Mid North.

Ag Ex's Funding Deed (Deed) was executed on 11 October 2017.

DISCUSSION

In that same briefing you agreed to consider committing up to \$1.65 million (GST exclusive) for the AWS project, subject to Ag Ex successfully completing agreed obligations outlined in their initial Deed. Accordingly, \$1.5 million has been set aside uncommitted nominally towards this project.

On 18 January 2018, Ag Ex submitted their final report to Regions SA (Attachment 1).

Regions SA can confirm that Ag Ex has met its obligations in relation to the milestone schedule and key performance indicators outlined in their Deed.

Network objectives and design

Establishing and maintaining spray drift mitigation systems is an important element in protecting production. Pesticide drift can be caused by several issues including the formulation of products (volatility), incorrect droplet size, and application in adverse weather conditions. High volatility herbicides are no longer permitted to be purchased or applied in most of regional SA, and there has been a concentrated education program on droplet size, nozzle types and application pressure. However, without accurate and highly localised weather data, pesticide can still be applied in conditions likely to result in spray drift, including temperature inversions and sea breezes.

This pilot project will establish a state of the art automatic weather station network in the Mid North with a specific focus on the Clare Valley. Based on research from the grain and cotton industry, the project will use 40 Profiling Automatic Weather Stations.

These stations are superior to Bureau of Meteorology systems in their ability to provide high frequency data for the detection of atmospheric stability essential in providing spray drift information.

The network design has incorporated advice from Bureau of Meteorology, and does not duplicate any of the current weather stations deployed. The BoM has indicated interest in supporting Ag Ex in the development of the network to ensure that its standards for data acceptance are met.

This project has support from:

- Grain Producers SA
- Grains research and Development Corporation – Southern Region
- Clare Valley Winemakers
- Australian Wine Research Institute
- SA Grape Growers Association
- Primary Producers SA
- Northern and Yorke NRM Board
- Clare Valley Grape Growers Association
- Hart Field Site Group
- Mid North High Rainfall Zone Group
- Clare and Gilbert Valleys Council
- Wakefield Council
- Regional Development Australia Yorke and Mid North
- Chemical resellers

Implementation

Each weather station will be built on a concrete base designed to withstand extreme weather conditions including storms, fire and cyclones. They are solar powered with batteries to provide up to 8 days' power without sunlight. Each site will be fenced to protect the equipment from livestock. The sites have been selected based on Bureau of Meteorology siting guidelines including buffer zones.

Each weather station will have a ten metre mast and sensors for rainfall, temperature (3 heights), relative humidity, wind speed, wind direction, cloud cover, solar radiation and turbulence.

Land use agreements are in place for each of the proposed sites.

The 40 weather stations will be in place by February 2019. Concrete bases will be poured before mid May 2018, and 4 units will be installed in May to test functionality and make improvements as required.

15 more stations will be installed June – August 2018, with the remainder in Spring-Summer 2018-19.

A functional website for growers to access weather data from the stations will be available by April 2019.

Ag Ex Alliance have identified a range of suppliers for data management services and website maintenance. These include AgByte, ScioT and Grace Research Network.

Each of these suppliers has indicated interest in developing alternative uses for the network including:

- Low Power Wide Area networks and high fixed speed wireless broadband
- An app with an alert system on both mobile and website
- Wind profiling radar test system
- Management of storm asthma
- Automatic operation of onsite equipment

Accordingly Ag Ex Alliance's negotiations with each of these suppliers will include considerations not only of cost of service but potential aggregate benefit to end users.

Costs

Cost of towers, weather stations, construction, installation, fencing and telemetry for 40 sites is \$1.174 million.

Data packages and website design, along with program coordination and management bring the anticipated cost to \$1.46 million.

Indirect benefits

Once constructed, it is anticipated that the network can provide a range of other outputs, including fire weather conditions, grain harvest conditions, high wind warnings, pest monitoring, frost monitoring and soil moisture measurement.

There may also be potential to connect to on farm or industrial sensors.

Long term

Ag Ex Alliance will lead the installation of the AWS network. Once installed, Ag Ex Alliance proposes to transfer to a community ownership model, which will manage and maintain the AWS network and data distribution from the network. This will be in place by December 2018.

This is explicitly a pilot project to demonstrate the value of the concept of a network of weather stations. No further government funding will be provided for costs associated with maintaining the network or data distribution. Given the large number of supporting partners for the project it is anticipated that with the large capital expenditure on the infrastructure met through the grant, the costs of maintaining the network should be able to be met by end users and partner organisations.

Your approval is sought to grant up to a further \$1.46 million (GST exclusive) to Ag Ex to enable the installation of the AWS network across the Mid North region.

The funding will be partly from the remainder of the Economic Sustainability Program 2017-18 (\$1,010,000) and partly from the Regional Development Fund 2017-18 (\$450,000).

Note that (though specifics are to be resolved with Ag Ex Alliance subject to your approval) the bulk of the funding will be provided up front to allow economies of scale in purchasing the equipment and contracting the construction.

A Minute to the Minister for Regional Development (Minister) has been drafted for your consideration advising him of your approval (refer Attachment 2).


RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Approve the allocation of a further \$1.46 million (GST exclusive) to the Ag Excellence Alliance Automatic Weather Station project.
2. Approve and send the attached advice to the Minister for Regional Development outlining your approval.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Primary Industries and Regions SA

31/1/2018

<p>NOTED APPROVED / NOT APPROVED ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED</p> <p> Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries</p> <p>February / 2018</p>

CONTACT	Alison Lloyd-Wright	2 nd CONTACT	Ann Barclay
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Director
DIRECTORATE	Regions SA	DIRECTORATE	Regions SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]
PREPARED BY	[REDACTED], Manager Regional Projects		



Leon Bignell MP

Government
of South AustraliaMinister for Agriculture,
Food and Fisheries
Minister for Forests
Minister for Tourism
Minister for Recreation
and Sport
Minister for Racing

MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

A3440866

TO: THE MINISTER FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RE: AG EXCELLENCE ALLIANCE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS

BACKGROUND

As you are aware, Regions SA refers projects seeking funding from the Regional Development Fund to me where they are wholly or partly in the current or future electoral boundaries of Frome.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

On 18 August 2017 I approved initial grant funding of \$150,000 (GST exclusive) to support Ag Excellence Alliance (Ag Ex) to:

1. develop a detailed business model detailing a self-sustainable approach to the installation of an Automatic Weather Station (AWS) network in the Mid North; and
2. complete a survey process to identify and determine suitable AWS locations;

I also approved to consider committing up to \$1.65 million (GST exclusive) for the AWS project, subject to Ag Ex successfully completing agreed obligations outlined in their initial Deed.

Following confirmation received from Regions SA that Ag Ex has met its obligations in relation to its Initial Funding Deed, I have approved the allocation of a further \$1.46 million (GST exclusive) to Ag Ex to enable the installation of an automatic weather station network across the Mid North.

The funding will be partly from the remainder of the Economic Sustainability Program 2017-18 (\$1,010,000) and partly from the Regional Development Fund 2017-18 (\$450,000).

RECOMMENDATION

That you note the approval I have made from the 2017-18 Economic Sustainability Program and 2017-18 Regional Development Fund.



Leon Bignell MP
Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February / 2018



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to Physical ID/Ref No. A3407809

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: BIOSECURITY STAKEHOLDER REFERENCE GROUP

PURPOSE

To provide the Minister with a draft terms of reference in relation to PIRSA establishing a Biosecurity Stakeholder Reference Group to assist in developing a Strategy to implement the State Biosecurity Policy.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

The first meeting of the Reference Group is planned for late February. Invitations will be sent by end of January 2018.

BACKGROUND

Under the *State Biosecurity Policy 2017-2021*, a stakeholder reference group is to be established to advise on biosecurity matters that affect South Australia. Draft terms of reference for the South Australian Biosecurity Stakeholder Reference Group are attached for your consideration.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

It is important that the Reference Group embodies the national biosecurity philosophy of "shared responsibility" in preventing and managing pests and diseases. In this regard, it is proposed that the Group has a balance of industry, community and government members, representing the main biosecurity management issues for the state.

To keep numbers manageable, this necessitates some exclusions, but stakeholders not represented on the Reference Group would be invited to participate in annual state biosecurity forums, which have been held over the past two years. Broad representation at such forums will be particularly important in relation to developing a Strategy to implement the State Biosecurity Policy.

Following recommendations in the Australian Government *Independent Review of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity*, environmental and social biosecurity stakeholders are included in the Reference Group, in addition to industry.

Key areas of focus for the Reference Group are:

- Consultation on implementation of the recommendations of the national review of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity; and
- Development of a State Biosecurity Strategy (with joint government, industry and community ownership).

PIRSA Biosecurity SA will provide executive officer support for the Reference Group and fund travel costs of non-government attendees. This is a time bound Reference Group, which will cease once a Strategy had been developed and signed off by the Minister.


Meetings of the Reference Group will consist of a series of workshops to develop agreed projects for a Strategy to implement the State Biosecurity Policy. This will facilitate more of a bottom up approach to design of the Strategy and give major stakeholders greater ownership of the Strategy. This approach has recently been successful in New Zealand and Queensland and provides better outcomes than a strong government top down approach.

The Stakeholder Reference Group will be appointed by the Chief Executive, PIRSA.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note the proposal to appoint a Stakeholder Reference Group to assist in development of a State Biosecurity Strategy.
2. Endorse the draft terms of reference for the South Australian Biosecurity Stakeholder Reference Group.



A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

08/01/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT (ED)	Will Zacharin	2nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	General Manager Strategy, Policy & Invasive Species
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: ALLOCATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINE INDUSTRY
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FUNDING**

PURPOSE

To provide the Minister with possible mechanisms by which the South Australian Wine Industry Development Scheme (SAWIDS) can be used to enhance regional wine association bids for Wine Australia funding.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

1 February 2018.

BACKGROUND

Wine Australia has released the guidelines for the Export and Regional Wine Support package, including the competitive grants round, where eligible entities can apply for grants of up to \$50,000 (small grants) or \$250,000 (medium grants). Funds must be matched at least dollar for dollar with cash contributions. \$5 million is available nationally.

Your office has advised that you wish to use the SAWIDS to provide a portion of this matching funds for the state's regional wine associations to nominate projects.

Applications for the competitive grants round close on 2 March 2018.

In each of the last two years SAWIDS allocated \$600,000 per annum to grants to regional wine bodies, however this amount is flexible.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Should you wish to offer small amounts in 2017-18 to assist in the preparation of grant applications, a funding deed could be negotiated with associations to assist with grant application preparation this year, suggested at \$5,000 per association. Subsequently, additional contributions of up to \$125,000 in total for each association to assist with the contribution for any successful project(s) matching Wine Australia funding could be committed from 2018-19 and 2019-20 SAWIDS funds.

All funds must be acquitted under the competitive grants round by April 2020.

Each of the twelve (12) regional wine bodies could receive this offer from you immediately (draft letter attached), with funding deeds entered into over the next two weeks, subject to offer acceptance.

PIRSA officers can liaise with the associations to expedite determination of acceptance or otherwise of the offer.

The funding agreements could be entered into prior to the commencement of the caretaker period, and they will be include milestone payments in the current financial year as well as the forward estimates.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Approve the allocation of SAWIDS funds to provide a contribution to assist regional wine associations match Wine Australia funding as outlined.
2. Give consideration to signing and sending the attached draft letters to regional wine associations.



Scott Ashby
Chief Executive

1 February 2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

**Minister for Agriculture, Food and
Fisheries**

February 2018

CONTACT	Scott Ashby	2 nd CONTACT	Tim Goodes
POSITION	Chief Executive	POSITION	Deputy Chief Executive
DIRECTORATE		DIRECTORATE	
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	

**MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to****A3413274****TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES****RE: GAZETTE NOTICE - WHITE SPOT DISEASE JANUARY 2018****PURPOSE**

To seek approval for an updated Gazette Notice under the *Livestock Act 1997* for the prevention of entry of "high-risk" live or dead crustaceans and polychaete worms from a White Spot Disease Control Zone within Queensland into South Australia.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

19 January 2018

BACKGROUND

To prevent the entry of White Spot Disease (WSD) into South Australia, a Notice was gazetted on 22 December 2016, to restrict the movement into South Australia of decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms taken from within a 10 kilometre radius of the site of the outbreak in the Logan River, southeast Queensland. The subsequent detection of WSD in wild prawns in the region of Moreton Bay, led to an amendment of the original Notice (Gazetted on 14 February 2017) to declare a livestock standstill of decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms and potentially infected materials from anywhere in Queensland south of latitude 23°S (see A3025723 and A3034174).

In March 2017, the Queensland government expanded their WSD control zone in southeast Queensland (QLD) to include new areas where WSD virus had been detected, as well as land based catchments containing the majority of the population base (see eA181394 regarding correspondence from QLD MP the Hon Bill Byrne). This expanded catchment area allowed simplification of movement of susceptible product to their usual customer base. In addition, these changes also allowed the movement of cooked and gamma-irradiated product to areas outside of the WSD control zone.

Considerable progress has been made in the active surveillance testing for WSD (since March 2017), with all QLD & NSW aquaculture facilities (with susceptible species) outside of the WSD control zone testing negative, as well as wild catch surveillance in areas north of Bribie Island and immediately south of the NSW/QLD border. Surveillance in the southeast Queensland control zone will recommence in February 2018.

A national survey for WSD in other non-affected areas around Australia (including South Australia) will also be conducted over the next 12 months. To regain an internationally recognised white spot disease-free status, Australia will need to undertake nationally coordinated surveillance for the virus for a minimum of two

years, where all samples must return negative results for the virus. This will support Australia's current national border controls and reduce the risk of the disease spreading from the Logan River, while facilitating domestic trade in crustacean products.

All seven affected prawn farms on the Logan River region have been decontaminated and their ponds are currently empty. They will lay fallow until 31 May 2018, to allow an evaluation of the WSD program (destruction and disposal effectiveness) to determine if any residual virus remains in affected prawn farm pond sediments.

WSD can affect a wide range of decapod crustaceans, meaning if introduced into SA it could significantly affect prawn, rock lobster and crab fisheries (~\$164M / year total GVP in 2014/15), freshwater marron and yabbie aquaculture (\$0.5 M / year GVP in 2014/15) as well as substantially affect aquatic ecosystems.

ISSUE

It is necessary to amend the current Notice (due to expire on 31 March 2018) to declare a continued livestock standstill of decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms and potentially infected materials from the Logan River area. It is proposed to allow the movement of raw low-risk crustaceans and treated (cooked or gamma-irradiated) product across Australian from other areas of Queensland.

Both QLD and NSW have undertaken risk assessments and subsequently allow the movement of low-risk high-value crustaceans (e.g. mud crabs, blue swimmer crabs, lobsters and bug species declared as an "Excluded carrier" status), and permit the movement of gamma irradiated product out of the WSD control area. Those risk assessments have demonstrated that there is a low-risk that these crustacean species or material for their cooling/transport & storage, would come in contact with either farmed aquaculture species or wild stock of crustaceans and polychaetes. Cooking and cleaning discharges are rendered safe through routing sewage treatment processes. These movements have been in place in QLD since July 2017, in NSW from August 2017. QLD currently monitor and audit the biosecurity of processing facilities within the WSD control area.

Restrictions in other States range from Victoria having no restrictions at all (due to no high value prawn fisheries) to Western Australia restricting crustaceans sourced from the bottom half of QLD and the top half of NSW. However, Western Australia have reviewed their import restrictions and are proposing to reduce their restricted area to Southern QLD only and permit gamma irradiated product.

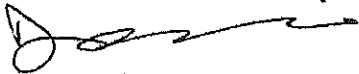
A quantitative risk analysis undertaken by Biosecurity SA rates the residual risk of importing prawns from Queensland as negligible (Attachment 1).

An order to amend the current Notice to reduce South Australia's current restrictions has been drafted and is attached. It is envisaged that any ban imposed by South Australia will remain in force until amended or revoked.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that you:

1. **Note** the information in this briefing.
2. **Sign** the attached Government Gazette Notice for the livestock standstill of crustaceans and polychaete worms from the prescribed area of Queensland.



A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

05/01/2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

**Minister for Agriculture, Food and
Fisheries**

January 2018

CONTACT (ED)	Will Zacharin	2nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Manager Animal Health Operations
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]

LIVESTOCK ACT 1997

SECTION 37

Declaration of a Livestock Standstill in Relation to Decapod Crustaceans (Order Decapoda) and Polychaete Worms (Class Polychaeta)

Notice under the *Livestock Act 1997* for the purpose of Controlling or Eradicating
White Spot Disease

This notice revokes the notice made by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries on 14 February 2017 and published on 16 February 2017.

Notice by the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

By virtue of the provisions of the *Livestock Act 1997*, and for the purpose of controlling or eradicating the declared exotic disease White Spot Disease within the State of South Australia, I do hereby:

Part A

Prohibit the entry or importation into South Australia of:

- (1) live or dead crustaceans of the Order Decapoda, including but not limited to prawns, shrimps, crabs and yabbies, and live or dead polychaete worms of the Class Polychaeta, including and not limited to bristle worms, originating from
 - a. the Queensland infected area as described in Schedule 1 of this Notice, or
 - b. any commercial aquaculture crustacean farm within the Queensland infected area.
- (2) fittings used in connection with cultivation or commercial catch of live or dead crustaceans or polychaete worms described in subclause (1) unless such fittings have been cleaned and disinfected to remove all traces of crustacean and polychaete worms or crustacean and polychaete worm product. A record of the cleaning date, made in accordance with requirements imposed by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries must be made available to an inspector upon request;

- (3) live or dead crustaceans and polychaete worms that have been in contact with either of the following:
- (a) water that has held live or dead crustaceans or polychaete worms described in subclause (1); or
 - (b) fittings that have previously been used in connection with live or dead crustaceans or polychaete worms described in subclause (1) unless such fittings have been cleaned and disinfected to remove all traces of crustaceans and polychaete worms or crustacean and polychaete worm product. A record of the cleaning date, made in accordance with requirements imposed by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries must be made available to an inspector upon request.

Part B

Exempt from Part A above, and permit the entry of, decapod crustaceans taken from the Queensland infected area, provided that:

- (a) they have first been processed as cooked product; and
- (b) they are securely packaged; and
- (c) they are transported directly to a point of sale in South Australia.

Part C

Exempt from Part A above, and permit the entry of, uncooked decapod crustaceans which have moved through (into, within and out of, including the loading and unloading of product into or from vehicles whilst in transit) the Queensland infected area may enter or be imported into South Australia if all of the following requirements in (a) to (d) are satisfied:

- (a) the uncooked decapod crustaceans originated from outside of the Queensland infected area; and
- (b) any bins or packaging or coverings containing uncooked decapod crustaceans remained intact and secured throughout the period of transit and are still intact and secured; and
- (c) the name, address, postcode and the State or Territory of the grower and/or the commercial fisher and the packer is clearly displayed on the outer covering of any bins or packaging; and
- (d) the uncooked decapod crustaceans are transported directly to a point of sale in South Australia for human consumption.

Part D

Exempt from Part A above, and permit the entry of, uncooked decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms that have been subject to gamma irradiation treatment within the Queensland infected area ('the product') may be moved to a destination in South Australia for the purpose of processing and/or on-selling for use as fishing bait if all of the following requirements in (a) to (d) are satisfied:

- (a) An inspector is notified no less than 48 business hours prior to the planned time of arrival of the product at the destination in South Australia of:
 - i. the name, address and contact details (telephone and email) of the person importing the product into South Australia; and
 - ii. the description of the product including species, weight, type of packaging and number of packages; and
 - iii. the estimated date and time of arrival of the product; and
- (b) the product must not come into contact with any untreated decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms sourced from within the Queensland infected area, after the gamma irradiation treatment; and
- (c) the product is moved into South Australia:
 - i. in refrigerated transport; and
 - ii. in sealed containers that only contain individually sealed packets of gamma irradiated product that are labelled with:
 - (1) date of capture, and
 - (2) origin of capture, and
 - (3) the symbols "50kGy" to indicated the product was irradiated with this dose, and
 - (4) the relevant gamma irradiation lot number,
 - iii. and the outer boxes are clearly marked as containing gamma irradiated product; and
 - iv. accompanied by a copy of the relevant Certificate of Irradiation; and
 - v. the SA Chief Inspector of Stock is informed in writing via email by the first person receiving the product in South Australia of the date and time of the arrival of the product at its destination, as soon as possible after it arrives (email details of SA Chief Inspector of Stock: pirsa.biosecuritysa@sa.gov.au).
- (d) the product is accompanied at all times by documentation that contains a statement to the effect that the product originated from the Queensland

infected area and as a result, must be dealt with in accordance with the requirements in Part D, (a) to (d) of this Notice.

Part E

The decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms that have been subject to gamma irradiation treatment within the Queensland infected area (the product) and are intended for further processing or distribution in South Australia may be unloaded at the destination in South Australia and processed or distributed for the purpose of use as fishing bait as required. It may then be further transported to a point of sale in South Australia for the purpose of use as fishing bait if all of the following requirements are met with respect to the product:

- (d) it is stored in a separate part of the processing facility to other products being processed; and
- (e) it remains identifiable with appropriate marks on containers and boxes with the lot number allocated to the product by the Treatment Facility and with the name of the Treatment Facility; and
- (f) a copy of the Certificate of Irradiation is kept with the product at all times prior to it being processed into final packaging; and
- (g) each individual container into which the processed product is finally packaged is clearly labelled with:
 - i. the name of the Treatment Facility; and
 - ii. the relevant lot number; and
 - iii. the details of the volume of product that was irradiated in that lot; and
 - iv. the symbols "50kGy" to indicate that the product was irradiated with this dose; and
- (e) any waste product produced during processing (for example, water or organic matter) is disposed of to either the public sewer (for water) or to a Waste Depot (for waste other than water); and
- (f) the product is accompanied at all times by documentation that contains a statement to the effect that the product originated from the Queensland infected area and as a result, must be dealt with in accordance with requirements Part E (a) to (f) of this Notice.

Part F

Exempt from Part A above, uncooked decapod crustaceans taken from the Queensland infected area that are defined as an excluded carrier in this Control Order may be imported into South Australia if all of the following requirements in (a) to (e) below are satisfied:

- (a) the excluded carriers are intended to be cooked for human consumption; and
- (b) any of the excluded carriers that are alive must not be returned to waters to which the *SA Fisheries Management Act 2007* applies; and
- (c) any water used from holding or transporting of the live excluded carriers must be disposed of through the public sewer; and
- (d) any waste from holding, transporting and processing the excluded carriers (excluding the water described at (c) above) is disposed of to a Waste Depot.

Note: any decapod crustaceans or polychaete worms originating from the Queensland infected area are likely to be subject to a permit or other regulatory requirement under Queensland law. The requirements in this Notice apply within South Australia and are separate and additional to any regulatory requirements under Queensland law.

This Notice shall remain in force until 31 January 2019 unless amended or revoked by subsequent Notice.

Dated: January 2018

.....
LEON BIGNELL MP

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

Definitions

In this Notice:

Certificate of irradiation means a certificate that:

- (a) Certifies that gamma irradiation treatment was applied to the product at the Treatment Facility on the date stated on the Certificate; and
- (b) Bears an individual lot number assigned by the Treatment Facility; and
- (c) Describes the product that was treated including the species and total weight of the product; and
- (d) Is signed by an employee of the Treatment Facility who is authorised to sign the certificate on behalf of the Treatment facility.

Clean and disinfect means cleaning and disinfection in accordance with the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014*, the Queensland *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* and any guidelines or requirements imposed by the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries regarding the White spot disease of crustaceans.

Cooked product means product that have been cooked in premises approved by and under the control of the relevant state government agency that regulates food safety, to a minimum time and temperature standard where all the protein in the decapod crustaceans and polychaete worms is coagulated and no uncooked meat remains.

Decapod crustacean means any crustacean of the Order Decapoda and includes, but is not limited to: school, tiger and banana prawns, yabbies or pink nippers, shrimp, slipper lobsters, crabs and hermit crabs.

Excluded carrier means a white spot syndrome virus carrier that is:

- (a) a blue swimmer crab (*Portunus armatus*); or
- (b) a bug (*Ibacus* spp. and *Thenus* spp.); or
- (c) a mud crab (*Scylla* spp.); or
- (d) a red champagne lobster (*Linuparus trigonus*); or
- (e) a slipper lobster (*Scyllarides* spp.); or
- (f) a spanner crab (*Ranina ranina*); or
- (g) a three-spotted crab (*Portunus sanguinolentus*); or
- (h) a tropical rock lobster (family *Palinuridae*).

Gamma irradiation treatment means treatment by irradiation at a gamma irradiation dose of at least 50 kilo Gray (kGy).

Inspector means an inspector appointed under the *Livestock Act 1997*.

Polychaete worm means any worm of the Class Polychaeta.

Public sewer means a sewer operated by a council or any other authority established under the *Local Government Act 1999*, a water supply authority (within the meaning of the *Water Industry Act 2012*), a State owned corporation (*SA Water Corporation Act 1994* or a subsidiary of such a corporation) or any other public or local authority.

Treatment Facility means a treatment facility that applies gamma irradiation treatment to the decapod crustaceans.

Waste Depot means a place at which waste may be treated or stored in accordance with an approval under the *Local Government Act 1999* or a place approved as a waste depot or waste facility under any other Act.

Waters to which the Fisheries Management Act 2007 applies has the same meaning as in section 5 of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

White Spot disease of crustaceans means the disease that is caused by the virus Whispovirus (Family Nimaviridae), also known as infection with white spot syndrome virus.

Schedule 1

The Queensland White spot disease of crustaceans infected area (hereto known as the Queensland infected area) comprises that portion of the State of Queensland, as follows:-

- (a) The local government areas of Redland City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Logan City Council, Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Gold Coast City Council and the following localities from Sunshine Coast Regional Council: Bells Creek, Beerburrum, Booroobin, Bribie Island, Caloundra, Caloundra West, Coochin Creek, Crohamhurst, Kings Beach, Glass House Mountains, Golden Beach, Mount Mellum, Moffat Beach, Landsborough, Peachester, Pelican Waters and Shelly Beach; and
- (b) The waters of Morton Bay Marine Park bounded by Redland City Council, Brisbane City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council and a line running generally north westerly from Amity Point on North Stradbroke Island to the southernmost point of Moreton Island and a line running generally westerly from Comboyuro Point Moreton Island to Skirmish Point on Bribie Island

A map of the above-described zones can be found at www.pir.sa.gov.au



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3430776

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: INDIAN TARIFFS ON LENTILS, CHICKPEAS, FIELD PEAS
AND WHEAT**

PURPOSE

To provide the Minister with an update on India introducing tariffs on Lentils and Chickpeas and increasing tariffs on wheat and field peas in the context of the South Australian industry.

BACKGROUND

In late 2017, India announced a series of new and increased tariffs on grains imported into India that will impact on South Australian exports. In summary these announcements were:

- 21 December 2017 - 30% tariff on all lentils and chickpeas.
- 8 November 2017 - 50% tariff on field peas.
- 8 November 2017 - doubled tariff on wheat from 10 to 20%.

Details on each commodity are discussed below.

On 11 January 2018, it was reported that Australian Government Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources, David Littleproud, will visit India to represent lentil and chickpea growers' concerns.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Lentils

- South Australia has multiple exports markets for lentils, however India is currently our second largest export market.
- In 2016-17, South Australia's major export markets for lentils included Bangladesh (\$141.9 million), India (\$96.7 million), Turkey (\$57.6 million) and the UAE (\$27.5 million).
- The total value of South Australia's lentil exports (to all destinations) has increased significantly over the past five years, from \$95.5 million in 2012-13 to \$394 million in 2016-17.
- Bangladesh has consistently remained South Australia's major market for lentils since 2012.
- Australia is the third largest supplier of lentils to India, behind Canada and the USA.
- India nearly doubled the value of its imports in 2015 to reach US\$872.4 million, in response to a 25% decline in domestic production due to poor weather.

Chickpeas

- South Australia has multiple export markets for chickpeas, however as of 2016-17, India is our second largest market.
- In 2016-17, South Australia's major export markets for chickpeas included Pakistan (\$8.2 million), India (\$4.2 million), Jordan (\$3.6 million) and the UAE (\$1.9 million).
- The total value of South Australia's chickpea exports (to all destinations) has doubled from \$11.7 million in 2015-16 to \$24.4 million in 2016-17.
- Australia is the largest supplier of chickpeas to India, with an 80% market share, followed by Russia, Tanzania and the USA.
- The value of India's imports of chickpeas increased by more than five times in 2015, to reach US\$581.9 million in response to lower domestic production.

Field peas

- South Australia exported \$60 million worth of peas in 2016-17, largely to India, with exports to India valued at \$46.4 million alone. Other markets for SA peas in 2016-17 included Bangladesh (\$5.3 million) and Malaysia (\$1.9 million).
- India has consistently remained South Australia's largest export market for peas since 2011-12.
- Australia is the fourth largest supplier of peas to India, behind Canada, Tanzania and the USA.

Wheat

- South Australia exported \$1.2 billion worth of wheat in 2016-17. South Australia has multiple markets for wheat, however India is our second most important market and was worth \$245.2 million alone in 2016-17.
- Major markets for South Australian wheat in 2016-17 included Indonesia (\$333.6 million), India (\$245.2) million, China (\$113.4 million) and Malaysia (\$105.7 million).
- Australia is the largest supplier of wheat to India, with an 80% market share in 2016. South Australia alone has a 30% market share.
- Indian imports of wheat spiked in 2015 and again in 2016 to reach US\$254 million, in response to poor domestic conditions which impacted on local production.

Industry Response

Attached is a letter jointly signed by Grain Growers Ltd, Grain Trade Australia, the Grains Industry Market Access Forum (GIMAF), the Australian Grain Exporters Association (AGEA) and Pulse Australia to the Prime Minister, highlighting the industry's concerns with both the imposition of the tariffs, the lack of notice given to exporters of such a change and urging the Government to engage with the Indian Government.

The suddenness of the announced changes to tariffs caused concern for Australian exporters on the tariff status of export cargos already in transit to India.

Pulse Australia CEO Ron Storey is quoted in the media as follows:

- His organisation's first priority is trying to ensure the product already exported but which had not arrived was not subject to the tariff.
- Pulse Australia believes the Indian Government ought to provide a tariff exemption for product on the water and to Indian importers for product contracted and shipped prior to the new tariff being announced.

- o Indian buyers and Australian sellers have contracted in good faith, and the prior conditions should apply to permit smooth execution of those contracts.
- o Initial indications are that some 200,000 tonnes or around \$150 million of Australian chickpeas and lentils are in transit to India and may be affected.
- o The Australian Government could work with Canada, another big exporter of pulses to India, on the matter.

At the time of the tariffs being announced, the Federal Trade Minister Steven Ciobo was quoted as saying the Australian Government had "made representations to the Indian Government explaining the impact on our producers and advocating for a period of transition to avoid disrupting already contracted trade or shipments in transit".

On 11 January 2018, the Stock Journal and ABC Rural report that the Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources will travel to India in the coming 10 days to engage with his counterparts and industry on the issue and the Trade Minister will also meet with his Indian counterpart at the World Economic Forum later this month.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note this briefing and attachment.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

17 / 1 / 2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT	Elena Anear	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Assistant Director Strategy & Policy	POSITION	Grains Account Manager
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to Physical ID/Ref No. A3431686

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE AND SHEEP INDUSTRY FUNDS

PURPOSE

For the Minister to note industry stakeholder discussions regarding future management of the Cattle and Sheep Industry Funds established under the *Primary Industry Funding Schemes Act 1998* (PIFS Act).

CRITICAL DEADLINE

25 January 2018

BACKGROUND

In June 2017 (A3198647), you noted the 'PIFS Futures (Cattle and Sheep) Project' initiated within Biosecurity SA, which is examining potential industry-based governance models for the Cattle Industry Fund (CIF) and Sheep Industry Fund (SIF).

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Biosecurity SA has continued internal work on the PIFS Futures (Cattle and Sheep) Project, including further scoping the change process.

SASAG views

Separate to the PIFS Futures project, the SA Sheep Advisory Group (SASAG) have also commenced discussions about an alternate governance model for the SIF. At their October 2017 meeting, SASAG identified a number of issues with current governance including:

1. Perceived high cost of government service delivery for certain programs funded by the SIF (note: the cost of PIRSA delivered programs is determined by applying the principles of PIRSA's cost recovery policy and will not change if the SIF governance model changes).
2. Lengthy government administrative processes limiting flexibility to respond to program opportunities and industry's ability to leverage funds.

At their December 2017 meeting, PIRSA provided SASAG with case studies of the governance arrangements of three other PIFS funds. SASAG are still considering these case studies. It should be noted that unlike SASAG, the SA Cattle Advisory Group (SACAG) have not had any recent discussions of note regarding the governance of the CIF.

Livestock SA views

Separate again to the PIFS Futures (Sheep and Cattle) Project and discussions of SASAG, the sheep and beef cattle industry representative body Livestock SA has advised they are also having discussions about the governance of the CIF and SIF.

Livestock SA share SASAG's concerns about the high cost per FTE of PIRSA delivered programs funded by the CIF and SIF. They also have the following issues with current governance:

1. Inconsistency of PIFS fund governance. The CIF and SIF are currently outliers in their governance model. No other PIFS funds operate with a Ministerially appointed advisory group or consultative committee. The majority of PIFS funds operate under a model where an industry representative body is the sole recipient of the fund (e.g. Pork SA are recipients of the Pig Industry Fund and GPSA are recipients of the Grain Industry Fund).
2. SASAG and SACAG have a role to provide you with policy advice under the *Livestock Act 1997*. Although recognising that the Minister may use discretion to establish advisory group, Livestock SA believe that they are better placed to provide policy advice on behalf of the sheep and cattle industries. (Note: Livestock SA are entitled to nominate one person to sit on each advisory group).
3. Livestock SA believe they are a better representative of fund contributors (sheep and beef cattle producers) than the current advisory groups, which are Ministerially appointed. (Note: Livestock SA also have a direct link with the sheep and cattle industry blueprints that are underpinned by extensive industry consultation).

Livestock SA's issues (1-3 above) align with reasons for change previously identified in the PIRSA initiated PIFS Futures (Cattle and Sheep) Project.

It is likely that Livestock SA will advocate to become the major recipient of funds from the CIF and SIF. Livestock SA have stated they would like to work together with SASAG regarding a change in governance, but are yet to formally discuss this option with them.

Livestock SA may write to you or request to meet with you soon to seek your support for a change in CIF and SIF governance. They may also raise this issue with other parties over the next two months.

Governance requirements

Please note that the following are key considerations regarding any change in CIF and SIF governance:

- Industry consultation: Any change to the operation of the funds will require broad industry consultation and support. Given the nature of the change, broad industry consultation should be informed by the views of the advisory groups and Livestock SA, but should be conducted independent of these bodies. PIRSA or an independent consultant are options to conduct the consultation.
- Demonstration of industry support: Majority industry support for any change must be clearly demonstrated.

- Use of funds to benefit contributors: You are accountable for ensuring the funds are applied in a way that benefits contributors. The governance model must support this in a way that is accountable and can be readily justified to contributors.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note that separate to the Biosecurity SA PIFS Futures (Cattle and Sheep) Project, industry (SASAG and Livestock SA) are independently discussing potential changes to CIF and SIF governance.
2. Note key considerations regarding any change to CIF and SIF governance regarding industry consultation, demonstration of industry support and application of the funds being for the benefit of contributors.



A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

12/01/2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT	Will Zacharin	AUTHOR	
POSITION	Executive Director	POSITION	Senior Policy Officer
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	



Government of South Australia
Primary Industries and Regions SA

MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3493609

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: CONTROL ORDER – GLABROUS CABINET BEETLE

PURPOSE

To seek the Minister's approval for the Chief Inspector to issue an Order under section 9 of the *Plant Health Act 2009* to prevent the spread of the exotic pest Glabrous Cabinet Beetle (*Trogoderma glabrum*) in South Australia.

CRITICAL DEADLINE

As soon as possible to enable the management of the new incursion of Glabrous cabinet beetle in South Australia to provide necessary protection to relevant industry stakeholders.

BACKGROUND

On 22 January 2018 and again on 5 February 2018, Glabrous cabinet beetle was detected in traps collected from Kangaroo Island. Both beetles were collected from the same property on [REDACTED] albeit in different trap locations. Glabrous cabinet beetles are exotic to Australia and so will be considered under the national Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed arrangements. This consideration will see an assessment being undertaken to determine whether or not the beetle represents a significant pest threat and if so, whether or not eradication is technical feasible.

On 26 February 2018, you declared by Ministerial Notice under the *Plant Health Act 2009*, Glabrous Cabinet Beetle to be a pest pursuant to section 4 of the Act. This has enabled it to be properly contained while these deliberations are completed.

An Order has been drafted requiring the affected property owners to manage grain, hay and machinery in a manner to prevent the spread of the pest (see Attachment 2). The issuing of such an Order is managed under the *Plant Health Act 2009*, and requires your approval prior to issue (see Attachment 1).

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

An Order under Section 9 of the *Plant Health Act, 2009* is attached for your consideration (see Attachment 2).

RECOMMENDATION


It is recommended that you

- Approve the issuing of Orders as described in Attachment 2 to property owners affected by Glabrous Cabinet Beetle.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

14 / 3 / 2018

~~NOTED~~
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

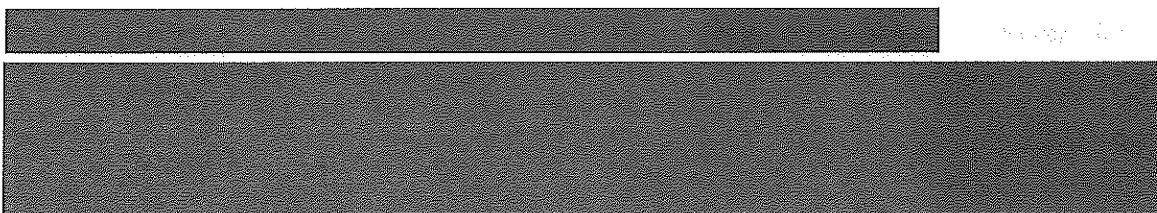

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

March 14 2018

CONTACT	Will Zacharin	2 nd CONTACT	
POSITION	ED Biosecurity SA	POSITION	Manager, Plant Health Operations
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	

ATTACHMENT 2 – Proposed Order – Glabrous Cabinet Beetle Management**PLANT HEALTH ACT 2009****Order issued by the Chief Inspector**

PURSUANT to section 9 of the *Plant Health Act 2009*, I, Geoffrey David Raven, as the Chief Inspector appointed under the Act, reasonably suspect that plants or plant related products are or might become affected by the declared pest – Glabrous cabinet beetle (*Trogoderma glabrum*), AND, with the approval of the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, issue the following order to:

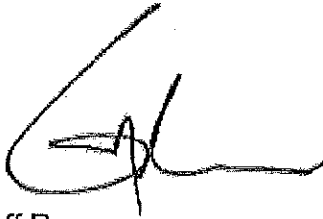


For the purpose of eradicating the declared pest, I hereby:

- 1) REQUIRE all grain stored or otherwise kept on the Infected Premises on the date of this Order must be treated with an insecticide approved by the Chief Inspector by no later than/...../..... unless exempted in writing by the Chief Inspector.
- 2) PROHIBIT the removal of any grain or hay from the property excepting in the following circumstances:
 - a) Grain may be removed for the purpose of the immediate feeding of livestock on land under the management and control of [REDACTED]. Any grain removed for this purpose must not be stockpiled on any other land prior to feeding to livestock;
 - b) Grain may be removed for immediate seeding provided it is removed directly from the Infected Premises to the paddock in which the seed is to be sown. Any grain removed for this purpose must not be stockpiled on any other land prior to seeding.
 - c) Hay may be removed for the purpose of the immediate feeding of livestock on land under the management and control of [REDACTED]. Any hay removed for this purpose must not be stockpiled on any other land prior to feeding to livestock
- 3) REQUIRE that any machinery or equipment to be removed from the Infected Premises that will come into contact with grain (other than for the circumstances specified in 2a & 2b) be cleaned and treated by insecticide, prior to removal, in a manner determined by the Chief Inspector.

This order will remain in force until it is revoked by the Chief Inspector in writing.

A contravention or failure to comply with this order is an offence punishable, in the case of a natural person, by a maximum penalty of \$20,000 or in the case of a body corporate \$100,000.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'GR' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Geoff Raven
Chief Inspector

Dated: 9 March 2018

**MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to**

Physical ID/Ref No. A3451117

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES**RE: REVIEW OF REFUSAL OF APPLICATION FOR A MINISTERIAL PERMIT TO HOLD AND TRADE KOI CARP****PURPOSE**

To inform the Minister of the outcome of the review of the decision to refuse the application for a Ministerial permit to hold and trade Koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) by [REDACTED]

CRITICAL DEADLINE

N/A

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED] submitted an application (dated 19 September 2017) for a Ministerial permit, pursuant to section 78 of the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* (the Act), to possess and control up to 350 Koi carp.

Koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) are an ornamental breed of European carp and listed as a noxious species under the Act. While it is legal to keep Koi carp in New South Wales and Western Australia, the possession of this species is illegal in all other states and territories of Australia.

There is one existing South Australian aquaculture licence ([REDACTED] licensed to [REDACTED]) growing Koi carp in South Australia, from whom [REDACTED] proposed to source his Koi carp. [REDACTED] proposed to hold the fish in [REDACTED] in up to ten holding tanks until sold interstate to hobbyists in New South Wales and Western Australia.

The PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture division internally assessed [REDACTED] application and it was considered that the activity proposed in the permit application did not meet the objectives of the Act, given the activity proposed has the potential to endanger the aquatic resources of the State. The application was refused on 11 November 2017. [REDACTED] was notified of this decision in writing on 13 November 2017.

As allowed under Section 111 of the Act, [REDACTED] requested a review of the refusal (see eA183138 / MAFF F2017 000377). To remove any risk of perceived bias in the process, the responsibility of undertaking this review was delegated to the Deputy Chief Executive responsible for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Professor Mehdi Doroudi.

██████████ was sent a letter on 28 December 2017 inviting him to submit further evidence to support his application and was given 28 days to provide this additional evidence. On 4 January 2018 additional correspondence was received from ██████████ in support of his application, however no new information was contained in this correspondence.

Professor Doroudi has now completed his review and confirmed that the justification behind the original decision to refuse the application for a ministerial permit to hold and trade carp was valid and confirmed the permit refusal decision.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Professor Doroudi reviewed all information supplied as part of the application, the reasoning behind the initial decision to refuse the application and the additional information supplied by ██████████ in support of his application.

There were a number of concerns with the proposal submitted by ██████████. A 'Koi Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) Risk Assessment' was prepared for the South Australian Government in 2010 by MB Envirocare. This report highlights the risk in possessing a noxious species such as Koi carp lies in the ability of the fish to be released or escape into lakes and rivers in South Australia. Koi carp are a form of European carp and the risks they pose to the environment are the same.

These risks include:

- Due to the very high value of Koi carp, there is a high risk of non-compliance with the restrictions around the possession of a noxious species.
- Offspring (if the fish breed) may find their way into the wider community.
- Previous community members have been prosecuted for possession of Koi carp so granting this permit may undermine the convictions.
- The government (through Biosecurity SA) devote significant resources, and continue to work with national agencies, on the response to eradicate carp from our national waterways. Issuing a permit for Koi carp would contradict this work.

The applicant proposes that Koi carp would be transported through transport services such as Star Track and Virgin Cargo. Although the traceability of interstate stock deliveries may be available through consignment tracking and chain of custody forms, there is no guarantee that the applicant can ensure the proper management of the activity post-sale. In addition, this would pose a risk to intra- and inter-state biosecurity since carriers do not necessarily have the appropriate knowledge or experience to transport live noxious species, and are unlikely to comply with interstate biosecurity requirements.

Permitting Koi carp to be held in South Australia, particularly without holding an aquaculture licence, may set a precedent for future applications. Doing so is likely to be counter-productive and could threaten the management of the National Carp Control Plan currently being investigated in South Australia and across the Murray Darling Basin.

It may currently be perceived that PIRSA is being inconsistent in their treatment of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], however the risks highlighted above are equally relevant to [REDACTED] approvals.

[REDACTED] has held an aquaculture licence since 2008 and to date has had his Ministerial permits renewed for the continuation of this activity. Previously other aquaculture licenses have had Koi carp listed as a permitted species however these have either expired or been cancelled. [REDACTED] permit has currently expired and although [REDACTED] has put in an application to renew his permit, the decision to allow this renewal is currently being reviewed. A separate briefing will be provided on this issue in due course.

A draft response, to be sent from Professor Doroudi notifying [REDACTED] of the outcome of the review is attached for your information.

In accordance with section 112 of the Act, should [REDACTED] not be satisfied with the decision of the review he may apply to the Tribunal under section 34 of the *South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2013* for a review of the Minister's decision within 28 days of receiving the written statement of the reasons for the decision.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note the information in this briefing and the outcome of the review.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Primary Industries and Regions SA

31 / 1 / 2018

Attachment 1: Response to [REDACTED]

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT	Mehdi Doroudi	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Deputy Chief Executive	POSITION	Policy Officer to the Deputy Chief Executives
DIRECTORATE	Office of the Chief Executive	DIRECTORATE	Office of the Chief Executive
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to Physical ID/Ref No.

A3465286

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

RE: FRUIT FLY OUTBREAKS IN ADELAIDE

PURPOSE

To advise the Minister of progress with the eradication of outbreaks of Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) in Kilburn, and of Queensland fruit fly (Qfly) in West Hindmarsh, Woodville Gardens and also in Brooklyn Park (pending DNA confirmation).

BACKGROUND

South Australia is currently responding to three outbreaks of fruit fly (one Medfly and two Qfly) with a third Qfly outbreak pending the results from DNA analysis of larvae collected from Brooklyn Park. The outbreaks are all located in metropolitan Adelaide.

The first of these outbreaks was declared in West Hindmarsh on the 08 January 2018 (Qfly) with a second Qfly outbreak being declared in Woodville Gardens on 19 January 2018 and then an outbreak of Medfly being declared in Kilburn on 02 February 2018. A third Qfly outbreak is likely to be declared this week following the detection of larvae in home-grown peaches at Brooklyn Park. Details for each detection associated with these outbreaks is provided below and in Attachment A.

Note the triggers for a Medfly and Qfly outbreak response are different.

West Hindmarsh Queensland Fruit Fly Outbreak Response

There have been no further fruit fly detections within this outbreak response since the outbreak was declared. Organic bait has been applied to attract and kill wild fruit flies for over four weeks. Hygiene and technical checks continue. Sterile flies will be released into the outbreak area from 16 February 2018 (note that the first batch of sterile flies will include flies sourced from the Pt Augusta Sterile Fly Facility). It's anticipated quarantine will be lifted as of 2 April 2018.

West Hindmarsh fruit fly outbreak detection summary

Detection Date	Address	Detection detail

Woodville Gardens Queensland Fruit Fly Outbreak Response

There have been five (5) further Qflies detected since the outbreak response commenced and fruit fly larvae has been detected at three sites. The larval detections have led to an expansion of the quarantine area in a south-westerly direction (a distance of around 1-kilometre). Note that larval detections are a positive sign for the actual response. It identifies where flies originated and can then be treated. Should there be no further detections it's anticipated quarantine will be lifted as of 04 May 2018.

Woodville Gardens fruit fly outbreak detection summary

Detection Date	Address	Detection detail
[REDACTED]		

Kilburn Mediterranean Fruit Fly Outbreak Response

Medfly larvae have been detected at two sites since the outbreak was declared. Note that larval detections are a positive sign for the actual response. It identifies where flies originated and can then be treated. If no further flies are detected after the treatment, the quarantine period will end on 01 May 2018.

Kilburn fruit fly outbreak detection summary

Detection Date	Address	Detection detail
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		

Brooklyn Park Queensland Fruit Fly Outbreak Response

Suspect Qfly larvae were detected at a residential house following traceback from a report to the fruit fly hotline on 10 February 2018. The property is approximately 300-metres away from the site at which a single male Qfly was detected earlier in the year. If no further flies are detected after the treatment, the quarantine period will end on 05 May 2018.

Brooklyn Park fruit fly outbreak detection summary

Detection Date	Address	Detection detail
[REDACTED]		
[REDACTED]		

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Quarantine arrangements now apply to the movement of all fruit and vegetables from each outbreak area. This includes a 1.5km outbreak area and a suspension area of 7.5 kilometres for the Kilburn response and 15 kilometres for the Woodville Gardens, West Hindmarsh and Brooklyn Park responses. Note the suspension area for Medfly (7.5 km) is different to that for Qfly (15 km).

An organic baiting and trapping program has been established across the outbreak areas and is expected to continue for around six weeks depending on any further detections and also dependent on whether sterile fruit flies will be released. This determination will be made on advice from SARDI's entomological staff.

All properties within each outbreak area receive a leaflet advising them of a fruit fly outbreak in their area and that there are strict movement controls on fruit and vegetables. Advertisements are placed in the Advertiser and local Messenger newspapers, including maps of the Quarantine Area and instructions for residents on restrictions. PIRSA's website has been actively updated over the course of the respective responses. To date there have been very few issues concerning inadequate property access or disgruntled residents - all managed by the outbreak responses' Community Liaison Officer.

All PIRSA and contract staff carry identification and are easily recognisable. There are currently minimal market access impacts on commercial growers as the suspension area doesn't impact the Mount Lofty Ranges area.

Any retail produce outlets within the 1.5 kilometre outbreak areas are required to bag all their fruit and vegetables to reduce the potential for spreading fruit fly. PIRSA continues to contact market managers to advise them of the temporary requirements.

The Horticulture Coalition, AUSVEG and local councils continue to be consulted on the status of the outbreak.

These outbreaks should not affect the fruit fly free status for the rest of South Australia nor the Pest Free Status for export afforded to the Riverland. Fruit fly is under active control and procedures have been implemented to show that only certified host fruit is able to enter the Riverland (note however that the Indonesian government has temporarily suspended trade from the SA Riverland as a result of individual Qfly detections in the Riverland earlier in the year. This matter is on the agenda for discussion with the Commonwealth Government and the Riverland Fruit Fly Committee later this week).

Fruit fly can only enter South Australia in infested fruit. An investigation into possible causes for the outbreaks has commenced.

Resources

There are around 80 contract staff and nine PIRSA senior staff currently involved in the response activity.

Further information


The West Hindmarsh, Woodville Gardens and Brooklyn Park outbreaks may be linked through infested consignments of mangoes entering South Australia prior to Christmas. Queensland fruit flies have been reared from larvae taken from infested mangoes that entered South Australia in mid-December 2017. Wing samples from these flies along with samples from flies found in Woodville Gardens are being sent to New Zealand to assess if there is a link to the two Qfly outbreaks.

There have been isolated detections of Queensland fruit fly in other Adelaide metropolitan suburbs since December 2017 including Glen Osmond, St Peters, Adelaide and College Park.

RECOMMENDATIONS


It is recommended that you:

1. Note the updated information on the eradication of outbreaks of Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) in Kilburn and Queensland fruit fly (Qfly) in West Hindmarsh, Woodville Gardens and also in Brooklyn Park (pending DNA confirmation).



for
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

12/02/2018

NOTED APPROVED / NOT APPROVED ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
February 16 2018

Attachments:

- Attach A – fruit fly detection summary map

CONTACT (ED)	Geoff Raven	2 nd CONTACT (AUTHOR)	
POSITION	A/Executive Director	POSITION	A/Manager Plant and Food Standards
DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA	DIRECTORATE	Biosecurity SA
PHONE/MOBILE		PHONE/MOBILE	

**MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to**

A3453531

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES**RE: FOOD PARK BUSINESS ATTRACTION FUND: BUSINESS UPDATE
(31 JANUARY 2018)****PURPOSE**

To note the update regarding offers made under the Food Park Business Attraction Fund to Applicant 1 (La Casa Del Formaggio) and Applicant 2 ([REDACTED]).

CRITICAL DEADLINE

Urgent, to enable follow-up notification to Applicant 2, as they currently have builders on hold, pending outcomes.

BACKGROUND

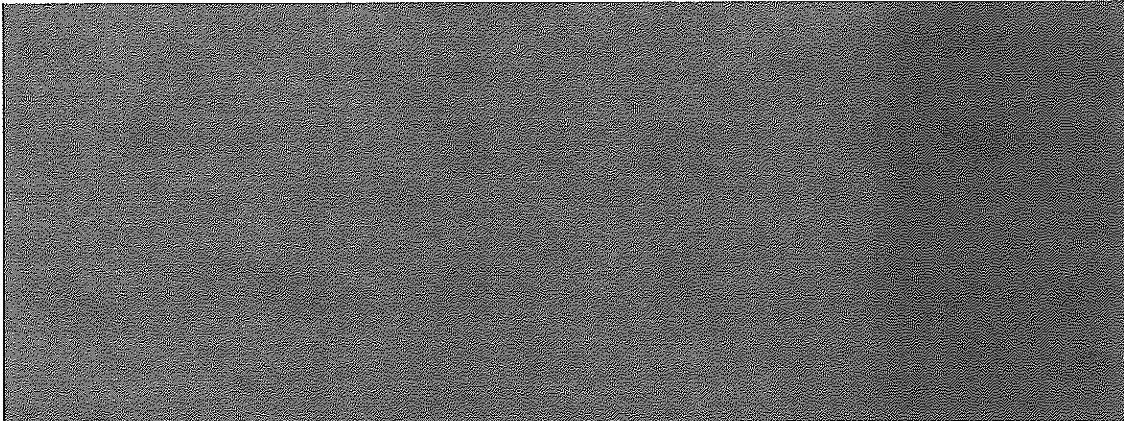
Two applications received under the Food Park Business Attraction Fund underwent assessment and evaluation and you recently provided in-principle offers to both:

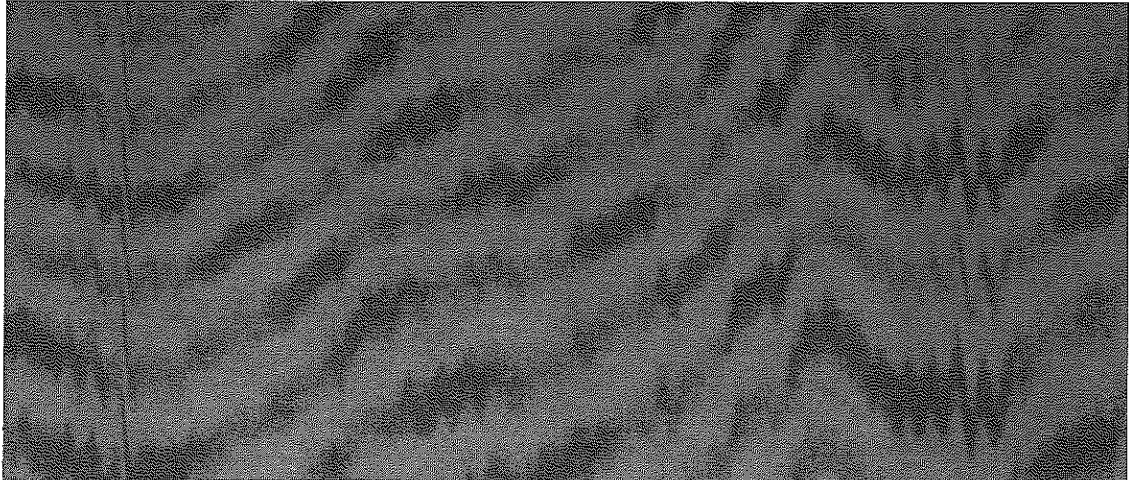
- Applicant 1 – La Casa Del Formaggio - [REDACTED]
- Applicant 2 – [REDACTED] - [REDACTED]

A letter of offer was sent to Applicant 1 on 22 January 2018 and Applicant 2 on 25 January 2018. Each letter included a request to return an 'Offer to Proceed' form to enable the Applicants to either confirm their willingness to proceed with a Funding Deed or to withdraw.

ISSUE/ DISCUSSION

On 29 January 2018, Applicant 1 (La Casa Del Formaggio) accepted the offer of [REDACTED] and returned its 'Offer to Proceed' form to PIRSA. Discussions are underway with the business to prepare for an impending announcement.

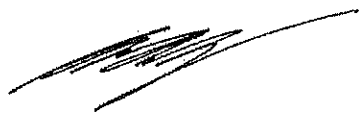
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RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

- 1. Note the update regarding offers made under the Food Park Business Attraction Fund to Applicant 1 (La Casa Del Formaggio) and Applicant 2 ([REDACTED]).


 Scott Ashby
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 Primary Industries and Regions SA

2. /02/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

February 2018

CONTACT	Mehdi Doroudi	2 nd CONTACT	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Deputy Chief Executive	POSITION	Manager, Strategic Development
DIRECTORATE	Chief Executive Office	DIRECTORATE	Rural Solutions SA
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to

Physical ID/Ref No. A3424674.

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH
ROUND OF THE ADVANCED FOOD MANUFACTURING GRANTS
PROGRAM**

PURPOSE

To brief the Minister on the processes for and recommendations of the assessment of applications for Round 4 of the Advanced Food Manufacturing (AFM) Grants Program (2017 - 18).

BACKGROUND

The Advanced Food Manufacturing (AFM) Grants Program provides co-funding to projects which develop novel or innovative food products or manufacturing processes by bringing together food companies and research and technical experts to solve product development and processing challenges. Food businesses are required to partner with a research or technical partner to deliver their project. The objective is to assist industry innovation in product development and processing and to improve engagement between the food businesses and research and technical service providers.

Round 4 of the AFM Grants Program is being undertaken in collaboration with Food Innovation Australia Limited (FIAL). FIAL is matching the PIRSA investment of \$400,000, taking the total available grant funding across the round to \$800,000. There are two funding streams:

- The AFM Small Grants funding stream to support small projects with a grant between \$25,000 and \$100,000 assessed against the following themes;
 - (i) Functional and Luxury Foods
 - (ii) Other Foods (food other than luxury and functional) and Supply Chain Technology
- The AFM Large Grants funding stream to support major projects with a grant of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 per year for two years, assessed against the theme;
 - (i) Food and Aging Well.

Round 4 of the AFM Grants Program was launched on the 28 September 2017 with Expressions of Interest (EOIs) due by the 26 October 2017.

As with previous rounds, an assessment panel was established to make the decisions about which applications should be recommended to receive grant funding. The assessment panel was chaired by [REDACTED] Manager Food Programs, Food

Innovation Taskforce, with outside panel members being [REDACTED] (General Manager Innovation, FIAL), [REDACTED] (independent expert from Food Innovation Partners Pty Ltd), [REDACTED] (Department of State Development), and [REDACTED] (Department of State Development).

Ten EOI's were received. Three were for the Large Grant funding stream and seven for the Small Grant stream. The panel met on 3 November 2017 to determine which EOI's should progress to full applications. All successful and unsuccessful EOI applicants were sent a letter on 10 November 2017 advising them of the panel decision. The five EOI's (2 major projects and 3 small projects) which were accepted and invited to proceed to the second stage of the application process received feedback in their letter regarding areas needing further development in their Full Application.

DISCUSSION

Full Applications for Round 4 of the AFM Grants Program closed on 7 December 2017. Applications were received from each of the five invited applicants.

The panel met on the 14 December 2017 to determine which Full Applications should be recommended to receive grant funding. One of the three final applicants for a small grant, ([REDACTED]) no longer met the program eligibility criteria due to them deleting the only element that made their application eligible – the packaging and transport of their product for high value markets.

For four of the five final applicants, the panel recommended funding subject to receipt of additional information considered essential to ensuring that the projects are fully-ready to go ahead and to guard against potential issues developing and delaying or derailing the project. The additional information has now been received and accepted as suitable to making funding recommendations and developing contracts.

The two major project grant applicants which are recommended to receive funding are:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

The two small project grant applicants which are recommended to receive funding are:

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

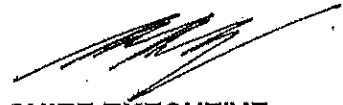
[REDACTED]

Once your approval has been received, contracts can be sent out to applicants for signature, and project announcements can be made. Congratulatory letters are attached for your signature.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Approve the four projects recommended for funding by the assessment panel, detailed above.
2. Sign and send the associated letters of congratulations.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

18 / 1 / 2018

**NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED**

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT	[REDACTED]	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Manager Food Programs	POSITION	Graduate Officer
DIRECTORATE	Food Innovation Taskforce	DIRECTORATE	Food Innovation Taskforce
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]



MINUTES forming ENCLOSURE to:

A3422161

TO: MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND FISHERIES

**RE: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EGG INDUSTRY – CURRENT OVERSUPPLY
AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PRODUCERS**

PURPOSE

To advise the Minister on current difficulties within the South Australian egg industry associated with national oversupply.

BACKGROUND

- South Australia's egg industry supplies the domestic market, and generated gross food revenue of \$150 million in 2016-17.
- South Australia's egg production increased by over 90 percent between 2013-14 and 2015-16, from 11.5 to 22 million dozen. In 2016-17, 21.8 million dozen eggs were produced from 918,000 birds. This level of production represents about 70 percent of South Australian demand.
- With a national oversupply of eggs, there have been recent and sudden farmgate price drops, and producers are leaving the industry.
- A couple producing eggs in McLaren Vale [REDACTED] and elected to euthanase most of their flock. The media became aware of this and Channel 7 aired an item about the oversupply and the flock destruction on its evening news on 14 December 2017.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

- Prices received by egg farmers have declined substantially over the last two months due to an oversupply of eggs on the domestic market.
- Advice from the Commercial Egg Farmers' Association of South Australia and Tasmania (CEFASAT) and Rural Business Support indicate that several factors have contributed to this:
 - In October 2013, 440,000 layer hens in NSW were euthanased after the confirmation of H7 Avian Influenza, resulting in a national egg shortage that appears to have encouraged the expansion of existing farms as well as the entry of new suppliers to the industry, with many of them being small scale, businesses focussed on farmers' markets. In addition, over the same period many turkey and meat chicken farmers who had lost contracts with poultry processors converted their sheds to 'barn' egg production.
 - As a result, in recent years the national industry has been growing at more than 12 percent annually, which is greater than domestic demand growth.

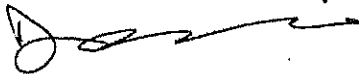
- Until recently this production increase has been largely absorbed by the domestic market, replacing Queensland eggs that have been diverted to a significant Asian market (thought to be South Korea) that had lost much of its local supply due to Avian Influenza. However, earlier this year this export contract was cancelled as the influenza-affected local industry came back into the market, and the Queensland supplier's eggs were diverted to NSW and Victoria, creating an immediate oversupply that has now overflowed to South Australia.
- [REDACTED] has recently elected to cancel arrangements with South Australian suppliers in favour of eggs from Victoria, which have become much cheaper due to the oversupply. The egg cartons are not labelled with state of origin. This decision has had a substantial effect on all levels of the South Australian egg industry.
- [REDACTED] has also recently raised prices of privately branded free range eggs while lowering the prices of their house brand free range eggs. This is resulting in a decline in sales of privately branded eggs, from free range, barn and cage systems.
- Cheaper eggs from the eastern states are also finding their way to South Australian produce markets, [REDACTED].
- [REDACTED] South Australian supermarkets, including [REDACTED], [REDACTED], have continued to be very supportive of the state's egg industry.
- The media coverage on 14 December has brought the issues being faced by the South Australian egg industry to the attention of the public, with McLaren Vale egg farmers [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bearing in mind that the flock was reaching the end of its production period in any case, the [REDACTED] chose to bring forward the euthanasia of the birds, retaining [REDACTED] of their [REDACTED] birds to supply eggs to local farmers' markets.
- When the flock destruction commenced in the week starting 10 December, a member of the public reported to SAPOL, RSCPA and Channel 7 that a large number of chickens were being inhumanely killed at the McLaren Vale farm.
- The RSPCA satisfied itself that the birds were being humanely euthanased by an accredited contractor, using carbon dioxide gas. This is the favoured method of destocking an egg farm once the birds' laying cycle is completed, although the process can occasionally be noisy, which may have prompted the report.
- SAPOL and Channel 7 visited the farm during the procedure, and SAPOL were satisfied that no offence was being committed.
- It appears there has been little public reaction to the 14 December Channel 7 report.
- [REDACTED]

- It is anticipated that the South Australian egg industry will experience considerable difficulty for at least the first half of 2018, particularly during the traditional period of lower demand between January and Easter.
- PIRSA will continue to liaise with Rural Business Support to ensure other egg farmers are supported throughout this period of oversupply.
- Consideration could be given to a possible campaign with CEFASAT to promote consumers purchasing South Australian eggs – similar to the 'Do Dairy' campaign encouraging consumers support local dairy producers.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that you:

1. Note that the SA egg industry is likely to experience considerable difficulty in 2018.
2. Note that PIRSA will brief Rural Business Support on the South Australian egg industry's situation, and the likelihood that egg farmers will be seeking financial counselling.
3. Agree that PIRSA and the Commercial Egg Farmers' Association of South Australia and Tasmania investigate the potential for a campaign in early 2018 to promote South Australian eggs.



A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE
Primary Industries and Regions SA

11/01/2018

NOTED
APPROVED / NOT APPROVED
ENDORSED / NOT ENDORSED

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries

January 2018

CONTACT	Elena Anear	AUTHOR	[REDACTED]
POSITION	Assistant Director	POSITION	Account Manager
DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine	DIRECTORATE	Agriculture, Food and Wine
PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]	PHONE/MOBILE	[REDACTED]

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURE BLUEPRINT 2017 - SUPPORTING GROWTH IN HORTICULTURE

The Horticulture Coalition of South Australia (HCSA) is the recognised state industry body for Horticulture. HCSA has 11 members, each their own peak industry body for different horticultural commodities including the Almond Board of Australia Ltd, the Apple and Pear Growers Association Inc., AUSVEG SA, Citrus Australia (SA Region), Hortex Alliance Inc., Australian Mushroom Growers Association, Nursery and Garden Industry of SA Inc., Olives South Australia Inc., Onions Australia, Pistachio Growers' Association Inc., South Australian Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries and the South Australian Produce Market Ltd.

The South Australian Horticulture Blueprint is developed by the Horticulture Coalition of South Australia (HCSA) every four years as a position document ahead of the coming state election. This is the third iteration of the Horticulture Blueprint. HCSA intends to have several copies of the Blueprint printed ahead of the election and sent to key stakeholders including the Premier, current Ministers responsible for the noted portfolios and the opposition. This is a blueprint of what HCSA will lead discussions on.

PIRSA has attempted below to capture the current activities across relevant South Australian Government agencies under each of these priority action areas. Limited feedback has been received from some departments. As the Premier, each Minister and their relevant department CEO has been provided with a copy of the Blueprint it is anticipated that the departments and Ministers may be individually asked to comment on activities within their portfolios.

HCSA Priority Action Areas		Responsibility
<p>Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018</p>		
<p>Part 2 - Business Sustainability Responsibility of PIRSA & DSD (Grower Returns, Market Development), Responsibility of DTF (Taxes and Levies) Responsibility of SA Health & DPC (Marketing - health benefits)</p>		
Fast track investment in on-farm efficiencies and hence improved productivity and growth through the provision of low interest loans.	<p>Treasurer in discussions with AUSVEG SA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTF Future Jobs Fund announced with Grants and low interest loans. <p>HCSA, AUSVEG SA and Rural Business Support to seek funding for their "Farm Business Strategic Review" program, building on the success of the Dairy Farm Business Strategic Review project. Discussions held with PIRSA exec (ED RSSA) on the opportunity for co-investment similar to the Dairy Program, but industry informed funding was not currently available. HCSA & AUSVEG SA now seeking funding through Horticulture Innovation Australia co-invest with contribution from SA Govt.</p>	<p>Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)</p> <p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
A mandatory Food and Grocery Code of Conduct at the national level is supported, seeking consistency between that and the Horticulture Code of Conduct.	<p>This is a Commonwealth issue.</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of State Development (DSD)</p>
<p>Taxes and Levies</p>		

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018	Responsibility
<p>Make SA the best place to do business by creating the most cost-competitive business environment in the nation.</p>	<p>Department of Treasury and Finance website indicates that 'our major tax reforms are making South Australia the best place to do business.</p> <p>South Australia offers a highly competitive tax regime, affordable commercial properties and Adelaide ranks among the top five liveable cities in the world.</p> <p>TAX REFORM PACKAGE</p> <p>The State Government's tax reforms are helping to attract business to South Australia and reduce costs to business in this state so they can invest, grow and employ more South Australians.</p> <p>The 2017-18 State budget builds on the Government's major tax reforms to date – locking in the nation's lowest payable payroll tax rate of 2.5% for the state's small business and increasing the threshold for businesses eligible to receive tax cuts to a taxable payroll of \$1.5 million.</p> <p>TAX REFORMS – TIMING AND THE CHANGES</p> <p>Reduction in payroll tax rate for small businesses</p> <p>The small business payroll tax rebate has been replaced by a new tiered payroll tax rate structure from 1 July 2017. The payroll tax rate for businesses with Australian taxable payrolls between \$600 000 and \$1 million will be lowered from the current rate of 4.95% to 2.50%. The payroll tax rate will then phase up to the rate of 4.95% for businesses with Australian taxable payrolls above \$1.5 million.</p> <p>Non-residential stamp duty phase out by 2018</p> <p>A two-thirds reduction in non-residential stamp duty is now in place – meaning any business that now purchases a commercial property in South Australia pays the lowest stamp duty costs of any other state in the country. From 1 July 2018 the tax will be completely abolished, making all commercial business property transfers in South Australia stamp duty free.</p> <p>Tax reforms already in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolished share duty. • Abolished stamp duty on non-real property transfers including aquaculture leases and statutory licences (e.g. non-fixed plant and equipment). • Abolished stamp duty on genuine corporate reconstruction. • Expanded the stamp duty concession for exploration tenements to include retention tenements. • Abolished the Save the River Murray Levy. • Abolished the Hindmarsh Island Bridge Levy. • Introduced a new cost of living concession of up to \$200 for pensioners and low-income earners. • Extended the small business payroll tax rebate to 2016-17. • Indexed land tax thresholds by up to 6.2%, meaning the tax-free threshold will increase from \$332,000 to \$353,000 and implement other minor amendments to the Land Tax Act 1936. • Introduced conveyance duty and land tax exemptions for principal residential properties that are transferred into Special Disability Trusts for no consideration. • Extended the stamp duty off-the-plan apartment concession to 30 June 2018. 	<p>Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF)</p>
<p>Review land tax and stamp duty exemptions to ensure that the exemptions are available to all businesses that grow, process and market horticultural produce – including packing facilities, nursery structures and wholesale markets – and any transactions related to horticultural production, processing and marketing, particularly in situations where transactions are within a family business.</p>		

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response	Responsibility
	<p>Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced a pre-construction grant for off-the-plan apartments where contracts are entered into between 22 June 2017 and 30 September 2017. Introduced a five-year land tax exemption for apartments eligible for the stamp duty off-the-plan apartment concession and where the contract was entered into between 22 June 2017 and 30 June 2018. Introduced a job accelerator grant scheme for newly created jobs (between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2017). The grant is up to \$10 000 for each new position created by businesses registered for payroll tax (with an annual Australian wide payroll of less than \$5 million) or up to \$4000 for each new position created for small businesses and start-ups. Up to an additional \$5000 is available for eligible apprentices and trainees. <p>From 1 July 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolish stamp duty on non-residential real property transfers. Abolish stamp duty on transfers of units in unit trusts. Remove the \$1 million stamp duty landholder threshold. The cost of doing business will fall substantially as a result of these tax reforms – reinforcing that South Australia is the best place to do business. 	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
<p>Grower returns - market development</p> <p>Continue support for market access programs and biosecurity – such as Pest Free Areas.</p>	<p>Every year the state government spends about \$5 million keeping fruit fly and other plant pests out of the state, through a range of prevention, detection and eradication measures managed by PIRSA. These measures have made a significant contribution to the decrease in fruit fly outbreaks in South Australia, and helped safeguard South Australia's status as a producer of premium food and wine from a clean environment.</p> <p>Currently funded projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIRSA's Fruit Fly Monitoring Program and Emergency pest response program (\$5m per annum). In 2017 this included Tomato Potato Psyllid (TPP) response and Cucumber Green Mottle Mosaic Virus (CGMMV) response. In 2016–17, Biosecurity SA undertook 107 856 fruit fly trap inspections in metropolitan Adelaide, the Riverland production area, Port Augusta and Ceduna. PIRSA's One Biosecurity – Plant Health Program (\$400k/4 years 2016-2020) seeks to improve productivity and market access for South Australia's horticulture industries through strong biosecurity credentials. Activities included in this project include the establishment of Area Wide Management Groups to define production and market access aspirations and progression of Pest Free Areas and other biosecurity strategies that will best support growth of horticulture industries. Property Identification Code development for plant species to improve traceability is in discussion both at a National and State level. 	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
<p>Provide market intelligence to inform industry export focus areas.</p>	<p>In 2017, PIRSA developed a new Horticulture Industry Production and Export Dashboard. This dashboard has been developed and industry is invited to submit requests for information to assist with their market intelligence.</p> <p>DSD in conjunction with AusIndustry also provide support to exporters through regional TradeStart officers who have access to AusIndustry Trade Data. This information helps them to work with businesses to develop export plans tailored to the best market opportunities to match business capability.</p>	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018	Responsibility
Support ongoing trade missions – both inbound and outbound – targeted to industry needs.	The Department of State Development has released the 2018 Business Mission Calendar. The Horticulture Industry has been invited to nominate missions that they wish to attend in line with their respective market development strategies. PIRSA and DSD will support the development of specific itineraries where there is expressed interest from industry. HCSA members have participated in a number of missions. DSD and PIRSA also supported an inbound buyer's delegation from China which included a networking event with Northern Adelaide Plains producers and Chinese Buyers. NAP Producers were coached leading up to the event on how best to present their product offering.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) Department of State Development (DSD)
Advocate market access to the Australian Government.	PIRSA is involved in many national forums that enable South Australia to advocate market access to the Australian Government. This is undertaken through direct discussions, working groups, hosting trade delegations to the state. Current ongoing negotiations supporting Horticulture includes the assessment of the scientific case for the establishment of the Mount Lofty Ranges Pest Free Area, and expanded market recognition for the Riverland PFA.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
Provide extension and business coaching support to assist growers to become export ready.	The South Australian government provides support for the cost of attending trade missions is provided through the DSD Export Partnerships Program. The Program provides funding assistance for small and medium-sized businesses to access new global markets through marketing and development opportunities. PIRSA has also provided \$50k grant for Adelaide Hills Fruit Growers Market Access Project (2016/17-2017/18) to support industry to develop and implement a targeted action plan for market access.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) Department of State Development (DSD)
Support the development of the one-stop accredited treatment facility at the SA Produce Market (including irradiation, cold treatment and fumigation) to allow for improved market access and provide alternative pathways to market in the occurrence of a fruit fly outbreak.	In 2017, PIRSA provided a \$20k grant for the SA Produce Markets to develop a business case for irradiation. The result Report highlighted production but failed to prove there was sufficient product requiring Irradiation to warrant the development of an irradiation facility. Industry is invited to review and revise the business case.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
Expand the Food Innovation Grants programs to include horticultural activities.	PIRSA's Advanced Food Manufacturing grants program supports co-funded projects which develop new or improved food products or manufacturing processes, by bringing together research and technical experts with SA food businesses, to solve product development and processing challenges. Administered by PIRSA's Food Innovation Taskforce, the Advanced Food Manufacturing Grants program is open to all food primary production businesses if they have an element of value adding, including horticultural activities.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)

HCSA Priority Action Areas		Response	Responsibility
Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018			
Marketing - health benefits	<p>Provide specific resourcing for the partnership between the South Australian horticulture industry (HCSA) and the SA Government (particularly SA Health) for delivery of the Eat Well Be Active Strategy (and subsequent policy and/or strategies) and the supply and promotion of fresh, local produce and healthy eating through supporting existing industry led marketing campaigns.</p> <p>Continue to put strategies in place to increase the consumption of fruit, vegetables and nuts, with strong and early engagement of the SA horticulture industry (HCSA).</p> <p>Local food production stories, including South Australian family businesses and people, should form part of the promotion of healthy eating.</p> <p>Work with industry to promote healthy eating with SA fruit, vegetables and nuts in schools and ensure the availability of fresh local in-season produce to educational and aged care sites, workplaces, sporting and cultural facilities, correctional facilities and Aboriginal communities.</p>	<p>SA Health's 'Eat Well Be Active (EWBA) Strategy 2011-2016' has now ended. Aligned with EWBA is the OPAL (Obesity Prevention and Lifestyle) program. Running from 2009-2017 the program supported children, through their families and communities, to be healthy now, and stay healthy for life. OPAL is funded through state and local government and coordinated through local government and works with communities to create opportunities to eat well and be active.</p> <p>The Right Bite. In late 2017 the Premier announced that South Australian primary school students will be provided with fresh fruit or vegetables, under a new pilot program that will educate children about healthy eating and broaden the range of fresh foods they are eating. The pilot involves 10 schools and commenced in Term 4. The pilot program is supported by the 'Right Bite Policy' that provides healthy eating guidelines for South Australian School canteens.</p> <p>Launched in 2016, the 'I Choose SA' campaign is encouraging every South Australian to help support growth by choosing South Australia in their purchasing decisions. This includes supporting producers, growers, manufacturers, service providers and businesses throughout the supply chain.</p> <p>Industry initiatives currently encouraging the supply and promotion of fresh, local produce and healthy eating include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VegEze App, funded by the national vegetable levy which aims to motivate Australians to add extra vegetables to their daily diets and form long-term, healthier habits through a 21-day 'Do 3 at Dinner' challenge Hort Innovation's new 'Health, Nutrition and Food Safety Fund' The Pick a Local, Pick SA is a campaign run by Market Fresh SA. The South Australian Produce Market and SA Chamber of Fruit and Vegetables Industries have come together to form Market Fresh to highlight the important role the independent retail sector play in the local horticulture industry. The independent retail sector consists of local business owned by local South Australian families who source the bulk of their produce from local growers. 	<p>Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) SA Health Department of Education and Child Development (DECD)</p>
Part 3 - Infrastructure Responsibility of DPC (Energy) and DPTI (Planning and Roads)			
Strong and early horticultural input into infrastructure planning and policy development within major horticultural production areas, as well as surrounding areas earmarked for horticultural expansion.	<p>The South Australian Government has commenced a process to update the Strategic Infrastructure Plan for South Australia 2004/5-2014/15 to map out infrastructure priorities for the next 10 to 15 years. South Australia's first infrastructure plan, released in 2005, has guided significant progress in infrastructure development with more than 80 per cent of the priority projects listed in that plan completed or underway.</p> <p>Following the release of the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, and progress in updating regional volumes of the South Australian Planning Strategy, an update of the state's infrastructure plan is needed to provide state-wide direction on priorities for investment or policy effort by governments and to integrate infrastructure planning and delivery by the three spheres of government and the private sector with land use planning.</p>	<p>Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI)</p>	
Recognise power, water and transport infrastructure requirements for food, beverage and fibre production in all of the relevant policy documents, starting with the Strategic Infrastructure Plan and including the Australian Infrastructure Plan.			

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018	Responsibility
<p>Appoint a high level advisory body to involve primary producers, the transport industry, storage and handling operators, local government, education providers and health services to provide advice to government on infrastructure requirements and the implementation of policies that will support the economic and social viability of farming.</p>	<p>A discussion paper has been prepared to provide an overview of progress in infrastructure development and the key challenges and opportunities to be considered in future planning for 15 infrastructure sectors. It also identifies the long term strategic directions or priorities to guide decisions on infrastructure planning and development over the next 10 to 15 years and beyond. The discussion paper provides a basis for discussions between infrastructure users and providers, business, community groups and local councils to contribute to the development of the new plan.</p> <p>Potential Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommended that the proposal for a high level advisory body be put on the agenda for Primary Producers SA and PIPSA quarterly meetings. 	
<p>Energy</p> <p>Ensure that the system (including infrastructure) is robust to extreme weather events, to keep losses of supply to an absolute minimum. Maintenance and standards of power network infrastructure must be improved to avoid unnecessary losses of power. Maintenance and upgrading failures result in costs being borne by businesses and the broader South Australian economy, rather than the network or infrastructure owners or operators.</p> <p>Ensure that Guaranteed Service Level payments from SA Power Networks are adequate to cover business impacts and are readily accessible, as well as providing an adequate incentive for electricity providers (including infrastructure providers) to meet appropriate standards.</p> <p>Strategies to improve maintenance and infrastructure standards need to be backed up with assistance to establish viable alternative energy sources.</p> <p>Make energy prices competitive with interstate prices.</p> <p>Make cheaper alternative energy sources more accessible for all primary producers and major horticultural facilities including cool-stores, packing and processing facilities and wholesale markets to reduce the carbon footprint and the burden of electricity costs on industry.</p>	<p>In March 2017 the Government announced the 'Our Energy Plan' to deliver reliable, affordable and clean power for South Australians. This includes primary production, the food and wine sectors and regional Industries such as forestry and sawmilling.</p> <p>Key components to the Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Battery Storage and Renewable Technology Fund- Provide SA with large-scale storage for renewable energy so power is available when needed, beginning the transformation to next-generation renewable technology - New Gas Power Plant- Provide SA with a government-owned source of emergency electricity generation. - Local powers over national market- Give South Australia greater local powers over national market operators and privately owned generators. - Energy Security Target- Create new investment in cleaner energy to increase competition, put downward pressure on prices and provide more energy-system stability. - South Australian Gas Incentives- SA to source and use more South Australian gas to generate its own electricity, increasing the state's self-reliance. - New Generation for More Competition- Create more electricity generation to increase competition and put downward pressure on prices 	<p>Department of Premier and Cabinet – Our Energy Plan</p>

HCSA Priority Action Areas

Response

Responsibility

Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018

Implement programs to enable strong uptake of green energy within growing regions and associated food facilities. This would contribute towards the aim of "almost completely decarbonising South Australia's electricity supply by 2050" (Carbon Neutral Adelaide) and would be assisted by interest free loans and/or grants; for example for solar energy projects and battery storage.

Review the effectiveness of the Australian Energy Market Operator and Australian Energy Regulator and ESCOSA in carrying out functions previously performed by the Electricity Supply Industry Planning Council under the Electricity Act 1996.

Transport

Review the SA Government and Primary Producers SA document, A Modern Transport System for Agriculture – A New Partnership Approach, with horticulture stakeholders to capture the key issues and priorities for horticulture.

A plan for transport infrastructure to meet future needs for horticulture growth should be developed; including road, rail, sea and air freight.

Provide more resourcing to local government to maintain and upgrade local roads, particularly in major food production regions (including designated Food Production Areas).

Stage 2 of the "A modern transport system for agriculture- Change@SA 90 Day Project" has been undertaken in 2017, inviting a wider range of agricultural industries to comment. Outcomes of stage 2 are to be released.

Current feedback has noted many of the issues involve increased B Double access in the Hills, increased Road Train routes connecting Adelaide and the Riverland, and management of local roadside vegetation to ensure trucks can utilise the roads.

Funding for Local Road maintenance comes from the Commonwealth and State Government. A prioritisation schedule has been developed including input from Agribusiness through the "A modern transport system for agriculture- Change@SA 90 Day" Project, to allocate resources to where it is most needed.

**Part 4 – Water
Responsibility of DEWNR**

Consider critical water needs for maintaining permanent plantings and the production of food to supply South Australia to 2030 and beyond alongside Critical Human Water Needs and water for the environment in any Water Allocation Plan and annual allocations.

Irrigation allocations are not cut unless water restrictions are also in place for urban and other water users.

Safe and secure water supplies are critical for the future growth of SA's food and wine sectors. The South Australian Government has a clear role of ensuring that the state's water resources are managed now and in the future for the consumption and the environment.

Through Water for Good, a plan to ensure our water future to 2050, the South Australian Government has committed to the diversification of our water resources to provide future security and importantly certainty for food and wine sector investment. The South Australian Government is committed ensuring that the state's water resources are managed sustainably both now and into the future, for both consumptive purposes and the environment.

The \$265 million South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program delivered by PIRSA is helping to create new employment opportunities, economic diversification and regional development along the length of South Australia's River

Department of Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure
(DPTI)
Department of Primary
Industries and Regions SA
(PIRSA)

Department of Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure
(DPTI)

Department of Environment,
Water and Natural
Resources (DEWNR)

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018	Responsibility
<p>Communicate and consult with the horticulture industry regarding decision-making on River Murray allocations (and prioritisation of allocations when they are reduced and use of the Adelaide desalination plant) and communicate information appropriately for industry decision-making.</p> <p>Engage horticultural producers early and often in the development of water policy generally, particularly where changes to water entitlements are being considered, and where the value of entitlements is diminished, ensure that compensation is paid.</p> <p>Keep water costs – including water levies, SA water charges and compliance costs – to a minimum if South Australia is to create the most cost-competitive business environment in the nation and “the best place to do business”.</p> <p>Ensure a clear “line of sight” between water levies and water planning and management costs in each region, so that water users can see where their levy money is going.</p> <p>This must be clearly outlined in draft regional NRM business plans, so that levy payers can provide timely input on the expenditure and therefore levy rates.</p> <p>An independent review of water pricing at least five yearly would be supported.</p> <p>Manage Northern Adelaide Plains groundwater levels and associated groundwater allocations to avoid detrimental impacts and implement effective flood mitigation as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Murray. It is also supporting these communities and businesses in their efforts to be better placed to respond to the MDBP and be more resilient to the effects of fluctuating water availability. To date, almost \$177 million has been offered to 186 projects under the first three rounds of the Irrigation Industry Improvement Program, securing about 35 gigalitres of water to return to the river.</p> <p>The Water Allocation Plan for the River Murray Prescribed Water Course has been revised and was adopted by the Minister on 3 Oct 2017. It was prepared in collaboration with the industry body, the River Murray Advisory Committee. It includes principles to guide the allocation of water including during dry conditions (SS.4.1). The use of water from the Adelaide Desalination Plant is specifically included.</p> <p>Early and regular announcements on allocations are provided by DEWNR with advice from the River Murray Advisory Committee.</p> <p>Extensive industry engagement took place during development of the River Murray WAP. There is no provision for compensation for reductions in water entitlement or allocation under the NRM Act.</p> <p>ESCOSA is currently in place to review water pricing.</p> <p>NRM Boards are required to publish Business Plans that outline the total levies collected and how they will be spent including the water levies. The preparation of these Plans is open to public scrutiny at meetings of NRM Boards. The Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESCOSA) is in place to review water pricing.</p> <p>Potential Action: Ensure all Horticulture organisations are on NRM Board stakeholder consultation/ mailing lists.</p> <p>ESCOSA is currently in place to review water pricing.</p> <p>The Adelaide Plains Water Allocation Plan (WAP) will cover the groundwater of the Northern Adelaide Plains, Central Adelaide and the Dry Creek prescribed wells areas. A WAP for the northern part of this area was adopted in 2000, and is currently under review. The new updated plan will also be the first for the Central Adelaide and Dry Creek areas.</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p> <p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p> <p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p> <p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p> <p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p>

HCSA Priority Action Areas

Response

Responsibility

Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018

<p>Existing growers and industry need to be an integral part of any decisions on the allocation of any new water made available for the Northern Adelaide Plains (e.g. wastewater) to ensure local industry is well supported and any future developments are not to the detriment of existing growers.</p> <p>Address Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges water allocation issues, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conjunctive use, - licence conditions, - trade-ability of water rights and "new use" <p>with the aim of a "fit for purpose" management system, taking into account local knowledge as well as knowledge and resourcing limitations.</p> <p>Provide information such as carryover notifications (e.g. for the River Murray and South East) in a timely manner.</p> <p>Streamline water planning and administration processes, where appropriate. However, there will still need to be appropriate investment in the underpinning science and good community engagement. Work is needed to minimise any unnecessary uncertainty hindering business decisions and investments as soon as possible</p>	<p>Constant monitoring of the Adelaide Plains is undertaken by the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.</p> <p>Gawler River Floodplain Management Authority has the following responsibilities in regards to flood mitigation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To co-ordinate the construction, operation and maintenance of flood mitigation infrastructure in the Gawler River area (the Floodplain); 2. To raise finance for the purpose of developing, managing and operating and maintaining flood mitigation works within the Floodplain; 3. To provide a forum for the discussion and consideration of topics relating to the Constituent Council's obligations and responsibilities in relation to management of flood mitigation within the Floodplain; 4. To enter into agreements with Constituent Councils for the purpose of managing and developing the Floodplain. 	
	<p>SA Water has undertaken a 2 Phase Stakeholder Engagement process regarding the Northern Adelaide Irrigation Scheme and the development of a Master Plan for Recycled Water Storage in the Northern Adelaide Plains. A Community Committee for Recycled Water Storage has been established. The Committee includes representatives of industry groups, horticultural irrigators, community and Local Government</p>	<p>SA Water</p>
	<p>Water Allocation in the Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges regions are the responsibility of the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resource Management Board (AMLRNRM). Issues with the Management of the Water Allocation Plans can be directed to the responsible NRM Board for discussion.</p>	<p>Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resource Management Board (AMLRNRM) Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p>
	<p>Proposed Action: DEWNR to discuss with HCSA</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR)</p>

<p>HCSA Priority Action Areas</p>	<p>Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018.</p>	<p>Responsibility</p>
<p>Conduct well targeted monitoring and research, utilising local and industry knowledge, to ensure appropriate and accurate data is collected in a timely and efficient manner. For example, this data should be used to ensure that the 2,750 gigalitres of River Murray water taken out of productive use and returned to the environment as a result of the Basin Plan is resulting in improvements to the environment. Scientific documents should be reviewed not only by other scientists (via peer review processes) but also by local communities and industry groups.</p>		
<p>Ensure that there is adequate statewide economic analysis of water management issues (e.g. property values, opportunity and compliance costs; "cost sharing" or allocation of costs; implications of tradeability, or transferability, of water rights in different regions; implications of the current division of water resources into management zones and other viable options; whether there are viable options other than water levy charges based on licensed volumes, e.g. incorporating volumes used).</p>		
<p>Treat South Australian irrigators equitably, subject to the relevant geographic and hydrological characteristics of their location. Eliminating inequity is an important element of securing food production and supply in South Australia. Mining and forestry must not be given special treatment with allocations or licences outside the planning process to the detriment of other water users within a particular region.</p>	<p>Proposed Action: DEWNR to discuss with HCSA</p>	
<p>The Australian Constitution allows the Australian Government to make laws for the acquisition of property (only) "on just terms". Although there is no equivalent provision in the South Australian Constitution, compulsory acquisition of land is covered by the Land Acquisition Act 1969 (SA). Consideration must be given to any differences between the treatment of land property rights and water property rights.</p>		

HCSA Priority Action Areas

Response

Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018

Responsibility

Recognise horticultural irrigators as food and fibre producers with a vital role in feeding and clothing South Australians, Australians and global markets and for the significant contribution they make to rural communities, exports and the state economy.

PIRSA is recognising the importance of Horticultural Irrigators to our economy through several current projects. Future water needs and importance of horticultural irrigators was a crucial consideration by PIRSA in the development of the Northern Adelaide Irrigation Scheme. The Northern Adelaide Plains (NAP) is perfectly positioned to become a global leader in intensive food production. The maturity of the industry, the proximity to markets and the natural growing conditions provide competitive advantages that have enabled the NAP to develop the largest covered cropping area in Australia.

The South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program (SARMS) has also been developed to recognise the importance of South Australia's horticultural irrigators to the state. The Irrigation Industry Improvement Program (IIP) is the flagship element of SARMS and is supporting SA River Murray irrigators to remain at the forefront of irrigation practice. It also helps irrigators and the wider communities respond to the Murray-Darling Basin Plan and be more resilient to the effects of fluctuating water availability

PIRSA's Women Influencing Agribusiness and Regions (WIAR) strategy acknowledges that Women play a significant role in South Australian agribusiness. In 2017 PIRSA also supported #ThankfarmersSA acknowledging

- South Australia's agriculture, food, wine and forestry industries are a vital part of the state's economy – they form our largest export sector and are a major employer.
- In-fact, 1 in 5 South Australians are employed in our agriculture, food and wine industries. So whenever you choose SA you are helping keep jobs in our state.
- In 2015–16, the agriculture, food, wine and forestry industries generated about \$21 billion in revenue.
- These industries also accounted for 52% of the state's merchandise exports.

Each of these projects include stakeholder committees including horticultural irrigators who have provided advice into the best way to deliver these programs.

Acknowledge horticultural irrigators as a valuable source of advice.

**Part 5: Biosecurity
Responsibility of PIRSA**

To be recognised as a leader of plant biosecurity in Australia, capitalising on these strengths to help open new international markets.

South Australia is a leader in biosecurity quality assurance systems – this is evidenced through our status as the only Australian mainland state that is free of fruit fly, and one of the few places in the world free of the vine-destroying pest phylloxera.

Assisting this is the South Australian government's \$5m investment annual in keeping fruit fly and other plant pests out of the state and investing in the Sterile Insect Technology (SIT) Facility in Port Augusta.

PIRSA leads national discussion via membership on forums including Agriculture Senior Officials Committee, National Biosecurity Committee, Plant Health Committee (and its various sub-committees) and the Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests

The One Biosecurity Plant Health Project is enabling South Australia to be a leader in regional biosecurity engagement through the development of Area Wide Management Committees.

Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)

HCSA Priority Action Areas Responsibility Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018		
<p>Consult regularly with industry on plant biosecurity to allow for collaboration and two-way flow of information through a mechanism such as an industry consultative committee. Continue to build on a strong government/industry partnership approach to biosecurity and One Biosecurity Plant Health.</p>	<p>Biosecurity consultation has increased through the commencement of the One Biosecurity Plant Health Project. The Project has established governance arrangements for consultation including via a Project Steering Committee and Area Wide Management Groups in the SA Riverland, Mount Lofty Ranges and Northern Adelaide Plains for the purposes of taking joint responsibility on biosecurity issues and providing direct communication channels between industry and government.</p> <p>Plant Health consults with industry on fruit fly issues via the South Australian Standing Committee for Fruit Fly and the Riverland Fruit Fly Committee</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
<p>Retain and enhance biosecurity SA within PIRSA, with highly skilled technical personnel and appropriate resources to protect the horticulture sector, which is worth more than \$3.2 billion to South Australia.</p>	<p>Every year the South Australian government spends about \$5 million keeping fruit fly and other pests out of South Australia.</p> <p>Additional to this is the One Biosecurity Plant Health program (\$400k per year 3 years) was established in 2016 to improve productivity and market access for horticulture industries through strong biosecurity credentials</p> <p>PIRSA invests \$5M annually to prevent plant pests such as fruit fly becoming established in the state. These funds go towards fruit fly trapping grids, road blocks (both permanent and mobile), an annual Community Awareness campaign, arrangements to eradicate outbreaks if they occur and a program to enhance interstate trade.</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
<p>Retain and increase the current fruit fly management program including trapping grids and road blocks – both permanent and mobile – with ongoing funding from the PIRSA/biosecurity budget.</p>	<p>The One Biosecurity Plant Health Program has undertaken feasibility studies on the development of Pest Free Areas for the Mt Lofty Ranges and Northern Adelaide Plains. Using this evidence PIRSA is negotiating with DAWR whether they would support negotiations with new markets for supporting the new PFAs. The Program has identified the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverland – maintain and enhance existing arrangements in collaboration with the Riverland Fruit Fly Committee • Mt Lofty Ranges – priority to establish a technical case for fruit fly freedom and seek international recognition in the short to medium term • North Adelaide Plains – longer term priority. Linked to enhanced economic outputs of NAIS program 	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
<p>Continue support for the establishment of new Pest Free Areas in the Mt Lofty Ranges and Northern Adelaide Plains and ongoing support for the Riverland Pest Free Area.</p>	<p>See comments in Grower returns - market development</p> <p>In 2017, PIRSA provided a \$20k grant for the SA Produce Markets to develop a business case for irradiation. The result Report highlighted production but failed to prove there was sufficient product requiring irradiation to warrant the development of an irradiation facility. Industry is invited to review and revise the business case.</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
<p>Support the development of the one-stop accredited treatment facility (including irradiation, cold treatment and fumigation) at the SA Produce Markets to allow for improved market access and provide alternative pathways to market in the occurrence of a fruit fly outbreak.</p>	<p>PIRSA is assisting to deliver the following national projects funded by Hort Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PT15008 PREDICTA PT POTATO DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE Development of soil-borne disease tests to identify whether certain soil-borne pathogens pose a significant risk to potato crops prior to planting. • VG15009 IMPROVED SOIL-BORNE DISEASE DIAGNOSTICS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN VEGETABLE INDUSTRY to improve the soil-borne disease diagnostics capacity of the Australian vegetable industry. • RURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR PROFIT - DEVELOPMENT OF PEST SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES Improving plant pest management through cross industry deployment of smart sensors, diagnostics and 	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
<p>Increase the capacity within South Australia in areas of plant biosecurity surveillance and diagnostics through specific programs funded by government, research and development programs and/or industry.</p>		<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018	Responsibility
Continue support for SITplus and efforts to develop area-wide management techniques for fruit-fly	<p>PIRSA has contributed to the \$3.8 million Sterile Insect Technology (SIT) in Port Augusta to develop fruit-fly management and response methods.</p> <p>The SIT facility will be able to produce 50 million sterile male Queensland fruit flies each week once fully operational. These sterile flies are used to eradicate outbreaks in South Australia and other states. The use of sterile flies is explained more on the outbreaks and detections page. The first trial release of sterile flies is scheduled for early in 2018.</p> <p>The SIT facility is supported by SITplus, a national \$45 million research and development program a research partnership. The SITplus program is led by Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd, in partnership with: PIRSA; the Victorian Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources; CSIRO; Plant and Food Research Australia; NSW Department of Primary Industries; Macquarie University. SARDI continues to provide technical support to the SITplus initiative with specific projects being delivered to assess the optimal irradiation rate and most effective fly dispersal method.</p>	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
Continue support for the National Fruit Fly Strategy.	PIRSA continues to support the National Fruit Fly Strategy and is represented by Biosecurity SA on the National Fruit Fly Council, the government and industry committee formed to work with growers and fruit-fly management community groups to control fruit fly across Australia; and the Australian Plant Health Committee	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
Provide adequate funding to support a full-time Bee Biosecurity Officer to help protect our commercial bee industry. Horticulture is heavily reliant on paid pollination services and this demand is likely to increase.	PIRSA employs through Biosecurity SA a full-time Bee Biosecurity officer. This role is funded with contribution from local industry funds (Primary Industry Funding Scheme), national industry funds (honey levy) and PIRSA contribution.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
The HCSA will work with PIRSA and SA Health on the regulation of, and compliance activities for, all roadside markets including pop-up markets.	The role of regulation and compliance for roadside markets and pop-up markets is the responsibility of the Food Safety Standing Committee of which SA Health and PIRSA are members, and managed by Local Government	SA Health Local Government Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
Explore the development of a grower registration system to effectively manage biosecurity issues and for efficient emergency response, through a government-industry partnership.	During 2017, the National Biosecurity Committee (NBC) agreed to develop a national property identification code (PIC) framework for commercial horticulture, viticulture, cropping and grain properties with Plant Health Australia to assist in taking this initiative forward. PIRSA is represented by Biosecurity SA at this forum.	Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)
Work with industry to build an accredited seedling industry within South Australia to minimise impacts of incursions such as Tomato Potato Psyllid.	Investment Attraction SA (IASA), supported by PIRSA, is working with HCSA to undertake an assessment on the potential market opportunity for a new accredited seedling industry within South Australia.	DSD – Investment Attraction SA

HCSA Priority Action Areas		Responsibility	
Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018			
Part 6 – Workforce Responsibility of DSD, Skills & Employment Directorate			
<p>Work in partnership with the horticulture industry on workforce planning and development to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> better attract and retain skilled workers to match labour supply and demand ensure flexible accessible training is available across the State, and ensure the integration of employment and skills demands with industry development. <p>Identify and address workforce training needs through a whole of industry workforce development plan.</p> <p>Work in partnership with industry to ensure there are greater linkages with the education system – primary, secondary and tertiary – in regards to horticulture and the employment opportunities.</p> <p>Reduce the high cost of Return to Work SA payments and other costs associated with labour to ensure that horticulture production in South Australia is more competitive.</p> <p>Develop more detailed, practical and specific programs of industry education relating to the Industrial Relations System in partnership with the HCSA.</p> <p>Establish programs that expand on-site/on-farm training and minimise costs such as insurance that are currently constraints to this form of training.</p>	<p>During 2017 the Department of State Development (DSD) undertook extensive consultation to develop the new DSD Jobs & Skills for Region SA Program. Regional implementation plans will then be developed to outline DSD's future priorities in the regions.</p> <p>PIRSA is working separately with DSD to look at the development of a plan specifically for agribusiness in Northern Adelaide which is not currently covered in the regional plans.</p> <p>The South Australian Government has previously funded support for the South Australian Potato Industry for activities supporting a Workforce Development Plan for the Potato industry.</p> <p>Much of the workforce development activity is currently undertaken at the National Levy supported by the national research levies.</p> <p>Recommended that HCSA speak with the Minister regarding this recommendation.</p> <p>SafeWork SA provides a range of information relating to Agricultural and Horticultural WHS on their website safework.sa.gov.au.</p> <p>Growcom (Peak Industry Body for Horticulture in Queensland) has developed the Hort360 Industrial relations risk assessment module to help producers understand how compliant their business is, and provide solutions to them you fix any problems. At this stage there is no resourcing to roll out in South Australia.</p> <p>PIRSA is currently in discussions with Hort Innovation about the activities that are funded under the national horticulture levies and where the gaps for further work may be for South Australia.</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of State Development (DSD) Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of State Development (DSD) [Via DFEEST]</p> <p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>	

HCSA Priority Action Areas		Response	Responsibility
<p>Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018</p>			
<p>Establish a Young Grower Industry Support Scheme for horticulture to assist in the retention of current young growers and attracting new participants – e.g. covering education and training, finance and succession planning issues – addressing constraints and issues and providing information and a network of support (involving industry and grower groups).</p>	<p>During 2017 PIRSA sponsored Adelaide University's Agriculture Students Association Dinner, and hosted a table of students who were interested in pursuing Horticulture Careers. PIRSA has also been pursuing conversations with the University of Adelaide regarding how to increase the number of students graduating into horticultural roles.</p> <p>Hort Innovation are funding a pilot initiative called the 'Hort Innovation Internship Program' with a focus on placing graduates with horticultural businesses for targeted internships.</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>	
<p>Part 7 – Planning regulations and policy Responsibility of DPII & DSD</p>			
<p>Engage the industry immediately to assist with the development of policy relating to Environment and Food Production Areas, the food production components of the Greater Adelaide 30 Year Plan and the appropriate Regional Plans.</p> <p>Collaborate early and closely with industry on the ongoing identification of food production areas and the development of policy for those areas to ensure food production and supply is secured for the future. This may be necessary for each major production region and might be incorporated into the Community Engagement Charter for planning. In addition to supporting existing businesses, planning policy needs to facilitate the potential synergies between horticultural production and tourism, including farmgate sales and provisions for tourist operations and events.</p>	<p>To update HCSA members on the changes to the SA Planning system, PIRSA's Planning Officer presented to a Horticulture Coalition meeting in 2017. The purpose was to inform industry of where the current planning system review was at and how industry could influence.</p> <p>PIRSA has engaged with industry in relation to major programs and initiatives including Two Wells to Whyalla (2W2W), the South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program (SARMS), the Northern Adelaide Irrigation Scheme (NAIS) and is commencing consultation on the Northern Adelaide Plains Agribusiness Initiative (NAPAI).</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>	
<p>The HCSA will work with PIRSA and SA Health on the regulation of, and compliance activities for, all roadside markets including pop-up markets.</p>	<p>Food Safety Standing Committee</p> <p>Local Government are responsible for the regulation and auditing of Food Safety Standards in roadside markets and pop-up markets.</p> <p>PIRSA looks forward to seeing HCSA's proposal</p>		
<p>Effectively regulate mining and gas activities in food production areas.</p> <p>Dialogue with the HCSA and other stakeholders should be part of policy development.</p>	<p>The South Australian Government aims to ensure that opportunities provided by the demand for mineral and energy resources are balanced with farming and other interests in our rural communities.</p> <p>An integral part of the plan is sharing the economic benefits with landholders. A new Royalties Return Scheme will provide 10% of royalties to landowners whose property overlies a petroleum field which is brought into production.</p>	<p>Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC)</p>	

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response Please note that responses below have been collated from each responsible agency's publicly available information and is correct as of 16 February 2018	Responsibility
	<p>Previously, the Government has amended the <i>Mining (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2010</i> and the <i>Mining Regulations 2011</i> in July 2011, in part to improve the information which must be supplied to landowners by explorers as part of the consultation on access and formal notification to enter their land.</p> <p>Under the <i>Mining Act 1971</i> and the <i>Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000</i> (PGE Act), primary industry constituents (including landholders and local government) are consulted as part of the application process, which includes assessment and reporting on environmental impacts and objectives.</p> <p>These measures are designed by the Government to ensure that South Australian farmers are treated more respectfully and equitably than appears to have been the case in some other jurisdictions.</p>	
Part 3 - Research, development and extension responsibility of PIRSA		
<p>Work in partnership with industry to review the adequacy of current horticulture RD&E in South Australia under the National RD&E Framework – identifying strengths, gaps and opportunities to develop new programs to best address the needs of horticulture in SA</p> <p>(e.g. developing a centre for excellence in biosecurity to build on the current investment, establishing SA as a leader in covered cropping).</p> <p>Reverse the current trend of reduction in resources – people, funds and facilities – that is reducing the R, D & E capacity and service to horticulture within South Australia.</p> <p>Advocate greater access to R, D & E funds for horticulture projects in SA and associated opportunities.</p> <p>Identify the R, D & E capacity required and build the appropriate programs, including a succession plan and program for scientists, researchers and extension personnel.</p> <p>Review any future amendments to the National R, D & E Framework for Horticulture in partnership with the horticulture industry before any sign-off by government, industry and the research community.</p>	<p>A review of SARDI has recently been undertaken and a new SARDI Strategic Plan released for 2018-2023. Australia's RD&E system is evolving in relation to funding and delivery models so that it effectively supports industry sectors. The review confirmed that SARDI has established a strong reputation for its technical excellence and is undertaking significant and important research at a national and state level. In response to the review's findings, the State Government, through PIRSA, committed to four key actions in 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refreshing the SARDI leadership • seeking expert advice through the establishment of a formal reference group • developing an R&D strategy and action plan • embedding a commercialisation ethos within SARDI's R&D activities. <p>Currently SARDI has established a strong reputation for its technical excellence in the following areas: Oats, Aquaculture, Viticulture, Fisheries.</p> <p>The National Horticulture Research Network (NHRN) undertook a Horticulture and Investment Audit in 2015-16. The most recent report includes data from 44 crop sectors across 24 disciplines from 8 commonwealth and State Agencies. NHRN members have observed increased activity by the tertiary and private sectors in Horticulture RD&E. Nationally, in the five years from 2011-2016, agency FTEs have fallen by 26%. Industry co-investment is driving where the research dollars are invested. Co-investment from other sources is an increasingly important part of which projects get funded.</p> <p>Key priorities for PIRSA are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop integrated research plan to support use of recycled water on NAP • Leverage Commonwealth funding to address priority issues for SA horticulture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biosecurity surveillance and diagnostics - Advanced production systems • Develop succession plans for key RD & E personnel in key areas of risk management-pests, diseases and water • Participation in Research and Innovation Committee <p>Proposed Action: invite HCSA's position statement on research priorities</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p> <p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>

HCSA Priority Action Areas	Response	Responsibility
<p>Horticulture research facilities and activities should focus holistically on industry needs and not just ebb and wane with current growth trends.</p>	<p>The South Australian Government through the South Australian River Murray Sustainability Program has invested \$7.5m in the redevelopment of the Loxton Research Centre. Industry collaboration is a strong aspect of this revitalisation project with the Almond Board of Australia and Riverland Wine, co-located at the facility. This increases the opportunity to develop projects and programs that are applicable across a range of horticultural tree crops.</p>	<p>Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA)</p>
<p>Part 9 - Food labelling Responsibility of PIRSA</p>	<p>Better enforcement of country of origin labelling within the retail sector in South Australia to ensure that consumers are fully aware of where their produce is grown and/or processed.</p>	<p>Food Standards Australia / Australian Competition and Consumer Commission</p>
<p>That the Australian Government and ACCC recognise industry codes of practice and apply Australian quality standards where these have been established, and otherwise adopt the relevant international / CODEX standard for food products – and that these recognised quality standards be diligently and even-handedly policed to enable consumers to have greater confidence in the quality of the food products they purchase.</p>	<p>Importation of cheap, inferior olive oil from overseas which is then labelled and sold as Australian Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO) has had a significant impact on the perception of the Australian Olive Oil Industry. While it is illegal for product from overseas to be sold as Australian product, it is often difficult to trace. The Australian Olive Association would like to see an Australian Standard Mandated to protect the integrity of the industry. Often Government wants the industry to self-regulate however there will always be one business that tries to get away with doing the wrong thing.</p> <p>Proposed Action: Request HCSA's provide specific examples of where current issues are</p>	<p>Food Standards Australia / Australian Competition and Consumer Commission</p>
<p>That governments (and the ACCC) work more closely with industry to develop codes of practice / standards, as well as consumer education materials to assist consumers in identifying quality Australian food products.</p>	<p>The Horticulture Code of Conduct is a mandatory industry code prescribed under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010. The Code aims to improve the clarity and transparency of trading arrangements between growers and traders in the horticulture sector. Horticulture growers and traders must comply with the Code. The Code applies to growers and traders. Traders can be either a merchant or an agent.</p> <p>There is also a call for a mandatory Food and Grocery Code of Conduct (Current Code of Conduct is voluntary). The Code is a prescribed <u>voluntary</u> industry code under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (the Act). It establishes a clear set of principles to govern the trading relationships between grocery retailers or wholesalers and their suppliers in an attempt to curtail market power abuse in the grocery supply chain. There is concern that without a mandatory code – retailers will still retain power over the rest of the value chain.</p>	<p>Food Standards Australia / Australian Competition and Consumer Commission</p>
<p>Part 10 – Environment Responsibility of DEWNR</p>	<p>Keep NRM levies to a minimum for primary producers – and from the funds that are collected there should be adequate investment in soil and land management, animal and plant control, innovation and technology, as well as extension, and capital investments for NRM outcomes (e.g. environmental</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards</p>
<p>Proposed Action: Suggest that HCSA organise to meet with DEWNR and relevant NRM Boards to discuss these issues.</p>	<p>PIRSA has recently reviewed our NRM Board Representation. All representatives have undertaken internal PIRSA induction training to better understand our obligations as the PIRSA representative, and to ensure that PIRSA staff are provided with sufficient information and support to present the PIRSA position on agenda items, and have the tools to collate and share intelligence as appropriate.</p>	<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards</p>

HCSA Priority Action Areas		Response	Responsibility
netting and precision agriculture).			
Better review and coordinate incentives paid by NRM boards to property owners across the eight NRM regions (e.g. for revegetation, fencing off remnant vegetation and other on-ground NRM works) with industry input early and throughout.			Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards
Provide much better reward for set-aside areas on private property, to cover management costs such as weed and pest control and fence maintenance as well as opportunity costs.			Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards
NRM boards should work with industry groups and primary producer networks to take a pro-active role in recruiting appropriate board members (board succession planning).			Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards
Any reviews of the NRM Act should re-consider the composition of NRM boards and particularly the role of linking with primary producers and primary producer networks, e.g. via industry nominated board members.			Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards
Resource industry groups and networks to assist with NRM communications - via early and ongoing dialogue about plans and policy development, including to work out the issues of importance (to primary producers) and how to strategically work together on those issues.			Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards

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HCSA Priority Action Areas

Response

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Responsibility

<p>Provide support to horticulturists for the sustainable management of native fauna species that impose a threat to production, including Grey Headed Flying Foxes, bird species and kangaroos. This should be through schemes such as the provision of low interest loans and planning approval exemptions for environmental covers, netting or other exclusion or deterrence methods.</p>		<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards</p>
<p>NRM should be community led, following the original intent of the NRM Act.</p>		<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) NRM Boards</p>

